

BIAC Annual Report

The Voice of OECD Business

The Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD

2010

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The Voice of OECD Business

Mission

The Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC) provides the way for the private sector to advise government policymakers at the OECD, and other international fora, on the many diverse issues of globalisation and the world economy.

Officially recognised since its founding in 1962 as being representative of the OECD business community, BIAC promotes the interests of business by engaging, understanding and advising policy makers on a broad range of issues with the overarching objectives of:

- Positively **influencing** the direction of OECD policy initiatives;
- Ensuring business and industry needs are adequately addressed in OECD policy instruments (**policy advocacy**), which influence national legislation;
- Providing members with timely **information** on OECD policies and their implications for business and industry.

BIAC advocates consensus industry views so to ensure that the resulting policy instruments and guidance assist, not hinder, private sector capacity to generate growth and prosperity.

BIAC's strength comes from our close relationship with our Members, the major business organisations in the OECD member countries, as well as our Observers, leading business and industry associations in non-OECD member countries. BIAC is also supported by our Associate Experts; numerous supra-national sectoral business organisations.

It is the continual consultation with members (and their member companies) supported by our policy teams that gives BIAC its influence, access and credibility.

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Introduction

The global economy has been recovering from the worst recession in recent years, but the recovery, in particular in the OECD area, is fragile with unprecedented high levels of unemployment, fiscal deficits and weak financial markets. The impact on jobs is significant, and has become in itself a crisis that must be addressed.

We are facing real problems that must be addressed in real time. Because the financial and economic crisis originated in OECD countries – and more importantly – because the Organisation has substantial expertise in relevant policy areas, the OECD has a natural and important role to play in helping to attenuate the impact of the crisis, securing sustainable economic recovery, and helping reduce the potential scale of any future crisis.

We emphasise the important role that the OECD must play in the global co-ordination of governments in achieving practical approaches, which will help us to deal with challenges in the short term, and lay foundations for growth and job creation for the long term.

In this context, BIAC's task of providing industry's voice to the OECD has become increasingly complex, reflecting both the widening scope of the OECD's work, and the needs of business. At the same time, the OECD has deepened the involvement of the business community in its substantive discussions, including at the highest levels.

Last June, for the first time, BIAC directly addressed Ministers at the 2009 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (MCM). BIAC looks forward to fully participating in MCM 2010, which will represent the first occasion in which business leaders will participate alongside OECD Ministers in the various sessions of the meeting.



BIAC Chairman Mr. Charles P. Heeter (L) and OECD Secretary-General Mr. Angel Gurría in advance of BIAC's annual Consultation with OECD Ambassadors and Leadership in November 2009.



Korean Prime Minister Mr. Han Seung-soo and BIAC Chairman Mr. Charles P. Heeter preparing for the 2009 BIAC/TUAC Joint Consultation with OECD Council at Ministerial Level (MCM), which was chaired by Korea.

The focus of MCM 2010 will be on the need to unwind emergency support and secure fiscal consolidation while addressing the effects of the crisis on job losses and long-term growth. It will also focus on policy options to strengthen the recovery of labour markets by leveraging new sources of growth – namely, through enhanced innovation and green growth policies – as well as ensuring that global markets operate efficiently.



(L-R) Mr. Guy de Panafieu, Mr. Frédéric Sanchez, and OECD Deputy Secretary-General Mr. Aart de Geus discussing Green Growth at the 2009 MCM.

As high unemployment persists, creating the right conditions that will facilitate entrepreneurship and job creation remains a major priority for business. BIAC places great importance on reinvigorating trade and investment, the OECD Green Growth Strategy, the OECD Innovation Strategy and fostering innovation-led growth, strengthening education and skills, and promoting good governance, while building the right frameworks for tax and competition. BIAC also considers the potential update of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) an important priority.

The return to sustainable economic growth will also involve addressing several global challenges, such as climate change, energy and food security, access to water and sanitation, poverty, and global health challenges. Meeting these challenges and returning to economic growth will require co-operation between OECD members and non-members, and thus BIAC members and observers have an important role to play in this effort.

As you read this report, you will see how we are engaged at the OECD to build a better world economy. We value your support and partnership in these endeavours.



2009 BIAC General Assembly meeting in Lisbon, hosted by BIAC's Portuguese member Associação Industrial Portuguesa – Confederação Empresarial (AIP-CE).

2010 BIAC Priorities

Overarching Priority

Sustainable Global Economic Growth and Job Creation

As business and governments are still struggling with the effects of the crisis, BIAC's overarching priority is to work with OECD leadership and governments on economic, regulatory and governance issues across major policy areas to achieve sustainable economic growth and job creation.

In reflection of the global environment in which business operates, BIAC aims to advance its co-operation and co-ordination with business communities in non-OECD countries, thereby promoting the engagement of these countries in the OECD.

Recognising the increased complexity and inter-dependence of policy issues, BIAC will seek to follow a cross-cutting multidisciplinary approach in its policy work and advocacy.

Specific Issues

- **Re-invigorating trade and investment flows:** BIAC is working actively with the OECD in order to secure an open economy and to avoid protectionism, both in a period of a fragile economic recovery and with a long-run perspective. This work will include increased focus on co-operation with new global trade and investment partners.
- **Green Growth Strategy to remain an overarching priority:** Recognising that sustainability and growth need to be addressed as mutually supportive, BIAC has created a Green Growth Ad Hoc Group to provide well-targeted input to the Strategy, which will result in several Ministerial reports. The active involvement of major non-member economies will be key to the success of the Strategy.
- **Contributing to the post-Copenhagen climate agenda:** While the Copenhagen conference provided some basis for further work, much remains to be done in 2010 and beyond to deliver the clarity and enabling frameworks that business needs and has advocated. In this respect, active business input as well as sound economic analysis by the OECD remain crucially important.
- **Innovation as the key to addressing global challenges:** The OECD Innovation Strategy, the final report of which will be submitted to the 2010 OECD Council Ministerial, will recommend a set of principles that span across the wide range of policy areas to promote innovation. It will also include clear recommendations for a coherent policy approach to tackle global challenges through innovation, which will remain a priority area for the OECD and BIAC.
- **Return to employment creation from the jobs crisis:** As high unemployment persists in the recovery from the economic crisis, reducing labour market rigidities and non wage labour costs, and implementation of effective flexicurity approaches, remain priorities. With these in mind BIAC continues to work with OECD to ensure frameworks for sustainable enterprise creation, including in the emerging innovative industries, which will be key drivers of sustainable employment.
- **Education and skills:** Through engagement in relevant OECD projects, BIAC advocates policies that promote quality education and training at all levels in order to address labour market needs and to enhance the employability of individuals. BIAC will address such issues in the November 2010 OECD Meeting of the Education Policy Committee at the Ministerial Level.

2009 Achievements

Economy

Promoting Economic Growth and Efficiency

Competition / Economic Policy / Investment / Taxation / Trade and Export Credits

- BIAAC delivered a statement on taxation and the financial crisis to the OECD Council Ministerial emphasising the role that taxation plays in economic growth and the importance of OECD as a standard setter in international tax. In this spirit, BIAAC influenced the progress of a number of key OECD projects to better reflect the reality of international business operations, including OECD work relating to collective investment vehicles (CIV), taxation and tradable permits, profit methods in transfer pricing, business restructuring, and the definition of fundamental concepts for the development of an OECD VAT framework.



Outgoing BIAAC Tax Committee Chair Mr. Patrick Ellingsworth (front row, 3rd from right) with OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration Director Mr. Jeffrey Owens (center), BIAAC Tax Bureau, and BIAAC Secretariat prior to consultation meeting.

- Business provided input and suggestions to the forthcoming OECD 'Going for Growth' and strongly supported a focus on analysis of whether the economic policy actions taken in member countries in response to the crisis are optimal in order to support sustainable long-run growth.
- BIAAC participated in discussions with the OECD Economic Policy Committee, promoting the OECD to advice governments on timely and effectively co-ordinated exit strategies from macro-economic support schemes.
- As a part of the OECD's preparations for a possible update of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises BIAAC provided input and standpoints on which areas should be included in order to improve the recommendations to business and to influence the direction of the discussions.
- Concerning trade issues, BIAAC communicated priorities and suggestions to the OECD on areas such as liberalisation in services trade and trade effects of policy responses to the economic crisis. In addition BIAAC published a statement on the importance of a conclusion of the Doha Development Round trade negotiations, as well as the necessity of avoiding protectionism and co-ordinating exit strategies. The BIAAC Raw Materials Committee contributed to the organisation of a major OECD conference on the economic impacts of export restrictions related to raw materials.

Society

Promoting Employment Opportunities for All, Human Capital and Social Cohesion

Education / Employment, Labour and Social Affairs / Consumer Policy / Health Care / Private Pensions

- B I A C participated in the G8 Presidency consultation with Social Partners chaired by Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, and the G8 Social Summit in Rome. At both meetings B I A C emphasised that government actions in the jobs crisis must support job creation through frameworks that support sustainable economic growth. The importance of education and training, financing for SMEs, avoiding protectionism, and the role of multi-stakeholder dialogue on employment issues were emphasised in this respect.
- At the OECD Conference on Strengthening Consumer Protection in the Internet Economy, B I A C highlighted private sector initiatives which aim to ensure economic choice, encourage entrepreneurship and enhance privacy and security in the e-commerce marketplace for consumers. The conference provided a basis for the upcoming review of the OECD Consumer Protection Guidelines for E-Commerce.
- In three B I A C consultations with the Bureau of the OECD Education Policy Committee, OECD Business put forward its guidance on cost-effective policies for the education system in the context of the current economic crisis. B I A C will further address these issues, including issues of skills match and effective teaching, at the November 2010 Meeting of the Education Policy Committee at Ministerial Level.
- The B I A C Task Force on Health Care Policy stepped up its activities in preparation for the 2010 OECD Health Ministerial, underlining the importance of a comprehensive strategy to address financial sustainability concerns, improve the efficiency of health care systems, and foster innovation, which will be indispensable for addressing major health challenges. In addition, B I A C provided targeted input to discussions on prevention, healthy choices and ICT in health care.



B I A C Chairman Mr. Charles P. Heeter, and Mr. Alberto Bombassei, Confindustria Vice President for Industrial Relations, Welfare, and Social Affairs (right), addressing media following G8 Presidency consultation in Rome.



B I A C delegation to the OECD Labour Ministerial headed by Dr. Kenjiro Nagasaka, the B I A C ELSA Committee Chair, included representatives from the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Spain.

- At the OECD Labour Ministerial in September B I A C presented results of its labour market survey, highlighting business views on the effectiveness of stimulus packages for employment and social policy, underlining the need for policy makers to ensure continued focus on the return to economic growth as the basis for sustainable employment creation.

Innovation

Promoting Science, Technology, and Innovation to contribute to Sustainable Economic Growth and Employment Creation

Biotechnology / Information, Computer and Communications / IPR / Nanotechnology / Technology

- BIAAC continued to provide active input to the development of the cross-cutting OECD Innovation Strategy, the final report of which will be submitted to the 2010 Council Ministerial. BIAAC was also actively involved in OECD work on innovation in the context of the economic crisis, both with regard to the effects of the crisis on innovation and why innovation remains essential to get out of the crisis. BIAAC was also closely involved in work on eco-innovation and sustainable manufacturing, knowledge markets, as well as specific areas, such as biotechnology and nanotechnology.
- BIAAC experts played central roles in OECD policy discussions on key emerging digital economy issues including cloud computing, ICT and the environment, and the role of Internet Intermediaries at OECD ICCP expert meetings.
- The issue of intellectual property rights remained high on the BIAAC agenda, including in the area of counterfeiting and piracy. In addition, BIAAC launched an initiative highlighting the importance of addressing intellectual property rights issues in the context of the OECD accession process.

Sustainability

Promoting a Sustainable Environment

Chemicals / Energy / Environment / Food and Agriculture / Water

- BIAAC welcomed the OECD Green Growth Strategy, which was launched at the June OECD Council Ministerial through a Declaration signed by 30 member countries plus several non-member economies. To highlight the practical opportunities and challenges that businesses face in implementing a green growth strategy, BIAAC organised a high-level panel discussion on the occasion of its annual consultation with OECD Ambassadors in December. BIAAC also created a Green Growth Ad Hoc group to provide well-targeted input to future activities and to the development of OECD's contribution to future Ministerial meetings.



BIAAC delegation to the annual consultation with OECD Ambassadors in December 2009. The business case studies and messages evoked a dynamic discussion and a series of questions highlighting that Green Growth will remain a top priority for BIAAC for the coming two years.

- Climate change remained high on BIAC's agenda throughout the year. In particular, BIAC provided active input to the OECD's analysis of the economics of climate change, which was one of the Organisation's main inputs to the Copenhagen climate change conference. BIAC also participated in the panel discussion together with the OECD Secretary General and high-level government representatives in a side-event, which the OECD organised on the occasion of the Copenhagen climate change conference. In April, BIAC Secretary General Asami participated on behalf of BIAC in the consultation organised on the occasion of the G8 Environment Ministerial in Syracuse, Italy, at which climate change was also one of the key topics.
- Through strong participation in several major events, including an OECD symposium on the future of agriculture, an OECD Global Forum on agriculture, an OECD Committee for Agriculture multi-stakeholder consultation, and a BIAC consultation with the co-chairs of the February 2010 OECD Agriculture Ministerial Meeting, BIAC has provided and continues to provide business expertise and guidance towards ensuring a sustainable food and agriculture system.
- The BIAC Energy Committee reinforced its close co-operation with the OECD and its sister organisations. In 2009, the committee addressed several new issues, including skills needs in the energy sector, perception and communication issues and energy investment in the context of the economic crisis. BIAC also nominated a high-level business representative to the IEA Energy Business Council, an executive-level business group including leaders from a wide range of companies and different sectors.
- BIAC remained an active partner in OECD's work on chemicals, which, thanks to its system of mutual acceptance of data, leads to annual cost-saving effects of €150 million for industry and governments by avoiding duplicative data requirements. At the same time, BIAC intensified its contribution to the OECD testing programme of manufactured nanomaterials.
- Working closely with TUSIAD, one of BIAC's Turkish member organisations, and through its role in the Business Action for Water Initiative, BIAC provided business input and support to the OECD's significant role in the 5th World Water Forum, held in Istanbul in March 2009. OECD Business called on governments to do more to improve investment in water infrastructure and to develop much-needed data on the economics of water.



BIAC Food and Agriculture Committee Chair Mr. Niels Nordgaard (right) speaking with Mr Nikolaus Berlakovich, Austrian Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (center) and Mr. Alain-Dominique Quintart from Syngenta at the February 2010 consultation.

Governance

Enhancing Public and Private Sector Governance

Anti-Bribery / Corporate Governance / Corporate Responsibility / Public Governance

- At consultations with the OECD, BIAC supported the work on identifying the corporate governance issues emerging in the context of the financial turmoil, and asked for a thorough review of the issues at stake on the basis of empirical evidence before considering any changes to the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance. In addition, business pointed to an increased level playing field in relation to the market competition between the private sector and state-owned enterprises.
- BIAC reaffirmed strong business support for the OECD's fight against corruption and provided business expertise on a seminar dedicated to updating the recommendation on further combating bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions.
- BIAC ensured that the OECD Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying emphasised the role and importance of lobbying in developing good public policy, and that it should be conducted in a transparent and accountable manner with respect to all stakeholders.

Emerging and Developing Economies

Contributing to the Development of Non-OECD Member Economies

Africa / China / Middle East and North Africa (MENA) / Russia

- Through various meetings in Beijing, Brasilia, New Delhi, Johannesburg and Paris, BIAC contributed business guidance to OECD leadership on BIAC priority issues for OECD co-operation with major emerging economies. Working together with BIAC Observers, OECD Business demonstrated how the business community can provide significant support to OECD outreach.
- A firm supporter of the OECD accession process, BIAC members provided substantial input to OECD Committees, and to OECD Council, on opportunities to improve the intellectual property regimes in OECD accession countries.
- BIAC contributed senior business speakers to the Business Forum on the occasion of the 2009 Middle East and North Africa (MENA)-OECD Ministerial Conference in Marrakech. Together with CGEM, BIAC's Moroccan Observer organisation, BIAC led the development of the 2009 Business Statement which was delivered to MENA and OECD Ministers.

BIAC Policy Groups

Through its policy groups, which cover the major aspects of OECD work most relevant to business, BIAC members participate in meetings, global forums and consultations with OECD leadership, government delegates, committees and working groups. BIAC provides written and oral responses to OECD working papers in progress and develops positions on issues that business feels should be further addressed at OECD.

Anti-Bribery

With its Anti-Bribery Convention, the OECD has been leading the international fight against corruption. The BIAC Task Force on Bribery and Corruption supports OECD efforts that ensure integrity and create a level playing field for business. BIAC has and will continue to provide input to the permanent review of the OECD Convention, as well as guiding members by informing about relevant anti-corruption instruments via the BIAC homepage. BIAC will also continue its participation in working with the OECD and the World Bank on how to assess the efficiency and integrity of developing countries' procurement systems.



Jean Monville
Task Force Chair

Biotechnology

The BIAC Biotechnology Committee contributes to the wide range of OECD biotechnology-related activities, including industrial biotechnology, fostering human health-related biotechnology, promoting harmonisation of regulatory oversight for the products of modern biotechnology and international harmonisation in the safety assessments and regulation of novel foods and feeds.



Richard A. Johnson
Biotechnology Chair

Chemicals

The BIAC Chemicals Committee is involved in the wide range of OECD environment, health and safety activities, which consist of developing policies and instruments for chemical testing and assessment and providing a framework for the sharing of burden. OECD work is of mutual benefit to business and government by avoiding duplicative data requirements, leading to annual cost savings of about €150 million.



Hans-Jürgen Wiegand
Chemicals Chair

Competition

The BIAC Competition Committee informs and encourages senior regulators and antitrust enforcers to act consistently and proportionately in accordance with due process and best practice, with respect to the objectives of effective enforcement of competition laws. Its primary objective is maintenance of business competitiveness and the efficient operation of markets with a minimum necessary level of regulatory intervention. BIAC experts contribute to OECD projects addressing competition issues across all relevant business sectors and disciplines of antitrust through written contributions to OECD projects and direct dialogue with officials in the OECD Competition and other Committees.



Rufus A. Ogilvie-Smailes
Competition Chair

Consumer Policy

BIAC works to ensure that in the globalised marketplace, consumer protection will be well balanced with business' interest for economic growth, and technological innovation. Key issues to be addressed in 2010 will include: consumer product safety, green claims, industry led regulation and a review of the OECD Consumer Protection Guidelines in the context of Electronic Commerce.



Hubert van Breeemen
Task Force Chair

Corporate Governance

The OECD Principles of Corporate Governance set out a leading international framework for good practices which assists governments in developing and enforcing effective rules, regulations and codes of corporate governance. BIAC provided business input to the development of the Principles and will seek to take part in any discussions on proposals to review the Principles due to inadequacies identified after the financial crisis.



Eric Belfrage
Task Force Chair

Economic Policy

The BIAC Economic Policy Committee advises the OECD on the identification and implementation of policy actions that sustain economic growth and job creation. The committee frequently contributes BIAC's input to high-level consultations with ministers and ambassadors. Suggesting timely exit strategies from national economic stimulus packages as well as macro-economic policy solutions for facilitating growth, including green growth, are among the priorities for 2010.



Stephan Mumenthaler
EPC Chair

Education

The BIAC Education Committee works to ensure that education and training systems increasingly meet labour market needs in order to equip individuals of all ages and social backgrounds to develop necessary skills to compete in the economy. BIAC addresses a broad range of issues analysed by OECD, focusing on skills development, vocational education and training (VET), and teaching and school leadership, across the full spectrum of education from early childhood education through to lifelong learning. Currently the Committee is working to provide business input to the 2010 OECD Education Ministerial which will examine education systems in the economic crisis.



Attilio Oliva
Education Chair

Emerging and Developing Economies

The BIAC Committee on Non-Member Economies actively supports the OECD dialogue with emerging economies about good policy practices and the improvement of business climates.

Priorities for the Committee include the communication of business views to the OECD leadership concerning the OECD accession countries (Estonia, Israel, Russia and Slovenia), as well as broader business input to OECD co-operation with enhanced engagement countries (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa).

The BIAC China Task Force, for example, regularly engages in constructive dialogues with the OECD about priorities for deepening OECD co-operation with China, while the Africa Ad-Hoc Group and the Task Force on the Middle East and North Africa support ongoing OECD programmes with these regions mainly in the area of investment policy.



Clarence T. Kwan
China Task Force Chair



Brenda Horrigan
Russia Task Force Chair



Gary Campkin
MENA Task Force Chair



Kenjiro Nagasaka
ELSA Chair

Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (ELSA)

The BIAC ELSA Committee advocates employment and social policies that support sustainable economic growth through trade and investment as the basis for job creation. BIAC contributes to the annual OECD Employment Outlook, and to major high-level meetings and thematic projects focused on employment and social policy, which in 2010 included the G20 Labour Ministerial Washington, DC. Ensuring the continued relevance of the OECD Jobs Strategy underlies this work and remains an important priority of the BIAC ELSA Committee.

Energy

The BIAC Energy Committee brings together both energy producers and consumers and contributes to OECD energy-related discussions, as well as to IEA activities that have a cross-sectoral focus. BIAC has nominated a CEO-level business representative to the IEA Energy Business Council to provide strategic input and has also expanded its co-operation with the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency. Current key topics include energy and climate change, research and innovation in the energy sector, ensuring a balanced energy mix, promoting energy efficiency, as well as energy investment.



Holger Gassner
Energy Chair

Environment

The BIAC Environment Committee works in close co-operation with the OECD on a wide range of issues, including climate change, resource efficiency, and implementing policy measures that are both cost-effective and environmentally efficient. The overall focus remains on economic-environmental policy integration, an area, in which the OECD can bring significant added value to international discussions. The Committee's Task Force on Waste Management contributes to OECD discussions on sustainable materials management and environmentally sound management of waste.



Catherine Tissot-Colle
Environment Chair

Export Credits

Officially supported export credits are an important instrument that helps companies to win export business and to invest overseas. The OECD is setting the terms and conditions for the orderly use of export credit support in member countries. The BIAC Export Credit Task Force advises the OECD on how to maintain the practicability and efficiency of official export credit support as a tool for export promotion. Key priorities are to ensure that relevant OECD guidelines do not require export credit agencies to add unnecessary administrative burden on exporters applying for support; to encourage the OECD to allow ECAs to support longer credit terms for environmentally-friendly projects; and to avoid OECD guidelines unfairly disadvantaging OECD exporters against competition from emerging economies.



John Tyler
Task Force Chair

Food and Agriculture

The BIAC Food and Agriculture Committee contributes to OECD discussions on agricultural policy reform, trade and agriculture, sustainable agriculture as well as issues related to the food economy. The committee also works closely with other policy groups on cross-cutting issues, such as water, innovation and climate change. Focus is currently placed on future challenges and opportunities facing the agriculture and food sector in an increasingly globalised world, which was the basis for the 2010 OECD Agriculture Ministerial meeting. Issues being addressed include the effects of global developments, competing claims, the potential of innovation, and the link between agriculture and climate change.



Niels Nordgaard
Agriculture Chair

Health Care

The BIAC Task Force on Health Care contributes to the wide range of OECD health care activities, including health data and health accounts, addressing financial sustainability challenges, improving efficiency in health care delivery, innovation, economics of prevention, ICT in health care, and health workforce issues. In BIAC's view, a coherent strategy is necessary to respond to the major challenges we are facing in the area of health care, seeking for innovative solutions in a range of different areas.



Nicole Denjoy
Task Force Chair

Information, Communications and Communications Policy (ICCP)

The BIAC ICCP Committee covers all aspects of OECD analysis and development of Information Communications Technology (ICT) policy guidance. Building on the outcomes of the 2008 OECD Seoul Ministerial on the Future of the Internet Economy, BIAC advocates the necessary policy frameworks that promote: investment and innovation in ICT and their supporting communications infrastructure; the diffusion of ICT goods and services across all sectors; online security and privacy; and benefits to Internet users and consumers.



Joseph H. Alhadeff
ICCP Chair

International Investment and Corporate Responsibility

The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are non-binding recommendations for responsible business conduct adopted by 42 governments. The BIAC Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises and the Corporate Responsibility Network promote the Guidelines with companies. BIAC also shares with the OECD views and experience related to the implementation of the Guidelines.

BIAC priorities include active participation and influence in the possible update process of the Guidelines that is expected to start in mid-2010. Freedom for investment is in general an area of high priority, and BIAC has continued to pursue the importance of improved investment conditions and has supported the OECD's leading role in helping to obtain this.



Jan Atteslander
Investment Co-Chair



Gary Campkin
Investment Co-Chair

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

The BIAC Ad Hoc Group on IPR contributes the business perspective to the wide range of IPR-related activities at the OECD, including IP in the context of the OECD accession process, IP in the context of climate change, counterfeiting and piracy, examining knowledge markets and addressing issues related to IP and digital content in the information economy.



Richard A. Johnson
IPR Chair

Nanotechnology

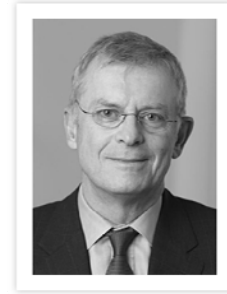
The BIAC Nanotechnology Committee has made great strides towards providing strong and broad-based business input to OECD activities. In particular, BIAC provides direct input to the OECD sponsorship programme for the safety testing of a representative set of manufactured nanomaterials, acting as sponsor or contributor for a number of materials. BIAC also provides input to OECD work on encouraging innovation in nanotechnology, fostering a sound business environment for nanotechnology and how this technology can be used to address global challenges.



Terry L. Medley
Nanotechnology Chair

Private Pensions

The BIAC Ad Hoc Group on private pensions covers economic and regulatory issues related to private pension schemes including funding, governance, protection of benefits, and financial education. The BIAC Group advocates that regulation of pension plans must balance the interest of all stakeholders, including sponsor organisations. BIAC works to ensure this balance on the range of policy guidance developed by OECD on occupational pension defined benefit (DB) plans.



Michel Benoit
Private Pensions Chair

Public Governance

BIAC advocates pro-competitive, transparent, predictable and quality regulatory frameworks that support business, entrepreneurship and innovation with minimum administrative burden. The BIAC Governance Committee contributes to OECD work on Regulatory Policy that undertakes analysis on regulatory aspects of competition and market openness, in addition to quality and impact of regulation across sectors. BIAC contributes to the OECD reviews of national regulatory frameworks, and also provides input to OECD projects that develop guidance for greater transparency and accountability in public procurement systems.



Korkmaz Ilkorur
Governance Chair

Raw Materials

The BIAC Raw Materials Committee contributes to OECD activities to highlight the importance of a sound investment environment for producers as well as open raw materials markets, without trade distortions, which are key requirements for the availability of raw materials in sufficient amounts and qualities at reasonable prices.



Gordon Peeling
Raw Materials Chair

Taxation

The BIAC Tax Committee pursues predictable, stable and transparent tax frameworks and tax administrative practices for the elimination of double taxation and undue taxation barriers to economic activity in the international business environment.

The Committee ensures the relevance of the OECD Model Tax Convention and the OECD 1995 Transfer Pricing Guidelines through (i) working with and advising the OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs, its Working Parties, and the OECD Secretariat on international tax matters; (ii) consulting on and participating in the construction of OECD tax projects, reports and other instruments (models, guidelines, best practices); and (iii) through generally co-ordinating international business and local activities, perspectives and inputs to the OECD on these matters. Key issues currently on the agenda include: business restructuring, permanent establishment, collective investment vehicles (CIV), development of an OECD model VAT framework, taxation and economic growth, and taxation and tradable permits.



Chris Lenon
Tax Chair

Technology

The BIAC Technology Committee provides business input to OECD discussions on how science, technology and innovation contribute to sustainable growth. In line with the OECD Innovation Strategy, BIAC recommends a cross-cutting approach to the task of understanding and fostering innovation. In addition to providing high-level input to cross-cutting OECD initiatives, such as the Innovation Strategy and the Green Growth Strategy, specific projects BIAC is directly involved in include work on knowledge markets, implications of the economic crisis, eco-innovation, as well as innovation in specific areas, such as nanotechnology, health, energy or software.



Botaro Hiroasaki
Technology Chair

Trade

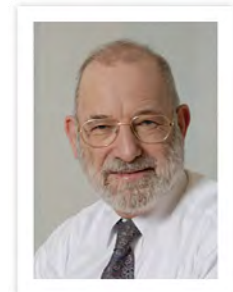
The BIAC Trade Committee's objective is to support a trade liberalisation agenda that delivers the benefits of global open markets, including support of an ambitious and balanced conclusion of the Doha Development Round, addressing post-Doha trade obstacles, and stressing liberalisation in OECD accession negotiations. This includes encouraging OECD Members to avoid protectionist measures following the financial and economic crisis, supporting co-ordinated exit from crisis-related domestic stimulus measures, and resisting trade distorting measures related to climate change policies, both border and behind-the-border trade impediments.



Geoffrey B. Gamble
Trade Chair

Water

The BIAC Ad-Hoc Group on Water provides direct input to the OECD Horizontal Water Programme, concentrating on sustainable water and sanitation management. Having provided strong business input to the OECD role in the 5th World Water Forum in March 2009, the BIAC Group is now concentrating on providing guidance to help expand and deepen OECD analysis on water in 2010. Particular emphasis is placed on strategic financing, policy coherence, and furthering economic analysis of water.



Jack Moss
Water Chair

Executive Board

Chair



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Managing Principal,
Global Public Policy
Deloitte LLP
(US)

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(Denmark)



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Senior Adviser
Calyon
(France)



Mr. Randolph Rodenstock
Managing Partner
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Rodenstock GmbH & Co KG
(Germany)



Mr. Péter Lőrincze
Vice President
TriGranit Development
Corporation
(Hungary)



Ms. Maria Carmela Colaiacovo
Presidente
Confindustria Alberghi
(Italy)



Mr. Katsutoshi Saito
Deputy Chairman
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance
Company, Limited
(Japan)



Mr. Jin Roy Ryu
Chairman & CEO
Poongsan Corporation
(Korea)



Mr. José Ignacio Mariscal
Chairman & CEO
Grupo Marhnos
(Mexico)



Mr. Phil O'Reilly
Chief Executive Officer
Business NZ
(New Zealand)



Mr. Christoph Mäder
Member of the Executive Committee
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(Switzerland)



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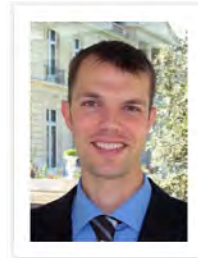
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Ms. Hanni Rosenbaum
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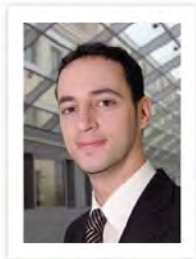
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Policy Consultant



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Policy Manager Assistant



Ms. Salette Bellavoine
Policy Manager Assistant
and
Communications/Logistics
Co-ordinator



Ms. Nathalie Mazier
Policy Manager Assistant
and
Recruitment/Administration
Co-ordinator

Internship and Secondment Programme

Since the creation of its internship and secondment programme in 2004, BIAC has been fortunate to have 36 interns and 3 secondees of 16 different nationalities in its staff.

The time they spent at BIAC was of major benefit to them. It allowed them to get acquainted with a wide range of different policy areas from a global perspective as well as acquire a general understanding of a range of economic policy issues from the business perspective and a broad knowledge of the structure and activities of the OECD. It also gave them the opportunity to participate in international meetings, both at OECD level and BIAC, which brings together a cross-sectoral and international business community.

For BIAC, internships and secondments represent a necessary source of competent assistance in the many activities of the secretariat. The internship and secondment programme allows BIAC to benefit from young students and professionals' skills in the performance of its work programme, i.e., to enhance its contributions to the OECD as well as its services to members.



OECD HEADQUARTERS

Member Organisations

BIAC's 38 members are the major business organisations in the 31 OECD member countries.



Australia



Austria



Belgium



Canada



Czech Republic



Chile



Denmark



Denmark



Finland



France



Germany



Germany



Greece



Hungary



Hungary



Ireland



Italy



Italy



Japan



Korea



Luxembourg



Mexico



Netherlands



New Zealand



Norway



Poland



Poland



Portugal



Slovak Republic



Spain



Sweden



Switzerland



Switzerland



Turkey



Turkey



Turkey



United Kingdom



United States

Observer Organisations

The BIAC observer status is the formal means for organisations representing business and industry associations in non-OECD member countries to engage in BIAC's activities. BIAC has granted observer status to eleven business organisations.

Following the OECD Council's May 2010 decision to invite Estonia, Israel and Slovenia to become OECD members, BIAC expects to welcome its Observer organisations from these countries as BIAC members in 2010.



Argentina



Brazil



Estonia



India



India



Israel



Latvia



Morocco



Russia



Slovenia



South Africa

Associate Experts Group

BIAC's Associate Experts Group (AEG) is the formal structure for sectoral supra-national business organisations that are outside of BIAC's normal membership network to be engaged in BIAC policy work. 25 organisations participate in the BIAC AEG.





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