



BUSINESS_{at}OECD

Business and Industry Advisory
Committee to the OECD

Why the OECD Matters for Business

A Cross-Sector Overview

Member Briefing
September 2025

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Executive Summary

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is the primary international forum for the promotion of market-based economies that underpin democratic governance. Convening 38 member countries, the Organization's selective membership, evidence-based work, whole-of-government view and institutional integration of the private sector – through the Business and Industry Advisory Committee (*Business at OECD*) – give it a distinct profile among international organizations. Founded by 20¹ countries in 1961, the Organization's influence as a 'soft power' body has increasingly drawn global applicants² to adopt market-economic principles in the 21st century.

Given its membership, mission and unique features including the recognition of the private sector as a key stakeholder, the OECD impacts business across key policy areas:

- **Economic Governance: The OECD is a global leader in economic and financial data collection and analysis, and promotes high-level standards for public governance and regulatory policy, ensuring businesses operate in a stable, predictable, and competitive environment.** The OECD delivers high-impact economic intelligence, as its *Economic Outlook*, *Global Debt Report*, and *Financial Market Trends Report* offer data-driven insights into economic shifts, inflation risks, and financial stability, helping businesses refine investment strategies and better manage economic uncertainty. As the leading international forum for regulatory policy, OECD sets standards and principles to promote good regulatory practices and cross-border coherence, as fragmentation can trigger business compliance costs of up to 5-10% of annual turnover³. On finance, the Organizations' 10+ standards strengthen coherent regulatory practices, consumer protection, and digital finance, contributing to mitigate the USD 780 billion in annual costs due to regulatory fragmentation¹, and creating a more resilient global financial system. With over 10 standards on competition policy, the OECD promotes competitive practices and transparent, market-driven policies internationally.
- **Trade and Investment: By promoting open markets, regulatory coherence, and investment-friendly policies, the OECD enhances international competition and economic stability for international business.** The OECD's 28 standards on international investment promote transparent policies, helping facilitate over USD 1,300 billion in global foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2023⁴. The Organization's *Trade Policy Reports* provide an inventory and guidance for the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, with the *Services Trade Restrictiveness Index* covering 22 sectors, where reducing restrictions could boost trade by 40%⁵. The *Trade Facilitation Indicators* help reduce barriers, with trade facilitation potentially cutting costs by up to 13.2% for upper-middle-income countries⁶. OECD research further champions a level playing field, spotlighting the economic harm of non-market economy practices and industrial subsidies that contribute to overcapacity, economic distortion and discrimination. The OECD also creates guidelines covering the granting of USD 100 billion⁷ in sovereign export credits by OECD member states. Engaging *Business at OECD* in annual meetings of Trade Ministers and *Global Fora*, the OECD facilitates private-sector input to global trade decision-making. Its *Critical Supply Chains Forum* helps businesses

¹ Founding members were the United States and Canada alongside European countries that were part of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC).

² In 2025, OECD accession candidates included Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Indonesia, Peru, Romania and Thailand.

³ [International Federation of Accountants & Business at OECD \(BIAC\) \(2018\): Regulatory Divergence: Risks, Costs and Impacts](#)

⁴ [OECD \(2024\): Investment \[Website\]](#)

⁵ [OECD \(2024\): The Impact of Services Trade Restrictiveness on Trade Flows \[Website\]](#)

⁶ [OECD \(2024\): Trade Facilitation Indicators \[Website\]](#)

⁷ [European Commission \(2024\): Member States' Annual Activity Reports on Export Credits](#)

engage with policy-makers on resilience strategies for sectors including semiconductors, rare earths, and pharmaceuticals. OECD work on illicit trade fosters public-private collaboration to address the market vulnerabilities created by such harmful practices. The OECD also supports the benefits of WTO trade rules, for instance backing the e-commerce moratorium, which enables USD 4 trillion in digitally delivered services⁸.

- **Taxation: The OECD provides a forum for discussing and developing international tax standards, which seek to enhance tax transparency, competitiveness and a fair and predictable environment for business.** The OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework consisting of 147 member countries agreed work on the *BEPS Two-Pillar Process* to address the tax challenges of digitalization, with *Pillar 2* establishing a global minimum tax of 15%. With 55 jurisdictions implementing Pillar 2 in 2025, businesses face new compliance obligations and works with the OECD to advance a more predictable, fairer international tax landscape. The OECD also promotes tax certainty through dispute prevention and resolution mechanisms, such as advance pricing agreements (APAs) and the mutual agreement procedure (MAP), with 2024 statistics showing a decline in MAP inventories and an increase in case resolutions⁹. The *OECD's VAT/GST Guidelines* set international rules for digital trade taxation, ensuring efficiency in VAT collection across over 170 countries. The *Tax Policy Reforms Reports* provide comparative insights for businesses to assess tax trends, while the *Global Revenue Statistics Database* enables cross-country tax comparisons to inform investment decisions. Additionally, the *OECD/G20 Common Reporting Standard* (CRS) enhances tax transparency by enabling automatic exchange of financial account information, facilitating compliance requirements and fostering a fairer global tax system.
- **Corporate Governance and Responsible Business Conduct: The OECD sets global benchmarks for responsible business conduct and the fight against corruption, creating a more transparent, predictable, and fair business environment.** With 100+ of the world's 500 largest companies state-owned, the *OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of SOEs* promote transparency and fair competition, reducing market distortions in key sectors; the *Anti-Corruption and Integrity Guidelines for SOEs* further safeguard ethical business practices and ensure a level playing field with the private sector. The *OECD Anti-Bribery Convention*, adopted by 46 countries covering two-thirds of global exports and nearly 90% of FDI outflows¹⁰, is the only convention that confronts corruption in cross-border transactions, fostering fair competition in international markets. Through active engagement and markets-based principles as a guide, the *OECD/G20 Principles of Corporate Governance* guide regulators in 50+ jurisdictions, enhance investor confidence, reduce financial mismanagement risks, and lower capital costs by improving disclosure, shareholder rights, and board accountability. By creating coherent expectations across countries, the *OECD MNE Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct* aim to create a more coherent, predictable international regulatory landscape.
- **Digital Economy and Innovation: The OECD is driving the digital transformation by providing a forum to discuss international recommendations that foster innovation, while ensuring regulatory coherence, interoperability and predictability for business.** Through 20+ global recommendations on digital economy policy, the OECD enhances regulatory coherence, interoperability, and legal certainty. By early 2023, nearly 100 data localization measures were in place across 40 countries¹¹, making OECD efforts crucial in minimizing these measures and promoting data free flow with trust (DFFT) to enable secure and efficient global data flows. OECD work on data access and sharing supports legal clarity

⁸ [Information Technology Industry Council \(2024\): The WTO E-Commerce Moratorium is Essential to the Global Economy](#)

⁹ [OECD \(2024\): Information and Statistics on Mutual Agreement Procedures and Advance Pricing Arrangements \[Website\]](#)

¹⁰ [OECD \(2024\): Fighting Foreign Bribery \[Website\]](#)

¹¹ [OECD \(2023\): The Nature, Evolution and Potential Implications of Data Localisation Measures](#)

in cross-border data transfers, reducing operational risks while ensuring data-driven business growth. The *OECD Recommendation on Digital Security* helps businesses bolster cybersecurity resilience, mitigate financial risks, and meet international compliance standards. The *OECD Privacy Framework* ensures consistent personal data protection rules across borders, reducing regulatory fragmentation and boosting consumer confidence. The *OECD AI Principles* provide a trusted foundation for responsible AI deployment, guiding companies in managing risks and fostering innovation. With reports such as the *Digital Economy Outlook* and the *AI Policy Observatory*, businesses gain critical market intelligence to adapt to digital trends and policy shifts. Meanwhile, platforms like the *DFFT Community*, *Global Forum on Technology*, and *Global Forum on Digital Security and Prosperity* bring businesses into key policy discussions; without the OECD, the risk of digital economic fragmentation would increase to the detriment of business worldwide.

- **Green Growth: The OECD promotes a coordinated, evidence-based approach to climate and environment policy, fostering regulatory predictability and a stable trade and investment environment for sustainable business growth.** As an evidence-based organization, the OECD ensures environmental policies are both environmentally effective and economically efficient. With over 60 global recommendations, the OECD can reduce risks of non-tariff measures and compliance complexities across borders, avoiding trade costs of 20% to 80% caused by regulatory fragmentation. On this basis, the OECD also supports the USD 500 billion global recycled materials market through its *Transboundary Movements of Wastes* framework, facilitating efficient cross-border waste recovery among its member countries. The *Mutual Acceptance of Data* system saves businesses and governments more than USD 330 million annually by eliminating redundant chemical safety testing¹². The OECD's *Environmental Performance Reviews* provide tailored recommendations leading to more effective environment policies; *OECD Outlooks* provide strategic foresight, helping businesses anticipate regulatory changes and mitigate sustainability risks. Platforms like the *International Programme for Action on Climate* and *OECD's Carbon Pricing Analysis* aid companies in navigating emerging carbon regulations, while initiatives such as the *Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches* aim to avoid trade tensions from inconsistent carbon policies.
- **Employment and Skills: The OECD fosters active labor markets and a productive workforce, supporting employer access to talent in light of tight labor markets, changing demographics, and international migration.** The OECD's provides global benchmarks for fair and efficient labor markets. The OECD's *Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)* and program for the assessment of vocational education and training (*PISA-VET*) support educational systems alignment with job market needs, helping businesses build stronger talent pipelines. The *Employment and Migration Outlooks* provide insights on wage trends and workforce shifts, helping companies to plan ahead and optimize costs. Engaging directly with business leaders through *Business at OECD*, the *OECD Skills Summit* helps shape policies that address fast-changing skill demands, such as the 33% surge in AI skills needs in three years. For SMEs, the *Digital for SME (D4SME)* Initiative equips over 1,000 members with digital tools to boost efficiency and competitiveness. By engaging with the ILO, the OECD also helps create a fair, stable labor market, reducing regulatory uncertainty and labor-related risks for businesses worldwide.
- **In addition, the OECD also leads impactful sector-specific work, including on finance, health, tourism, steel, shipbuilding, infrastructure and agriculture¹³.**

¹² [OECD \(2024\): Mutual Acceptance of Data System \[Website\]](#)

¹³ While this paper seeks to underline the OECD's impact to business at large, further *Business at OECD* (BIAC) briefings provide details on the Organization's impact on individual sectors.

The private sector is an active stakeholder in OECD debates. Following a Decision from the OECD Council in 1962, the Business and Industry Advisory Committee (*Business at OECD*) was constituted with “the sole objective of acting as interlocutor for the OECD and facilitating the dialogue between the Organization and the representatives of the business world”. Through *Business at OECD*, national business and employers’ federations representing over 11 million companies can provide perspectives to cutting-edge OECD policy debates. *Business at OECD*’s expertise is enriched by the contributions of a wide range of international sector organizations.

What Makes the OECD Unique

A Brief Overview

What is the OECD?

The *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development* (OECD) is an international organization founded in 1961, which provides member governments with a forum for evidence-based dialogue and collaboration on economic and social policy priorities: From improving economic performance, fostering trade, investment, entrepreneurship and job creation, over leading global tax discussions to shaping the sustainability agenda. The OECD's members are 38 "like-minded" market-based democracies – many of which are high-income economies – committed to and tied together by shared standards and principles for the governance of markets.

How does the OECD impact business?

The OECD matters to the private sector, because the organization:

- **sets global standards & principles** including through more than 250 [legal instruments](#) in force;
- **promotes evidence-based policy recommendations** by promoting policy agendas that have direct impact on our business environment and competitiveness;
- **provides market data, information & strategic foresight** by analysing long-term trends and economic risks that impact our economies;
- **facilitates dialogue & stakeholder engagement** by providing a platform for exchanges through over 300 specialized [OECD Committees, Working Parties and Expert Groups](#);
- **supports global governance** through close cooperation with key fora, including the WTO, the UN, or the G7 and G20 for which the OECD implements key mandates.

Is it different from other International Organizations?

The OECD cooperates closely with other IOs, including the WTO, ILO, UN, WCO, WIPO. In this context, several features give the OECD a distinct profile among IOs:

- **Like-mindedness:** The OECD is a forum for "likeminded" countries committed to market-based democracy.
- **Whole-of-government view:** The OECD covers policy-making across all major policy areas that affect the private sector, allowing the Organization to pinpoint coordination challenges across Ministries.
- **Evidence-based work:** OECD exchanges generally benefit from strong evidence, fact-based analysis and data, and the Organization's unique knowledge infrastructure.
- **Stakeholder collaboration:** The OECD has an institutionally enshrined relationship with the private sector and trade unions. *Business at OECD* (BIAC) has been the voice of the private sector since 1962.

How does the OECD engage with non-member countries?

The OECD engages with non-member countries to promote policy reforms and adherence to OECD standards, principles and good practices through partnerships, regional programs and the accession process.

Why the OECD Matters for Business

Economic Governance

1 Setting Global Standards & Principles

- **Regulatory Quality and International Coherence:** The OECD sets international standards on [Improving the Quality of Government Regulation](#), on better [Regulatory Policy and Governance](#), and [Agile Regulatory Governance to Harness Innovation](#). With the [Best Practice Principles on International Regulatory Co-operation](#), the OECD consolidates its role as the only international forum with recognized expertise on regulatory policy. This work enhances regulatory transparency, reduces cross-border compliance costs, and promotes policy harmonization in international markets.

This work enhances regulatory quality, promotes policy coherence in international markets, and reduces cross-border compliance costs. Cross-border regulatory divergence implies material costs for international business of 5-10% of annual turnover, for example for the financial sector¹⁴.
- **Competition Standards:** With over [10 standards on competition](#), the OECD sets different standards related to competition, covering areas such as intellectual property rights, transparency, procedural fairness, neutrality, and competition assessment. These standards serve as benchmarks for national policies, fostering market-oriented reform throughout the world, while encouraging governments to tackle anti-competitive practices.

As the OECD promotes fair competition across 38 member countries and influences over 100 jurisdictions worldwide, it impacts businesses by promoting fair competition, efficiency, innovation and productivity.
- **Finance Standards:** With over [10 standards on financial market governance](#), the OECD provides a comprehensive framework for effective financial regulation, consumer protection, and digital finance. This contributes to promoting market stability, resilience, and efficiency across jurisdictions. Key recommendations include principles for financial regulation and private pension regulation.

In the financial sector, total inferred costs from international regulatory fragmentation are more than USD 780 billion annually¹⁵. This underlines the importance of OECD efforts to streamline compliance, enhance financial system resilience, and create a more predictable business environment, benefiting global financial institutions, consumers, and policymakers alike.

¹⁴ [International Federation of Accountants & Business at OECD \(BIAC\) \(2018\): Regulatory Divergence: Risks, Costs and Impacts](#)

¹⁵ [International Federation of Accountants & Business at OECD \(BIAC\) \(2018\): Regulatory Divergence: Risks, Costs and Impacts](#)

2 Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations

- **OECD Economic Country Surveys:** Each edition, conducted every two years for each OECD country, surveys the major challenges faced by the country, evaluates the short-term outlook, and makes specific policy recommendations. Business and industry are consulted in the process. The OECD provides insights for each OECD member into economic trends, policy challenges, and growth opportunities in each country. The OECD takes into consideration private sector inputs, and provides recommendations that shape policies affecting market conditions, competition, and investment.
- **OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook:** This maps country efforts to improve regulatory quality in line with the 2012 OECD Recommendation on Regulatory Policy and Governance, and promotes good regulatory practices such as impact assessments, ex-post evaluations and international regulatory coherence. Among others, this is critical as 55% of OECD member countries do not systematically assess whether regulations achieve their objectives in ex-post evaluations. This leads to compliance burdens and inefficiencies, with greater stakeholder engagement ensuring fairer, more predictable, and business-friendly regulations.¹⁶

3 Providing Market Data, Information & Strategic Foresight

- **Economic Outlook:** The OECD provides a biannual report, that analyzes global and country-specific economic trends, forecasts growth, and provides policy recommendations to promote stability and development. For instance, the June 2025 edition projects global GDP growth to slow to 2.9% in both 2025 and 2026, down from 3.3% in 2024. This downgrade reflects rising trade barriers, persistent inflation, and heightened policy uncertainty. These forecasts matter to businesses as they influence investment decisions, risk management strategies, and market expansion plans by providing data-driven insights into economic shifts. Businesses can use this information to anticipate demand fluctuations, adjust pricing strategies based on inflation projections, optimize supply chains, and navigate regulatory changes influenced by OECD policy recommendations.
- **OECD Global Debt Report:** This examines sovereign, corporate and sustainable bond markets in a high-debt environment, providing insights into current market conditions and associated policy considerations, including possible financial stability risks. This report offers insights into debt market trends, interest rate risks, and sovereign and corporate borrowing conditions. It can help firms assess credit risks, refine investment strategies, and anticipate regulatory shifts in response to rising global debt levels.
- **OECD Financial Market Trends Report:** This semi-annual report analyzes global financial markets, regulatory developments, and investment trends. It supports central banks in monetary policy decisions affecting liquidity and lending rates. It is complemented by further This report can allow companies to align their investment and lending strategies with macroeconomic trends, mitigating financial risks and identifying opportunities in global markets.

¹⁶ [OECD \(2023\): Government at a Glance 2023](#)

4 Facilitating Dialogue & Stakeholder Engagement

- **[Global Forum on Productivity](#): The OECD established a Global Forum on Productivity, which is a platform for policymakers and experts to share insights on boosting productivity growth. It helps businesses by analyzing trends, identifying best practices, and promoting policies that enhance innovation and economic performance.** By shaping policy recommendations that reduce regulatory barriers and encourage investment in skills and technology, this forum helps business in promoting policies that increase efficiency, enhance competitiveness, and drive long-term growth in global markets.

5 Supporting Global Governance

- **G20: The OECD plays a key role in shaping the G20 agenda on finance, economic policy, and regulatory coherence, including through its contributions to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meetings.** The OECD's expertise ensures that G20-led initiatives are backed by robust evidence and internationally recognized best practices, helping businesses by fostering greater regulatory predictability, financial stability, and a more cohesive global economic environment.

Trade and Investment

1 Setting Global Standards & Principles

- **International Investment Standards: [With 28 standards on international investment](#), including the *OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises*, the OECD establishes standards for transparent and non-discriminatory investment policies, fostering a predictable environment for international business.** In 2023, global foreign direct investment (FDI) flows amounted to over USD 1,300 billion¹⁷, underscoring the critical role of the OECD's standards to foster non-discrimination for international investment transactions.
- **Export Credits Arrangement: The OECD establishes international disciplines for officially supported export credits, including through its [Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits](#). The OECD guidelines create a level playing field by setting financial and governance standards, ensuring fair competition among exporters.** In 2023, the total volume of officially supported export credits provided by OECD member countries amounted to approximately USD 100 billion¹⁸. This underlines the OECD's role in facilitating international trade, reducing financing risks, and ensuring competitive fairness for companies.

¹⁷ [OECD \(2024\): Investment \[Website\]](#)

¹⁸ [European Commission \(2024\): Member States' Annual Activity Reports on Export Credits](#)

2 Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations

- **Trade Policy Reports:** The OECD publishes [Trade Policy Papers](#) that provide in-depth analyses on current trade issues, helping policymakers remove barriers and disruptions in areas such as digital trade and data flows, the level playing field for government support, or procedures at the border. The 38 market-based OECD member countries accounted for approximately 55.9% of global exports and 60.8% of global imports in 2023. The Organization's insights help governments address inefficiencies that could unlock billions in additional trade flows.

3 Providing Market Data, Information & Strategic Foresight

- **Services Trade Restrictiveness Index:** The [OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index](#) provides policymakers with data-driven insights to guide services trade liberalization. The index measures regulatory barriers affecting trade in services across 22 sectors - representing over 80% of global trade in services. Reducing barriers for services trade by half could increase trade in services by 40%, offering significant growth opportunities for business¹⁹. The STRI covers sectors including telecommunications, finance, transport, legal services, accounting, architecture, engineering, distribution, and various professional and business services.
- **Trade Facilitation Indicators:** The OECD assesses the performance of countries across various dimensions of trade facilitation, such as the efficiency of border procedures and the availability of trade infrastructure. These indicators help identify areas for improvement, leading to more efficient trade flows. Implementing trade facilitation measures can reduce trade costs for business by up to 14.5% for low-income countries, 15.5% for lower-middle-income countries, and 13.2% for upper-middle-income countries.²⁰

4 Facilitating Dialogue & Stakeholder Engagement

- **Trade Ministers Meetings:** Each year, Trade Ministers from OECD countries gather in Paris in a non-negotiating setting to discuss their strategic orientations and priorities for trade policy. Represented by *Business at OECD*, the private sector is invited to take part in this high-level discussion and contribute business perspectives. In 2023, G20 economies had introduced new import restrictions covering an estimated USD 2.328 trillion in trade²¹. In the same year, the OECD convened over 50 Ministers and senior officials from OECD and partner countries to strengthen a common understanding and underline the benefits of open markets.
- **Global Fora on Trade:** The OECD organizes various forums and workshops that bring together policymakers, business leaders, and other stakeholders to discuss pressing trade and investment issues. These platforms facilitate the Through the Global Fora on Trade, the OECD strengthens collaboration among policymakers and businesses, fostering solutions to emerging trade challenges. As these convene OECD members as well as non-members the Fora can play a critical

¹⁹ [OECD \(2024\): The Impact of Services Trade Restrictiveness on Trade Flows \[Website\]](#)

²⁰ [OECD \(2024\): Trade Facilitation Indicators \[Website\]](#)

²¹ [WTO \(2024\): Report on G20 Trade Measures](#)

exchange of ideas and best practices, fostering mutual understanding and cooperation.

role in the modernization of global trade rules and WTO reform.

- **Critical Supply Chains Forum: This Forum addresses vulnerabilities in global production and trade networks. Given increasing geopolitical tensions and external shocks that disrupt supply networks, the OECD's work ensures that governments enable business to diversify sources, build resilience, and maintain open trade flows.**

This forum brings together governments and businesses to identify risks in key supply chains—such as semiconductors, rare earths, and pharmaceuticals—and propose policy solutions for strengthening economic security. They play an important role of enabling business diversification.

- **OECD Investment Treaty Conference: This annual Conference gathers policymakers, international organization officials and business leaders to exchange on topical questions related to investment treaties, addressing issues such as the modernization of investment treaties.**

Over 2,000 investment treaties currently in force were concluded over the 1980s and 1990s, and may no longer reflect 21st century business realities. This underscores the important role of OECD discussions engaging the private sector.

- **OECD Investment Week: Each year in November, the OECD Sustainable Investment Days bring together high-level policymakers, business leaders and various stakeholders to discuss the evolving landscape of global investment policies and promotion strategies.**

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an important source of finance for governments looking to meet global commitments on sustainable development. The OECD FDI Qualities Indicators shows that, globally, greenfield FDI in renewable energies increased from 1% of total greenfield FDI in 2003 to 26% in 2023⁷.

5 Supporting Global Governance

- **World Trade Organization: As a community of “likeminded” market-based democracies, the OECD closely engages with other international fora - including the WTO, UNCTAD and APEC. The OECD supports the development of global trade rules and norms, contributing to a predictable, rules-based international system.**

For instance, the OECD has actively supported the extension of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) moratorium on customs duties for electronic transmissions. This facilitates the growth of digitally delivered services, accounting for 54% of global services exports in 2022, totaling nearly USD4 trillion²².

Taxation

1 Setting Global Standards & Principles

- **OECD/G20 BEPS Two Pillar Solution: These standards seek to**

To date, 55 jurisdictions have already implemented or are planning to implement

²² [Information Technology Industry Council \(2024\): The WTO E-Commerce Moratorium is Essential to the Global Economy](#)

address the tax challenges arising from the digitalization of the economy. Pillar 2 sets forth a common approach for a global minimum tax of 15% for large MNEs in each jurisdiction where they operate.

Pillar 2 with effect from January 2024 or 2025. Businesses within the scope of Pillar 2 may be subject to top-up tax in some jurisdictions where they operate and are subject to very complicated reporting and compliance obligations.

- **Tax and Certainty: The OECD seeks to provide an integrated approach for tax dispute prevention and resolution, including tools and programs such as co-operative compliance programs, coordinated risk assessments and audits, advance pricing agreements (APAs), the Mutual Agreement Procedure (MAP) and arbitration.**
- **VAT Policy and Administration. The OECD developed international agreed rules and standards on VAT/GST and has produced substantial technical guidance to support implementation of an effective VAT strategy for digital trade.**

Reflecting efforts to achieve greater tax certainty, 2024 OECD statistics showed that MAP inventories decreased for the first time, with a 3.8% reduction in end-of-year cases. New transfer pricing MAP cases also dropped by 16%. The number of closed MAP cases hit a record, with a 7.4% rise in transfer pricing cases and a 15.8% increase in other cases, reflecting an increase of trained staff in many administrations.²³

VAT is a major revenue source for governments worldwide, with over 170 countries operating a VAT.

2 Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations

- **Tax Policy Reforms Reports: The OECD publishes annual reports on tax policy reforms in member countries, providing comparative information and highlighting trends. These reports help countries understand best practices and encourage domestic tax reforms to address current economic challenges.**
- **Tax Morale and Public Trust in Tax: The Public Trust in Tax survey aims to understand public perceptions of tax systems and the level of trust in tax authorities**

This information can help businesses assess how new tax policies might impact their operations and financial planning, to better plan their investments, manage risks, and optimize their tax positions

Based on the survey, 52% of respondents agree that their taxes are a contribution to the community indicating that a majority of respondents sees tax compliance as a civic duty. For businesses, this means fostering trust in tax systems can lead to better compliance, reduced administrative burdens, and a more cooperative relationship with tax authorities.

3 Providing Market Data, Information & Strategic Foresight

- **Global Revenue Statistics Database: The statistics database provides detailed comparable tax revenue data for 135**

The insights from the survey can help businesses compare tax environments and make informed investment decisions.

²³ [OECD \(2024\): information and Statistics on Mutual Agreement Procedures and Advance Pricing Arrangements \[Website\]](#)

economies. The key indicators of the database, the tax-to-GDP ratio and the tax structure (the share of a tax category in total tax revenue), allow detailed cross-country analysis and detailed analysis over time and across tax categories.

- **Taxing Wages.** This report focuses on fiscal incentives for second earners in the OECD and how tax policy might contribute to gender gaps in labor market outcomes. Significant differences between total labor cost to the employer and net take-home pay of the employee, affects the cost of hiring and retaining employees.

4 Facilitating Dialogue & Stakeholder Engagement

- **OECD Forum on Tax Administration Plenary Meeting:** The plenary meeting brings together about 50 tax administrators and other stakeholders including academia, businesses and partner organizations with a focus on digital transformation of tax systems, enhancing tax certainty, and tax administration capacity building. Outcomes from the plenary meetings have direct impacts on business particularly on areas of focus.
- **OECD Inclusive Framework:** The IF brings together over 140 countries and jurisdictions to collaborate on implementing the BEPS measures. It promotes international cooperation and ensures a consistent approach to addressing tax avoidance. This impacts businesses by promoting a consistent global approach to tackling tax avoidance, increasing compliance requirements, and reducing opportunities for profit shifting.
- **Tax Certainty Day:** This event allows tax policymakers, tax administrations, business representatives, and other stakeholders to assess the tax certainty agenda and work towards further improvements in dispute prevention and dispute resolution. This impacts businesses by fostering a more predictable tax environment, reducing disputes, and enhancing cooperation between tax authorities and companies to ensure smoother compliance and dispute resolution.

5 Supporting Global Governance

- **OECD/G20 Common Reporting Standard (CRS):** The CRS promotes transparency and the automatic exchange of financial account information between governments, helping to combat tax evasion and improve global tax compliance. This impacts businesses by increasing compliance obligations and reporting requirements for financial institutions, but it also fosters a more transparent and fair tax environment, reducing risks associated with tax evasion and improving global financial integrity.

- **Platform for Collaboration on International Taxation (PCT).** The PCT is a joint initiative of the OECD with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations, and the World Bank Group to strengthen collaboration on domestic resource mobilization and foster collective action for stronger tax systems in developing and emerging countries.

The PCT, in public consultation with the business, is in the process of development and design of high-level principles related to tax incentives to help navigate policy, legislative and administrative issues in light of ongoing changes in the international tax landscape.

Corporate Governance

1 Setting Global Standards & Principles

- **Corporate Governance: The [OECD/G20 Principles of Corporate Governance](#)** establish international best practices for corporate governance, including shareholder rights, disclosure, and board responsibilities. They guide national regulators in drafting corporate governance laws, improving transparency and investor protection. The principles serve as a global benchmark, guiding policymakers in over 50 jurisdictions to enhance legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks for corporate governance.
- **State-Owned Enterprises: The [OECD Recommendation on Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises](#)** sets governance standards for state-owned banks and financial institutions, enhancing financial disclosure and risk management practices in state-owned financial institutions.
- **Anti Bribery Convention: As a legally binding international agreement, the [OECD Anti-Bribery Convention](#) requires that its Parties establish the bribery of foreign public officials as a criminal offence under their laws and detect, investigate, prosecute and sanction this offence. It is the only agreement with a focus on the "supply side", meaning individuals and companies offering, promising or giving the bribe.**

The international adoption of these Principles fosters transparency and investor protection, bolstering investor confidence and reducing the risks of corporate fraud and financial mismanagement across borders.

More than 100 of the world's largest 500 enterprises are state-owned. By promoting transparency and accountability, these guidelines help reduce the risks of unfair competition and market distortions in sectors like banking and insurance, fostering a more equitable business environment.

46 countries have adopted this Convention, representing two-thirds of world exports and almost 90% of total FDI outflows²⁴. As this Convention is a critical pillar in the objective to halt the flow of bribes in cross-border business transactions and therefore ensure a playing field among businesses.

²⁴ [OECD \(2024\): Fighting Foreign Bribery \[Website\]](#)

- **Anti-Corruption and Integrity Guidelines for SOEs:** The [OECD Guidelines on Anti-Corruption and Integrity in State-Owned Enterprises](#) are the first international instrument to offer states, in their role as enterprise owners, support in fighting corruption and promoting integrity in the enterprises they own.

By promoting transparency and integrity in state-owned enterprises, the Guidelines help create a level playing field for private businesses, reducing risks of unfair competition, market distortions, and corruption-related business costs.
- **Responsible Business Conduct: The [OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct](#)** are the most comprehensive government-backed international instrument for responsible business conduct, covering all major areas of business activities. While their observance by enterprises is largely voluntary, the MNE Guidelines also impact due diligence legislation across countries.

By creating coherent RBC expectations across countries, the MNE Guidelines create a more predictable regulatory landscape for companies operating across borders. Businesses that align with the guidelines benefit from reduced legal risks, improved stakeholder trust, and enhanced access to responsible investment capital, where institutional investors increasingly prioritize ESG compliance.
- **[Due Diligence Guidance](#):** In order to explain the expectations stemming from the OECD MNE Guidelines, the OECD has developed cross-sectoral due diligence guidance as well as guidances for specific sectors, including the garment & footwear, agriculture, financial and minerals sectors.

The Guidances provide businesses with further information on implementing due diligence recommendations in practice across selected sectors.

2 Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations

- **[OECD Country Review of Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises](#):** The OECD Review assesses the corporate governance framework of various countries' state-owned sector relative to its OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of State-Owned Enterprises ("SOE Guidelines"). It puts forward recommendations to help the countries' authorities address remaining challenges and further professionalize the state ownership function.

By promoting higher standards of governance in state-owned enterprises, these reviews help create a more level playing field.
- **Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook:** This publication, based on data from the OECD's Public Integrity Indicators, encourages OECD countries to strengthen and modernize their integrity and anti-corruption frameworks to address long-standing and emerging

By setting higher standards for public integrity, the Outlook indirectly impacts private companies by fostering a more transparent and accountable business environment, reducing corruption-related risks, and promoting fair competition. Notably, OECD countries meet an average

risks, including linked to the green transition, artificial intelligence and foreign interference.

of 76% of OECD criteria on conflicts-of-interest regulations, but only 40% on practice.

3 Providing Market Data, Information & Strategic Foresight

- **Corporate Governance Factbook:** The OECD Corporate Governance Factbook provides easily accessible and up-to-date information about the institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks for corporate governance worldwide every two years. By offering comprehensive and comparative data, the Factbook helps private companies benchmark their governance practices against international standards. This enables businesses to identify areas for improvement, adopt best practices, and enhance their governance structures.

4 Facilitating Dialogue & Stakeholder Engagement

- **Global Anti-Corruption and Integrity Forum (GACIF):** The OECD organizes the biggest annual event in the world related to business integrity. It brings together representatives of governments, international organizations and civil society, enabling them to exchange views on reforms and best practices in the fight against corruption. By participating in the GACIF, private companies can gain insights into the latest anti-corruption strategies and best practices, which they can implement to enhance their own compliance programs, reduce corruption-related risks, and build a reputation for integrity and ethical conduct.

5 Supporting Global Governance

- **G20:** At the invitation of G20 Presidencies, the OECD provides substantive and strategic support to G20 workstreams in both the Sherpa and Finance Tracks. This collaboration ensures that the G20/OECD Corporate Governance Principles are integrated into global economic policies, promoting higher standards of corporate governance worldwide and encouraging private companies to adopt best practice. When these principles are spread beyond OECD countries, private businesses benefit from a more consistent and predictable regulatory environment globally, facilitating smoother cross-border operations and enhancing investor confidence.

Digital Economy

1 Setting Global Standards & Principles

- **Digital Economy Standards:** Based on evidence-based analysis, the OECD provides over **20 standards for the digital** This comprehensive set of OECD digital instruments advances coherent, interoperable and agile regulatory

economy with the objective of advancing regulatory coherence, interoperability and legal certainty.

frameworks to foster innovation and provide for greater legal certainty across issues in the digital economy.

- **Privacy and Security:** The [OECD Recommendation on Digital Security](#) provides a risk-based approach to managing digital security threats, emphasizing the need for resilience, accountability, and cooperation between stakeholders.

This work can impact companies by strengthening cybersecurity measures, reducing financial and reputational risks from cyberattacks, and ensuring compliance with international best practices.

- [OECD Privacy Framework](#) sets principles for personal data protection, including collection limitation, purpose specification, and accountability, while enabling international data flows.

This impacts business through clearer and more coherent privacy regulations, which enhance consumer trust, and facilitate cross-border business operations by aligning with global data protection standards.

- [AI Principles](#): These principles promote trustworthy AI by emphasizing human-centered values, transparency, accountability, robustness, and security, while fostering innovation and economic growth.

The standards provide a global framework for responsible AI development, helping businesses align with regulatory expectations, mitigate ethical and legal risks, and enhance consumer trust in AI-driven products and services.

- **Data Access and Sharing:** [OECD Recommendation on Access to and Sharing of Data](#) promotes frameworks for secure, efficient, and fair access to data across public and private sectors while protecting intellectual property and confidentiality. The [OECD Declaration on Government Access to Data Held by Private Sector Entities](#) establishes principles for lawful, transparent, and proportionate government access to privately held data, ensuring consistency across jurisdiction.

These standards provide clarity on legal obligations, reduce uncertainty in responding to government data requests, safeguard business confidentiality, and enable responsible data sharing for innovation while reducing legal and operational risks in cross-border data use.

2 Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations

- [AI Policy Observatory](#): The Observatory provides a global resource for AI-related policies, trends, and best practices, offering evidence-based analysis and policy recommendations.

This is a valuable tool for companies developing and implementing AI across jurisdictions, and highlights the role of the OECD AI Guidelines in this endeavor.

3 Providing Market Data, Information & Strategic Foresight

- [Digital Economy Outlook](#): This biennial publication examines trends and analyses emerging opportunities and challenges

By providing insights into global digital trends, regulatory developments, and emerging technologies, this publication

in the digital economy. It highlights how OECD countries and partner economies are taking advantage of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the Internet to meet their public policy objectives.

can help companies anticipate market shifts, adapt to policy changes, and leverage digital innovation for growth and competitiveness.

- **Digital Economy Series: The OECD releases working papers on current digital policy issues. For example, a December 2022 paper addressing [Measuring the Value of Data Flows](#).**

The paper emphasizes the need to engage the broader policy community to advance methods for the measurement of data.

- **AI Papers: The OECD also publishes a series of working papers on AI including a OECD Economics Department April 2024 paper on the [Impact of AI on Productivity, Distribution and Growth](#).**

These papers can help businesses understand AI-driven economic trends, assess potential efficiency gains, and adapt strategies to leverage AI for competitive advantage and sustainable growth.

4 Facilitating Dialogue & Stakeholder Engagement

- **[Data Free Flow with Trust \(DFFT\) Community](#): Initiated with the support of the Japan G7 Presidency, the DFFT Community aims to operationalize the concept of DFFT and is addressing cross border payment and data flows working in conjunction with the FSB, the implementation of Privacy Enhancing Technologies, health data governance, and is looking to enhance transparency and consistency of data frameworks through a mapping exercise.**

By early 2023 nearly 100 data localization measures were in place across 40 countries and these measures are becoming increasingly restrictive.²⁵ By promoting clearer, more consistent cross-border data frameworks, this work aims to facilitate secure and efficient data flows, enabling innovation while ensuring compliance with global privacy and security standards.

- **[Global Forum on Technology](#): This facilitates inclusive, multi-stakeholder and values-based discussions on specific technology policy topics such as immersive technology, synthetic biology and quantum technologies, responding to gaps in existing fora and with the aim to develop specific OECD policy recommendations on these topics.**

By offering a platform for inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue, the Forum helps shape international policy on emerging technologies such as immersive tech, synthetic biology, and quantum computing. It addresses gaps in existing fora, promotes regulatory clarity, fosters innovation, and supports business development and investment through targeted OECD policy recommendations.

- **[Global Forum on Digital Security and Prosperity](#): The OECD Global Forum on Digital Security for Prosperity is an international setting for all stakeholder communities of experts to dialogue, share experiences and influence public**

By fostering dialogue on digital security challenges, this can enable companies to share expertise, influence policy development, and stay ahead of emerging threats, ultimately enhancing cybersecurity resilience and trust in the digital economy.

²⁵ [OECD \(2023\): The Nature, Evolution and Potential Implications of Data Localisation Measures](#)

policy making on digital security. Going forward, this aims to take in an in depth look at select digital security issues.

BIAC has recommended that the Forum also addresses the cost and risk of digital security fragmentation.

5 Supporting Global Governance

- **Global Partnership on AI (GPAI): The OECD Global partnership on AI (GPAI) launched in 2024, includes 44 countries, with the aim to further expand membership based on a commitment to adhere to the OECD AI Principles. Dedicated expert Group sessions are addressing practical issues in a multistakeholder setting, where business can bring issues and practical solutions to the table for the development of policy tools and standards at OECD through exchange of best practice and use cases. As an example, the OECD Expert Group on Risk and Accountability explores interoperability and policy coherence among leading risk management frameworks and promotes accountability for harms linked to the use of AI.**

By providing a platform to shape AI policy tools and standards, fostering regulatory alignment, enhancing risk management frameworks, and promoting accountability, this enables companies to contribute on policy design and navigate AI governance more effectively.

Green Growth

1 Setting Global Standards & Principles

- **Environment Standards: With over 40 standards on the environment, the OECD sets various environmental standards, including on air quality, water management, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, waste management, chemical safety, and sustainable resource use. These standards provide benchmarks for national policies and help ensure compliance with international norms.**
- **Transboundary Movements of Wastes for Recovery: The OECD's legally binding Decision on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations facilitates the safe and efficient movement of recoverable wastes across borders among OECD**

The costs of regulatory fragmentation for business are high, with an average degree of regulatory difference imposing trade costs in the range of 20% to 80%²⁶. OECD standards reduce compliance complexities and avoid disruptions from trade and investment disputes over the level playing field.

In 2023, the global market for recycled materials was valued at approximately USD 500 billion, highlighting the economic potential of sustainable practices. OECD measures reduce the cost and burden for cross border shipments, which plays a critical role in scaling circular economy

²⁶ [OECD \(2024\): Services Trade Restrictiveness Index \[Website\].](#)

countries, in harmonization with the framework of the Basel Convention.

business operations in various sectors, including chemicals and electronics.

- **Mutual Acceptance of Chemical Test Data: The OECD's [Mutual Acceptance of Data \(MAD\)](#) system allows chemical safety data generated in one member country to be accepted by others, reducing duplicative testing and fostering international trade in chemicals.**

This system ensures quality data for regulatory and business decision-making while saving governments and chemical producers over EUR 309 million every year by facilitating the sharing of the results of a variety of non-clinical safety studies done on chemicals.²⁷

2 Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations

- **OECD [Environmental Performance Country Reviews](#): The OECD conducts environmental performance reviews of member countries, providing tailored recommendations to improve sustainability practices. These reviews help individual countries identify strengths and weaknesses, leading to more effective environmental policies.**
- **[Environment Outlooks](#): The OECD's Environment Outlook reports analyze long-term environmental trends and their economic implications. These reports guide policymakers in making informed decisions to balance economic growth with environmental protection.**

Poor environmental performance imposes substantial economic costs on economies as a whole. Clear, evidence-based and well-assessed environmental policies can boost investor confidence and sustainable business planning. Improved environmental policies create a more predictable regulatory environment for business, reducing compliance costs.

Insights from these reports can help companies anticipate regulatory changes and adapt their strategies accordingly.

3 Providing Market Data, Information & Strategic Foresight

- **[International Programme for Action on Climate](#): The OECD's IPAC provides a platform for countries to share data and best practices on climate action, fostering international cooperation. This program supports the development of coherent climate policies and facilitates international collaboration.**
- **[OECD Series on Carbon Pricing and Energy Taxation](#): The OECD tracks and analyzes explicit carbon prices, energy taxes, and subsidies, which are crucial policy instruments for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The series provides comprehensive data and**

This program is beneficial for companies who desire to understand regulatory landscapes and stay ahead of regulatory trends, improve risk management, and capitalize on sustainability-driven growth opportunities.

As of 2021, 39 countries had adopted carbon pricing measures, signaling a global shift towards carbon pricing. The OECD analysis helps companies policies emerging across regions and adjust their operations to mitigate potential financial impacts.

²⁷ [OECD \(2024\): Mutual Acceptance of Data System \[Website\]](#)

insights on how these instruments are implemented across different countries and sectors.

4 Facilitating Dialogue & Stakeholder Engagement

- **Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches**: This Forum discusses the environmental effectiveness and economic efficiency of various carbon reduction strategies. By seeking a globally more coherent approach to climate mitigation, this contributed to avoiding trade and investment tensions as countries apply carbon border measures. The IFCMA aims to avoid economic burden on business stemming from ineffective climate policies and trade disputes and can help companies implement cost-effective solutions to meet carbon reduction targets.
- **Climate Change Expert Group Global Fora**: This aims to promote dialogue and on technical issues under discussion in the international climate change negotiations. By shaping international climate policies, these discussions can directly impact climate COP outcomes that impact business costs, investment decisions, and regulatory compliance.
- **Green Finance and Investment Fora**: The OECD facilitates discussions on green finance, providing policy analysis and guidance to mobilize large-scale private investment. This work aims to overcome barriers to green investment and creates an enabling environment for sustainable growth. As global ESG-labelled assets are set to reach over USD40 trillion by 2030, this underlines the importance of OECD work to promote regulatory clarity and standardization to enhance investor confidence and reduce greenwashing risks.

5 Supporting Global Governance

- **UNFCCC**: The OECD supports the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by providing data, evidence and policy recommendations to enhance the quality of global climate action. This collaboration helps develop coherent international climate policies. Through robust, evidence-based policy recommendations, the OECD reduces uncertainty, enhances regulatory alignment, and fosters a more stable investment environment for business through globally coordinated climate action.

Employment and Education

1 Setting Global Standards & Principles

- **Employment, Labour and Social Policy**: With over **5 recommendations on employment, labor and social policy**, the These recommendations impact businesses by shaping labor markets, improving workforce productivity and well-

OECD sets different recommendations related to mental health, young people, ageing and employment, equality among others. These recommendations serve as benchmarks for national policies and contribute to aligning them with international norms.

being, and ensuring access to skilled talent, including through policies on mental health, youth employment, aging, and workplace equality.

- **Ageing Workforce: The OECD Recommendation on Ageing and Employment Policies drives active labor markets, strengthening incentives for longer careers and continued work at older ages, engaging employers to retain and hire older workers, and enhancing employability by promoting lifelong skills development.**

Through this work, the OECD supports businesses mitigate the impact of labor shortages by expanding the pool of experienced talent. On average across the OECD countries, for every 100 workers there are 44 people aged 50 and over who are not in the labor force – either because they are inactive or in retirement²⁸.

2 Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations

- **Education Systems Reform: By benchmarking skills across countries, Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) evaluates the educational performance of 15-year-olds across eighty-one economies, providing data to understand workforce readiness and skill gaps, and trigger education reform. Similarly, the upcoming PISA for vocational education and training (PISA-VET) will measure job-specific and transversal skills, supporting policies to bridge skills gaps and enhance employability.**

This work helps employers by ensuring a well-prepared, skilled workforce to meet their needs. By benchmarking skills across countries, PISA helps businesses understand workforce readiness and informs policies that strengthen talent pipelines. By measuring job-specific skills and transversal skills such as problem-solving, PISA-VET will support policies that bridge skills gaps and enhance workforce employability.

3 Providing Market Data, Information & Strategic Foresight

- **Employment Outlook: The OECD Employment Outlook provides an annual assessment of key labor market developments and prospects in OECD member countries. Each edition also includes several chapters that focus on specific aspects of the functioning of labor markets and the implications for policies to promote more and better jobs.**
- **International Migration Outlook: The OECD provides every year the**

By offering insights into labor market trends, wage developments, and employment policies, the Outlook helps businesses anticipate changes in the labor market, optimize workforce planning, and adapt to evolving economic conditions, ultimately impacting their bottom line through improved productivity and reduced labor costs.

By providing data on migration trends and the economic contributions of immigrants,

²⁸ [OECD \(2024\): Ageing and Employment \[Website\]](#)

[International Migration Outlook](#) on labor market inclusion of immigrants in OECD countries. It also monitors recent policy changes in migration governance and integration in OECD countries.

the Outlook helps businesses understand the potential of immigrant workers to fill labor shortages, enhance diversity, and drive innovation, thereby positively impacting a more dynamic and skilled workforce

4 Facilitating Dialogue & Stakeholder Engagement

- **Skills Summit: Since 2016, the OECD has organized biennial OECD Skills Summits together with host countries. It provides ministers and senior officials with a unique opportunity to learn from each other's experience in designing and implementing skills policy reforms.**
- **OECD D4SME initiative: The [OECD established a Digital for SMEs Global Initiative](#) (D4SME), which is a global collaborative knowledge platform encompassing both public and private sectors, with the aim of supporting SMEs in going digital.**

Represented by *Business at OECD*, the private sector is invited to take part in the event, contributing the perspectives and priorities of employers at the highest level. This is particularly important as the skills needed for success in work and life are rapidly changing. For example, the demand for AI skills increased 33% in the last three years alone.²¹

The D4SME OECD Initiative has been promoting multi-stakeholder dialogue, engaging over 1,000 members and 12 partners to help SMEs and entrepreneurs benefit from digitalization.²⁹ By facilitating access to digital tools and resources, the initiative helps SMEs improve efficiency, innovate, and compete more effectively, thereby boosting their bottom line through enhanced productivity and market reach.

5 Supporting Global Governance

- **ILO: The OECD contributes to the International Labour Organization (ILO) by providing evidence-based analysis, data, standards, and tools that inform ILO's actions on shared challenges such as labor market policies, social protection, and employment standards.**

This collaboration helps create a more stable and fair labor market environment, benefiting businesses by ensuring consistent labor practices and reducing risks associated with labor disputes and regulatory compliance.

²⁹ [OECD \(2024\): OECD Digital for SMEs Global Initiative \[Website\]](#)

How the OECD Engages with Business

About *Business at OECD* (BIAC)

Established in 1962, *Business at OECD* (BIAC) is the officially recognized institutional business stakeholder at the OECD. It stands for policies that enable businesses of all sizes and sectors to contribute to economic growth, sustainable development, and societal prosperity. Through *Business at OECD*, national business and employers' federations representing over 11 million companies provide perspectives to cutting-edge OECD policy debates that shape market-based economies and impact global governance. *Business at OECD*'s expertise is enriched by the contributions of a wide range of international sector organizations.

For more than six decades, *Business at OECD* has been the OECD's institutional private sector stakeholder. Following a Decision from the OECD Council in 1962, the Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC) was constituted with "the sole objective of acting as interlocutor for the OECD and facilitating the dialogue between the Organisation and the representatives of the business world". In this unique role, *Business at OECD* has been working closely with the OECD and governments to facilitate dialogue and convey business perspectives, priorities and positions to be reflected in OECD policymaking.

With its global membership of the leading business and employers' federations in all 38 OECD member countries and beyond, *Business at OECD* speaks for the private sector in OECD discussions at all levels - ranging from participation in the vast majority of OECD Committees and associated groups up to OECD Committee meetings at Ministerial level, the annual Ministerial Council Meeting and consultations with OECD Ambassadors, Secretary-General, and senior leadership.

In order to share on-the-ground business insights, build consensus and advocate for unified views, over 3000 private sector representatives have been nominated to participate in over 30 *Business at OECD* Policy Groups, which regularly interact with their OECD counterparts. These Policy Groups advance policy recommendations from the business community in priority areas, including international taxation, economic governance, trade and investment, innovation and digitalization, skills and employment, the environment, health and well-being, responsible business, and many others. *Business at OECD* also contributes to OECD's global outreach to non-member states.

Located in Paris, France, only a few steps from the OECD Headquarters, the *Business at OECD* Secretariat operates and closely liaises with its membership, the OECD Secretariat and governments on a day-to-day basis. This close and tailored engagement with the private sector is not only a unique strength for the OECD as an international organization, but also underpins the OECD's commitment to market-based economies and shared values.

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BUSINESSat**OECD**

Business and Industry Advisory
Committee to the OECD

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