Regulation

Agile companies need ***the best possible conditions***

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At a glance

- The new OECD analysis confirms the Swiss economy's high resilience and agility.
- Swiss companies are adapting quickly to the changing global landscape, while policymakers are not acting with sufficient resolve.
- The OECD emphasizes the need for reforms to reduce bureaucracy, promote international openness, and ensure the long-term sustainability of social welfare programs.

This year's Economy Day explored the question of how Switzerland can hold its own in a world marked by geopolitical tensions, trade conflicts, and growing uncertainty. It became clear that Swiss companies are characterized by a high degree of adaptability. Although economic growth is below potential, it remains stable given the multitude of crises. Many companies were able to adapt their processes, supply chains, and sales markets very quickly to the changing conditions. At the same time, long-term planning is becoming increasingly difficult under these circumstances. Instead of planning certainty, uncertainty and short-term adjustments characterize everyday business life. Every day, many companies face the challenge of remaining competitive, preserving jobs, and creating prosperity in Switzerland.

OECD report confirms these findings

The recently published OECD analysis of Switzerland's economic policy confirms these assessments. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) notes that, by international standards, the Swiss economy has so far proven to be particularly resilient. According to the OECD, key factors contributing to this resilience include stable institutions, openness to trade and skilled workers, and the ability of companies to adapt quickly to changing conditions. The high level of agility among companies and their employees is thus increasingly proving to be a decisive locational advantage in a volatile world.

Politicians must act now

At the same time, the OECD emphasizes that action is needed regarding the economic policy framework. To secure Switzerland's strong position in the long term, policymakers must have the courage to finally tackle the necessary reforms.

The focus is on consistently reducing bureaucracy, strengthening international networks, and securing the long-term viability of the social safety net. The OECD, too, criticizes the rising administrative burdens on businesses and calls for simpler procedures and better framework conditions for investment and innovation. At the same time, it underscores the importance of open markets, stable relationships with key trading partners, and new free trade agreements.

It also sees a need for reform in the area of retirement provisions to ensure Switzerland's long-term financial stability.

The OECD thus confirms a key finding of the Day of the Economy: Switzerland's resilience is based on adaptable companies and strong framework conditions. To ensure this remains the case in the future, political will is needed to tackle the major issues. Reducing bureaucracy, fostering international openness, and ensuring the sustainable financing of social welfare programs must no longer be put on the back burner, as these are essential prerequisites for strengthening competitiveness and prosperity in the long term. At the same time, it is crucial to maintain political stability and reliability. Especially in an increasingly uncertain world, these are among Switzerland's greatest strengths as a business location.


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