



BUSINESSatOECD

How we delivered value to our members

Activity update May 2021 – May 2022

Business at OECD (BIAC) General Assembly
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Message from our Executive Director

As we are celebrating our 60th anniversary this year, our role as the official voice of business at the OECD strongly advocating for multilateral cooperation, business-led growth, and our shared values has never been more important.

Over the last year, we continued to work relentlessly with the OECD to address the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has profoundly impacted our societies and economies. We have called for an open and conducive business environment, which is critical for companies, both large and small, to create jobs, innovate and address major global challenges.

In this context, the OECD has played a key role as a promoter of multilateralism and international cooperation, addressing supply chain challenges, fostering a level playing field, maximizing participation in labor markets and supporting skills and employability, advancing the ongoing digital transformation, promoting health resilience, and addressing urgent global challenges, such as climate change. We have called upon the OECD to address obstacles to business-led growth to promote a jobs-rich recovery, which must go hand in hand with ensuring a well-functioning public sector. We also continued to support important ongoing discussions in areas such as taxation, responsible business conduct, digital, and environment to ensure they take into account business realities and opportunities.

When we met in February for our annual consultation with OECD Ambassadors, we shared our recommendations for exiting the crisis and helping our companies recover from the devastating effects of the pandemic. Only a few days later, Russia invaded Ukraine, triggering a major humanitarian and security crisis, and threatening the global rules-based order. Business has condemned this aggression in the strongest terms. In addition to the major human suffering, this war is putting at risk the world economy's recovery at a time when many businesses have not yet fully recovered from the effects of the pandemic and are now suffering the effects of rising inflation.

In this context, the mission of the OECD as an active supporter of our shared values of peace, democracy, rule of law, and a rules-based multilateral system is crucial. The crisis has led to significant business uncertainty, major concerns about energy and food security, strong inflationary pressures, and reduced economic output. In this geopolitical situation, we need the OECD to ensure strengthened multilateral cooperation, keep our markets open, and foster a policy framework that is supportive of the growth that entrepreneurship can bring, taking into account the additional burdens companies are facing.

We thank you for your cooperation throughout the year and invite you to read the summary of our key activities of the last twelve months.

Overarching highlights

Business participates in the 2021 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting

In October 2021, we actively participated in the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, which was also an important opportunity to celebrate the OECD's 60th anniversary. The event, chaired by U.S. Secretary of State Blinken, shaped an agenda focused on Shared Values: Towards a Green and Inclusive Recovery. Close to 70 Ministers of finance, economy, foreign affairs, trade and other government agencies from OECD Member and Partner countries convened to take stock of the Organization's most important deliverables from the past year, set the strategic outlook for market-based democracies in the year ahead, and deliver the OECD vision for the next decade. Our Chair, Rick Johnston, led our high-level engagement during the discussions, as the Ministerial meeting was the first major OECD meeting held in person at the OECD headquarters in Paris since the beginning of the pandemic. Building on our Statement to Ministers, we stressed that international ambitions for the recovery and the environmental and digital transformation must build on open markets and non-discriminatory international trade and investment and provide opportunities for business to create jobs, innovate and develop solutions to address major global challenges. The OECD's 2021 Ministerial Council Statement summarizes tangible deliverables in critical areas including international trade and investment, finance and infrastructure, sustainability, employment and the pandemic response.

Active B20 engagement with Italy

Serving as network partner to the B20 presidencies since the inception of the Business-20 process, we have made business-to-government dialogue a fundamental necessity as we tackle longstanding and emerging global challenges. Many of our national members and corporate affiliates also contribute to the B20 taskforces, including through Co-chair positions in areas such as Employment & Education and Integrity & Compliance.

Our strong commitment to the B20 process enabled us to host the B20-OECD-Business at OECD annual event on 16 July 2021, marking the 7th edition of this meeting, and exchanging areas where we expect strong G20 mandates that will enable business operations. The meeting focused on two closely intertwined priorities of fighting back protectionism and addressing long-term challenges, including climate change. The event closed successfully with the three hosting organizations confirming the alignment of the three Italian G20 Presidency priorities: "People, Planet, Prosperity" with the B20 motto of "Reshape the Future: Include, Share, Act". We are currently continuing our active cooperation as a network partner with the B20 Indonesia presidency.

A conversation with Mathias Cormann

With over 90% of our national member organizations joining us virtually for an introductory conversation with OECD Secretary General Mathias Cormann in October 2021, leaders of our global community showed how highly the OECD ranks on their agendas. Together with our Chair Rick Johnston and key senior business representatives, we conveyed tangible ways for the OECD to develop a foresight role and keep markets open for trade and competition. Covid-19 showed how much we need these two pillars to secure a sustainable future. This meeting was broadcast live from the OECD Conference Center featuring the participation of the OECD Secretary General Mathias Cormann, our Executive Director Hanni Rosenbaum, and our Senior Director Ali Karami Ruiz, who moderated the session. The meeting demonstrated the breadth of our business participation at all levels as our Executive Board members, C-level business leaders from our Friends program, national business organization CEOs and our Committee leadership also exchanged points of view with the OECD Secretary General.

Global Strategy Group Meeting with OECD Ambassadors

With a thematic focus on the possibilities and policy implications that come from remote working, the OECD Global Strategy Group, a high-level annual meeting bringing together all OECD Ambassadors, welcomed our strong business participation and insights into this meeting. Led by our Employment Committee Chair Renate Hornung-Draus, we emphasized why OECD and its member governments should place emphasis on re-skilling and up-skilling and cooperation with the private sector to address skills mismatches. We also underscored the challenges related to labor shortages featuring highly in our national members' agendas. Recognizing both opportunities and in some cases challenges that remote working brings, our business speakers called for the OECD to tackle this and other labor market issues ahead of our forthcoming participation in the 2022 OECD Labor Ministerial.

OECD opening enlargement discussions with 6 candidate countries

In January 2022, the OECD Council decided to open accession talks with six countries, which if completed for all candidates, would bring OECD membership to 44 Member States. The business community sees this both as an opportunity and a responsibility to uphold the values that make the OECD an impactful and relevant Organization for the business community—and our economies. Following this announcement, we shared a statement from our Executive Board on the accession process, which should guide our national business members and corporate efforts as we provide on-the-ground private sector input into these important deliberations that will span over the next years. The global business community calls for coordinated business engagement on this critical process through us, and we will leverage our global business network to identify and promote business recommendations going forward.

Our Annual Consultation Meeting with OECD Ambassadors

In February 2022, business leaders from our global network joined our Annual Consultation with OECD Leadership and Ambassadors — a longstanding tradition that sets the business agenda in OECD policymaking at the outset of every year. We presented priorities for “Exiting Crisis Mode: Addressing Business Recovery, Risks and Realities” including tangible recommendations to affirm the role of business-led growth and competitive markets. We also pointed to specific ways in which the OECD can address priority areas for both business and society, including open markets, climate change, digital economy, employment and skills, and international taxation. The meeting prepared the ground for our contribution to the annual OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, which Italy will chair in June. We also called for strengthened business-to-government dialogue in critical areas, where the OECD promotes international coordination that will have an impact on local markets and emphasized our unique role as the institutional business stakeholder in OECD strategic and policymaking efforts as we celebrate our 60th anniversary this year.

Selected policy updates

Employment, Skills and Education

OECD analysis on employment policies informs labor ministries on ways how governments can incentivize job creation. Our advocacy ensures that both OECD and governments understand the policies and practices that employers and entrepreneurs need to hire people and boost firms' productivity. Our efforts last year focused on presenting to OECD Ambassadors our "Business Priorities for the Future of Work" strategy paper, and on launching our "Business for Youth Campaign" to highlight the centrality of integrating young people into the labor markets as a way to boost inclusion and recover from the effects of Covid-19 as effectively as possible. We also provided employers' input into the OECD Global Strategy Group addressing remote working. Our efforts in 2022 focus on providing proactive input into the forthcoming OECD Labor Ministerial to be held on 7 June, and to exchange with OECD governments on how supporting dynamic labor markets, addressing the double skills gap of re and up-skilling, and ensuring inclusion and diversity—notably through further youth efforts—are indispensable pillars for a job-rich future. We will also roll out our forthcoming "Business Needs You" campaign, which will showcase how policymaking at OECD level can make a difference in tackling labor shortages, which are rampant across our national business organization constituents.

Modernizing education curricula, investing in teachers, and addressing digitalization and skills gaps are main themes of our work on education. In December 2021, our Education Committee developed a strategic paper highlighting business priorities for education in the post Covid-19 world. On 24-25 March 2022, our Colombian Member ANDI together with our Education Committee Chair, Charles Fadel, led our delegation at the OECD Skills Summit, which took place in Cartagena, Colombia, emphasizing our business priorities to address the skills gap.

We are currently working with the IOE on a joint project addressing how impactful education policies can contribute to increase employment and support sustainable enterprises, which will include a number of country studies, a joint webinar and a final report to be released later this year. We are also working together with TUAC on a joint paper addressing Teachers' Continuing Professional Learning and Development. In December 2021 we participated in the OECD Education Policy Dialogues in Ghent where we presented member experiences related to education reform in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. The importance of skills will also be addressed at the December 2022 OECD Education Ministerial, which will focus on "Re-building an inclusive and equitable society through education".

Taxation

Throughout the year, we have worked closely with the OECD to provide technical advice to advance various OECD initiatives, including the OECD/G20 project on Addressing the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalization of the Economy (i.e., Pillar One which focuses on profit re-allocation and Pillar Two which focuses on a global minimum tax). Between February and April 2022, we have submitted four responses to the OECD on its rolling Pillar One public consultation. The letters generally called for practicality and administrability, including further simplification and the need for a transition period. They also emphasized that Pillar One needs to follow economic principles to achieve its stated objectives of re-allocating the taxing rights of residual profits, and that having early certainty is paramount to the success of Pillar One. We have also submitted our response to the Pillar Two Implementation Framework consultation, where we stressed the need for efficiency, consistency across jurisdictions, reduced complexity, minimal compliance costs, and reasonable safe harbors.

In addition to the public consultations, we have proactively sent six letters to the OECD Task Force on the Digital Economy that stress the need for business input throughout the implementation phase of Pillar One and Two. Some letters also addressed technical issues such as how the Pillar Two rules can impact existing tax incentive regimes. Finally, the tax committee and the Pillar One and Pillar Two Business Advisory groups are actively working with the Secretariat to provide real-time input on how to implement the two pillars practically and reasonably. We are also advancing a number of work streams in our Tax Committee, addressing topics such as taxation of mobile workforce, tax and environment, tax and development, and the digitalization of tax systems. We also continue to lead business input related to the OECD/G20 Common Reporting Standard as well as VAT, including as they relate to emerging technology issues such as cryptocurrencies. We continue to organize international tax conferences together with Member organizations including BDI (March), USCIB (June) and Keidanren (October).

Economic Policy and Regulation

The OECD Economic Policy Committee provides analysis and recommendations on macro-economic issues and structural reforms. Our advocacy focuses on promoting an enabling policy environment that supports private sector-led growth and open markets whilst encouraging reforms that increase productivity and economic growth. In 2021, our Economic Policy Committee prioritized monitoring the OECD's analysis of the economic impact of the Covid-19 crisis and recovery efforts, promoting structural reforms that contribute to sustainable growth, and analyzing the OECD's Economic and Interim Economic Outlooks. In 2022, the Committee will continue focusing on the post-Covid economic recovery as well as the economic implications of the war in Ukraine. In this context, our Economic Policy Committee is launching its 2022 Economic Policy Survey, highlighting the priorities and concerns of its member organizations.

OECD analysis on competition considers and disseminates best practices based on expert dialogue. Our advocacy underlines the importance of acting consistently and proportionately in accordance with due process, best practice, and with respect to the objectives of effective enforcement of competition laws.

In the context of our active participation in the OECD Competition Committee, we provided detailed written contributions on the following key topics: Environmental Considerations in Competition Enforcement, Ex Ante Regulation and Competition in Digital Markets, News Media and Digital Platforms, Economic Analysis and Evidence in Abuse Cases, and the Promotion of Competitive Neutrality by Competition Authorities. Additionally, in 2021 the Committee organized a webinar on 'Competition, Friends or Foes' with 120 participants. Our Competition Committee will continue focusing on our written contributions and webinar series.

The OECD work on Countering Illicit Trade focuses on evidence-based research and advanced analytics to assist policy-makers to map and understand the market vulnerabilities created and exploited by illicit trade. Our Anti-Illicit Trade Expert Group allows members to provide structured business input to OECD activities on illicit trade. Over the last year, we worked in partnership with the OECD and provided active business input on the following projects: Alcohol and High-Risk Sector Report, the E-Commerce Report, Report on Dangerous Fakes, and the OECD's Free Trade Zones Project. Additionally, we organized a webinar on illicit trade with our Greek member, the Hellenic Federation of Enterprises (SEV) in December 2021, which brought together over 70 participants. In 2022, we will continue the successful partnership we have developed with the OECD and will proceed with the implementation of our Roadmap.

Innovation, Digital Economy and SMEs

The ongoing digital transformation is a cross-cutting theme impacting most of policy areas. Implementation and development of OECD global standards for digital policy and related analysis across disciplines is the focus of our work. In the past year, we have contributed to OECD guidance related to broadband connectivity, digital security risk, the protection of children online, privacy, enhanced access to data, and Artificial intelligence (AI). Our Digital Economy Policy Committee also coordinates across our policy groups to deliver joint comments on cross-cutting issues. In addition, trusted government access (TGA) to data held by the private sector continues to be a priority issue, for which we advocate for the development of OECD high-level principles.

In relation to this work on 16 March, we hosted a webinar including over 130 participants from business, OECD and government to present business evidence related to TGA, including impacts on the free flow of data with trust. In May 2022, we delivered the final report for our special project on Trustworthy AI, including case studies highlighting the implementation of AI tools developed by business in line with the OECD AI Principles. In December 2022, the OECD will hold its next Ministerial on Digital Economy Policy, hosted by Spain. The Ministerial meeting will focus on “driving long-term recovery and economic growth by building a trusted, sustainable, and inclusive digital future,” and will be an important opportunity to advance business priorities for the future of the digital economy. We will actively engage in this Ministerial process, including by organizing a business stakeholder event and side events, to highlight our priorities for digital economy policy.

SMEs have been particularly impacted during the Covid-19 crisis. The crisis has exposed many challenges for SMEs and entrepreneurs have underlined the need to digitalize and diversify, a process which many SMEs had already started pre-Covid-19. To illustrate how SMEs adapt to the new challenges, which are changing business practices, and what digital tools will be useful for such adaptation, we launched our global SME Survey – Looking for the New Normal, the results of which were presented to OECD and government representatives on 13 April. Together with our Hungarian member VOSZ, we also convened the first major *Business at OECD* in-person conference since the onset of the pandemic, which took place in Budapest on 22 March with the participation of OECD Deputy Secretary General, underlining how the experience of small businesses since Covid-19 can inform policy and scale up national best practices. We will continue advocating for policy action, oriented towards developing a comprehensive approach, looking at digitalization, sustainable solutions and integration into global value chains as parts of a broader SME strategy.

Environment and Energy

With a firm commitment to the horizontal integration of sustainable development considerations, the OECD contributes to national, regional, and global policy discussions on climate change and the environment.

Focusing on economic analysis, it identifies policies that are both economically efficient and environmentally effective. The OECD also enhances chemical and bio-safety and generates about 309 million Euros annually in cost savings for business and governments by avoiding duplicative data requirements through its Environment, Health and Safety Program. As OECD Environment Ministers convened in March 2022, we had been actively contributing throughout the year to the OECD’s cross-cutting climate agenda to support country efforts to move to net-zero emissions pathways, to enable sustainable finance and investment, and to seek synergies between trade and environmental sustainability. Underlining the need to better integrate climate change factors into efforts to improve economic resilience in the aftermath of COVID-19, we have also actively contributed to the OECD Horizontal Project on Building Economic and Climate Resilience. Promoting resource efficiency and enabling circular economy business models has been another top priority, as we actively contributed to the flagship OECD Global Plastics Outlook.

Addressing concerns about energy security, affordability and transitions in the context of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, we elevated the issue with OECD Environment Ministers, underlining that urgent policy responses are important to maintain employment, mitigate the effects on consumers, and ensure viable business cases for continued investments in the climate transition. In this context, we reiterated our commitment to address the global challenge of climate change, and underlined priorities to move forward with the energy transition.

Health and Well-Being

The Covid-19 pandemic has placed considerable burdens on our health systems and demonstrated clear areas for improvement. We started preparations for a global campaign to showcase what our national business organizations and their corporate affiliates have been communicating to governments to foster health resilience. We will have tangible opportunities to communicate the messages from this campaign, starting at the upcoming OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in June 2022 and continuing as we build momentum for our forthcoming Health Forum.

The OECD Health Committee continues to support governments' interests in pharmaceutical transparency by measuring the performance of the R&D-based pharmaceutical industry, exploring mechanisms for sharing pricing information across countries and the likely impact of these, improving the coverage and quality of data on pharmaceutical spending, and conducting analysis of the potential for greater competition in on-patent markets. Given what is at stake for our members, particularly in the field of intellectual property, our Health Committee closely monitors this OECD project and plans a proactive engagement strategy to make sure business views are duly reflected and that we are appropriately consulted on projects that could carry far-reaching implications for industry. The OECD is also advancing its agenda on public health, including examining risk factors for non-communicable diseases and tackling harmful alcohol abuse. We will also contribute to a draft report focusing on making simplified nutritional food labeling policies and will consolidate industry input to present options for consumers to make informed choices through digital solutions and the promotion of public-private partnerships.

Corporate Governance & Responsible Business Conduct

As a key instrument to ensure good corporate governance in both OECD member countries and other non-member adherents, the G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance are highly relevant in the international arena. As the OECD decided last year to revise the Principles, we have highlighted key business considerations at a series of meetings and consultations with the OECD Corporate Governance Committee and bilateral discussions with the OECD, taking a deep-dive into three topics of climate change, board committees, and the capital market. In parallel, we have been contributing to discussions related to the review of the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), which set the standard for ensuring operate efficiently, transparently and on equal footing with private companies. We will continue to provide business input to both of these important instruments throughout the process leading up to 2023.

With its Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the OECD hosts one of the most comprehensive and the only multilaterally agreed instrument promoting responsible business conduct that adhering governments have committed to promoting globally. The Guidelines are supported by a unique implementation mechanism of National Contact Points as well as several guidance documents to provide practical guidance regarding the due diligence expectations established in the Guidelines. Further to an extensive OECD stocktaking process last year to assess the relevance of the Guidelines in the evolving global context, we are currently in close dialogue with the OECD regarding follow up. We have emphasized the importance of further strengthening the National Contact Point System, and have underlined the crucial importance of ensuring that the Guidelines remain practical for business, also with a view to broadening geographical coverage to create a truly global level playing field. Moreover, we have provided inputs on the critical interlinkages between RBC and other policy areas, such as the environment, thereby highlighting practical experiences as well as challenges in conducting due diligence in the context of often very complex supply chains in order to ensure business realities are duly reflected.

Development and Emerging Economies

Through the OECD Development Assistance Committee, which provides a forum for the world's major donor countries, the OECD is an important purveyor of statistics and analysis. In addition, it develops tools and recommendations to improve the investment climate and foster reform in developing countries in order to attract the funds necessary for the achievement of the 2030 United Nations Agenda on the Sustainable Development Goals. To support OECD efforts to scale up much needed private financing for development, we contributed private sector perspectives on the use of instruments, which leverage official development aid for the crowding in of private finance, and organized a joint roundtable with the OECD on "Mobilizing private sector finance and investments for affordable and clean energy in developing countries". In addition, we continued to underscore the important role that foreign direct investment and private sector engagement can play to foster economic development and the spread of responsible and sustainable practices in the developing world.

Since 2007, the OECD has engaged with China as a 'key partner'. In this context, the OECD and China hold policy dialogues based on mutual benefits across several policy fields, taking into account OECD members' relations with China as a cooperation partner, economic competitor, and systemic rival. Strategic discussions between the OECD and member governments currently seek to enhance the degree of commitment towards common priority areas, warranting our business input. Providing business guidance on the OECD-China relationship, our China Expert Group contributed to a series of China-related dialogues between OECD leadership and the OECD Ambassador-led Informal Reflection Group on China, including on trade and investment to strengthen transparency and the level playing field. In light of China's economic pressures on Lithuanian business and their OECD business partners, we also called on the OECD to reinforce its efforts to obtain credible commitments from China to adhere to international standards and processes of our market economies.

Trade and Investment

OECD work on trade shapes international policy making by raising awareness of existing barriers to fair international competition – be it through research on global value chains, trade in value-added, or the flow of services. Building on its insights and evidence-based analysis, the Organization provides Trade Ministers and senior policymakers with actionable policy recommendations. As the OECD also acts as a knowledge partner to international bodies, including the WTO, the G7 and G20, UNCTAD and APEC, it strongly influences debates among the world's most important economies. Providing the OECD with practical insights and clear business recommendations, we released our flagship publication *Building Back Better Trade* with a fresh set of private sector priorities that respond to the realities of doing business in an increasingly challenged, integrated, and digitized 21st century. Drawing on the practical experience of our diverse global network, we continued to emphasize that open markets and multilateralism are the fundamental inputs necessary to build back better trade and called on the OECD to counter economic nationalism, unilateralism, and protectionism. In light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, we also shared with OECD leadership and senior trade representatives on-the-ground insights to minimize supply chain disruptions.

Noting the need to improve of our international food and agricultural systems, our members advocated for more action and coordination to build resilience across the sector and supply chains. In our regular dialogue with the OECD, we stressed the importance of addressing environmental performance, sustainability, and risk management of agricultural markets – all of which rely on investment in innovation and digitalization, which in tandem can raise agricultural production. We have provided these and other business priorities to the OECD, with specific recommendations via our flagship *Agriculture Recovery and Resilience* paper. In light of the war in Ukraine, we also engaged in a discussion with OECD leadership on the rising food price inflation and challenges for developing countries, and look forward to holding further stakeholder dialogue exchanges, leading up to the Agriculture Ministerial in November.

The OECD also takes a leading role in promoting markets for international investment, while emphasizing the sustainability aspects of private investment. In this context, the Organization builds on its Freedom of Investment Roundtable as well as several unique legal instruments, including the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises, a Recommendation on National Security Policies and the OECD Policy Framework for Investment. Complementing efforts to safeguard stable investment conditions, we actively contribute to new OECD work on the future of investment treaties and as well as strategies to leverage the 'qualities' of foreign direct investment. In addition to providing inputs to the finalization of a toolkit providing policy makers with recommendations on how to attract investment that supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals, we are feeding 'on the ground' private sector perspectives and concerns regarding the changing international investment climate into the international investment policy debate. To that end, we have emphasized the need for a balanced approach towards investment policy guaranteeing necessary safeguards and protection in an environment of rising uncertainty, which was also the topic of a dedicated business roundtable we organized with OECD investment leadership in April 2022.

Selected key publications

Overarching highlights

- [Statement to OECD Ministerial Council Meeting](#) (October 2021)
- [Statement to Annual Consultation with Ambassadors](#) (February 2022)
- [Business for Ukraine: Our Global Campaign](#) (April 2022)
- [Board statement on the OECD accession process](#) (April 2022)
- [Statement to the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting](#) (June 2022)

Employment, Skills and Education

- [Business For Youth: Our Global Campaign](#) (May 2021)
- [Business statement to the OECD Employment Ministerial Meeting](#) (June 2022)
- [Business for labor shortage: Our Global Campaign](#) (June 2022)

Taxation

- [Letter to the OECD to open up Pillar 1 and 2 engagement for the business community](#) (November 2021)
- [Principles for Addressing Tax and the Environment](#) (December 2021)
- [Substantial number of inputs to the OECD/G20 Tax Project on Pillar 1 and Pillar 2](#) (December 2021-April 2022)

Economic Policy and Regulation

- [Joint paper on Trade Finance](#) (July 2021)
- [Stakeholder engagement to prevent and fight illicit trade at a global level](#) (August 2021)
- [Export Credit arrangement – For a more flexible and market-reflective approach](#) (November 2021)

Innovation, Digital Economy and SMEs

- [Policy recommendations for SME recovery and long-term resilience](#) (June 2021)
- [Common Principles for Trusted Government Access to Data](#) (November 2021)
- [Dialogue on Trusted Government Access to Personal Data Held by the Private Sector](#) (March 2022)
- [Looking for the New Normal - Business at OECD 2022 SME survey report](#) (April 2022)

Environment and Energy

- [Building Climate and Economic Resilience in the Transition to a Low-carbon Economy](#) (September 2021)
- [Ensuring a Resilient and Healthy Environment for All - Contribution to the OECD Environment Ministerial](#) (March 2022)

Health and Well-Being

- [Digital Health Roundtable Highlights - The importance of digital health](#) (May 2021)
- [Supporting tourism recovery and looking ahead with global solutions](#) (April 2022)
- [Business for health resilience: Our Global Campaign](#) (June 2022)

Corporate Governance & Responsible Business Conduct

- [Comments on the Draft Recommendation on Further Combating Bribery](#) (August 2021)
- [Joint position on the draft binding UN human rights treaty](#) (October 2021)
- [Comments on the 2nd stocktaking report of the OECD MNE Guidelines](#) (December 2021)

Development and Emerging Economies

- [Key Messages on the Strategic Framework for OECD co-operation with China](#) (May 2021)
- [Supporting developing countries to address the Covid-19 crisis](#) (September 2021)

Trade and Investment

- [Digitalization of Agriculture](#) (August 2021)
- [Building Back Better Trade - Business priorities for OECD work on trade in the post-COVID scenario](#) (October 2021)
- [Agriculture Recovery and Resilience - Business priorities for agricultural policy](#) (November 2021)

Our team

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