



OECD Statistical Programme of Work

2018

02-Feb-2018

Many statistical activities are carried out across the different directorates of the OECD. The purpose of the Statistical Work Programme (OSWP) is to bring together all the key information on these activities in one place so that it is possible to have a clear, overall picture of the statistical work being undertaken throughout the Organisation.

Table of contents:

Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics	6
Fisheries and aquaculture statistics	7
OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027	9
Producer and Consumer Support Estimates in OECD countries and selected non-member economies.....	10
Demographic and Population Statistics	11
International Migration.....	12
Development	13
Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database.....	14
Database on Country Programmable Aid (CPA database)	15
Official and Private Resource Flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries	16
Education and Training Statistics	17
Education (INES activities).....	18
Education (INES-LSO data collections).....	19
Education (INES-NESLI data collections).....	20
Education and Social Progress- The Study on Social and Emotional Skills ..	21
Indicators on Skills, Mobility and Job Quality.....	22
International Early Learning and Child Well-being Study.....	23
PISA Financial Literacy Option	24
Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)	25
Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)	26
Programme for the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) ...	27
Starting Strong Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS Starting Strong Survey).....	28
TALIS Video Study	29
Energy Statistics.....	30
Taxing Energy Use database.....	31
Environmental Statistics.....	32
Agri-Environmental Indicators - 2017-2018.....	33
Environmental Data.....	34
Environmental Indicators	35
OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels	36
Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE).....	37
Financial Statistics	38
Annual Survey of Large Pension Funds and Public Pension Reserve Funds.	39

Balance of Payments.....	40
Consumption Tax Trends.....	41
Financial literacy levels of adults in CIS countries	42
Financing SMEs and entrepreneurs: An OECD Scoreboard	43
Fiscal Relations Across Levels of Government.....	44
Institutional Investors' Assets and Liabilities	45
Investment strategies of insurers and long-term investment.....	46
MAP statistics.....	47
Monitoring of Insurance Markets: Fast-track data collection.....	48
Monitoring of Insurance Markets: Global Insurance Statistics.....	49
Monitoring of Private Pension Systems: Fast-track data collection.....	50
Monitoring of Private Pension Systems: Global Pension Statistics	51
Overview of private pension systems (methodological survey)	52
Resilience indicator database	53
Revenue Statistics.....	54
Revenue Statistics in Africa.....	55
Revenue Statistics in Asian and Pacific Countries	56
Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean	57
Survey of Investment Regulations of Pension Funds.....	58
Survey on Central Government Gross Borrowing Requirement and on Central Government Marketable Debt Service.....	59
Tax Administration Comparative Information Series	60
Tax Rates.....	61
Taxing Wages.....	62
Globalisation	63
Activity of Multinational Enterprises.....	64
Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment	65
Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) system and Trade in Value Added (TiVA) indicators.....	66
Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment- 2nd edition (SIMSDI-2).....	67
Health Statistics	68
Health Care Quality and Outcome Indicators.....	69
Health Data.....	70
Health Expenditure and Financing	71
Patient-Reported Indicators Survey (PaRIS).....	72
Industry and Services Statistics	73

Business Statistics and Entrepreneurship Indicators	74
Employment Dynamics (DynEmp).....	75
Micro drivers of aggregate productivity (MultiProd).....	76
ORBIS firm-level database (micro-data on enterprises)	77
STAN Database for Industrial Analysis	78
Tourism	79
Information and Communication Technology	80
Measurement and Analysis of the Digital Economy.....	81
International Trade Statistics.....	82
Balanced International Merchandise Trade Statistics	83
GlobalRecalls portal.....	84
International Trade in Services.....	85
International Transport and Insurance Costs of Merchandise Trade (ITIC).86	
STAN Bilateral Trade Database by Industry and End-use (BTDIXE).....	87
Trade by enterprise characteristics.....	88
Labour Statistics.....	89
Annual Labour Force Statistics.....	90
Infra-annual Labour Force Statistics.....	91
Labour Market Statistics	92
Leading Indicators and Tendency Surveys	93
Business Tendency and Consumer Opinion Surveys.....	94
Composite Leading Indicators	95
National Accounts.....	96
Annual Financial Accounts.....	97
Annual National Accounts.....	98
Economics Department Analytical Data Base (ADB).....	99
Household Financial Assets and Liabilities (annual and quarterly).....	100
OECD Financial Dashboard	101
Productivity-2018.....	102
Quarterly National Accounts	103
Quarterly Public Sector Debt	104
Quarterly Sector Accounts (Financial part)	105
Quarterly Sector Accounts (Non-Financial part)	106
Supply and Use Tables.....	107
Public Management	108
Government at a Glance for Latin America and the Caribbean.....	109
Government at a Glance for South East Asian countries.....	110

Government at a Glance Indicators	111
Indicators of Budget Practices and Procedures	112
Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG).....	113
Purchasing Power Parities and Prices.....	114
House prices database	115
Price Indicators	116
Purchasing Power Parities	117
Science, Technology and Patents Statistics	118
Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development	119
Biotechnology	120
Innovation Policy Platform (IPP.Stat).....	121
Innovation survey indicators	122
International Survey of Scientific Authors.....	123
Main Science and Technology Indicators	124
Nanotechnology	125
Oslo Manual revision	126
Patent Statistics	127
R&D Tax Incentive Statistics and Indicators	128
Research and Development (R&D) Statistics	129
Scientometric indicators	130
Sources and Methods for Research and Development (R&D) Statistics.....	131
Trademark Statistics	132
Short-term Economic Statistics	133
Short-Term Financial Indicators	134
Social and Welfare Statistics	135
Affordable Housing.....	136
Benefits and Wages.....	137
Compare your income webtool	138
Family and Child Outcomes and Policies.....	139
Income and poverty distribution database.....	140
Income Distribution and Poverty.....	141
Indicators for Measuring Well-Being.....	142
OECD Gender Data Portal	143
Pension Monitoring.....	144
Social Benefit Recipients	145
Social Expenditure	146
Social Indicators	147

Time Use Database.....	148
Wealth Distribution Database.....	149
Territorial Indicators	150
Regional and Cities Indicators.....	151
Transport Statistics	152
Annual Transport Statistics	153
International Database of Taxes and Charges for Road Freight Transport	154
Investment in Transport Infrastructure.....	155
Quarterly Transport Statistics	156
Transport Performance Indicators.....	157
Trends in the Transport Sector	158
Other Activities.....	159
Greening growth.....	160
Implementation of the OECD Quality Framework	161
Implementation of the Recommendation of the OECD Council on Good Statistical Practice	162
Insolvency Indicator.....	163
LinkEED project.....	164
O.N.E Data - Going Smart Data Project	165
O.N.E Data Project.....	166
OECD Global Relations	167
Registered Design statistics	168
Statistical capacity building in support of the new SME flagship publication	169
Statistical Data & Metadata Exchange (SDMX)	170
STI Microdata lab	171
The Structural Policy Indicators Database for Economic Research (SPIDER)	172

Agriculture and Fisheries Statistics

Fisheries and aquaculture statistics

Purpose

To collect and present data for the publication OECD Review of Fisheries, which is published every two years. To provide staff, and other potential users, with a database for research and analysis purposes. The latter applies to the Policy Reviews as well as other activities of the Division. To provide other Directorates with data on fisheries resources and aquaculture production.

Objectives and outputs

The principal purpose is to collect and make available data on a consistent basis among member countries (and observers) of statistics relevant to fisheries i.e. landings (harvest), fleet, fishers, employment, trade (via the ITS database), aquaculture production, total allowable catches and quotas, and governmental fisheries support (Fisheries Support Estimate - FSE).

The data are used nationally, principally for reporting purposes and internationally (e.g. OECD), for analytical purposes. Data also serve as reference for other international organisations and as a means for cross-checking and reconciling information from national sources.

Questionnaires and tables are sent annually to national correspondents following discussion and approval by the Committee for Fisheries. Data are disseminated annually in OECD.Stat and biennially in the OECD Review of Fisheries.

The OECD Fisheries database is the major source of information for policies assessment and economic evaluation of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. It makes available eight sets of data, each one covering a different aspect of fisheries and aquaculture production:

1. The Fisheries Support Estimate (FSE) dataset provides information on governmental programmes that benefits fishers, individually or collectively, which means fisheries policies that provide direct payments to fishers, or that support the sector in general through management, harbours and other infrastructure.

2. The Landings dataset monitors the catches of marine fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic animals, animal products and plants, landed in foreign or domestic ports, measured in tonnes and in value. Landings statistics are broken down by 'National Landings in Domestic Ports' and 'National Landings in Foreign Ports';

3. The Aquaculture dataset provides production statistics on the farming of aquatic organisms, including fish, crustaceans, molluscs, amphibians, pearls, shells, corals, sponges and aquatic plants, in tonnes and in value;

4. The Inland fisheries dataset provides information on catches in lakes, rivers, ponds, inland canals and other land-locked water bodies;

5. The Trade dataset provides imports and exports figures on trade of fish and fishery products;

6. The Employment dataset reports number of people employed in fisheries, aquaculture and the processing sector broken down by gender and occupation rate;

7. The Fleet dataset provides statistics on the composition of the national fishing fleet in number of vessels and gross tonnage, broken down by class of vessel length;

8. The TAC dataset monitors total allowable catches (TACs), which are catch limits set for a particular fishery, generally for a year or a fishing season. TACs data are complemented by information on quotas and catches. The quota is the TAC quantity allocated to the reporting country, while catches are reported solely and explicitly to calculate the quota fill rate.

At the international level co-ordination takes place among agencies involved in fisheries statistical programmes through the Co-ordinated Working Party (CWP) on Fisheries Statistics. The OECD is in close co-operation with the FAO and EUROSTAT in the collection of fisheries data. This is done, inter alia, with a view to avoid overlapping activities. The data collected (and the procedures) are reviewed by the Committee for Fisheries on an annual basis. Internationally, improvements are carried out through the CWP.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Lithuania, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Thailand.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The main changes introduced this year concern both the statistical collection process and the format and content of the OECD Review of Fisheries.

The statistical collection process has been revised in order to reduce the workload of member countries by harmonizing reporting formats, to adopt international standards and to improve the coordination with other international organizations.

The OECD Review of Fisheries has been revised in format and content in order to increase the policy-relevant information content and to emphasize the economics of fishing (e.g. productivity and competitiveness) with a view to understanding the connection between policies and incentives faced by fisheries.

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027

Purpose

To provide an annual update of statistical information and projections by country for OECD members, the OECD area, selected non-member countries, other developed, developing and least developed countries and regional and world aggregates, of supply and use balances for cereals, oilseeds, sugar, meats, dairy products, fish products, biofuels and cotton and roots and tuber up to 2027.

Objectives and outputs

To maintain a database with detailed supply and use information for most temperate zone agricultural commodities. The tables provide detailed information for production, consumption, trade, stocks and prices in OECD countries and a large number of other countries including China, Argentina, Brazil, India, South Africa, Russian Federation and other independent states and many smaller countries and regions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Most series cover the period from 1970 to the most current year and include updated annual projections for up to ten years in the future.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Inclusion of pulses.

Producer and Consumer Support Estimates in OECD countries and selected non-member economies

Purpose

To collect, process, analyse and publish data on support to agriculture in OECD countries and selected non-member economies. The activity also provides a database for various research and analysis activities of the Directorate. This is a joint activity between the "Policies and Trade in Agriculture", "Emerging Policy Issues Division" and "Natural Resources Policies" Divisions of the Trade and Agriculture Directorate.

Objectives and outputs

To update the Producer and Consumer Support Estimate annual database and to calculate the various indicators of support to agriculture. The data are used to evaluate agricultural policies in OECD countries and selected non-member economies, mainly in the annual Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation report, which is reviewed and approved by the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets.

The data collected and the method used to calculate the indicators of support are reviewed both internally within TAD, and externally by the Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets, on an annual basis. These review processes improve the data quality as well as the methodology used in the calculations.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Malta, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The 2017 report covers the OECD countries and selected non-member economies. Costa Rica and the Philippines have been added to the database.

Demographic and Population Statistics

International Migration

Purpose

To produce consistent and annual international migration data for OECD member countries and some non-member countries and ensure methodological soundness and comparability of international migration data.

Objectives and outputs

- Updating and extending the International Migration Database available via OECD.Stat and publishing an extensive statistical annex in the annual report "International Migration Outlook" (IMO), which contains the most recent available data on migration flows, foreign and immigrant populations, foreign workers, naturalisations and foreign students.
- Producing and improving standardised long-term and temporary inflows series by category and publishing in the IMO and OECD.Stat. Categories for long-term flows include work, family, humanitarian, free circulation; Categories for temporary workers include students, trainees, seasonal workers, working holiday makers, intra-company transfers.
- Updating the Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC and DIOC-Extended) for the years 2015/16.
- Collection of thematic indicators of integration of immigrants and their children for the publication "Settling in - Indicators of immigrants integration".

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Preparation of the publication on the indicators of integration of immigrants and their children (to be published in 2018).

Update of the DIOC dataset for the years 2015/16.

Development

Creditor Reporting System (CRS) Aid Activity Database

Purpose

Provide Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available key data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement. The DAC uses the data for consideration of specific policy issues and for monitoring donors' compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation. It also serves to assess the fulfilment of pledges made. Outside the DAC, the data are mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors.

The DAC strives to be a transparency hub for external development finance.

Objectives and outputs

Collect, review and publish high-quality quantitative and qualitative information on external development financing.

Work on measurement standards and methods is essential to maintaining the integrity of the DAC statistical system and its continuous development and adjustment to the evolving needs of the international development community. Understanding of the full spectrum of development co-operation modalities and sources of finance improved in OECD DAC institutions, partner countries and by broader group of users of statistics on development finance will contribute to enhancing the data.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Understanding of the full spectrum of development co-operation modalities and sources of finance improved in OECD DAC institutions, partner countries and by broader group of users of statistics on development finance.

Database on Country Programmable Aid (CPA database)

Purpose

Provide members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international development community a set of readily available statistics on Country Programmable Aid (CPA) flows. This measure of aid comes much closer to capturing the flows received and recorded in country aid management systems than measures of total aid (ODA – official development assistance). CPA is estimated on the basis of the standard DAC statistics (DAC and CRS) and defined through exclusion, by subtracting from total gross ODA aid that is: unpredictable by nature (humanitarian aid and debt relief); entails no cross-border flows (administrative costs, imputed student costs, promotion of development awareness, and research and refugees in donor countries); does not form part of co-operation agreements between governments (food aid and aid from local governments); or is not country programmable by the donor (core funding of NGOs). The database provides reference data to DAC and other stakeholders for the analysis of fragmentation and planned forward spending of aid.

Objectives and outputs

To provide timely and comprehensive statistics on country programmable aid (CPA) for all countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Kuwait, Russian Federation, United Emirates.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Further strengthening the methodology to derive CPA.

Official and Private Resource Flows from DAC Members to Developing Countries

Purpose

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) aggregate database provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows to over 150 aid recipients. The data shows each aid recipient's receipts of official development assistance (ODA), other official flows and private flows from members of the DAC, multilateral agencies and other non-DAC donors.

It provides Members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the international aid community a set of readily available key data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement. The DAC uses the data for consideration of specific policy issues and for monitoring donors' compliance with various international recommendations in the field of development co-operation. It also serves to assess the fulfilment of pledges made. Outside the DAC, the data are mainly used to analyse the sectoral and geographical breakdown of aid for selected years and donors or groups of donors.

The DAC strives to be a transparency hub for external development finance.

Objectives and outputs

Collect, review and publish high-quality quantitative and qualitative information on external development financing.

Understanding of the full spectrum of development co-operation modalities and sources of finance improved in OECD DAC institutions, partner countries and by broader group of users of statistics on development finance. Financing for sustainable development maximised through continued emphasis on ODA as a measure of donor effort.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Azerbaijan, Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Understanding of the full spectrum of development co-operation modalities and sources of finance improved in OECD DAC institutions, partner countries and by broader group of users of statistics on development finance. Financing for sustainable development maximised through continued emphasis on ODA as a measure of donor effort.

Education and Training Statistics

Education (INES activities)

Purpose

To produce and publish indicators and analysis on the operation, evolution and impact of education, from early childhood through formal education to learning and training throughout life. The collected data cover the outputs of educational institutions, the policy levers that shape educational outputs, the human and financial resources invested in education, structural characteristics of education systems, and the economic and social outcomes of education.

Objectives and outputs

Production of indicators on the financing of education, participation in and graduation from education and class sizes and profile of teachers. Indicators on educational attainment of the adult population and associated labour market outcomes, teacher salaries and work conditions, and instruction time are provided by INES Networks LSO (Labour Market, Economic and Social Outcomes of Learning) and NESLI (Collection and Adjudication of System-level descriptive Information on Educational Structures, Policies and Practices).

New ad hoc data collections and indicators are produced on a yearly basis, depending on the selected theme for the publication and specific interests or needs to be developed.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Continued development of indicators for publication in Education at a Glance, the on-line OECD Education Database, and for use in other OECD education work programmes as well as work in other Directorates. The theme for EAG 2018 is Equity and new data collections, indicators, and analysis are proposed accordingly.

The indicators will also contribute to the progress towards building the indicators to monitor Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Education (INES-LSO data collections)

Purpose

The INES Network on Labour Market, Economic and Social Outcomes of Learning (LSO) develops indicators on the relationships among education, labour markets, economic performance and social progress.

Objectives and outputs

The work of the LSO Network focuses on various outcomes of education, including: educational attainment; school-to-work transitions; adult learning; employment, unemployment and earnings; educational and social intergenerational mobility; and social outcomes.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Russian Federation.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Inclusion in OECD.Stat, inclusion of new data by Field of study.

Education (INES-NESLI data collections)

Purpose

Development of indicators on system level descriptive information on educational structures, policies and practices, to deliver system-level information on the functioning of education systems. Facilitate the dissemination and use of better comparative education information that will contribute to policies that result in better functioning and more effective education systems.

Objectives and outputs

Develop indicators: annual indicators on instruction time, teaching and working time of teachers, salaries of teachers as well as develop other indicators and information on education systems.

Disseminate these indicators in annual publications (Education at a Glance), databases and other dissemination tools (education GPS).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Russian Federation.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Inclusion in OECD.Stat.

Development of a joint Eurydice-OECD data collection on teachers' salaries.

Education and Social Progress- The Study on Social and Emotional Skills

Purpose

To assist countries to focus on and better support the development of positive social and emotional skills amongst students. Thus, the purpose of the Study on Social and Emotional Skills (the Study) is to:

- Provide participating cities and countries with robust and reliable information on the social and emotional skills of their students
- Provide insights on individual, family and school determinants that foster or hinder the development of these skills
- Demonstrate that valid, reliable, and comparable information on social and emotional skills can be produced across diverse student populations and settings.

Objectives and outputs

- (a) Work with city and countries to formalize their participation in the Study
- (b) Finalise design of assessment and other instruments
- (c) Prepare for and conduct Item Trial
- (d) Prepare for and conduct Field Test

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Colombia, India, Russian Federation.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- (a) Finalise design of assessment and other instruments
- (b) Release publication on detailed literature review/conceptual framework
- (c) Prepare for and conduct Item Trials scheduled for April 2018
- (d) Prepare for and conduct Field Test scheduled for October 2018.

Indicators on Skills, Mobility and Job Quality

Purpose

To provide OECD members with internationally comparable data to be used for the analysis of local labour markets. Updated indicators and data for additional countries will be published as part of a new LEED flagship publication in November 2018.

Objectives and outputs

To provide OECD members with internationally comparable data for the analysis of local labour markets, including:

- A statistical diagnostic tool to better understand the balance between skills supply and demand at sub-regional level: In 2017-18 this tool is being applied in a broad set of countries, drawing on available data at the TL2 and TL3 levels to produce composite indicators of supply and demand. Data is being collected for a number of indicators including qualification levels, productivity, occupational structure, wages and unemployment at sub-regional level and analysed by the Secretariat.

- A series of indicators on the resilience of local labour markets to economic shocks

- A measure of the Productivity-Inclusiveness Nexus at the sub-national level. Data for this indicator is collected on levels of productivity, types of unemployment (youth, long-term, etc.), NEET rates, poverty and deprivation rates, and educational attainment.

- Estimates of the risk of automation at the regional level.

Updated indicators and data for additional countries will be published as part of a new LEED flagship publication in November 2018.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Lithuania, Romania, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- Analysis of the links between the skills supply and demand indicators and economic and labour market outcomes.

- Data used to further develop the analysis on the Productivity-Inclusiveness Nexus.

- Analysis on the resilience of local labour markets across the OECD.

- Estimates of the risk of automation across OECD countries at the regional level.

- Analysis on the effects of increasing labour market flexibility on local labour markets.

International Early Learning and Child Well-being Study

Purpose

The International Early Learning and Child Well-being Study will:

- Provide robust empirical data on children's early learning through a broad scope of domains that comprise cognitive and social and emotional development.
- Identify factors that foster and hinder children's early learning, both at home and in early childhood education programmes.
- Provide findings that will allow parents and caregivers to learn about interactions and learning activities that are most conducive to child development.
- Inform early childhood education centres and schools about skill levels of children at this age as well as contextual factors related to them that they could use to make more informed decisions about curriculums and pedagogical.
- Provide researchers and educators in the field of early education with valid and comparable information on children's early learning and characteristics obtained from a range of sources and accompanied by a broad scope of contextual variables.

Objectives and outputs

- (a) Designed framework
- (b) Developed Instruments
- (c) Conducted Item Trial and Field Test
- (d) Confirmation of participating countries in the study

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- (a) Validate and analyse Field Test data
- (b) Revised instruments
- (c) Conduct the main study

PISA Financial Literacy Option

Purpose

Collect data on the financial literacy levels of 15 year-old students

Objectives and outputs

2018 is a main stage data collection year, which means that new data will be collected, for analysis and reporting in 2019/20.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Bulgaria, Georgia, Indonesia, Lithuania, Peru, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro.

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

Purpose

The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) was created by the OECD member countries in 1997 to produce direct assessments of student performance, on a regular basis in an efficient, timely and cost-effective manner; and to provide more relevant and powerful indicators of human capital. PISA produces assessments of reading literacy, mathematical literacy, scientific literacy and a growing range of cross-curricular competencies among 15-year-olds in school.

Objectives and outputs

The results of the 6th PISA cycle, PISA 2015, were published in December 2016. The initial report provided comparisons and progress reports of 15-year old students' knowledge and skills in reading, mathematics and science (with a focus on science) in the 72 countries and economies that participated in PISA 2015, including all 35 OECD countries. Additional reports were published in 2017: on Students' Well-Being (19 April 2017), Students' Financial Literacy (24 May 2017) and on Collaborative Problem Solving (21 November 2017). In parallel, preparations for thematic analyses to be published in 2018 have started. Each month a short note on a specific policy-oriented topic is released in the PISA in Focus series.

The field trial for PISA 2018 is also planned during the year, as well as the field-trial analysis and main-study data collection for PISA for Development, a pilot project to make PISA instruments (tests, questionnaires, and sampling) more relevant to the situation in low- and middle-income countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Morocco, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The field trial for PISA 2018 was carried out in 2017, and its analysis determined that PISA 2018 can adopt an adaptive format that assigns students to questions depending on a provisional estimate of their proficiency, which is formed as they take the test. This development is made possible by the computer delivery of the test and questionnaire.

The analysis of field-trial data and the main-study data collection for PISA for Development, a pilot project to make PISA instruments (tests, questionnaires, and sampling) more relevant to the situation in low- and middle-income countries.

Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)

Purpose

To identify and measure differences between individuals and across countries in key competencies and other economic and social outcomes believed to underpin both personal and societal success; assess their impact on economic and social outcomes; assess the performance of education and training systems in generating the required competencies at the levels required by social and economic demands; and identify key policy levers that lead to enhancing competencies and their effective utilisation.

Objectives and outputs

The main objectives in 2018 will be:

- (1) To carry out a programme of thematic analysis
- (2) Preparations for Round 3 of the first cycle
- (3) Undertake preparation and development of the second cycle of PIAAC.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

A number of thematic reports or working papers providing in-depth analysis of specific topics based on PIAAC data will be released. The main study data collection for the third round of the study involving 6 additional countries will also take place in 2018 (data released in 2019). A second wave with new countries of Education and Skills Online will be released. Development of the second cycle of PIAAC.

Programme for the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS)

Purpose

To provide data and indicators on the learning environment in schools and about the work environment of teachers, as part of the OECD education indicator work.

Objectives and outputs

The further development of indicators and analysis of teachers, teaching and learning through the implementation of a third round, for which data collection will take place in late 2017 and 2018, with reporting in 2019 and 2020. TALIS focuses on the learning environment in schools, sampling teachers and school principals and aims to provide cross-country data, indicators and analysis on factors influencing effective teaching and learning and the working environment of teachers. The focus for the core survey is lower secondary (ISCED Level 2), though an increasing number of countries also survey elementary (ISCED Level 1) and upper secondary (ISCED Level 3) schools and will perform a school-level linkage with PISA by surveying schools that will participate in PISA 2018.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Malta, Other, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, United Emirates.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The development work for the 2018 round of TALIS continued. The TALIS 2018 conceptual framework has been finalised and currently is going through editing revisions. The field trial data for TALIS 2018 was completed and the training for National Project Managers for the TALIS Main Survey have taken place. The teachers and principal questionnaires for the main survey stage have been developed and finalised. Data collection has begun for Southern Hemisphere countries. Data collection for Northern Hemisphere countries will take place first semester of 2018.

Work in 2018 will include the development of an analysis plan, the analysis of the main survey data, the publication of the TALIS 2018 framework, and preparations for the reporting plans for TALIS 2018. Dissemination of TALIS data will also continue through Working papers and Teaching In Focus policy briefs.

Starting Strong Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS Starting Strong Survey)

Purpose

To provide, for the first time, international staff-level data and indicators on early childhood learning and well-being environments as well as the working environment for early childhood education and care (ECEC) staff and leaders in different countries. The survey is aligned with TALIS 2018 and part of the OECD's long-term ECEC data development strategy. It covers both registered services for children under the age of three (4 countries) and at ISCED level 0.2 (9 countries).

Objectives and outputs

The survey is in its first round and will develop unprecedented indicators and analysis on ECEC staff and learning and well-being environments for children. In 2017, the survey instrument was field trialled in early childhood education and care centres in 9 OECD member countries. The final main survey questionnaire was finalized and released in November 2017. In 2018, the survey will collect data from ECEC staff and centre leaders on themes such as staff and leaders pre- and in-service training, pedagogical practices, leadership, working conditions, group and centre characteristics. An international database and first international Report will be released in autumn 2019, in line with the approach taken by TALIS.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The main survey data collection is scheduled for 2018. The reporting plan and conceptual framework are also expected to be finalised in the course of that year.

TALIS Video Study

Purpose

The primary goal of the TALIS Video Study is to understand which aspects of teaching are related to student learning and other non-cognitive outcomes, and the nature of those relationships. A secondary goal of the TALIS Video Study is to observe and document how teachers teach in different countries and contexts. The third goal of the study is to investigate how best to measure teaching across multiple cultural contexts at scale.

The TALIS Video Study will combine an international sample of:

- Videos from two separate lessons in mathematics of a representative sample of 85 lower secondary teachers. Pre participating entity.
- Pre- and post-tests of student learning outcomes;
- Teacher and student surveys,
- Classroom artefacts from the mathematics unit taught, including lesson plans, instructional materials and homework assignments.

Objectives and outputs

The following kinds of policy relevant insights are expected from the study:

- Better understanding of national teaching cultures, by themselves, and in comparison to that of other countries;
- Better understanding of the relationship between teaching practices and student learning outcomes;
- Better understanding of how context factors (teacher education, student composition, school types, teacher collaboration and professional development, evaluation and feedback practices, etc.) have an effect on classroom processes and student learning;
- Better understanding of the validity and policy relevance of findings from international surveys such as TALIS and PISA;
- Learning opportunities for teachers from observing their peers in action.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

China, Colombia.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The pilot of the TALIS Video Study has been completed. The main data collection is scheduled to take place from October 2017 to October 2018.

Energy Statistics

Taxing Energy Use database

Purpose

To provide a detailed, systematic overview of the taxation of energy use in 42 OECD and G20 countries. This requires determining the rates of taxation applicable at a given date to a combination of 61 fuels used by 30 users (i.e. for 1830 individual data points) in each country.

Objectives and outputs

Taxing Energy Use aims to provide a systematic assessment of the taxation of energy (and by extension, of carbon emissions from energy use) for 41 OECD and G20 countries. It also provides a database which allows the inclusion of further countries or other price-based signals on energy use.

Information on the taxation of and amount of energy use is compiled and analysed for 42 countries, and for 1830 combinations of fuels and users. Zero values of taxation are included. Energy use information is taken from the IEA's extended world energy balances. Information on tax rates is collected by CTPA from national sources in local currency per unit of fuel (e.g. litres, tonnes, kWh etc), as determined by the legislation or regulation in each country. These are then converted to a common currency per measure of energy (in GJ) by the secretariat using OECD data on exchange rates and IEA conversion factors. Results are sorted by sector and are summarized in easy-to-interpret graphical profiles. The metrics are frequently used as evidence in analysis of environmentally related taxes in fiscal, energy and environmental policy.

The first Taxing Energy Use publication was released in January 2013. Since then, it has been used in multiple other publications of the OECD, such as Economic Surveys and Environmental Performance Reviews. In 2015, a second publication was released including information for 7 non-OECD G20 countries.

In 2016, data from the Taxing Energy Use database fed into the Effective Carbon Rates publication, a new CTP product.

Rate and base updates are ongoing in 2017, and the 2017 Programme for Work and Budget foresees a new Working Paper based on the Taxing Energy Use data.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Release base and rate updates & a new Taxing Energy Use Working Paper.

Environmental Statistics

Agri-Environmental Indicators - 2017-2018

Purpose

To provide information to policy makers on the current state and changes of the environment in agriculture to better understand the linkages between agricultural policies and environmental impacts.

Objectives and outputs

"Environmental Indicators for Agriculture" includes the complete list of agricultural indicators, which covers a range of issues, such as agricultural impacts on soil, water, air, biodiversity and landscape.

Now the database is publicly available online.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

To update the Agri-environmental indicators database and to migrate data to new database on statworks.

The data will be used to evaluate agricultural policies in OECD countries.

The collection and compilation of the Agri-environmental Indicators (AEIs) that started during the PWB 2015-2016 has been finished.

Now the database is publicly available online.

Environmental Data

Purpose

Produce objective, reliable and comparable environment statistics at the international level as a factual basis for the OECD's policy and analytical work on environment, sustainable development and green growth (environmental indicators, environmental country peer reviews, resource productivity, environmental outlooks, and green growth indicators).

Collect the best available environmental data in OECD member and partner countries, promote international harmonisation of these data (core set of environmental data) and strengthen the capacity of member and partner countries in the field of information production, management and use concerning the environment, green growth and sustainable development.

Objectives and outputs

Update the OECD Core Set of Environmental Data and the OECD System of Information on Resources and the Environment (SIREN) database (available on oecd.stat and the OECD's Data Portal, structured by theme). Collect environmental data from member and selected partner countries via the OECD questionnaire on the state of the environment (joint work with Eurostat ; co-operation with UNSD and UNEP for non-OECD economies), and from other international sources (IGOs, Convention Secretariats, EU sources, national sources), including earth observations. Contribute to the international harmonisation of environmental data, definitions and concepts, and the cost-effectiveness of related international work, including through the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Environment Statistics - IWG-ENV-, led by UNSD, and through cooperation on environmental-economic accounting and on SDG indicators (under environment-related targets).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

(1) Continued implementation of the Collaborative Plan of Action on Environmental Data Quality, linked to the "OECD Quality Framework" with efforts to improve "coherence among countries" and "interpretation", notably through the Annual Quality Assurance (AQA) of environmental reference data (i.e. data underlying key environmental indicators and green growth headline indicators): simplified annual updates, checking of prefilled data tables, improved country documentation (metadata, links to relevant national websites and documents, explanation of major trends, information on the national circumstances).

(2) Revision of the questionnaire section on environmental protection expenditure and revenues (EPER) to align it with the System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the Eurostat questionnaire on Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA); testing of a draft revised questionnaire with pilot countries; improvement of the coverage of biodiversity related expenditure and revenues (with Eurostat, the UNCEEA, and UNDP Biofin).

(3) Updated database for green growth indicators (OECD.stat; iLibrary; Data Portal).

(4) Continued work on the measurement of material flows and resource productivity (as part of the implementation of the OECD Council recommendations on material flows and resource productivity adopted in 2004 and 2008). Current work focuses on methodological approaches to measure demand-based material flows and resource productivity indicators (raw materials embodied in international trade using the OECD ICIO database). A consensus was reached among IGOs on the calculation methods to use. Work continues to test and refine the method, and to improve the underlying data sources (with Eurostat and UN Environment).

(5) Continued co-operation with the UNCEEA and the London Group on Environmental Accounting, and implementation of the SEEA Central Framework (OECD Task Force on the implementation of the SEEA; joint EPOC/WPEI and CSSP/WPNA project). Priority areas: GHG and air emission accounts; natural assets (in physical and monetary terms); establishment of environmentally related tax revenue accounts (link to Policy Instruments for the Environment, PINE).

(6) New database on land cover changes and conversions using geospatial data from earth observation (in cooperation with other IGOs and the Group on Earth Observations) (on oecd.stat).

(7) Updated data on the extent of protected areas using data from the WDPA (on oecd.stat).

Environmental Indicators

Purpose

Provide policy-relevant and reliable indicators for the OECD's policy and analytical work on environment, green growth and sustainable development (e.g. environmental country peer reviews, environmental outlook studies, resource productivity, sustainable development, green growth, economic analysis) and support related efforts by member and selected partner countries.

Develop core sets of environmental indicators to contribute to: measuring environmental performance with respect to environmental quality, environmental goals and international agreements (OECD Core Set of environmental indicators); integrating environmental concerns in economic and sectoral policies; monitoring progress towards sustainable development and green growth, including decoupling of environmental degradation from economic growth; measuring material flows and resource productivity (link to the OECD Council recommendations on material flows and resource productivity adopted in 2004 and 2008); informing the public about major environmental trends and conditions (key environmental indicators); informing the public about progress towards green growth (green growth headline indicators).

Objectives and outputs

I-Environmental indicators:

Support the work of the OECD Environmental Policy Committee and its subsidiary bodies, in particular country peer reviews.

Update, improve and publish indicators to monitor environmental progress and policy integration: core set indicators; agri-environmental indicators (see related activity description); material flow and resource productivity indicators for international use at various levels of detail/aggregation.

II-Green growth indicators:

Support OECD work on green growth, in particular country studies, structural policy surveillance and policy analysis of particular issues.

Update, improve and publish indicators to monitor progress with green growth (first report published in 2011 as part of the OECD Green Growth Strategy; second report published in 2014; third report published in June 2017).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

OECD Core Set of environmental indicators: further development of indicators on land and soil resources (land cover conversions; soil organic carbon; etc.); environmental quality of life (e.g. population exposure to air pollution); protected areas (using the WDPA and a new methodology to eliminate double-counting). See also "Environmental Data".

Updated OECD key environmental indicators (KEI) and country profiles for use in country peer reviews. Updated set of indicators to monitor progress with green growth, including green growth headline indicators, and updated GG database (link to the implementation of the OECD Green Growth Strategy; available on OECD.stat). Applications of the OECD GG indicator set and framework in non-member countries (e.g. China, countries of the EECCA region, e.g. Kazakhstan).

Continued statistical and methodological work on green growth headline indicators: material productivity (production- and demand-based); environmentally adjusted multifactor productivity (EAMFP); natural resource index (cooperation with the WB; link to work by the OECD Task Force on the implementation of the SEEA); land cover; population exposure to air pollution.

Continued work on indicators on biological diversity with emphasis on biodiversity related expenditure (cf. Environmental Data) and policy instruments (cf. PINE database). Updated land cover indicators derived from geospatial data (in support of environmental performance reviews and work on green growth).

Continued work on indicators on material flows and resource productivity with emphasis on raw materials embodied in trade (demand-based indicators or footprints): common input-output database, agreement on measurement approaches and calculation methods (in cooperation with UN Environment IRP and Eurostat).

OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels

Purpose

The OECD Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels identifies, documents and estimates direct budgetary support and tax expenditures supporting the production or consumption of fossil fuels in OECD countries and eight large partner economies (Argentina, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, and South Africa).

Objectives and outputs

In 2018 we will proceed with the collection of updated data.

Currently, the new data is released to the public on a biennial basis.

The release of the publication "Companion to the Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels 2017" is planned for early 2018.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The database contains not only quantitative but equally important qualitative information describing each fossil fuel support measure.

We are currently investigating the possibility to integrate this database with the IEA database on the same topic (which actually covers almost exclusively non-member countries).

Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE)

Purpose

Provide harmonised information on environmentally related taxes and other instruments used for environmental policy (including natural resource management).

Support of OECD policy and analytical work on the environment, green growth and sustainable development, including country reviews. Inform policy assessments and the development of guidance for effective policy implementation.

Objectives and outputs

The aim of the OECD database on Policy Instruments for the environment (PINE) is to provide information on various types of instruments applied in OECD member countries and in other countries.

Originally focused on environmentally related taxes, in particular, pollution-oriented levies and tax-bases, the scope of the PINE database has been progressively expanded to cover levies associated with resource management, and other instruments such as tradable permit systems, environmentally motivated subsidies, deposit-refund systems and voluntary approaches used for environmental policy.

The tax-bases covered include energy products, transport equipment and transport services, as well as measured or estimated emissions to air and water, ozone depleting substances, certain non-point sources of water pollution, waste management and noise, as well as management of water, land, soil, forests, biodiversity, wildlife and fish stocks.

The database covers OECD member and accession countries, as well as many non-member economies, including Brazil, China, Colombia, India and South Africa.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The PINE database is being expanded to better cover biodiversity related instruments. Exploratory work on how best to allocate revenues from the application of the policy instruments to paying and receiving industries is being carried out.

A further broadening of both country and instrument coverage is expected.

Work on the establishment of environmental tax revenue accounts in line with the SEEA is being initiated (with pilot countries; cooperation with Eurostat).

Cooperation with other international organisations carrying out related work is being strengthened (Eurostat, UNDP-Biofin, GGKP).

Financial Statistics

Annual Survey of Large Pension Funds and Public Pension Reserve Funds

Purpose

The main goal of this exercise is to monitor and compare the investment behaviours of some of the world's leading pension funds and public pension reserve funds in each region or country analysing in greater depth the general trends observed at a national level. While the quantitative and qualitative evidence collected through the survey is of prime value to the ultimate investors, it is also used to inform regulators and other policymakers in order to help them better understand the operation of institutional investors in different countries and produce appropriate regulation.

Objectives and outputs

The questionnaire intends to collect quantitative and detailed qualitative information on investment rates of return, asset allocation and derivatives. It also includes detailed questions on pension funds' investments in infrastructure, green investments, and social investments.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Croatia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Other, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

No major changes.

Balance of Payments

Purpose

To collect and publish timely, accurate and internationally comparable quarterly balance of payments statistics to meet OECD user needs and in support of identified data needs.

Objectives and outputs

To provide timely summary quarterly statistics on balance of payments (as per the new BPM6 methodology) for all OECD countries, G20 economies and accession economies. To improve the efficiency of data collection, timeliness, international comparability and quality of the published balance of payments data. To contribute to methodological work on balance of payments.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Europe, G20, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Continue to implement data collection via SDMX. Collect and disseminate quarterly international investment position statistics as part of the balance of payments statistical activity.

Consumption Tax Trends

Purpose

To compile data from OECD member countries on their consumption tax rates, scopes and thresholds and provide comparative tables and analysis of trends. This includes data on VAT/GST, selected excise duties and car taxation. To compile statistics on VAT/GST revenues from internal OECD sources in order to provide an analysis of trends and calculate the VAT Revenue Ratio. To provide information about a number of consumption tax topics.

Objectives and outputs

Obtain consensus from WP9 delegates on the table of contents (approved in November 2017); Obtain data from member countries and other sources (January-April 2018); Analyse data and drafting (April-June 2018); WP9 validation process (July-September 2018); Edition process (September-October 2018); Publication: November 2018.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Compared to 2016 Edition, the structure of the publication will be reviewed: Chapter 1 will present key consumption tax trends, supported with summary tables while country-specific information on VAT and excise taxes will be available respectively in Chapters 2 and 3. Technical notes and some specific data will be available under digital format only.

Data collection:

None.

Financial literacy levels of adults in CIS countries

Purpose

Data has been collected by a survey agency contracted by the OECD, using the OECD/INFE Toolkit to measure financial literacy and financial inclusion. The data will be used to create a dedicated comparative report of adult financial literacy in 6 CIS countries, as part of a specific Technical Assistance project.

Objectives and outputs

The data will be cleaned, and analysed. A dedicated report will be prepared and the data will be used to inform country roadmaps.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.

Financing SMEs and entrepreneurs: An OECD Scoreboard

Purpose

Data on core indicators on SME financing is being collected on a yearly basis, as well as information on government support designed to ease access to finance for SMEs and entrepreneurs. Taken together, this information allows assessing the financing needs of SMEs and entrepreneurs and gauging whether they are being met.

Objectives and outputs

Financing SMEs and Entrepreneurs: An OECD Scoreboard monitors SMEs' and entrepreneurs' access to finance over the period 2007-16. Based on data collected for the country profiles and information from demand-side surveys, this report includes indicators on debt, equity and asset-based finance, as well as on financing framework conditions, complemented by information on recent public and private initiatives to support SME access to finance. Taken together, these indicators form a comprehensive framework for policy makers and other stakeholders to evaluate the financing needs of SMEs and entrepreneurs and to determine whether they are being met. This report also constitutes a valuable tool to support the design and evaluation of policy measures, and to monitor the implications of financial reforms on access to finance and financing conditions for SMEs more generally.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina.

Fiscal Relations Across Levels of Government

Purpose

To collect data to support the activities of the Network on Fiscal Relations across Levels of Government. This includes data on sub national governments' discretion over own revenues and expenditures, on the design of local taxes, on intergovernmental transfers, on sub-central deficits and debt, on indicators of decentralisation, and on macroeconomic management of sub-central fiscal policy (fiscal rules).

Objectives and outputs

The statistical activity of 2018 will mainly be consisting in updating the various decentralisation indicators.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

India.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Most data are updated annually.

Institutional Investors' Assets and Liabilities

Purpose

The dataset on Institutional investors' assets and liabilities (T7II) constitutes an attempt to better integrate these data in the framework of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and to meet the key recommendations 13-15 outlined in the report The Financial Crisis and Information Gaps, endorsed by the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in November 2009, oriented to explore gaps and strengthening data collection, in particular, of non-bank financial institutions. While recommendations 13-14 focus on the cross-border exposure of non-bank financial institutions, recommendation 15 promotes the compilation and dissemination of sector balance sheets and flow of funds, stressing that data on non-bank financial institutions should be considered as a particular priority.

Objectives and outputs

Creation of a sub-dataset showing the discrepancies between data in common between the T7II dataset and the Financial Balance Sheet (T720) dataset.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Russian Federation.

Investment strategies of insurers and long-term investment

Purpose

The purpose of this exercise is to develop a better understanding of insurers' investment strategies (in particular, regarding alternative investments), and assist in advancing discussion on the role of insurers in long-term investment financing.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD has policy and analytical research leadership on institutional investors and long-term investment financing (the OECD project "Institutional Investors and Long Term Investment" <http://www.oecd.org/pensions/private-pensions/institutionalinvestorsandlong-terminvestment.htm>). In the past, the OECD has provided a range of policy and analytical contributions to the G20 on long-term investment financing issues.

The objective of this exercise is to examine the role of insurance companies as a source of long-term funding or "patient capital". Results to this survey should help to understand the evolving investment strategies of insurers and key drivers, in particular, the opportunities and constraints they face given the macroeconomic environment, structural changes in the financial system, the regulatory and accounting framework, and requirements for effective governance and risk management.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

No major changes.

MAP statistics

Purpose

Reporting MAP (Mutual Agreement Procedure) statistics is part of the BEPS Action 14 Minimum Standard. The FTA MAP Forum refers to these statistics in the framework of the peer review process of the jurisdictions, but also monitors these MAP statistics and analyses them from a global perspective.

Objectives and outputs

The reporting of MAP statistics aims at monitoring the evolution of the MAP caseload as well as the time taken to close MAP cases. The collected MAP statistics are analysed, corrected if needed after a matching exercise among the reporting jurisdictions, and eventually published on the OECD website.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, G20, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, Uruguay.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The 2017 statistics will be collected partly through Excel files and through a checkbox tool. These statistics will also be published for the first time with a breakdown on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis, which triggers some challenges in terms of matching of data.

Monitoring of Insurance Markets: Fast-track data collection

Purpose

The collection of key preliminary annual statistical information is meant to improve the timeliness of the release of the OECD insurance statistics to the public and to other national and international organisations.

Objectives and outputs

The fast-track data collection aims to collect recent statistical data on the insurance sector and release these statistics early in the year. Only key variables are collected, such as direct gross premiums, direct gross claims paid, asset allocation (in a few main asset classes) and investment rates of return of life insurance companies, non-life insurance companies and composite companies (i.e. companies engaged in both life and non-life insurance activities).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Uruguay.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The fast-track data collection of preliminary key insurance statistics was conducted in 2017 for the first time.

Monitoring of Insurance Markets: Global Insurance Statistics

Purpose

The recent financial market turmoil and rapid changes in financial markets and financial systems have created new challenges for financial statistics. The increased complexity and potential opacity of financial sector operations resulting from globalisation and rapid innovation call for further transparency, better and more comprehensive data, and an enhanced capacity to analyse this data.

With a view to contributing to the development of macro-overview of the insurance market, the current standard questionnaire allows to collect key aggregate statistics relating to premium volume, balance sheet and income statement items (e.g., total assets, shareholder equity, technical provisions, net income), and portfolio investments.

Objectives and outputs

The compilation of an expanded range of insurance statistics and appropriate indicators aims at permitting a thorough assessment of the insurance sector's financial strength, stability, profitability and solvency, both for direct insurers and reinsurers.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Uruguay.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The collection of data on the asset allocation of insurance companies has been aligned with another in-house survey on pension funds and other pension providers.

Monitoring of Private Pension Systems: Fast-track data collection

Purpose

The collection of key preliminary annual statistical information is meant to improve the timeliness of the release of the OECD private and funded pension statistics to the public and to other international organisations.

Objectives and outputs

The fast-track data collection aims to collect recent statistical data on the pension fund sector and release these statistics early in the year. Only key variables are collected, such as total assets, asset allocation (in a few main asset classes) and investment rates of return.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

As part of the collaboration between the OECD and the World Bank, World Bank Members have been invited to participate in the fast-track data collection exercise since 2017.

Monitoring of Private Pension Systems: Global Pension Statistics

Purpose

Launched in 2002 this exercise provides a unique source of comparable statistics and indicators of funded pension plan systems from an international perspective and also facilitates cross-country comparisons of the most up-to-date statistics and indicators on key aspects of funded retirement systems across OECD and non-OECD countries. It aims to provide information about the main trends and features of funded pension plan systems in a clear and concise format.

Objectives and outputs

It aims to provide in a compact manner a comparative overview of the importance and structure of private and funded pension systems across OECD and non-OECD countries using a selected set of statistics and indicators, compiled on an on-going basis together with its companion product dedicated to the description and assessment of countries statistical methodology following the OECD Classification on pension plans and pension funds (<http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/private-pensions/privatepensionsoecdclassificationandglossary.htm>).

As far as paper publications are concerned, private pension statistics are included in the annual newsletter "Pension Markets in Focus" released in the fall.

Contributions to other OECD publications (e.g. 'OECD Factbook') will continue in the future.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The OECD, the IOPS and the World Bank agreed in 2016 to collaborate to expand the country coverage of the Global Pension Statistics (GPS) exercise. Countries which are neither part of the OECD nor the IOPS but which are members to the World Bank have been receiving the data request since 2016. This collaboration with the World Bank will help to make the statistical exercise even more global.

Overview of private pension systems (methodological survey)

Purpose

The yearly review of funded pension system at national level intends to provide a benchmarking tool to further develop the understanding of pension systems and their compliance with the OECD classification for funded pension plans and funds. It also provides information related to the statistical data coverage of the OECD Global Pension Statistics.

Objectives and outputs

This annual survey provides comprehensive detailed metadata for the users of funded pension statistics. The survey, based on a standard template, allows the compilation of comprehensive and detailed metadata individually for all OECD and some non-OECD countries. Standard information allows bilateral comparisons and provides, to a large extent, the underlying differences that explain the cross-country discrepancies in funded pension statistics. The survey also allows the monitoring of methodological improvements over time and provides valuable information on the compliance of systems with the OECD Classification of funded pension plans and funds.

Further reading: OECD (2005), *Private Pensions: OECD Classification and Glossary*, OECD, Paris.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Methodological notes include a list of criteria that Delegates have had to complete since 2017. These criteria help to better understand the different types of pension plans in each country and facilitate the harmonisation of the metadata content across countries.

Resilience indicator database

Purpose

The vulnerability indicator database was originally constructed as part of an Economics Department project on Economic Resilience, from a number of data sources. The choice of indicators is motivated in an associated working paper, Röhn et al. (2015), which discusses the source and nature of potential vulnerabilities that can lead to costly economic crises. An application of the original database can be found in Hermansen and Röhn (2015), which provides empirical evidence on the usefulness of the proposed set of vulnerability indicators in predicting severe recessions and crises in OECD countries. In part, these data sources have been modified giving priority to existing in-house (OECD) data warehouse, although effort has been made to keep the structure of the data unchanged.

Objectives and outputs

To disseminate this database in relation with the Special chapter of the Economic Outlook 102.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

To include new indicators.

Revenue Statistics

Purpose

This annual publication presents a unique set of internationally comparable data on tax revenue levels and tax structures in a common format for all OECD countries from 1965 onwards. It also provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes.

Data on government sector receipts and in particular on taxes are essential inputs to many structural economic analyses of individual countries and are increasingly used in international comparisons.

Objectives and outputs

The tax revenues are primarily grouped into the following high level categories representing the different bases on which taxes are charged. The main groupings are

- a. Taxes on income profits and capital gains
- b. Social security contributions
- c. Taxes on payroll and workforce
- d. Taxes on property
- e. Taxes on goods and services
- f. Other taxes

The material is organised in four separate parts. In the main, the data are presented on an accrual basis. The 2018 edition will include;

- a. A commentary on the overall trends over 50 years in levels of the tax burden, the structure of tax revenues and the attribution of revenues by level of government for OECD as a whole and for individual member countries.
- b. A special feature covering specific areas of interest
- c. A set of comparative tables describing tax revenues and tax structures for the years 1965-2017 and also showing the attribution of government revenues by level of government.
- d. For each member country, a breakdown of tax revenues and a breakdown by level of government for the main tax headings for the years 1965-2017. There is also some information on how countries finance their social benefits and on social security contributions paid by the general government.

The data for each country are presented in a standardised framework based upon the OECD classification of taxes and the OECD Interpretative Guide described in the publication. The Guide provides a definition of tax revenues and then follows with a definition of both high level and specific tax issues.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

There will be a special feature studying the convergence of OECD tax structures.

Revenue Statistics in Africa

Purpose

A strong set of comparative data is key to facilitating fiscal policy dialogue and the assessment of alternative fiscal reforms. The publication "Revenue Statistics in Africa" is jointly undertaken by the OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration and the OECD Development Centre, the African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF).

The third edition is planned to be published in early Autumn 2018. It will provide internationally comparable data on tax revenue, non-tax revenue statistics and tax structures for about 16-20 African countries.

The publication follows the model of the OECD Revenue Statistics database which is based on the OECD Interpretative Guide - a well-established methodology which provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. By extending this OECD methodology to African countries, Revenue Statistics in Africa enables meaningful cross-country comparisons about tax levels and structures not only between African economies, but also, for the first time, between them and OECD countries (including Chile and Mexico).

Objectives and outputs

The tax revenues are primarily grouped into the following high level categories essentially representing the different bases on which the taxes are charged. The main groupings are

- Taxes on income, profits and capital gains;
- Social security contributions;
- Taxes on payroll and workforce;
- Taxes on property;
- Taxes on goods and services;
- Other taxes

The main groupings of non-tax revenue are:

- Grants;
- Property income;
- Sales of goods and services;
- Fines, penalties and forfeits;
- Other Social contributions;
- Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue

The third edition will comprise:

- A commentary on the overall trends in levels of tax revenue and non-tax revenue over more than 25 years, the structure of tax revenues as well as the estimation of VAT revenue ratios.
- A set of comparative tables and charts describing tax revenues, non-tax revenues and tax structures for the years 1990 to 2016.
- A detailed breakdown of tax and non-tax revenues for each of the selected African countries for the years 1990-2016.
- A special feature.

The data for each country are presented in a standardised framework based upon the OECD classification of taxes and the OECD Interpretative Guide described in the publication. The Guide provides a definition of tax revenues and then follows with a discussion of both high level and specific classification issues. This publication includes an interpretative guide to non-tax revenue.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Morocco, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- The addition of data for at least 4 countries.
- The addition of the VAT revenue ratios.

Revenue Statistics in Asian and Pacific Countries

Purpose

A strong set of comparative data is key to facilitating fiscal policy dialogue and the assessment of alternative fiscal reforms. The 2017 edition of a publication included Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore; The publication will be expanded in future years and will include some Pacific Islands Countries. It provides internationally comparable data on tax levels and tax structures.

The publication follows the model of the OECD Revenue Statistics database which is based on the OECD Interpretative Guide - a well-established methodology which provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. By extending this OECD methodology to non-OECD countries in Asia, the publication enables meaningful cross-country comparisons about tax levels and structures not only between the Asian economies, but also, for the first time, between them and OECD countries.

Objectives and outputs

The tax revenues are primarily grouped into the following high level categories essentially representing the different bases on which the taxes are charged. The main groupings are

- a. Taxes on income, profits and capital gains
- b. Social security contributions
- c. Taxes on payroll and workforce
- d. Taxes on property
- e. Taxes on goods and services
- f. Other taxes

The material is organised in four separate parts. In the main, the data are presented on a cash basis. The second edition comprised

- a. A commentary on the overall trends in levels of tax burden over more than 25 years, the structure of tax revenues and the attribution of revenues by level of government for 7 Asian countries and the OECD as a whole.
- b. A set of comparative tables and charts describing tax revenues and tax structures for the years 1990 to 2016 for the same groups plus Japan and Korea.
- c. A detailed breakdown of tax revenues for each of the selected Asian countries for the years 1990-2016.
- d. A special feature

The data for each country are presented in a standardised framework based upon the OECD classification of taxes and the OECD Interpretative Guide described in the publication. The Guide provides a definition of tax revenues and then follows with a discussion of both high level and specific classification issues.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- a. The inclusion of Kiribati, Tonga and probably other Pacific Islands countries as well as New-Zealand and Australia (2 OECD countries)
- b. VAT revenue ratios estimates if possible.

Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean

Purpose

A strong set of comparative data is key to facilitating fiscal policy dialogue and the assessment of alternative fiscal reforms. "Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean" is joint publication by the OECD, the inter-American Centre for Tax Administrations (CIAT), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). The fourth edition published in March 2017 provided internationally comparable data on tax levels and tax structures for some 24 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries.

The publication follows the model of the OECD Revenue Statistics database which is based on the OECD Interpretative Guide - a well-established methodology which provides a conceptual framework to define which government receipts should be regarded as taxes and to classify different types of taxes. By extending this OECD methodology to LAC countries, Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean enables meaningful cross-country comparisons about tax levels and structures not only between LAC economies, but also, for the first time, between them and OECD countries (including Chile and Mexico).

Objectives and outputs

The tax revenues are primarily grouped into the following high level categories essentially representing the different bases on which the taxes are charged. The main groupings are

a. Taxes on income, profits and capital gains; b. Social security contributions; c. Taxes on payroll and workforce; d. Taxes on property; e. Taxes on goods and services; f. Other taxes

The material is organised in five separate parts. In the main, the data are presented on a cash basis. The next edition will comprise

a. A commentary on the overall trends in levels of tax burden over more than 25 years, the structure of tax revenues and the attribution of revenues by level of government for 25 LAC countries and the OECD as a whole. b. A set of comparative tables and charts describing tax revenues and tax structures for the years 1990 to 2016 for the same group. c. A detailed breakdown of tax revenues for each of the selected LAC countries for the years 1990-2016. d. A comparative table showing the attribution of government revenues by level of government plus tables for each country analysing the attribution of tax revenues by level of government for the main tax headings. e. Two special features titled "Fiscal revenues from non-renewable resources in Latin America and the Caribbean" and another on Personal Income Tax revenue in Latin America.

The data for each country are presented in a standardised framework based upon the OECD classification of taxes and the OECD Interpretative Guide described in the publication. The Guide provides a definition of tax revenues and then follows with a discussion of both high level and specific classification issues.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- a. The addition of data for one new country: Guyana.
- b. Improved subnational data collection.
- d. 2 Special features: one on Personal Income Tax in the LAC region and the other about the revenues from non-renewable resources.

Survey of Investment Regulations of Pension Funds

Purpose

The yearly review of regulations aims at describing the main quantitative investment regulations applied to pension funds in OECD and IOPS countries.

Objectives and outputs

The information collected concerns all forms of quantitative portfolio restrictions (minima and maxima) applied to autonomous pension funds in countries at different legal levels (law, regulation, industry norms, etc.).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Armenia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Other, Peru, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

No change.

Survey on Central Government Gross Borrowing Requirement and on Central Government Marketable Debt Service

Purpose

The OECD undertakes every year a collection of data about central government debt, borrowing needs and debt service. The main purposes of this activity are to compile comparable cross-country data on public debt management strategies and operations, and provide analytical tools primarily to government debt managers as well as to financial analysts including policy analysts, security analysts, commercial financial institutions, research analysts, etc.

Objectives and outputs

Each year, the OECD's Bond Market and Public Debt Management Unit circulates a survey on the borrowing needs of member governments and on their debt service. The objective is to provide regular updates of trends and developments associated with sovereign borrowing requirements, funding strategies and debt levels from the perspective of public debt managers in an annual publication called OECD Sovereign Borrowing Outlook.

Tax Administration Comparative Information Series

Purpose

The OECD's Tax Administration Comparative Information Series, which commenced in 2004, examines the fundamental elements of modern tax administration systems and uses an extensive data set, analysis and examples to highlight key trends, recent innovations and examples of good practice. The primary purpose of the series is to share information that will facilitate dialogue among tax officials and other stakeholders on important tax administration issues, including on identifying opportunities to improve the design and administration of their systems both individually and collectively.

Objectives and outputs

The underlying data for the Tax Administration Series is captured via the International Survey on Revenue Administration (ISORA) which is collaboration between CIAT, IOTA, IMF and the OECD. The new survey will be launched in May 2018 view a view to publish a report in mid-2019.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa.

Tax Rates

Purpose

The OECD tax database provides a comprehensive set of comparative statistics to support tax policy makers, academics and other organisations doing research into tax policy, journalists and other commentators.

The information covers data on

- a. Personal income taxes
- b. Social security contributions
- c. Corporate and capital income taxes
- d. Taxes on consumption

Objectives and outputs

The following represents a summary of the outputs containing comparative data for OECD countries that are included in the database:

- a. Personal income taxes
 - Basic income tax rates and thresholds from 2000 onwards including information on maximum and minimum sub-central government rates; top marginal rates for a single individual
- b. Rates and provisions for social security contributions paid by employees, employers and the self-employed from 2000 onwards
- c. Various tables relating to the tax burden on wage income based on the Taxing Wages framework
- d. Corporate and capital income taxes - standard statutory corporate income tax rates from 2000 onwards; information on small business tax rates and other targeted provisions; corporate tax rates relating to sub-central governments including information on minimum and maximum rates; effective statutory tax rates on distributions of domestic source income to residential share-holders.
- e. Consumption taxes - rates of Value Added Tax (VAT) (from 1976 onwards) including information on reduced rates; registration thresholds for entities participating in the VAT regime plus rates and thresholds for excise taxes (from 2003 onwards) covering alcoholic beverages, tobacco and mineral oils.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Transferring VAT data to OECD.Stat.

Taxing Wages

Purpose

This publication provides details of taxes paid on wages in OECD countries. It covers

- a. Personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by employees
- b. Social security contributions and payroll taxes paid by employers
- c. Cash benefits received by in-work families

The purpose is to illustrate how these taxes and benefits are calculated in each member country and to examine how they impact on household incomes. The results also enable quantitative cross-country comparisons of labour cost levels and the overall tax and benefit position of single persons and families on different levels of earnings.

Objectives and outputs

The annual publication details shows amounts of taxes and social security contributions levied and cash benefits received for 8 different family types which vary by a combination of household composition and level of earnings. It also presents the resulting average and marginal tax rates (i.e. the tax burden);

- a. Average tax rates show that part of gross wage earnings or total labour costs which is taken in tax and social security contributions (both before and after cash benefits).
- b. Marginal tax rates show the part of a small increase in of gross earnings or total labour costs that is paid in these levies.

The definition of an average worker is based on Sectors B-N in ISIC4 for the purposes of these calculations.

The 2017 Report contains

- a. A review of the main comparative results for 2015 and 2016.
- b. A graphical exposition of the tax burden between 50% and 250% of average earnings
- c. Historical trends for 2000-2016
- d. Descriptions of tax/benefit systems for each country together with the associated tax burden results.
- e. A special feature titled "Taxation and Skills".

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The "Taxing Wages 2018" publication includes a special feature titled: "Differences in the Disposable Incomes of Households with and without Children".

Globalisation

Activity of Multinational Enterprises

Purpose

To supply relevant, reliable and internationally comparable information on the economic activity of multinational firms to policymakers and globalisation analysts. The database allows the construction of indicators on the impact of globalisation on the economy in terms of growth, productivity, employment, innovation, trade performance etc.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Costa Rica, Lithuania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update to 2015 for the maximum of countries.

Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment

Purpose

To set standards on how foreign direct investment data should be compiled according to international standards. Internationally comparable data, based on these concepts, makes it possible to measure the degree of economic integration and competitiveness of markets.

Objectives and outputs

- Following the Council recommendation of 2008:
 - (i) To continue work on Research Agenda;
 - (ii) To promote exchange of best practices and information between countries to facilitate implementation of BMD4 standards to improve FDI statistics;
 - (iii) To establish a communication strategy for revised standards;
 - (iv) To promote BMD4 recommendations for Enhanced Engagement countries

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- Carried out a communications strategy for data users on revised FDI definitions and concepts;
- Identified recommendations needing further guidance;
- Providing regional and other assistance as appropriate to national compilers.
- Implementing a new metadata database
- Establishing new data transmission facilities using SDMX

Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) system and Trade in Value Added (TiVA) indicators

Purpose

Global value chains (GVCs) have become a dominant feature of the global economy. The proliferation of internationally fragmented production - driven by technological progress, cost, access to resources and markets, and trade policy reforms - challenges our conventional wisdom on how we look at and interpret trade statistics and, in particular, the policies that we develop around them. Traditional measures of trade, that record gross flows of goods and services each time they cross borders, may not accurately reflect modern trading practices and could, if taken alone, lead to ill-informed policy decisions.

To help address this issue, on 15 March 2012, the OECD and WTO announced a joint initiative to develop a database of Trade in Value Added (TiVA) indicators and to mainstream their production within the international statistics system. International support for this project was subsequently expressed at the G20 Trade Ministers meeting in Mexico in April 2012.

In order to develop TiVA indicators (<http://oe.cd/tiva>) and other metrics related to GVCs, it is necessary to construct a set of global input-output tables.

Objectives and outputs

Development of global Inter-Country Input Output (ICIO) tables drawing on national Input-Output tables (IOTs) and Supply-Use tables (SUTs), annual National Accounts (SNA) time series by industry and final demand categories, estimates of bilateral trade in goods by industry and end use (BTDixE), and bilateral trade in services (TIS) statistics. SNA household consumption statistics (COICOP) and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) are also exploited. The main sources of data are OECD, Eurostat and UNSD databases and national statistics providers.

Development, production and publication of a suite of TiVA and other GVC-related indicators, calculated from the ICIO, as well as technical documentation and other supporting materials.

ICIO and TiVA indicators should cover as many countries, economic activities and years as possible - subject to availability and quality of underlying data.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Europe, G20, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Continued development of a new ICIO infrastructure based on the latest SNA08 National Accounts, Input-Output tables (IOTs) and SUTs and using a modified industry list based on ISIC Rev.4. Preliminary results covering the core target years, 2005 to 2015, are expected by end-March 2018. Formal publication of ICIO and TiVA indicators Q2-Q3 2018. Based on user feedback, the suite of TiVA indicators will be reviewed.

Other GVC-related indicators such as domestic employment embodied in foreign final demand (<http://oe.cd/io-emp>) and CO2 embodied in international trade (<http://oe.cd/io-co2>) will be updated. The quality of ICIO infrastructure will be improved. Not only by use of most recently published IOTs SUTs and SNA08 time series, but also by expected improvements in estimates of bilateral trade in services, better accounting for consumption by non-residents, better treatment of trade and transport margins and improved balancing procedures. The processes for constructing ICIO are also expected to benefit from an improved IT infrastructure at OECD and modified validation tools.

Survey of Implementation of Methodological Standards for Direct Investment- 2nd edition (SIMSDI-2)

Purpose

The primary purpose of SIMSDI, in accordance with the OECD Council recommendation of 22 May 2008 (and of 1995), is to regularly review national practices applied by OECD and non-OECD countries to compile foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics and to provide an objective benchmarking tool to assess the extent of the implementation of international standards recommended by the OECD and the IMF. SIMSDI also provides comprehensive detailed metadata for the users of FDI statistics. SIMSDI is the assessment tool of the Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment.

Objectives and outputs

SIMSDI, based on a standard questionnaire, allows compiling comprehensive and detailed metadata individually for all OECD and a number of non-OECD countries. Standard information allows bilateral comparisons and provides, to a large extent, the underlying differences that explain the cross-country discrepancies in FDI statistics. SIMSDI allows monitoring the methodological improvements over time of the countries included in the survey. SIMSDI also provides valuable information to OECD for the revision of international methodological standards, namely on the difficulties experienced by national compilers when implementing some of the recommendations or the relevance/irrelevance of some guidelines as economic factors may change over time. SIMSDI results are analysed in "Foreign Direct Investment Statistics: How countries measure FDI" (OECD and IMF countries) and in "How South Eastern Countries Measure FDI Statistics".

The SIMSDI questionnaire was revised to incorporate the revisions of the Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Lithuania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Collect metadata on FDI statistics from OECD member countries through a revised SIMSDI questionnaire. Complete the creation and implementation of the SIMSDI database in a new IT environment. Release a report analysing the results of the data collection.

Health Statistics

Health Care Quality and Outcome Indicators

Purpose

To carry out pilot data collection activities in relation to health care quality and outcome indicators.

Objectives and outputs

Establish pilot data collection on primary care prescribing and acute care patient safety indicators.
Develop SAS code to conduct pilot data collection on existing indicators generated from hospital administrative data bases.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Pilot data to be presented to OECD Working Party of Health Care Quality and Outcomes in May 2018.

Piloted indicators and data collection methods to be integrated into routine HCQO data collection for 2019, as deemed appropriate.

Health Data

Purpose

To provide policy makers and health researchers with a wide range of statistics on health and health systems to allow comparative analysis of different aspects of the performance of health systems. The database includes data on health status and risk factors to health, health care resources and activities, long-term care resources and activities, pharmaceutical consumption, health expenditure and financing, and health care quality. The data come from four questionnaires: 1) the OECD Health Data Questionnaire; 2) the Joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO (Europe) Questionnaire on Non-Monetary Health Care Statistics; 3) the Joint OECD/Eurostat/WHO Health Accounts Questionnaire; and 4) the OECD Health Care Quality Indicators questionnaire.

Objectives and outputs

Progress was achieved in 2017 in improving the overall quality and comparability of data, as well as improving the timeliness of data. More specifically, progress was made in filling in data gaps for the lower-skilled category of caring personnel.

The new edition of "Health at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators" was released in November 2017.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The priority in 2018 will be to improve the timeliness of data for key indicators in the OECD Health Data questionnaire.

Regarding the OECD/Eurostat/WHO-Europe Joint Questionnaire on Non-Monetary Health Care statistics, the priorities in 2018 will be:

- To fill key gaps for the practicing (or at least professionally-active) workforce data, for the health workforce migration data, and for doctors' consultations data;
- Provide the most up-to-date data for the overall dataset, including 2017;
- Address the breaks in time series when possible.

Health Expenditure and Financing

Purpose

To provide policy relevant, comparative data and analysis on health expenditure and financing, and to facilitate harmonisation across national health accounting practices. To provide data sources for research and to make country-specific health accounts data and analysis more widely available.

Objectives and outputs

The Health Expenditure and Financing database contains internationally comparable health spending data compiled on the basis of the System of Health Accounts (SHA 2011). This includes information on current health expenditure (i.e. final consumption expenditure on health care goods and services) by health care functions, providers and financing schemes as well as information on the revenues of health care financing schemes, the cost structures of health care provision and capital formation in the health care system. The database contains data for OECD member countries from 1970 whenever possible as well as data for OECD accession and key partner countries. The data presented stem from the Joint OECD, Eurostat and WHO Health Accounts data collection which has continued to make progress towards achieving its main aims: the reduction in the burden of data collection for the national authorities, the increase in the use of international standards and the harmonization of national health accounting practices. The vast majority of OECD and EU countries now provide harmonised and comparable health expenditure and financing data, with more than 40 countries participating in the 2017 round of the joint data collection.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In 2017, the number of countries providing preliminary estimates for the most recent year (t-1) increased compared to the 2016 data collection round, with around half of OECD countries providing this information. In an effort to further improve the timeliness of health spending estimates and to fill any remaining data gaps for t-1, the Secretariat made its own estimates for the second time in 2017. Further improving the timeliness of health spending data remains a high priority in 2018. Further, building on the results of a joint OECD/WHO workshop on tracking health financing under the System of Health Accounts, additional work will be undertaken in 2018 to improve the reporting of information on the revenues of health care financing schemes. Such information is vital for a comprehensive understanding of a country's health financing arrangements and the fiscal sustainability of financing schemes.

Patient-Reported Indicators Survey (PaRIS)

Purpose

A proposal for an international survey will be set up. Estimates for sample size requirements will be made and decisions for statistical analysis. For condition-specific work, data algorithms are being developed.

Objectives and outputs

- To fill in gaps in the measuring of healthcare performance in high-burden and high-cost conditions, and build countries' capacity to systematically collect these important data.
- Develop a new survey to:
 - 1) Report internationally comparable health care outcomes and experiences of patients with chronic conditions using risk-adjusted indicators that can be repeatedly measured over time;
 - 2) Support the analysis of variation in the outcomes and experiences of patients across providers and health systems and the explanation of this variation by the characteristics and behaviours of patients, providers and health systems.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Selection of indicators and development of data algorithm for work stream 1 (condition specific). Estimates of sample size and provisional list of background indicators and instruments for work stream 2 (new survey).

Industry and Services Statistics

Business Statistics and Entrepreneurship Indicators

Purpose

i) To provide official annual data for detailed industrial and service sectors (at the 4 digit ISIC level), consistent and relevant for international comparison in order to meet policy makers" and analysts" needs for structural business statistics for detailed economic sectors. Three databases are currently maintained.

ii) To develop a program of internationally-comparable indicators of entrepreneurship, its determinants and its impacts, to inform policy-analysis and policy-making. This activity is called Entrepreneurship Indicators Program (EIP).

Objectives and outputs

The databases on structural business statistics (SSIS) and (BSC) are compiled in cooperation with Eurostat and National Statistical Offices, and contain annual data on core economic variables, relating to both industry and services, at a very detailed level of ISIC revision 4 (up to the 4th digit level). Variables include value added, number of enterprises, employment, wages and salaries, and hours worked. Statistics are derived mainly from structural business surveys, censuses and administrative sources.

The BSC database contains this information broken down by enterprise size class.

Business Demography statistics include indicators of birth, death and survival rates and high growth firms - all based on the Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics published in 2007.

The annual edition of the publication Entrepreneurship at a Glance presents a selection of business demography indicators and structural statistics on businesses by size class.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia Former.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- The 2017 edition of Entrepreneurship at a Glance was released in September 2017.
- A new online business survey was designed by Facebook in cooperation with STD and the World Bank, and launched in February 2016.

Data collection:

Extension of the country coverage in the collection of entrepreneurship statistics is expected. It is also expected that other entrepreneurship indicators will be identified and added.

Employment Dynamics (DynEmp)

Purpose

The DynEmp project aims at providing new empirical evidence on the role of creative destruction, start-ups and young firms to support the design of better policies for employment. It is based on confidential firm-level micro-data collected from a network of national experts. The primary data sources are the national business registers.

Objectives and outputs

Collect information aggregated by detailed sectors (2-digit level), age classes, and size classes, allowing a disaggregated analysis of the growth patterns of incumbents and start-ups.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Costa Rica, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Try to increase the country coverage.

Micro drivers of aggregate productivity (MultiProd)

Purpose

MultiProd is a project to study productivity patterns, investigating the extent to which different policy frameworks can shape firm productivity, and examining the way resources are allocated to more productive firms. It relies on a distributed micro-data methodology.

The primary data sources used are production surveys or similar datasets, such as balance sheets and income statements, which contain information on output (production or sales), value added, inputs (employment, capital, intermediates) and labour costs.

Objectives and outputs

The output of the project is a collection of statistics at the detailed sectoral level for different variables:

- labour and multifactor productivity;
- capital intensity;
- investment;
- employment and wages (in both level and growth).

The statistics are collected both at different percentiles of the firm-level productivity distribution and refined by size, age, and ownership categories.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Costa Rica, Indonesia.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Try to increase the country coverage.

ORBIS firm-level database (micro-data on enterprises)

Purpose

To develop, maintain and update a large scale cross-country firm-level database, containing a broad range of firm-level data, including employment, sales, labour costs, assets, etc., as well as information on the capital structure of firms and indicators of productivity.

Objectives and outputs

The firm-level database is sourced from ORBIS, a commercial database edited by the electronic publishing firm Bureau Van Dijk. ORBIS is the largest cross-country firm-level database available for financial research, covering not only the largest firms but also a large number of small and medium firms. However since the information is primarily collected for use in the private sector typically with the aim of financial benchmarking, a number of steps need to be undertaken before the data can be used for economic analysis. As discussed in Gal (2013) and Gal and Hijzen (2016), these data are cleaned and benchmarked using a number of common procedures such as keeping accounts that refer to entire calendar year, using harmonized consolidation level of accounts, dropping observations with missing information on key variables as well as outliers identified as implausible changes or ratios. Monetary variables are deflated using 2-digit industry deflators from OECD STAN and national accounts and prices are expressed in industry purchasing power parities (PPPs). Following Gal (2013), capital stock variables and firm level multi-factor productivity using several methodologies are created. Finally, aggregate indicators relying on the firm-level data are built, e.g. on productivity or allocative efficiency at the sector or country level.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- Update the OECD Orbis database, sample weights and the Productivity indicators with the new vintages received every six months.
- Develop new indicators based on the firm-level data related to several areas of work, including the measurement of productivity in services sectors, tracking the activity of multinational and business groups, etc.

STAN Database for Industrial Analysis

Purpose

To provide a comprehensive database for cross-country analyses of industrial performance (competitiveness, productivity etc.) and structural change at a relatively detailed level of economic activity. To provide inputs into the construction of OECD's Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) infrastructure.

Objectives and outputs

The STAN (STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS) database allows analyses of industrial performance at a relatively detailed level of activity across countries. It includes annual measures of output, labour input and investment so that a wide range of indicators can be derived to provide insights into productivity growth, competitiveness and general structural change. The industry list provides sufficient detail to enable users to highlight R&D intensive sectors and is compatible with those used in related OECD databases. The STAN activity also provides inputs into the construction of the OECD Inter-Country Input-Output (ICIO) database, used for the measurement of Trade in Value Added (TiVA) and the development of other metrics related to global value chains (GVCs).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Rolling update of the STAN database (with time series up to 2016) drawing on the latest SNA08 National Accounts by industry statistics and other pertinent industry data. Full coverage of 35 OECD countries expected early 2018. Estimates for candidate countries to be added thereafter. Dissemination materials will be updated accordingly. See <http://oe.cd/stan>

An OECD Statistics Quality Review of the STAN activity is scheduled to be completed in early 2018.

Reduced tables for non-OECD TiVA target countries will be constructed as input into construction of ICIO.

Tourism

Purpose

To meet the 2017-2021 Mandate of the Tourism Committee:

- a) Improve the measurement of tourism services in OECD economies by addressing government and industry information needs and promoting the tourism satellite account;
- b) Contribute to the dissemination of data on tourism economics and to a more effective use of such data for business and policy analysis and decision-making processes; and
- c) Work in complementarity with other international organisations.

Objectives and outputs

In 2018, data will be published in "OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2018". About 50 countries will be covered. All data will be disseminated through OECD.Stat. Special efforts aim at promoting the use of Tourism Satellite Account to public and private tourism stakeholders.

The role of tourism services in international trade will be explored to provide insights into the value added created by each country in the production and consumption of tourism services in a globalised economy.

The second session of the Working Party on Statistics will be held on 18 June 2018.

Tourism investment trends, barriers and opportunities will be examined to inform effective and efficient policy responses to better mobilise and target public and private sector investment and foster more sustainable and inclusive tourism growth.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Improve the timeliness of OECD tourism statistics, including moving to a more regular data collection schedule and exploring the possibility of directly extracting data from internal [SDBS] and external [IMF, Eurostat] databases.

Information and Communication Technology

Measurement and Analysis of the Digital Economy

Purpose

To provide policy relevant statistics on the diffusion and use of ICTs by individuals, households and enterprises.

Objectives and outputs

Contribution to:

- OECD-wide project Going Digital
- OECD Reviews of Digitalisation

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Egypt.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Improved data and metadata collection;
Dissemination via OECD.STAT

International Trade Statistics

Balanced International Merchandise Trade Statistics

Purpose

To estimate annual international balanced trade data without asymmetries. To make merchandise trade statistics more useful for analysis and policy use.

Objectives and outputs

To create an international benchmark dataset of merchandise trade statistics that can be used for stand-alone analysis as well as in the creation of TiVA and international Input/output tables more generally.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The next edition of the Balanced Merchandise Trade dataset will contain a longer time series and more countries (around 40) to cover 90% of the world trade.

GlobalRecalls portal

Purpose

Informing and enhancing product safety enforcement policies, as well as business and consumer awareness about safety risks and incidents, through product recall information notified by OECD and non-OECD members.

Objectives and outputs

Uploading governments' notifications about mandatory and voluntary product recalls.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

United Emirates.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

New product recall taxonomy to be integrated into the portal by August 2018.

International Trade in Services

Purpose

To provide detailed, relevant and internationally comparable data for trade policy and economic analysis. The information needs of international trade negotiations including the General Agreement on Trade in Services and the observed increase in internationalisation of services production are driving new developments.

Objectives and outputs

Maintain and update detailed international trade in services by partner country, including the 35 OECD member countries, Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania, the Russian Federation and Hong Kong. Data are based on the concepts of the IMF's 6th Balance of Payments Manual and classified according to the detailed EBOPS Classification of Trade in Services 2010.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Colombia, Costa Rica, Hong Kong, Lithuania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Facilitate to the extent possible links between the classifications EBOPS and CPC.
Improve the timeliness, with rolling updates, and detail of published data.

Data collection:

Pursue rolling update of trade in services by partner country data as data become available. Countries that are sent an excel questionnaire will be asked to fill it in. A second best would now be for them to provide us with their data in an SDMX format.

International Transport and Insurance Costs of Merchandise Trade (ITIC)

Purpose

Estimating Transport and Insurance Costs for International Merchandise Trade.

Objectives and outputs

The database details the bilateral, product level international trade and insurance costs for more than 180 countries and partners, over 1 000 individual products, for the 1995-2014 time period, and provides an important new tool to further understanding of global value chains, whilst also forming an important statistical input to the development of coherent and balanced bilateral trade statistics and to the TiVA database.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The next edition of the International Transport and Insurance Costs of Merchandise Trade (ITIC) dataset will contain longer time series.

STAN Bilateral Trade Database by Industry and End-use (BTDIxE)

Purpose

The STAN Bilateral Trade Database by industry and end-use (BTDIxE) provides estimates of annual international trade in goods according to both industrial activity and end-use categories. It can be used, for example, to analyse patterns of trade in intermediate goods between countries and thus provide insights into global production networks and supply chains. In particular, this activity is an important input into the construction of OECD's Inter-Country Input Output (ICIO) tables which are used for the measurement of Trade in Value Added (TiVA) and the development of other metrics related to global value chains (GVCs).

The BTDIxE industry list (based on ISIC Rev. 4) provides sufficient detail to enable users to highlight R&D intensive sectors and is compatible with those used in related OECD industry databases. The end-use category list includes the three broad SNA categories: capital goods, intermediate goods and household consumption. See <http://oe.cd/btd>.

Objectives and outputs

BTDIxE is updated on a "rolling basis", country-by-country, via standard conversion keys applied to the 6-digit "Harmonised System" (HS) commodity trade statistics maintained by the United Nations (the COMTRADE database). Certain adjustments to improve quality and international comparability are carried out as required. By Q2 2018, a maximum number of countries should be updated to 2016 – in particular, all TiVA target economies (OECD, EU, G20, APEC, ASEAN etc.)

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Introduce more partner countries, subject to data quality and availability.

Introduce estimates of trade in second-hand goods (e.g. motor vehicles) where identifiable from more detailed (8-, 9- or 10-digit) trade statistics.

Implement tools for processing trade in goods statistics reported according to the 2017 revision of HS.

Update the BTDIxE documentation.

Trade by enterprise characteristics

Purpose

The Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) database offers a picture of trade flows between countries, offering insights into the characteristics of the firms who are engaged in cross-border trade in goods.

TEC provides a means by which to assess the contribution of real economic sectors to international trade, as well as to complement business data with detailed information on international trade, which is traditionally deemed separate from business statistics.

Objectives and outputs

The objective was to improve visibility and coverage of the Trade by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) database and of Linking Trade and Business Statistics (of which TEC is a prominent example) with an aim for improved coherence in international economic statistics.

This involved overseeing the annual update of the TEC database, including the survey send-out, the data review and dissemination.

Canada's provision of TEC is the most timely of the countries, having already provided 2016 reference year. All other countries have provided up to 2015. For the first time this year, Israel provided TEC data to the OECD TEC database.

While Eurostat provides TEC data for all EU countries to the OECD (including 6 non-OECD EU countries - Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), other participating OECD member countries, key partners and accession countries receive OECD TEC Survey (Linkage Table), a template based on Eurostat's Standardisation Document Rev. 2 in order to ensure comparable statistics are collected across countries. Other participating members include Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey, and the United States. Costa Rica also provides TEC data to the OECD.

After reclassification of the Eurostat data to OECD standards (ISIC and CPC classifications, USD currency and OECD geo-nomenclature), these were integrated to the Trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC) database of the OECD, available in the globalisation cube of OECD.Stat.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In an effort to improve visibility and coverage of the TEC database, invitations were offered to a wider group of OECD member countries, key partners and accessions countries resulting in data collection included more recent reference years and more countries. Costa Rica and Israel are two accession countries that provided TEC data. A close cooperation with Eurostat was maintained. Communications with Turkstat, Statistics New Zealand, INEGI Mexico, Statistics Canada and US Census Bureau were augmented, and significant time was spent with each member country in support of improving their TEC measures and metadata. The instruction and metadata provided on the TEC survey was also improved, based on recurring questions from the previous year.

Given the importance of TEC collection to better capture the heterogeneity influenced by global value chains, it was notable that several EU countries began providing ownership data, which indicates the share of trade in goods accounted for by foreign MNEs operating in the country. In promotion of this database, a Statistical Insights paper was circulated and the OECD is engaged in TEC extension efforts through the Task Force on Business Demography (Eurostat) and the production of a Handbook on Linking Trade and Business Statistics.

Labour Statistics

Annual Labour Force Statistics

Purpose

To provide relevant, reliable annual labour force statistics covering long time series for internal OECD users (in particular, the Economics Department), member country government agencies and other external users in academic institutions and private enterprise.

Objectives and outputs

The main objective is to provide long time series for key annual statistics on labour force, employment and unemployment. This database contains annual statistics for OECD member countries comprising: employment, unemployment, employment by sectors, and employment by professional status. Published output also includes comparative tables for the main components of the labour force.

Data are available for all OECD member countries and for OECD-Total, Euro area and European Union, Brazil, Russian Federation and South Africa. Time series cover 20 years for most countries. The long time-series for the data presented facilitate identification of structural changes in labour force over time.

Published output are also accompanied by target OECD and ILO international statistical standards (definitions, etc) and summary methodological information (national definitions, coverage, collection, calculation, series breaks, sources) used by individual OECD member countries in the compilation of the statistics published in the ALFS and available in OECD.stat.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The STD Annual Labour Force Statistics and the infra-annual labour market Statistics data collections are now integrated: annual series are now derived directly from infra-annual series rather than collected through questionnaires, with the exception of data broken down by industry and of the employment by professional status for some countries.

Eurostat is now the data source for every EU OECD countries (plus Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey).

Data collection:

Targeted countries slow at responding to the annual questionnaire will be requested to speed up their response.

Infra-annual Labour Force Statistics

Purpose

To provide relevant, reliable key infra-annual labour force statistics such as employment and unemployment (levels, rates) for internal OECD users, member country government agencies and other external users in academic institutions and private enterprise.

Objectives and outputs

The main objective is to provide long time series for key infra-annual labour statistics as well as timely short-term indicators on the labour force such as employment and unemployment. Data are disseminated in the OECD Main Economic Indicators (MEI) database, a monthly press release on harmonised unemployment, a quarterly press release on employment situation and on OECD.Stat.

The MEI database contains monthly, quarterly and annual Labour Force Survey indicators on employment, unemployment, activity, inactivity, working-age population. It also contains indicators on labour compensation and for some countries indicators on registered unemployment, vacancies, hours worked, etc.

Data are available for all OECD member countries and for key series (employment, unemployment, hourly earnings) aggregates for OECD-Total, Major seven, OECD-Europe, EU27 and Euro area and for selected non-member countries.

In the MEI, series are accompanied by summary metadata outlining key concepts, coverage, etc. Published output are also accompanied by target OECD and ILO international statistical standards (definitions, etc) and summary methodological information (national definitions, coverage, collection, calculation, series breaks, sources) used by individual OECD member countries in data compilation.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

Data collection:

Small number of countries slow at responding to the annual questionnaire will be requested to speed up their response. The collection of further data and metadata for NMEs, in particular, China and India.

Labour Market Statistics

Purpose

To produce a comprehensive set of statistics to monitor labour market developments in OECD countries, while enhancing their international comparability.

To monitor the current jobs crisis and subsequent jobs recovery.

To provide statistical information to undertake labour market analyses and policy formulation to be discussed at international meetings on labour policies.

To provide background information for preparatory work for international statistical guidelines.

Objectives and outputs

Regular collection, production and dissemination of labour statistics on labour market outcomes and performance (i.e. earnings levels, earnings distribution, etc.) and institutional variables (i.e. minimum wages, stock of participants and expenditure on labour market programmes - LMP data, EPL index, trade union membership, collective bargaining coverage, etc.) to serve as an analytical basis for labour market analysis.

Data are used to produce the statistical annex of the Employment Outlook and the internal and external on-line Labour Force Statistics database stored on OECD.Stat (Key Employment Statistics and <http://www.oecd.org/employment/onlineoecdemploymentdatabase.htm>).

Some of the data series are reported in the OECD Main Economic Indicators database and in the OECD Annual Labour Force Statistics publication.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The LFS database is constantly monitored to improve country coverage and comparability regarding job tenure, hours worked, minimum wages and wage and earnings data and to compile data in the area of youth and workforce ageing, broader measures of labour underutilization beyond the standard measure of unemployment, etc.

A closer look at statistics to characterize informal employment will be undertaken based on existing international guidelines on this subject.

Work underway to consolidate earnings related statistics and to improve their comparability.

Earnings data in the OECD Earnings Distribution database are currently assessed to enhance international comparability and relevance of the database. Full-time earnings will be completed with data for all employees taking account of earnings of part-timers. A data collection with national providers is underway.

The minimum wage database is expected to be complemented with indicators on net minimum wages and the cost of the minimum wage that are well in demand among labour market data users community.

Continuous assessment of annual working time statistics to improve their international comparability with the aim of publishing of comparable estimates in the statistical annex of the Employment Outlook and of increasing country coverage.

Revisions of metadata as appropriate on labour market statistics on OECD.Stat for internal and external web based dissemination.

Leading Indicators and Tendency Surveys

Business Tendency and Consumer Opinion Surveys

Purpose

To collect and disseminate business tendency and consumer opinion survey data for OECD member countries and selected non-member economies. To promote wider use of business tendency and consumer opinion surveys in OECD member countries and selected non-member economies.

To develop international statistical standards and to encourage scientific research in this field of statistics.

Objectives and outputs

This activity involves the ongoing collection and publication of an extensive range of business tendency and consumer opinion survey data and related metadata from OECD member countries and the BRIICS.

The survey data are updated and published monthly. Data collection is co-ordinated with the European Commission, with the OECD taking primary responsibility for data collection from national sources only for non-EU OECD member countries and the BRIICS.

During the year 2010 the OECD evaluated the possibility to renew its existing international guidelines and recommendations. In co-operation with UNSD, the European Commission and CIRET it surveyed current availability of tendency surveys internationally and the level of harmonization and adherence to existing guidelines.

As part of the international programme of work on short-term economic statistics which was developed in response to the 2007/2008 economic and financial crisis. the OECD has participated in the drafting of the United Nations handbook on Business Tendency and Consumer Confidence Surveys (2016).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Composite Leading Indicators

Purpose

To compile and disseminate the OECD composite leading indicators for OECD member countries and for the Key Partner and Accession Economies which help analysts to assess the cyclical phase of the OECD economies and forecast its future development.

To do methodological development work and carry out scientific research in this field.

Objectives and outputs

OECD Composite Leading Indicators (CLI) are published in the monthly Main Economic Indicators publication and in a monthly press release.

The quality of existing CLIs is monitored and enhanced on an on-going basis, including the expansion of country coverage for both OECD member and non-member countries, and the development of new tools in the research software for cyclical analysis and composite indicators.

Current research activity focuses on the implementation of evaluation tools including the Roc curve, rolling cross-correlation function, Granger Causality and Harding Pagan Index to assess the evolution of the CLIs' leading performance over time.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- Assess the evolution of the leading performance of Confidence Indicators for Services (CIS).
Whenever relevant, add to CIS to the existing set of indicators

Data collection:

Inclusion of additional series required for the compilation of CLIs for Brazil, China, India, Russian Federation and South Africa and for OECD member as a result of on-going review of CLI component series for each country.

National Accounts

Annual Financial Accounts

Purpose

To provide unique data sets of harmonised data on annual financial accounts and annual financial balance sheets of OECD countries, pre-accession countries, and when possible of key partner countries, according to SNA 2008 standards, to analysts and policy makers.

Objectives and outputs

This activity mainly focuses on the collection of comparable quantitative and qualitative information on annual financial transactions and stocks held by institutional sectors of the economy in the OECD member countries.

The main objectives are to improve the coverage and the quality of information on OECD financial accounts (transmission of timely, reliable and consistent data) and to disseminate comparable tables on financial accounts (transactions) and financial balance sheets (stocks).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Lithuania, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The database on annual Financial Accounts and Financial Balance Sheets will continue to be improved. All OECD countries are now covered. For some countries however, the sectoral coverage has still to be extended while for some countries, additional datasets (flows or stocks, consolidated or non-consolidated) continue to be required.

Data for Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Lithuania and South Africa are progressively included when available.

Detailed methodological information relating to Financial accounts and Financial balance sheets are regularly updated and included in Metastore.

Implementation of the SNA 2008/ESA 2010 methodologies and use of the SDMX format for the data transmissions.

Annual National Accounts

Purpose

To provide, on an internationally comparable basis, a timely update of annual national accounts data to internal and external users for analytical purposes.

To provide a forum of international exchange on national accounts standards, in order to improve the relevance of SNA and enhance international comparability.

Objectives and outputs

The annual national accounts database (SNA) presents a consistent set of data mainly compiled on the basis of the 2008 System of National Accounts. It contains data from 1970 whenever possible for OECD member countries. The paper and on line publications contain a wide selection of accounts: Main aggregates (GDP by expenditure, GDP by kind of activity, GDP by income and disposable income, saving and net lending), detailed breakdown by kind of activity for gross value added (at current and chained link prices), components of value added, and gross fixed capital formation and employment. It also includes final consumption expenditure of households by purpose and simplified accounts for general government. Detailed accounts by institutional sectors are only available online. The publications and online database also give comparative tables based both on exchange rates on purchasing power parities for OECD member countries and for the following groups: OECD, OECD-Europe and the European Union as well as volume and price indices for GDP aggregates. Main series of the SNA database are also presented using an "indicator" approach in the publication National accounts at a Glance, focusing on cross-country comparisons in order to complete the national accounts dataset. In this on line publication each indicator is associated to a text which explains in general terms what is measured and why. Data are made available to member country government agencies on ONE and to the public through dissemination in paper publication and tables freely available through OECDdotStat. (<http://www.oecd.org/std/na/>) The research agenda on national accounts this year involves: Eurostat-OECD task force on land and non-financial assets focusing on intellectual property products; pension statistics including households retirement resources; Compilation guide on sectoral accounts in the context on the G20 datagaps initiative; ISWGNA task force on statistical units (OECD is chair)- statistical units for future SNA; OECD advisory group on measuring GDP in a digitalised economy; OECD Expert Group on disparities in national accounts (EGDNA); Joint Task Force on the implementation of the SEEA Central Framework; Eurostat task force on price and volume measures;

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malta, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Add pension data to the annual database as well as voluntary data as discussed at the 2016 WPNA. Colombia will switch to the 2008 SNA and Lithuania will join OECD. Assist countries moving to SDMX/xml transmission of national data. Integrate relevant non OECD countries .

Continue integrating and regularly updating detailed methodological information in the SNA browser and Metastore (NAAG included).

Economics Department Analytical Data Base (ADB)

Purpose

Management, co-ordination and provision of statistical data sets in support of Economics Department work described under Theme 1 (Economic Growth, Stability and Structural Adjustment). Primarily as input to the Economic Outlook assessment process, ensure timely and consistent updating of the body of largely macroeconomic statistics and calculation of subsidiary concepts necessary for corresponding analytical activities. Checking methodological soundness and consistency of data definitions against the analytical needs of the Department and in particular Country Desks. Development and maintenance of related programmes, definitions and procedures and associated metadata systems in support of analytical users.

Objectives and outputs

Maintains relevant Analytical Data Bank in support of relevant needs of ECO's macro analytical work, notably with respect to the data needs of the OECD Economic Outlook. In conjunction with STD and other statistical groups, co-ordinates, manages and extracts the relevant annual and quarterly data sets from available sources within the OECD (mostly STD), National Administrations and related publications. The primary database covers a range of statistical concepts relevant, in particular, to the assessment of the world's economic situation and developments in member country economies. These include a wide range of national accounts, wage, price and labour force, fiscal and financial accounts, exchange rates, international trade and balance of payments concepts reported on a variety of frequencies. Basic definitions and requirements are those of the economists in the Policy and Country Studies branches. The relevant statistics are used routinely in the analysis incorporated in documents for the Economic Policy and Economic Development Review Committees and are reported as supporting material in the corresponding OECD publications - the twice yearly OECD Economic Outlook and the OECD Country Survey series. The Economic Outlook data set is also disseminated as an OECD data product.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia.

Household Financial Assets and Liabilities (annual and quarterly)

Purpose

The elaboration of a more precise nomenclature of households' financial assets and liabilities and the collection of more detailed information constitute an attempt to better identify and analyse households' wealth in OECD countries. The objective of the sub-classification of assets and liabilities is to identify the relative importance of the various types of assets, classified according to the increasing risk. It refers to the SNA sector Households (S14) for annual data and Households and NPISHs (S14_S15) for quarterly data.

Objectives and outputs

Review of the Households Financial Assets and Liabilities data collection and the Households Financial Assets and Liabilities dataset.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Colombia, Lithuania, Russian Federation.

OECD Financial Dashboard

Purpose

The recent financial and economic crises have underlined the importance of monitoring financial activity and position of the various institutional sectors of national economies.

The OECD Financial Dashboard has been created to respond to users' questions and needs for relevant indicators based on timely, frequent and comparable financial statistics.

Objectives and outputs

The financial indicators are constructed from financial accounts and from financial balance sheets to analyse the behaviour and performance of the various institutional sectors and to carry out cross-country comparisons.

It comprises eleven financial indicators derived from financial accounts, and fifty derived from financial balance sheets, the households' assets and liabilities, and the institutional investors' assets datasets, for all OECD countries, when data are available.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Compliance of the financial indicators with the 2008 SNA methodology.

Productivity-2018

Purpose

The purpose of this activity is to provide a consistent and timely set of internationally comparable productivity measures and fully coherent estimates of unit labour costs (ULC) at the total economy and at the industry levels to meet policy and analytical needs. The OECD Productivity Statistics (database) provides users with regularly updated measures of labour productivity, capital services, multifactor productivity, ULC and related indicators primarily based on national accounts statistics. The OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators presents a broad overview of recent and longer term trends in productivity and ULC and highlights key measurement issues and challenges and the caveats needed in analyses.

Objectives and outputs

The Productivity database (PDB) presents a consistent set of productivity measures, ULC and related indicators mainly compiled on the basis of the System of National Accounts 2008. It contains data (from 1970 when possible) for OECD member countries, key partner countries, accession countries, and relevant country groups. The database contains measures of labour productivity, capital services, multifactor productivity, growth accounts, ULC and other related indicators at the total economy level and of labour productivity and ULC at the industry level. The data are made available on OECD.Stat.

The OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators presents an overview of recent changes in productivity and ULC as well as long-term trends in labour productivity and multifactor productivity.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- To continue working on the construction of investment matrices that collects information on investment by asset and by industry.
- Work on the codes and structure of the Productivity Database.

Quarterly National Accounts

Purpose

To provide, on an internationally comparable basis, a timely update of quarterly national accounts data to internal and external users for analytical purposes.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) database presents a consistent set of data mainly compiled on the basis of the 2008 System of National Accounts. It contains data from 1960 whenever possible (and even before for a few countries) for the 35 OECD member countries, accession countries, Key Partners and remaining G20 countries plus zones' aggregates.

Work is concentrated on producing relevant, reliable, consistent, comparable and timely quarterly national accounts data.

The QNA database contains a set of the accounts most widely used for economic analysis: GDP - expenditure and output approaches (current prices and volume estimates), GDP income approach (current prices), Disposable income, saving and net lending /borrowing (current prices), Gross fixed capital formation by type of asset (current prices and volume estimates), Population and Employment - national concept (in persons), Compensation of employees by industry (current prices), Employment by industry - domestic concept (in persons and hours worked) and Final consumption expenditure of households by durability (current prices and volume estimates).

QNA data, after going through OECD quality checks, is made available to internal users in real time. It constitutes a significant input into the OECD Economics Department's macro-economic modelling and forecasting work.

QNA data is also available to external users on a free basis through the OECD data warehouse, OECD.Stat. Furthermore, Member country government agencies can access the data through O.N.E. Paper publications are made available to users through the OECD iLibrary.

Based on QNA data, the OECD releases a preliminary estimate of quarterly GDP growth for the OECD-total and the G20 area, respectively, at T+50 days and T+70 days.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Europe, G20, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Continue extending the coverage of the QNA database by integrating new accounts/series compiled by countries, in particular voluntary data.

Continue expanding the geographical coverage of the QNA database by including new relevant non-member countries.

Continue assisting countries to move to SDMX standards for the transmission of national data.

Continue exchanging timely GDP main aggregates and population data among International Organisations (BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, UN, World Bank) according to SDMX standards, in the context of the International Data Cooperation.

Quarterly Public Sector Debt

Purpose

The Public Sector Debt Database was launched in December 2010 and was initially focused on developing and emerging economies, and is now expanded to the advanced economies. The launch of the database is one of the recommendations of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative, phase 2 (Recommendation 16). This Initiative has been endorsed by G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and also by the IMF's International Monetary and Financial Committee.

The request covers total general government and public sector gross debt, broken down by debt instruments, maturity, the residence of the creditor, and currency of denomination. While data are generally recorded at nominal value, there is a supplementary item for data on debt securities to be shown at market value. Data are to be provided for the various institutional levels, specifically central government, general government, and, if possible, the total public sector, where available.

Objectives and outputs

Collect detailed and comparable quarterly data on general government consolidated gross debt, central government debt and more broadly the public sector debt for all OECD countries.

35 OECD countries regularly provide detailed data on general and/or central government debt. The Russian Federation, Lithuania, Colombia and Costa Rica participate in this initiative as well.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Expand both the sector and the instrument coverage of the public sector debt database. Improve the reporting of metadata.

Main changes in 2017: implementation of the SNA 2008 methodology and use of the SDMX format for the data transmissions of almost all reporting countries.

Quarterly Sector Accounts (Financial part)

Purpose

To collect quarterly financial sector accounts data of OECD countries, key partners and pre-accession countries for internal and external users.

Under the G20 DGI-Phase 2 Recommendation 8 on sector accounts, general templates as well as more advanced ambition templates have been revised and created to respond to users' needs. These templates will be finalized and agreed by G20 economies in the course of 2018.

Objectives and outputs

Improvement of the sector and instrument coverage of quarterly financial accounts and financial balance sheet databases. The cooperation between the OECD and the ECB also improved in terms of timeliness and data coverage for 21 EU countries. In the framework of the G20 DGI-2 recommendation 8 on sector accounts, general templates on financial sector accounts have been revised and more advanced ambition templates on from whom-to-whom accounts and on shadow banking have been developed to better respond to users' needs.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Implementation of the SNA 2008/ESA 2010 methodologies and use of the SDMX format for few OECD key partner countries.

Quarterly Sector Accounts (Non-Financial part)

Purpose

To provide, on an internationally comparable basis, a timely update of non-financial quarterly sector accounts data to internal and external users for analytical purposes.

Objectives and outputs

The dataset on Quarterly (non-financial) Sector Accounts data presents the whole set of non-financial accounts for the main institutional sectors (households and NPISHs, financial and non-financial corporations, general government, RoW and Total economy). It includes the following accounts:

- Production account / External account of goods and services;
- Generation of income account;
- Allocation of primary income account;
- Secondary distribution of income account;
- Use of disposable income account;
- Change in net worth due to saving and capital transfers accounts;
- Acquisitions of non-financial assets account;
- Balance sheets of non-financial assets;
- Employment by sector.

These accounts are designed to produce accounting balances that are of particular interest for economic analysis such as value added, operating surplus, disposable income, saving or net lending/borrowing.

QSA data, after going through OECD quality checks, is made available to internal users in real time. It feeds partly into the OECD Economics Department's macro-economic modelling and forecasting work.

QSA data is also available to external users on a free basis through the OECD data warehouse, OECD.Stat. Furthermore, Member country government agencies can access the data through O.N.E.

Publishable QSA data also feeds the IMF PGI website for G20/FSB countries.

Based mainly on the QSA database, the OECD releases every quarter (approximately at 4.5 months after the end of the reference quarter) the "Household Dashboard" which includes, among other things, a set of indicators for the household sector (real disposable income, net cash transfers to households, real consumption expenditure, savings rate). The Dashboard developed by the OECD allows users to see how households are faring in OECD countries. In parallel, in 2018, a new quarterly press release on "GDP growth and economic well-being" will be published focusing on quarterly growth of real GDP per capita and real household disposable income per capita for the OECD-total and the Major Seven countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, G20, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Continue extending the coverage of the QSA database by integrating new series compiled by countries, in particular voluntary data.

Continue expanding the geographical coverage of the QSA database by including new relevant countries, in particular in the context of the DGI-2 and the Recommendation II-8 which expect G20-economies to compile and disseminate QSA data by 2021.

Continue assisting countries to move to SDMX data transmission.

Pursue the pilot exercise for QSA data exchange among International Organisations (BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, UN and World Bank) according to SDMX standards.

Publish a new quarterly press release on "GDP growth and economic well-being" focusing on quarterly growth of real GDP per capita and real household disposable income per capita for the OECD-total and the Major Seven countries.

Supply and Use Tables

Purpose

To Collect Supply and Use tables for all countries available

Objectives and outputs

Extension of the database to new countries, including non-OECD.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Extension of the database to more countries. Estimations of basic prices data when not reported by countries.

Public Management

Government at a Glance for Latin America and the Caribbean

Purpose

To extend a set of indicators from the Government at a Glance database to a selection of LAC countries in order to highlight some of the aspects observed across the LAC region.

Objectives and outputs

In partnership with the IADB, the production of the third edition of Government at a Glance publication for selected countries in the LAC region. This edition include indicators on: public finance and economics, institutions, public employment, budgeting practices and procedures, human resources management, public sector integrity, regulatory policy and governance, digital and open government, and public procurement.

In addition, this year there has been as additional objective the release, for the first time, of the online Government at a Glance LAC database (which includes both quantitative and qualitative data) which will be launched in conjunction with the publication.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The main priorities have been to finalise the selected GOV surveys and additional indicators for the LAC countries. (i.e. OECD Centre of Government, Budgeting Practices and Procedures, HRM, Public sector integrity, Regulatory policy and governance, Open Government data, Public Procurement) and the additional indicators related to National accounts and Employment for the Latin America and the Caribbean countries, in order to launch the publication in the current year.

Government at a Glance for South East Asian countries

Purpose

To extend a set of indicators from the Government at a Glance database to a selection of South East Asian countries in order to highlight some of the aspects observed across this region.

Objectives and outputs

In partnership with the ADB, to produce the first edition of Government at a Glance publication in 2018 for a selection of South East Asian countries including indicators on: public finance and economics, public employment, budgeting practices and procedures, human resource management, and open and digital government.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The main priorities are to finalise the selected GOV surveys (i.e. OECD Budgeting Practices and Procedures, HRM, Open Government data, Digital government) and the additional indicators related to National accounts and Employment for the South East Asian countries, in order to launch the publication in the current year.

Government at a Glance Indicators

Purpose

To collect comparable data and indicators of good government and efficient public services, and to provide robust empirics with which to assess the impact of public management reforms and progress made in their implementation.

Objectives and outputs

The objective of this activity is to present internationally comparable set of data in order to help decision makers and the public analyse and benchmark government performance.

Government at a Glance indicators include measures of both the market and non-market activities of government including data from across the entire "production chain" of those activities: input indicators; public management practices and procedures; and key trends in performance and results.

Data are mainly based on: general government national accounts (e.g. revenues, expenditures, deficit, debt, compensation, investments, etc.); general government/public sector employment; data collected by GOV surveys on governance; and data collected on government results/outputs/outcomes by ELS, EDU, CTP (in some occurrences data are also collected by organizations other than OECD such as ILO, CEPEJ, the World Justice Project and Gallup).

Government at a Glance indicators are regularly (every second year) released in OECD Government at a Glance publication. The fifth edition of "Government at a Glance" was released over the course of the year 2017. This edition includes indicators on: Public finance and economics; Public employment and compensation; Institutions; Budget practices and procedures; Human resource management; Public sector integrity; Regulatory governance; Public procurement; Open government; Public sector innovation and digital government; Risk management and communication; Core government results; Service citizens.

In addition, the activity encompasses the release of the online Government at a Glance database (which includes both quantitative and qualitative data) which is updated in conjunction with the launch of the publication. Aside from the publication, periodical updates of the online Government at a Glance database are going to be implemented regularly - twice a year - for the part on the quantitative data that relate to a selection of indicators.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In 2017, Government at a Glance draws on a range of brand-new data in the areas of human resource management and public employment and pay as well as in public sector innovation and risk governance, but also providing new indicators on different aspects of public governance.

The main priorities for the current year are to regularly update the quantitative indicators in the online the Government at a Glance data set (twice a year) for selected quantitative indicators.

Moreover, priority will be also to implement the development of new indicators for the next Government at a Glance 2019 edition of next year focusing on fields such as: digital government; regulatory management (new composite indicator); budgeting practises and procedures (new composite indicator); and integrity (in particular for asset disclosure and the new correspondent composite indicator).

Indicators of Budget Practices and Procedures

Purpose

The indicators of the Budget Practices and Procedures provide a publicly-available, internationally comparable set of data that will allow for the analysis and benchmarking of good budgeting practices over time.

Objectives and outputs

The upcoming data collection with all OECD member countries will allow for an update of the existing OECD International Budget Practices and Procedures Database. Survey responses and key findings will be featured in the 2018 OECD Budgeting Outlook, a new OECD feature publication which will subsume the previous report "Budget Practices and Procedures in OECD countries" and the report "The State of Public Finances".

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

At the end of 2017, the Secretariat sent a survey questionnaire and Glossary to OECD member countries. The data collection and data cleaning process will be done in early 2018. The preliminary document will be submitted and discussed in SBO meeting in June 2018. Budgeting Outlook will be finalized in 2018.

Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)

Purpose

The Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG) provide up-to-date information on OECD and partner countries' regulatory policy and governance practices as advocated in the 2012 Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance. They cover in detail three principles of the 2012 Recommendation: stakeholder engagement, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and ex post evaluation. Composite indicators in these three areas provide a baseline measurement to track countries' progress over time and help identify areas for reform. The indicators will be updated every 3-4 years.

Objectives and outputs

The upcoming data collection with all OECD member and accession countries will allow for an update of iREG in the existing areas of stakeholder engagement, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and ex post evaluation and extend the dataset to the area of regulatory oversight bodies. The results of the indicators will feed into the next edition of the OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook, due to be published by the end of 2018.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Over the course of 2017, the Secretariat will carry out the data collection to update iREG in the existing areas (stakeholder engagement, Regulatory Impact Assessment and ex post evaluation) and collect extend the dataset to the area of regulatory oversight bodies. The data cleaning process will be underway by the end of the year and the final analytical output in form of the Regulatory Policy Outlook will be finalised in 2018.

Purchasing Power Parities and Prices

House prices database

Purpose

House prices indicators.

Objectives and outputs

To collect, and to disseminate nominal house prices indicators, real house prices indicators, price to rent ratio indicators, price to income per head indicators and price to income indicators.

To improve the dataset of house prices indicators.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Price Indicators

Purpose

- To provide a set of relevant, reliable, timely, monthly and quarterly price indices (CPI and Producer Price Indices) for internal and external users. To provide methodological information on these price indices.
- To provide and develop the OECD database on house prices and other related housing statistics

Objectives and outputs

- Maintain, update and expand the "Price Indices" dataset in the Main Economic Indicators (MEI). This database contains statistics on Consumer prices, Producer prices and Construction costs for 35 OECD member, Colombia, Lithuania, Russian Federation and 5 B(R)ICS countries. In all cases much effort has gone into ensuring international comparability and into the availability of historical time-series for analysis.
- Maintain and expand the datasets on Residential Property Price Indices (RPPIs) and other related housing statistics.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Europe, G20, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- Development of the datasets on Residential Property Price Indices (RPPIs), in particular by related housing indicators for the OECD member countries and some non-member countries - End of 2018.
- Finalisation of the development of the 'National Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) by COICOP Divisions' dataset which contains national CPIs, national CPI weights and associated statistical methodological information price indices . Additionally, in 2018, calculation of contributions to annual inflation on a monthly basis for all OECD countries will be published.

Purchasing Power Parities

Purpose

Produce reliable and timely Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) data for OECD member countries, Federation of Russia, Colombia and Costa Rica. PPPs are an important tool to compare levels of real income or real output across countries with indicators such as GDP per capita and relative price levels between countries.

Objectives and outputs

- Calculation and Publication of detailed final 2014 PPP results and preliminary calculations for 2015 and 2016
- Improvement of the quality of annual PPP time series for GDP and consumption by moving to a rolling benchmark approach
- Launch of the 2017 ICP with the World Bank.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- - -Continue to improve quality of the annual PPP time series.
- -- Provide support and data necessary to the World Bank for the next ICP round 2017
- -- Work closely with Eurostat to further harmonise the methodology employed

Science, Technology and Patents Statistics

Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development

Purpose

To provide a consistent and comparable data set across countries and over time on industrial R&D expenditures broken down by industry.

Objectives and outputs

The ANBERD (Analytical Business Enterprise Research and Development) database is continually revised to enhance the international comparability of time series on business enterprise R&D expenditure (BERD) by industry.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

China, Chinese Taipei, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa.

Biotechnology

Purpose

To establish international standards for the collection of biotechnology data across OECD member countries.

Objectives and outputs

Under the auspices of the National Experts of Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI) group and with regular interaction with the Working Party on Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Converging Technologies (BNCT) data are collected and published online as the Key Biotechnology Indicators, <http://oe.cd/kbi>. These are updated annually.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand.

Innovation Policy Platform (IPP.Stat)

Purpose

The Innovation Policy Platform (IPP) is a web-based interactive space that provides easy access to knowledge, learning resources, indicators and communities of practice on the design, implementation, and evaluation of innovation policies.

The Platform helps users learn how innovation systems operate, identify good practices across different countries, conduct statistical benchmarking and devise and apply effective policy solutions. More broadly, it facilitates knowledge exchange and collaboration across countries and regions.

The IPP includes a data visualisation tool containing the main available indicators relevant to a country's innovation performance. Indicators are sourced primarily from the OECD and the World Bank, as well as from other sources of comparable quality.

The tool provides the ability to customise the selection of comparator countries and time periods, to draw various types of attractive tables, charts and maps, and to export the data in a variety of formats.

Live charts (automatically updated as the back office is updated) are also embed across the IPP. <https://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/>

Objectives and outputs

Main developments in 2017 have focused on maintaining and expanding the statistical coverage of the IPP.Stat, especially beyond R&D indicators, and on improving data and metadata management processes.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Introducing new indicators and complementing statistical coverage by unit.

Further automation of calculations and data management process, and quality checks.

Innovation survey indicators

Purpose

Collect, harmonise and disseminate a selection of indicators coming from national innovation surveys - Maintenance of 2017 edition.

Objectives and outputs

Provide a set of harmonised innovation survey indicators comparable across countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, India, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Maintain the indicators, facilitate access and deal with queries. No additional collection.

International Survey of Scientific Authors

Purpose

Collect information at the global level directly from scientific authors about their publishing activities. The 2018 collection will focus on the use of digital tools and their impact on different scientific activities.

This activity will allow developing a flexible and complementary statistical infrastructure to fill the gaps left by available data sources.

Objectives and outputs

Survey carried out collecting information directly from scientific authors. The activities include survey design, sampling, survey administration through a web survey tool, data collection and analysis. Data and report are disseminated through the dedicated web-site.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Survey launch and analysis.

Main Science and Technology Indicators

Purpose

To publish biannually the most commonly used indicators on science and technology on an internationally comparable basis. The database and publication are regularly updated with 72 (paper publication) to 130 (electronic publication) data series presenting resources devoted to R&D, measures of output and the impact of S&T activities.

Objectives and outputs

This biannual publication provides a set of indicators that reflect the level and structure of the efforts undertaken by OECD member countries and 7 non-member economies in the field of science and technology. These data include final and provisional results as well as forecasts established by government authorities. The indicators cover the resources devoted to research and development, patent families, technology balance of payments and international trade in highly R&D intensive industries. Also presented are the underlying economic series used to calculate these indicators. Series are presented for a reference year and the last six years for which data are available (paper publication) and beginning 1981 (electronic editions).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, China, Chinese Taipei, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

MSTI Quality Review to be completed in 2017.

Nanotechnology

Purpose

To establish international standards for the collection of nanotechnology data across OECD member countries.

Objectives and outputs

Under the auspices of the National Experts of Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI) group and with regular interaction with the Working Party on Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Converging Technologies (BNCT) data are collected and published online as the Key Nanotechnology Indicators, <http://oe.cd/kbi>. These are updated annually.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil.

Oslo Manual revision

Purpose

Revise joint OECD-Eurostat statistical guidelines for measuring innovation.

Objectives and outputs

Revise joint OECD-Eurostat statistical guidelines for measuring innovation.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Final editing, declassification and publication of the revised manual.

Patent Statistics

Purpose

The OECD activity on patent statistics consists of an international statistical infrastructure that encompasses databases with micro-data records, methodological developments and aggregated statistics. The infrastructure provides the conditions for improving the quality and international comparability of patent indicators. It serves as a basis for policy relevant studies carried out within and outside OECD.

Objectives and outputs

The patent databases are suitable for calculating indicators to respond to S&T/entrepreneurship policy purposes, covering patent filings to national and regional patent offices across the world, by specific technology areas, as well as measures of international co-operation. To date, patent data covers patents mainly filed at the European Patent Office (EPO), at the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and patent applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT). Additional data compilations encompass the development of "triadic" patent families and IP5 patent families, curated patent citations, as well as new measures assessing the technological and economical value of patents. Patent records are being matched internally to company level data (e.g. to the list of headquarters and subsidiaries of the top 2000 R&D performers jointly with the JRC of the EC). Finally, the EPO and PCT data are being disaggregated to the lowest regional level (NUTS3/TL3) for OECD countries and selected economies.

Patent statistics are published on the OECD Statistics Portal and in various publications, of which the Main Science and Technology Indicators; OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard; OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook.

The OECD Patent Statistics Manual 2009 provides further guidelines for analysing and building patent statistics in the framework of S&T indicators.

Similar work is also conducted for other intellectual property assets such as Trademarks and Design (<http://www.oecd.org/sti/intellectual-property-statistics-and-analysis.htm>).

Regular conferences on "IP statistics for decision makers" are jointly organised by the IP Statistics Task Force led by the OECD (<http://www.oecd.org/site/stipatents/>).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Updating the existing patent database; expanding the data coverage (i.e. to include information from more national patent offices); development of additional patent indicators (e.g. generality of patents, citation based indicators, patents by industry...).

R&D Tax Incentive Statistics and Indicators

Purpose

Collect information and produce indicators and reports on the design and cost of R&D tax incentive schemes across OECD and partner economies.

Objectives and outputs

Collect information and produce indicators and reports on the design and cost of R&D tax incentive schemes across OECD and partner economies.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Collect information and produce indicators and reports on the design and cost of R&D tax incentive schemes across OECD and partner economies for 2018. Intended publication of non-disclosive analysis resulting from the distributed micro data work stream of the project (microBeRD project: <http://www.oecd.org/sti/microberd.htm>).

Research and Development (R&D) Statistics

Purpose

Provide internal and external users with statistics on R&D expenditures and personnel and ensure, through appropriate methodological work, their international comparability.

Objectives and outputs

Collect and process internationally comparable statistics on the resources devoted to R&D in member countries and seven non-member economies based on the OECD internationally agreed methodology for R&D surveys, the "Frascati Manual". Disseminate these statistics and the corresponding metadata via the annual "R&D Statistics" and the biannual "Main S&T Indicators" publications and the on-line "R&D Sources and Methods database". The OECD S&T databases and publications include comparable S&T indicators and statistics for seven non-member economies, i.e. Argentina, China, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa and Chinese Taipei.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, China, Chinese Taipei, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Implementation of the Frascati Manual 2015 - involving new collection methods. The RDS Quality Review recommendations will also be implemented (most notably a move to rolling-updates).

Scientometric indicators

Purpose

Provide relevant information on OECD work on scientometrics and bibliometrics. This field has evolved over time from the study of indices for improving information retrieval from peer-reviewed scientific publications (commonly described as the “bibliometric” analysis of science) to cover other types of documents and information sources relating to science and technology. These sources can include data sets, web pages and social media. Scientometric indicators complement and contribute to OECD efforts to standardise, collect, report and analyse a wide range of science, technology and innovation activities by providing evidence on a selected set of S&T outcomes.

Objectives and outputs

Contribute to OECD efforts to standardise, collect, report and analyse a wide range of science, technology and innovation activities by providing evidence on a selected set of S&T outcomes.

Sources and Methods for Research and Development (R&D) Statistics

Purpose

To meet demand for country-specific and item-specific methodology, this database relates principally to R&D as reported by the units performing the R&D in line with the standard methodology for R&D statistics recommended by OECD in the Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys of Research and Experimental Development - Frascati Manual (OECD).

Objectives and outputs

The database provides detail on methods used in the member countries and seven non-member economies when compiling the R&D data reported to OECD in the framework of the International Survey of the Resources devoted to R&D by OECD countries, underlining both current and historical national specificities of the data stored in the OECD STI/EAS R&D database. The sources and methods are regularly updated as part of the International Survey of the Resources devoted to R&D by OECD countries. The Secretariat has made this database available on line (http://webnet.oecd.org/rd_gbaord_metadata/default.aspx) where delegates and the public are able to consult.

Selected metadata are regularly published in "Research and Development Statistics" (annual electronic publication) as well as in "Main Science and Technology Indicators" (paper and electronic publication appearing twice yearly). This information was also used as input to the revision of the "Frascati Manual", the international standard methodology for the measurement of resources devoted to R&D.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, China, Chinese Taipei, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Implementing the recommendations from the RDS Quality Review, looking at possible new platforms to enable improvements.

Trademark Statistics

Purpose

To develop a statistical infrastructure for trademarks (including databases and methodologies), used as a basis to calculate trademark-based policy-relevant indicators and conduct various analytical studies, regarding e.g. innovations with no or low technological content, firms' target markets, or firm diversification strategies.

Objectives and outputs

Built within the EAS Microdata Lab, the main objective of this statistical work is to build a multi-country trademark data repository; to devise and compile a number of indicators related to the trademark activities of firms, industries and countries; and to conduct analytical work. This work is based on administrative micro-datasets related to trademark applications at Intellectual Property Offices (IPO) worldwide.

Currently, the following administrative trademark-related data have been received from IPOs and processed on a regular basis from: EU IPO (European Union Intellectual Property Office), USPTO (US Patent and Trademark Office), CIPO (Canadian Intellectual Property Office), IP Australia and Japan Patent Office (JPO).

Various indicators derived from those datasets are calculated regularly: trademark applications by country, by class of products and by year.

Trademark statistics are published in the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard, in the OECD Science, Technology and Industry, and in the Digital Economic Outlook.

An experimental exercise has been performed to match trademarks data at the micro-level with the headquarters and subsidiaries of the top 2000 R&D performers.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Updating the existing trademark database and extending the data coverage (i.e. to include information from more national trademark offices); harmonising trademark applicant's names and matching with firm-level databases; development of further trademark indicators (trademarks by industry, diversification indicators); development of further analytical applications of trademark data.

Short-term Economic Statistics

Short-Term Financial Indicators

Purpose

To capture in quantitative terms an important but heterogeneous and fast evolving area of the financial markets.

Objectives and outputs

The Short Term Financial Indicators dataset contains financial statistics on four separate subjects: Monetary Aggregates, Interest Rates, Exchange Rates and Share Prices. In all cases considerable effort has been made to ensure that the data are internationally comparable across all countries presented and that all the subjects have good historical time-series' data to aid with analysis.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Social and Welfare Statistics

Affordable Housing

Purpose

Access to good-quality affordable housing is a fundamental need and key to achieving a number of social policy objectives, including reducing poverty and enhancing equality of opportunity, social inclusion and mobility. Housing needs are frequently unmet, and today a significant number of people across the OECD are homeless and too many households live in low-quality dwellings or face housing costs they can ill afford. The Affordable Housing Database (AHD) has been developed to help countries monitor access to good-quality affordable housing and strengthen the knowledge base for policy evaluation. It brings together cross-national information from OECD countries and EU member states.

Objectives and outputs

Released in February 2017, the database currently includes indicators grouped along three main dimensions: housing market context, housing conditions, and public policies towards affordable housing. Each indicator presents data on a particular issue, relevant definitions and methodology, as well as key results. Indicators also discuss comparability, data and source issues, and, where relevant, include the raw data or descriptive information across countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Romania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The Affordable Housing Database was released for the first time in February 2017 via <http://oe.cd/ahd> and <http://oe.cd/ahd/fr>.

It will be updated throughout the year together with development of additional information on children and housing.

Benefits and Wages

Purpose

Monitor reforms of tax and benefits systems and their impact on work incentives and income adequacy. Results are used as inputs into a wide range of studies produced within and outside the OECD. The group develops and maintains tax-benefit models which allow a wide range of tax and benefit indicators to be produced. The online version of tax-benefit models for 35 OECD and an additional 6 EU countries is under development and will be released in 2018. The models are updated annually.

Objectives and outputs

The Benefits and Wages series addresses the complicated interactions of tax and benefit systems for different family types and labour market situations. The series is a valuable tool used to compare the different benefits made available to those without work and those with different levels of in-work income. The resulting indicators (such as "net replacement rates") are useful for addressing issues of both work incentives and adequacy of household incomes.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Romania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

On-line publication of 2015 country files and an expanded range of work incentive and income adequacy indicators for 39 countries. Development of 2016 models for 39 countries. Development of online web-model. Update of synthetic earnings distribution data by gender.

Data collection:

includes Chile.

Compare your income webtool

Purpose

Update of the Compare your income webtool. Inclusion of selected emerging economies.

Objectives and outputs

Update of the Compare your income webtool. Inclusion of selected emerging economies. Drafting of a working paper analyzing users' replies.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update the Compare your income webtool. Inclusion of selected emerging economies. Drafting of a working paper analyzing users' replies.

Family and Child Outcomes and Policies

Purpose

To provide cross-national information on family outcomes and policies as categorised under 4 broad dimensions: (i) the structure of families, (ii) the labour market position of families, (iii) public policies for families and children, and (iv) child outcomes.

See oecd.org/els/family/database.htm

Objectives and outputs

In view of the strong demand for cross-national measures on the situation of families and children, the OECD Family database was developed to provide indicators on family outcomes and family policies across OECD countries, the OECD's enhanced engagement partners and EU member states

The database brings together information from various national and international databases, both within the OECD and external organisations. Development of the database is an ongoing process. The database currently includes 70 indicators under four main dimensions: (i) structure of families, (ii) labour market position of families, (iii) public policies for families and children and (iv) child outcomes. Each indicator typically presents the data on a particular issue as well as relevant definitions and methodology, comparability and data issues, and information on sources.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The main developments in 2017 were the updates to 20 Family Database indicators to include the latest available data.

Income and poverty distribution database

Purpose

Collection and production of indicators of income inequality and poverty for OECD countries and selected emerging economies.

Objectives and outputs

Update of the OECD Income Distribution Database (IDD). The estimates will feed into different OECD reports and work streams.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update of the OECD Income Distribution Database (IDD) and inclusion of selected emerging economies. The estimates were used in different OECD reports (e.g. How's Life? 2017, Economic Surveys series) and projects (e.g. Inclusive Growth).

Income Distribution and Poverty

Purpose

Analysis of main trends in the distribution of incomes from 1980s , based upon an annual OECD Income Distribution Questionnaire. See <http://www.oecd.org/social/inequality-and-poverty.htm> >data.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (DELSA) and the Statistics Directorate (STD) started a new wave of data requests with our member countries. Starting in 2012, a basic set of indicators will be updated on an annual basis in view of monitoring the impact of the business cycle on income disparities and economic hardship.

For the annual update, the questionnaire contains three tables providing indicators on: i) aggregate income levels and inequalities; ii) income components by deciles; iii) income and poverty situation by household types. It also includes a metadata questionnaire. Since 2012, maintenance work and adjustments were carried out on the database.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In November 2016, new OECD Inequality Update 2016 "Income inequality remains high in the face of weak recovery" has been released describing the most recent inequality trends throughout the crisis. A few months earlier, the 2016 data update has been released. The annual data update will be carried out in 2016/17 based on series of the questionnaire. See <http://www.oecd.org/social/inequality-and-poverty.htm> >data.

Indicators for Measuring Well-Being

Purpose

To maintain and enhance a framework of indicators for measuring well-being that feed both into the Better Life Index and the "How's Life?" publication.

Objectives and outputs

Establish well-being indicators database, improve and enhance the BLI.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In 2018 the main objectives will be the update of the Better Life Index; documenting the detailed methodology for computing the BLI and How's Life? Indicators, including methods for calculating estimated values; conducting a statistical quality review for the How's Life? and Better Life Index indicators; and preparing the next edition of How's Life? .

OECD Gender Data Portal

Purpose

The OECD Gender Data Portal aims at disseminating internationally comparable statistics to support the monitoring and analysis of gender inequalities in education, employment, entrepreneurship and health, as well as in the areas of governance and development; see www.oecd.org/gender/data

Objectives and outputs

The OECD Gender data portal, launched in December 2012, is updated on an annual basis. The statistics and indicators presented on the data portal are meant to assist the monitoring and analysis of gender inequalities in the key areas of education, employment and entrepreneurship.

This activity is part of the ongoing OECD Gender Equality Initiative.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The release of the 2017 update of the OECD Gender Data Portal on 8 March, the International Women's Day.

Pension Monitoring

Purpose

In order to ensure that pension reforms are both financially and socially sustainable, it is essential to monitor the outcomes of changes in pension system parameters and rules. The activity uses a microeconomic approach which is particularly suitable for international comparison of pension policies. Prospective individual benefit entitlements from mandatory pension arrangements are modelled for full-career workers at different earnings levels. The framework uses the same economic assumptions for all countries and thereby abstracts from non-pension factors, which often distort international comparisons of pension systems. See <http://oe.cd/pag>

Objectives and outputs

To monitor pension systems and pension policies in OECD countries, to collect, up-date and analyse information on pension system rules and parameters and to model prospective pension entitlements for standard retirement, early retirement and interrupted careers. The output of this activity is published in regularly updated reports.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Malta, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Expansion of new cohort modelling infrastructure for calculations for the EU Commission. Pension Adequacy Report. Several reports. Update OECD.Stat cube via : <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=PAG>

Social Benefit Recipients

Purpose

Detailed data on benefit recipiency in a comparative framework are needed to assess how effective social safety nets are at reaching their objectives.

For instance, they show who benefits from social safety nets, and what share of a targeted population is actually covered. In a longitudinal perspective, these recipiency data help identify the role of safety nets across the economic cycle, and how recipients adjust to changes in programme rules. These questions are essential in the perspective of adapting social systems to future economic and demographic challenges.

Currently, comprehensive data on benefit recipiency is not easily available, and is sometimes difficult to obtain at country level. Furthermore, very little information is usually provided on beneficiary characteristics, almost no information is available on programme entries and exits.

The database should ideally cover income replacement benefits paid to the working-age and retirement-age populations.

Objectives and outputs

The main objectives for 2018 are the update of the database with 2015 and 2016 figures (validated by countries) and the dissemination of most important trends in benefit recipiency through the web site.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Romania.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

In 2018, the following activities are being done:

- a) Update of the SOCR database on OECD.Stat with 2015 and 2016 figures.
- b) Update of the SOCR webpage including trends, reference series, methodological documentation and analytical work on social benefits recipients. The web page is hosted here: www.oecd.org/social/recipients.htm

Social Expenditure

Purpose

The database has been developed to monitor trends in aggregate social expenditure as well as changes in its composition. SOCX includes historical series from 1980 reliable and internationally comparable statistics on public and (mandatory and voluntary) private social expenditure at programme level classified under the major social policy areas. This version also includes estimates of net total social spending for 35 OECD countries. See www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm.

Objectives and outputs

SOCX provides a unique tool for monitoring trends in aggregate social expenditure and analysing changes in its composition. It covers 35 OECD countries for the period 1980-2013/14 and estimates for 2014-2016. The main social policy areas are as follows: Old age, Survivors, Incapacity-related benefits, Health, Family, Active labour market programmes, Unemployment, Housing, and Other social policy areas.

Social Expenditure Database: data collection (in co-operation with Eurostat for EU countries) and dissemination on the internet www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm of expenditure data, programme by programme, grouped in the main expenditure categories, since 1980.

The OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) is updated together with the publication of a brief on trends in social spending.

The OECD Social Expenditure Database (SOCX) is available via the OECD statistical browser OECD.stat.

http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_AGG

http://dotstat.oecd.org/wbos/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SOCX_DET

SOCX covers 35 OECD countries for the period 1980-2013/14 and includes estimates on total public social spending for 2014-2016.

The SOCX methodological guide can be found in the OECD Working Paper #124 "Is the European welfare state really more expensive? Indicators on social spending, 1980-2012 and a manual to the OECD Social Expenditure database (SOCX)".

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Asia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The SOCX database at social programmes level will be updated to cover the period 1980-2014/15 and aggregated estimates for public social expenditure for 2016-2018.

The work on short term public social spending projections will be carried on regularly to better monitor trends in aggregate social expenditure as well as the inclusion of net social spending indicators into OECD.stat. SOCX provides a unique tool for monitoring trends in aggregate social expenditure and analysing changes in its composition.

Social Indicators

Purpose

Social indicators have been developed to provide the broad perspective needed for any international comparison and assessment of social trends, outcomes and policies. By linking social status and social response indicators across a broad range of policy areas, social indicators help to identify whether and how the broad thrust of social policies and societal actions are addressing key social policy issues. See <http://oe.cd/sag>

Objectives and outputs

The 8th Edition was published in October 2016, with a special chapter on social policies for NEETs (Youths Not in Employment, Education not Training). Work on NEETs has been disseminated throughout 2017.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The 2010 edition will be prepared in Semester 2 of 2018, for publication early 2019.

Data collection:

Data update every other year (data update in 2012).

Time Use Database

Purpose

Update of the OECD Time Use Database.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD Time Use Database will be updated on the 8th of March, on the occasion of the Women's International Day. Selected time-use estimates will be made available publicly via the OECD Gender Data Portal. Time-use estimates will feed into a variety of OECD reports (How's Life?) and working papers.

Estimates for selected low- and middle-income countries will be added to the OECD Time Use Database and feed into a working paper analysing gender differences in unpaid care and domestic work.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

China, Other, Peru, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update of the OECD Time Use Database and extension to selected low- and middle-income countries.

Wealth Distribution Database

Purpose

Update of the Wealth Distribution Database.

Objectives and outputs

Update of the Wealth Distribution Database. Selected estimates are made available to external users on OECD.Stat

Evidence on wealth inequality will be discussed in an STD working paper. A one-day workshop on wealth distribution will be organized in April 2018.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Update of the Wealth Distribution Database. Selected estimates are made available to external users on OECD.Stat.

Territorial Indicators

Regional and Cities Indicators

Purpose

To provide internationally comparable databases for the analysis of sub-national (regions and metropolitan areas) socio-economic statistics. Measures, data quality and comparability are discussed and approved by the OECD Working Party on territorial Indicators.

Objectives and outputs

To provide internationally comparable databases for the analysis of relevant socio-economic trends at the sub-national level:

- The Regional database contains indicators on six major topics (demography, economy, labour market, society, environment and innovation) covering 398 Large (TL2) and 2241 Small (TL3) regions for 47 countries. The Regional database provides indicators regarding urban / rural typologies.
- The Metropolitan database covers almost 300 metropolitan areas (functional cities of more than 500 000 population) across the OECD countries. It can be visualized with the web-tool <http://measuringurban.oecd.org>.
- The Regional Business Demography database presents a comparable set of regional statistics on business demography (based on firms) and employment dynamics (based on establishments) across OECD regions.
- The Regional Well-Being database provides well-being data following the OECD How's Life framework and can be visualized on the web-tool oecdregionalwellbeing.org.
- The Regional Income Distribution database presents comparable data on sub-national differences in income inequality and poverty for OECD countries. The data by region provide information on income distribution within regions (Gini coefficients and income quintiles), and relative income poverty (with poverty thresholds set in respect of the national population). These data complement international assessments of differences across regions in living conditions by documenting how household income is distributed within regions and how many people are poor relatively to the typical citizen of their country.
- The Subnational Government Structure and Finance database presents data on the institutional organisation at local and regional levels as well as on public finance. Financial data cover the general government sector and subnational government subsector (state and local government levels) in the 35 OECD member countries and in the EU. Four main dimensions are presented: expenditure (including investment), revenue, budget balance and debt.

Sub-national indicators are regularly published in "OECD Regions at a Glance" and in the "OECD Regional Outlook" series.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Lithuania, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

- To publish the 2018 edition of OECD Regions at a Glance (launch in October)
- To develop a database on migrant outcomes indicators and characteristics in regions and cities for a selection of OECD countries with the objective to provide evidence on migration integration.
- To update the rural/urban typology used for TL3 Small regions
- To update the Metropolitan database using latest Census (up to 2015) to define the boundaries of the metro areas.
- To propose and apply an adaptation of the Metro areas methodology to non-OECD countries.

Transport Statistics

Annual Transport Statistics

Purpose

To provide annual transport information presenting disaggregated statistical data in the transport sector.

Objectives and outputs

Data are collected in a harmonised way to facilitate comparisons between modes of transport and between countries by means of the Common Questionnaire developed jointly between three international organisations: Eurostat, ITF and UNECE.

Data cover topics such as infrastructure, rolling stock, investment, transport, traffic and energy consumption for different inland transport modes.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

ITF is developing a corporate database to integrate the information collected by means of the Common Questionnaire. According to new reorganisation the ITF corporate database will be transferred into OECD StatWorks during 2018. The data will therefore be available in OECD DotStat.

International Database of Taxes and Charges for Road Freight Transport

Purpose

To provide indicators for efficiency and impact on competition of taxes and charges for transport in order to allow international comparisons.

Objectives and outputs

The report provides a framework for international comparisons and discusses the economic principles for efficient systems of taxation. It provides a basis for addressing the questions "what is the right level for transport taxes" and "what kinds of charges should be used".

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

No major changes.
Data is updated every 5 years only.

Investment in Transport Infrastructure

Purpose

To provide an annual update of statistical information on transport infrastructure investment, for all ITF countries, on total gross investment and maintenance expenditure in current national prices.

Objectives and outputs

After processing the data, quality checks are carried out to select reliable time series to be made available on the web site along with a short analysis of trends. Data is converted into current Euros and in constant prices.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, India, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Data quality was improved by using more appropriated deflators when available.

A Task Force has been launch in 2012 to provide recommendations to improve data quality and data collections are now integrating decisions of the Task Force.

The scope of the data is reflected in the ITF report "[Understanding the value of transport infrastructure](#)".

Since 2017, the questionnaire collects data on capital stock value as well.

Quarterly Transport Statistics

Purpose

To provide harmonised information on selected basic quarterly indicators in order to compare the latest inland transport trends between countries.

Objectives and outputs

To publish results every three months on the ITF web site, on a country by country basis with 4-5 months lag maximum (data for the first quarter is collected in June and published in July). Available series cover good transport in T-km, passenger transport in P-Km, road traffic in V-Km, brand new vehicles registration, car fuel consumption, road fatalities, imports and exports at current prices and industrial production.

Country by country data tables are available, as well as graphs showing trends for both individual countries and selected groups of countries.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Starting mid-2009, an analytical report based on seasonally adjusted data is published each quarter on the [ITF WEB site](#).

Information on air and maritime transport are integrated in the analysis to provide a global view on the transport activity.

An annual leaflet "key" based on data for the 4 quarters is published each year in May for the ITF annual Summit in Leipzig.

Transport Performance Indicators

Purpose

Develop and provide historical series of selected transport measurement indicators to benchmark countries on transport related issues.

Objectives and outputs

The aim for this activity is to not have an additional data collection but to calculate transport indicators based on data already available inside or outside the OECD.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Georgia, India, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia Former, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Data to be available in OECD.Stat and "compare your country" graphic tool.

Trends in the Transport Sector

Purpose

To provide a first analysis of both passenger and freight transport trends, as well as road accident trends. A short list of selected indicators are collected for that purpose.

Objectives and outputs

To publish an analysis of the transport situation in different geographical regions. The publication "Trends in the Transport Sector" also gives the latest statistics on the situation of the transport market in ITF countries and presents charts which help to show what changes have occurred since 1970. Because it is published earlier than any other comparable study, this report provides first-hand figures about passenger and freight transport as well as road accidents. Since 2008 the publication also includes information on investment and maintenance expenses in transport infrastructures. Since 2013, data tables and analysis are published in the [ITF Transport Outlook](#).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, India, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

A redesign of the publication is under review and should be in place for the 2016 edition. It will provide historic tables for selected transport indicators as well as country tables showing the latest data for most variables with composed indicators.

Other Activities

Greening growth

Objectives and outputs

The main research focus of the Green Growth work stream over the coming years is the impact of policies on joint economic and environmental performance of firms. This will require assembling firm-level and plant-level datasets on economic performance and polluting emissions. We are planning to assemble such datasets by combining different sources of data: (i) publicly available data on emissions at the plant level, i.e. using national Pollution Registries databases; (ii) confidential microdata on energy consumption at the plant level available from government statistical offices (such as INSEE in France or ONS in the UK); (iii) commercially available firm performance data from the ORBIS database; (iv) confidential firm-level data on economic outcomes from government statistical offices. An important challenge that we foresee is the harmonisation of business performance data across countries in order to conduct comparative or cross-country studies.

Implementation of the OECD Quality Framework

Purpose

To enhance the quality of OECD statistics, to provide a systematic mechanism for ongoing identification and resolution of quality problems, to increase the transparency of the processes used by the OECD to assure quality, to reinforce the political role of the OECD in the context of an information society.

Objectives and outputs

The framework focuses on improving the quality of data collected, compiled and disseminated by the OECD through an improvement of the Organisation's processes and management, though there will be a positive spill over effect on the quality of data compiled at national level. The framework is composed of four elements: a definition of quality and its dimensions; a procedure for assuring the quality of proposed new statistical activities; a procedure for evaluating the quality of existing statistical activities on a regular basis; and internal quality guidelines covering all phases of the statistical production process.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Implementation of the recommendations of the audit undertaken by the Internal Audit and Evaluation Directorate.

Implementation of the Recommendation of the OECD Council on Good Statistical Practice

Purpose

The Recommendation of the OECD Council on Good Statistical Practice was adopted by the Council in November 2015. In adopting the Recommendation, the Council requested the Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy to report on its implementation no later than three years after its adoption.

Objectives and outputs

The OECD Statistics Directorate assists countries in implementing the Recommendation and coordinates the preparation of relevant documentation and evaluation reports.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Colombia, Lithuania, Peru.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Country assessments of compliance with the Recommendation can take three alternative formats:

- (i) a simple self-assessment by the country;
- (ii) an evidence-based self-assessment where implementation of the draft Recommendation and good practices are substantiated through documentation and referencing; and (iii) a peer review by the CSSP with the help of STD.

An online toolkit is available at the following address <http://www.oecd.org/statistics/good-practice-toolkit>

This toolkit includes a self-assessment questionnaire and will integrate the results of the implementation process.

Insolvency Indicator

Purpose

The OECD insolvency indicator was originally constructed as part of an Economics Department project on Exit Policies and Productivity Growth. It is based on a questionnaire on insolvency regimes, circulated to 46 countries in April 2016. The choice of questions and the corresponding structure of the indicators are motivated in an associated working paper, Adalet-McGowan and Andrews (2016), which proposes a strategy to obtain policy indicators that capture cross-country differences in the key design features of corporate and personal insolvency regimes. These indicators have been used in the following analyses: Adalet-McGowan, Andrews and Millot (2017) and Andrews and Petroulakis (2017), which provide empirical evidence on the link between insolvency regimes and productivity growth.

Objectives and outputs

To disseminate this database to be used externally and internally, in ECO Country Surveys and Going for Growth.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

China, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Malaysia, Russian Federation.

LinkEED project

Purpose

Matched employer-employee data allow analysing the role of the firm in determining workers' wages, including movements along the wage ladder over the course of a career; the role of worker characteristics such as skills and gender for firm-level productivity; and the efficiency of labour reallocation across firms. The activity will thus contribute to a deeper understanding of the Productivity-Inequality Nexus.

Objectives and outputs

By taking the lead internationally on the analysis of matched employer-employee data, the OECD will strengthen and consolidate its position at the forefront of the academic and policy debate on inclusive growth. More specifically, the project will deepen the understanding of the role of automation and digitalisation, the expansion of global value chains as well as policies and institutions for cross-firm productivity divergence and its implications for wage inequality, with a particular focus on the wage outcomes and career opportunities of low-skilled workers and women. This will contribute to new policy insights and recommendations. Moreover, it will establish the organisation as a data hub for internationally comparable matched employer-employee data.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Take stock of the availability and comparability of matched employer-employee data in OECD countries.

A report on the impact of cross-firm productivity divergence on wage and inequality developments, with a special focus on new policy insights and recommendations that can support inclusive growth.

O.N.E Data - Going Smart Data Project

Purpose

The project aims at setting the ground for OECD to progressively mainstream smart data practices into the OECD regular data lifecycle. It leverages dozens of experimental projects carried out in all policy domains over the 2016-17 period, that illustrate the great potential of smart data, in order to develop new, more granular, more timely and relevant evidence to inform policy decisions (see the reference document reviewed by DSWG in Jan 2017: [OECD Smart Data Framework](#)).

Objectives and outputs

For precise project description see the O.N.E Data Going Smart Data project scoping [paper](#).

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Develop smart data practices leveraging the Smart Data Sandbox, as the reference data science platform for statisticians and analysts to easily experiment with data (exploring voluminous micro-data or satellite data, running complex regressions or machine learning algorithms...) in a flexible, scalable and multidisciplinary way: Delivered through co-funding and collaboration between EXD/DKI and substantive directorates. In 2018: 1) Set-up of the OECD Algorithm bank leveraging promising open source technologies; 2) Data science assistance to directorates: Build capacity across OECD data teams for using the Sandbox efficiently through assistance to algorithm optimisation (e.g. use of distributed computing, code refactoring) and migration to new coding open source technologies (R and Python) leveraging the Algorithm bank. This assistance, if organised globally and in a synchronised way, will enable an accelerated pace of adoption and benefits. 3) Sandbox consolidation: Acquire hardware required for archiving and optimise current infrastructure. The opening of the platform to external expert is postponed to 2019+, pending more resources. 4) Data science platform pilot in: following the outcome of the Data Services & Solutions CFT, acquire licenses required for and implement the data science platform pilot, and carry out a first set of experimentations. 5) Animation of smart data communities of practitioners: Organisation of events, sharing of good practices and experiences, through engagement with 5 communities of practice by end of 2018 involving OECD staff and external experts. 6) In parallel to these actions, based on the outcomes of the CFT, EXD/DKI will engage in 2018 with directorates, mobilising the newly built smart data ecosystem, in order to propose scopes of work leveraging smart data to potential funders, and raise VCs for the next biennium – and possibly fill the wide gap in investment in the area of smart data.

O.N.E Data Project

Purpose

Build practices and deliver solutions aiming at digitally transforming and fully integrating the full regular data lifecycle

The project is due to renew and incorporate progressively various legacy platforms (.Stat DPI/Browser, StatWorks, MetaStore, OECD.Graph, etc.) into one seamlessly integrated evidence management environment consisting of three modules (.Stat Core, .Stat DE – Data Explorer, .Stat DLM – Data Lifecycle Manager)

Objectives and outputs

For precise project description see the O.N.E Data project scoping [paper](#).

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Tunisia.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Semester 1:

.Stat DLM, DE: Referential metadata (sis-cc)

.Stat DLM: Structural metadata (sis-cc)

.Stat DLM: SDMX capture

.Stat DLM: Programmable web charts

Semester 2:

.Stat DLM: MetaStore migration.

.Stat DLM: High-performance computing reusable modules

.Stat DLM: Generic and publication workflow

.Stat DLM: Web charts in Excel 365

Note: any .Stat DLM and DE feature usually requires evolution of .Stat Core which are implicitly included.

OECD Global Relations

Purpose

1. Coordinate reviews of the statistical system and statistics of accession countries in order to assist Council in taking an informed decision on whether to invite these countries to accede to the OECD Convention and become a Member. Consolidate information on the legal and Institutional framework for statistics, collect and review data and metadata in order to support the examination of economic and other policies by the OECD Committees.
2. Improve and expand the statistical co-operation with the five Key Partner (KP) countries (Brazil, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa). Conduct light assessment reviews of data and metadata based on a standard set of basic OECD statistical requirements and encourage and assist KP countries to bring their statistics in line with coverage, quality and comparability of OECD member statistics. Coordinate data and metadata collection for KP countries with other OECD Directorates.
3. Coordinate the development of statistics for other Partner countries or other non-members of relevance for the organisation.

Objectives and outputs

This activity is to support the Committee on Statistics and Statistical Policy in its evaluation of the statistical system and statistics of accession countries selected for possible membership in the OECD. To help integrate data for the candidate countries and enhanced engagement countries in the Organisation's reporting and information systems.

The Global Relations Activity will also facilitate exchanges with the "Key Partner" (KP) countries in order to improve our understanding of their statistical legal and institutional framework for statistics and their statistical programmes, develop specific statistical relationships with each of the KP countries, and co-ordinate the development of working level statistical projects involving KP countries and OECD Members.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, G20, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Ukraine.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Co-ordination of the development of statistics for all Partners countries or regions (eg LAC, MENA...), continue to promote enhanced statistical co-operation with Key Partners, accession countries, pre-accession countries, Country Programs, and with Argentina and Saudi Arabia as members of the G20.

Registered Design statistics

Purpose

To build an international infrastructure for data on registered design rights, in complement to the collection of data on patents and trademarks, covering data collection and methodological developments.

Objectives and outputs

Update the microdata records on design rights registered at the European Union's Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), at the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO), IP Australia and the Japan Patent Office (JPO).

Compile statistics based on design, according to various levels of disaggregation.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Develop new experimental measures on design rights, and methodologies.

A matching exercise is undertaken to link design rights to firm level data (e.g. headquarters and subsidiaries of the top 2000 R&D performers jointly with the JRC-IPTS of the EC).

Other Activities

Statistical capacity building in support of the new SME flagship publication

Purpose

Benchmarking SME performance and policies requires mobilising a wealth of indicators across a broad range of domains of expertise. As data may come from various sources, different systems, be available in different formats and structured in different ways, data concentration may help reduce costs and risks related to data collection, harmonisation and normalisation. Data concentration could also help create synergies across CFE projects and improve data use for analytical purposes.

Objectives and outputs

Support the production of the new SME flagship publication (planned end 2018).

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Design and implementation of the core data infrastructure.

Statistical Data & Metadata Exchange (SDMX)

Purpose

SDMX is an international standard for statistical data and metadata exchange and has been established by a consortium including the OECD and a number of other International Organisations (BIS, ECB, Eurostat, IMF, UNSD and the World Bank). The OECD is a member of the SDMX sponsor group and encourages the overall goals of SDMX to facilitate data exchange between organisations and reduce the burden for both data providers (National Statistical Agencies) and data collectors (International Organisations).

Objectives and outputs

Promotion of SDMX as a data exchange standard within STD and other OECD directorates and various statistical counterparties.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

China, Colombia, India, Russian Federation.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

Increase the number of countries engaged in SDMX and transfer an increasing volume of data via SDMX with national and international data partners.

Take part in the work of the SDMX working groups and governance bodies.

Project manage the initiative to construct global SDMX artefacts for Labour statistics and participate in a similar initiative for Price Statistics.

Lead SMDX efforts in three points of the 2020 SDMX Roadmap (1.1, 1.2, 4.2), that is encouraging and monitoring global implementation progress, facilitate the creation of global SDMX artefacts and review the structure of global SDMX conferences (organize and host the 2018 SDMX experts meeting).

STI Microdata lab

Purpose

The STI Micro-data Lab is a data infrastructure project within STI Directorate, collects and links large-scale administrative and commercial micro-level datasets. These mainly relate to administrative data such as intellectual property (IP) assets, including patents, trademarks and registered designs; scientific publications; and information on companies from private providers. IP data are collected in the framework of the OECD-led IP Statistics Task Force, which gathers representatives from IP offices worldwide.

These micro-data, which complement and enhance official statistics like macro-aggregated or survey-based data, have the advantage of being granular in nature and comprehensive in time and geographical coverage.

By providing detailed information about the behaviour of economic agents and the way science and technology develop, these data help address policy-relevant questions, such as those related to the generation and diffusion of new technologies, the different ways in which firms innovate, science-industry links, researchers' mobility patterns or the role of knowledge-based assets in firms' economic performance.

Objectives and outputs

The STI Micro-data Lab serves as a platform for the development of new metrics and methodologies, and feeds into a large range of analyses. Experimental indicators built using this infrastructure are regularly published by the OECD, notably in the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard. Details about the location of authors, inventor and designers or about applicants' names and addresses shed light on scientific, inventive, branding and design activities occurring in different countries, and on how different actors interact. The technology, design and product domains that IP rights protect can be inferred from the technology or product classification codes provided in IP documents.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, World.

Main Developments for 2018

General aspects:

The different micro datasets of the STI Microdata Lab are being used in an independent fashion, e.g. to develop indicators related to specific analytical questions, or combined in such a way as to generate new information related to a broader array of issues or to more complex dynamics.

As IP data do not contain firm identification codes, IP rights are assigned to firms using harmonization and linking techniques to connect firms' and IP assignees' names using word-matching algorithms.

To improve the granularity of analysis, addresses are linked to about 5 500 intra-country regions in more than 40 countries.

Experimental data mining techniques have been developed to exploit information from IP and bibliographic data and identify accelerations in science and technology-related activities ("bursts").

Other Activities

The Structural Policy Indicators Database for Economic Research (SPIDER)

Purpose

The primary objective of such a database is to provide an easy starting point for future empirical/econometric work on the nature or impacts of structural policies.

Objectives and outputs

The Structural Policy Indicators Database for Economic Research (SPIDER) gathers together data from various sources which go beyond the traditional macroeconomic indicators.

Non-member countries involved in the activity:

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Asia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Chinese Taipei, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Europe, G20, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Other, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Montenegro, Republic of Serbia, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovenia Former, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.