



BUSINESSat**OECD**

Business and Industry Advisory
Committee to the OECD

Getting Industrial Policies Right for Open Markets, Growth and Prosperity

Key Messages for the
2026 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting

Policy Paper
June 2026

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Getting Industrial Policies Right for Open Markets, Growth, and Prosperity	4
The Enabling State: Fostering Competition, Better Regulation and Fiscal Responsibility	4
Cutting Complexities: A Simplification Agenda for Growth Productivity and Competitiveness	5
Balancing the Goals and Impacts of Industrial Policy	6
Industrial Policies, Open Trade and a Level Playing Field	7
Industrial Policy, Investment, and Development.....	8
OECD Outreach in a Changing Global Economy	9
Digital and Emerging Technologies and Skills.....	10
Conclusion.....	11
Annex	12
<i>Business at OECD Economic Policy Survey: Insights from the June 2026 Edition</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Business at OECD (BIAC) National Members</i>	<i>14</i>
References.....	15

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Introduction

In 2026, industrial policy has moved into the focus of economic strategy: Across the OECD and beyond, governments are addressing geopolitical risks, security concerns, rapid technological developments or sustainability commitments with increased state intervention. While the OECD's market-based economies confront rising competition from state-led models, the boundary between legitimate strategic action, overcapacities and protectionism is at risk of becoming increasingly blurred.

The OECD must underscore a global economic imperative: Markets – not mandates – drive lasting prosperity.

Over 60 years ago, the OECD was created to steer economies away from fragmentation, economic nationalism, and zero-sum rivalry – and towards cooperation, openness, and shared rules for growth. Now more than ever, the OECD must lead into the future with evidence-based analysis on the market impacts of industrial policies and distortions when they occur; with dialogue on national strategies and commitments; and with guidance to reinforce trust in international economic cooperation and the rules-based trade and investment system.

To this end, *Business at OECD* (BIAC) – representing the leading national business federations in OECD countries and beyond – strongly supports the 2026 Ministerial Council Meeting's focus on "*Getting Industrial Policies Right for Open Markets, Growth and*

Prosperity". In this debate, business should be considered as the engine behind the technologies, investment flows, and jobs that underpin modern economies.

Above all, a strong enabling environment must remain the indispensable foundation of industrial development. That is why *Business at OECD* urges the OECD and its member governments to advance an ambitious and comprehensive *Simplification Agenda for Growth, Productivity and Competitiveness* in 2026. In many industrial sectors across the OECD, the economic situation remains tenuous. Without viable business cases that nurture competitiveness in a markets-based system, neither industry nor the wider private sector will invest, scale, or transform over the long-term.

However, when markets cannot deal with important economic, social or environmental challenges on their own, industrial policies can play a role. As industrial development can help deliver political priorities and national objectives, we underline the importance of transparency, consistency, coherence, and international cooperation to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in addressing potential market distortions. This is all the more important, as fiscal balances across the OECD recently averaged -4.6% of GDP, with historic levels of public debt, and rising debt service costs.

Business at OECD looks forward to actively contributing to the 2026 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting chaired by Finland. This document presents key business messages for the Ministerial discussions.

Getting Industrial Policies Right for Open Markets, Growth, and Prosperity

The Enabling State: Fostering Competition, Better Regulation and Fiscal Responsibility

As governments revisit the role of the state through a renewed wave of industrial policy, it is essential to recall upfront what underpins long-term competitiveness: a thriving private sector, empowered by policy frameworks that enable – not crowd out – business initiative.

Industrial policy alone cannot substitute for weak fundamentals and an enabling policy framework.

A first pillar of an enabling state is regulatory quality. The OECD's work on Better Regulation remains a cornerstone, but implementation across member countries is uneven. Too often, businesses face overlapping, unclear, or outdated rules that increase compliance burdens and hinder agility. Regulatory frameworks must be simpler, more coherent, and proportionate. *Business at OECD* therefore calls for the launch of a horizontal initiative on regulatory simplification, under the OECD's "Simplifying for Success" agenda, with concrete actions across the Organisation's Committees. This should also include the possibility of sunseting legislation, regulations, and programmes to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

Second, a robust competition policy is essential to the good functioning of markets, and governments must safeguard competitive neutrality. The OECD has long stressed that state interventions should have a clear rationale and impose only the minimum restrictions on competition needed to meet

public policy goals. *Business at OECD* calls on the OECD to further strengthen its monitoring and comparability tools to ensure that subsidies – including for industry, as well as services and technological development – and state interventions – including protective tariffs – have a carefully controlled limited impact on the level playing field.

Third, governments must recommit to fiscal responsibility. As debt levels rise, it is essential to improve the efficiency of public spending and reduce overlapping support schemes that can fragment policy and weaken accountability. In this context, stable predictable tax systems that support growth are essential.

Fourth, structural reform must return to the centre of the OECD's economic agenda. The *Foundations for Growth & Competitiveness* initiative provides a timely platform to drive reform momentum across member countries. *Business at OECD* supports a sharper focus on implementation and measurable outcomes – including in areas such as labour market flexibility, product market openness, skills development and mobility, and innovation ecosystems. Industrial policy can support national objectives, but only if built on strong, adaptable economic structures.

Fifth, an enabling state requires efficient, transparent, and integrity-driven public administration. Lean, digitalised, and streamlined procedures reduce unnecessary bureaucracy and enable timely, predictable policy implementation. At the same time, strong integrity and transparency frameworks are essential to ensure fair allocation of public support, prevent undue influence, and maintain trust in institutions

Ultimately, an enabling state is not defined by how much it intervenes – but by how well it creates the conditions for private sector success.

Cutting Complexities: A Simplification Agenda for Growth Productivity and Competitiveness

In 2026, *Business at OECD* calls for a bold OECD agenda to cut complexity and boost competitiveness, including the following concrete OECD deliverables:

Cutting Red Tape: Simplifying the Way of Doing Business:

- **Launch an OECD Horizontal Project on Regulatory Simplification:** Mobilise all relevant Committees to deliver a cross-cutting “Simplifying for Success” initiative that rigorously reviews burdensome regulation and advances smarter, more coherent, evidence-based, fit-for-purpose and proportionate rule-making.
- **Use the Foundations for Growth & Competitiveness initiative to drive reform action:** Leverage this flagship OECD initiative to catalyse concrete government actions for pro-growth structural reforms across member countries, with a focus on practical implementation and measurable results.
- **Reduce complexity in international tax rules, including for the Global Minimum Tax:** Accelerate OECD initiatives for a “decluttering” agenda to simplify international tax rules and compliance in light of the OECD/G20 Global Minimum Tax, including through cutting administrative burdens, eliminating duplicative reporting, and ensuring that guidance encourages economically sound incentives.

Clearing the Path: Unlocking Innovation and Economic Participation

- **Operationalise the OECD AI Principles building on the Thriving with AI project:** Advance practical guidance and mechanisms for the adoption of trustworthy AI, convening policymakers,

industry leaders, and standards bodies to promote interoperability, trust, security and innovation across sectors and borders.

- **Launch an Initiative on Aligning Financial Systems with Innovation and Productivity:** Support new initiatives that strengthen the financial systems’ ability to drive innovation, boost productivity, and encourage long-term private investment in innovation.
- **Focus on mobilising all available workforce potential to safeguard competitiveness:** Scale up OECD work to encourage greater labour market participation and boost employment rates, which is essential to economic competitiveness and the long-term sustainability of social security systems.

Dealing with Distortions: Addressing Government Intervention in Global Markets

- **Chart a clear, actionable and truly shared OECD Vision for Market Openness:** Reinforce OECD leadership to defend the rules-based trading system, modernise trade and investment rules, and address distortive measures. Regular OECD reviews of emerging industrial policy measures should minimise unintended market distortions.
- **Launch an OECD Critical Minerals Action Plan:** Prioritise the security of supply, promote investment incentives, and ensure alignment across relevant OECD activities. On secondary sourcing, emergency action is needed to improve implementation of the *Decision on Trans-boundary Movements of Wastes*.
- **Ensure the 2009 OECD Guidelines on National Security are fit for purpose:** Ensure economic security policies are narrowly crafted, preserve open markets, maintain strong investor protections, including effective investor-state dispute settlement, and provide guidance on supply-chain resilience without undermining predictability for investors.

Balancing the Goals and Impacts of Industrial Policy

When markets cannot deal with important economic, social or environmental challenges on their own, industrial policies may play a role. But those interventions must drive long-term structural change – not short-term politics – with clear, consistent and measurable goals for productivity, innovation, and strategic objectives.

Market failures are a reason to act, but unintended consequences from government actions must be avoided.

How industrial policy is designed and implemented matters to avoid unintended consequences: budget deficits; reduced competition; market-distortions; mistrust in the rules-based trading system; and excessive costs to the economy as a whole. **To ensure industrial policies are beneficial, we call on the OECD to underline core principles and standards that safeguard market integrity:**

- **Legal and institutional certainty** should provide predictable policy frameworks for long-term investment planning;
- **Coherent approaches** should align different policy instruments effectively toward the same objective;
- **Technology neutrality** should allow innovation to emerge through competition rather than top-down selection of preferred solutions;
- **Competitive neutrality** should ensure that all actors, domestic or foreign, can compete on equal terms;
- **Cross-border collaboration** should promote international partnerships and

supply-chain integration so that business can innovate and scale globally;

- **Built-in expiry for support** with sunset clauses and exit strategies should prevent dependency and ensure policy discipline;
- **Integrity-by-design** approaches and built-in transparency safeguards should accompany any state intervention;
- **Evidence-based decision-making** should ensure that decisions are informed by reliable data and analysis;
- **Business engagement** should be broad-based, structured, and ongoing to build on operational insights, ensure policies reflect market realities, and avoid unintended consequences.

Now more than ever, the OECD must act as a forum for coordinated economic policy in support of rules-based trade and investment.

However, it is a reality that global competitors increasingly shape economic conditions without respect for the above-mentioned principles. When countries rely on persistent non-market practices – such as discriminatory subsidies, and state-directed investment – this creates overcapacity and distorts the level playing field. **The OECD should carry out an in-depth analysis of existing imbalances triggering overcapacity.**

Market economies cannot respond with inaction; however, OECD countries should not mirror the distortive policies they seek to counter. **Unfair trade practices must be investigated and challenged. Targeted, proportionate, effective and rules-consistent measures that defend against lasting harm should preserve market openness wherever possible.**

As important gaps in the WTO rulebook persist, we call for reform with urgency. If multilateral consensus proves difficult, plurilateral approaches may provide viable interim steps.

Industrial Policies, Open Trade and a Level Playing Field

A surge in government intervention in international markets – including tariff, non-tariff, and support measures – is distorting business operations and value chains globally.

In 2026, Business at OECD calls on Ministers to agree on a clear, actionable OECD vision for the future of trade policy.

Fair competition is the foundation of open markets. The OECD must continue to enhance transparency and accountability for distortive government support. This work should inform reform of the *WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures*. **If multilateral progress proves difficult, plurilateral approaches should be explored to prevent a global “support race”. OECD governments should coordinate to minimise oversupply and extraterritorial effects of support measures.**

Government support today goes well beyond traditional subsidies and includes equity injections, below-market finance, localisation requirements, protective tariffs and more. Greater transparency on these measures and their impacts is essential. **Business at OECD calls on the OECD to strengthen its work on government support for industries, services and technologies to address non-market practices.**

The growing use of SOEs to steer economies and support “national champions” raises serious concerns. The OECD should strengthen guidance and peer review to **ensure SOEs operate on a commercial basis, comply with trade rules, and promote global implementation of the OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises.**

Business at OECD supports the OECD Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits and welcomes its recent modernisation. However, implementation has lagged, with administrative burdens undermining effectiveness. **The Export Credit Arrangement and its Common Approaches must remain practical, accessible, and focused on enabling cross-border deals.**

Local content and buy-national rules may be intended to protect domestic industry, but in practice they add complexity, raise costs, and strain supply chains. Without clear criteria, timelines, and international compatibility, such requirements risk undermining competitiveness. **The OECD should caution about local content requirements as the default tool of industrial policy.**

Calls for localisation and derisking introduce inefficiencies and weaken competitiveness. Governments should instead promote diversified, connected supply chains, underpinned by ambitious trade and investment agreements. **The OECD can help design narrowly scoped, proportionate, and internationally consistent economic security measures – discouraging unilateralism responses disguised as resilience strategies.**

In this context, securing critical minerals is essential. Trade restrictions, limited processing capacity, and reliance on a few economies expose vulnerabilities. *Business at OECD* supports OECD outreach to non-members and the upcoming *High-Level Meeting on Critical Minerals*. The OECD must also promote downstream efforts to improve resource productivity and circular economy models. **Urgent action is needed to improve implementation of the OECD Decision on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes for Recovery Operations.**

In an era of fragmentation, rising protectionism, and systemic uncertainty, *Business at OECD* calls for closer collaboration between governments and business on trade at the OECD. **Our publication *Navigating Uncertainties Together*¹ outlines further priorities.**

Industrial Policy, Investment, and Development

The resurgence of industrial policy has renewed attention on the role of investment frameworks in advancing long-term development goals.

To unlock private investment at scale, industrial strategies must be transparent, predictable, fiscally sustainable and open market-based.

An increasingly uncertain global investment climate undermines cross-border investment for innovation, productivity, and competitiveness. The OECD should **focus on strengthening enabling conditions, including legal certainty, efficient permitting, and coherent regulations.**

Despite being fundamental to industrial development, many OECD economies have faced decades of underinvestment in aging infrastructure. The OECD should help governments fast-track approvals, cut red tape, and improve project pipelines to accelerate infrastructure delivery. **The High-Level Approach to Enhance OECD Work on Infrastructure offers an opportunity to translate past work into concrete outputs.**

National security is rightly a priority, but poorly calibrated risk-based controls risk overreach and fragmentation. The proliferation of inward and outward investment screening regimes with vague criteria creates uncertainty and administrative burdens. The OECD should **ensure its 2009 Guidelines on National Security Related Investment Policies are fit-for-purpose to help governments balance security concerns with competitiveness, openness and investor confidence.**

Eroding investor protections and growing politicisation around investment agreements have stalled needed reforms. *Business at*

OECD urges reaffirming the value of **strong investment treaties and effective ISDS mechanisms, which provide predictability, fair treatment, and reduced risk.**

Access to capital is constrained by inconsistent cross-border regulatory frameworks. Divergent sustainability standards, taxonomy definitions, compliance requirements, and supervisory approaches raise costs and deter investment. **The OECD should promote interoperability and make mutual recognition an objective to pursue in standard setting.**

Reliable, affordable energy remains essential, yet permitting delays, infrastructure gaps, and regulatory fragmentation are slowing investment. Governments must accelerate approvals, invest in grids and storage, and align energy policy with innovation needs. **The OECD must support reforms to scale energy systems, especially as high prices fuel concerns about deindustrialisation.**

Political priorities may be shifting, but the need – and opportunity – for sustainable technology development remains significant. To avoid carbon leakage, OECD work through the **Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches can support more coherent and competitive climate strategies.**

Following the update of the *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, Business at OECD* will continue advocating for coherence and practical application. **Due diligence guidance must remain workable and avoid excessive or duplicative requirements. With broad business engagement, the Inclusive Platform on Due Diligence Policy Cooperation can help foster cross-jurisdictional alignment.**

Finally, corruption continues to distort markets and deter investment. The OECD should strengthen adherence to the Anti-Bribery Convention, support national anti-corruption strategies, and promote digital tools, SME support, and integrity training. **Business at OECD's Zero Corruption Manifesto offers practical guidance to advance this agenda.**

OECD Outreach in a Changing Global Economy

As industrial strategies evolve across OECD economies, non-OECD actors present their economic models as systemic alternatives and counterweights to OECD countries. In this context, the OECD must double down on its efforts to uphold market-based governance beyond its membership. *Business at OECD* strongly supports initiatives to extend established best practices and standards for market governance globally.

OECD enlargement provides a critical opportunity to improve the business environment in accession countries and foster international cooperation. At the same time, we reiterate the centrality of a rigorous process, ensuring that any potential new member fully lives up to the OECD standards and principles. We support a robust accession process with indispensable on-the-ground insights. As the case for each accession candidate is different, we underline that a thorough assessment of the current economic and legal environment for each will be necessary. In this regard, we look forward to continuing to share with the OECD and governments business priorities to be considered during the technical Committee reviews of Accession Candidate Countries.

Business at OECD actively supports increased OECD outreach to selected partner countries and regional programmes around the world. Notably, the OECD's Regional Ministerial meetings in Southeast Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean provide valued opportunities to encourage reform that fosters private sector competitiveness, market openness and ease-of-doing business. In this regard, we highlight our 2025 recommendations on *Partnering for Better Policies*ⁱⁱ with Latin America and the Caribbean, and our recommendations on *Partnership for Prosperity*ⁱⁱⁱ with Southeast Asia, jointly published with ASEAN-BAC.

We note that many companies from non-OECD countries can be strong and

legitimate global competitors, and should be treated as such as an integral part of global value chains. However, we are also concerned that state-led models may adopt stringent government controls over the private sector, prevent market access on an equal footing, distort the global economy through support measures, and in some cases also resort to economic coercion. In this regard, we count on the OECD and its governments to jointly identify effective ways to address such practices from non-Member countries.

Across the OECD, the OECD's Global Fora should foster dialogue that incorporates diverse perspectives, and addressing issues of relevance to all member and non-member countries alike. In light of the increased focus on industrial policy, we were pleased to participate in the 2025 Global Forum on Trade on *Government Support, the Level Playing Field and Inclusive Opportunities in the Global Economy*.

International coordination should also be supported through the OECD's continued, active and strong engagement with the G7, as well as with the G20. In this regard, we highlight the role of *Business at OECD* as a continuous supporter of the B7 and the B20, and we offer our partnership to the OECD and its member governments to foster a successful exchange and collaboration in these formats.

Digital and Emerging Technologies and Skills

Digital and emerging technologies are reshaping economies, creating new opportunities for innovation, productivity, and competitiveness. Governments play a critical role in setting high-level enabling conditions – including interoperable standards, agile regulation, and investment-friendly environments – that allow technologies like AI, quantum, and advanced connectivity to scale.

Long-term competitiveness depends on agile policies that let innovation thrive.

Digital regulation must be innovation friendly. Divergent national approaches to AI, cybersecurity, and data governance can create unnecessary barriers and uncertainty for business, elevating both costs and risk. The *OECD's AI Principles* and *Thriving with AI* horizontal project provide valuable foundations but must now translate into actionable guidance and peer learning on risk-based implementation of AI across sectors. **The OECD should help countries avoid fragmentation by supporting alignment and interoperability of regulatory frameworks and international standards.**

Technology leadership now depends on deploying digital solutions across sectors. This requires a business environment that supports cross-border digital trade, effective intellectual property protections, cybersecurity, and data free flow with trust (DFFT). In this context, **the OECD should keep up its excellent work to defend the WTO e-commerce moratorium, and promote interoperable, pro-innovation frameworks that enable global adoption of emerging technologies.**

Health is one of the most innovation-intensive sectors of the economy, with vast potential for

improving wellbeing and driving growth. Breakthroughs in biotechnology, medical devices, and life sciences continue to push the frontier, while policy and regulation often lag behind. To support innovation while ensuring safety and access, governments must streamline approval processes, enable efficient market entry, and protect intellectual property. **The OECD should strengthen its work on health innovation ecosystems and support better alignment of regulatory frameworks to unlock investment and speed delivery of new solutions across borders.**

The human capital needed to support emerging technologies and the digital transformation remains constrained. **Matching skills with labour market requirements should be considered a strategic objective of competitiveness and an enabler of industrial transformation.**

Education systems must be more agile to respond to rapidly changing environments. They must include a strong focus on STEM, digital and AI skills, as well as transversal skills, such as critical thinking, creativity and collaboration. **Governments should work closely with the private sector to ensure that lifelong learning becomes a practical reality and is aligned with current and anticipated skills demands.**

We encourage the OECD to expand its work on skills anticipation systems and help countries tailor activation and training policies to support competitiveness. **Increased labour market participation and facilitating labour mobility will be essential for competitiveness and innovation.**

Finally, social protection systems must evolve to support economic transitions without disincentivising labour force participation.

In advancing digital and emerging technologies, the role of the state is to enable the private sector's ability to deliver innovation. Education and skills policies must effectively prepare individuals for the evolving world of work.

Conclusion

As OECD economies face mounting headwinds – from slowing productivity and skills shortages to unfair trade practices and unjustifiable protectionism and policy fragmentation – the need for coordinated, pro-growth action has is more urgent in 2026 than ever:

- **The Enabling State:** The OECD and its Members must recommit to cutting complexities, fostering better regulation, competitive neutrality, fiscal responsibility and structural reform;
- **Balancing the Goals and Impacts of Industrial Policy:** The OECD and its Members must ensure industrial policies remain market-compatible, disciplined technology-neutral and avoid distortions;
- **Industrial Policies, Open Trade and a Level Playing Field:** The OECD and its Members should safeguard open markets by ensuring transparency of government support, addressing non-market practices, and reinforcing rules-based trade;
- **Industrial Policy, Investment and Development:** The OECD should strengthen investment conditions by improving legal certainty, investor protections, permitting efficiency and regulatory coherence;
- **Digital and Emerging Technologies and Skills:** The OECD should support interoperable, pro-innovation digital

regulation and skills policies to scale emerging technologies and productivity;

Delivering on these priorities will require clear leadership from OECD Members and a renewed commitment to the market-based principles that underpin our shared prosperity. In today's interconnected economy, the effectiveness of policy choices critically depends on close coordination among like-minded economies that believe in open markets, competition and private investment as the primary drivers of growth.

Equally essential is ensuring that OECD policymaking remains firmly grounded in economic reality. This requires meaningful, structured and ongoing engagement with business. Dialogue with the private sector is not an optional add-on, but a prerequisite for policies that work in practice, mobilise investment, support innovation and preserve confidence in open markets. Without business insight, industrial policies risk becoming disconnected from market dynamics and undermining the very competitiveness they aim to foster.

Business at OECD was created for precisely this purpose: to advise on the real economy's perspectives with a collective voice representing more than 11 million private enterprises worldwide. In a period marked by rising industrial policy, where governments feel increasingly compelled to intervene in markets, it is essential that the *Business at OECD* message carry significant weight if the market-based system on which our societies have thrived is to endure.

Annex

Business at OECD Economic Policy Survey: Insights from the June 2026 Edition

Business at OECD conducts a biannual economic survey among the leading national business and employer organisations in OECD countries. Our [June 2026 edition](#) finds that business sentiment has further consolidated around a low growth environment, marked by persistent uncertainty, renewed inflationary pressures, and growing concern over global policy fragmentation, most notably in the area of industrial policy.

Key findings include:

- **Businesses increasingly see economic stagnation as the baseline.** The majority of our members (79%) describe the current economic climate as merely fair, pointing to persistently weak growth expectations and rising concerns of inflation, with 85% expecting higher prices in 2026. Despite this subdued macroeconomic outlook, business investment expectations have improved moderately, with 62% expecting strong growth in AI, cloud and software investments.
- **Geopolitical pressures, high energy prices and a widening reform gap are key growth constraints.** Over 90% identify geopolitical tensions and high energy prices as major constraints on economic activity, alongside labour market tightness and skills mismatches affecting 77% of economies. To address these challenges, our members continue to highlight a reform deficit, with 83% pointing to the lack of a structural reform agenda and 60% assessing reform efforts as slow. As a priority, businesses identify investments in human capital and workforce development as the most

effective lever for growth, with 70% prioritising education and skills development.

- **Businesses expect trade barriers and global distortions to weigh on economic performance.** A majority (66%) of our members anticipate that restrictive trade policies will reduce economic activity in the near term. These concerns are amplified by perceptions of a deteriorating level playing field, with 71% expecting significant negative effects on economic activity. Our members point in particular to diverging industrial policies and state support measures globally, cited by 94%, as key drivers of these distortions. Exposure to non-OECD industrial policies is widespread, with over 85% reporting moderate to strong impacts and around 70% identifying strong negative effects on growth. Impacts are seen to operate through strategic dependencies and market distortions, including restricted access to critical raw materials (94%) and export displacement (84%).
- **OECD businesses emphasise that industrial policy should support and not distort competition and strengthen the economy's fundamentals.** Addressing market failures is considered the main justification for industrial policy, by over 80% of our members. However, our members also point to a credibility gap, with 55% considering current policies misaligned with their objectives. Effectiveness is seen as depending on clear and disciplined design, while industrial policies are seen as being constrained by funding (69%), policy instability (65%) and administrative complexity (32%). Our members report that the most effective industrial policy tools are R&D tax incentives and subsidies, energy transition support measures, export promotion, investment

subsidies and grants, and skills and workforce training programmes.

- **Businesses see a strong role for the OECD in addressing these challenges.** Our members underline the OECD's importance in providing evidence-based analysis, policy discipline and a platform for international coordination. Priority areas for action include advancing structural reforms to boost productivity (81%), maintaining open trade frameworks (79%), and strengthening education and skills systems (70%), alongside growing expectations for OECD engagement on innovation, digital governance and industrial policy in an increasingly fragmented global economy.

Business at OECD (BIAC) National Members

Australia	ACCI: Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Austria	IV: Federation of Austrian Industries
Belgium	VBO FEB: Federation of Belgian Enterprises
Canada	Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Chile	CPC: Confederation of Production and Commerce of Chile
Colombia	ANDI: National Business Association of Colombia
Costa Rica	UCCAEP: Costa Rican Union of Chambers and Associations of the Private Business Sector
Costa Rica	CICR: Chamber of Industries of Costa Rica
Czech Republic	SP: Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic
Denmark	DA: Danish Employers' Confederation
Denmark	DI: Confederation of Danish Industry
Estonia	Estonian Employers' Confederation
Finland	EK: Confederation of Finnish Industries
France	MEDEF: Movement of the Enterprises of France
Germany	BDA: Confederation of German Employers' Associations
Germany	BDI: Federation of German Industries
Greece	SEV: Hellenic Federation of Enterprises
Hungary	MGYOSZ: Confederation of Hungarian Employers and Industrialists
Hungary	VOSZ: Confederation of Hungarian Business
Iceland	SA: Confederation of Icelandic Enterprise
Ireland	Ibec: Irish Business and Employers Confederation
Israel	MAI: Manufacturers' Association of Israel
Italy	assonime: The Association of Italian Joint Stock Companies
Italy	CONFINDUSTRIA: General Confederation of Italian Industry
Italy	FeBAF: Italian Banking Insurance and Finance Federation
Japan	Keidanren: Japan Business Federation
Korea	FKI: Federation of Korean Industries
Latvia	LDDK: Employers' Confederation of Latvia
Lithuania	LPK: Lithuanian Confederation of Industrialists
Luxembourg	FEDIL: The Voice of Luxembourg's Industry
Mexico	COPARMEX: Employers Confederation of the Mexican Republic
Netherlands	VNO-NCW: Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers
New Zealand	BusinessNZ
Norway	NHO: Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise
Portugal	CIP: Confederation of Portuguese Business
Poland	Polish Confederation Lewiatan
Slovakia	RÚZ: Slovak Employers' Federation
Slovenia	ZDS: Association of Employers of Slovenia
Spain	CEOE: Confederation of Employers and Industries of Spain
Sweden	Svenskt Näringsliv: Confederation of Swedish Enterprise
Switzerland	economiesuisse: Swiss Business Federation
Switzerland	Swiss Employers Confederation
Türkiye	TİSK: Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations
Türkiye	TOBB: Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye
Türkiye	TÜSIAD: Turkish Industry and Business Association
United Kingdom	CBI: Confederation of British Industry
United States	USCIB: United States Council for International Business

References

- i [*Business at OECD \(2025\): Navigating Uncertainties Together*](#)
- ii [*Business at OECD \(2025\): Partnering for Better Policies*](#)
- iii [*Business at OECD, ASEAN BAC \(2025\): Partnership for Prosperity*](#)






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Established in 1962, *Business at OECD* (BIAC) is the officially recognised institutional business voice at the OECD. We stand for policies that enable businesses of all sizes to contribute to economic growth, sustainable development, and societal prosperity. Through *Business at OECD*, national business and employers' federations representing over 10 million companies provide perspectives to cutting-edge OECD policy debates that shape market-based economies and impact global governance. Our expertise is enriched by the contributions of a wide range of international sector organisations.

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