



OECD



Inforum, Prague, 24/05/2006

- What is the OECD ?**
- What is SourceOECD ?**
- Getting the most out of it.**



What is the OECD ?

- An International Organisation created in 1947 as the OEEC for the implementation of the Marshall Plan
- Transformed in 1961 into the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- It currently has 30 member countries
- It regularly works with 70 more non-members
- Czech Republic joined in 1995
- It is based in Paris, with approx. 2500 permanent staff
- It gathers the work of 40.000 experts worldwide...
- ... grouped in more than 200 committees

Member countries

- AUSTRALIA: 1971
- AUSTRIA: 1961
- BELGIUM: 1961
- CANADA: 1961
- CZECH REPUBLIC: 1995
- DENMARK: 1961
- FINLAND: 1969
- FRANCE: 1961
- GERMANY: 1961
- GREECE: 1961
- HUNGARY: 1996
- ICELAND: 1961
- IRELAND: 1961
- ITALY: 1962
- JAPAN: 1964
- KOREA: 1996
- LUXEMBOURG: 1961
- MEXICO: 1994
- NETHERLANDS: 1961
- NEW ZEALAND: 1973
- NORWAY: 1961
- POLAND: 1996
- PORTUGAL: 1961
- SLOVAK REPUBLIC: 2000
- SPAIN: 1961
- SWEDEN: 1961
- SWITZERLAND: 1961
- TURKEY: 1961
- UNITED KINGDOM: 1961
- UNITED STATES: 1961



How does it work ?

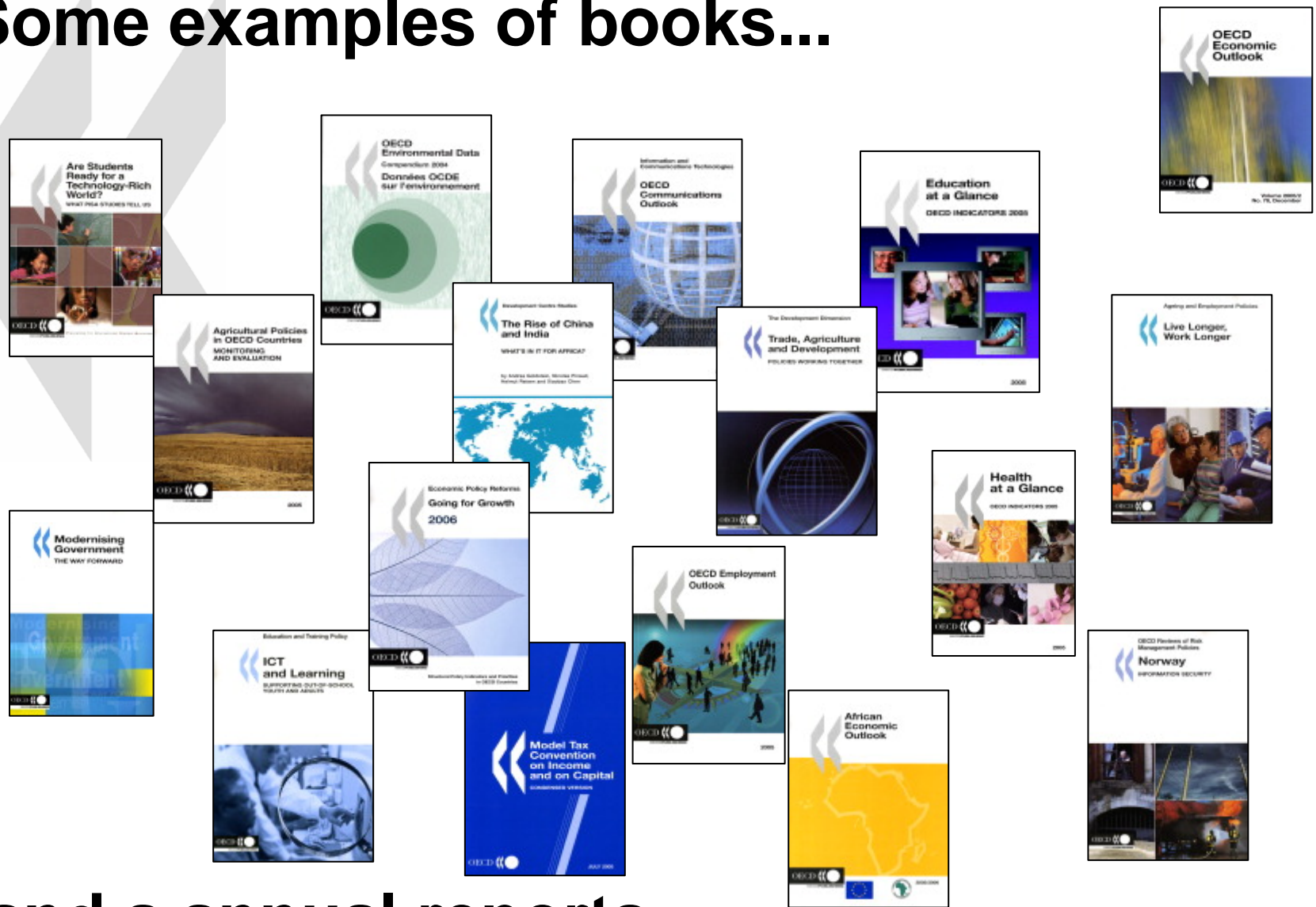
- We gather national statistics, compile them, and explore their comparability level in most socio-economic fields
- We analyse policies, measure their results, compare with other countries and give advice depending on other's experiences
- We publish reference international statistics and macro-economic analyses
- In 200 books a year, 20 journals and 30 database sets
- Some key words : inter-governmental think tank, peer review, soft law...



In what fields ?

- Agriculture & Food
- Development
- Economics
- Education & Skills
- Employment
- Energy
- Environment & Sustainable Development
- Finance & Investment/Insurance & Pensions
- Governance
- Industry & Services
- Nuclear Energy
- Science & Information Technology
- Social Issues/Migration/Health
- Statistics Sources & Methods
- Taxation
- Trade
- Transport
- Urban, Rural and Regional Development

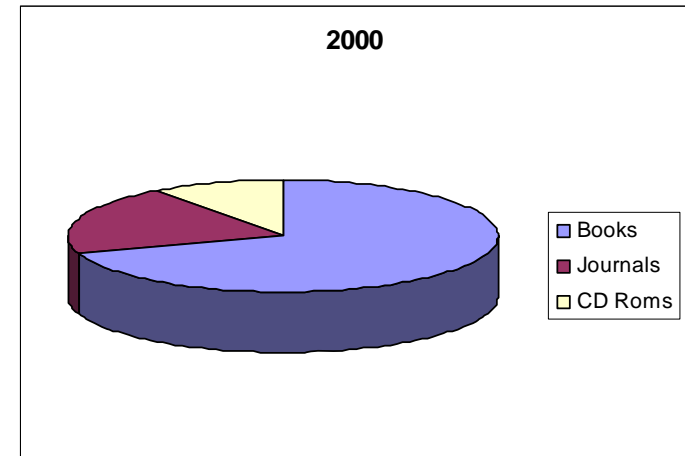
Some examples of books...



...and a annual reports

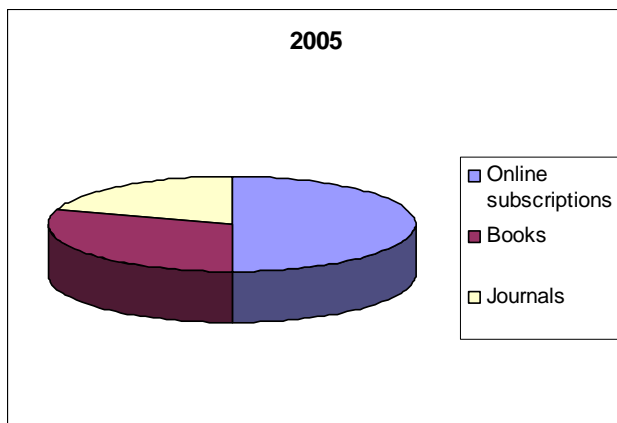
In the late 1990's, the OECD publishing business was...

- 70% books
- 20% journals
- 10% databases on CD-Roms



In 2005, it had become :

- 50% online subscriptions
- 30% books
- 20% journals



What is SourceOECD ?

- An e-library created in 2000 in cooperation with ingenta
- The gathering all OECD contents (books, journals, and databases) on a single platform
- ... twisting books collections into subscription products
- Using basic existing e-journal technology, business models, and aggregator (ingenta)

The screenshot shows the SourceOECD website interface. At the top, it features the OECD logo and navigation tabs for BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATISTICS, AT A GLANCE, WORKING PAPERS, and REFERENCE. Below these are links for NEWS, FOR LIBRARIANS, USER GUIDE, PRICE LIST, EMAIL ALERTS, and OECD HOME. A search bar is present with a dropdown menu for 'Go to' and a search input field. The main content area includes a 'Welcome to SourceOECD' message, a link to 'The OECD's Online Library of Statistical Databases, Books and Periodicals', and a 'SourceOECD News' section with several bullet points. On the right side, there is a 'Welcome' sidebar with fields for 'User name:' and 'Password:', and buttons for 'E-Mail Alert', 'Registration', 'Feedback', 'Free Trial', and 'Sales Conta'. At the bottom right, there is an 'ONLINE' logo and a 'Buy books and' button.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SourceOECD

BOOKS PERIODICALS STATISTICS AT A GLANCE WORKING PAPERS REFERENCE

NEWS FOR LIBRARIANS USER GUIDE PRICE LIST EMAIL ALERTS OECD HOME

Go to Select from list Search for in All publications

Advanced Search Search Tips Marked List

> Home

Welcome to SourceOECD

The OECD's Online Library of Statistical Databases, Books and Periodicals
[News](#) [New Books](#) [New Statistics](#) [New Periodical Issues](#) [New Documents](#) [Forthcoming](#)

SourceOECD News

- The second edition of the [OECD Factbook 2006](#) is now available. This comprehensive statistical annual covers all OECD countries and most topics addressed by the OECD. It includes more than 100 indicators with definitions, time-series tables, and graphics showing key messages. A new [Index of Statistical Variables](#) that links to ready-made Excel tables as well as to the SourceOECD databases providing the underlying data is now available. It uses [Statlinks](#) to link to Excel tables of data found in the *OECD Factbook*, *OECD in Figures*, the *OECD Economic Outlook*, and other publications.
- **Country Reports related to *Implementing the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention*** are now available in the Reference area (click tab above) of SourceOECD. In print form, these have been available as part of a looseleaf service, but they are new to SourceOECD.
- **SourceOECD Downloads were up 17% in 2005.** In particular, Book downloads were up 20%, with Development books up 26%, Science and Information Technology books up 46% and

OUR TOP 12 MOST FREQUENTLY USED SERVICES

- Books on Development
- Books on Education
- Books on Science & Information Technology

>Welcome

User name:

Password:

[forgot your pas](#)

E-Mail Alert

Registration

Feedback

Free Trial

Sales Conta

ONLINE

Buy books and

What is SourceOECD ?

- A service that gives full, unlimited, site access to a catalogue of 2.000 books
- Back and current issues of 20 OECD journals
- 90 millions statistical datapoints
- All on a single platform
- To an estimated population of 1,5 million users
- Studying or working at 800 subscribing institutions worldwide
- Allows full text search through PDF files
- Chapter publishing for a better access
- Easylinks

ISBN	Sort by title ↓ Series, Title, Subtitle	Publication date	EasyLink
9264012273	<i>Education and Training Policy - ICT and Learning: Supporting Out- of-School Youth and Adults</i>	12-05-2006	www.sourceoecd.org/9264012273
9264109692	<i>Energy Policies of IEA Countries - New Zealand: 2006 Review</i>	12-05-2006	www.sourceoecd.org/9264109692

Getting the most out of SourceOECD

- Search for “Czech Republic”
- Find recent updates of databases including Czech data
- Find recent specific Czech chapters inside publications
- Enjoy reading !

The screenshot displays the SourceOECD website interface. At the top, the navigation bar includes categories like BOOKS, PERIODICALS, STATISTICS, AT A GLANCE, WORKING PAPERS, and REFERENCE. A search bar is visible with the text 'czech republic' entered. Below the search bar, a list of search results is shown, including 'Quarterly National Accounts Vol 2006 release 05' and 'Main Economic Indicators - Comparative tables Vol 2006 release 05'. A blue arrow points from the search bar area to the first result. Another blue arrow points from the search bar area to the second result. A third blue arrow points from the search bar area to the 'Transition Economies' section. Below the search results, the 'Transition Economies' section is highlighted, showing the title 'Housing Finance Markets in Transition Economies: Trends and Challenges: HOUSING FINANCE IN CZECH REPUBLIC' and the author 'Daniela Grabmüllerová'. A blue arrow points from the search bar area to the title. Below the title, the 'Abstract' section is visible, starting with 'Current Czech macroeconomic developments can be characterized as favourable. A rise in economic growth dynamics can be observed (to 4.1% in the second quarter of 2004 in year-on-year terms), driven by a higher investment activity and, recently, also by a leap in the economy's export performance. Growth acceleration is of both structural and cyclical character. Pace of potential product growth is increasing mainly thanks to robust growth of total factor productivity, closing, at the same time, a negative output gap. Since early 2004, year-on-year growth of consumer prices has been accelerating (to 3.5% in October 2004). It reflects impacts of administrative measures (especially harmonization in excise taxes and VAT), growth of food prices and increasing commodity prices on the world markets. Fall in employment still persists (by 0.8% in the second quarter of 2004 in year-on-year terms) and so dynamic economic growth is generated exclusively by rising labour productivity. Rate of seasonally adjusted registered unemployment peaked in March 2004, stagnating or slightly falling since then. External balance expressed by means of current account deficit to GDP ratio is worsening slightly (-6.4% at the end of the first half of 2004). It results from ongoing deepening of balance-of-income deficit; on the other hand, trade balance has been improving in spite of high oil prices.' A blue arrow points from the search bar area to the abstract text. The bottom part of the screenshot shows the chapter title 'CHAPTER 3. HOUSING FINANCE IN CZECH REPUBLIC' and the author 'Daniela Grabmüllerová'. A blue arrow points from the search bar area to the chapter title. The bottom part of the screenshot shows the chapter title 'CHAPTER 3. HOUSING FINANCE IN CZECH REPUBLIC' and the author 'Daniela Grabmüllerová'. A blue arrow points from the search bar area to the chapter title. The bottom part of the screenshot shows the chapter title 'CHAPTER 3. HOUSING FINANCE IN CZECH REPUBLIC' and the author 'Daniela Grabmüllerová'. A blue arrow points from the search bar area to the chapter title.

OECD Economic surveys

- Every 18 months for member countries
- 20 – 24 surveys a year
- Online only at the date of publication
- All surveys under the same format
- C.R. 2006 to be published on June 6th (under embargo)

Statistics are more than figures

- Let us choose one database in the list
- MEI is not only made of figures, it goes with very specific tools...
- That give a full and unique view of the way the data can be used....

The image displays three screenshots of the OECD Main Economic Indicators (MEI) website. The top screenshot shows the main page with the title 'MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS' and a link to 'Sources and Definitions'. The middle screenshot shows the 'Sources and Definitions' page with a breadcrumb trail: 'Subjects > Consumer price indices'. The bottom screenshot shows a detailed view of the 'Consumer Price Index' for the 'Czech Republic', including a description of the collection process, direct source information, and statistical concepts.

OECD **MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS**
Sources and Definitions
[Version française] | [Printable Version]

OECD **MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS**
Sources and Definitions
[Version française] | [Printable Version]
Subjects > Consumer price indices

OECD **MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS**
Sources and Definitions
[Version française] | [Printable Version]
Subjects > Consumer price indices > Czech Republic

Country: Czech Republic Subject: Consumer Price Index

Name of collection/source
Prices are collected once a month between 1st and 20th calendar day. Collection takes place in 41 districts and in Prague. In total, 90000 price quotations from 10000 outlets in 194 locations covering some 775 representative items are collected. Centrally surveyed prices are collected from variety of sources, mainly administrative. Adjustments for quality changes are made by imputing price changes from price changes of similar products. For missing prices, a price can be carried forward for one month, then a replacement price is sought. New items are introduced once a year. For seasonal items, the transaction price is taken for representative items for fresh fruit and vegetables sold throughout the year, other seasonal items carry forward the latest recorded prices unchanged. Apartment owners' imputed rent is based on prices for non-regulated, non-subsidised co-operative housing.

Direct source
Czech Statistical Office

Other coverage
The whole Czech Republic is covered. The population is all households including institutional ones. Data are compiled according to the COICOP classification (2000=100).

Key statistical concept
The CPI measures pure price changes of a basket of goods and services paid for by the population. Prices are transaction prices. Taxes and sales prices are included, other types of discounts are ignored. Owner-occupied housing is included from January 1995.

Other manipulations
Lowest level indices are calculated as relatives of average prices. Price relatives are constructed between the current period and the price reference period of December 1999. Domestic average prices are derived from average regional prices weighted by



Is it enough ?

- Even though SourceOECD allows millions of readers to access a huge range of data and analyses... Most of that information is still dedicated to a specialised post-graduate audience
- So, to make socio-economic analysis easier to understand, to view country comparisons at a glance, to make OECD figures more user-friendly....
- ... We needed brand new services to get OECD data and analysis closer to the readers

The OECD Factbook...

WATER CONSUMPTION

Freshwater resources are of major environmental and economic importance. Their distribution varies widely among and within countries. In arid regions, freshwater resources may be limited to the extent that demand for water can be met only by going beyond sustainable use in terms of quantity.

Freshwater abstractions, particularly for public water supplies, irrigation, industrial processes and cooling of electric power plants, exert a major pressure on water resources, with significant implications for the quantity and quality of water resources. Main concerns relate to the inefficient use of water and to its environmental and socio-economic consequences: low river flows, water shortages, salinisation of freshwater bodies in coastal areas, human health problems, loss of wetlands, desertification and reduced food production.

Definition

Water abstractions refer to freshwater taken from any natural water source, either permanently or temporarily and conveyed to the place of use. If the water is returned to a surface water source, abstraction of the same water by the downstream user is counted again in compiling total abstractions.

Mine water and drainage water are included. Water used for agriculture in situ is an in situ use and is excluded.

Comparability

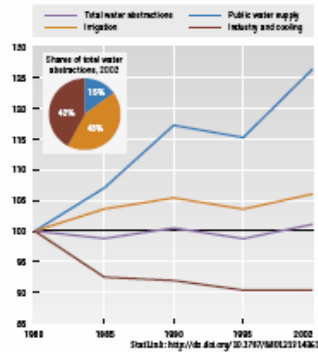
It should be borne in mind that the definitions and estimation methods employed by member countries may vary considerably and may have changed over time. In general, data availability and quality is best for abstractions for public supply, representing about 15% of the total water abstracted in OECD countries.

Long-term trends

Most OECD countries increased their water abstractions since the 1960s and 1970s in response to demand by the agricultural and energy sectors. Since the 1980s, some countries have stabilised their abstractions through more efficient irrigation techniques, the decline of water-intensive industries (e.g. mining, steel), increased use of cleaner production technologies and reduced losses in pipe networks. However, the effects of population growth have led to increases in total abstractions, in particular for public supply.

At world level, it is estimated that water demand rose by more than double the rate of population growth in the last century, with agriculture being the largest user of water.

Water abstractions in OECD countries
Year 1980 = 100



SOURCES

- OECD (2005), OECD Environmental Data Compendium 2004, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), Environment at a Glance: OECD Environmental Indicators, OECD, Paris.

Further information

Analytical publications

- OECD, WHO (2004), Assessing Microbial Safety of Drinking Water: Policy Approaches and Methods, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2003), Improving Water Management: Recent OECD Experience, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2003), Social Issues in the Provision and Pricing of Water Services, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2003), Water: Performance and Challenges in OECD Countries
- OECD Environmental Performance Reviews, OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2004), Financing Water and Environment: Infrastructure: The Case of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, OECD, Paris.

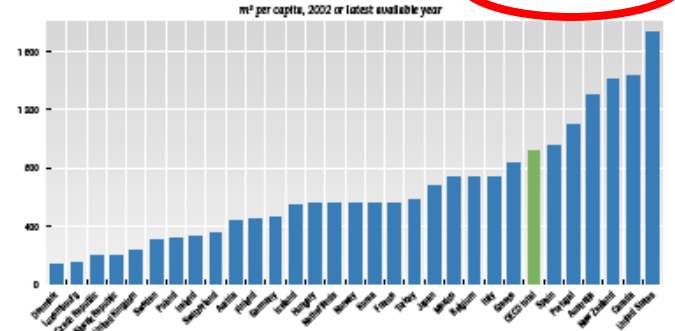
Web sites

- OECD Environmental Indicators, www.oecd.org/env/indicators.
- OECD Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Reform, www.oecd.org/env/water.

Water abstractions

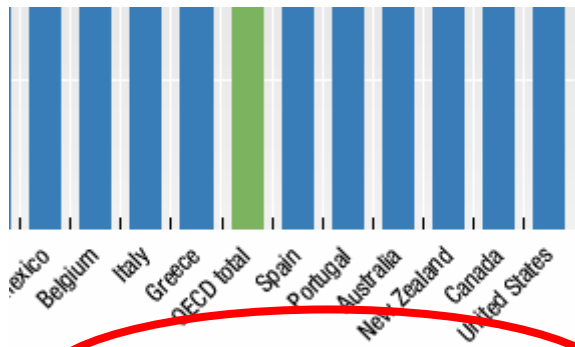
	Total gross abstractions MILLION m ³				Per capita abstractions m ³ /capita	
	1980	1985	1990	2002 or latest available year	2002 or latest available year	
Australia	13 800	14 400	-	15 000	24 001	1 200
Austria	3 242	3 242	2 704	3 068	3 061	480
Belgium	-	-	-	8 148	7 142	730
Canada	30 004	40 383	45 084	-	40 214	1 430
Czech Republic	3 421	3 429	3 425	3 163	1 904	190
Denmark	1 506	-	901	900	307	190
Finland	2 700	4 000	2 347	2 164	2 144	460
France	20 831	34 847	32 482	40 421	32 144	680
Germany	41 014	41 114	41 875	43 028	28 024	460
Switzerland	6 880	6 880	7 000	-	8 866	830
Hungary	4 906	4 347	4 300	4 912	4 081	460
Ireland	108	112	107	104	104	480
Italy	1 070	-	-	1 112	1 112	330
Italy	-	-	-	-	41 942	700
Japan	16 900	16 317	16 008	16 002	16 104	480
Korea	12 800	-	21 308	23 700	16 000	680
Luxembourg	-	67	58	67	43	140
Mexico	16 006	-	-	24 420	20 040	330
Netherlands	5 190	5 149	7 544	7 514	8 809	650
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	6 410	1 490
Norway	-	2 005	-	3 400	2 400	600
Poland	15 001	14 400	14 400	13 900	11 200	300
Portugal	10 000	-	1 000	10 000	11 000	1 000
Spain	2 382	2 041	2 114	1 084	1 084	300
Spain	24 830	46 300	32 000	31 000	28 144	660
Sweden	4 100	2 600	2 600	2 700	2 600	300
Switzerland	2 480	2 440	2 440	2 421	2 020	300
Turkey	14 200	18 400	18 000	20 112	28 700	680
United Kingdom	15 614	11 000	12 000	9 640	12 000	230
United States	417 700	440 000	440 000	470 000	430 000	1 300
OECD total	660 000	670 000	660 000	660 000	5 100 000	830

Water abstractions



OECD Statlinks

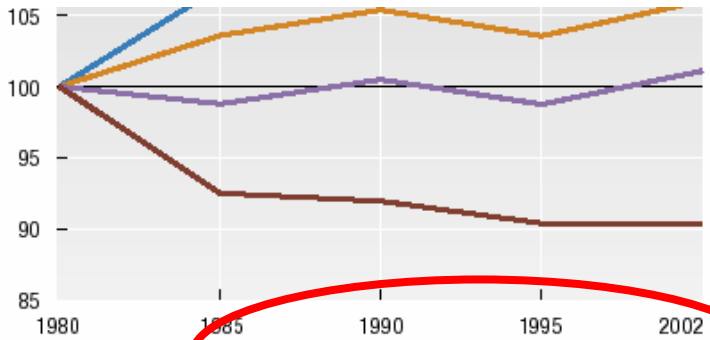
- Direct links from all tables and graphs, in print and PDF formats...
- ... to the underlying tables and graphs directly in MS Excel format
- Using DOI technology for permanent linking
- Mentioning all copyright information
- Ready to use, download, quote, and insert !



StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/302666883218>

Portugal	10 500	-	8 600	10 849	11 090	1 090
Slovak Republic	2 232	2 061	2 116	1 386	1 094	200
Spain	39 920	46 250	36 900	33 288	38 544	960
Sweden	4 106	2 970	2 968	2 725	2 689	300
Switzerland	2 589	2 646	2 665	2 571	2 539	350
Turkey	16 200	19 400	28 073	30 112	39 780	580
United Kingdom	13 514	11 533	12 052	9 547	12 375	230
United States	517 720	467 335	468 620	470 514	476 800	1 730
OECD total	992 500	976 800	990 500	990 800	1 019 400	920

StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/130632506236>



StatLink: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/880121314361>



Our data
Our analysis
Your resource
for the world economy

Go to www.SourceOECD.org

Come to our stand

Contact AiP !