

ANNEX 5. MAIN OECD DATABASES USED

DATABASES MAINTAINED BY THE DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY (DSTI)

Industrial structure and performance

STAN: The database for **Industrial Analysis** provides analysts and researchers with a comprehensive tool for analysing industrial performance at a relatively detailed level of activity across countries. It includes annual measures of output, labour input, investment and international trade which allow users to construct a wide range of indicators focused on areas such as productivity growth, competitiveness and general structural change. The industry list provides sufficient details to enable users to highlight high-technology sectors and is compatible with those used in related OECD databases.

STAN is primarily based on member countries' annual National Accounts by activity tables and uses data from other sources, such as national industrial surveys/censuses, to estimate any missing detail. Since many of the data points in STAN are estimated, they do not represent the official member country submissions.

The latest version of STAN is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 3 and has been expanded to cover all activities (including services) and a wider range of variables - it has effectively been merged with the OECD's International Sectoral Database (ISDB) which is no longer updated. Further details on STAN are available on the Internet at: www.oecd.org/sti/stan.

Publication: STAN is available on line on SourceOECD (www.sourceoecd.org). It is updated on a rolling basis (*i.e.* new tables are posted as soon as they are ready) rather than published as an annual snapshot, in order to improve timeliness.

Science and technology

R&D and TBP: The **R&D** database contains the full results of the OECD surveys on **R&D expenditure and personnel** from the 1960s. The **TBP** database presents information on the **technology balance of payments**. These databases serve, *inter alia*, as the raw material for both the ANBERD and MSTI databases.

Publication: OECD (2001), *Basic Science and Technology Statistics: 2000 Edition*. Annual on CD-ROM (a printed edition is also available every two years).

MSTI: The **Main Science and Technology Indicators** database provides a selection of the most frequently used annual data on the scientific and technological performance of OECD member countries and seven non-member economies (China, Israel, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, Chinese Taipei). The indicators, expressed in the form of ratios, percentages, growth rates, cover resources devoted to R&D, patent families, technology balance of payments and international trade in highly R&D-intensive industries.

Publication: OECD (2002), *Main Science and Technology Indicators 2002/1*. Biannual. Also available on CD-ROM.

ANBERD: The **Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development** database is an estimated database constructed with a view to creating a consistent data set that overcomes the problems of international comparability and time discontinuity associated with the official business enterprise R&D data provided to the OECD by its member countries. ANBERD contains R&D expenditures for the period 1987-2000, by industry (ISIC Rev. 3), for 19 OECD countries.

Publication: OECD (2002), *Research and Development Expenditure in Industry, 1987-2000*. Annual. Also available on diskette.

Patent database: This database contains patents filed at the largest national patent offices – European Patent Office (EPO); US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO); Japanese Patent Office (JPO) – and other national or regional offices. Each patent is referenced by: patent numbers and dates (publication, application and priority); names and countries of residence of the applicants and of the inventors; and technological categories, using the national patent classification as well as the International Patent Classification (IPC). The compiled indicators mainly refer to single patent counts in a selected patent office, as well as counts of “triadic” patent families (patents filed at the EPO, the USPTO and the JPO to protect a single invention).

The series are published on a regular basis in OECD, *Main Science and Technology Indicators*.

Globalisation and international trade

AFA: The **Activities of Foreign Affiliates** database presents detailed data on the performance of foreign affiliates in the manufacturing industry of OECD countries (inward and outward investment). The data indicate the increasing importance of foreign affiliates in the economies of host countries, particularly in production, employment, value added, research and development, exports, wages and salaries. AFA contains 18 variables broken down by country of origin and by industrial sector (based on ISIC Rev. 3) for 18 OECD countries.

Publication: OECD, *Measuring Globalisation: The Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies*, 2001 Edition. Vol. I: Manufacturing. Biennial.

FATS: This database gives detailed data on the **activities of foreign affiliates** in the **services** sector of OECD countries (inward and outward investment). The data indicate the increasing importance of foreign affiliates in the economies of host countries and of affiliates of national firms implanted abroad. FATS contains five variables (production, employment, value added, imports and exports) broken down by country of origin (inward investments) or implantation (outward investments) and by industrial sector (based on ISIC Rev. 3) for 19 OECD countries.

Publication: OECD, *Measuring Globalisation: The Role of Multinationals in OECD Economies*, 2001 Edition. Vol. II: Services. Biennial.

Bilateral Trade (BTD): This database for industrial analysis includes detailed trade flows by manufacturing industry between a set of OECD *declaring* countries and a selection of *partner* countries and geographical regions. Data are presented in thousands of USD at current prices, and cover the period 1988-2000. The data have been derived from the OECD database *International Trade by Commodities Statistics* (ITCS - formerly *Foreign Trade Statistics* or FTS). Imports and exports are grouped according to the country of origin and the country of destination of the goods. The data have been converted from product classification schemes to an activity classification scheme based on ISIC Rev. 3, that matches the classification currently used for the OECD's STAN, Input-Output tables and ANBERD databases.

Publication: OECD (forthcoming), *Bilateral Trade Database, 2002*. Only available on diskette.

Information and communication technology (ICT)

Telecommunications: This database is produced in association with the biennial *Communications Outlook*. It provides time-series data covering all OECD countries, where available, for the period 1980-2000. It contains both telecommunication and economic indicators.

Publication: OECD (2001), *Telecommunications Database 2001*. Only available on diskette and CD-ROM.

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