

Glossary: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Statistics Explained

The **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**, abbreviated as **OECD** and based in Paris (FR), is an international organisation of 36 countries committed to democracy and the market economy. The forerunner to the OECD was the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and Development (OEEC), formed in 1947 to administer American and Canadian aid under the auspices of the Marshall Plan following World War II. The OECD was established in 1961.

OECD Member States (and the dates on which they ratified the OECD Convention) are:

Australia (7 June 1971)	Hungary (7 May 1996)	New Zealand (29 May 1973)
Austria (29 September 1961)	Iceland (5 June 1961)	Norway (4 July 1961)
Belgium (13 September 1961)	Ireland (17 August 1961)	Poland (22 November 1996)
Canada (10 April 1961)	Israel (7 September 2010)	Portugal (4 August 1961)
Chile (7 May 2010)	Italy (29 March 1962)	Slovak Republic (14 December 2000)
Czechia (21 December 1995)	Japan (28 April 1964)	Slovenia (21 July 2010)
Denmark (30 May 1961)	Korea (12 December 1996)	Spain (3 August 1961)
Estonia (9 December 2010)	Latvia (1 July 2016)	Sweden (28 September 1961)
Finland (28 January 1969)	Lithuania (5 July 2018)	Switzerland (28 September 1961)
France (7 August 1961)	Luxembourg (7 December 1961)	Turkey (2 August 1961)
Germany (27 September 1961)	Mexico (18 May 1994)	United Kingdom (2 May 1961)
Greece (27 September 1961)	Netherlands (13 November 1961)	United States (12 April 1961)

The OECD's mission is to bring together the governments of countries committed to democracy and the market economy from around the world to:

- support sustainable economic growth;
- boost employment;
- raise living standards;
- maintain financial stability;
- assist other countries' economic development;
- contribute to growth in world trade.

Further information

- [OECD website](#)