

COUNCIL**Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level, 9-10 June 2022****ANNUAL UPDATE ON OECD STANDARD-SETTING****JT03496714**

This document is issued under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD and does not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD Members.

1. With more than 250 legal instruments currently in force,¹ the OECD has since its creation set landmark and innovative international standards² in a variety of areas, such as investment, tax, environment, and privacy. In the 60th Anniversary Vision Statement “*Trust in Global Cooperation: The vision for the OECD for the next decade*”, Ministers emphasised that “[t]he OECD strengthens, within its mandate, the rules-based international order by developing standards promoting well-being for all” and that “*OECD standards have become global references for capital flows, taxation, anti-bribery and anti-corruption frameworks, responsible business conduct, corporate governance, development assistance, education and, most recently, artificial intelligence*” [C/MIN(2021)16].
2. OECD standards aim to bring value to OECD Members and their citizens in three main ways:



Ensuring fair competition between actors on the international arena, whether States or private actors



Facilitating the transfer of goods, capital, services and information across borders



Internationally agreed policies for implementation at domestic level to benefit individuals and societies

3. This document, prepared by the OECD Directorate for Legal Affairs, presents an annual update on OECD standard-setting activity building on the 2016-2021 Standard-Setting Review³ and covering the period since the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level (MCM) on 31 May-1 June 2021 (2021 Part I MCM) until this year’s MCM on 9-10 June 2022. It also provides information on upcoming work on standard-setting.

1. Standard-Setting Activity from May 2021 to June 2022

1.1. Adoption of New and Updated Legal Instruments

4. Since the 2021 Part I MCM, 11 new or updated legal instruments have been adopted by the Council and 8 are scheduled for adoption at the 2022 MCM (see Annex A). Through the OECD standard-setting process, each of these instruments is grounded in OECD evidence-based analysis and stems from in-depth exchanges of experience and best practices among Members.

¹ All OECD legal instruments are available on the [online Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments](#).

² OECD standards are all OECD legal instruments as well as other kinds of policy principles and guidelines developed within the OECD framework.

³ See in particular *Standard-Setting Review: Five-Year Report (2016-2021)* [C/MIN(2021)9].

5. These 19 standards aim to improve outcomes for Members and their citizens on a wide array of policy challenges:

- **Promoting employment, entrepreneurship and support for young people.** The *Recommendations on the Social and Solidarity Economy and Social Innovation* [[OECD/LEGAL/0472](#)] and *on SME and Entrepreneurship Policy* [[OECD/LEGAL/0473](#)] seek to equip policymakers with the right tools and approaches to support these parts of the economy, notably considering the extent to which they were impacted by the pandemic and the ensuing crisis. The *Recommendation on Creating Better Opportunities for Young People* [[OECD/LEGAL/0474](#)] promotes government-wide strategies to improve outcomes for young people of all backgrounds and circumstances in the areas of knowledge, skills and competencies; labour market outcomes; social inclusion and youth well-being; young people's trust in government and public governance to deliver youth-responsive services and address age-based inequalities.
- **Addressing the challenges of new and emerging technologies.** The *Recommendations on Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data* [[OECD/LEGAL/0463](#)] and *on Blockchain and other Distributed Ledger Technologies* [[OECD/LEGAL/0470](#)] provide frameworks that strive to maximise the benefits of technological advances, foster innovation and at the same time, manage and mitigate the risks. The value-added of international scientific and technological co-operation in addressing global challenges and the removal of barriers to such co-operation are addressed by the *Recommendations on International Co-operation in Science and Technology* [[OECD/LEGAL/0237](#)] and *for Facilitating International Technology Co-operation with and among Businesses* [[OECD/LEGAL/0282](#)]. With respect to government regulation of new technologies, the *Recommendation for Agile Regulatory Governance to Harness Innovation* [[OECD/LEGAL/0464](#)] provides a framework for using and adapting regulatory policy and governance in the face of regulatory challenges and opportunities arising from innovation.
- **Fostering stability and fairness in law enforcement for a level playing field.** The *Recommendation on Transparency and Procedural Fairness in Competition Law Enforcement* [[OECD/LEGAL/0465](#)] establishes minimum competition law enforcement principles of universal application, notwithstanding legal, cultural and institutional differences among jurisdictions and fosters competition law enforcement that is fair, predictable, professional and transparent. The *Recommendation for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions* [[OECD/LEGAL/0378](#)] was updated to reflect issues identified in the monitoring of the implementation of the *Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions* [[OECD/LEGAL/0293](#)] (such as the demand side of foreign bribery cases, sanctions and confiscations as well as data protection). Finally, the *Recommendation on the Ten Global Principles for Fighting Tax Crimes* [[OECD/LEGAL/0469](#)] sets the first comprehensive standard for fighting tax crimes, an area where international co-operation is essential given the borderless nature of tax crimes, and which, if left unchecked, can undermine the rule of law as well as public confidence in the legal and financial systems.
- **Supporting sustainable development.** The *Recommendation on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Qualities for Sustainable Development* [[OECD/LEGAL/0476](#)] provides high-level policy actions for maximising FDI's contribution to sustainable development, thereby connecting cross-border investment with the financing of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the commitments made in the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The *DAC Declaration on a New Approach to Align Development Co-operation with the Goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change* [[OECD/LEGAL/0466](#)] also provides a new impetus for co-operation on sustainable development as a contribution to achieving the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, including the transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions and a climate-resilient future. Finally, the *DAC Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance* [[OECD/LEGAL/5021](#)] is the first international standard focused on the actions of

development co-operation and humanitarian assistance providers that enable civil society; it is specific to civil society as a contributor to the 2030 Agenda, inclusive sustainable development, and protecting and strengthening democracy.

- **Supporting the commitment to environmental and climate goals as well as the sound management of chemicals.** The *Recommendation Concerning Access and the Protection of Proprietary Rights to Non-Clinical Health, Safety and Environmental Data and Information on Chemicals* [OECD/LEGAL/0203] aims to balance the access of the public to chemical safety data with the protection of the proprietary rights associated with these results. The recent consolidation of three OECD Recommendations⁴ into a single *Recommendation on Environmental Information and Reporting* [OECD/LEGAL/0471] has produced an ambitious instrument that reflects recent national and international developments concerning environmental information systems and demands for environmental information, in particular on cross-cutting environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity, resource efficiency and the circular economy. This is part of an important, broader effort to “*updat[e] OECD standards on the environment*”, which was supported by Ministers in the recent *Declaration on a Resilient and Healthy Environment for All* [OECD/LEGAL/0468] (see below at paragraph 13).
- **Supporting domestic rulemaking through international regulatory co-operation on global challenges.** The *Recommendation on International Regulatory Co-operation to Tackle Global Challenges* [OECD/LEGAL/0475] sets out an overarching vision of how international co-operation can support regulators and policymakers undertake key transformations in governance and regulatory processes to improve domestic regulatory effectiveness to tackle the inherently global policy challenges they face and protect global goods. Building on the Recommendation, the OECD will continue to work with other international fora in this area, including through the Partnership of International Organisations for Effective International Rulemaking.⁵
- **Improving the design of pension plans.** The *Recommendation for the Good Design of Defined Contribution Pension Plans* [OECD/LEGAL/0467] aims to assist governments in designing occupational and personal pension plans in which retirement income depends on contributions paid, investment returns, and the way assets are paid out over retirement (defined contribution pension plans). In this way, it can help to improve the robustness of retirement systems and build trust by ensuring that people’s best interests are taken into account.

6. In developing or updating these instruments, OECD committees have continued to **improve their working methods for standard-setting** in line with the findings of the *Standard-Setting Review: Five-Year Report (2016-2021)* [C/MIN(2021)9, section 3.2]. The Review encouraged leveraging the multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder nature of the OECD to improve the quality and effectiveness of OECD standards. Over the past year, 14 out of 19 processes for developing new standards included stakeholder consultation and 15 out of 19 involved consultations of other OECD policy communities. In the case of the *Recommendation on SME and Entrepreneurship Policy* [OECD/LEGAL/0473], 180 responses from SME and entrepreneur organisations, chambers, private companies (large and small), universities and research centres, non-governmental organisations and sub-national governments were received, exemplifying the growing interest for OECD work from a diverse audience. The modalities for stakeholder consultation continue to evolve as set out in Box 1.

⁴ *Recommendation on Reporting on the State of the Environment* [OECD/LEGAL/0170]; *Recommendation on Environmental Indicators and Information* [OECD/LEGAL/0257]; *Recommendation on Environmental Information* [OECD/LEGAL/0296].

⁵ The Partnership of International Organisations for Effective International Rulemaking is a voluntary platform of international organisations, academics and government representatives, to exchange good practices and promote greater quality, effectiveness, and impact in international rulemaking.

Box 1. Stakeholder Consultation: From Written Input to Interactive Discussions

In the past, stakeholder consultations on proposed draft Recommendations were conducted by sharing draft texts and allowing a period for written comments. There is now an increasing practice of holding live discussions with stakeholders through dedicated webinars and structured online events. These discussions allow the OECD to provide stakeholders with background information on the rationale for developing the instrument and facilitate meaningful substantive exchanges, strengthening the relationship between the committee and its stakeholder community.

This interactive approach was used for the following instruments:

- During the webinar on the *Recommendation on Transparency and Procedural Fairness in Competition Law Enforcement* [[OECD/LEGAL/0465](#)], relevant international organisations and groupings of competition authorities were invited to provide inputs on the key principles of the Recommendation and its future implementation.
- A structured online event regrouped representatives of youth organisations and associations across OECD countries as well as young representatives of stakeholder groups to discuss the building blocks of the *Recommendation on Creating Better Opportunities for Young People* [[OECD/LEGAL/0474](#)]. Thematic breakout discussions were held on each block, with additional feedback shared through an interactive app for virtual meetings.
- The webinar on the *Recommendation on the Social and Solidarity Economy and Social Innovation* [[OECD/LEGAL/0472](#)] gathered various national and international social economy networks, focusing on the objectives and benefits of the Recommendation.
- Civil society organisations from DAC members and from official development assistance-recipient countries were notably consulted as part of a webinar on the *DAC Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance* [[OECD/LEGAL/5021](#)].

1.2. Supporting Dissemination and Implementation of OECD Legal Instruments

7. Over the past year, reports on the implementation of 14 Recommendations have been produced and presented to Council, including 2 at the 2022 MCM (see Annex B). All the reports **confirmed the importance of the concerned instruments and their relevance as part of the set of OECD legal instruments**, acknowledged the efforts made by Adherents to implement them and highlighted best practices. Several reports also confirmed the impact of the instruments outside the OECD, for example:

- The *Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas* [[C\(2022\)98](#)] indicates that it is the only OECD legal instrument that has been referred to in Chapter VII United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions,⁶ and has been regularly referenced in bilateral projects between OECD Members and Partners in Africa, Latin America and Asia. The related *OECD FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains* has been the subject of numerous domestic initiatives to incentivise its use by the private sector (including in the cocoa and palm oil sectors).

⁶ Numerous United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see Resolutions 2389(2017), 2360(2017), 2339(2017), 2293(2016), 2262(2016), 2198(2015), 2136(2014), 2078(2012), 2021(2011) and 1952(2010)) and on Côte d'Ivoire (see Resolutions 2219(2015), 2153(2014) and 2101(2013)) cite the OECD Guidance and encourage all UN Member States to continue to raise awareness of the due diligence expectations and to stakeholders in the supply chain to implement due diligence. These Resolutions are considered legally binding in accordance with Article 25 of the UN Charter; UN Member States agree to accept these decisions and carry them out.

- The *Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation on Consumer Protection in E-Commerce* [C(2022)84] notes that the Recommendation has influenced other international instruments and is explicitly referenced in the 2015 United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection as a key international standard for global cooperation.⁷

8. At the same time, these reports **identify certain difficulties and gaps in implementation**. 10 reports underlined that more efforts were needed to translate the Recommendations into practice and 9 reports emphasised the need to strengthen the dissemination of the concerned instruments by Adherents and the Secretariat. In order to support the implementation and continued relevance of the instruments, all the reports propose follow-up actions. For example:

- The *Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation on Integrated Mental Health, Skills and Work Policy* [C/MIN(2021)19] recognises that progress is uneven across the thematic areas of the Recommendation with rare integrated practices in social protection and welfare policies. To that effect, the report proposes that Adherents undergo individual country reviews of their integrated mental health, skills and work policies using the Recommendation as a framework.
- The *Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation concerning International Co-operation on Competition Investigations and Proceedings* [C(2022)23] demonstrates persistent legal limitations preventing more and intensified international enforcement co-operation and proposes to explore the most efficient and effective options for addressing these barriers. Work is currently underway in the Competition Committee to explore models for enforcement co-operation, looking at examples from other OECD policy communities, in particular tax and anti-bribery, as well as from other international organisations and fora.

9. The reports **review the relevance of the instruments in light of current global challenges** to make sure that they continue to support Adherents even though circumstances have changed since their adoption. In this spirit, 11 reports looked at the relevance of the instruments under review to address the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and support the recovery. For example:

- The data collection exercise for the *Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation on Health Data Governance* [C(2022)25] was expanded to include an additional survey of health data and governance changes during the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure that Adherents' fast-changing practice related to health data infrastructure and governance would be taken into account in the Implementation Report. Topics discussed included the collection, analysis, effective anonymisation and sharing of personal data for contact-tracing, as well as specific data protection and privacy challenges raised by vaccination programmes and COVID-19 "travel passports".
- The *Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation on Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions* (IFIs) [C(2022)4] highlighted the Recommendation's clear relevance in finding that Adherents with IFIs that align closely with it have been able to provide crucial and rapid analysis to legislatures and governments (such as economic and fiscal scenario analysis and costing of emergency legislation), whereas IFIs with gaps in alignment reported more difficulties in this regard.⁸
- OECD analysis has shown that the pandemic has hindered the implementation of the *Gender Recommendations*. The *Implementation Report* [C/MIN(2022)7] points to the need to develop

⁷ UNCTAD (2015), United Nations guidelines for consumer protection, <https://unctad.org/topic/competition-and-consumer-protection/un-guidelines-for-consumer-protection>.

⁸ See also OECD (2020), Independent fiscal institutions: promoting fiscal transparency and accountability during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, <http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/independent-fiscal-institutions-promoting-fiscal-transparency-and-accountability-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic-d853f8be/>.

additional practical tools to further enhance the Recommendations' implementation in order to close the gender gap, including in areas where the pandemic most severely impacted women.

- In the case of the *Recommendation on Ageing and Employment Policies*, a review of the good practices related to implementation showcased policies to bolster employment of older workers in the context of labour shortages, which has been one consequence of the pandemic [[C/MIN\(2022\)6](#)].

10. In some cases, the reports **identify gaps and call for new or revised legal instruments to strengthen the set of OECD standards**. For example:

- The *Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation on the Policy Framework for Investment (PFI)* [[C\(2021\)86](#)] noted the important contribution of the new *Recommendation on FDI Qualities for Sustainable Development* and its associated Policy Toolkit and Indicators to the PFI's implementation and dissemination efforts, notably by filling the information gap on how investment contributes to sustainable development. This new Recommendation complements the PFI by providing governments with more detailed guidance on attracting and retaining investments to support the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, a gap identified in the report.
- The *Report on the Implementation of the Recommendation on High-Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection* [[C\(2022\)7](#)] concluded that there was a need to revise the Recommendation to take account of policy areas and developments that have emerged since it was adopted ten years ago. This concerns in particular the impacts of digitalisation, sustainable finance, and the COVID-19 pandemic on the financial well-being and resilience of consumers, to ensure it is forward-looking and continues to reflect best practice. The proposed revision is now well underway and should be completed before the end of 2022 [[DAF/CMF/FCP\(2022\)1/REV1](#)].

11. Over the past year, committees have continued to develop **tools and practices to support the implementation of legal instruments** such as self-assessment tools, online repository of good practices, indicator portals and indexes. In some cases, new and innovative practices have emerged. For example:

- A playbook, *From Principles to Practice: The Playbook for the OECD Declaration on Public Sector Innovation* [[GOV/PGC\(2022\)12](#)], is being finalised in May 2022 and showcases more than 160 actions, 33 tools and 31 case studies for use by governments in addressing their most pressing challenges in the area of public sector innovation.
- As part of the ongoing work on the toolkit for the *Recommendation concerning Access to Research Data from Public Funding* [[OECD/LEGAL/0347](#)], which will comprise a knowledge base of international good practices and implementation guidelines, National Contact Points were nominated in April 2022 to coordinate their country's response to a survey designed to provide input to the toolkit and ensure that it responds to Adherents' needs [[DSTI/STP\(2022\)12](#)].

These are examples of how the OECD's evidence-based approach can be applied to implementation tools. Another good practice emerging over the past year is to develop implementation tools alongside the negotiation of the OECD legal instruments they intend to support. That way, the implementation of the instrument can begin as soon as it is adopted (see Box 2).

Box 2. Parallel Work on Implementation Tools

The *Practical Guidance on Agile Regulatory Governance to Harness Innovation* [[C\(2021\)99/ADD1](#)] was developed together with each iteration of the *Recommendation on Agile Regulatory Governance to Harness Innovation* [[OECD/LEGAL/0464](#)] and presented to Council for information at the time of adoption of the Recommendation. It aims to support Adherents by providing more detailed information on concrete ways to implement the provisions of the Recommendation in practice.

The *Recommendation on SME and Entrepreneurship Policy* [OECD/LEGAL/0473] is complemented by an Explanatory note [CFE/SME(2022)10/FINAL, Annex B], which provides fuller information on the three inter-related pillars and 15 principles that compose the Recommendation. The Explanatory note was circulated together with the Recommendation as part of the drafting process.

The detailed explanation for each of the 10 Principles included in the *Recommendation on the Ten Global Principles for Fighting Tax Crime* [OECD/LEGAL/0469], issued under the name *Practical Guide on the Implementation of the Recommendation on the Ten Global Principles for Fighting Tax Crime* [C(2022)35/ADD1], will be used to support the implementation of the Recommendation. In addition, Adherents can complete self-assessment surveys and benchmark their frameworks against the Principles.

The proposal to develop the *Recommendation on FDI Qualities for Sustainable Development* [OECD/LEGAL/0476] emerged from the development of the *FDI Qualities Policy Toolkit* [C(2022)36/ADD1]. Drawing on the key high-level policy principles identified in the Toolkit, the Recommendation provides concise and action-oriented guidance to help policymakers enhance the impacts of FDI on sustainable development in the areas of productivity and innovation, job quality and skills, gender equality, and decarbonisation. The *FDI Qualities Policy Toolkit*, together with the *FDI Qualities Indicators*, will support the implementation of the Recommendation providing Adherents with more detailed guidance on enhancing the impacts of FDI in the same areas.

12. Another growing practice at the OECD is to organise **launch events to increase the visibility and impact** of a new OECD legal instrument. Most recently, the *Recommendations on Children in the Digital Environment* [OECD/LEGAL/0389], *for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions* [OECD/LEGAL/0378] and *on Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data* [OECD/LEGAL/0463] were launched during high-level events at the end of 2021. These high-level events provided the opportunity to disseminate the new instruments at the political level and to share good practices for effective implementation.

2. Upcoming Work on Standards

13. Looking ahead to the year to come, OECD substantive committees are currently **developing or updating standards in the following areas**: public policy evaluation; responsible business conduct; chemical accident prevention, preparedness and response; tax challenges arising from digitalisation; export credits including environmental and social due diligence; bid rigging in public procurement; safety of recombinant DNA organisms; and intellectual property in the field of competition. Ongoing work includes:

- The update of OECD legal instruments in the area of the **environment**, in line with the *Declaration on a Resilient and Healthy Environment for All* [OECD/LEGAL/0468] adopted at the meeting of the Environment Policy Committee (EPOC) on 31 March 2022. In the Declaration, Ministers agreed to reinforce the OECD's work on environment by “*updating OECD standards on the environment and considering the possible development of new standards, mindful of avoiding duplication, including, inter alia, on climate change, biodiversity, deforestation, land degradation, plastics, chemicals, sustainable supply chains, transport and environmental compliance assurance*”. This update, which was planned as part of the Standard-Setting Review, will allow EPOC to align its now dated standards with today's policy priorities and the important work being done by EPOC. It takes on even greater importance now since the new accession candidate countries will be evaluated against all OECD legal instruments in force, including those adopted or revised during the accession process.
- The revision of the *Recommendation on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying* [OECD/LEGAL/0379], planned for completion by the MCM 2023. While **lobbying** is a legitimate tool to influence public policies, important concerns on the transparency and integrity risks are associated with it. This is the case in particular when, as in the COVID-19 crisis, there is a need

for rapid decision-making and high public spending. Lobbying is also changing in nature and format with wider societal evolutions. The revision of the Recommendation aims to address these trends and the growing complexity of lobbying, including foreign influence, as well as the potential consequences of the abuse of lobbying practices in negatively impacting government policymaking [[C\(2021\)74](#), section 6.1.3].

- The OECD has been a pioneer in the area of **digital security** and has continuously updated its approach over the last 30 years. The draft *Recommendation on Digital Security Risk Management* together with three new draft Recommendations [[DSTI/CDEP/SDE/WD\(2021\)1/REV2](#)]⁹ will help policymakers develop strategies and policies that foster trust and resilience, support digital transformation, and foster competitiveness and growth. They will promote a culture of digital security to protect activities, people and the society without inhibiting benefits and opportunities from information and communication technologies or undermining human rights.

14. The work to support the dissemination and implementation of existing standards will also continue in the upcoming year, with implementation reports scheduled to reach Council on key OECD Recommendations, including on public integrity, open government, private pension regulation as well as managing the risk of corruption for development co-operation actors.

3. Conclusions

15. OECD standards are one of the most concrete manifestations of the shared values of the OECD and one of the most tangible ways in which the OECD contributes to positive outcomes for Members and their citizens. For this reason, following the completion and mainstreaming of the Standard-Setting Review, it is important to maintain the focus on the development and implementation of OECD standards and ensure that sufficient priority and corresponding resources are given to this facet of the work of OECD substantive committees.

16. The updating and continued development of OECD standards will be all the more important in the context of the opening of accession discussions with Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru and Romania [[C\(2017\)92/FINAL](#)]. The accession process is a powerful catalyst for public policy reforms in the candidate countries and having strong and up-to-date OECD legal instruments in each policy area provides greater leverage for changes to legislation, policy and practice to align with these OECD standards.

17. In the coming year, OECD committees will continue to work on new or updated standards in a wide array of policy areas to address the challenges currently facing Members. Continued top-down political support will be essential to ensure that the OECD continues to deliver for Members and their citizens through its standard-setting work.

⁹ The package of draft Recommendations on digital security should be submitted to the Council prior to the meeting of the Committee on Digital Economy Policy at Ministerial level (scheduled for December 2022). They are complemented by a draft OECD Policy Framework on Digital Security [[DSTI/CDEP/SDE\(2021\)12/REV1](#)], which brings them together in a coherent narrative and will facilitate their dissemination.

Annex A. Adoption of Legal Instruments between the 2021 Part I MCM and the 2022 MCM

	Recommendation on International Co-operation in Science and Technology		Recommendation on Transparency and Procedural Fairness in Competition Law Enforcement		Declaration on a Resilient and Healthy Environment for All	<p>Adoption at the 2022 MCM</p>		
	Recommendation for Facilitating International Technology Co-operation with and among Businesses		Recommendation for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions		Recommendation on Foreign Direct Investment Qualities for Sustainable Development			Recommendation on SME and Entrepreneurship Policy
	OECD DAC Declaration on a new approach to align development cooperation with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change		Recommendation for the Good Design of Defined Contribution Pension Plans		Recommendation on International Regulatory Co-operation to Tackle Global Challenges			Recommendation on the Social and Solidarity Economy and Social Innovation
	Recommendation on Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data		DAC Recommendation on Enabling Civil Society in Development Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance		Recommendation on Ten Global Principles on Fighting Tax Crimes			Recommendation on Environmental Information and Reporting
	Recommendation Concerning Access and the Protection of Proprietary Rights to Non-Clinical Health, Safety and Environmental Data and Information on Chemicals		Recommendation for Agile Regulatory Governance to Harness Innovation		Recommendation on Creating Better Opportunities for Young People			Recommendation on Blockchain and other Distributed Ledger Technologies

Annex B. List of Implementation Reports to Council: May 2021 – June 2022

Reports on the Implementation of:	Committee(s)	Report
Recommendation on Consumer Protection in E-commerce [OECD/LEGAL/0422]	CCP	C(2022)84
Recommendation on the Application of Value Added Tax/Goods and Services Tax to the International Trade in Services and Intangibles [OECD/LEGAL/0430]	CFA	C(2022)83
Recommendation on High-Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection [OECD/LEGAL/0394]	CMF	C(2022)7
Recommendation Concerning International Co-operation on Competition Investigations and Proceedings [OECD/LEGAL/0408]	COMP	C(2022)23
Recommendation on Ageing and Employment Policies [OECD/LEGAL/0419]	ELSAC	C(2022)56
Recommendation on Integrated Mental Health, Skills and Work Policy [OECD/LEGAL/0420]	ELSAC & HC	C/MIN(2021)19
Gender Recommendations [OECD/LEGAL/0418 & OECD/LEGAL/0398]	ELSAC & PGC	C(2022)53
Recommendation on Health Data Governance [OECD/LEGAL/0433]	HC & CDEP	C(2022)25
Recommendation on the Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractive Sector [OECD/LEGAL/0427]	IC	C(2022)98
Recommendation on the Policy Framework for Investment [OECD/LEGAL/0412]	IC	C(2021)86
Recommendation on OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains [OECD/LEGAL/0428]	IC & COAG	C(2022)99
Recommendation on Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas [OECD/LEGAL/0386]	IC & DAC	C(2022)100
Recommendation on Principles for Independent Fiscal Institutions [OECD/LEGAL/0401]	SBO	C(2022)4