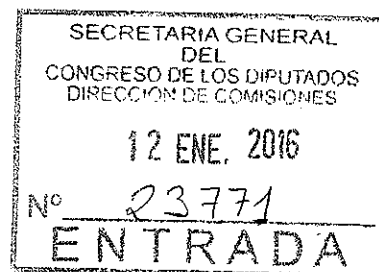




Congreso de los Diputados



INFORME SOBRE LAS III JORNADAS INTERPARLAMENTARIAS DE LA OCDE.

París, (25 a 27 de febrero de 2015)

Los días 25 a 27 de febrero de 2015, con motivo de las III Jornadas Interparlamentarias organizadas por la OCDE, se trasladó a París una delegación de la Comisión de Economía y Competitividad del Congreso de los Diputados, encabezada por su Vicepresidente Segundo, D. Jesús Caldera Sánchez-Capitán, el Portavoz del Grupo Parlamentario Popular, D. José López Garrido, la Portavoz del Grupo Parlamentario de Convergència i Unió, D^a. Inmaculada Riera Rañé y la Letrada de la Comisión, D^a. Mónica Moreno Fernández Santa Cruz.

También se desplazó a las Jornadas la Portavoz del Grupo Parlamentario Socialista en la Comisión de Igualdad, D^a. Susana Ros Martínez.

Se adjunta programa y documentación de las Jornadas.

Mónica Moreno Fernández-Santa Cruz
Letrada de las Cortes Generales

AGENDA

3rd OECD Parliamentary Days

25-27 February 2015

OECD Conference Centre, Paris

Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network

*jointly with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly annual meeting at the OECD
and the Participation of the Women in Parliaments Global Forum*

Wednesday 25 February

*OECD Conference Centre, room CC4
2 rue André Pascal, Paris (16th arrondissement)*

Chair: **Anthony Gooch**, Director, OECD Directorate for Public Affairs and Communications

08.30 Arrival and coffee

09.00 – 11.00 **Time for a new approach to growth**
A conversation with
Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General

11.00 - 11.30 Coffee break

11.30 – 13.00 **Aligning Policies for the Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy**
Simon Upton, Director, OECD Environment Directorate

The OECD has been working in cooperation with the International Energy Agency, the International Transport Forum and the Nuclear Energy Agency to examine how to better align policies across different areas for a successful transition of all countries to sustainable low-carbon and climate resilient economies. The purpose of this work is to identify how existing regulatory and policy frameworks may inadvertently stand in the way of the low-carbon transition. It covers areas as diverse as electricity regulation, taxation, investment, trade, land-use or mobility. The session will present some preliminary policy guidance coming out of this work, which is of relevance to policy makers and legislators outside the climate policy portfolio.

13.00 – 14.30 Lunch – OECD Château

14.30 – 15.30 **World Energy Outlook**
Fatih Birol, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency

The global energy system is in danger of falling short of the hopes and expectations placed upon it. Turmoil in parts of the Middle East has rarely been greater since the oil shocks in the 1970; conflict between Russia and Ukraine has reignited concerns about gas security; nuclear power, which for some countries plays a strategic role in energy security, faces an uncertain future; and electricity remains inaccessible to many people, including two out of every three people in sub-Saharan Africa. The point of departure for the climate negotiations, due to reach a climax in 2015, is not encouraging: a continued rise in global greenhouse-gas emissions and stifling air pollution in many of the world's fast-growing cities. Advances in technology and efficiency give some reasons for optimism, but sustained political efforts will be essential to change energy trends for the better. The World Energy

Outlook 2014, with projections and analysis extended to 2040 for the first time, provides insights that can help to ensure that the energy system is changed by design, rather than just by events.

15.30– 16.00 Coffee break

16.00 – 17.30 Rethinking Development Finance

Erik Solheim, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

Discussant: Nurhayati Ali Assegaf, Member of Parliament, Indonesia

With the post-2015 sustainable development agenda quickly taking shape, OECD-DAC Ministers made the historic decision last December to modernise Official Development Assistance, ODA. The new system puts into place the right incentive frameworks to help ensure that more and better aid is reaching countries most in need, while paying particular attention to the question of debt sustainability. Although ODA will remain a crucial resource for these countries, there is also an increasingly wide array of financing packages available to developing countries which will require careful consideration from all angles. Using ODA “smartly” to leverage private sector investment, including through guarantees and blended finance, presents the next big opportunity to tackle the challenges of financing for sustainable development. To strengthen the monitoring of external financing above and beyond ODA, OECD-DAC members are consulting with a wide range of stakeholders, including developing countries and other providers of development co-operation, to develop a new comprehensive statistical measure whose parameters are contingent on the final shape of the post-2015 and whose aim is to further incentivise additional officially-supported resources to promote sustainable development in the developing world. The Total Official support for Sustainable Development (TOSD) measure cannot replace ODA, but instead will enable the international system to more transparently monitor a broad array of resource flows for financing sustainable development.

18.00 Reception – OECD Château

Meeting of the OECD Global Parliamentary Network

*jointly with the NATO Parliamentary Assembly annual meeting at the OECD
and the Participation of the Women in Parliaments Global Forum*

Thursday 26 February

*OECD Conference Centre
2 rue André Pascal, Paris (16th arrondissement)*

08.30	Arrival and coffee
09.00 – 10.30	<p>3rd meeting of the OECD Parliamentary Group on Tax <i>Grace Perez-Navarro, Deputy Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration</i> <i>Discussant: Dennis de Jong, Member of the European Parliament, The Netherlands</i></p> <p>Following on from the publication of the 15 point Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, the OECD and G20 countries released their first set of recommendations for a co-ordinated international approach to combat tax avoidance by multinational enterprises. The OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project aims to create a single set of updated international tax rules to close the loopholes and gaps that enable multinationals to artificially shift profits and erode the tax bases of the countries where the economic activities generating those profits occur. In November 2014 the OECD released its new Strategy for Deepening Developing Country Engagement in the BEPS Project, which will strengthen their involvement in the decision-making processes and bring them to the heart of the technical work. The remaining set of deliverables will be finalized later this year.</p> <p>On 21 July 2014, the OECD released the full version of the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters. The Standard calls on governments to obtain detailed account information from their financial institutions and exchange that information automatically with other jurisdictions on an annual basis. The Standard was approved by the OECD Council on 15 July 2014 and was formally presented to G20 Finance Ministers in September. Already 93 jurisdictions have committed to early implementation of this standard by the end of 2018 and training is underway to ensure its effective implementation. Implementation of this Standard will truly mark the end of bank secrecy for tax purposes.</p>
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	<p>Measuring the Digital Economy <i>Andy Wyckoff, OECD Director, Science Technology and Innovation</i> <i>Discussant: Inma Riera, Member of Parliament, Spain</i></p> <p>The growing role of the digital economy in daily life has heightened demand for new data and measurement tools. "Measuring the Digital Economy: A New Perspective" provides an internationally comparable and timely snap-shot of the state of the Digital Economy covering key parameters including the build-out of the infrastructure, uptake and usage across different segments of the population, the importance of information and communication technologies as drivers of innovation and as a transformational force on jobs and skills. It is clear from this stocktaking that a number of critical thresholds have been crossed and the Digital Economy is now the economy. The pace of change described by the report underscores that the ICT revolution is far from being over, and policy makers need to be attentive to its impact on the economy and society. Given the complexity of the changes, the report identifies a number of gaps in the measurement framework and proposes actions to advance the measurement agenda.</p>
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch – OECD Château

14.00 – 15.30

Women's Leadership in Public Life

Mari Kiviniemi, *OECD Deputy Secretary-General*

Discussant: Joy Gwendu, *Senator, Kenya*

This session will revolve around how to enhance women's access to leadership positions in the public sphere, namely in parliaments. Gender equality amongst policy makers has been recognised as an important driver to improve the quality and responsiveness of public policy and services. Whilst the proportion of female leaders in decision-making positions is increasing, women still represent, on average, less than one-third of such posts in all branches of power in OECD countries. In this context, the main objective of the session is to promote policy dialogue, exchange of good practices and lessons learned amongst parliamentarians to close gender gaps in leadership in public life. The session will aim to explore the remaining impediments to women's access to decision-making positions; successful policies and good governance frameworks to plug the "leaky pipeline"; and the role of parliaments, parliamentary networks and the OECD in moving this agenda forward.

15.30 – 15.45

Coffee break

15.45 – 17.15

OECD International Migration Outlook

Thomas Liebig, *Principal Administrator, International Migration Division, OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs*

Discussant: Roger Haddad, *Member of Parliament, Sweden*

After several years of decline caused by the crisis, new immigration into OECD countries is rising again, driven by an increasing number of people moving within the European Union. The magnitude of this mobility within Europe is now, for the first time, as large as legal permanent migration from outside Europe. In total, in 2013 there were about 4 million new permanent immigrants coming into OECD countries, and today there are more than 115 million immigrants living in the OECD, about 10 percent of the total population. Recent immigration has been more qualified than in the past: the number of highly-educated migrants increased by 70% over the past decade. At the same time, highly-educated immigrants have lower employment rates than their native peers and, for those who have a job, the over-qualification rate is 50% higher. Native-born children of immigrants, who are now entering in larger numbers into the labour market in many countries, also lag behind their peers with native-born parents in terms of educational attainment and labour market prospects. Against this context, unleashing the full skills potential of immigrants and their children remains one of the most important challenges.

This Outlook also looks at how labour migration can be used to achieve policy objectives, which can range from satisfying short-term labour needs to contributing to long-term demographic and labour force development. There may also be wider economic development objectives in areas like investment and trade, innovation and productivity, and development co-operation. There are inherent trade-offs in balancing these, and the appropriate instruments will largely depend on the underlying objectives and how they are weighted against each other.

17.15 – 17.30

Closing remarks

Anthony Gooch, *Director, OECD Directorate for Public Affairs and Communications*

Friday 27 February

All day

Bilateral meetings with OECD experts and OECD member country delegations (upon request)

OECD Parliamentary Days

25-27 February 2015

OECD Conference Centre

Participants (as of 24 February, 6pm)

MPs

1. Roman Haider, Austria
2. Gisela Peutlberger-Naderer, Upper Austria regional parliament, Austria
3. Malahat Ibrahimgizi, Azerbaijan
4. Sevinj Huseynova, Azerbaijan
5. Sahibe Gafarova, Azerbaijan
6. Herman De Croo, Belgium, Flemish Parliament
7. Johan Danen, Belgium, Flemish Parliament
8. Catherine Fonck, Belgium
9. Ward Kennes, Belgium, Flemish Parliament
10. Ingrid Lieten, Belgium, Flemish Parliament / Senator
11. Dirk Van der Maelen, Belgium
12. Axel Ronse, Belgium, Flemish Parliament
13. Güler Turan, Belgium, Flemish Parliament
14. Emilia Monjowa Lifaka, Cameroon
15. Epainete Djimina, Chad
16. Aldo Cornejo, Chile
17. José García Ruminot, Chile
18. Ricardo Lagos Weber, Chile
19. Pablo Lorenzini, Chile
20. Issa Kort, Chile
21. Marcelo Schilling, Chile
22. Andrés Zaldívar, Chile
23. Boris Blazekovic, Croatia
24. Martina Dalic, Croatia
25. Adolf Beznoska, Czech Republic
26. Pavel Sramek, Czech Republic
27. Zuzana Kailova, Czech Republic
28. Miroslava Strnadlova, Czech Republic
29. Urmas Paet, Member of the European Parliament, Estonia
30. Eric Alauzet, France
31. Guy-Michel Chauveau, France
32. Michelle Demessine, France
33. Pierre Alain Muet, France
34. Gilbert Roger, France
35. David Bakradze, Georgia
36. Franck Henkel, Germany
37. Charles Huber, Germany
38. Gabor Staudt, Hungary

39. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf, Indonesia
40. Juliari Batubara, Indonesia
41. Dr. Zulkieflimansyah, Indonesia
42. Liam Twomey, Ireland
43. Paolo Alli, Italy
44. Andrea Causin, Italy
45. Giampaolo Galli, Italy
46. Linda Lanzillotta, Italy
47. Maurizio Migliavacca, Italy
48. Annah Nyokabi Gathecha, Kenya
49. Joy Gwendu, Kenya
50. Emma Getrude Mburu, Kenya
51. Moon Hun Chung, Korea
52. Young-Kyo Seo, Korea
53. Ints Dālderis, Latvia
54. Ivans Klementjevs, Latvia
55. Birute Vesaitė, Lithuania
56. Andrius Mazuronis, Lithuania
57. Beatrice Roseby Mwale, Malawi
58. Daniel Ávila, México
59. Marco Antonio Blásquez, Mexico
60. Lilia Merodio Reza, Mexico
61. Francisco de Paula Búrquez Valenzuela, Mexico
62. Dennis de Jong, Member of the European Parliament, Netherlands
63. Arnold Merkies, Netherlands
64. Tuur Elzinga, Netherlands
65. Paul Tang, Netherlands
66. Daouda Mamadou Marthé, Niger
67. Maman Chouda, Niger
68. Hans Olav Syversen, Norway
69. Irene Johansen, Norway
70. Heidi Nordby Lunde, Norway
71. Cecilia Chacón De Vettori, Perú
72. Natalie Condori Jahuira, Perú
73. Renata Butryn, Poland
74. Jadwiga Zakrzewska, Poland
75. Isabel de Lima Mayer Alves Moreira, Portugal
76. João Galamba, Portugal
77. Luís Manuel Morais Leite Ramos, Portugal
78. José Lello, Portugal
79. Jorge Paulo Oliveira, Portugal
80. Joaquim Ponte, Portugal
81. Fernando Pereira Serrasqueiro, Portugal
82. Ion Mocioalca, Romania
83. Gabriel Vlase, Romania
84. Jozef Kollár, Slovak Republic
85. Alojz Kovsca, Slovenia
86. Matej Tonin, Slovenia
87. Emilio Alvarez, Spain
88. Jesús Caldera, Spain
89. Sergio Gutiérrez Prieto, Member of the European Parliament, Spain
90. Diego López Garrido, Spain
91. José López Garrido, Spain
92. Alejandro Muñoz-Alonso, Spain
93. Inma Riera, Spain

94. Susana Ros, Spain
95. Beatriz Rodriguez-Salmones, Spain
96. Yolanda Vicente, Spain
97. Rosa Vindel, Spain
98. Anette Åkesson, Sweden
99. Maria Andersson Willner, Sweden
100. Jörgen Andersson, Sweden
101. Helena Bouveng, Sweden
102. Patrik Björck, Sweden
103. Johan Büser, Sweden
104. Janine Alm Ericson, Sweden
105. Roger Haddad, Sweden
106. Jörgen Hellman, Sweden
107. Johan Hultberg, Sweden
108. Leif Jakobson, Sweden
109. Emil Källström, Sweden
110. Sara Karlsson, Sweden
111. Emanuel Öz, Sweden
112. Göran Pettersson, Sweden
113. Hans Rothenberg, Sweden
114. Anna Wallén, Sweden
115. Markus Wiechel, Sweden
116. Solveig Zander, Sweden
117. André Bugnon, Switzerland
118. Ali Riza Alaboyun, Turkey
119. Mehmet Vecdi Gönül, Turkey
120. Faik Öztrak, Turkey
121. Hugh Bayley, United Kingdom
122. Michael Gapes, United Kingdom
123. Lord Hamilton, United Kingdom
124. Peter Bottomley, United Kingdom

Parliamentary Staffers

1. Gerhard Anchegger, member of staff of MP Gisela Peutlberger-Naderer, Austria
2. João Ary, Deputy Head of the Secretariat, Political Affairs and Democracy Committee, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
3. Nayé Bathily, Head of the Global Parliamentary Unit at the World Bank
4. Frédérique Bonifaix, Assistant, Political Affairs and Democracy Committee, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
5. Philippe Brault, Member of Staff, French Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly
6. Annemarie Bürsch, Member of Staff, German Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly
7. Alynn Cappon, Database Manager & Regional Manager Latin America, Women in Parliaments Global Forum
8. Federico Caselli, staffer, Italian Delegation to the NATO PA
9. Vizma Casno, Consultant of the Budget and Finance (Taxation) Committee, Saeima of the Republic of Latvia
10. Fernando Dorado, Deputy Secretary General of the Senate, Spain
11. Inti Ghysels, staffer, House of representatives of Belgium
12. Christward Gradenwitz, Deputy Secretary General of the Senate, Netherlands
13. Marcin Grajewski, Head of Think Tank Service, Strategy and Coordination Unit, European Parliamentary Research Service
14. Gonul Ibrahimova, Assistant, Parliament, Azerbaijan

15. Gergana Ivanova, Programme Officer, Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF
16. Ana Ivas Brezigar, Head of Service for Legal and Analytical Issues, National Council of the Republic of Slovenia
17. Claire Jansen, Parliamentary Assistant to MEP Dennis de Jong, European Parliament
18. Ömer Kılıçkaya, Coordinator of Turkish Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly
19. Hyun-sook Kim, Staffer, National Assembly, Korea
20. Alessandra Lai, Head of the International Affairs Service of the Italian Senate
21. Kieran Lenihan, Clerk, Oireachtas Joint Committee on Finance, Public Expenditure and Reform, Ireland
22. Daniel Lucion, Senior Adviser, Public relations and International Affairs department, House of representatives of Belgium
23. Laszlo Makk, Member of Staff, Hungarian Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly
24. Anisa Mariana, Expert staffer, Indonesia
25. Eduardo Marzi, Deputy Secretary, Finance Committee, Senate, Chile
26. Mónica Moreno Fernández Santa Cruz, Legal Advisor, Chamber of Deputies, Spain
27. Anastacia Muia, Parliamentary Official, Parliament of Kenya
28. Iis Muldiyanti, Parliamentary Staffer, House of Representatives, Indonesia
29. Madeleine Orvelius, Committee Officer, Committee on Finance, Riksdag, Sweden
30. William Perlmutter, Junior Programme Officer, Parliamentary Network on the World Bank & IMF
31. Stefania Perozzi, staffer, Italian Delegation to the NATO PA
32. Mikael Pyka, Deputy Secretary, Tax Committee, Swedish Parliament
33. Pamela Rodríguez, Executive Assistant, Women in Parliaments Global Forum
34. Maja Sjöstedt, EU secretary, The Committee of the Labour Market, Riksdag, Sweden
35. Jakob Sjövall, Desk officer/EU secretary, Committee on Trade and Industry, Swedish Parliament
36. Sophie Waldteufel, Parliamentary Assistant, Pierre-Alain Muet, Assemblée Nationale, France
37. Line Zouhour, Parliamentary Assistant at the World Bank

NATO Parliamentary Assembly Secretariat

1. Paul Cook, Assistant Secretary General, Director, Economics and Security Committee & The Mediterranean and Middle East Special Group, NATO Parliamentary Assembly
2. Steffen Sachs, Director, Political Committee, NATO Parliamentary Assembly
3. Anne-Laure Bleuse, Co-ordinator, Mediterranean and Middle East Special Group, Economics and Security Committee, Research Assistant Programme

Interpreters

1. Yang Hye-kyoung, Korean interpreter
2. Choi Hyo-sun, Korean interpreter
3. Ewa Kanigowska-Gedroyc, Polish whispering interpreter

OECD

1. Angel Gurría, Secretary-General, OECD
2. Mari Kiviniemi, Deputy Secretary-General, OECD
3. Erik Solheim, Chair, OECD Development Assistance Committee
4. Fatih Birol, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency
5. Anthony Gooch, Director, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD
6. Simon Upton, Director, Environment Directorate, OECD
7. Andy Wyckoff, Director for Science, Technology and Innovation, OECD (TBC)
8. Grace Pérez-Navarro, Deputy Director, OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration
9. Thomas Liebig, Principal Administrator, International Migration Division, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD
10. Jens Sedemund, Executive Advisor, OECD Development and Co-operation Directorate
11. Tatyana Teplova, Project Manager, Senior Policy Analyst, Governance Reviews and Partnerships Division, OECD Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate

12. Willemien Bax, Acting Deputy Head of Public Affairs, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD
13. Julian Knott, Acting Deputy Head of Public Affairs, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD
14. Silvia Zucchini, Public Affairs Manager, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD
15. Gráinne Mooney, Public Affairs Coordinator, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD
16. Silvia Terrón, Public Affairs Coordinator, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD
17. Hana Rakem, Intern, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD
18. Hocine Youbi, Intern, Public Affairs and Communications Directorate, OECD

DENNIS DE JONG
Member of the European Parliament
26 February 2015

Parliamentary Network on Tax:

Steps to be taken:

Short Term:

- Overview of Discussion Drafts:

Discussion Draft	BEPS	Action 11 - Establish methodologies to collect and analyse data on BEPS and the action to address it.	Late March 2015	30 days after release
Discussion Draft	BEPS	Action 12 - Require taxpayers to disclose their aggressive tax planning arrangements.	Late March 2015	30 days after release
Discussion Draft	BEPS	Action 3 - Strengthen Controlled Foreign Company rules.	Early April 2015	30 days after release
Discussion Draft	BEPS	Action 8-10 - Assure that transfer pricing outcomes are in line with value creation.	Early April 2015	30 days after release

- Input on the basis of Discussion Drafts.
 - Do we want to actively react to the discussion drafts?
 - For each discussion draft there is a 30 day period in which we can react.
- Sharing our reactions and comments.
 - Do we want to share our comments amongst each other or even comment on drafts and consultations together?
 - If so, does everyone want to contribute?

May/June:

- Manifest
 - Do we want to draw up a joint Manifest that will give a clear overview of shared principles on how to improve measures against Base Erosion and Profit Shifting?

September:

- Deliverables:
 - The BEPS action plan has scheduled for 8 actions to be finalised in September 2015.
 - Do we want a special meeting to discuss the deliverables? We can for example present the Manifest and use the criteria mentioned in the manifest to give a clear reaction to the deliverables.
- Deliverables September 2015:

Recommendations regarding the design of domestic rules to strengthen Controlled Foreign Companies (CFC) Rules (Action 3);

Recommendations regarding the design of domestic rules to limit base erosion via interest deductions and other financial payments (Action 4);

Strategy to expand participation to non-OECD members to counter harmful tax practices more effectively (Action 5);

Tax treaty measures to prevent the artificial avoidance of permanent establishment status (Action 7);

Changes to the transfer pricing rules in relation to risks and capital, and other high-risk transactions (Actions 9 and 10);

Recommendations regarding data on BEPS to be collected and methodologies to analyse them (Action 11);

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Tax treaty measures to make dispute resolution mechanisms more effective (Action 14).

DENNIS DE JONG
Member of the European Parliament
26 February 2015

Parliamentary Network on Tax:

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Tax treaty measures to make dispute resolution mechanisms more effective (Action 14).



MEASURING THE DIGITAL ECONOMY: A NEW PERSPECTIVE

OECD Parliamentary Days, 26 February 2015

Andrew Wyckoff
Directorate for Science, Technology and Innovation

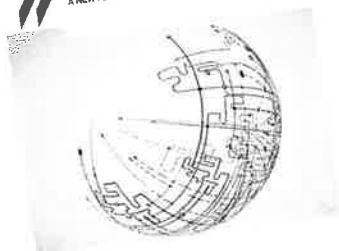


The growing importance of the digital economy today

- Need for new evidence and sound measurement
- Indicators to support policy making on the digital economy



Measuring the
Digital Economy
A NEW PERSPECTIVE



OECD

Why a new perspective?

- Available and robust **traditional metrics**
- **Measurement gaps**
- **Actions** to improve the measurement infrastructure

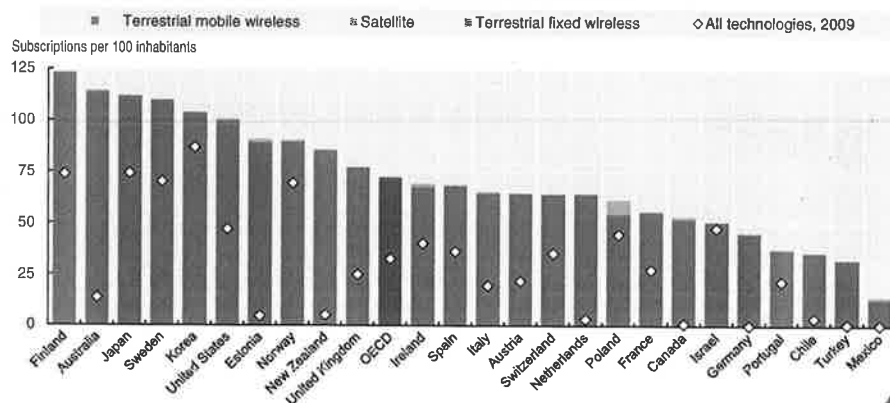


THE MOBILE BROADBAND REVOLUTION



3 out of 4 OECD inhabitants now have mobile wireless broadband...

**Mobile wireless broadband penetration, by technology,
December 2009 and 2013**
Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

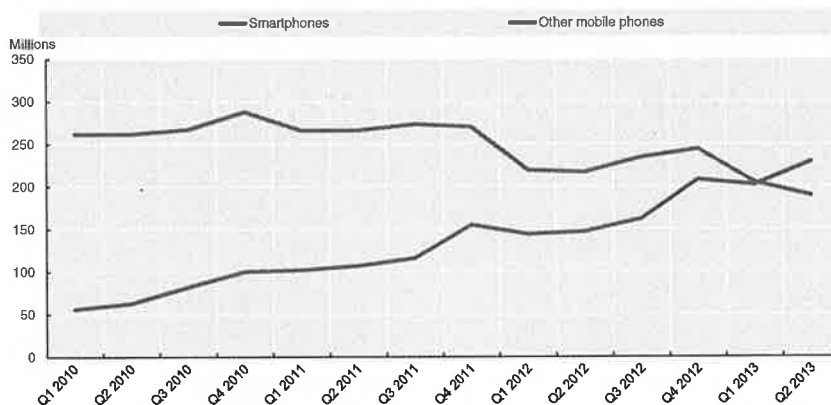


Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy, A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933147973>



...and a majority buy powerful devices...

The progress of smartphones, 2010-13 Quarterly global shipping trends



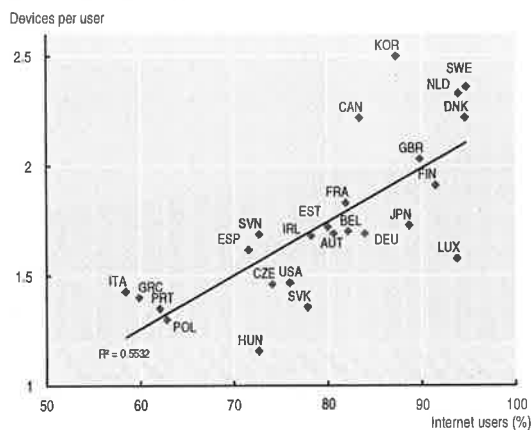
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933147808>



...and more than one.

Devices used to access the Internet, 2013

Variety of devices per user linked to the percentage of Internet users



Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148083>

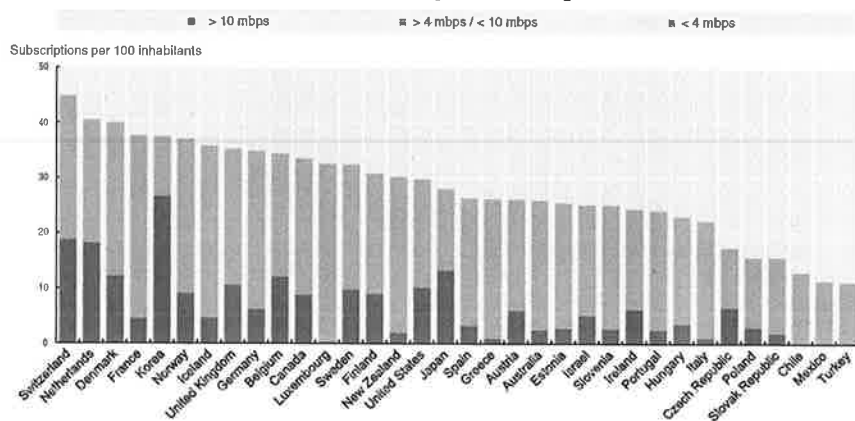


USAGE PATTERNS FOR INDIVIDUALS



Broadband speed has been increasing...

Fixed (wired) broadband penetration rates by speed tiers, December 2013
As a percentage of subscriptions



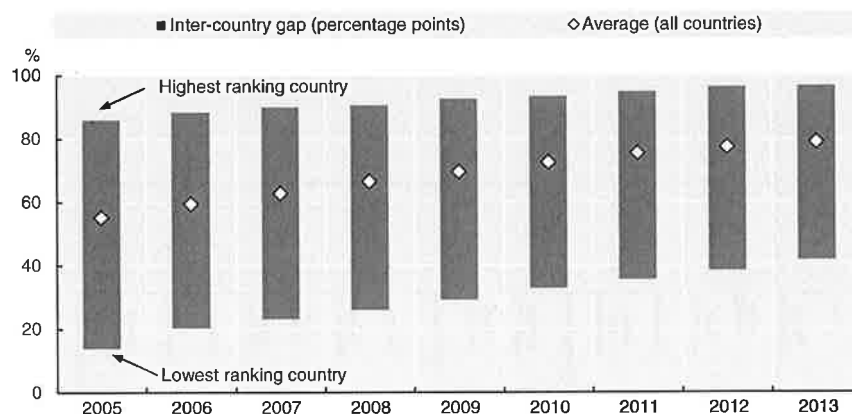
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148053>



...along with use...

Internet usage trends in the OECD

By country change between 2006 and 2013



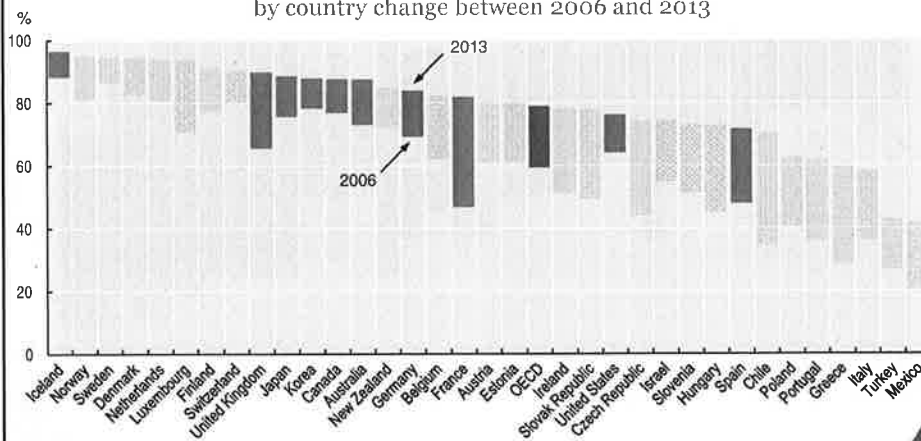
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933147770>



...but large differences exist between countries...

Internet usage trends in the OECD

Percentage of 16-74 year-olds using the Internet,
by country change between 2006 and 2013

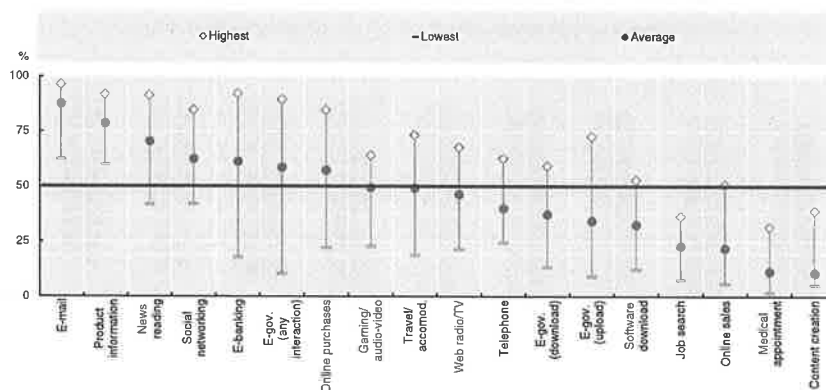


Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933147770>



...and by type of usage by individuals.

The diffusion of selected online activities among Internet users, 2012-13
Percentage of Internet users performing each activity

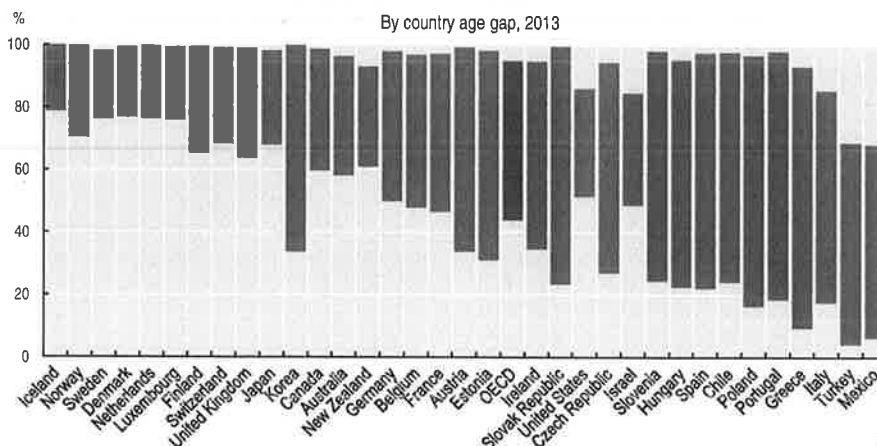


Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148228>



Age still matters...

Internet usage trends in the OECD and differences by age groups
Age gap: 16-24 vs. 65-74 year-olds

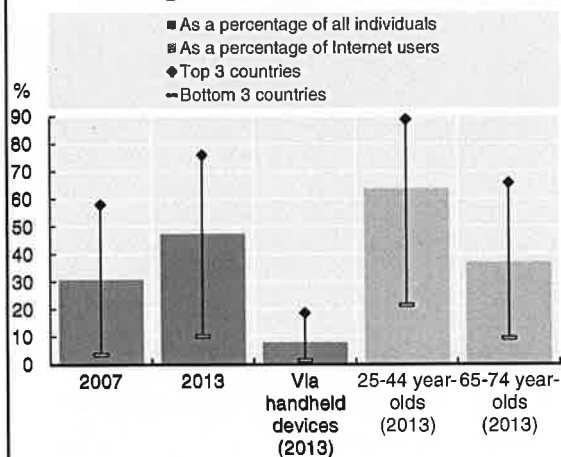


Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933147770>



...especially when it comes to money...

Participation in e-commerce by individuals, 2007-08 and 2012-13



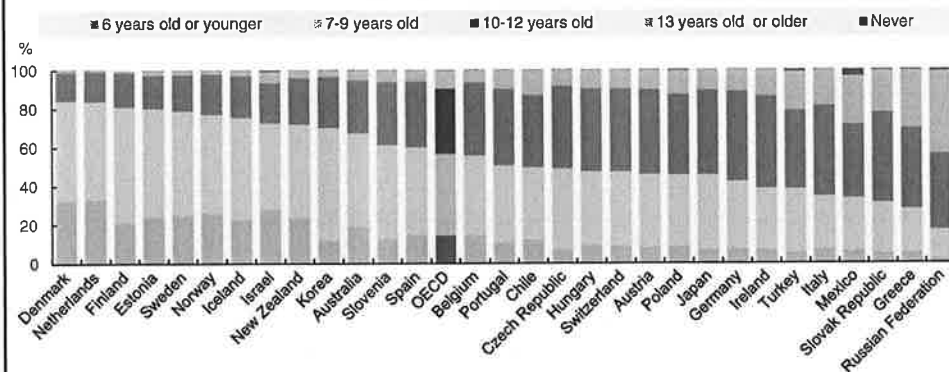
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933147963>



...but the future will belong to “digital natives.”

Age of first access to the Internet

As a percentage of all students



Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148262>

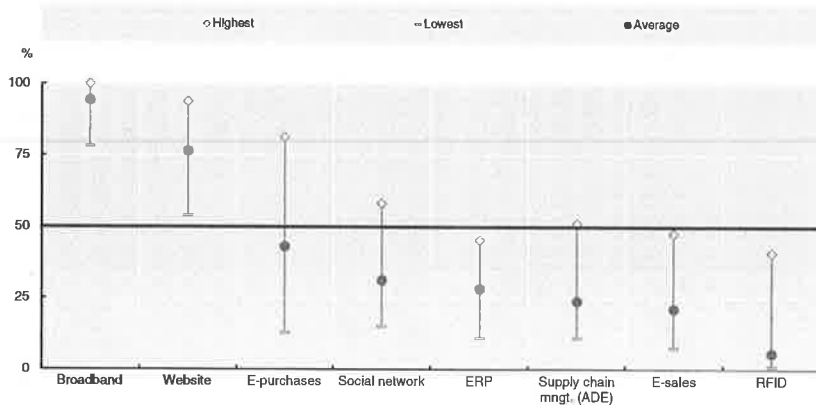


USAGE PATTERNS FOR BUSINESSES



Differences exist in use by business...

The diffusion of selected ICT tools and activities in enterprises, 2013
Percentage of Internet users performing each activity



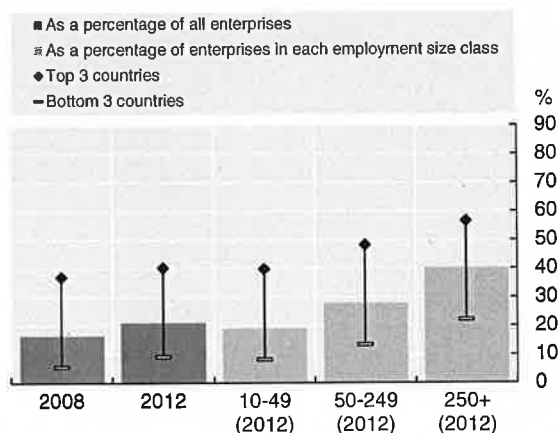
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148510>



...especially by size...

Participation in e-commerce by enterprises, 2007-08 and 2012-13

Enterprises by employment size



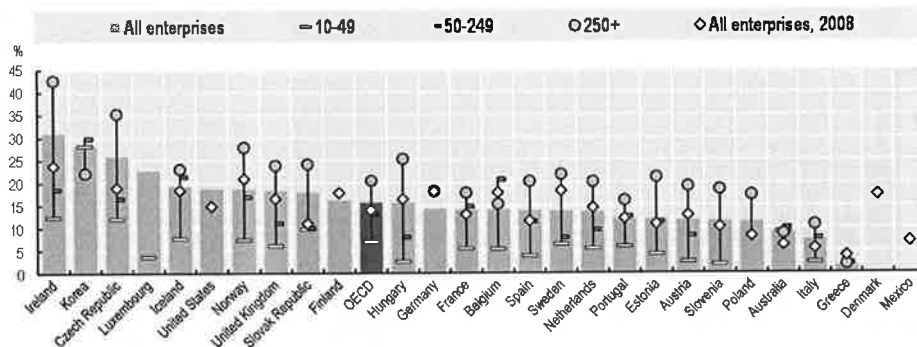
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy: A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing



...as well as by country.

Turnover from e-commerce, by size, 2008 and 2012

As a percentage of turnover in each employment size class



Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy: A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148799>



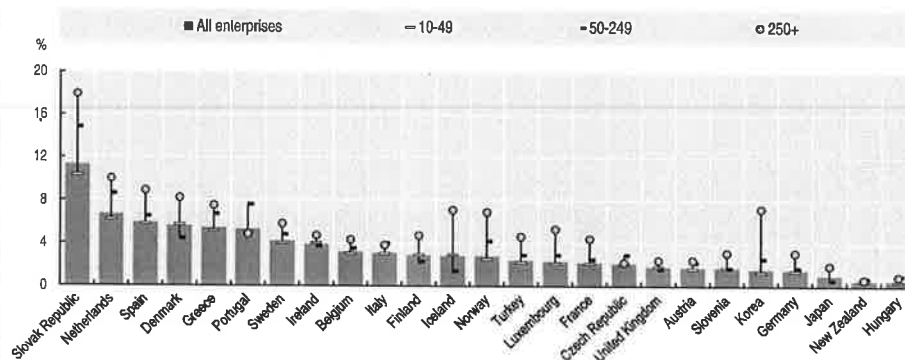
CHALLENGES GOING FORWARD



Challenges exist for security...

Businesses having encountered IT security problems, attacks resulting in denial-of-service, by size, 2010

As a percentage of all businesses in each employment size class



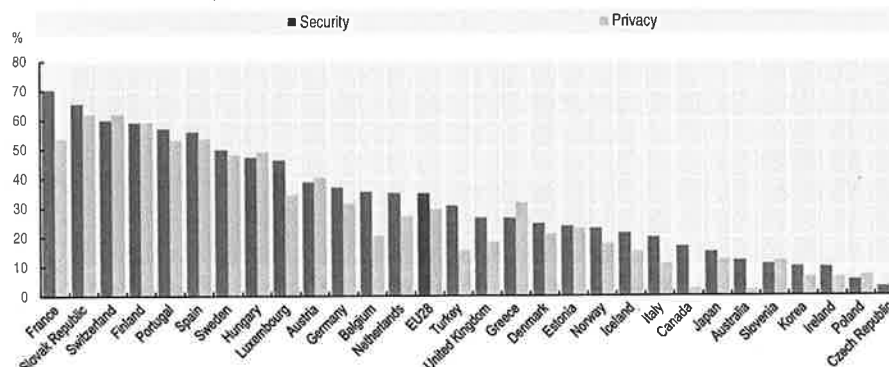
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148142>



...consumer privacy...

Main reasons for not buying online because of privacy and security concerns, 2009 or more recent year available

Percentage of Internet users who did not make online purchases



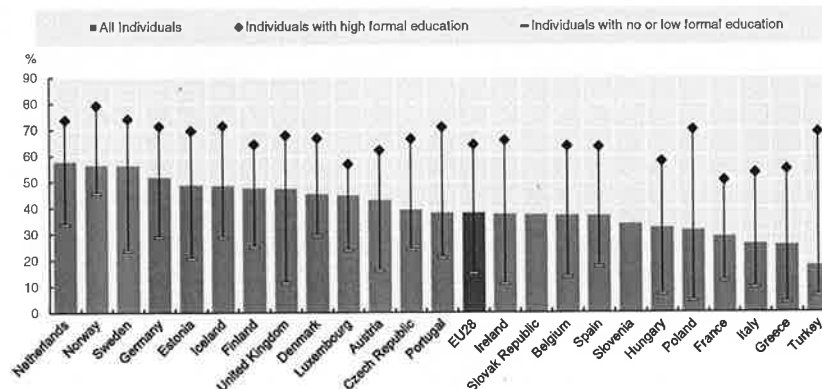
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148160>



...ICT skill acquisition...

Individuals who judge their computer skills to be sufficient if they were to apply for a new job within a year, 2013

As a percentage of all individuals



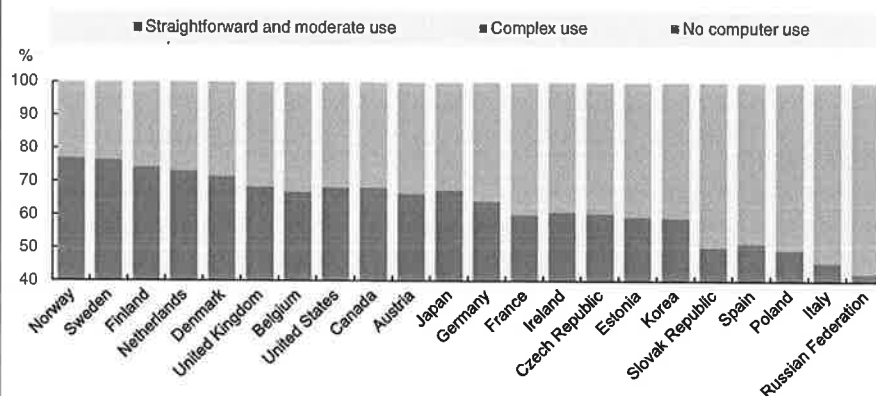
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148354>



...and use of ICT skills at work.

Computer use at work, 2012

Percentage shares of workers



Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148332>



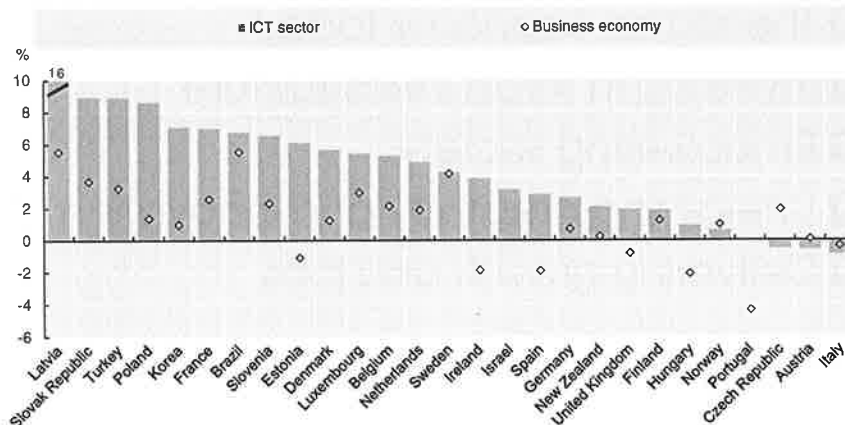
OPPORTUNITIES TO SEIZE



The ICT sector was dynamic during the crisis ...

Net business population growth between 2009 and 2012

Average annual growth rate



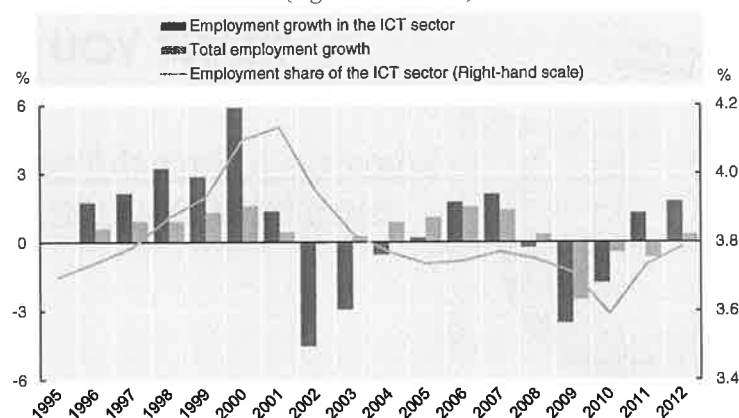
Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933148696>



... as was ICT employment.

ICT sector employment in the OECD, 1995-2012

Annual growth rate (left-hand scale) and percentage share on total employment (right-hand scale)



Source: OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy. A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933147936>



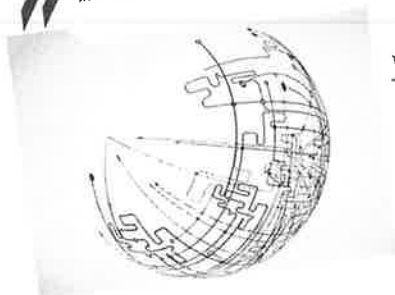
Find out MORE: 113 indicators

- ☐ The digital economy today
- ☐ Investing in smart infrastructure
- ☐ Empowering society
- ☐ Unleashing creativity and innovation
- ☐ Delivering growth and jobs

MEASURING THE DIGITAL ECONOMY A NEW PERSPECTIVE



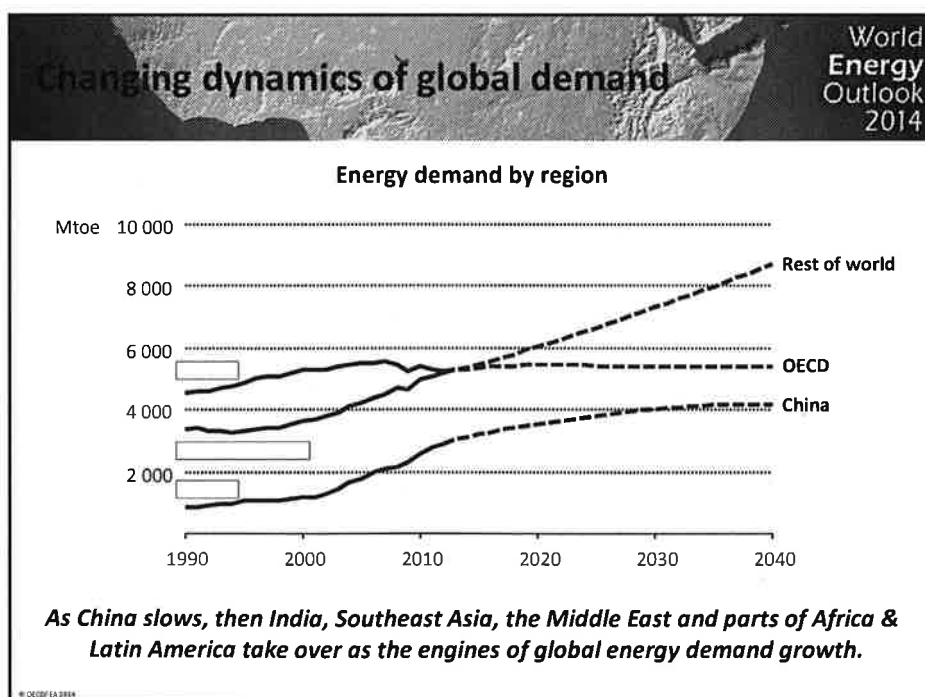
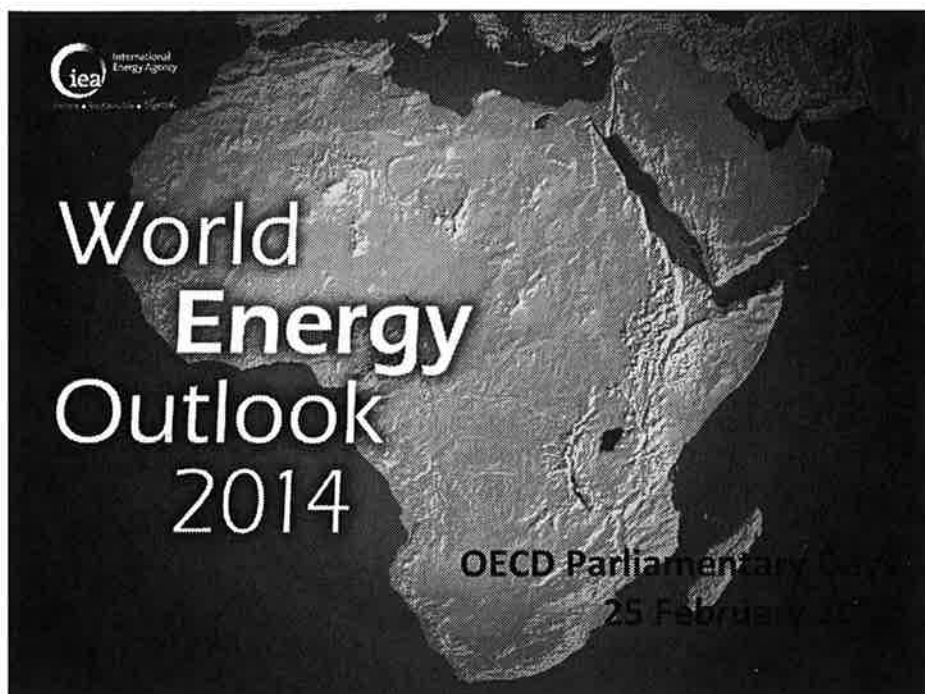
Measuring the
Digital Economy
A NEW PERSPECTIVE

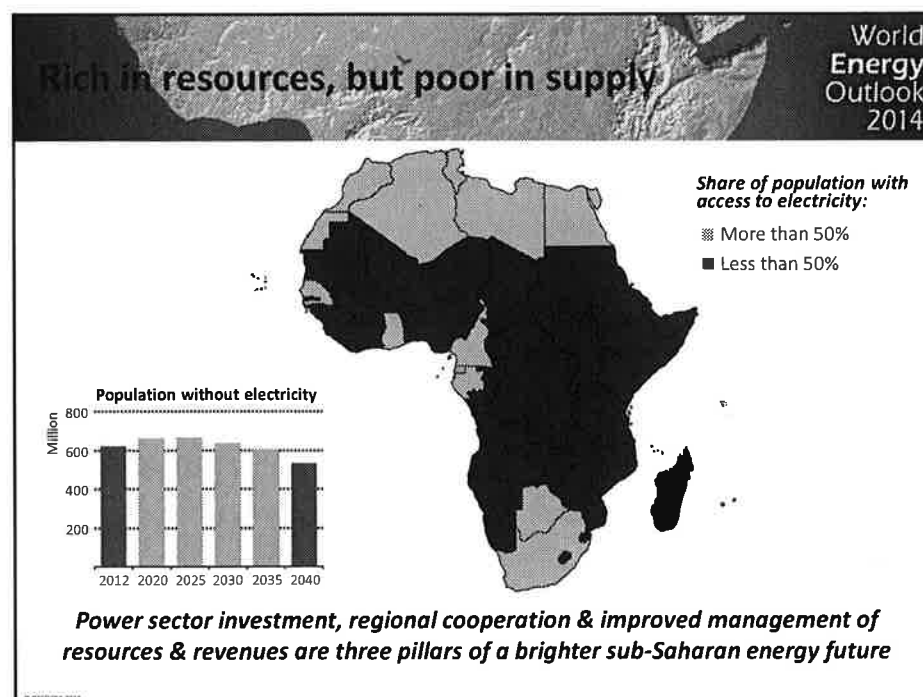
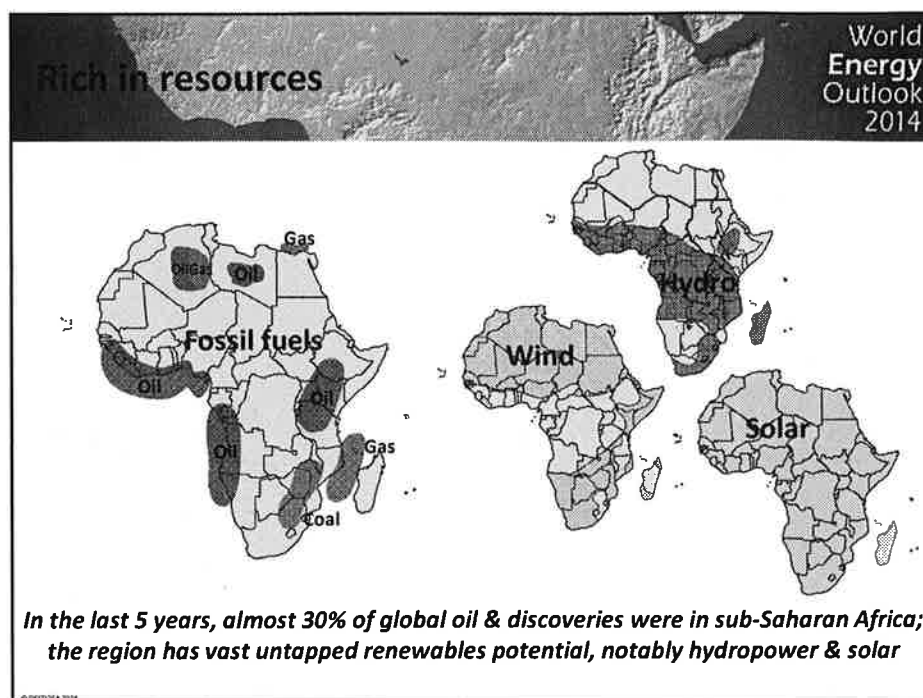


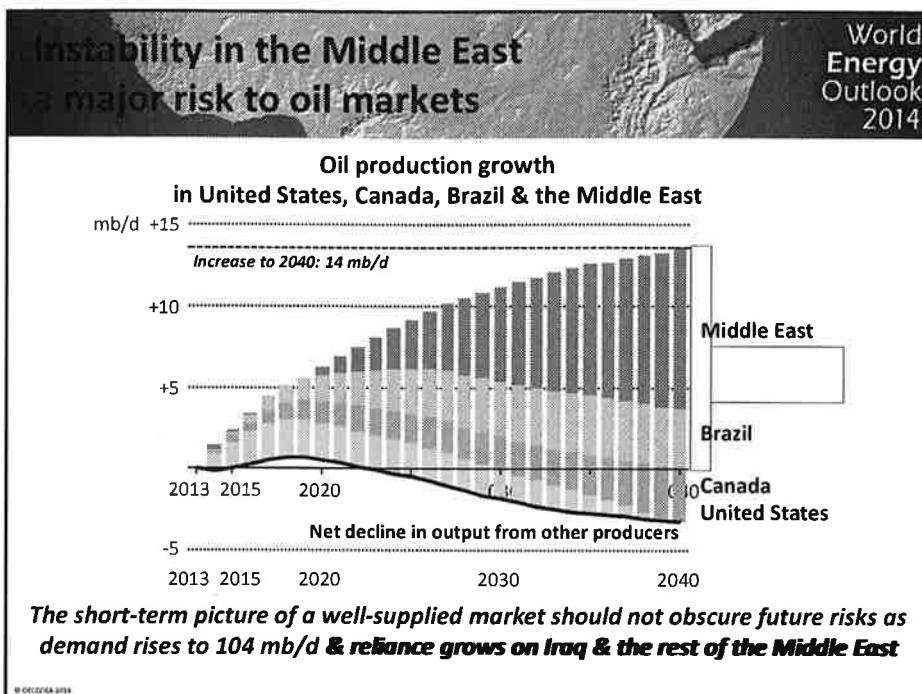
 OECD

THANK YOU

www.oecd.org/sti/measuring-the-digital-economy.htm





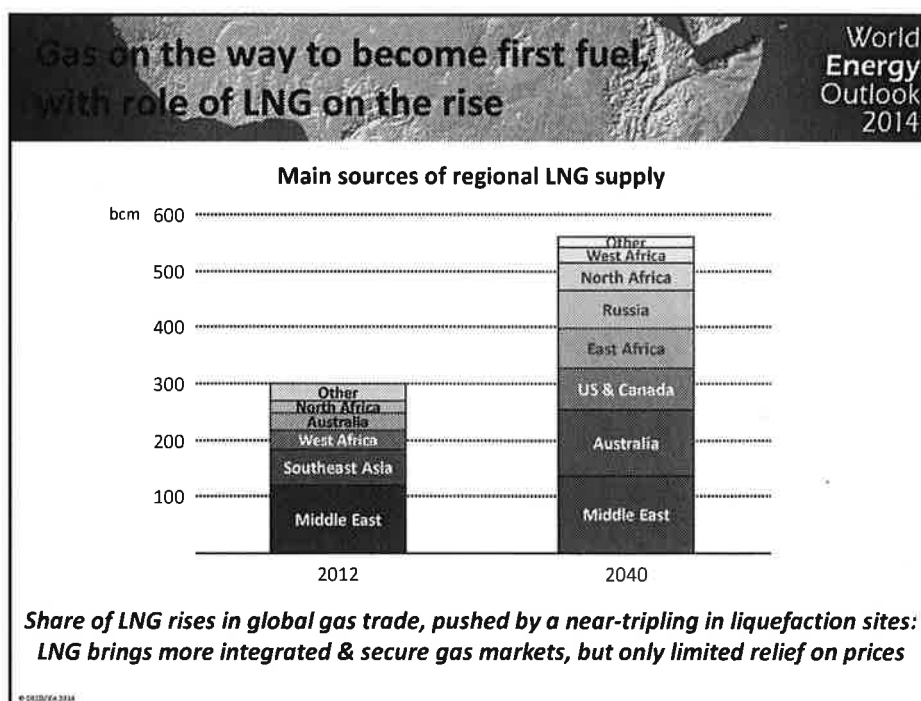
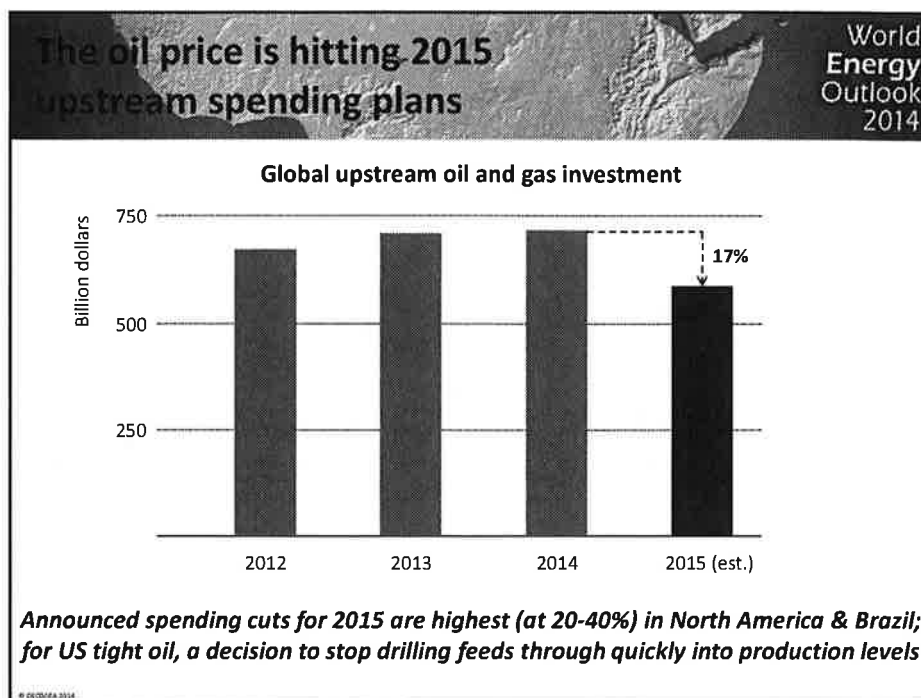


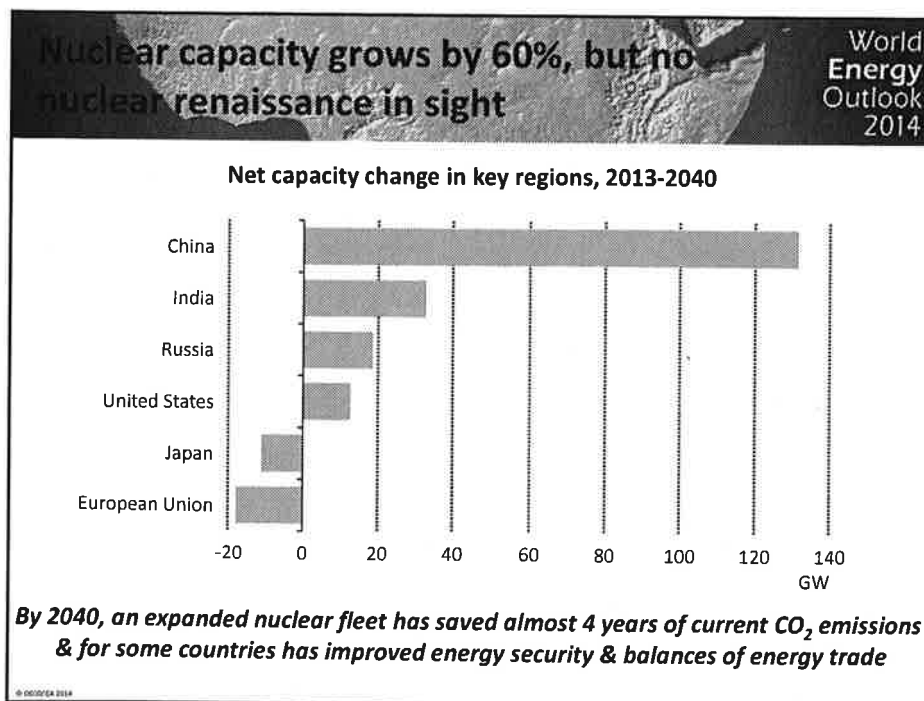
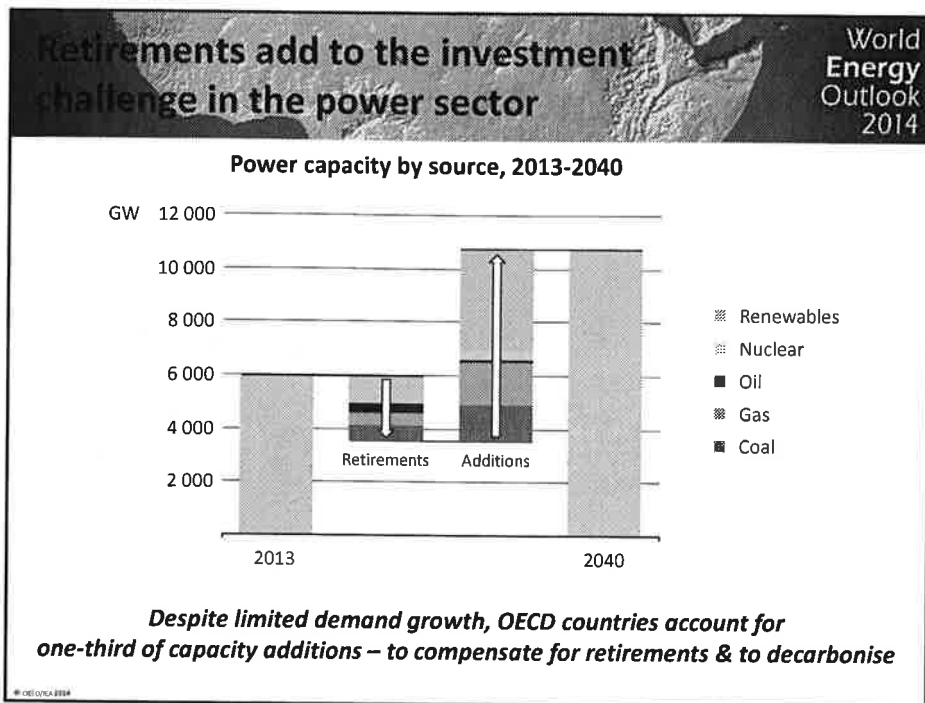
Looking ahead on the oil price

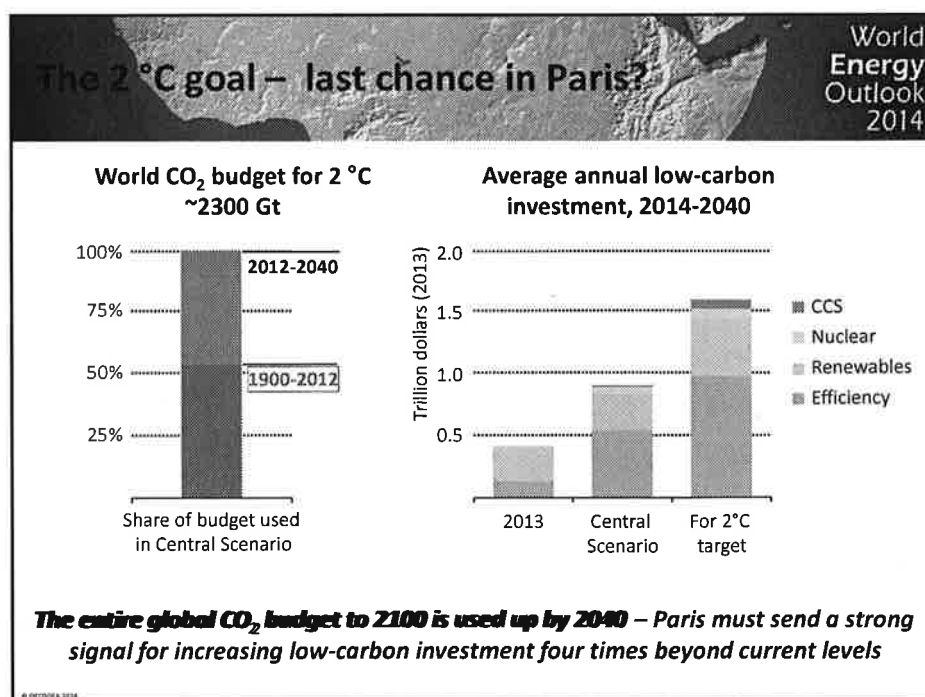
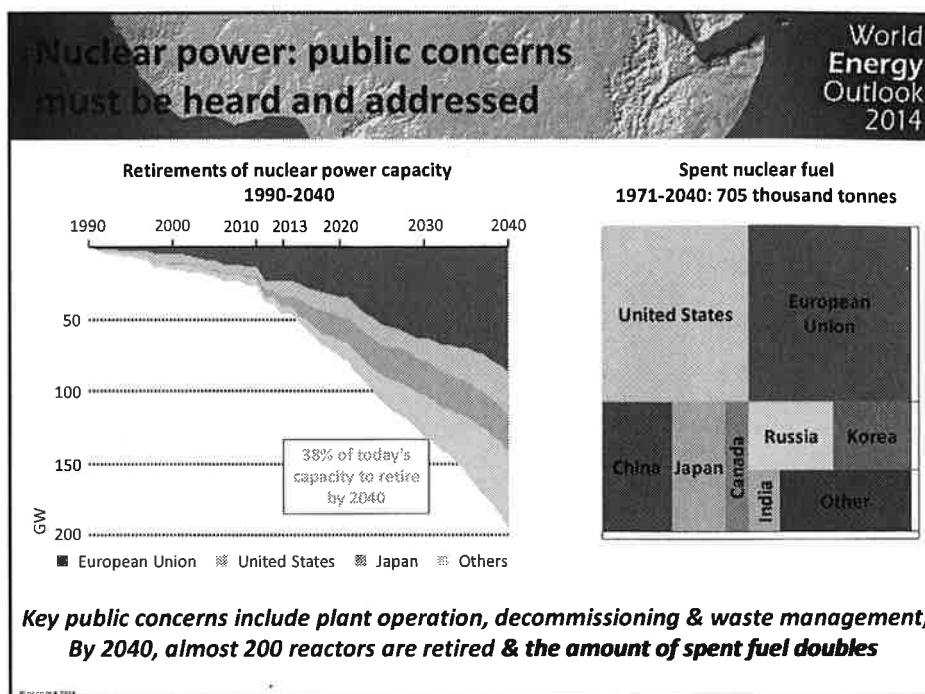
World Energy Outlook 2014

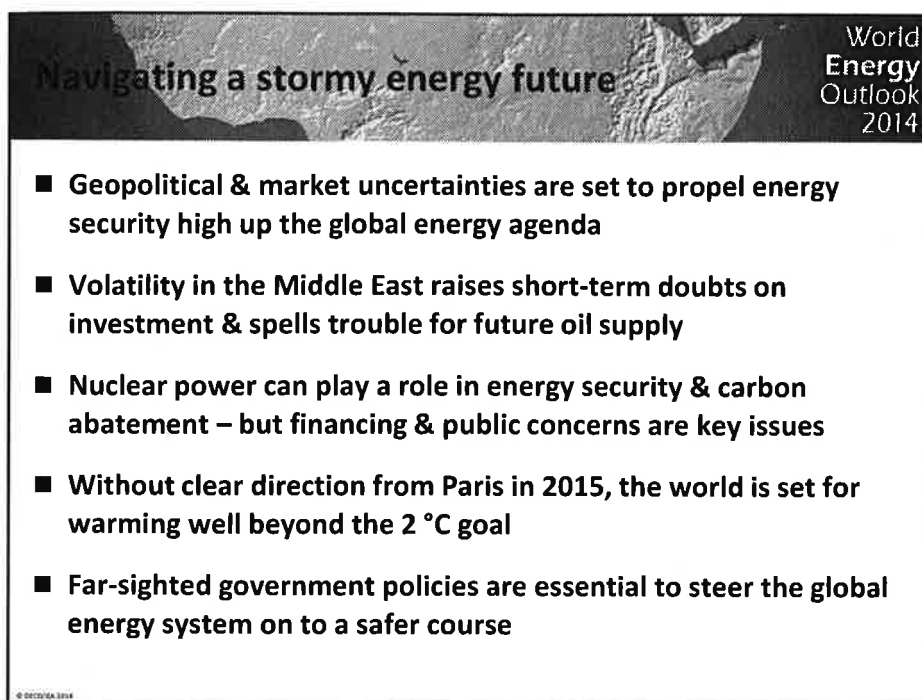
- Against a backdrop of weaker demand, buoyant supply in North America has brought prices down – but can it keep them down?
- Lower prices are starting to curtail upstream spending plans, with implications for future supply
- Over time, squeezed cash flow would constrain the capacity of North America & Brazil to act as engines of global supply growth
- An oil price at current levels could provide some breathing space to major oil importers, boosting demand & GDP
- The fall in export revenue a painful blow to some major OPEC producers & Russia, affecting economy & geopolitics

© IEA/OPEC 2014







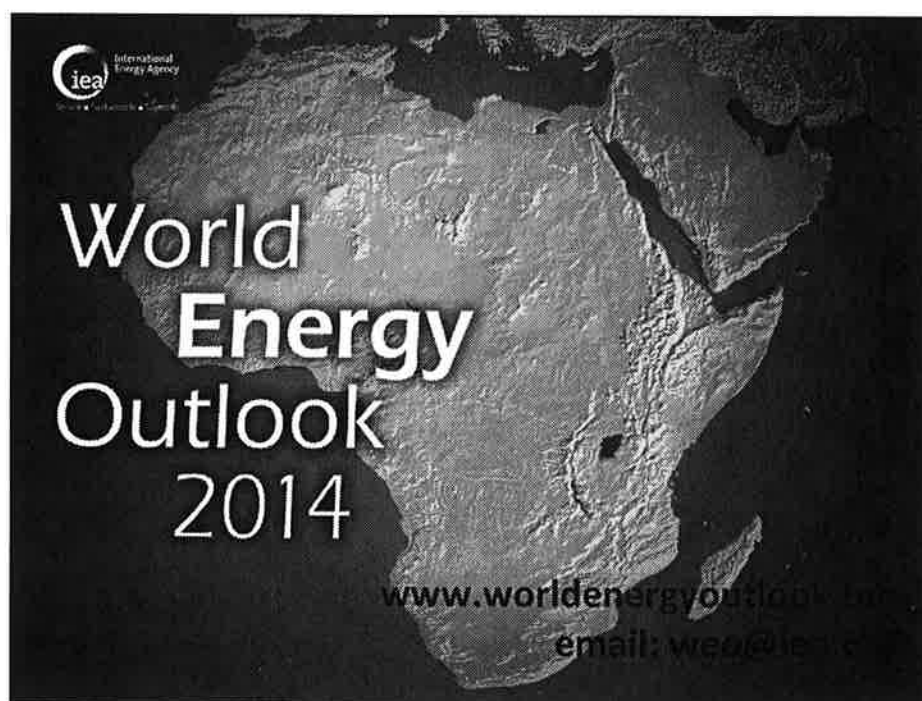


Navigating a stormy energy future

World
Energy
Outlook
2014

- Geopolitical & market uncertainties are set to propel energy security high up the global energy agenda
- Volatility in the Middle East raises short-term doubts on investment & spells trouble for future oil supply
- Nuclear power can play a role in energy security & carbon abatement – but financing & public concerns are key issues
- Without clear direction from Paris in 2015, the world is set for warming well beyond the 2 °C goal
- Far-sighted government policies are essential to steer the global energy system on to a safer course

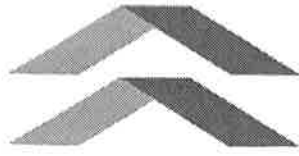
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iea International Energy Agency
Energy • Environment • Transport

**World
Energy
Outlook
2014**

www.worldenergyoutlook.iea.org
email: weo@iea.org



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OUTLOOK

Trends in migration flows, policies and outcomes

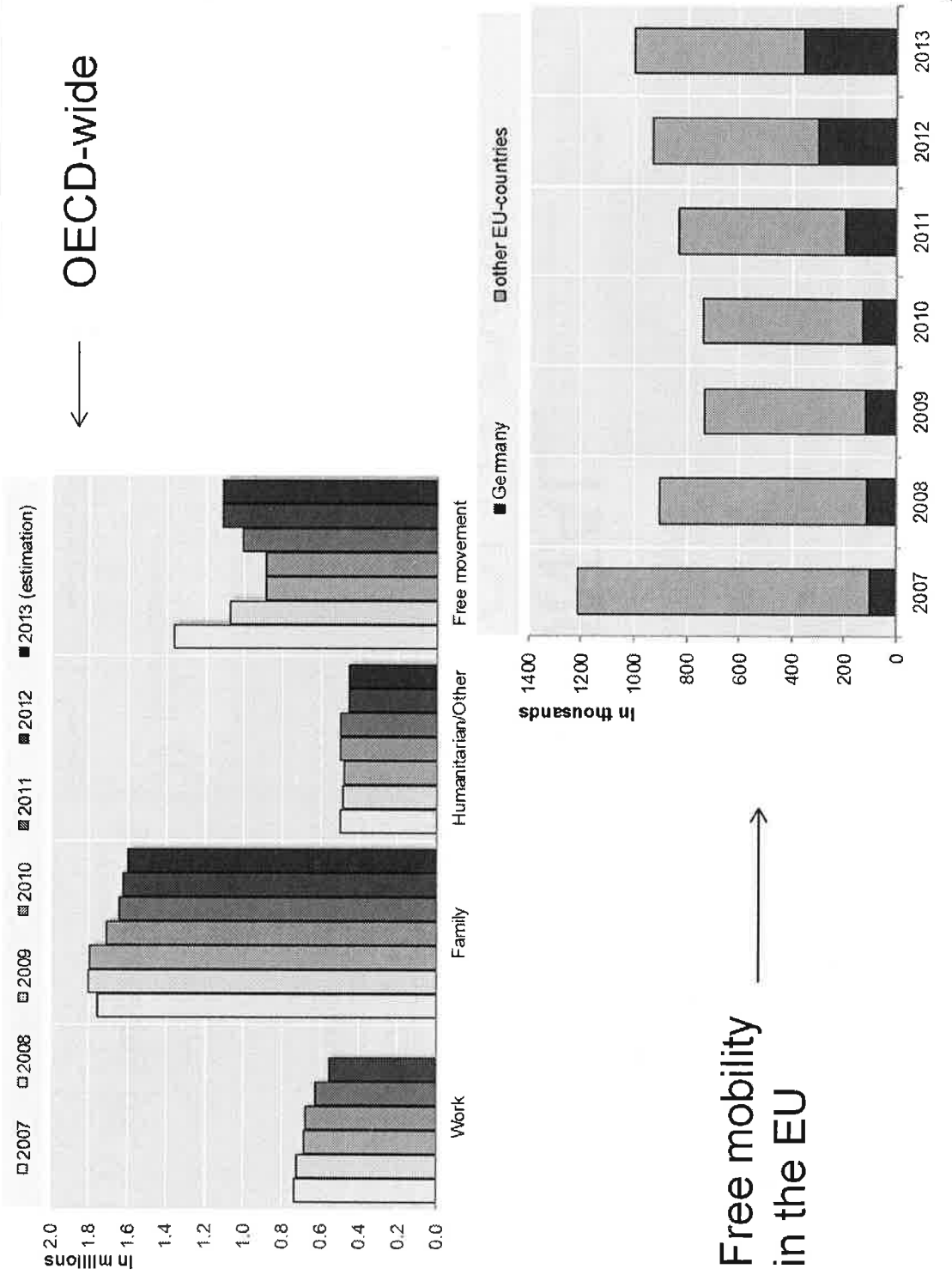
26 February 2015

Thomas Liebig
International Migration Division
Directorate for Employment Labour and Social Affairs
OECD





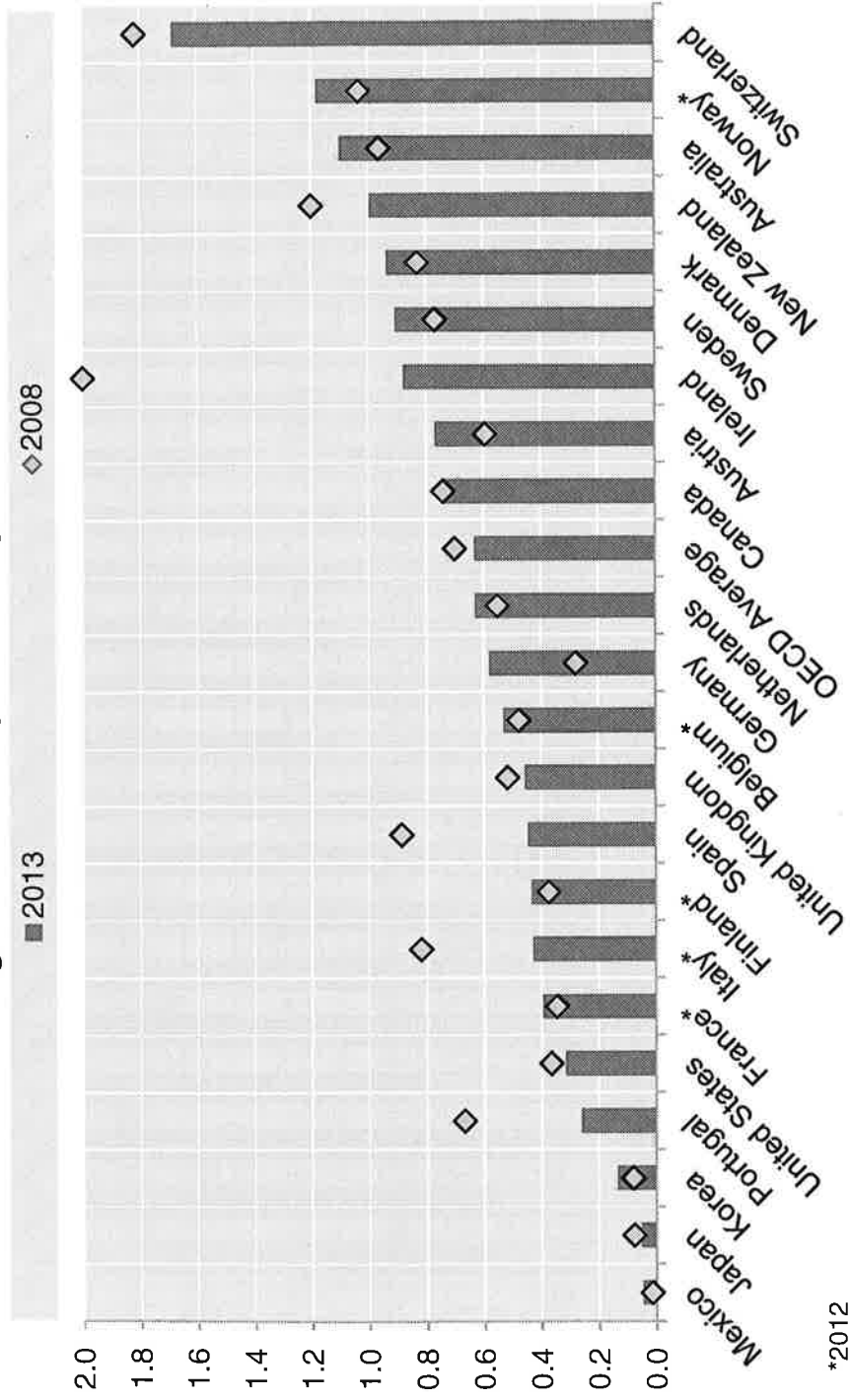
Free mobility is the most dynamic part of permanent migration flows





The crisis brought along significant shifts in the magnitude of migration flows across countries

Permanent migration as a percentage of the total population



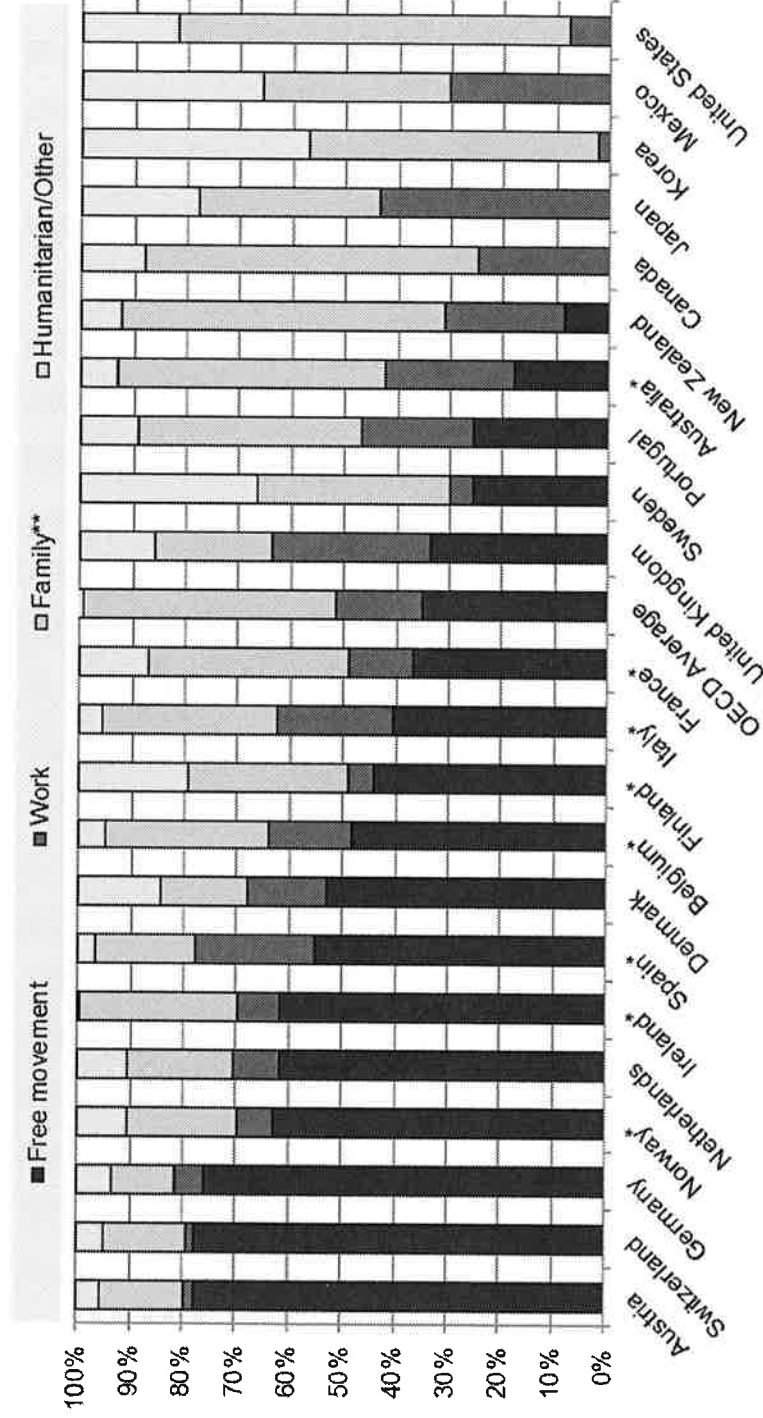
*2012

Small countries tend to have larger per capita immigration than large countries



The composition of international migration varies greatly across countries

Composition of permanent migration by categories (2012/13)



* 2012 **incl. accompanying family of workers

Countries with a high share of free movement tend to have a lower share of labour migration



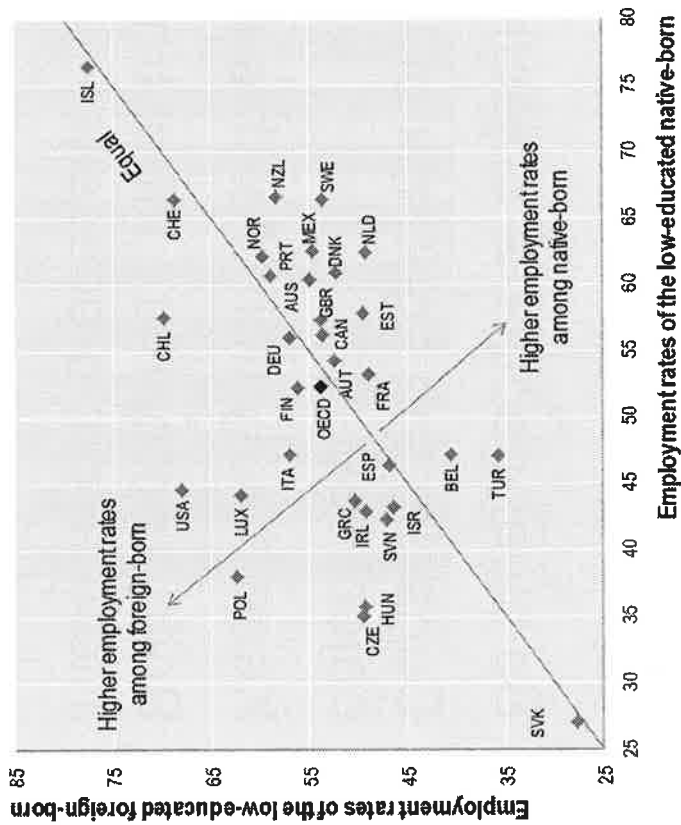
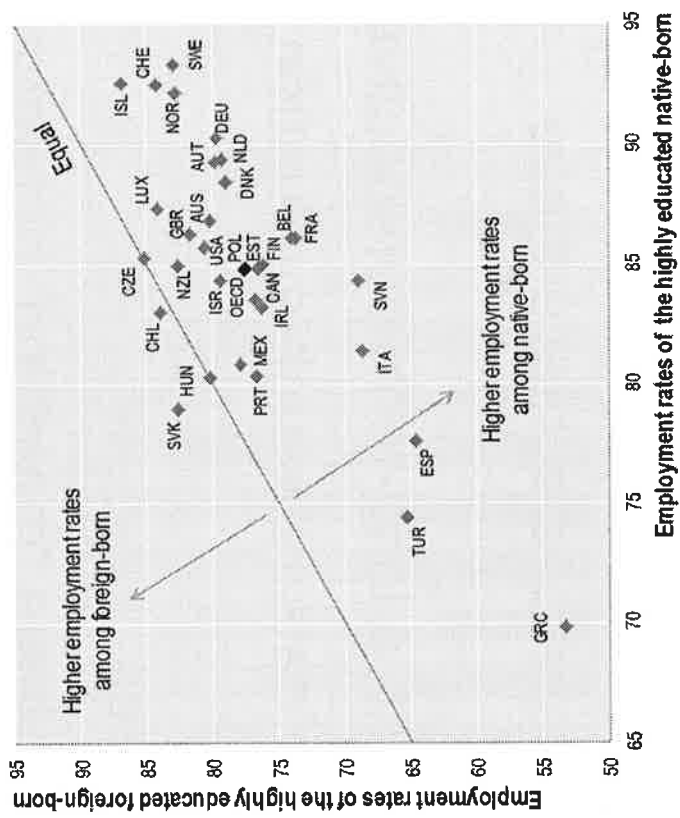
Core principles for a better management of labour migration

- ✓ Be clear about the objectives of the system
- ✓ Consider the right mix of instruments to achieve these objectives
- ✓ Keep the system flexible and with a long-term perspective
- ✓ Build appropriate infrastructure [data/research/evaluation; information; processes]
- ✓ Accelerate and simplify processes
- ✓ Engage with employers and facilitate “matching” between employers and immigrant candidates
- ✓ Ensure compliance
- ✓ Consider the integration issue...



Most foreign-born adults are working....

...but large gaps in employment rates for high-educated....

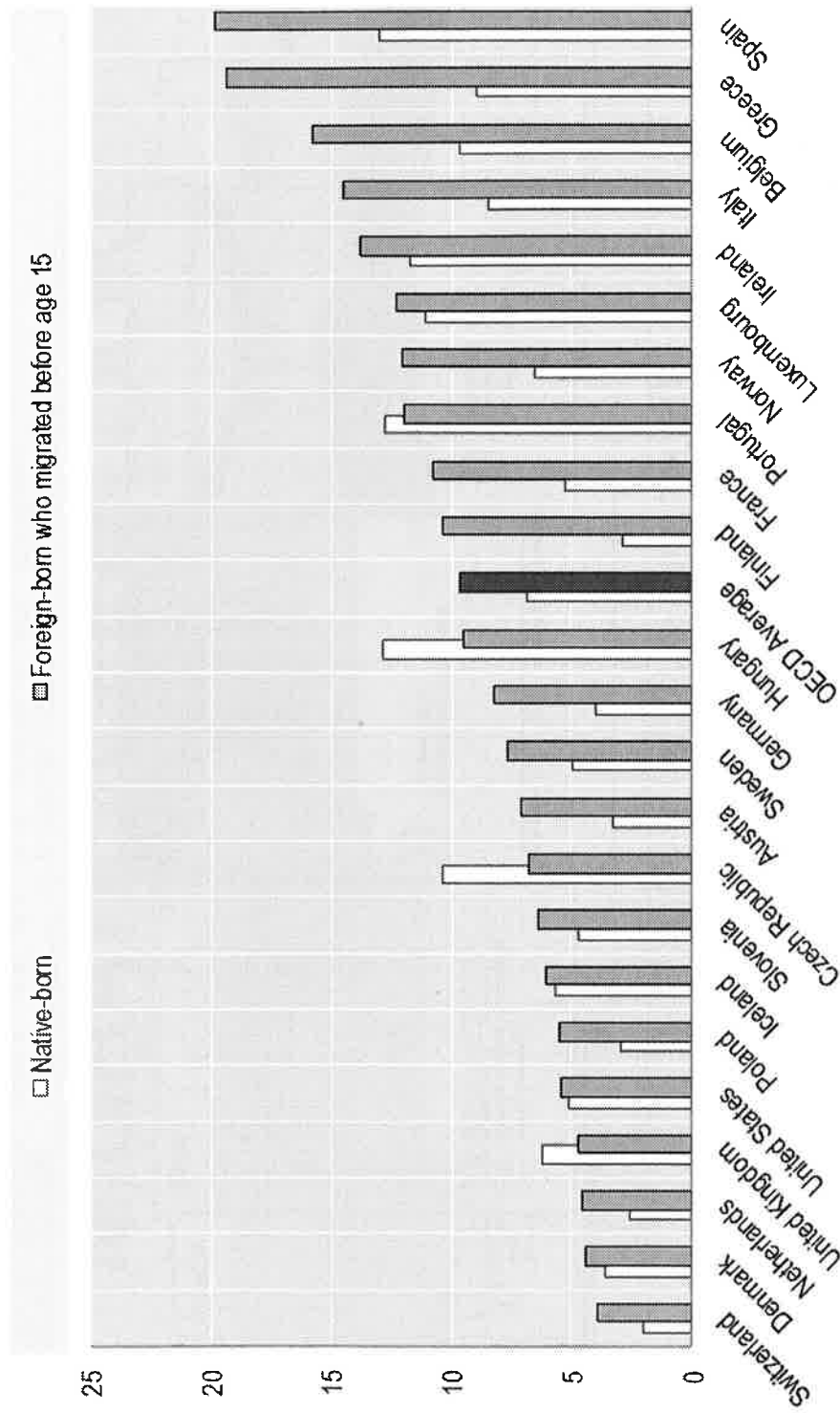


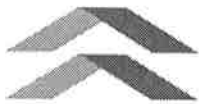
...and lower quality of employment in terms of over-qualification, plus a high incidence of in-work poverty



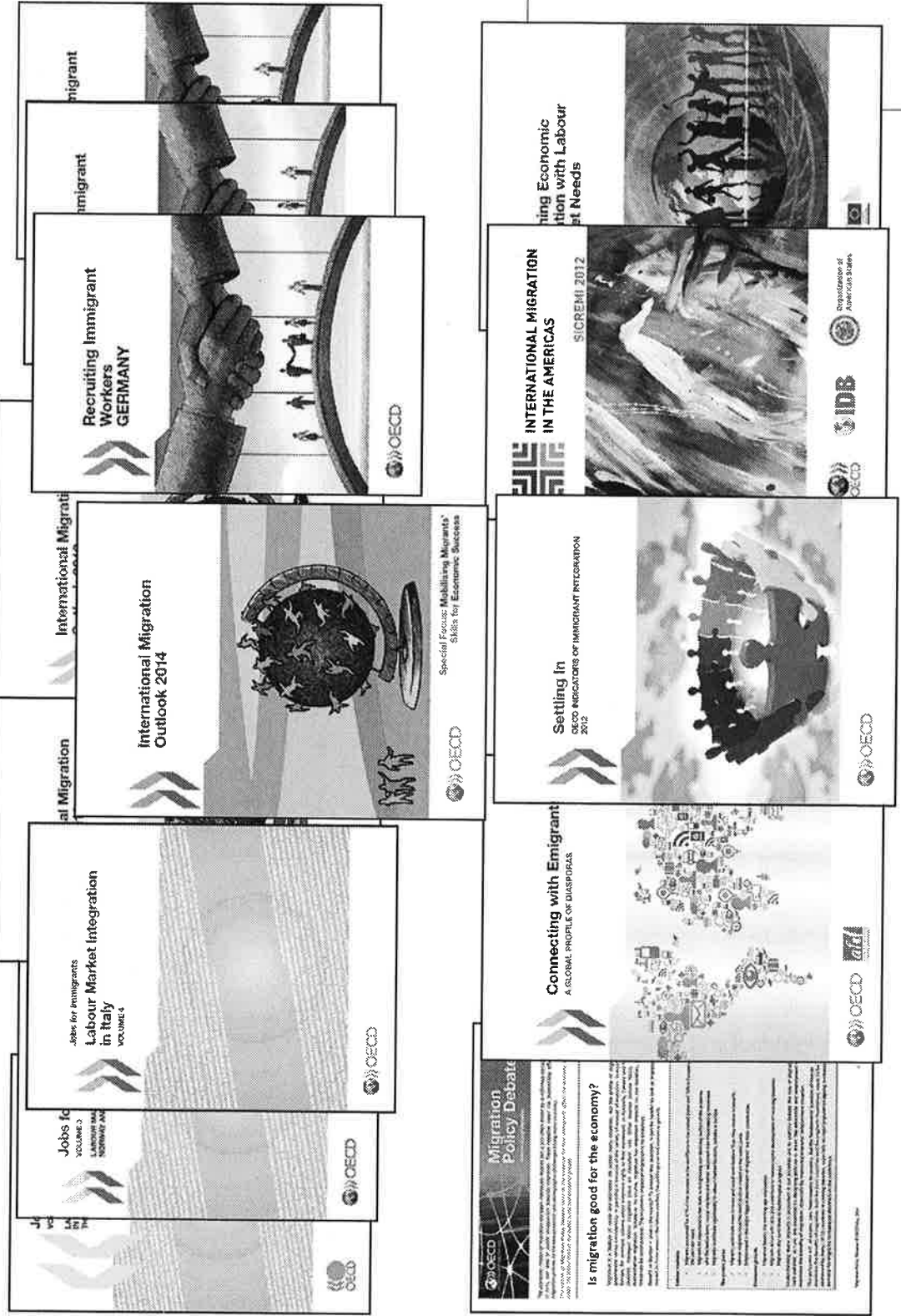
Disadvantage extends to the children of immigrants

Share of low-educated young people neither in employment nor education or training (NEET) among the total youth (15- to 25-year old), by place of birth, 2012-13





For further information:
www.oecd.org/migration
Thomas.Liebig@oecd.org





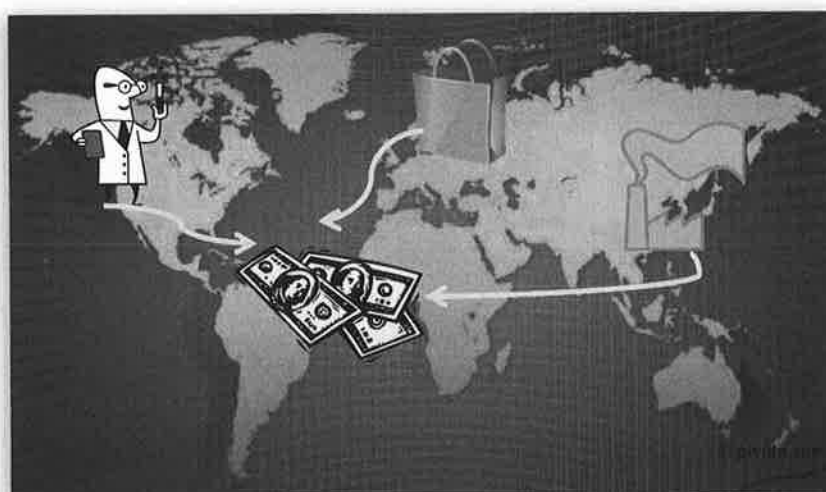
3RD OECD PARLIAMENTARY DAYS: TAX UPDATE

26 February 2015

Grace Perez-Navarro
Deputy Director
Centre for Tax Policy and Administration

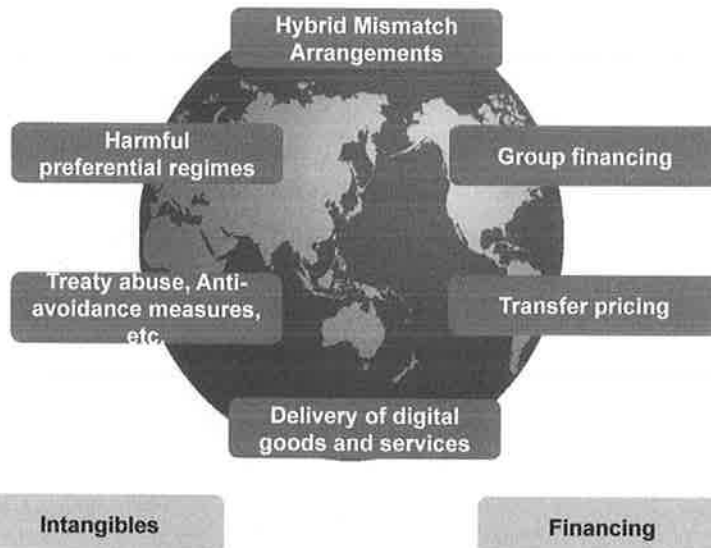


What is BEPS?





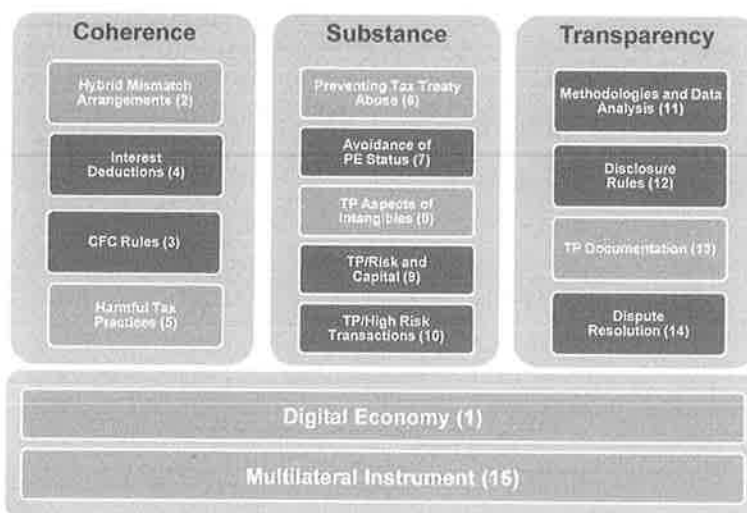
Key Pressure Areas



3



BEPS Project



4



Deliverables: An Ambitious Timeline

September 2014

- Digital Economy Report
- Hybrids
- Review of HTP Regimes
- Preventing Treaty Abuse
- Addressing TP aspects of Intangibles (Phase 1)
- Addressing TP documentation
- Multilateral Instrument Report

September 2015

- CFC Rules
- Interest Deductibility
- Strategy on expansion of FHTP
- Addressing avoidance of PE status
- Addressing TP aspects of Intangibles (Phase 2)
- Addressing TP aspects of risks and capital
- Addressing TP aspects of other high risk transactions
- Report on Data and Economic Analyses
- Mandatory Disclosure Rules
- Dispute Resolution
- Follow up to 2014

December 2015

- Addressing TP Interest Deductions
- Revision of HTP Criteria
- Multilateral Instrument

5



TAX TRANSPARENCY

6



In the News

Swiss police raid HSBC's Geneva office



Swiss prosecutors have searched offices of the Geneva subsidiary of HSBC bank in an inquiry into alleged money-laundering.

They said they were investigating HSBC Private Bank (Switzerland) for "serious suspicion for suspected aggravated money laundering".

The investigation could be extended to include suspected of concealing or participating in money laundering.

HSBC said it was "co-operating with the Swiss authorities".

The next comes next part of a series after allegations that HSBC's Swiss private bank may have helped wealthy clients evade tax.

HSBC published a full-page advert in several weekend papers containing an apology over the claims.

The chief executive of HSBC's Swiss private bank, Franco Bernasconi, said he would not meet with Swiss authorities until the allegations were cleared.

La Commission européenne lance une enquête sur des « tax rulings » en Belgique



La Commission européenne a lancé une enquête sur des « tax rulings » en Belgique.

HSBC scandal: George Osborne to announce huge fines for banks involved in tax evasion



UK's George Osborne announced the allegations about HSBC Swiss division last Tuesday.

Leak reveals scale of corporate tax deals with Luxembourg



Leaked documents describing the Luxembourg tax arrangements of more than 340 multinationals were published on Wednesday, sparking the debate over the allegedly favourable tax deals offered by the Grand Duchy.

The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, a global network based in the US, said it had examined nearly 20,000 pages of leaked documents that laid out special tax deals granted by the Luxembourg tax authorities to some of the world's largest corporations.

7



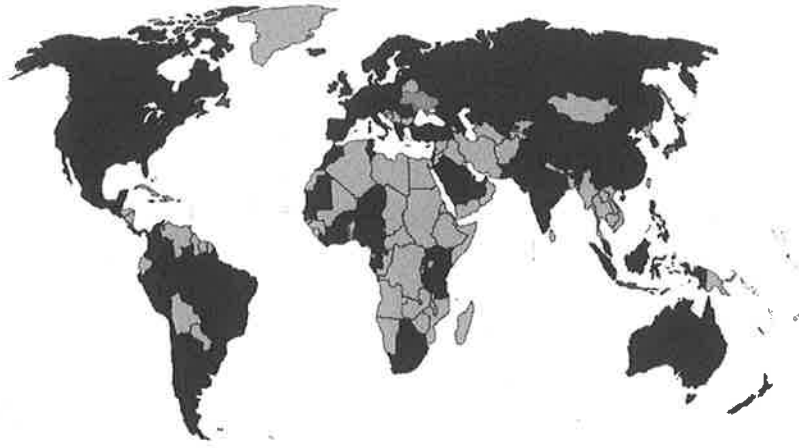
Tax Transparency Through Information Exchange

- G20 Leaders endorsed the **OECD Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Tax Information (AEOI Standard)** on a reciprocal basis in November 2014.
- 93 jurisdictions have committed to implement AEOI Standard with first exchanges taking place in 2017 and 2018.
- **Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters**, now covers 85 jurisdictions.
 - AEOI
 - Country by country reporting
 - Spontaneous exchange of rulings

8



EOI: Global Forum for global change



127 members
= the largest tax group in the world

This map is for illustrative purposes and is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory covered by the map

9



Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes

- Established voluntary AEOI Group to monitor and review implementation of AEOI standard.
- October 2015: detailed terms of reference, methodology and schedule for AEOI peer reviews to be approved at Global Forum plenary meeting
- 2016: start of AEOI peer reviews
- Pilot projects
- Technical assistance for developing countries

10

How's life in Spain?



Winter 2015



The **OECD Better Life Initiative**, launched in 2011, focuses on the aspects of life that matter to people and that shape their quality of life. The Initiative comprises a set of regularly updated well-being indicators and an analysis, published in the ***How's Life?*** report as well as an interactive web application, the ***Better Life Index***. It also includes a number of methodological and research projects to improve the information base towards a better understanding of well-being trends and their drivers.

The OECD Better Life Initiative:

- Helps to inform policy making to improve quality of life.
- Connects policies to people's lives.
- Generates support for needed policy measures.
- Improves civic engagement by encouraging the public to create their own index and share their preferences.
- Empowers the public by improving their understanding of policy-making.

This brochure presents **selected findings for Spain from the *How's Life?* report** (pages 3-5) and shows what Spanish **users of the Better Life Index** are telling us about their **well-being priorities** (pages 6-7).



HOW'S LIFE?



How's Life?, published every two years, provides a comprehensive picture of well-being in OECD countries and other major economies by bringing together an internationally comparable set of well-being indicators. It looks at people's material conditions and quality of life across the population in eleven dimensions including: income and wealth; jobs and earnings; housing; health status; work-life balance; education and skills; social connections; civic engagement and governance; environmental quality; personal security; and subjective well-being.

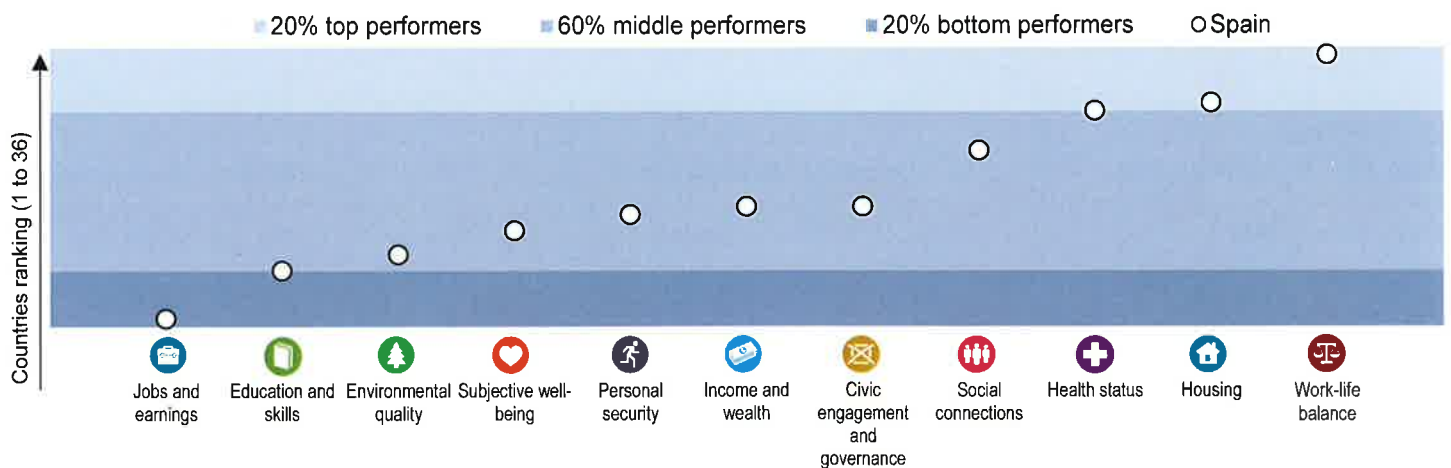
The following are findings for **Spain** based on the set of well-being indicators and the analysis found in the *How's Life?* report.

HOW'S LIFE IN SPAIN IN 2014?

Compared with other OECD countries, Brazil and the Russian Federation, **Spain** performs well in some of the 11 dimensions mentioned above that the OECD considers as essential to a good life. **Spain** ranks above the average of the 36 countries in the dimensions of work-life balance, housing, health status, social connections, and personal security, but below average in environmental quality, education and skills and jobs and earnings.

Figure 1 - How does Spain compare?

Spain's well-being compared with other OECD countries and major economies, 2014



WELL-BEING DURING THE CRISIS

The **average Spanish household** has been severely affected by the crisis, with impacts that are particularly visible when looking at household income, jobs, life satisfaction and civic engagement.

From 2007 to 2011, **Spain** recorded a cumulative decline in real **household disposable income** of around 4%, one of the largest declines among the OECD countries. Market income inequality (before taxes and transfers) increased by 6% between 2007 and 2010, well above the OECD average of 1.2%.

The largest impact of the crisis on people's well-being have come through lower employment and deteriorating labour market conditions. Between 2007 and 2012, the **employment rate** decreased by more than 10 percentage points in **Spain**, while the long-term unemployment rate increased by 9 percentage points.

The poor employment situation had a major impact on **life satisfaction**. From 2007 to 2013, the percentage of **Spanish** people declaring being very satisfied with their lives fell from 67% to 48%, one of the lowest shares in the OECD area.

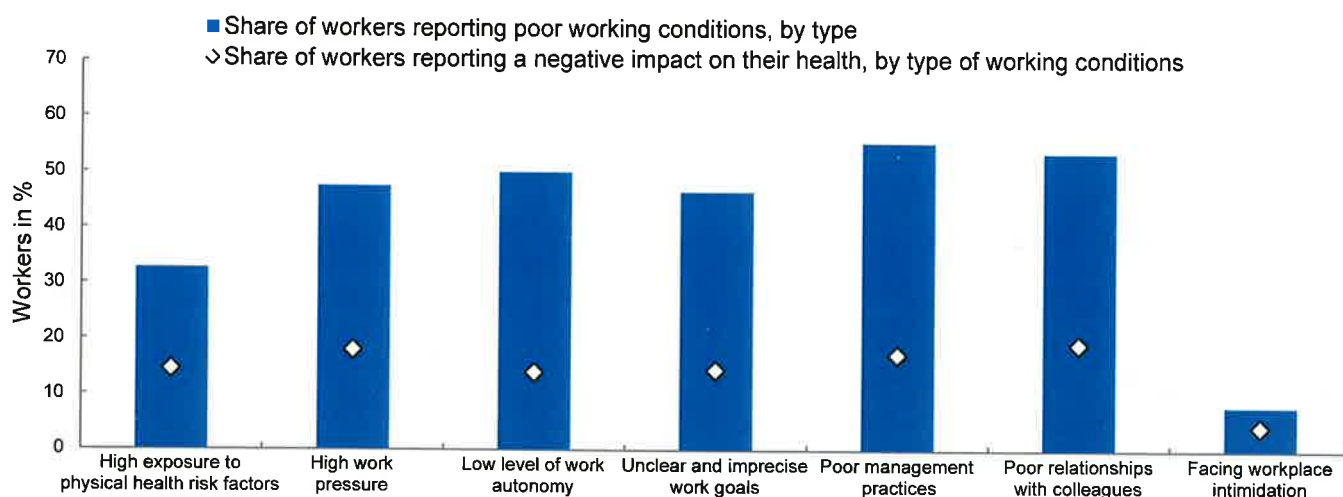
People's **trust in institutions** and in the way democracy works has also declined during the crisis. The percentage of **Spanish** people reporting that they trust the government fell from 48% to 18%, one of the largest drop in the OECD between 2007 and 2013.

Over the same period, **new forms of solidarity and engagement** have emerged. In **Spain**, the percentage of people reporting having helped someone and having volunteered their time increased by 6 and 1 percentage points, respectively, between 2007 and 2013, more than the OECD average.

WELL-BEING IN THE WORKPLACE

People spend most of their daily life at work and work for a significant part of their life. Hence, the kind of jobs they have matters a great deal for their well-being. Job quality covers many different aspects, from work content to control over decisions, to interactions with colleagues, support from managers, as well as more traditional aspects such as earnings and job security. In 2010, **25% of Spanish workers reported being in a poor working environment**, a share significantly above the average in European countries. Low job quality impairs the physical and mental health of workers.

Figure 2 - Working conditions and impact on Spanish workers' health, 2010



Source: OECD calculations on the European Working Conditions Survey (Eurofound, 2010)

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN WELL-BEING

Gender gaps in well-being, typically in favour of men, have declined in most OECD countries over the past few decades, including in **Spain**. Despite these gains, **Spanish women** are still less likely than men to have a paid job or be elected to Parliament, and more likely to spend many hours performing household tasks or to feel insecure when walking alone at night.

HOW DO MEN AND WOMEN PERFORM IN SPAIN?			AND IN THE OECD?		
	♀	♂	♀	♂	
Women and men throughout their lifetime					
Health status					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	85	79	83	77	
Share of people in good/very good health conditions	72%	78%	67%	72%	
Education and skills					
Tertiary degrees awarded (all fields)	59%	41%	58%	42%	
Women and men in paid and unpaid work					
Jobs and earnings					
Employment rates (tertiary educated individuals)	77%	83%	79%	88%	
Wage gap between men and women	-	+12%	-	+16%	
Share of poor single-adult households	47%	31%	37%	30%	
Work-Life balance					
Number of hours dedicated to household tasks (per week)	29	13	32	21	
Women and men in society					
Civic Engagement and governance					
Share of seats in national parliament	36%	64%	27%	73%	
Personal security					
Share of people feeling safe when walking alone at night	69%	87%	61%	79%	
Subjective well-being					
Levels of life satisfaction on a 0 to 10 scale	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.6	



BETTER LIFE INDEX

The *Better Life Index* is an interactive web application that invites citizens to compare well-being across OECD countries and beyond on the basis of the set of well-being indicators explored in *How's Life?* Users chose what weight to give to each of the eleven dimensions shown below and therefore see how countries' perform, based on their own personal priorities in life.

11 topics to define well-being

 Housing	 Community	 Health
 Income	 Education	 Life Satisfaction
 Jobs	 Environment	 Safety
	 Civic Engagement	 Work-Life Balance



Each flower represents a country and each petal represents a topic

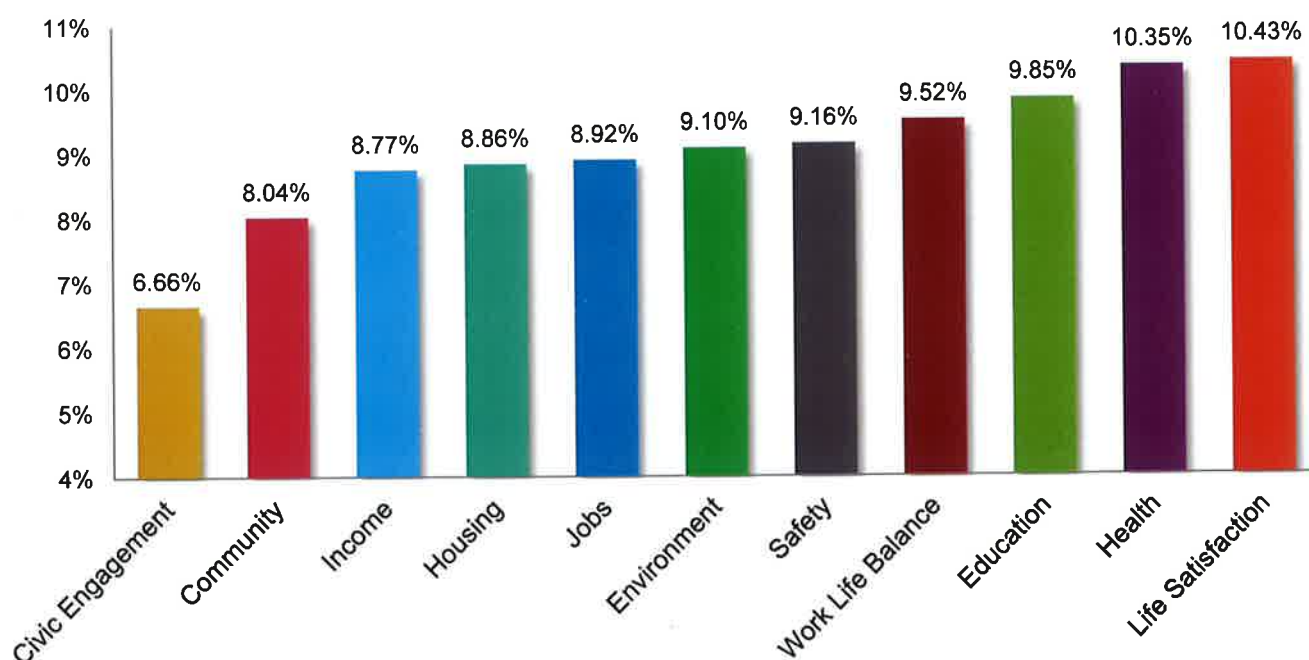
Rate the topics according to their importance to you



Users can share their index with other people in their networks, as well as with the OECD. This allows us to gather valuable information on the importance that users attach to various life dimensions, on how these preferences differ across countries, and on the demographic characteristics of users.

Since its launch in May 2011, the Better Life Index has attracted **over 5.6 million visits from just about every country on the planet** and has received over **12 million page views**. The following country findings reflect voluntary submissions to the OECD via www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org. Findings can only be considered as indicative and are not representative of the population at large.

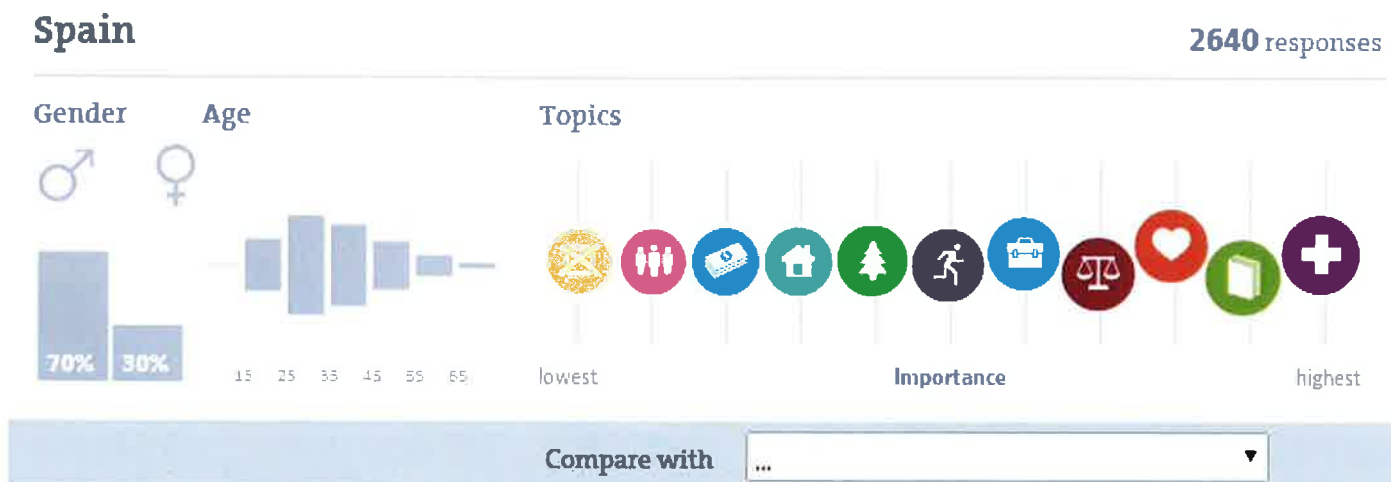
Life satisfaction health and education top well-being dimensions



WHAT MATTERS MOST TO PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD?

A new feature launched in 2014 reveals to users for the first time what more than 85,000 people around the world believe to be the most important factors for quality of life. This living database, viewable via an interactive map, allows policymakers everywhere to see what matters to users of the Better Life Index. **For Spanish users of the Better Life Index, health, education and life satisfaction are the three most important topics (pictured below).**¹ The country profile also breaks down participation by gender and age. In Spain, most responders are between the ages of 25-44.

Spanish responses: health, education and life satisfaction top list.



Comparisons between countries are also possible. Pictured below is a comparison of user responses in Spain and Portugal. Compared with Spanish users, **Portuguese users give greater importance to safety.**

Country comparisons: Spain vs Portugal



To date, over 153,000 people in Spain have visited the website making Spain the 9th country overall in traffic to the website. The top cities are Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia.

¹ User information for Spain is based on shared indexes submitted between May 2011 and February 2015. Up to date information can be found here: <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/responses/#ESP>

For media requests contact:
news.contact@oecd.org or +33 1 45 24 97 00

For more information contact:
bli@oecd.org

