



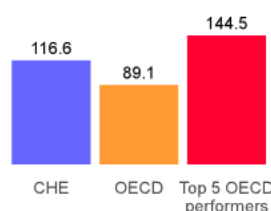
Performance gaps

Recommendations

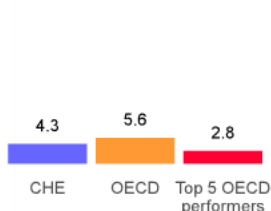
Product and labour markets functioning

- Competition in certain domestic markets is hampered across cantonal borders. The administrative burden on start-ups is higher than in OECD top performers and resolving commercial disputes takes longer and is costlier than on average in the OECD.
- The merger control framework remains too permissive. Civil action against cartels is rare due to high complexity and short prescriptive periods. State involvement in the economy, notably in the network sectors, and the advantageous position of numerous state-owned enterprises reduces competition.
- Fully implement the Internal Market Act to ensure equal access to markets in all cantons.
- Reduce the administrative burden on start-ups. Introduce "silence is consent" licensing rules.

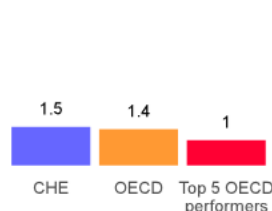
Labour productivity
GDP per employee, USD
2022



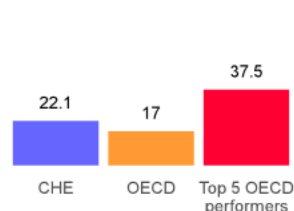
Unemployment rate
%, 2022



Product Market Regulation
Economy-wide
From least to most restrictive
Index of 0-6, 2018



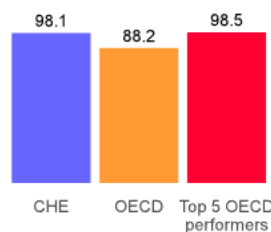
Active labour market policies
expenditure per unemployed
% of GDP per capita
2020 or latest available



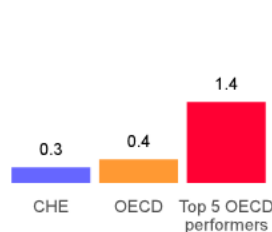
Digital transition

- The share of Swiss adults with advanced IT-related skills is high. Raising digital skills further will be essential to foster stronger productivity growth and alleviate skills shortages.
- Participation in life-long learning is high overall, but significantly lower for low-skilled workers or those out of work. E-government services are improving but further digitalisation could reduce administrative burden.
- Better target skills training to low-income workers, thereby allowing them to benefit from the digital transformation.
- Subsidise employer-provided adult skills training, including IT.
- Expand the use of digital tools to enhance services and simplify procedures at all levels of government.

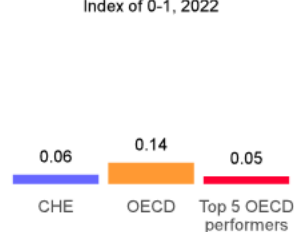
Households with broadband
Internet access at home
%, 2021 or latest available



Business R&D expenditure
in information industries
% of GDP, 2019 or latest available



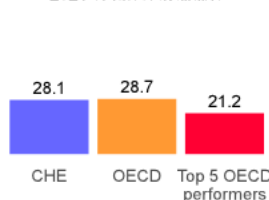
OECD Digital Services Trade
Restrictiveness Index
From least to most restrictive
Index of 0-1, 2022



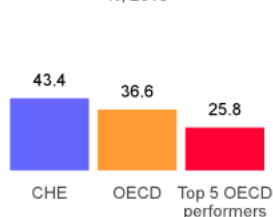
Inclusiveness, social protection, and ageing

- The population is ageing rapidly. Pension replacement rates from the mandatory pension system are set to drop significantly.
- The gender income gap is high, in part due to high incidence of part-time employment among women. The tax and benefit systems combined with a high cost of childcare result in lower working hours and lower labour incomes for women.
- Link the retirement age to life expectancy.
- Expand the supply of childcare and provide targeted means-tested fee reductions, childcare benefits, or tax credits to improve affordability.
- Reduce disincentives to work for second earners, by moving from family based to individual-based taxation or through tax adjustments and slower withdrawal of benefits.

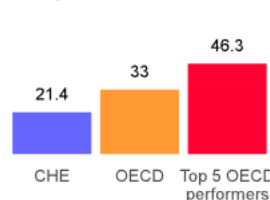
Mean poverty gap after taxes and transfers
Line at 60% of median disposable income
2021 or latest available



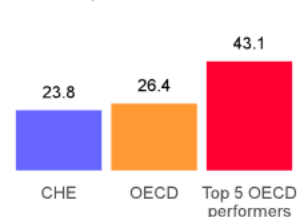
Impact of socioeconomic background in PISA reading score
%, 2018



Strength of redistribution
Differences in Gini coefficients between market & disposable income relative to coef. on disposable income
%, 2021 or latest available



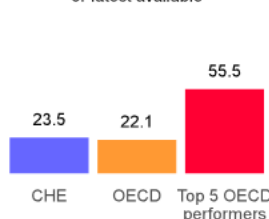
Income levels provided by cash minimum-income benefits
% of median disposable income, 2021 or latest available



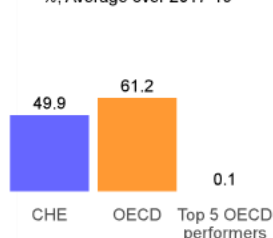
Climate transition

- Switzerland prices its CO₂-emissions at high rates, but various exemptions distort the link between market signals and the costs of environmental damage across sectors.
- The Swiss financial sector has a global outreach but is still heavily invested in oil and coal extraction and much less in renewable energy or CO₂-neutral mobility, despite significant progress in recent years.
- Continue efforts to broaden the base of the carbon tax by reassessing exemptions and align pricing of CO₂ emissions with international climate cost benchmarks.
- Continue increasing transparency in relation to climate footprint of financial portfolios.

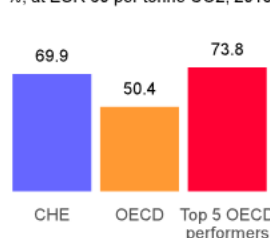
Share of renewables in the energy mix
%, Average over 2019-21 or latest available



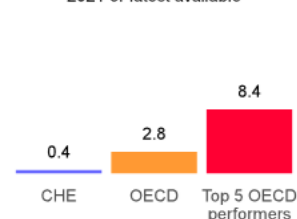
Share of population exposed to more than 10 µg/m³ of PM_{2.5}
%, Average over 2017-19



Carbon pricing score
%, at EUR 30 per tonne CO₂, 2018



Environmentally-related government R&D budget
% of total government R&D
2021 or latest available

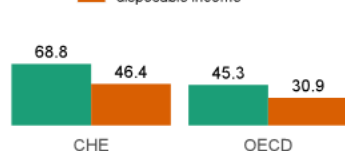


Overall performance

Economy

Thousands USD per capita
2022 or latest available

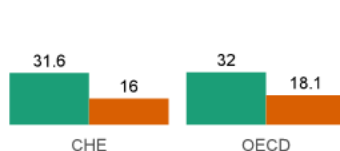
Gross Domestic Product
Household gross adjusted disposable income



Inequality and poverty

2021 or latest available

Gini coefficient after taxes and transfers (index of 0-100)
Poverty rate, line at 60% of median disposable income (%)



Environment and climate

1 unit of GDP, 2021

0.08 GHG emissions
0.24 (OECD)

Welfare cost of premature deaths due to ambient particulate matter
% GDP equivalent, 2019





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