

**DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
DIGITAL POLICY COMMITTEE**

DPC revised draft Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) for 2027-2030

This document provides a revised draft of the DPC's Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) for 2027-2030. It incorporates inputs from the discussion of the preliminary orientations [DSTI/DPC(2025)24] in the 96th DPC session in November 2025; the first draft of this document presented in the 97th session (ad hoc, closed session) on 19 March 2026 [DSTI/DPC(2026)1]; the prioritisation exercise conducted in March-April 2026 [DSTI/DPC/RD(2026)1]; the revised draft discussed at the DPC's 99th session on 19-20 May 2026 [DSTI/DPC(2026)1/REV1], and further revised drafts discussed at the DPC's ad hoc meetings on 5 June [DSTI/DPC(2026)1/REV2] and 30 June [DSTI/DPC(2026)1/REV3], as well as a further revised version shared by written procedure [DSTI/DPC(2026)1/REV4], and the revised draft prepared on the basis of those inputs, discussed at the DPC's ad hoc meeting on 14 September [DSTI/DPC(2026)1/REV5].

The current version reflects, in track changes and footnotes, the outcomes of the discussion on 14 September (see paragraph 5 for more information).

Action requested: The DPC is invited to endorse its revised draft PWB 2027-2030 by written procedure by 2 October 2026. In the absence of objections by that date, the document – including all edits proposed in track changes – will be considered endorsed, and the Secretariat will issue a clean version of this text, removing the explanatory footnotes added for this version, for information. Please note that annexes 2 (Additional Information on Estimated Voluntary Contributions) and 3 (Alignment with Top-Down Priorities) of the annex template (pages 30-36) are included for information only, and not for endorsement.

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This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Note by the Secretariat

In September 2025, the Council approved a reform in the Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) process, to transition to a four-year horizon for PWB planning and strengthen the Organisation's financial sustainability [\[C\(2023\)160/REV2\]](#), starting from the 2027 PWB. Key implications of this reform for substantive part I committees include:

- Integrating longer-term planning with enhanced flexibility, notably with a four-year time horizon for the planning of outputs, supported by biennial budgets;
- Improving PWB planning and decision making and, with funding scenarios to anticipate the impact of reduced resources if the approved Budget is lower than expected, as well as enhanced performance metrics in reporting on the implementation of the PWB;
- Enhancing horizontality, with a new Annex with collaboration plan.

Accordingly, at its 96th session on 18-20 November 2025, the Committee discussed the Chair's preliminary orientations for the DPC's 2027-30 programme of work (PoW) [\[DSTI/DPC\(2025\)24\]](#). These orientations propose a new structure for the PoW, organised around the DPC's main areas and modalities of work, to facilitate the Committee's discussion. Further to this discussion and subsequent written comments, the first draft of the DPC's 2027-30 PoW was discussed at the 97th session of the DPC, held as an ad-hoc closed session on 19 March 2026 [\[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1\]](#). During this session the Committee was invited to provide written comments and submit their priorities via an online form by 6 April. Subsequently, the DPC considered its draft PWB over five iterations:

- 1) A revised document incorporating the outcomes of that discussion and subsequent written comments and reflecting the input received through the prioritisation exercise [see [DSTI/DPC/RD\(2026\)1](#)], was produced for the DPC's 99th session on 19-20 May 2026 [\[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV1\]](#). That version further included, in Annex A, the Committee budget template with overall estimated Part I budgeted resources and voluntary contribution estimates, policy environment, expected outcomes, proposed budget allocations for Output Results, information about voluntary contributions, planned deliverables, performance metrics, and a horizontal collaboration plan.
- 2) Further to the discussion on 19 May and comments submitted in writing by 22 May, a further revised version was circulated to the DPC [\[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV2\]](#) and discussed at an *ad hoc* meeting on 5 June.
- 3) Further to that discussion and to [comments](#) received in writing by 12 June, the Secretariat shared a revised draft [\[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV3\]](#), discussed at the DPC's *ad hoc* session on 30 June.
- 4) Based on the discussion, the Secretariat shared a further revised version [\[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV4\]](#), reflecting its best efforts to address diverging views, and the DPC was invited to endorse it by written procedure by 17 July.
- 5) The edits submitted by two Members (France and the United States) on that version were reflected in a fifth revision [\[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV5\]](#), presented to the DPC for discussion at its ad hoc session on 14 September, alongside edits made by a third Member (Germany) in response to the comments

of the United States. The comments as submitted by these delegations are available on the [DPC ONE Community page](#).

The ad hoc session on 14 September identified some areas of emerging consensus, while a few points remain outstanding. The current document reflects the outcome of the discussion with only outstanding points and new text proposed during the 14 September discussion included in track changes.

Action requested

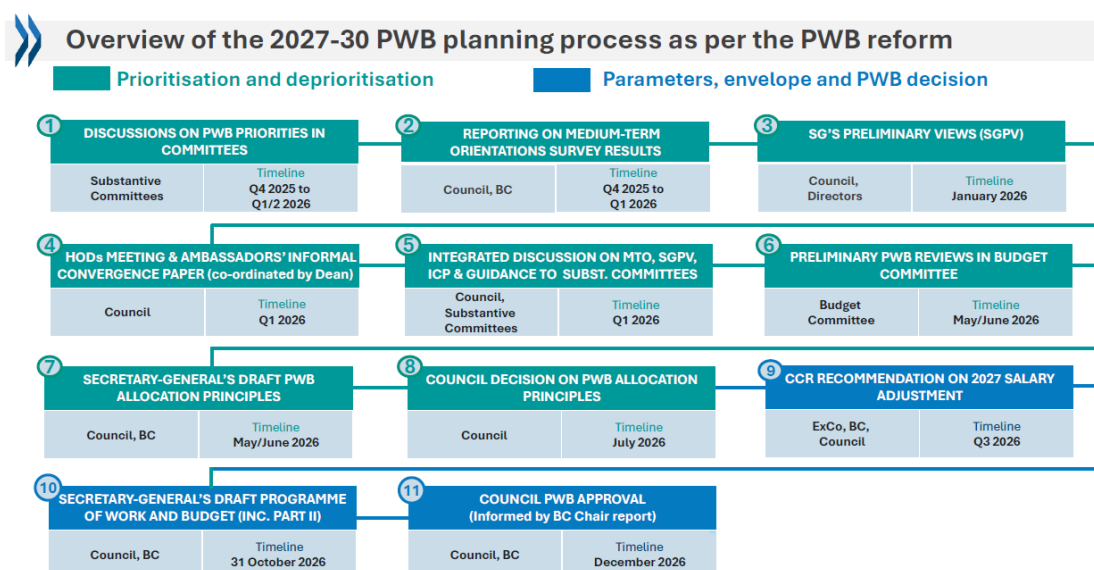
The DPC is invited to discuss and endorse its revised draft PWB 2027-2030 by written procedure by 2 October 2026. In the absence of objections by that date, the document – including all edits proposed in track changes – will be considered endorsed, and the Secretariat will issue a clean version of this text, removing the explanatory footnotes added for this version, for information. Please note that annexes 2 (Additional Information on Estimated Voluntary Contributions) and 3 (Alignment with Top-Down Priorities) of the annex template (pages 30-36) are included for information only, and not for endorsement.

DPC draft Programme of Work and Budget for 2027-30

Introduction and timeline

1. The Chair's preliminary orientations initiate the process for developing the DPC's next PWB. They set forth a structure and policy areas where the Committee could advance specific projects over the next four years.
2. The preliminary orientations were discussed by the extended DPC Bureau on 10 October, and subsequently by the DPC and its Working Parties at their respective meetings in November 2025. Building on the input received, the first draft of the DPC's 2027-30 PoW, was discussed at the 98th session of the DPC, held as an *ad hoc* closed session on 19 March 2026. The Committee was further invited to provide written comments and submit their priorities via an online form by 6 April.
3. The outcomes of the prioritisation exercise, based on submissions of 18 Members have informed this revised draft and are provided in [DSTI/DPC/RD\(2026\)1](#). A revised document incorporating the outcomes of that discussion and subsequent written comments and reflecting the input received through the prioritisation exercise, was produced for the DPC's 99th session on 19-20 May 2026 [[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV1](#)]. The Committee discussed this version at its May meeting and delegates were invited to submit further written comments by 22 May.
4. Further to the discussion on 19 May and comments submitted in writing by 22 May, a further revised version was circulated to the DPC [[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV2](#)] and discussed at an *ad hoc* meeting on 5 June. Further to that discussion and to [comments](#) received in writing by 12 June, the Secretariat shared a revised draft [[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV3](#)], discussed at the DPC's *ad hoc* session on 30 June. Based on the discussion, the Secretariat shared a further revised version [[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV4](#)] reflecting its best efforts to address diverging views, and the DPC was invited to endorse it by written procedure by 17 July. The edits submitted by two Members (France and the United States) on that version were reflected in a fifth revision [[DSTI/DPC\(2026\)1/REV5](#)], presented to the DPC for discussion at its *ad hoc* session on 14 September, alongside edits made by a third Member (Germany) in response to the comments of the United States. The comments as submitted by these delegations are also available on the [DPC ONE Community page](#).
5. The *ad hoc* session on 14 September identified some areas of emerging consensus, while a few points remain outstanding. The current document reflects the outcome of the discussion with only outstanding points and new text proposed during the 14 September discussion included in track changes.
6. The document includes, in Annex A, the Committee budget template with overall estimated Part I budgeted resources and voluntary contribution estimates (at both OR and IO level), policy environment, expected outcomes, proposed budget allocations for Output Results, information about voluntary contributions, planned deliverables, performance metrics, and a horizontal collaboration plan.
7. The overall timeline for the development of the next PWB is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Overview of the process for developing the next PWB



Basic considerations for developing the PoW

8. In preparing the next PoW, delegates are encouraged to reflect on the Committee's mid-term strategic priorities for the next five years, and the evidence and analysis they would seek to develop in fulfilling the Committee's mandate and in supporting countries' design and implementation of digital policies. Specific elements to take account of include:

- Identifying and focusing on priority areas with most demand in national policy agendas – and that are expected to remain relevant for some time;
- Maintaining sufficient flexibility to adapt the work to anticipate and respond to emerging priorities in a fast-moving policy area;
- Ensuring continuity of workstreams (including measurement) across PoWs to accumulate experience and impact over time;
- Fostering consistency, complementarity and collaboration across DPC Working Parties to leverage the sub-structure's respective expertise to advance Members' priorities, and with Committees on cross-cutting projects, provided that work streams, deliverables, affected committees, staffing, oversight, and funding are clearly identified;
- Meeting top-down guidance, including the Secretary-General's Guidance to substantive committees (available on the [DPC ONE Community](#)) and Council's instructions to review existing legal instruments (Standard Setting Review exercise), as well as requirements not directly accounted for in the PWB, e.g. on global relations.

Orientations for the DPC PoW for 2027-30

9. Longstanding work by the DPC has highlighted the importance of i) shaping the policy environment necessary to stimulate a ~~rights-oriented~~ digital transformation grounded in democratic values, human rights

and fundamental freedoms¹ that advances growth, innovation and well-being; ii) improving the evidence-base for digital policies to ensure that policy recommendations are based on the best available and – to the extent possible – comparable data; and iii) fostering broad and multi-stakeholder engagement to complement the perspectives and expertise of OECD governments.

10. With digital transformation increasingly encompassing economies, societies and sectors, the horizontal dimension of the Committee's work has continued to gain in importance. This has been demonstrated through the Committee's leadership of the first three phases of the OECD horizontal project Going Digital and of the ongoing horizontal project on Thriving with AI.

11. In response to the transition to a four-year PoW, these orientations propose a simplified structure compared to recent DPC PWBs. They aim to maintain flexibility to adapt the work to rapid technology developments and emerging needs while ensuring clarity and transparency to Members. The proposed orientations are therefore:

- **structured around modalities of work** aligned with the learnings identified in paragraph 9 above (analytical work, data infrastructure, global outreach and multistakeholder engagement, and country work) as Output Results (ORs); and
- **with specific workstreams across the DPC's thematic areas** of work as the Intermediate Output Results (IOs) (see Table 1).

12. To ensure the Committee's oversight over the delivery of the PoW and to facilitate its adjustment to evolving priorities as needed, the DPC and its Working Parties will hold dedicated discussions at set points throughout the four-year period (e.g. every 18 months and starting Autumn 2026) to develop the specific workstreams to implement the thematic areas of work and to receive updates on ongoing progress. The DPC will also discuss the outcomes of the discussions of the Working Parties in their areas of work.

13. Drawing on the 2025-26 PWB, in many areas these orientations focus, expand and build on the work expected to be completed by the end of 2026.

Table 1. Summary of proposed orientations for the next PoW

OR	IO	Body	Proposed outputs 2027-2030
1. Analytical work to study technology ecosystems and value chains and the economic and societal benefits and impacts of digital technologies and identify good practices and policy recommendations to grow economies and enable societies to thrive through these trustworthy ecosystems	1.1 Artificial Intelligence	DPC and all WPs	6 reports
	1.2 Data flows, governance and privacy	DPC WP AIGO WP DGP	3 reports
	1.3 Cybersecurity	DPC WP AIGO WP CSI WP DS WP DEMA	3 reports
	1.4 Emerging Digital Technologies	DPC	2 reports
	1.5 Digital infrastructure and technology supply chains	DPC WP AIGO WP CSI	3 reports; 2 workshops
	1.6 Economics and measurement	DPC and all WPs	2 reports; 1 workshop
	1.7 Online Safety	DPC WP DGP	1 report; 2 workshops

¹ Track changes (deletion and addition) reflect the compromise proposal raised in the discussion on 14 September.

OR	IO	Body	Proposed outputs 2027-2030
		WP DEMA WP AIGO WP DEMA	
	1.8 Review of OECD Instruments under the responsibility of the DPC	DPC and all WPs	8 reports
	1.9 Digital Economy and Society Outlook (DESO)	DPC and all WPs	One Outlook
	2.1 Maintain and improve measurement of connectivity trends, including through the Broadband Statistics	WP CSI	
	2.2 Develop and maintain measurement and monitoring of trends and developments on AI, including through the OECD.AI Policy Observatory, as well as of emerging digital technologies, such as quantum technologies	WP AIGO	Updates and enhancements to DPC databases and platforms
2. Maintaining and developing the data infrastructure to support the evidence base	2.3 Advance measurement of digital transformation including by developing and maintaining the Going Digital Toolkit, the Data Kitchen, the ICT Access and Use databases, and the Digital Policy Platform	WP DEMA	
	2.4 Create and maintain the OECD Global Repository of PETs Use Cases to support greater convergence in regulatory and policy approaches to PETs	WP DGP	
3. Global outreach and multi-stakeholder engagement	3.1 DFFT Expert Community	DPC WP DGP	10 workshops
	3.2 Global Forum on Technology	DPC	6 meetings, workshops, events
	3.3 Global Partnership on AI	DPC WP AIGO	17 meetings, workshops, events
	3.4 Semiconductor informal exchange network	DPC	12 workshops
	3.5 Global Forum on Digital Security for Prosperity	DPC WP DS	1 event (VC-funded)
4. Country and regional work	4.1 Country and regional reviews e.g. of digital transformation, AI, quantum, broadband connectivity (digital infrastructure), semiconductor ecosystem	DPC and all WPs	Country/regional reviews (reports, launches) (VC-funded)

Prioritisation exercise to inform the proposed outputs of the next PoW

14. The budget supporting the work of the DPC, like other OECD substantive Committees, consists of Part I funding (Members' assessed contributions as allocated by the Council) and voluntary contributions (additional contributions to enhance workstreams included in the programme of work). OECD Priority Fund (OPF) allocations may also be available for specific projects at the decision of the Council. The Part I and OPF allocations to committees (i.e., Output Areas) for 2027-2028 will be decided by the Council by the end of 2026. Therefore, the amount of Part I available for the DPC for the next budget cycle is not yet determined. The proposed breakdown of estimated Part I and VC-funding per OR is provided in Annex A but will only be finalised upon approval by Council.

15. The proposed outputs in Table 1 above reflect a minimum baseline to enable the Committee and its five Working Parties to fulfil their mandates and are feasible with the estimated Part 1 allocations and expected voluntary contributions. Additional outputs may be possible subject to and additional voluntary contributions. The scarcity of Part I budget makes it impossible to envision additional outputs without corresponding additional voluntary contributions.

16. Accordingly, the prioritisation exercise that informed this revised draft invited delegates to indicate their priorities at both the OR (1-3) and IO level within each of these ORs (see Table 1 above) *for these additional outputs*, using a dedicated [online form](#) (**one submission per delegation**). The results of the prioritisation exercise are available separately in [DSTI/DPC/RD\(2026\)1](#). Within OR 1 specifically, the prioritisation focused on potential additional analytical work in the following areas reflecting the DPC's sub-structure and main workstreams (in alphabetical order):

- Artificial intelligence
- Cybersecurity
- Data flows, data governance, and privacy
- Digital infrastructure
- Economics and measurement
- Emerging digital technologies
- Online safety
- Technology supply chains and economic security

17. In addition, the prioritisation included the possibility for delegates to indicate their preference for the development and publication of two editions, rather than one, of the *OECD Digital Economy and Society Outlook* (DESO) in the next PoW (i.e. whether the DESO would be on a 2-year or a 3-year update cycle), and for a potential Committee meeting at Ministerial level (the latter would require additional support from voluntary contributions). These two potential additional outputs were singled for the purposes the prioritisation given their cross-cutting thematic scope and their considerable budget implications.

18. The outcome of the prioritisation guides the allocation of Part I resources, and accordingly, the proposed outputs. It will also inform outputs in the case of a lower-end budget scenario (see Annex A).

19. In response to comments made during the Committee's discussion at its 99th session, seeking increased transparency, subsequent revised versions include a higher granularity of the proposed intermediate output results (IOs) under the analytical work Output Result (OR 1). They further provide a higher level of detail on respective proposed outputs and budget allocations (see Annex, especially from page 37), in accordance with the outcomes of the prioritisation. Finally, in view of the results of the prioritisation exercise and in the interest of streamlined, clearer priority focus, it was proposed to integrate the priorities on digital infrastructure and technology supplies chains given the thematic link and in order to leverage synergies and enhance efficiency gains (see paragraphs 26-27 below).

20. As mentioned in paragraph 12 above, to allow sufficient flexibility in the longer-time horizon of the PWB for the Committee to adjust to evolving priorities, the outputs are listed at a high level, aligning with the themes described below. At the same time, to ensure transparency and oversight by Members, the Committee and its Working Parties will have the opportunity to regularly discuss specific project proposals to implement the PWB.

1. Analytical work to study technology ecosystems and value chains and the economic and societal benefits and impacts of digital technologies and identify good practices and policy recommendations to grow economies and enable societies to thrive through these trustworthy ecosystems

21. This OR will include analytical and statistical work (reports, policy papers, working papers, frameworks) that examine technology and policy developments across areas of digital transformation, identify trends and good practices, including for economic growth, and offer policy considerations and recommendations. This will include the following:

1.1. Artificial intelligence

22. Work will seek to support economies in benefiting from and managing the AI transition by advancing the implementation of the OECD Recommendation on AI [\[OECD/LEGAL/0449\]](#), including through practical guidance (e.g., the OECD/GPAI AI Policy Toolkit) and measures to foster policy coherence. Work will include the following topics:

- developments across the AI stack, including in compute, infrastructure, data, tooling and models, including open-weight models, with a particular focus on enablers such as investments and access to energy
- developments in AI diffusion, access, use and uptake across languages and contexts, including comparable statistics, policy enablers such as experimentation for innovation, barriers for adoption, and sector-specific analysis
- the economic benefits and implications of AI
- technical and regulatory approaches to cross-border data access and usage for AI training and testing
- AI technology developments (e.g., agentic AI, embodied AI)
- trends in the security and safety of AI systems

1.2. Data flows, governance and privacy

23. Work will seek to enhance the shared understanding of the foundational role of data, data governance and access, and cross-border data flows for all aspects of digital transformation and data economy. Work will include focusing on the intersection between data (whether personal or non-personal) and various digital technologies including in AI, notably regarding privacy or the quality of AI systems' data inputs and outputs, the cross-sectoral, cross-regulatory and cross-border implications of data, and organisational and technical data sharing mechanisms such as trusted data intermediaries, including data spaces, as well as solutions to protect privacy and other rights and interests (e.g. privacy-enhancing technologies) in domains such as health and cross-border payments. Work will also include assessing the economic value and impact of data use, reuse, and sharing as well as of their related policy and regulatory frameworks. Work would also seek to build on OECD legal instruments like the Privacy Guidelines and the Declaration on Government Access to Personal Data Held by Private Sector Entities, including documenting use cases for how companies use these legal instruments and securing broader adherence to these by non-OECD Members, consistent with adequate and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights.²

1.3. Cybersecurity

24. Work will seek to bring an economic perspective to cybersecurity including such as supporting coherence of cross-jurisdictional regulatory requirements to minimise fragmentation and measuring cyber uncertainty. This work will also contribute to the review and support the implementation of OECD Recommendations on digital security.

1.4. Emerging digital technologies

25. Work will seek to advance the implementation of the OECD Recommendation on Quantum Technologies by analysing quantum supply chains, skills needs and business readiness; map best practices and ecosystems of the quantum economy, including investment, economic growth, and workforce skilling; and developing technical deep dives on priority areas such as quantum communications, networking and cryptographic implications of quantum technologies for internet security. Work will further develop metrics, practical tools and data infrastructure to benchmark quantum capabilities and strengthen the evidence base

² Track changes reflect new text proposed during the 14 September ad hoc meeting.

for policymaking, review the development of standards and their interoperability; and assess economic and research security considerations. It will also examine opportunities and challenges related to international cooperation; ~~and analyse and anticipate implications of frontier and emerging digital technologies; and carry out horizon-scanning dialogues to inform about technology developments, informed by, for example, the GFTech horizon-scanning dialogues.~~³

1.5. Digital Infrastructure and technology supply chains

26. Work will seek to support countries in encouraging deployment of high-quality and resilient connectivity infrastructure (including submarine cables, satellites, data centres, internet infrastructure and broadband networks) and services for all focusing on advancing security and resilience; mapping communication regulation in the digital era and identifying best practices to facilitate growth and investment; the implications for investment and competition; and trends impacting future connectivity (e.g. 6G, AI and cloud native networks, network virtualisation, quantum communications, satellite communications, photonics, terrestrial and non-terrestrial network convergence, wireless power transfer, etc).

27. Work will also focus on how technology supply chains, such as semiconductors and technology stacks (including AI) are vulnerable to a range of disruptions from geopolitics to natural disasters, and seek to enhance their resilience and trustworthiness, including of vendors, notably by monitoring market and policy developments and focusing on areas such as supply-demand imbalances, investment, technological advancements and workforce development.

1.6. Economics and measurement

28. Work will seek to advance and support countries in their digital transformation through the implementation of the Going Digital Integrated Policy Framework and Measurement Roadmap, which could be embodied in an OECD Recommendation, and study the impact of digital transformation policies in countries on the economy and society. It will seek to explore the development of statistical standards, definitions and indicators for measuring digital transformation and technology development in cross country comparable ways and with partners in the international statistical community (e.g. a handbook on measuring AI) as well as analytical work to understand the impacts of digital technologies on the economy and society. It will also include measurement of trends linked to specific technologies including AI by developing complementary indicators for developments such as investments, adoption, job growth, academic research, patenting activity, AI compute capacity, jobs and skills, and policy approaches to innovation, as well as expanding composite indicators such as the OECD.AI index.

1.7. Online Safety

29. Work will include studying the implications of digital environments for safety and well-being ~~(including potential harms and mental health implications)~~ to minimise risks of harm and optimise the benefits⁴, including ~~that of~~ with respect to specific groups such as children ~~and women~~⁵, and examining developments in the public and private sector (such as policy, regulatory, market and technology developments, including the use of AI) related to online safety and well-being. It could include mapping best practices ~~to~~ for, for example,

³ Track changes (addition and deletion) reflect the Secretariat proposal based on the discussion on 14 September.

⁴ Track changes (deletion and addition) reflect the compromise proposal raised in the discussion on 14 September.

⁵ Track changes (deletion here and addition at the end of the paragraph) reflect the compromise proposal raised in the discussion on 14 September.

empowering parents, families, guardians, healthcare professionals and teachers⁶ with the tools needed to manage their children's digital experience, and to leveraging privacy-enhancing technologies towards age assurance, protecting children from sexual abuse online, and addressing the specific challenges of deepfake abuse and AI-generated non-consensual intimate imagery that disproportionately affect women and girls⁷.

30. Work will also include convening governments, regulators, industry and civil society stakeholders for discussions to understand the varied landscape and to help prioritise where international collaboration would be most constructive and in ways that safeguard respect freedom of expression and privacy in addition to safety, privacy, human rights and fundamental freedoms⁸.

1.8. Review of OECD Recommendations under the responsibility of the DPC

31. This IO will focus on OECD Recommendations under the responsibility of the DPC, including the following OECD Recommendations should be reviewed in the period 2027-2030:

- Recommendation on Broadband Connectivity [[OECD/LEGAL/0322](#)] (Report to the Council on the implementation, dissemination, and continued relevance, continued from the current PWB)
- Recommendation on International Mobile Roaming Services [[OECD/LEGAL/0388](#)] (Report to the Council on the implementation, dissemination, and continued relevance, continued from the current PWB)
- Recommendation for Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information [[OECD/LEGAL/0362](#)] and Recommendation on Enhanced Access to and Sharing of Data [[OECD/LEGAL/0463](#)] (joint report on implementation, dissemination, and continued relevance, continued from the current PWB)
- Recommendation concerning Guidelines Governing the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data (Privacy Guidelines) [[OECD/LEGAL/0188](#)] (report on implementation, dissemination, and continued relevance, continued from the current PWB)
- Recommendation on Children in the Digital Environment [[OECD/LEGAL/0389](#)] (report on implementation, dissemination, and continued relevance, continued from the current PWB)
- A joint report to Council on the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of seven Recommendations in the area of digital security (due 2027)⁹
- Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence [[OECD/LEGAL/0449](#)] (report to Council on the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance due 2029)
- Recommendation on Digital Technologies and the Environment [[OECD/LEGAL/0380](#)] (report to Council on the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance due 2030)

⁶ Track changes reflect the compromise proposal raised in the discussion on 14 September, in view of the tracked text that follows and which had been previously proposed by the United States (grammar has been adjusted).

⁷ See footnote 5. Note that the Secretariat added “and girls” as is reflected in the evidence showing disproportionate impact from non-consensual imagery.

⁸ Track changes (additions and deletions) reflect a proposal by the European Union based on language from the G7/G20, relative to the proposal by the United States in the previous version, and adapted by the Secretariat.

⁹ Recommendation on Digital Security Risk Management; Recommendation on National Digital Security Strategies; Recommendation on the Treatment of Digital Security Vulnerabilities; Recommendation on the Digital Security of Products and Services; Recommendation on Digital Security of Critical Activities; Recommendation on Electronic Authentication; Recommendation concerning Guidelines for Cryptography Policy.

32. It will further include input to a report led by the Health Committee on the Recommendation on Health Data Governance [OECD/LEGAL/0433] (report to Council on the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance due 2027).

1.9 OECD Digital Economy and Society Outlook (DESO)

33. As the DPC's flagship publication, forthcoming editions of the DESO would continue to reflect key trends and domestic priorities with respect to digital transformation from both an economic and societal perspective and be an important source of data and information for the digital policy community. The DESO would continue to present internationally comparable metrics and analyses and use a robust benchmarking framework to allow Members and partners to continuously evaluate their digital policies and strategies. To the maximum extent possible, the DESO will draw from pre-existing consensus-based reports of the DPC.

2. Maintaining and developing the data infrastructure to support the evidence base

34. This OR will cover the DPC's data infrastructure, focusing on improving the evidence-base for measuring digital transformation, including maintenance of existing datasets and expansion to new datasets to support the analytical work in OR 1, expansion of coverage to additional economies, and enhancing accessibility, comparability and interactive features and visualisations. This will include in particular:

2.1. Maintain and improve measurement of connectivity trends, including through the Broadband Statistics

35. The OECD Broadband Statistics is an important source of information for countries to assess the state of connectivity. Work can include biannual publication of broadband data and metrics, including the prices of communication services following the OECD price basket methodologies, the development of new visualisations and indicators, an OECD Broadband Map, and inclusion of additional countries.

2.2. Develop and maintain measurement and monitoring of trends and developments on AI and emerging digital technologies, including through the OECD.AI Policy Observatory

36. OECD.AI is a hub for public policy on AI that supports countries in promoting, monitoring, and advancing the development and use of trustworthy AI. Work on the maintenance and enhancement of OECD.AI will cover the tracking, monitoring and measurement of AI-related developments, taking into account trends in AI-related and AI-enabled harms (e.g., through the AI Incidents monitor (AIM)). It will also encompass the Catalogue of Tools and Metrics for Trustworthy AI, the Policy Navigator, the AI Index, the AI Policy Toolkit, the AI Wonk blog, the Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible AI and the reporting framework for the Hiroshima AI Process (HAIP) Code of Conduct. OECD.AI will aim to expand its coverage to additional countries and further enhance its features, data visualisations, usability and overall functionality. ~~The OECD.AI—including the AI Wonk blog—will seek to promote the consensus-driven reports approved by OECD members and remains subject to committee review. The OECD.AI's AI Wonk blog will seek to promote consensus-based outputs and OECD and GPAI activities and events.~~¹⁰

¹⁰ Track changes (deletion of prior text proposed by the United States in the previous version and addition of new text) reflect a compromise proposal by the Secretariat on the basis of the discussion on 14 September.

2.3. Advance measurement of digital transformation including by developing and maintaining the Going Digital Toolkit, the Data Kitchen, the ICT Access and Use databases, and the Digital Policy Platform

37. The OECD Going Digital Toolkit provides a dashboard of cross-country comparable indicators that assess a country's digital development, as well as a Data Kitchen feature that allows for a wider exploration of the underlying databases that power the Toolkit. The OECD ICT Access and Use Databases for individuals, households, and firms support a range of DPC work and provide information on technology adoption and diffusion across the OECD Membership and some partner economies. The Digital Policy Platform (DPP) provides a user-friendly access to internationally comparable information on national digital strategies and digital economy policies in OECD countries and partner economies. Work in this area involves maintaining and further developing these core DPC databases and data infrastructures to provide a foundation for policy analysis.

2.4. OECD Global Repository of Privacy-Enhancing Technology (PET) Use Cases

38. The Global Repository of Privacy-Enhancing Technology (PET) Use Cases will be a publicly accessible web resource that supports greater convergence in regulatory and policy approaches to PETs. The Repository will catalogue real-world PET implementations alongside their legal, regulatory, and governance context, and thus contribute to identifying new potential categories of use cases for PETs. At the end of its development, the Repository will be organised around four pillars: i) Use Cases: structured, comparable documentation of PET implementations; ii) Policies, Regulatory Guidance, and Decisions: official documents from governments and regulators, cross-linked to relevant use cases; iii) Indicators and Trends: aggregate statistics and visualisations to support policy prioritisation and progress tracking; iv) Glossary: accessible entries on each PET type, cross-linked to use cases and implementation maturity.

3. Global outreach and multi-stakeholder engagement

39. This OR will cover the DPC's broad and multi-stakeholder engagement to complement the perspectives and expertise of OECD governments and offer venues to bring in expertise to feed into the analytical work under OR 1 and to foster peer learning and exchange of information. This will include in particular promoting the existing venues for multistakeholder engagement under the DPC:

3.1. DFFT expert community

40. Work under this IO will focus on maintaining and expanding the DFFT expert community to meet evolving DFFT priorities as established by the Working Party on Data Governance and Privacy (WPDGP) and the (DPC). Activities will include maintaining dedicated working groups as needed, as well as organising events and workshops, ~~seeking to identify practical mechanisms to promote trust in cross-border data flows and reduce fragmentation and compliance costs and seeking to facilitate consensus on operational mechanisms for cross-border data flows that promote DFFT and reduce regulatory fragmentation and compliance costs.~~¹¹

3.2. Global Forum on Technology (GFTech)

41. The OECD Global Forum on Technology (GFTech), operating under the auspices of DPC and in close collaboration with the Committee for Scientific and Technology Policy (CSTP), provides a venue for regular in-depth dialogue to foresee and get ahead of long-term opportunities and risks presented by

¹¹ Track changes reflect new text proposed during the 14 September discussion, adapted by the Secretariat to align with OECD terminology.

emerging technologies. It facilitates broad in-depth, multi-stakeholder and values-based discussions on specific frontier technology policy topics among OECD Members and partners, responding to gaps in existing fora. In the next PoW, the GFTech will continue to scan the horizon of emerging technologies to identify technology focus areas to engage in a broader dialogue with stakeholders, Members and non-Members, including through dedicated focus groups and events.

3.3. Global Partnership on AI (GPAI)

42. The GPAI that brings together 46 countries (at the time of writing) will continue to advance its agenda to grow economies and benefit societies by implementing human-centric, safe, secure and trustworthy approaches to AI embodied in the principles of the OECD Recommendation on AI. Work under this IO will focus on expanding GPAI outreach and broadening engagement, including strengthening cooperation and complementarity with relevant international fora, and on multi-stakeholder multi-disciplinary expert engagement, including through dedicated expert groups, events and workshops.

3.4. Semiconductor informal exchange network (SIEN)

43. The SIEN, convened under the auspices of DPC and CIIE, brings together senior government officials to exchange on semiconductor market data and policy information with a view to develop semiconductor policies and enhance resilience of semiconductor value chains through international collaboration. It benefits from the participation of nearly 50 countries (at the time of writing), including 34 OECD Members and the EU. Work under this IO will focus on expanding the SIEN outreach and multi-stakeholder expertise, including through dedicated focus groups, events and workshops, to advance long-term supply chain resilience.

3.5. Global Forum on Digital Security for Prosperity (GFDSP)

44. The Global Forum on Digital Security for Prosperity would hold thematic events bringing together experts and policy makers to foster sharing of experiences and good practice on digital security risk and its management, as well as mutual learning and convergence of views.

4. Country and regional work (VC funded)

4.1. Country and regional work

45. The range of country and regional reviews across areas of digital transformation has enabled the DPC and its working parties to gain insight into specific countries digital policies and best practices, fostered knowledge exchange and mutual learning and provided detailed recommendations for the countries concerned. Work under this IO – which may include OECD country programmes via voluntary contributions – will include reviews at the national and regional level building on this experience, such as:

- **Digital transformation national reviews**, which aim to help policy makers ensure a holistic and whole-of-government approach to digital transformation to make digital technologies and data work for growth and well-being. These reviews are based on the Going Digital Integrated Policy Framework and the body of good practices developed by the OECD and could be targeted to a country's specific policy needs, including the design and development of national digital strategies.
- **Regional or national AI reviews**, which assess a country or region's comparative positioning and performance in the global AI ecosystem as well as its current policies and regulation on AI and their alignment with the OECD Recommendation on AI. Reviews include evidence-based analysis and recommendations aimed at furthering the development of policies or programmes to maximise the economic and societal benefits of AI to people and planet while minimising its

risks. AI reviews could also be scoped in a more focused manner on specific layers of the AI stack, such as AI compute.

- **National or regional digital Infrastructure reviews** take an in depth-assessment of the overall communication market performance and the underlying policy and regulatory framework. They benchmark these against best practices in the OECD area to develop tailored recommendations on how to improve high-quality connectivity through improvements in policies and the overall legal and regulatory framework. National connectivity reviews could also focus on broader digital infrastructure, including satellite solutions, that enable transformative digital technologies such as AI (e.g. Digital Infrastructure Reviews focusing on connectivity and compute).
- **Semiconductor country studies** assess the enabling environment for a semiconductor ecosystem, including regulatory framework conditions and available skills and workforce composition, while identifying gaps and needs, and provide policy recommendations that could support investment in and the development of the country's semiconductor ecosystem to help governments deploy, grow and diversify their semiconductor industry and integrate into global value chains.
- **National quantum technology reviews**, which assess a country's positioning and policy approach for the responsible development and use of quantum technologies. These reviews would examine national quantum strategies, governance frameworks, and key policy challenges and opportunities to provide evidence-based insights and tailored recommendations to help countries maximise the economic growth and benefits to society of quantum technologies. They would assess the strength and maturity of national quantum technology ecosystems, including research and innovation capacity, workforce capabilities and skills pipelines, supply chain resilience, and approaches to international co-operation.

Annex A. DPC Committee budget template

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	1	Promote Sustainable Economic Growth, Financial Stability and Structural Adjustment
OUTPUT GROUP	1.3	Science and Technology Policies
OUTPUT AREA	1.3.1	Digital Economy

PART I BUDGETED RESOURCES AND VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS ESTIMATES

(KEUR)	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Base Part I Budgeted Resources¹²	3 887	3 937	4 000	4 072	4 150
% change per year	+0.9 %	+1.3 %	+1.6 %	+1.8 %	+1.9 %
OPF	262	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PART I BUDGETED RESOURCES (Base + OPF)	4 149	3 937	4 000	4 072	4 150
% change per year	+0.8 %	-5.1 %	+1.6 %	+1.8 %	+1.9 %
% of total substantive Part I Output Areas	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ESTIMATE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLANNED	11 575	9 201	9 945	9 849	9 734
of which Outputs Results entirely financed from new Voluntary Contributions	-	104	104	104	104
As a % of total estimate of Voluntary Contributions planned	-	1.1 %	1.0 %	1.1 %	1.1 %
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (Part I Budgeted Resources + Estimated Voluntary Contributions)	15 723	13 138	13 946	13 921	13 883

¹² The Preliminary PWB does not incorporate the potential appropriations resulting from New Members (Bulgaria, Croatia, Peru and Romania see [C\(2025\)42/REV1](#)). The 2027-30 TEC per Output will be updated following the approval of the 2026 Budget to reflect the approved allocations per output Group and the implications of New Members on the endorsed Output Results

RESPONSIBLE MANAGER

Deputy Secretary-General Yasushi MASAKI

RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR

Mr. Jerry SHEEHAN

COMMITTEE INFORMATION**MANDATE
or SUNSET**

DPC	Digital Policy Committee (DPC)	31/12/2028 ¹³
WPDEMA	Working Party on Digital Economics, Measurement, and Analysis (WPDEMA)	31/12/2028 ¹⁷
WPCSI	Working Party on Connectivity Services and Infrastructures (WPCSI)	31/12/2028 ¹⁷
WPDGP	Working Party on Data Governance and Privacy (WPDGP)	31/12/2028 ¹⁷
WPDS	Working Party on Digital Security (WPDS)	31/12/2028 ¹⁷
WPAIGO	Working Party on Artificial Intelligence Governance (WPAIGO)	31/12/2028 ¹⁷

Committee Endorsement of this Draft PWB

Policy Environment

The policy environment for digital topics is shaped by a range of complex and inter-related dynamics: 1) the fast pace of technology development and deployment (e.g., artificial intelligence (AI), quantum technologies, 6G, satellite connectivity); 2) the cross-sectoral impact of digitalisation; 3) the vulnerability of technology supply chains to disruptions and the need to provide resilience and redundancy for economic security; 4) increasing fragmentation in policy space with economic and competitive impact; and 5) that digital transformation is critical to economic growth. These dynamics necessitate an internationally coordinated and coherent policy response that promotes innovation and growth and is rooted in human rights and democratic values, as outlined in the [OECD's contribution to Policies to Optimise the Digital Transformation C/MIN\(2024\)10](#).

The Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) for 2027-30 will leverage the OECD's unique value-add in the digital policy space – expert analysis, global standards, and the expansive evidence base – to advance and develop policy responses and advice in the critical areas of digital transformation including: connectivity and infrastructure; privacy data and data flows; AI and emerging technologies; digital safety and cybersecurity and measurement. This complements OECD-wide efforts to analyse and harness the potential of digital transformation across policy domains. Given the fast pace of technology and digital transformation, the PWB will maintain flexibility to allow Members to adjust the focus of work to emerging priorities.

Against this policy context, deliverables under the 2027-30 PWB will inform and support the OECD's overall approach to promote innovation, growth and well-being for all through digital transformation: i) leveraging the OECD's strengths, work under the 2027-30 PWB will contribute to shaping the policy environment necessary to stimulate a rights-oriented digital transformation that advances growth, innovation and well-being and reduces unnecessary regulatory burdens; ii) improving the evidence-base for digital policies to ensure that policy recommendations are based on the best available and – to the extent possible – comparable data; iii) fostering broad and multi-stakeholder engagement to complement the perspectives and expertise of OECD governments; and iv) providing tailored advice and capacity building to specific countries and regions.

In particular, analytical and measurement work under the 2027-30 PWB will seek to study digital technologies and technology ecosystems and value chains and the economic and societal impacts with the aim to identify good practices and policy recommendations, including identifying benefits and risks from regulation. Deliverables will span a range of digital policy priorities including: 1) technological, economic and policy developments in AI and emerging technologies; 2) cybersecurity policy coherence;

¹³ The Committee will undertake its mandate renewal process and transmit a proposal to Council for adoption.

3) cross-sectoral implications of data governance and data flows and technology developments such as those relating to privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs); 4) digital infrastructure, including resilient high-quality communications networks; 5) measuring the economic value of digital technologies, including AI, and of data; 6) emerging digital technologies, including analysis of quantum supply chains; 7) online safety, in particular to advance a beneficial and safe digital environment for children; and 8) technology supply chains, such as resilient semiconductor ecosystems to advance economic security. Deliverables will also include reviews of legal instruments in these areas, e.g. privacy and data governance, digital security, AI, and connectivity.

To support the analytical work under OR1, the 2027-30 PWB will also focus on maintaining and expanding the OECD's comprehensive data infrastructure in the area of digital transformation: the Going Digital Toolkit, the OECD.AI Policy Observatory, and the Broadband Portal, and will also seek to develop a new repository of PETs use cases. It will further focus on deepening and leveraging the extensive engagement with experts in government and stakeholder organisations through dedicated networks and mechanisms, including the Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT) Expert Community, the Global Forum on Technology (GFTech), the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI), and the Semiconductor Informal Exchange Network (SIEN), as well as through engagement with other international fora, such as the G20, the G7, and the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

Across the PWB, the *Digital Economy and Society Outlook (DESO)* and national and regional reviews focusing e.g. on digital transformation, broadband connectivity, and AI will leverage analytical approaches and internationally comparable metrics and benchmarking frameworks to provide Member and Partner countries actionable and evidence-based policy advice to assess, revise and implement their digital economy policies and strategies to harness economic growth and benefits across society from digital transformation.

Expected Outcomes

AWARENESS / UNDERSTANDING		
1	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 3, 4
Increased understanding of policy approaches to digital transformation and insights into strategic avenues and practical actions to respond to the governance and policy challenges brought by digital transformation.		
2	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 2, 3
Increased understanding of the role that cross-border data flows play in the global economy and related challenges and solutions, as well as an ability to measure and quantify the value of data and data flows.		
3	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 2, 3, 4
Improved understanding and measurement of the development and adoption of artificial intelligence and policy approaches to implement the OECD AI Principles in support of Members' efforts and priorities . ¹⁴		
4	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 2, 3, 4
Increased understanding of the landscape of emerging digital technologies, their opportunities and risks.		
5	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 3, 4
Increased awareness of vulnerabilities in the digital ecosystem, including cybersecurity and supply chains.		
6	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 2, 4
Awareness of broadband technology, including from satellite solutions, and policy evolution, of new pressing demands placed on connectivity and of insights into how best to meet these needs, as well as an increased understanding of how to support resilience and financing of connectivity in the new environment and evolving market structures		
7	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 2
Deepened understanding of the implications of digital transformations, for individuals and for societies, including online safety.		
8	OUTPUT RESULTS	3

¹⁴ Track changes (addition of new text) reflect a compromise proposal by the Secretariat on the basis of the discussion on 14 September.

Enhanced dialogue with Key Partners, G7, G20 and other economies on digital transformation and digital issues.

USAGE

1	OUTPUT RESULTS	2
Use by governments and stakeholders of the data infrastructure including AI Policy Observatory (OECD.AI), Going Digital resources (improved and new indicators, specific examples of innovative initiatives), Broadband Statistics, and the forthcoming PETs Use Case Repository to benchmark and inform analysis to assess digital transformation and the development of trustworthy AI.		
2	OUTPUT RESULTS	1
Use by governments and stakeholders of OECD policy recommendations and legal instruments in the area of digital transformation, including building on analysis provided in the DESO and reviews of legal instruments such as those related to AI, data governance and digital security.		
3	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 3, 4
Use by governments and stakeholders of OECD standards, frameworks, and implementation tools (e.g. the Going Digital Integrated Policy Framework, the Hiroshima AI Process Reporting Framework, and the OECD AI Policy Toolkit) to carry out and implement their policies in the area of digital transformation, including leveraging dissemination and outreach efforts as well as implementing tailored recommendations.		

EFFECTS

1	OUTPUT RESULTS	1
Continued implementation of legal instruments in the area of digital policy.		
2	OUTPUT RESULTS	1, 2, 3, 4
Contributing to policy design and policy interoperability across digital policy areas including AI, data governance and privacy, emerging technologies, connectivity, and cyber security and online safety.		
3	OUTPUT RESULTS	2, 3
Increased engagement of G7, G20 and other economies on digital transformation and digital issues and impact on policy development in these economies.		

Expected Output Results 2027-30 in Priority Order

2027				2028				2029				2030			
TEC ¹⁵	Part I Budget	OPF ¹⁶	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate
1 Analytical and statistical work to study digital transformation and value chains and identify good practices and policy recommendations															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPCSI, WPDEMA, WPDS, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
6 610	2 688	-	3 923	6 824	2 604	-	4 220	6 863	2 646	-	4 218	6 954	2 722	-	4 232
Maintaining and developing the data infrastructure to support the evidence base															

¹⁵ TEC is equal to the sum of the Part I funds (Part I Budget and OPF), Voluntary Contributions in Hand and new Voluntary Contributions. Does not include MDVC funds.

¹⁶ OPF allocations will be included once OPF projects and allocations have been approved by the Council.

2	Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
	DPC, WPCSI, WPDGP, WPDEMA, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
	3 063	731	-	2 332	3 433	874	-	2 560	3 378	888	-	2 490	3 297	869	-	2 428
3	Global outreach and multi stakeholder engagement															
	Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
	DPC, WPDG, WPAIGO, WPDGP								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
	3 361	519	-	2 842	3 584	522	-	3 062	3 576	539	-	3 037	3 528	558	-	2 970
4	Country and regional work															
	Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
	DPC, WPCSI, WPDEMA, WPDG, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
	104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104
Total	13 138	3 937	-	9 201	13 945	4 000	-	9 945	13 921	4 072	-	9 849	13 883	4 150	-	9 734

Expected Output Results 2027-30 – VCs in Hand and New VCs

	2027				2028				2029				2030			
	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC
OR1	3 923	273	3 649	59 %	4 220	-	4 220	62 %	4 218	-	4 218	61 %	4 232	-	4 232	61 %
OR2	2 332	100	2 232	76 %	2 560	-	2 560	75 %	2 490	-	2 490	74 %	2 428	-	2 428	74 %
OR3	2 842	732	2 110	85 %	3 062	250	2 812	85 %	3 037	-	3 037	85 %	2 970	-	2 970	84 %
OR4	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %
TOTAL Output Area	9 201	1 105	8 096	70 %	9 945	250	9 695	71 %	9 849	-	9 849	71 %	9 734	-	9 734	70 %

Planned Deliverables for 2027-30

CATEGORIES AND TYPES	NUMBER OF DELIVERABLES 2027-30 ¹⁷	OUTPUT RESULTS
DATA FOR ANALYSIS	4	
Database creation or update	4	2
POLICY DIALOGUE	98	
Meetings of OECD bodies and other events (Conferences, Global Forum, Ministerial, High-Level Meetings, Roundtable, Networks, Workshops, etc.)	51	1/3

¹⁷ The current list of PWB deliverables does not include those to be financed through OPF allocations. The final list of deliverables will be updated in line with the OPF allocations, following the approval of OPF projects and allocations by Council

Other (Peer Learning Activities, Technical Workshops, Webinars, etc.)	47	1/3
POLICY ANALYSIS / ADVICE	22	
Outlooks and Thematic Reports	1	1
Paper (Policy, Working or Technical) / Policy Brief / Case Study / Country Note	20	1
Peer Review	1	4
STANDARD-SETTING	8	
Implementation reviews	8	1
TOTAL PLANNED DELIVERABLES	132	

Performance Metrics and Targets for 2027-30

INDICATOR CATEGORY	INDICATOR TITLE	PURPOSE OF THE INDICATOR	UNIT OF MEASURE	BASELINE ¹⁸ (when available)	TARGET 2027	TARGET 2028	TARGET 2029	TARGET 2030
Usage	Effective Reach as included in most recent PIR survey (Number of Members that report using the Output / Number of Members that are aware of the Output)	Captures the extent to which awareness of an Output Result (reach) translates into reported use within the biennium (usage breadth)	Percentage of Members	-	-	85	-	85
Delivery	% of deliverables completed compared to planned (as per PWB planning)	To monitor delivery performance by tracking the proportion of planned deliverables completed within the agreed Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) timeframe.	Percentage	94	15	40	70	90
Dissemination / Engagement	Number of Interactions with selected datasets, digital tools and OECD platforms by external users	Measure user engagement with OECD.AI Policy Observatory	Number of interactions	1 200 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000

¹⁸ Indicators targets are based on historical baselines when available and/or on Secretariat estimates. For the next PWB cycle, 2029 actual data will be the baseline for deciding on annual targets.

Dissemination / Engagement	Number of downloads/views of a subset of Publications selected by Committees	Track the reach and engagement of OECD Digital Economy Papers	Number of downloads	55 866	30 000	40 000	50 000	50 000
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Voluntary Contributions Expenditure in Previous Years and Planned 2027-30¹⁹

(KEUR)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Previous Voluntary Contributions	6 650	7 699	7 676	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary Contributions in Hand	-	-	-	-	1 105	250	-	-
New Voluntary Contributions	-	-	-	-	8 096	9 695	9 849	9 734

Indicative breakdown Staff / Non-Staff

(KEUR)	2027	2028	2029	2030
Staff	11 007	11 760	11 731	11 642
Non-Staff	2 131	2 186	2 190	2 241
TOTAL	13 138	13 945	13 921	13 883

¹⁹ Information on Voluntary Contributions expenditure for 2026 will be available in February 2027.

Annex - Horizontal Collaboration Plan

Identification of planned horizontal collaboration needed to deliver outputs within the endorsed PWB:

Type of collaboration	Output Results	Description	Staff and Non-staff resource implications	Collaboration period	Associated committees
Ad hoc	1	Papers across OR 1, including the flagship Digital Economy and Society Outlook, will be reviewed by the Secretariat teams of other Committees as needed.	Contribution in kind	Full cycle	CIIE / EPC / PGC / CSSP / TC / COMP / CSTP / ELSAC / EDPC / CCP
Joint projects/initiatives	1	Analytical work on semiconductor supply chains and quantum supply chains is carried out jointly with the Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship	Shared resources	Full cycle	CIIE
Other: Joint Recommendation	1	The implementation of the Recommendation on Health Data Governance will be reviewed jointly with the Health Committee	Contribution in kind	2027 - 2027	HC
Other: Joint Recommendation	1	The implementation of the Recommendation on Enhancing Access to and Sharing of Data will be reviewed jointly with the Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy and the Public Governance Committee	Contribution in kind	2027 - 2027	PGC / CSTP
Data/analysis use	2	The OECD AI Index uses indicators from across OECD Committees - and their inputs will be used for its continuing development	Contribution in kind	Full cycle	EPC / PGC / CIIE
Data/analysis use	2	The Going Digital Toolkit uses indicators from across OECD Committees - and their inputs will be used for its continuing development	Contribution in kind	Full cycle	CSTP / CIIE / CSSP / ELSAC / EDPC / PGC / EPOC / HC / PISA / IC / TC / PIAAC
Joint projects/initiatives	3	The Global Forum on Technology is a DPC initiative in close collaboration with the CSTP	Shared resources	Full cycle	CSTP
Joint projects/initiatives	3	The Semiconductor informal exchange network is a joint initiative for the DPC and the CIIE	Shared resources	Full cycle	CIIE
Ad hoc	4	Work will be reviewed by the Secretariat teams of other Committees as appropriate	Contribution in kind	Full cycle	CIIE / CSTP / PGC / CSSP / EDPC / TC / COMP / ELSAC
Joint projects/initiatives	4	Semiconductor country studies are carried out jointly by the DPC and the CIIE	Shared resources	Full cycle	CIIE

The 'Global Comment' provides an **overview of all major horizontal initiatives** to which the Committee contributes – whether for its own outputs or those in other areas:

With digital transformation being cross-cutting by nature, the DPC oversees several workstreams that inform and are informed by the work of other Committees. The flagship OECD Digital Economy and Society Outlook, advancing the OECD Going Digital Integrated Policy Framework and Measurement Roadmap, and potential country reviews of digital transformation and on AI will be informed and reviewed OECD-wide. Work on semiconductors (including the SIEN and country studies) is carried out jointly with the CIIE, while work on emerging technologies leveraging the Global Forum on Technology benefits from close collaboration with CSTP. The work on data governance and data flows includes collaboration with DAF Committees such as COMP and CMF as well as the Health Committee. Work on online safety benefits from inputs from EDPC, PGC and WISE. The DPC Secretariat regularly reviews work developed by other Committees, including on AI and data flows, and in particular the EDRC Economic Surveys, which sometimes include dedicated sections on AI and telecommunications.

ANNEX TEMPLATE

This annex provides additional information on 1) funding scenarios and the foreseen impact if a lower-end Part I Budget envelope is adopted, 2) estimated VC funding and 3) the Preliminary PWB alignment with top-down priorities. Following their review and discussions, Substantive Committees are required to endorse this annex together with their Preliminary PWB.

Output Area	1.3.1 Digital Economy
Substantive Committee	Digital Policy Committee (DPC)

1- Funding Scenarios

The SG's technical guidance includes the following Budget parameters:

- > Forecasted annual non-staff costs and salary adjustment of +1.3% in 2027; +1.6% in 2028; +1.8% in 2029 and +1.9% in 2030.

Two funding scenarios with the starting point being the 2026 Budget.

- > Scenario 1 - Higher-end scenario: maintenance of the Part I Budget in real terms by adjusting the Part I allocation in line with Zero Real Growth formula (+1.3% in 2027; +1.6% in 2028; +1.8% in 2029 and +1.9% in 2030).
- > Scenario 2- Lower-end scenario: based on Zero Nominal Growth, the 2026 Part I allocations will be the basis for 2027, 2028, 2029 and 2030.

The Preliminary PWB is prepared based on Scenario 1 (higher-end scenario). The variance compared to Scenario 2 (lower-end scenario) is presented below.

Information on the potential impact of a reduced Part I Budget envelope, if any, is provided below:

(KEUR)	2027	2028	2029	2030
Scenario 1: Higher-end scenario	3 937	4 000	4 072	4 150
Scenario 2: Lower-end scenario	3 887	3 887	3 887	3 887
Difference between scenario 1 and 2	50	113	185	263

Information on the potential impact of a reduced Part I Budget envelope, if any, is provided below:

Overall impact of reduced Part I Budget funding on PWB delivery and staffing level in **2027 and 2028**

The Digital Policy Committee (DPC) has completed its prioritisation exercise. In line with the results, the lower priority Outputs results are proposed to be reduced. If adopted, a reduction in Part I funding would affect both DPC Programme of Work and its staffing levels, particularly under:

- **Output Result 3** Global outreach and multi-stakeholder engagement (Semiconductor informal exchange network) and
- **Output Result 2** Maintaining and developing the data infrastructure to support the evidence base

Under a lower-end funding scenario, the reduced Part I budget would have a direct impact on the Secretariat's staffing and delivery capacity.

- **For 2027**, scenario 2 would result in conducting one less meeting of the SIEN in 2027 or reducing the scope of preparations and presentations for a meeting, corresponding to approximately 0.4 FTE in 2027 (i.e. 4.4 month of a PAL 6 Economist / Policy analyst)
- **For 2028**, scenario 2 would result, in addition, in no extensions of a component of the data infrastructure. This corresponds to approximately 0.8 FTE in 2028 (i.e. 10 months of a PAL Economist / Policy analyst)

To some extent, the estimated reduced Part I budget could be compensated by New Voluntary Contributions, however in the absence of New VCs these deliverables would need to be reduced or cancelled.

List of Outputs Results potentially impacted as a Result of reduced Part I Budget funding in 2027 and 2028

	2027			2028			
2027-28 Expected Outputs results and deliverables potentially subject to changes to address a reduction in the Part I funding ²⁰	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (KEUR)	Part I Budget (KEUR)	VC funding (KEUR)	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (KEUR)	Part I Budget (KEUR)	VC funding (KEUR)	Comments and impact on deliverables
OR 2 Maintaining and developing the data infrastructure to support the evidence base	3 063	731	2 332	3 433	874	2 560	This OR is funded by a mix of Part I resources and VCs. If sufficient voluntary contributions cannot be secured to offset the reduction in Part I funding, the Digital Policy Platform would not be updated, resulting in a reduced scope of delivery in 2028.
OR 3 Global outreach and multi-stakeholder engagement (Semiconductor informal exchange network)	3 361	519	2 842	3 584	522	3 062	This OR is funded by a mix of Part I resources and VCs. If sufficient voluntary contributions cannot be secured to offset the reduction in Part I funding, one deliverable will need to be cancelled or delivered with reduced scope, resulting in one fewer meeting of the SIEN in 2027 or maintaining the meeting but with significantly reduced scope.
Total Part I Budget (at least equivalent to the variance between Scenario 1 and 2)		1 250			1 396		

²⁰ Outputs Results are listed in the same order than in the Preliminary PWB; this does not reflect any priority order in the implementation of changes should the Part I funding be reduced.

Additional overall impact of reduced Part I Budget funding on PWB delivery and staffing level in **2029 and 2030**

The reduction in Part I budget for 2029-2030 would be significantly larger compared with 2027-2028, resulting in larger impact on the delivery of the DPC PWB.

Under the lower-end funding scenario, the reduced Part I budget would affect delivery in the following areas:

- **Output Result 1** Analytical and statistical work to study digital transformation and value chains and identify good practices and policy recommendations (analytical work on semiconductors and review of the Recommendation on Digital Technologies and the Environment)
- **Output Result 3** Policy dialogue and international co-operation in support of digital policy priorities (SIEN)

For 2029: this may result in the cancellation of the analytical work on semiconductor supply chains and related meetings of the Semiconductor Informal Exchange Network under ORs 1 and OR 3. These activities received a relatively low priority indication, and no voluntary contributions are currently foreseen beyond 2028. In staffing terms, this would correspond to a reduction of approximately 1.4 FTE in 2029 (i.e. 16.3 months of a PAL Economist / Policy analyst)

For 2030: this could additionally lead to the cancellation of planned updates to the internal semiconductor production database supporting work on semiconductor supply chains under OR 1, and (subject to informing Council), to a delay in the review of the Recommendation on Digital Technologies and the Environment, due in 2030 and potentially deferred to the following PWB (OR 1). In staffing terms, this would correspond to a reduction of approximately 1.9 FTE in 2030 (i.e. 23.4 months of a PAL Economist / Policy analyst)

To some extent, the reduction in Part I funding could be offset by new voluntary contributions. In the absence of such contributions, these deliverables would need to be cancelled or deferred.

List of Outputs Results potentially impacted as a Result of reduced Part I Budget funding in 2029 and 2030 (impact in addition of the impact reported in 2027-28)

2029-30 Expected Outputs results and deliverables potentially subject to changes to address a reduction in the Part I funding ²¹	2029			2030			Comments and impact on deliverables
	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (KEUR)	Part I Budget (KEUR)	VC funding (KEUR)	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (KEUR)	Part I Budget (KEUR)	VC funding (KEUR)	
OR 1 Analytical and statistical work to study digital transformation and value chains and identify good practices and policy recommendations (– analytical on work on semiconductors and review of the Recommendation on Digital Technologies and the Environment)	6 863	2 646	4 218	6 954	2 722	4 232	In a low-budget scenario in 2029, and in the absence of the VCs to offset the reduction in Part I budget, it would not be possible to complete the analytical work on semiconductor supply chains, resulting in one fewer new report and the cancellation of the related deliverable. In 2030, it will not be possible to continue updating the internal semiconductor production database which supports analytical work on semiconductor supply chains (reduced scope – no extension of database). In addition, it would not be possible to carry out the review of the Recommendation on Digital

²¹ Outputs Results are listed in the same order than in the Preliminary PWB; this does not reflect any priority order in the implementation of changes should the Part I funding be reduced.

2029-30 Expected Outputs results and deliverables potentially subject to changes to address a reduction in the Part I funding ²¹	2029			2030			Comments and impact on deliverables
	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (KEUR)	Part I Budget (KEUR)	VC funding (KEUR)	Total Estimated Cost (TEC) (KEUR)	Part I Budget (KEUR)	VC funding (KEUR)	
							Technologies and the Environment within the PWB period. In that case, the Committee would need to request from Council to postpone the review and carry it forward to the following PWB.
OR 3 Global outreach and multi-stakeholder engagement (meetings of the Semiconductor informal exchange network)	3 576	539	3 037	3 528	558	2 970	In a low-budget scenario in 2029, and in the absence of the VCs to offset the reduction in Part I budget, the meetings of the SIEN will be reduced (at least one less meeting).
Total Part I Budget (at least equivalent to the variance between Scenario 1 and 2)		3 185			3 280		

2- Additional information on estimated Voluntary Contributions

Additional information related to Voluntary Contributions (VC) funding estimates included in the Preliminary PWB, as well as any related financial risk, is provided below.

VC funding planned in 2027-2030

(KEUR)	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total VC planned, of which:	9 201	9 945	9849	9734
Voluntary Contributions in Hand	1 105	250		
New VC (low risk) ²²	2 800	2 800	2 800	2 800
New VC (higher risk)	5 296	6 895	7 049	6 934
<i>Of which VCs from Non-Members</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>280</i>
<i>VCs from Private Sector</i>				

²² The split of the New VC amount is based on Directorate's assessment on the likelihood to collect VCs. The share considered at "low risk" relates to the expected New VCs for which the Directorate has a high degree of confidence that they could materialise. In contrast, the share considered at "higher risk" relates to the expected New VCs for which the Directorate has a lower degree of confidence that they could materialise.

Risks of expected New VC funding on PWB delivery, should VC funding not materialise as planned

The Preliminary PWB includes VC funding estimates, of which **KEUR 9 201** in 2027 and **KEUR 9 945** in 2028 relates to expected New VCs. Of these amounts, the materialisation of **KEUR 5,296** in 2027 and **KEUR 6,895** in 2028 is more challenging; this could result in funding gaps and risk of delivery for the concerned Outputs, the main ones affected being:

- The work on cross-border data flows informed by the Data Free Flow with Trust Expert Community (IO 3.1)
- The work on semiconductors supply chains informed by the Semiconductor informal exchange network (IO 3.4)
- The work on emerging technologies supported by the OECD Global Forum on Technology (GFTech) (IO 3.2)

To mitigate this financial risk, the following measures would be envisaged:

- The scope and number of deliverables of affected Outputs would be adjusted where necessary, including by reducing the number of events and workshops, scaling them down, or shifting to more cost-efficient formats such as virtual delivery.
- Efforts would be increased to broaden and diversify the VC donor portfolio and to secure more multiannual VCs, thereby reducing reliance on a limited number of short-term VCs.
- Close monitoring of the budget forecast against the VC pipeline to allow early identification of potential shortfalls and timely management action.

Finally, implementation of activities would be strictly aligned with the level of funding certainty: this may include reducing the scope of activities, postponing or cancelling those for which financing does not materialise, and making staff contract renewals subject to a realistic assessment of the VC outlook.

Major initiatives mainly or fully funded by VCs

The major VC-funded initiatives and VC-membership funding arrangements under Output Area 1.3.1 are listed below. These help secure multi-year funding and/or pledges from donors, as well as provide greater stability and predictability in VC funding level.

VC funded programme / initiative	Output Result(s)	VC Planned 2027 (KEUR)	VC Planned 2028 (KEUR)	VC Planned 2029 (KEUR)	VC Planned 2030 (KEUR)	Comment/Explanations
The work on cross-border data flows informed by the Data Free Flow with Trust Expert Community	1.3.1.3	1 607	1 657	1 727	1 800	This work seeks to promote operational solutions to facilitate trusted cross-border data flows, and involves over 300 experts. It is supported by recurrent VCs from Japan, OECD funding and in-kind support from other countries. Should new VCs and in-kind support not materialise, the scope would need to be significantly reduced, with implications for the number of working groups / projects under the Community and number of meetings. ²³
The work on semiconductors supply chains informed by the Semiconductor informal exchange network	1.3.1.3 1.3.1.1	777	807	825	857	The initiative seeks to promote resilient semiconductor supply chains and involves nearly 50 countries. Work since 2023 has been mostly financed by large VCs (US, Germany and the UK), currently continuing through 2028. In the absence of additional

²³ This paragraph has been adjusted since the previous version for precision, at the request of one Member.

						new VCs, the scope would need to be significantly reduced, with implications for the number of analytical products and number of meetings.
The OECD Global Forum on Technology (GFTech)	1.3.1.3 1.3.1.1	291	312	320	332	The initiative seeks to anticipate and prepare for the impact of emerging technologies. Work since 2023 has been mostly reliant on VCs (including from the US, UK, Japan, Spain). In the absence of additional new VCs, the scope would need to be reduced, with implications for the number of events and ability to take on new analytical work.
Country and regional reviews	1.3.1.4	104	104	104	104	This work is entirely VC-funded. In the absence of VCs, it will not be carried out.

3- Alignment with top-down priorities

The Secretary-General issued his guidance to Committees on 23 February 2026, including his Preliminary views and the Ambassadors' Informal Convergence Paper (ICP). This guidance provides information on top-down priorities for the PWB 2027-30. The below information reflects how these top down priorities are addressed in the Preliminary PWB.

The proposed PWB is well aligned with ICP priorities, notably all ORs support the first priority on the digital economy – notably AI and emerging technologies – and many support other priorities including reviews of economic policies, trade facilitation and digitalisation, skills, development, global relations, and education.

List of Output results supporting the top-down priorities identified in the ICP

Alignment with top-down priorities in Ambassadors' Informal Convergence Paper	Output Result(s)	Comment/Explanations
Priority 1: Digital Economy	All ORs	The entire PWB seeks to advance a beneficial digital transformation for countries, companies and people, leveraging in particular the potential of AI and emerging technologies, through analytical work, standards, measurement and evidence base, outreach, and country reviews.
Priority 2: Country Peer Reviews of Economic Policies	4	Country and regional reviews focusing on digital transformation, AI, digital infrastructure and semiconductors would provide tailored recommendations for economic policies in the area of digital policy.

Priority 3: Trade Liberalisation, Facilitation and Digitalisation	1 3	Analytical and measurement work on cross-border data flows informed by the DFFT Expert Community will support trade facilitation and digitalisation.
Priority 4: Trade and the level playing field	1 3	Analytical work on semiconductor supply chains and meetings of the SIEN facilitate resilience of these essential supply chains and contribute to global trade.
Priority 5: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management	1 3	Analytical work on AI compute supported by the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) and on semiconductor supply chains supported by the SIEN would inform policies for more efficient management of natural resources, as will the review of the Recommendation on Digital Transformation and the Environment due in 2030.
Priority 6: Skill Formation of the Adult Workforce	1 2 4	Analytical work on digital transformation, AI and emerging technologies, and semiconductors, including through the Digital Economy and Society Outlook (DESO) and country reviews, and supported by the evidence base such as the OECD.AI Policy Observatory and Going Digital Toolkit will contribute to measuring, understanding and addressing evolving skills needs in the digital age.
Priority 7: Development Co-operation	2 3	Work on advance the OECD AI Policy Toolkit and engagement through the GPAI will contribute to harnessing AI in development contexts.
Priority 8: Global Relations and Co-operation	2 3	Expanding the evidence base (e.g. OECD.AI Policy Observatory's policy navigator and AI index) to cover a growing number of countries as well as engagement

		through dedicated outreach fora, such as the GPAI expert groups and the DFFT Expert Community.
Priority 9: Education, Economy and Society	1 2	Work to understand, measure and promote child online safety and well-being in the digital age, including through the DESO, the review of the Recommendation on Children in the Digital Environment, and related indicators.

Expected Output Results 2027-30 Budget and VCs in Hand and New VCs

2027				2028				2029				2030			
TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate
1 Analytical and statistical work to study digital transformation and value chains and identify good practices and policy recommendations															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum: DPC, WPCSI, WPDEMA, WPDS, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date): Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
6 610	2 688	-	3 923	6 824	2 604	-	4 220	6 863	2 646	-	4 218	6 954	2 722	-	4 232
1.1 Artificial intelligence															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum: DPC, WPCSI, WPDEMA, WPDS, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date): Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
2 112	689	-	1 423	2 220	568	-	1 652	2 105	547	-	1 558	2 013	599	-	1 414
1.2 Data flows, governance and privacy															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum: DPC, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date): Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
914	297	-	617	945	310	-	635	985	327	-	659	1 003	316	-	687
1.3 Cybersecurity															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum: DPC, WPDEMA, WPDS, WPAIGO								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date): Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
379	259	-	120	390	270	-	121	410	284	-	126	420	288	-	132
1.4 Emerging Digital Technologies															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum: DPC								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date): Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
252	116	-	136	274	119	-	156	288	129	-	159	297	132	-	165
1.5 Digital infrastructure and technology supply chains															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum: DPC, WPCSI								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date): Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
741	183	-	558	759	150	-	609	793	206	-	587	824	211	-	613
1.6 Economics and measurement of digital transformation															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum: DPC, WPDEMA, WPAIGO								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date): Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
242	164	-	78	252	173	-	79	234	153	-	82	239	155	-	84
1.7 Online Safety															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							

DPC, WPDEMA, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
233	78	-	155	195	81	-	114	188	64	-	123	189	65	-	124
1.8 Review OECD DPC Recommendations															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPCSI, WPDS, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
846	493	-	353	918	501	-	417	961	530	-	431	989	542	-	448
1.9 Digital Economy and Society Outlook															
Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPCSI, WPDEMA, WPDS, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
890	407	-	483	871	433	-	438	899	407	-	493	979	416	-	563

	2027				2028				2029				2030			
	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC
1	3 923	273	3 649	59 %	4 220	-	4 220	62 %	4 218	-	4 218	61 %	4 232	-	4 232	61 %
1.1	1 423	-	1 423	67 %	1 652	-	1 652	74 %	1 558	-	1 558	74 %	1 414	-	1 414	70 %
1.2	617	118	498	67 %	635	-	635	67 %	659	-	659	67 %	687	-	687	69 %
1.3	120	-	120	32 %	121	-	121	31 %	126	-	126	31 %	132	-	132	31 %
1.4	136	-	136	54 %	156	-	156	57 %	159	-	159	55 %	165	-	165	56 %
1.5	558	-	558	75 %	609	-	609	80 %	587	-	587	74 %	613	-	613	74 %
1.6	78	-	78	32 %	79	-	79	31 %	82	-	82	35 %	84	-	84	35 %
1.7	155	155	-	66 %	114	-	114	58 %	123	-	123	66 %	124	-	124	66 %
1.8	353	-	353	42 %	417	-	417	45 %	431	-	431	45 %	448	-	448	45 %
1.9	483	-	483	54 %	438	-	438	50 %	493	-	493	55 %	563	-	563	58 %

2027				2028				2029				2030			
TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate

2 Maintaining and developing the data infrastructure to support the evidence base

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPCSI, WPDGP, WPDEMA, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
3 063	731	-	2 332	3 433	874	-	2 560	3 378	888	-	2 490	3 297	869	-	2 428

2.1 Maintain and improve measurement of connectivity trends

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
WPCSI								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
872	219	-	653	940	226	-	714	966	234	-	732	994	241	-	753

2.2 Develop and maintain measurement of trends on AI

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
1 410	207	-	1 203	1 595	231	-	1 365	1 484	223	-	1 262	1 349	213	-	1 135

2.3 Advance measurement of digital transformation

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
WPDEMA								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
504	285	-	219	619	397	-	222	642	410	-	231	663	394	-	270

2.4 Create and maintain the OECD Global Repository of PETs Use Cases

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
WPDGP								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
277	19	-	258	279	20	-	259	286	21	-	265	291	22	-	269

2027					2028					2029					2030				
	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC		Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC		Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	
2	2 332	100	2 232	76 %	2 560	-	2 560	75 %		2 490	-	2 490	74 %		2 428	-	2 428	74 %	
2.1	653	100	553	75 %	714	-	714	76 %		732	-	732	76 %		753	-	753	76 %	
2.2	1 203	-	1 203	85 %	1 365	-	1 365	86 %		1 262	-	1 262	85 %		1 135	-	1 135	84 %	
2.3	219	-	219	43 %	222	-	222	36 %		231	-	231	36 %		270	-	270	41 %	
2.4	258	-	258	93 %	259	-	259	93 %		265	-	265	93 %		269	-	269	93 %	

2027				2028				2029				2030			
TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate

3 Global outreach and multi stakeholder engagement

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPDS, WPAIGO, WPDGP								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
3 361	519	-	2 842	3 584	522	-	3 062	3 576	539	-	3 037	3 528	558	-	2 970

3.1 DFFT expert community

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPDGP								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
1 665	58	-	1 607	1 718	61	-	1 657	1 791	63	-	1 727	1 866	66	-	1 800

3.2 Global Forum on Technology

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
348	192	-	155	336	180	-	156	347	187	-	161	360	194	-	167

3.3 Global Partnership on AI

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
820	182	-	638	997	189	-	807	872	196	-	676	716	202	-	514

3.4 Semiconductor informal exchange network

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
529	86	-	442	534	92	-	442	566	93	-	473	586	97	-	489

	2027				2028				2029				2030			
	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC
3	2 842	732	2 110	85 %	3 062	250	2 812	85 %	3 037	-	3 037	85 %	2 970	-	2 970	84 %
3.1	1 607	481	1 125	96 %	1 657	-	1 657	96 %	1 727	-	1 727	96 %	1 800	-	1 800	96 %
3.2	155	-	155	45 %	156	-	156	46 %	161	-	161	46 %	167	-	167	46 %
3.3	638	-	638	78 %	807	-	807	81 %	676	-	676	78 %	514	-	514	72 %
3.4	442	250	192	84 %	442	250	191	83 %	473	-	473	84 %	489	-	489	83 %

2027				2028				2029				2030			
TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate	TEC	Part I Budget	OPF	VC estimate

4 Country and regional work

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPCSI, WPDEMA, WPDS, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104

4.1 Country and regional digital reviews

Accountable Committee / Subsidiary Body / Contributing Global Forum:								Ongoing / Time-Bound (end-date):							
DPC, WPCSI, WPDEMA, WPDS, WPDGP, WPAIGO								Time Bound (Q4 2030)							
104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104	104	-	-	104

2027					2028				2029				2030			
	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC	Total VCs	VC in Hand	New VCs	% of VCs of total TEC
4	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %
4.1	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %	104	-	104	100 %