

PROGRAMME

As of Thursday 14 February 2019

Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network

Parliamentary Days

13-15 February 2019

OECD Conference Centre

2 rue André Pascal - 75016 Paris

Wednesday 13 February

All day **Bilateral meetings** with OECD experts (select one topic, upon request)

Thursday 14 February

Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network

*jointly with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly
and in partnership with Women Political Leaders*

Chair: **Anthony Gooch**, Director for Public Affairs and Communications, OECD

08.30 Arrival and coffee

08.50 Announcements

09.00 – 10.00 **A conversation with**
Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General

10.00 – 11.30 **Towards better housing opportunities**
Scene-setting by MP discussants
Hortense Martins, Member of Parliament, Portugal
Lorin Parys, Member of the Flemish Parliament, Belgium
Peter Kraus, Member of State Parliament of Vienna, Austria

Gabriela Ramos, Chief of Staff and Sherpa, OECD

Laurence Boone, Chief Economist, Head of the Economics Department, OECD

Access to affordable housing is crucial for achieving a number of key policy objectives, including reducing poverty and homelessness and promoting equality of opportunities and sustainable growth. Housing policies also influence economic development through their impact on worker mobility, access to quality jobs and education. They also affect environmental outcomes, including land-use patterns, residential energy consumption or transport systems. Pursuing successful housing strategies requires addressing issues that cut across many policy areas. As the OECD embarks on a new "Housing Strategy", this session aims to discuss the experiences, priorities and lessons learnt by MPs in housing reform processes.

11.30 – 11.45 Coffee break

11.45 – 12.45 The future of global energy markets: implications for security, sustainability and economic growth

Fatih Birol, Executive Director, International Energy Agency

Discussant: **Hege Haukeland Liadal**, Member of Parliament, Norway

The global energy landscape continues to be in a state of flux and understanding the ongoing shifts in markets, technology and policy—and the impact of this interplay on the energy sector—has never been more critical. Each year, the IEA’s World Energy Outlook (WEO) provides updated and comprehensive quantitative modelling and analysis on the evolution of the global energy system, incorporating the latest data and market developments. This session will outline the key findings of the most recent edition and explain their implications for energy security, sustainability and growth.

12.50 Group photo

12.50 – 14.00 Lunch offered by OECD

14.00 – 15.30 Progress on addressing the tax challenges of the Digitalised Economy

Ongoing work on the tax challenges arising from digitalisation

Pascal Saint-Amans, Director, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

Achim Pross, Head, International Cooperation and Tax Administration Division, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

Sophie Chatel, Head of Unit, Tax Treaties, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

Discussant: **Bénédicte Peyrol**, Member of Parliament, France

The evolution and widespread adoption of new technologies, the development of new business models and the changes these have brought to the nature of value creation pose significant challenges for the traditional rules of international taxation, which were designed in a world of tangible assets and physical connections with customers and markets. This is a pressing issue and many Parliaments are considering or have taken action already. But unilateral solutions come with a considerable risk of adverse consequences, lack of coherence and ultimately uncertainty for taxpayers or worse, double taxation. The OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting has been working on this issue with the aim of agreeing a long-term, multilateral solution. This session will present the technical solutions that are being explored, and the actions leading to the delivery of a report to the G20 in 2020.

Value Added Tax (VAT) and digitalisation

Dimitra Koulouri, Advisor, Consumption Taxes Unit, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

For governments around the world, Value Added Tax (VAT) has become a major source of revenue. With international trade in goods and services also having rapidly expanded in our increasingly globalised economy, the OECD’s International VAT/GST Guidelines present a set of internationally agreed standards and recommended approaches to address the issues that arise from the uncoordinated

application of national VAT systems in the context of international trade. In particular, they focus on trade in services and intangibles, which pose increasingly important challenges for the design and operation of VAT systems worldwide. Notably, they include the recommended principles and mechanisms to address the challenges for the collection of VAT on cross-border sales of digital products. This session will focus on the very promising early data on impact from the VAT/GST Guidelines' widespread implementation.

15.30 – 15.45

Coffee break

15.45 – 16.00

Measuring for impact in Parliaments

Anthony Gooch, Director for Public Affairs and Communications, OECD

16.00 – 17.00

Developing principles for Artificial Intelligence in society

Anne Carblanc, Head of Digital Economy Policy Division, Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD

Discussant: **Marcelo Wechsler**, Member of Parliament, Argentina

AI has pervasive, far-reaching and global implications that are transforming societies, economic sectors and the world of work. It has the potential to improve welfare, contribute to positive sustainable global economic activity, increase innovation and productivity, and help respond to key global challenges, such as climate change, health crises and resource scarcity. At the same time, these transformations may have disparate effects within and between countries, notably economic shifts, transitions in the labour market, deepening inequalities, such as gender, income and skills gaps, and detrimental implications on democracy, fairness, autonomy, data privacy, security...to name several. There is a pressing need for a both stable and adaptive policy environment that promotes a human-centric approach and practical guidance for trustworthy AI, and that applies globally and equally to all relevant stakeholders according to their responsibility, in a context-sensitive manner. This session will present scoping principles on AI developed through an OECD Expert Group which will inform the development of an OECD draft Council Recommendation later this year.

17.00 – 18.15

Preserving free and fair elections

Marcos Bonturi, Director for Public Governance, OECD

Discussants: **Jüri Adams**, Member of Parliament, Estonia

Ron Wyden, Senator, United States (video message)

Challenges to free and fair elections, as well as undue influence during electoral processes, have become more widespread, including in longstanding democracies. This has massive repercussions on citizen inequality and public trust, and a dire impact on electoral processes. Policy levers to restore and guarantee equitable and evidence-informed political decisions, either for voters or representatives include political finance regulations, accountability mechanisms, transparent decision-making by governments and political parties, tackling revolving doors and ensuring an enabling environment for evidence-based investigative journalism, and strengthening the integrity of digital campaigning and of lobbying. This session will discuss and identify areas for potential action as countries prepare for future electoral dates.

18.15 Reception

Friday 15 February

08.30 Arrival and coffee

08.45 – 10.15 Breakfast breakout sessions with OECD economic country desks

Introduction by:

Alvaro Pereira, Director, Country Studies Branch, Economics Department, OECD
Room: Salon du Parc

Following an introduction by the Director of the Country Studies Branch in the Economics Department, participants will have the opportunity to discuss their own country's economy with an OECD economist working on their country, in informal breakout sessions.

10.15 – 11.15 Governance of critical risks

Laurent Bernat, Policy Analyst - Cybersecurity, privacy & digital identity,
Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD

Stéphane Jacobzone, Deputy Head of Division, Reform of the Public Sector,
Directorate for Public Governance, OECD

Discussant: **Ryuji Koizumi**, Member of Parliament, Japan

How can countries cope with major disasters in today's globalised world, where increased interconnectedness, social networks and integrated global supply chains are creating the conditions for cascading impacts across borders? In particular, digital transformation rapidly increases our economies and societies' digital dependency as well as the exposure of critical activities to digital security (or cybersecurity) risk. Addressing these complex threats requires fully coordinated strategies, engaging all stakeholders, as well as proactive efforts to identify, assess, and mitigate the consequences of major risks. The session will draw on a recent OECD project on countries' progress in creating institutional conditions for good national risk governance. This will include a focus on critical infrastructure, which include major energy and communication networks that are essential for economic and social resilience. It will also introduce the OECD approach to digital security for prosperity and discuss how countries can best enhance digital security of critical activities without inhibiting the benefits from digital transformation.

11.15 – 11.30 Coffee break

11.30 – 12.15 Biodiversity loss: the new security risk

Anthony Cox, Deputy Director, Environment, OECD

Discussant: **Jean-François M'Baye**, Member of Parliament, France

The biodiversity challenge is of equal magnitude and importance to climate change. The rapid and widespread loss of biodiversity and degradation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems raises implications for economic development, human health and well-being, and the very resilience of our societies. Yet despite being recognised among the top global risks to society, and increasing understanding that

the need for urgent action is real, so far biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse are not making the headlines. This session will look at how legislators can help ensure that global momentum and social consensus are reflected at home by supporting domestic frameworks that mainstream biodiversity across sectors, and help monitor national progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDG 14 and 15 in a consistent and comparable way.

12.15 – 13.15

A fair transition to the Future of Work: what will it take?

Andy Wyckoff, Director, Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD

Montserrat Gomendio, Head of the OECD Centre for Skills

Mark Keese, Head, Skills and Employability Division, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD

Marieke Vandeweyer, Labour Market Economist, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD

Discussant: **Patrik Björck**, Member of Parliament, Sweden

Last October we listened to your constituents' hopes and worries around the transformations brought about by the Future of Work, including the changing demands for skills, the impacts of automation or the need to rethink social protection systems. Forthcoming OECD work can help you to understand what a fair transition for workers will require in terms of financial and political commitment, and which policies have the biggest potential for impact. This session will discuss concrete policy options to enable people to succeed in or various countries and regions.

13.15 – 14.30

Lunch break – participants are free to make their own arrangements

Meeting of the Parliamentary Group on Tax (open to all MPs and parliamentary officials)

14.30 – 14.40

Opening remarks

David Bradbury, Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

Beyond the OECD/G20 BEPS Project, there is a great deal of other work in the tax area that Parliamentarians should have sight lines on. These include major political commitments, such as fighting corruption and other illicit financial flows, ensuring the benefits of globalisation reach all levels of society and building capacity in developing countries so that they can benefit from the international standards in the tax area.

14.40 – 15.20

Tax Policies for Inclusive, Balanced and Sustainable Growth

David Bradbury, Head, Tax Policy and Statistics Division, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

Discussant: **Martins Bondars**, Member of Parliament, Latvia

Policymakers face simultaneous challenges in addressing the problems of low productivity growth and rising inequality. Trade-offs between equity and efficiency objectives often exist with policies that reduce inequality being potentially harmful to growth, and growth-friendly policies possibly increasing inequalities. Similarly, reducing taxes may be beneficial to growth and sometimes to equity, but may conflict with the core objective of the tax system, which is to raise public revenue. However, governments can achieve tax and transfer policies for inclusive growth while also supporting the revenue-raising capacity of the tax system and ensuring the

sustainability of public spending. The OECD's Tax Policy team will give an overview of ways that tax policies can support inclusive growth, focusing on broadening tax bases and shifting the tax mix towards pro-growth taxes, reforming tax and transfer systems and reducing regressive tax expenditures, and strengthening capital tax systems, including through international co-operation.

15.20 – 16.00

Capacity Building and the International Tax Standards

Varsha Singh, Deputy Head, Global Relations and Development Division, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

Monica Bhatia, Head of Secretariat, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

A vital component to ensuring a global level playing field and promoting domestic resource mobilisation to reach the Sustainable Development Goals involves ensuring that developing countries have the capacity and training to benefit from the developments in international tax standards and to participate in an ongoing dialogue. The OECD provides capacity building support to developing countries through a variety of activities, including the Platform for Collaboration on Tax (PCT) established in 2016 with the IMF, UN and WBG and the OECD/UNDP Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) initiative. TIWB provides hands-on audit support to tax administrations in developing countries, engaging tax audit experts to transfer skills to strengthen capacity in auditing multinationals. A new initiative focusses on support to Parliamentarians in developing countries. The Global Forum, which is charged with monitoring the implementation of the standards on exchange of information, has an extensive program of technical assistance to serve its more than 150 members.

16.00 – 16.30

Fighting tax crime and other financial crime

Emma Scott, Adviser, Tax and Crime, Centre for Tax Policy and Administration, OECD

Through the Oslo Dialogue, the OECD is promoting a whole-of-government approach to tackle tax and other financial crimes such as corruption, money-laundering and terrorism financing. This work promotes inter-agency cooperation, and provides training programmes for investigators, judges, prosecutors and tax officials, including through the OECD International Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation of which centers have been established in Italy, Kenya and Argentina.

16-30 – 16.45

Closing remarks

Anthony Gooch, Director, Public Affairs and Communications, OECD

Afternoon

Bilateral meetings with OECD experts (select one topic, upon request)