



BIAC CCEI CANADA

BIAC POLICY GROUPS

Base Membership Fee: \$4000

Canada membership operates on base entry amount plus a fee for each policy group members wish to join.* The Chamber is responsible for nominating Canadians to BIAC Policy Groups.

Full details on all BIAC policy groups is available [online here](#).

PREMIUM POLICY GROUPS

An additional \$1,000 per group

Trade Committee ensures that business views and priorities are adequately reflected in the OECD's trade agenda. The Committee identifies existing problems, barriers and protectionist measures based on its members' on-the-ground expertise, and promote its priorities through participation in OECD projects and activities. The Trade Committee meets bi-annually in Paris, schedules conference calls on specific topics that impact business, and organizes policy events in partnership with OECD, including recent conferences in Mexico, the US, and Japan.

Taxation and Fiscal Affairs advocates predictable, stable and transparent tax frameworks and tax administrative practices across issues for the elimination of double taxation and of other tax barriers to cross-border trade and investment. A major focus of the Committee is effective implementation of the BEPS Standards, taxation and the digital economy, and outreach to non OECD economies in this context, including China, India and Brazil. Tax Certainty and Tax and Growth are Tax Committee priority issues in the follow up to the BEPS project.

Digital Economy Policy Committee (CDEP) covers all aspects of OECD guidance on digital policy, and analysis and development of Information Communications Technology (ICT). Building on the outcomes of the 2016 OECD Ministerial on the Digital Economy held in Cancun, Business at OECD advocates the necessary policy frameworks that promote investment and innovation in ICT and digital technologies and their supporting communications infrastructure; the diffusion of ICT/digital goods and services across all sectors; online security and privacy; and benefits to Internet users and consumers.

Employment, Labor, and Social Affairs Committee (ELSA) ensures that OECD analysis reflects the need for flexible labor markets, reduction of non–wage labor costs and a comprehensive policy approach to employment strategies and social policy, which supports private sector led growth and job creation. It also safeguards an effective linkage between employment and education policy, including skills, and oversees work on demographic change, private pensions and migration.

Environment & Energy Committee contributes private sector expertise to the OECD work on environmental policy design, including in the areas of climate change, resource efficiency, and sustainable materials management. Business underlines the importance of implementing measures that are both cost–effective and environmentally efficient. The Committee also works closely with other policy groups on cross–cutting issues, such as green growth and sustainable development.

Governance Committee contributes to the OECD's work on regulatory policy and good public governance, with a view of improving the quality and impact of rule–making processes across sectors. It advocates pro–competitive, transparent, predictable and quality regulatory frameworks that support business, entrepreneurship and innovation with minimum administrative burden. The Governance Committee also addresses the regulatory dimension in other policy fields such as competition and market openness.

Regular Policy Groups

An additional \$500 per group

International Investment & Responsible Business Conduct Committee encourages improved investment conditions for business and supports the OECD's leading role in promoting open markets for investment. The OECD and its Freedom of Investment Roundtable have a key role to play in helping policy makers to put in place a supportive business environment and refrain from putting protectionist measures in place. The unique role of the OECD in the area of investment is underpinned by several unique legal instruments, including the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises.

Raw Materials Task Force provides support to OECD on policies affecting investment, trade and use of raw materials from the metals and mining perspective. The task force advises on issues and policies related to and affecting the supply of industrial raw materials (including secondary raw materials), including on environmental aspects, due diligence, responsible business conduct, or overcapacity. Members further identify ways to improve understanding of the interaction between raw materials production and other aspects of the economy.

Export Credits Task Force advises the OECD on how to maintain the practicability and efficiency of official export credit support as a tool for export promotion. The priority is to avoid rules that unfairly disadvantage OECD exporters against competitors from emerging economies. The Task Force engages with OECD on any export credit developments of relevance to business (outreach, rail sector, ship sector funding, sustainable lending etc.).

Corporate Governance Committee promotes effective corporate governance designed to foster business growth, create and optimize sustainable value, and stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship in line with the overarching principles outlined in its Guiding Principles. The Committee provides direct business input to the OECD during the bi–annual consultations with the OECD Corporate Governance Committee and its Working Party on State Ownership and Privatization Practices.

Anti-Corruption Task Force supports OECD efforts to fight against bribery and corruption to ensure integrity and a level playing field. The Task Force provides regular input to the implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and contributes the business voice to consultations with the OECD Working Group on Bribery, the OECD Anti-Corruption and Integrity Forum and other relevant OECD meetings where the issues of bribery and corruption are addressed. Business at OECD is also an active contributor to B20-related activities in the fight against corruption.

International Investment Business Conduct Committee – Responsible Business Conduct Contact Group. In addition to contributing to OECD work on investment policy, the BIAC Committee on Investment and Responsible Business Conduct also oversees work in the area of responsible business conduct, particularly in relation to the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) and work on due diligence. The OECD MNE Guidelines are the most comprehensive government-backed instrument for promoting responsible business conduct.

Private Pension Task Force covers economic and regulatory issues related to private pension schemes, including funding, governance, protection of benefits, and financial education. The task force advocates that regulation of pension plans must balance the interest of all stakeholders, including sponsor organizations. Business at OECD works to ensure this balance on the range of policy guidance developed by OECD on occupational pension defined benefit (DB) plans as well as defined contribution plans (DC). Key areas of interest also include the sustainability of private pension schemes, pension fund governance, benefit protection and financial education.

Consumer Policy Task Force promotes sound industry-led regulation that enables consumers to make informed choices and encourages businesses to compete, innovate and grow without unnecessary restrictions. It works to ensure that OECD and policy makers identify policy options so as to fully seize the benefits of digitalisation for innovation and growth, while effectively addressing the challenges related to the digital transformation.

Food and Agriculture Committee allows all private sector actors in the agri-food chain to contribute their expertise to the broad range of activities carried out under the auspices of the OECD Committee for Agriculture. It is the primary business channel through which to follow and contribute to OECD work on food and agriculture issues, such as work on green growth and agriculture – including projects on private sector initiatives for improving energy efficiency in the agri-food chain–, nitrogen and farm-level innovation dynamics, and work on promoting innovation in agriculture. With regards to monitoring OECD work on nutrition and obesity, the Committee also coordinates with the Business at OECD (BIAC) Health Committee.

Emerging Markets Contact Group contributes to the OECD's cooperation with non-member countries and regions and supports the promotion of OECD instruments, tools, and good policy practices around the world. Thereby it contributes to a more level playing field for businesses operating in and across markets.

Competition Committee informs OECD discussions on competition, 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 across all sectors.

Economic Policy Committee advises the OECD on macro-economic issues as well as priorities for structural reforms. It helps create an enabling policy environment that supports private sector-led growth and open, competitive markets. It contributes expertise on the main driving forces behind OECD projections for the global economy, key risks and priority policy messages via webinars and meetings with the OECD Economic Policy Committee leadership. It also undertakes economic surveys of Business at OECD members.

Finance Task Force contributes private sector expertise and perspectives to OECD finance-related activities, including its work to support the G20, in order to develop a strong and sustainable global financial system. The Task Force is open to all private sector actors from the financial industry and the wider economy.

Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Task Force provides expert support and input to engage with the OECD on SME and entrepreneurship activities, including SME finance, SME participation into global value chains, administrative hurdles for SMEs, and employment policies.

Innovation and Technology Committee provides business input to OECD discussions on how science, technology and innovation contribute to addressing global challenges and opportunities, such as the digitalization of economies and societies. Business at OECD recommends a whole-of-government, cross-cutting approach to align policy work to the changing global context and to new drivers of innovation.

Nanotechnology Expert Group contributes strong, fact-based business input to the activities related to safety assessments of manufactured nanomaterials and pursues efforts to create an innovation-friendly business environment for nanotechnology.

Biotechnology Expert Group contributes to the wide range of OECD biotechnology-related projects, including industrial biotechnology, human health-related biotechnology, the harmonization of regulatory oversight for the products of modern biotechnology, and international harmonization in the safety assessments of novel foods and feeds. A major focus for the coming years will be on how biotechnology can contribute to addressing global challenges including health and green growth.

Education Committee brings together the experience and perspectives of employers to support and help shape the OECD's world renowned surveys, analyses, and recommendations in the area of education and skills. The ultimate objective is to spur policy reforms that increase the employability of individuals and good citizenship. The Education Committee provides a unique channel through which to contribute to the OECD's work and recommendations on education and skills, providing employers' perspectives on labor markets and societal needs.

Chemicals Committee is involved in a wide range of OECD activities and contributes to the development of policies and instruments for chemical testing and assessment, fostering information exchange and providing a framework for the sharing of burden. As the chemicals industry is one of the world's major economic sectors, the industry is committed to acting responsibly, transparently and in partnership with governments to ensure that its products meet the necessary safety requirements.

Health Committee contributes the views and expertise of biopharmaceutical manufacturers, the medical device industry, the medical information systems and technologies sector, the food and beverages sector, the sports industry, and private hospitals to the OECD's health agenda. The Committee meets bi-annually in Paris, schedules conference calls on specific topics that impact business, and proactively organizes high-level global fora on health and well-being to present cross-industry priorities to an audience from governments, business, academia, and patient organizations to identify policy solutions in the field of health.

Development Committee contributes private sector experience to the work of OECD, and related fora, in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It offers a unique channel for private sector enterprises and organizations to engage with the OECD to help promote reforms at both global and national levels to improve the enabling environment for businesses in and across developing markets. The Committee also inputs as appropriate in UN processes relating to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals via the Global Business Alliance for Post-2015.

China Task Force contributes expert guidance to China-OECD cooperation in areas that improve the investment climate and overall business environment in China. It promotes adherence to OECD instruments and the sharing of knowledge on policy practices, contributing to a more level playing field for all businesses operating both inside and outside of China. It consults annually with the OECD Informal Reflection Group on China, which includes OECD Ambassadors from a wide range of countries. It also works with the OECD's senior representative in Beijing to help scale-up the OECD presence in China.

**Fees will not exceed \$8,000 annually. After that, members will have unlimited access to BIAC Policy Groups.*



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For more information visit www.chamber.ca/advocacy/biac-canada.

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