



BUSINESSat**OECD**

Business and Industry Advisory
Committee to the OECD

Getting Industrial Policy Right

2026 Spring Economic Policy Survey

Survey
June 2026

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Key Findings

In our spring Economic Policy Survey of leading national business and employer organisations in OECD countries, *Business at OECD* 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.

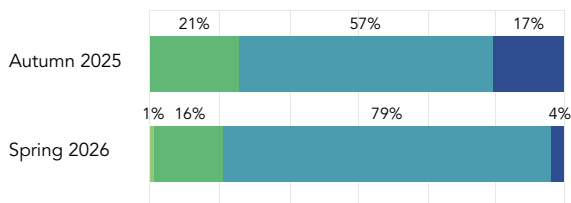
Key findings include:

- **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.

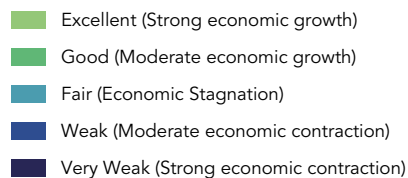
Overall Economic Situation

The business sentiment has further consolidated around a low growth environment. A majority of our members (79%) describe the current economic climate as fair, and the share describing the business climate as good (16%) decreased since the last edition in the fall 2025.

Figure 1: How would you rate the current overall business climate in your country?



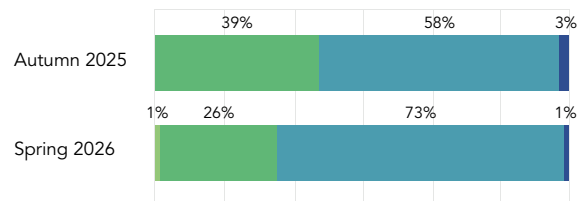
Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)



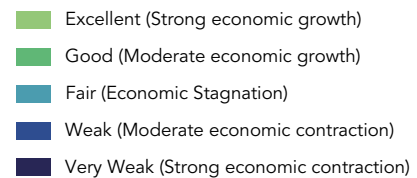
- Our latest survey suggests there is growing consensus that the economies in OECD countries are stuck in a stagnant phase, with 79% of our members responding that the current business climate is “fair” as compared to 57% last autumn.
- Fewer members are currently experiencing strong economic growth, with only 16% reporting excellent economic conditions as compared to 21% last autumn.

These findings are also reflected in businesses’ expectations for growth, with the majority of our members anticipating a prolonged period of economic stagnation in 2026.

Figure 2. What are your expectations for economic growth in your country in this year?



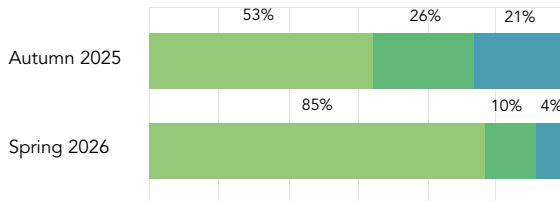
Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)



- The majority of our members (73%) now anticipate a prolonged period of economic stagnation in the coming year, as compared to 58% last fall.
- A minority (26%) still anticipate moderate economic growth, while the likelihood of significant growth or decline being very low.

Businesses remain concerned however about inflation, with expectations that persistent price pressures will rise in the coming year.

Figure 3. What are your expectations for inflation in your country in 2026 compared to 2025?



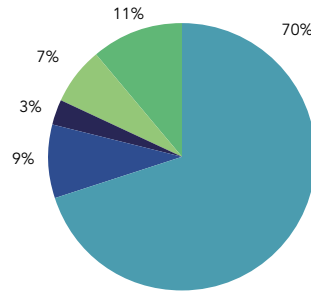
Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Increase
- Decrease
- Stay the same

- The share of businesses expecting inflation to increase rises sharply from 53% in the autumn to 85%.
- Confidence that inflation will ease has eroded markedly, with only 10% expecting inflation will decrease in the coming year.

Heightened uncertainty in international markets is also expected to adversely affect economic activity in the coming year, while both directly and indirectly raising the costs for doing business.

Figure 4. To what extent do you expect heightened uncertainty in international markets to adversely affect economic activity in your country in 2026?



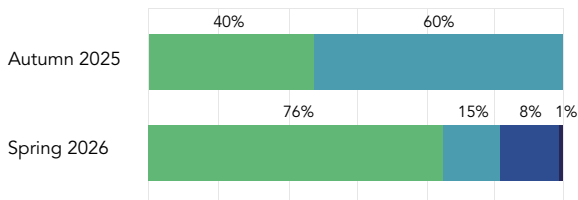
Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Not at all
- Slightly (0-1/4% of GDP)
- Moderately (1/4-1/2% of GDP)
- Significantly (1/2-3/4% of GDP)
- Very significantly (>3/4% of GDP)

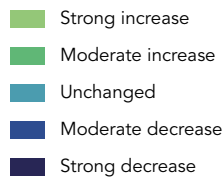
- The majority of our members (70%) express concerns that heightened uncertainty in international markets will adversely affect economic activity in the coming year, anticipating that economic activity will decrease by more than 1/4 to 1/2 GDP percentage points.
- Few expect very significant impacts, but a small share (9%) anticipate that economic activity may decrease by 1/2 to 3/4 percentage points GDP.

Despite this subdued macroeconomic outlook, business investment expectations have improved moderately. This is likely driven by an expected strong increase in private-sector spending on AI, cloud services, and software.

Figure 5. What are your expectations for business investment in your country in 2026?



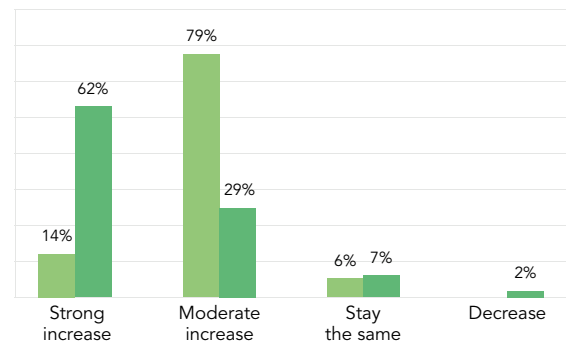
Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)



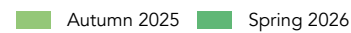
- The share of members expecting a moderate increase in investment has increased significantly from 40% in the autumn to 76% in our latest survey.
- Those expecting unchanged conditions fall sharply (60% in the fall to 15% in the spring), while expectations of a moderate or strong decline in investment remain relatively small, though slightly higher than before.

There are higher expectations that investments in AI, cloud and software infrastructure will increase in the coming year, driven mainly by private-sector investments. These expectations could be contributing significantly to business optimism for economic growth. Notably, 62% anticipate a strong increase in investment in artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and software. While this digital momentum is seen as essential for productivity gains, our members stress that it is not sufficient on its own to materially lift aggregate growth.

Figure 6. What are your expectations for private-sector investment in artificial intelligence and specifically cloud, computing and software infrastructure in your country in 2026?



Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

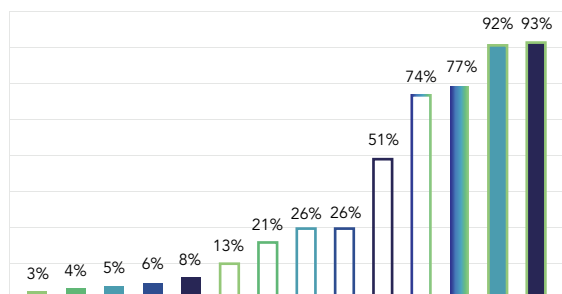


- The majority of businesses (62%) expect a strong increase in business investment in AI, cloud and software infrastructure in the coming year, as compared to only 14% last autumn.

Main Challenges and Areas for Growth

Among the key constraints on business activity are concerns about heightened geopolitical uncertainty and persistent structural constraints, notably a tight labour market and high financing costs. To reinvigorate growth, businesses highlight the need for a stronger focus on education and skills development, more active labour market policies, and sustained structural investment in infrastructure, alongside a renewed commitment to sound fiscal frameworks across OECD economies.

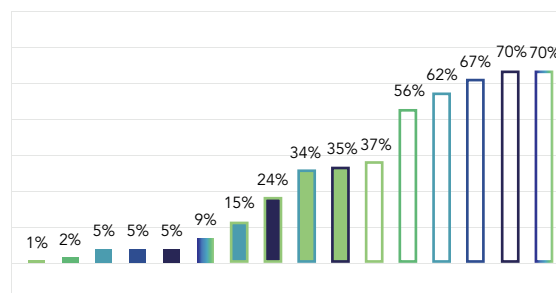
Figure 7. What are the most significant constraints on economic activity in your country at present?



Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Weak governance systems and rule of law
- Climate change and environmental risks
- High taxation rates
- Poor quality of infrastructure
- Lack of public investment
- Tax system structure and/or inefficiencies
- Inflation and price volatility
- Regulatory and administrative burdens
- Global supply chain disruptions
- Financing costs
- Investment and/or trade barriers
- Labour market tightness and/or skills mismatches
- High energy prices and supply insecurity
- Geopolitical uncertainty

Figure 8. What policy levers are likely to be the most effective for boosting economic growth in your country?



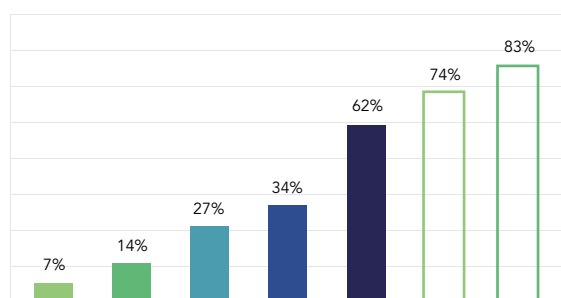
Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Regional integration and infrastructure connectivity
- Housing policy
- Monetary policy and access to finance
- Governance
- Product market regulation
- Public sector efficiency
- Efficiency of general taxation/tax structure
- Streamlined regulatory frameworks
- Access to affordable energy
- Innovation ecosystems and R&D support
- Trade and investment frameworks
- Trade liberalisation
- Quality public infrastructure
- Fiscal policy
- Labour market participation
- Education and skills development

- Improving education and skills development and increasing labour market participation and inclusion are seen as the most critical factors for boosting economic growth.
- Macroeconomic and fiscal policies are also ranked highly, alongside quality public infrastructure, which is seen as foundational for growth.
- Ensuring open markets, trade and investment frameworks and innovation ecosystems are also seen as key enablers, as well as streamlined regulatory frameworks and efficient tax structures.

An important priority for businesses across the OECD is for structural reforms to foster a more competitive business environment. However, businesses find that the pace of policy reforms has significantly slowed in OECD countries and consistently identify the lack of a structural reform agenda and political will as obstacles to reform and growth.

Figure 9. What are the biggest obstacles to successful pro-growth reforms in your country at present?

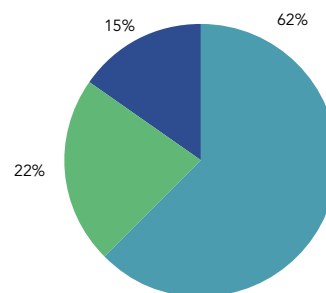


Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Poor sequencing of reforms
- Other factors
- Poor consultation with key stakeholders
- Poor implementation of reforms
- Lack of international coordination
- Lack of political will or leadership
- Lack of structural reform agenda

- Our members identify the lack of a structural reform agenda (83%) and insufficient political will or leadership (74%) as the main obstacles to successful pro-growth reforms, with limited international coordination (62%) also posing a significant challenge
- Operational issues, such as poor implementation of reforms (34%) and weak consultation with key stakeholders (27%), are seen as important concerns as well.
- Other factors highlighted by our members include imbalances within governing coalitions and fiscal constraints, which can further hinder reform efforts.

Figure 10. How would you rate the intensity of policy reform in your country in the past twelve months?



Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

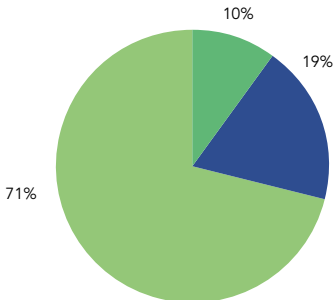
- Very intense
- Intense
- Moderate
- Slow

- The majority of our members (62%) report that reform efforts have been slow over the past 12 months.
- A third however point to an increase in reform efforts, with 22% reporting a renewed intensity in reform momentum.

Special Focus on International Trade and the Level Playing Field

When asked about the level playing field in OECD economies, the majority (71%) of our members find that distortions to the global level playing field affect economic activity significantly, suggesting widespread concern about meaningful disruptions rather than marginal effects.

Figure 11. To what extent do you expect distortions to the global playing field to adversely affect economic activity in your country in 2026?



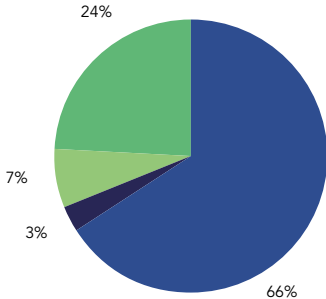
Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Significantly
- Slightly
- Moderately

- A clear majority (71%) expect these distortions to have a significant economic consequence in 2026.
- Only a third of our members expect the impact to be moderate to slight, and there is effectively no share indicating no impact at all, implying broad agreement that level-playing-field distortions are a material issue rather than a negligible one.

When asked specifically about the impact of restrictive trade policies on OECD economies, there is broad consensus that restrictive trade policies will dampen economic performance in 2026, with impacts perceived as widespread but typically moderate rather than extreme.

Figure 12. Do you expect that restrictive trade policies (e.g., new tariffs, trade restrictions, or other barriers affecting market access) will reduce economic activity in your country in 2026?



Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

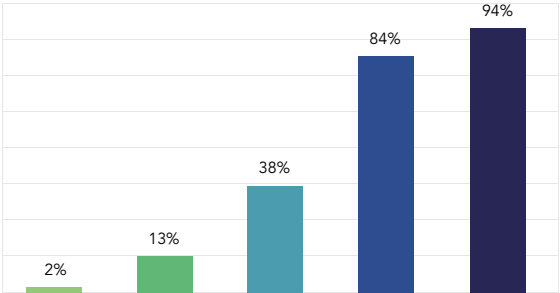
- Not at all
- Yes, by up to 1/4 pts GDP
- Yes, by up to 1/2 pts GDP
- Yes, by up to 1 pts GDP
- Yes, by more than 1 percentage point of GDP

- A strong majority (66%) anticipate that such policies will reduce economic activity by up to half a percentage point of GDP, making this the dominant expectation.
- A further 24% foresee a smaller but still noticeable impact, estimating losses of up to a quarter of a percentage point of GDP. Taken together, this indicates that around nine out of ten businesses expect at least some economic slowdown, even if most believe it will remain contained.

There is a strong consensus among businesses that distortions to the global level playing field are primarily policy-driven, rather than macroeconomic in origin. Businesses are particularly concerned about the rise of active industrial strategies and government support measures, which are seen as reshaping competitive dynamics across countries.

- Other significant factors highlighted by our members include the impacts of trade restrictions, geopolitical uncertainty and variations in energy and labour costs.

Figure 13. Which of the following factors do you see as the main sources of distortion to the global playing field affecting your country?



Source: *Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations* (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

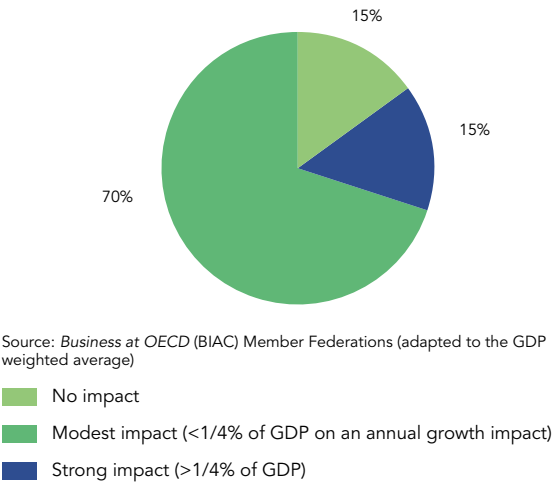
- Diverging fiscal approaches
- Exchange misalignments (e.g. from diverging inflation dynamics)
- Differential regulatory burdens
- Government support measures (e.g. subsidies, state-backed financing)
- Diverging industrial policy approaches

- A strong majority (94%) of our members indicate that diverging industrial policy approaches are among the primary drivers undermining a level global playing field, alongside state interventions such as subsidies and state-backed financing (84%).
- There is also concern that differential regulatory burdens across OECD and non-OECD economies are contributing to distortions (38%), while factors such as exchange rate misalignments and diverging fiscal approaches are perceived as relatively minor sources of distortion.

Special Focus on Industrial Policies

When asked whether their economy is affected by the industrial policies of non-OECD countries, a strong majority of our members reported a clear impact, highlighting a broad consensus that these policies are exerting tangible and far-reaching effects on domestic economic performance and competitiveness.

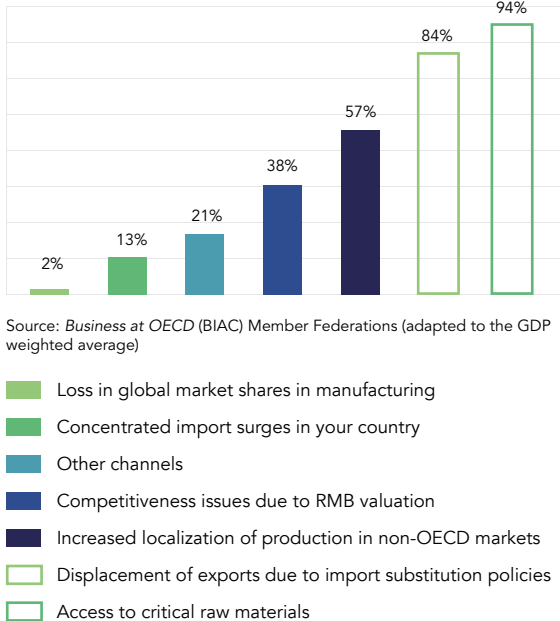
Figure 14. How strongly is your country impacted by industrial policies of non-OECD countries?



- The reported impact of industrial policies of non-OECD countries on growth in OECD economies is moderate (70%) to strong (15%).

When asked about the specific impact of industrial policies of non-OECD countries, businesses see a number of far-reaching and structural effects on how and where businesses operate.

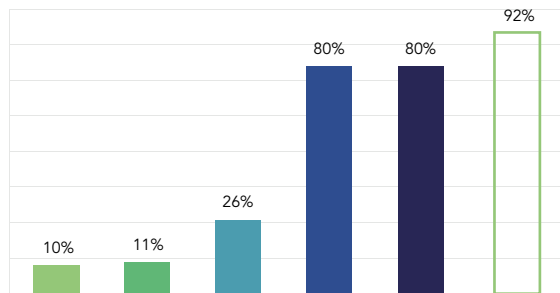
Figure 15. If yes, then through which channels?



- A majority of members identify concerns for supply-chain and security risks as the most acute transmission channel, with restricted access to critical raw materials (94%) identified as the primary concerns. This suggests that the most immediate impacts are felt through supply-chain dependencies, safety concerns, and strategic resource constraints rather than purely through price competition.
- A very large share of our members (84%) point to the displacement of OECD exports due to import-substitution policies in non-OECD countries, highlighting how targeted industrial strategies abroad can directly crowd OECD firms out of foreign markets.

Overall, businesses express a clear preference for industrial policies that strengthen the economy’s fundamentals—such as productivity, innovation, and resilience—while showing more limited support for targeted or interventionist approaches.

Figure 16. What should “industrial policy” primarily aim to achieve?



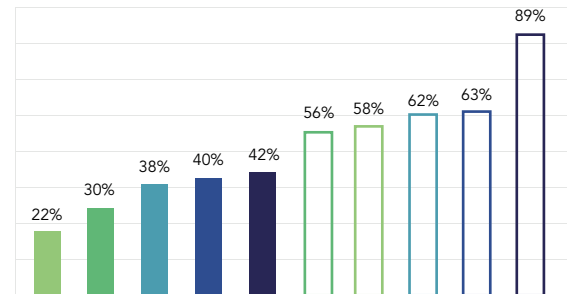
Source: *Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations* (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Counteract distorting policies by large trading nations
- Promote decarbonisation in manufacturing, energy and mobility
- Support the development and scaling of selected firms, solutions or technologies
- Enhance economic security and resilience, de-risking
- Address clearly defined market failures (e.g., externalities, public goods)
- Boost long-term productivity, innovation, and competitiveness of the economy at large

- The majority (92%) of our members find that industrial policies should boost long-term productivity, innovation, and the competitiveness of the economy as a whole.
- Addressing systemic risks and market failures is seen as a core justification for industrial policy (80%) alongside policies intended to enhance economic security and resilience, including by de-risking (80%), suggesting businesses see industrial policy as legitimate when it corrects structural vulnerabilities or clear coordination failures.
- Objectives such as supporting selected firms or technologies (26%), promoting decarbonisation (11%), or counteracting distorting policies by large trading nations (10%) are viewed as secondary.

For industrial policies to achieve their intended outcomes, businesses overwhelmingly point to the need for clear and measurable objectives agreed upfront.

Figure 17. What are the most important success factors for industrial policy to achieve its intended outcomes?



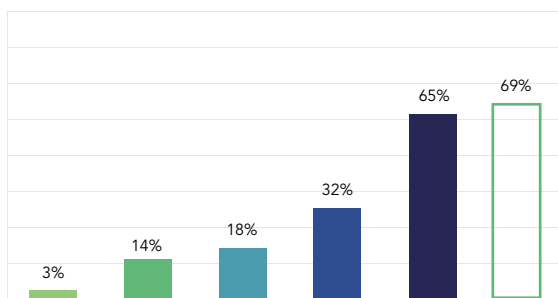
Source: *Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations* (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Time-bounded measures with regular evaluation and review
- Strong engagement with business and other stakeholders
- Effective coordination between national, regional, and local authorities
- Predictable and stable policy frameworks enabling long-term investment
- Coherence across government policies and instrument
- Avoidance of unnecessary market distortions
- Robust evidence and data to guide decisions
- Transparent criteria for allocating support
- Targeting based on well-identified market failures or strategic needs
- Clear and measurable objectives agreed upfront

- The majority of our members prioritise clear and measurable objectives agreed upfront (89%).
- High importance is placed on targeting based on well-identified market failures or strategic needs (63%), transparent criteria for allocating support (62%), and robust evidence and data to guide decisions (58%).

- Predictable policy frameworks, coherence across government, and coordination across levels of authority (around 38–42%) are seen as necessary enablers, while stakeholder engagement (30%) and time-bounded measures with regular review (22%) rank lower. This implies that, for businesses, governance quality and strategic focus outweigh process-oriented features in determining industrial policy effectiveness.

Figure 18. What are the main barriers that limit the effectiveness of industrial policy instruments for firms in your country?



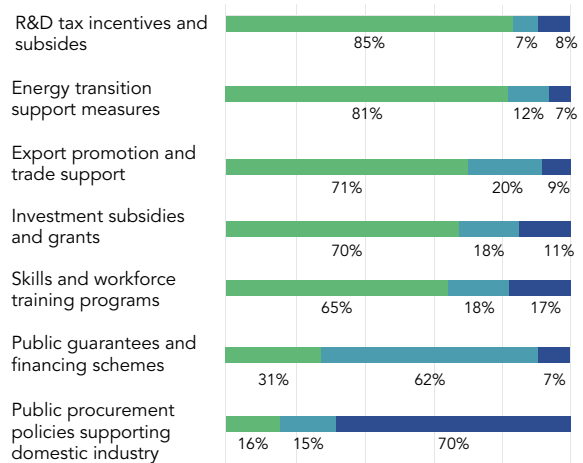
Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Difficult access for SMEs
- Poor targeting of sectors or technologies
- Regulatory constraints
- Administrative complexity
- Lack of policy stability
- Insufficient funding

- The most significant barriers are insufficient funding (69%) and lack of policy stability (65%), indicating that firms are primarily constrained by the scale, continuity, and predictability of support. This suggests that even well-designed instruments lose effectiveness when funding is inadequate or when policies change too frequently to support long-term investment decisions.
- Administrative complexity (32%) and regulatory constraints (18%) are more prominent obstacles than poor targeting (14%) or difficult access for SMEs (3%).

This implies that simplifying procedures and reducing compliance burdens would yield greater gains in effectiveness than refining sectoral targeting or expanding eligibility alone.

Figure 19. From the perspective of firms represented by your federation, how effective are the following public policy instruments in strengthening industrial competitiveness in your country?

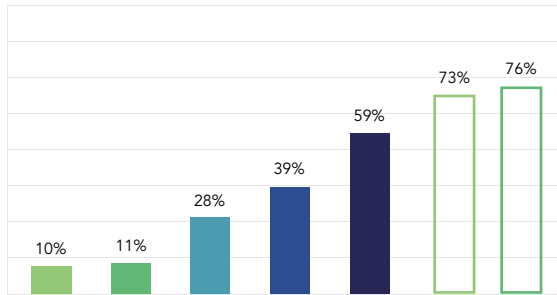


Source: Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Effective
- Difficult to evaluate
- Not effective

- Our members perceive a clear hierarchy in the effectiveness of industrial policy tools, with broad-based support measures seen as the most effective. R&D tax incentives and subsidies (85%), energy transition support (81%), export promotion (71%), and investment subsidies (70%) are all widely viewed as effective, suggesting strong confidence in measures that enhance competitiveness, innovation, and capacity across the economy.

Figure 20. Which industrial policy tools should be prioritised by the government to best support industrial competitiveness over the next decade?



Source: *Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations* (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

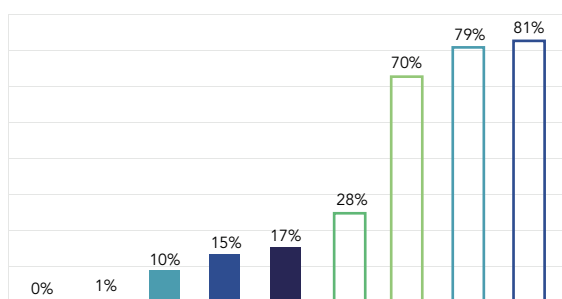
- Public procurement policies supporting domestic industry
- Public guarantees and financing schemes
- Energy transition support measures
- R&D tax incentives and subsidies
- Export promotion and trade support
- Skills and workforce training programs
- Investment subsidies and grants

- Investment in capital and skills is seen as the strongest driver of long-term competitiveness, with the highest support for investment subsidies and grants (76%) and skills and workforce training programmes (73%).
- Businesses value export promotion and trade support (59%) and R&D tax incentives and subsidies (39%) substantially more than tools such as public procurement preferences (11%) or public guarantees and financing schemes (11%).

Key Areas for OECD Action

Our latest survey underscores the crucial role of the OECD as a trusted global actor in providing evidence-based policy analysis and guidance. Our members urge the OECD to more actively champion structural reforms that can enhance economic growth and labour market productivity. Equally important are continued efforts to protect open markets, foster the development of future human capital, and align strategies on innovation and digital governance to support long-term competitiveness.

Figure 21. What role do you see that the OECD can play to address current global economic challenges?



Source: *Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations* (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Sustainable development and environmental policy
- Corporate governance and anti-corruption
- Fiscal policy
- Tax system reform
- Digital policy governance (including AI & data governance)
- Innovation policy
- Education and skills development for the future of work
- International Trade
- Structural reforms supporting productivity

Source: *Business at OECD (BIAC) Member Federations* (adapted to the GDP weighted average)

- Structural reforms supporting productivity are perceived as a top priority for our members, with 81% identifying it as a crucial area for OECD work, underscoring the importance of the OECD’s continued work on the Foundations for Growth & Competitiveness.

- The OECD’s continued efforts to support openness to trade also stands out by a wide margin at 79%, highlighting the importance of continued efforts to safeguard open markets.
- Education and skills development ranks third at 70%, highlighting the need for the OECD to advance international co-operation to adapt to rapid technological advancements and evolving job markets by enhancing education systems and workforce capabilities globally.
- Innovation and digital governance policies for AI and data governance are other high-priority areas (28% and 17% respectively), reflecting the important contributions the OECD can make to global policy discussions on innovation ecosystems and the future of digital growth.
- Lastly, international cooperation on global tax agreements, and the OECD’s vital role in the global governance architecture for tax policy remain priorities for our members.

Methodological Note

Timeline

Our survey was launched in March and concluded in April 2026. This synthesis report was prepared in May 2026. Given the rapid evolution of the economic and geopolitical developments, it cannot be excluded that the different timings of member responses influence aggregate results.

Respondents

National business and employers organisations of *Business at OECD* participated in the survey on a voluntary basis. Only one response per organisation, and per country, was accepted. Each participating business and employer organisation represents thousands of companies across several economic sectors in their respective countries.

In responding to the survey, it was expected that the individual respondents (typically chief economist or senior leadership) would aim for well-balanced and representative responses based on the economic situation in their country.

Confidentiality

In order to encourage respondents to freely put forth their respective views and priorities, it was decided to fully ensure the confidentiality of their responses by only communicating aggregate results (through weighted averages). For the purposes of this synthesis report, the names of participating organisations and their responses have been anonymised.

Survey Structure

The survey was structured into four main parts:

- I. Overall economic situation
- II. Areas for growth and reform
- III. Focus on international trade and the level playing field
- IV. Key areas for OECD action

Contact

If you would be interested in further information, please contact *Business at OECD* Policy Director, Emma Brierley (brierley@biac.org).

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






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