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National Data Management

NaDB Detailed Information

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National Data Management (NaDB)

1 Background

On 13 June 2017, Parliament adopted the motion 16.4011 FDP The Liberals group “Digitalisation’. No duplication in data collection”. Parliament commissioned the Federal Council to ensure that businesses do not need to supply the same data and information to different authorities. Coordination between the FSO, the various federal offices and cantons and communes should lead to a reduction in the burden on businesses caused by surveys and monitoring. In its statement of 22 February 2017, the Federal Council declared that the motion was in line with one of the main aims of the Digital Switzerland strategy and the objective enshrined in the eGovernment Strategy Switzerland, to reduce the burden on enterprises when dealing with the authorities.

For years, digital technologies have been increasingly used to fulfil the duties of the public administration. To efficiently harness the resulting potential for the orderly medium to long-term implementation of the “once-only principle” (the aim of this principle is that enterprises and people should only have to report certain information once to the administration), value added chains, process organisations and cooperation models must be further developed in various areas. In order to extend and encourage the reuse of data in the long-term, a holistic and harmonised approach is necessary. Existing organisational and technical structures for the regulated exchange of data will be maintained or where necessary extended and additional instruments and tools acquired, in order to develop the interoperability of the administrative offices.

Data exchange is reliant on interoperability between the individual data collections. This means that independent, heterogeneous systems must be able to work together as seamlessly as possible to exchange information efficiently without the need for special agreements on a case-by-case basis. Mutual understanding about the data will be achieved by structure and standardisation well as by transparent processes. An interoperable system with all the necessary instruments can make this information available to all parties for consultation and use, ensuring an overview of all available data in the various administrative units. The actual data contents will be held, as before, in local data collections under the responsibility of each administrative office.

On 27.09.2019, the Federal Council instructed the Federal Statistical Office (FSO), in cooperation with other Federal Offices and administrative units, to implement the necessary measures for the reuse of data.

2 Vision and prerequisites

The vision for national data management and the measures proposed to achieve it are targeted at the reuse of data in the administrative units. A major factor in the success of data reuse is trust in the quality of data and hence the certainty that the data can be used for the intended purposes. The way in which the data are collected and processed and how they are made accessible must be transparent and apparent in a manner that is credible to all data providers and users. Such transparency is essential for the implementation of the once-only principle.

Interoperability is improved by involving existing offices and activities (organisations, processes and systems). This also helps to further develop the rules and responsibilities governing the use of data (e.g. adjustments to legislation or widening coordination). Particular attention should be paid to data protection.

To this end, a data catalogue will be created amongst other things to answer the following questions:

- What will the data be used for (specific mandate/legal bases);
- What is the data content (which attributes have which importance);
- What is the condition or quality of the data (completeness, exactness or statistical universe, etc.);
- Who is allowed access to the data (who, on which legal basis, for which purpose, read-only, editing or deletion permissions);
- Where are the data available (which administrative office has responsibility for the data);
- Which technical requirements are necessary to access the data.

This descriptive information (metadata) is updated as necessary by the office responsible, recorded as documentation and made available for all authorised offices.

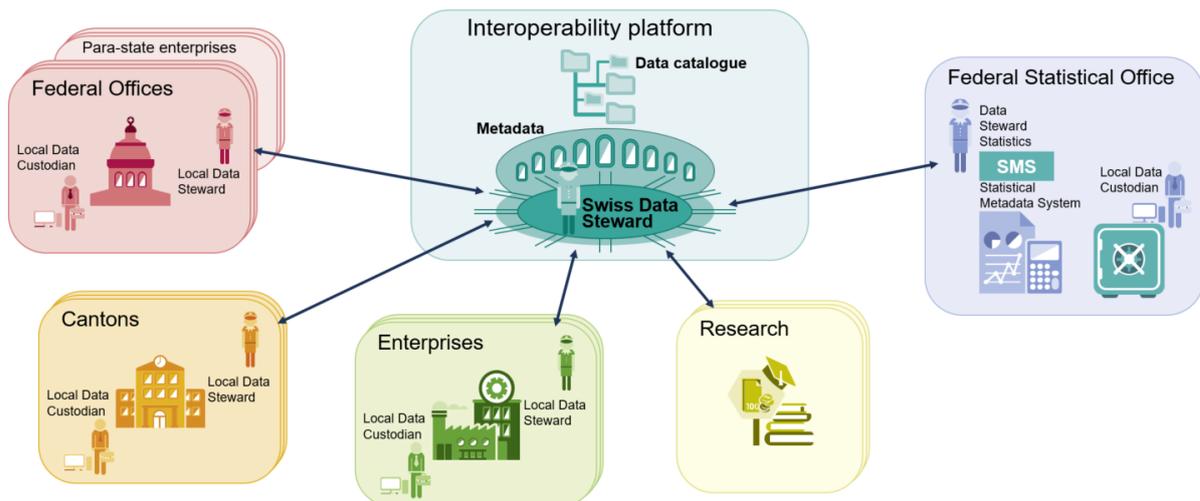


Diagram: Stakeholders in data storage and use - role of the data steward

The coordination of all the standardisation and harmonisation tasks falls within the role of the Swiss Data Steward. The joint storage of metadata but decentralised data storage (data stewardship) is considered a future-looking procedure to establish the reuse of data in the Administration's value-creation process.

To put this into practice, the vision comprises a minimal set of joint standards and procedures that must be defined and implemented in order to guarantee interoperability. Previous individual standards and procedures are selected and transferred into joint models.

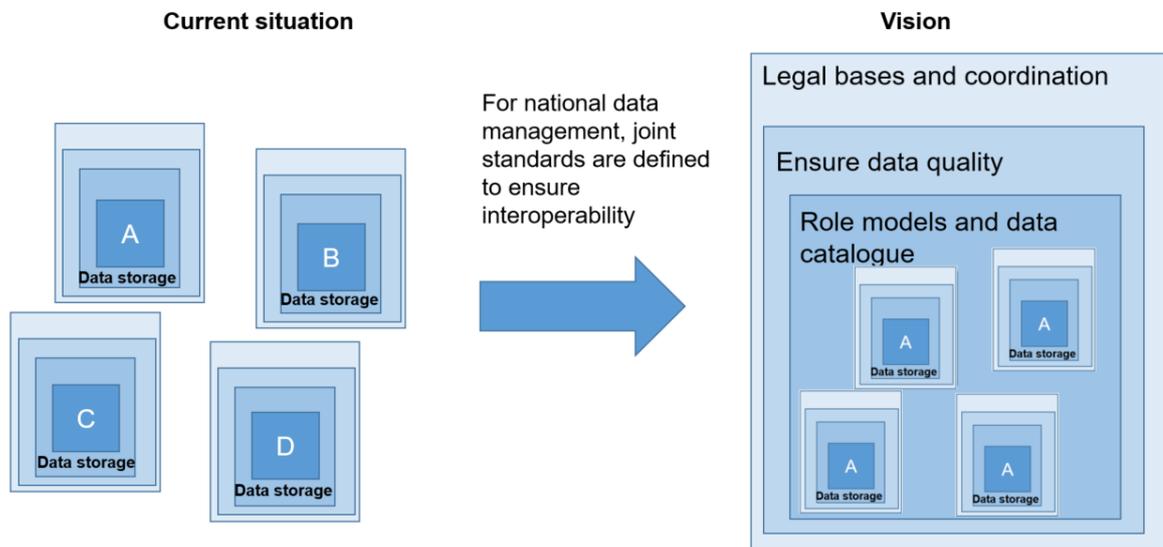


Diagram: Paradigm shift in handling data

Joint standards and procedures to guarantee interoperability lead to a cultural change in handling data. Local data storage will continue to be ensured by the role of local data custodian.

To implement the NaDB programme, the FSO needs, amongst other things, comprehensive knowledge and experience in the field of data harmonisation, standardisation and the definition of metadata. As part of the current existing SIS project (Statistical information system), skills in the standardisation and harmonisation of statistical data will be further developed and extended.

For data to be reused, it is essential that they are of sufficient quality. It is important to ensure the quality of data when they are first recorded (at source) by means of suitable measures (for example by using existing aggregated data and other innovative procedures and methods). For the use of data for statistical purposes, the globally agreed principle for statistical activity must be observed: Relevance of information, independence, responsibility, scientific nature, comparability, timeliness, data protection and accessibility. In particular, statistical confidentiality (FStatA) must be respected in every case.

3 Measures

All measures are defined to address current problems as well as emerging challenges and initially the existing legal framework will not need to be adapted or any changes necessary can be made swiftly. Measures are implemented in actual projects that can be carried out within a specific topic area (e.g. topics such as wages, occupational profiles, taxes or health provision). Once experience has been garnered it can then be introduced into the actual configuration of organisational, coordinative, legal and technical bases, as well as instruments and tools in order to enable implementation in other fields and its expansion to other federal levels and stakeholders.

3.1 Implementation proposals

Implementation of the Federal Council's decision takes place in several stages and consists of the following measures:

1. Configuration of the future statistical and non-statistical data storage and data use and revision of the "General Classification of Economic activities" (NOGA) (Quality assurance of business data and NOGA project).
2. Project on the reuse of data for the wage statistics (wage statistics project).
3. Project on the reuse of tax data from the FTA and from cantonal offices (tax data of natural/legal persons project)
4. Project on in-patient healthcare
5. Project on the further development of the joint use of nomenclature (occupational classification project)
6. Further development of the legal and coordinative bases
7. Creation of an interdepartmental body to promote and manage interoperability
8. Creation and operation of an interoperability office and infrastructure (Interoperability platform project)
9. FSO metadata are harmonised and stored in the FSO's internal statistical information system (SIS) (SIS project).

3.2 Legal bases and coordination

Results from the projects are used as a basis to extend solutions where applicable, to other levels (cantons and communes) or to other stakeholders (institutions and state-related enterprises, etc.). This may make some adjustments to legislation necessary.

Use of existing administrative data by statistics

For federal statistics to use existing administrative data, statistical offices must always have access to this data. The aim is to remove obstacles to accessing the various registers and administrative data collections.

Need to adapt legal bases of federal statistics

Before the once-only principle can be implemented in the Swiss statistics system, the necessary legal bases must first be examined. To substantiate the existing legal bases, the Ordinance on the Conduct of Federal Statistical Surveys and the Ordinance on the Organisation of Federal Statistics will be revised by mid-2022.

Coordination of proposals in the area of statistics

When configuring the interoperability platform and the relevant guidelines (in the area of metadata, for example), to ensure the broadly coordinated representation of federal statistics, and at some time in the future probably cantonal and communal statistics offices too, the coordination mechanisms and the corresponding committees (Federal Statistics Committee (FStatC), Fedestat and Regiostat) will have to be examined as part of a partial-revision of the Ordinance on the Organisation of Federal Statistics and where necessary, amended.

4 Implementation and planning

The measures and their implementation have been merged into a national data management programme. The individual projects are managed according to Hermes 5.1 (agile).

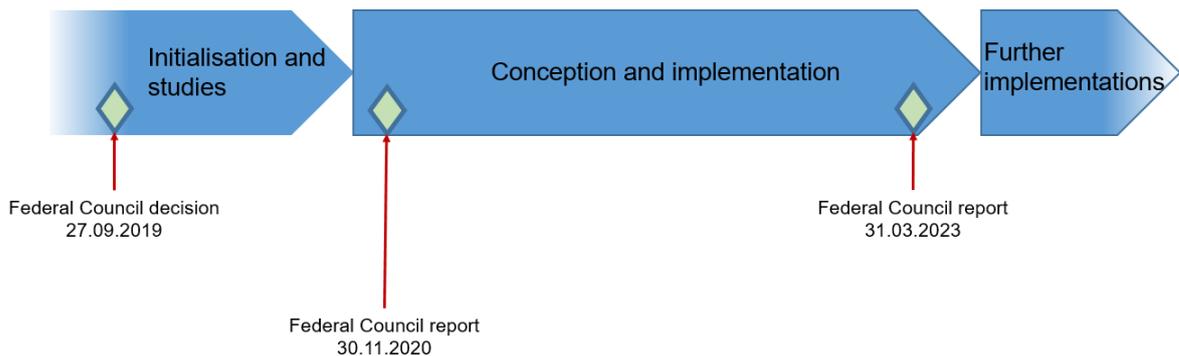


Illustration of milestone plan

Realisation of the individual projects within the programme are planned according to this graph.

◆ Reports according to FCR of 27.09.2019
 ◆ Reports according to FCR of 25.10.2020
 ◆ Milestones without reports

Thematic field	BRB19	BRB20	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024...
Quality assurance of enterprise data	1	2	Initialisation	◆	Conception and implementation	◆		
Wage statistics	2	3	Initialisation	◆	Feasibility study	◆		
Tax data	3	4a/4c/4d/4e	Initialisation	◆	Conception and	◆	implementation	◆
In-patient hospital healthcare data	4		Initialisation		Conception and implementation	◆	Operation and further development	
Nomenclatures Integration in IOP	5b		Swiss Standard Classification of Occupations		◆	Introduction and further development		
Legal bases		5			Total revision of Ordinance on Conduct of Federal Statistics	◆		
		6	Project support		Partial revision of Ordinance on Organisation of Federal Statistics	◆		
Interoperability platform IOP	6		Create IDA	◆	Support NaDB programme			
Once-only principle	7		Infrastructure V1.0 / V1.1 implementation (IOP)			◆	Operation and further development	
	8		implementation		Reuse of data		◆	

Diagram: Detailed plan with planned measures

5 Communication

5.1 Overview of the offices directly concerned with the implementation projects

The Federal Chancellery and all Departments with a relevant contact person should be involved in the establishment of this interdepartmental body (IDA).

The participation of the following offices is required in the projects: Representatives from all Departments, FCh, SECO, FOPH, FFA, FTA, FOJ, OFCOM, CCO, FITSU, Conference of the Cantonal Governments of Switzerland (CCG), Swiss Conference of the Cantonal Ministers of Public Health (GDK), Conference of Cantonal Directors of Finance (FDF), cantonal tax authorities, OASI compensation funds, HIA tariff partners, swissdec, pension funds, Federal Statistics Committee (FStatC), Fedestat, Regiostat, CORSTAT, Swiss Conference on Informatics (SIK).

5.2 Communication measures

The kernel of the messages communicated must be that the implementation of the once-only principle at national level can only be achieved through a common understanding (semantics) of data and the processes enabling the exchange of data (interoperability). Contents should be delivered at the appropriate level and at the agreed time to the stakeholders concerned and incorporate important aspects of a change management process, such as the use of comprehensible and uniform terminology, transparent implementation and the involvement of the persons and offices concerned.

Grouping of stakeholders:

Strategic level

CGS, FCh, representatives from the Departments and Offices, CCG, associations and social partners.

Implementation level

Representatives from the Departments and Offices, SIK, FStatC, Fedestat, Regiostat

Operational level

Future users / systems and data users

Core messages:

1. The once-only principle can be implemented when the data are reusable by ensuring interoperability.
2. Legal bases specific to individual offices (e.g. tax or statistical secrecy) must be taken into account and the individual guidelines of each participant (e.g. Code of Practice for Statistics) applied.
3. To enable the reuse of data, the transparency of their properties (understanding of content, quality and sensitivity) must be ensured.
4. An important condition for the reuse of data is the consistent and comprehensive (as far as possible) use of a joint, harmonised data catalogue.
5. The reuse of data will be implemented in specific projects.
6. The way forward can be defined jointly, by learning and collecting experiences gained during implementation.
7. The cultural change towards the collective use of data is a long process taking place over many years.

The FSO internal communication includes comprehensive measures for a change project of this nature, which reach all personnel at the appropriate level. To this end, using innovative

methods (e.g. walk-in events), the possibilities and necessary conditions for the implementation of digitalisation are addressed in the FSO.

6 Interoperability platform project (IOP)

6.1 Background

To accompany the project and other implementation measures an interdepartmental board (IDA) should be created to lead and manage implementation of the measures. The body monitors and makes decisions on the following points:

- Monitoring of coordination and organisation of interoperability tasks.
- Structuring the topic and objective areas that will have the validity of standards through normalisation and harmonisation.
- Accompanying the management and implementations of the harmonisation and standardisation process.
- Advising on how to manage the catalogue of all metadata on objectives, topic areas and joint instruments and tools for interoperability (interoperability platform).

Furthermore, the creation and operationalisation of an interoperability office is to be provided for, which will operate the basic service for the interoperability platform. The Interoperability Office provides services to all those working on the agreed proposals and projects. It is divided into three areas of responsibility:

1. Coordinating standardisation and harmonisation within the subject areas to be developed (e.g. economy, population, society, mobility)
2. Supporting implementation with the appropriate tools
3. Ensuring the operational side of business.

In addition, the Interoperability Office assumes the role of Swiss Data Steward. The 'technical' interoperability platform incorporates the necessary tools and instruments to harmonise and standardise metadata and the corresponding data catalogue.

6.2 Objectives of the project

The project has the following objectives:

1. The Department is involved in the creation of the interdepartmental body and the mandate defined.
2. The Interoperability Office in the FSO is up and running.
3. Interoperability is rendered measurable (how many topic areas and federal offices should be supported and integrated into the platform at which time).
4. The joint data catalogue is operated on a sustainable basis as a tool within the Interoperability Office.
5. A data catalogue for the federal administration is put into operation.

6.3 Approach

To achieve these objectives, the following tasks must be realised:

Prepare and carry out the creation of the IDA.

Creation and go-live of the Interoperability Office.

Definition of the processes for the standardisation and harmonisation of data.

Creation and operation of a data catalogue.

To acquire more in-depth knowledge about data harmonisation and standardisation and the definition of metadata, as part of the SIS project, a comprehensive data and metadata harmonisation process will be started. A SIS data steward will be appointed at the FSO, to advise and accompany the specialist divisions in storage of data and the harmonisation process.

In cooperation with the FCh (DTI) roles in the areas of data governance and data policy will be more firmly anchored. To this end, a joint discussion paper will be drafted and the necessary legal basis made available in 2022.

6.4 List of the main stakeholders

Organisation	Task/role
IDA departmental representatives	Cooperation in IDA
Departmental representatives and representatives of individual federal offices for the data catalogue	Cooperation to define and fine-tune requirements of data catalogue
FITSU	Joint drafting of data catalogue
SIK	Swiss Conference on Informatics on cooperation with the implementation and operation of the data catalogue

7 Quality assurance of enterprise data and NOGA project

7.1 Background

Under Article 3.1 of the Federal Decision of 27 June 2018 (EXE 2018.1281) on the “Swiss statistics system: Development perspectives”, the separation of statistical and non-statistical data storage and use within the sphere of influence of the FSO is to be examined with a view to implementing the projects relating to the core data strategy. The results are to be submitted to the Federal Council. For the implementation of the once-only principle at administrative level, the question needs to be answered of whether and how data from the sphere of influence of the FSO can be made usable for the rest of the federal administration without deviating from the fundamental statistical secrecy to which official statistics are subject. To this end, the separation between statistical and administrative data storage must be clearly defined. For this purpose, the following specific measures were itemised in the BRA of 27.09.2019:

Measures to assure data quality

Quality assurance is particularly important. By implementing the once-only principle, the survey burden on enterprises will potentially be further reduced. At the same time, information from these surveys will be lacking, which may have a negative impact on completeness and up-to-dateness.

Measure to further develop processes and instruments

The processes and instruments needed for the use of administrative data (in accordance with the federal core data strategy) for statistical purposes, must be developed further. For this to happen, in cooperation with the administrative offices concerned, the FDHA (FSO) needs to create the appropriate conditions to ensure that core data is available in a suitable form for statistical use.

Measure to create the necessary legal bases

The storage and transfer of the data, for which the FSO is responsible and which, in accordance with the federal core data strategy are defined as administrative data (core data), will be subject to an in-depth review. If necessary, the storage and transfer of data will be enshrined in a new law, separate from the Federal Statistics Act (FStatA).

With its decision of 27.09.2019 Article 1, the Federal Council decided the following: Based on the Federal Council’s decision of 14 June 2019, the FDHA (FSO), together with the FDF (FITSU), “Examination of the usability of data under Art. 3 of the Ordinance on the Business and Enterprise Register (BERO, SR 431.903) as basis for the definition of core data” is mandated, in agreement with the other Departments, to define measures for the quality assurance of enterprise data. In November 2020, a request was made to the Federal Council for the creation of a corresponding set of indicators.

In addition to the measures from the Federal Council’s report and the Federal Council’s decision listed here, prompted by the revision of the “Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community” (NACE), the “General Classification of Economic Activities” (NOGA) will also have to be revised.

The NACE revision necessarily involves a revision of the NOGA. These two activities must take place in parallel. If the NOGA is reviewed later than the NACE, statistical data produced by the FSO will no longer be comparable with Eurostat data. Amongst other things, this would be a violation of the bilateral agreement in the area of statistics with the European Union.

7.2 Objectives

The objectives are derived from the issues described above under 'Background'.

7.3 Approach

The situation described in the background requires the creation of two sub-projects, one devoted to the implementation of the Federal Council's decision and the other to the NOGA revision.

7.3.1 Approach for the quality assurance of enterprise data

As part of the undertaking for joint management of the Federal Administration's core data, led by the FITSU, the FDHA (FSO) is mandated, in cooperation with the FFD (FITSU) to examine which technical, organisational and legal adjustments are necessary in order to incorporate further data sources from the administration's operations into the Business and Enterprise Register (BER) and to make joint core enterprise data available to authorised administrative units for direct use in their operational business processes. The findings of this examination were to be presented to the CGS by the end of 2019.

The next step is to make a request to the Federal Council in November 2020 to carry out the quality assurance of enterprise data, stipulating measures for this quality assurance in consultation with the other Departments. The result of this consultation will be a set of indicators for quality assurance. A report will be made to the Federal Council by 30 June 2022.

7.3.2 Approach to the NOGA revision

Planning of the NOGA revision adheres to the main milestones set out by Eurostat for the NACE revision. The following main points and deadlines are relevant for the FSO.

1. Make contact with all stakeholders (umbrella organisations, federal offices, etc.), as well as the statistic-producing units at the FSO, to gather their needs and wishes for the new nomenclature.
2. Define the structure of the new NOGA by 31.12.2020.
3. Ensure the recoding (dual coding) of the economic activities of all businesses and enterprises registered in the BER by the end of 2021.
4. Define the explanations and correspondence tables of the new NOGA;
5. Statistics can be established on the basis of the new NOGA from the end of 2021 (this includes completing the sample frame in December 2021 with the revised NOGA codes.
6. Produce time series from the end of 2021.

7.4 List of the main stakeholders

7.4.1 Stakeholder list for the quality assurance of enterprise data sub-project

Organisation	Task/role
All administration offices at the level of federal administration, canton and commune	Nutzer von Daten mit Bezug auf Unternehmen

Users of data relating to enterprises	Users of data relating to enterprises whose data are designated OGD.
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7.4.2 Stakeholder list for the NOGA revision sub-project

Organisation	Task/role
All administration offices at the level of federal administration, canton, commune and associations who use the NOGA.	NOGA users in Switzerland

8 Wage statistics project

8.1 Background

The FSO's wage statistics provide detailed information about wage levels and distribution in Switzerland. These basic data are used as a reference value for various topics relating to industrial relations (social partnership: employers' associations or trade unions), such as determining the minimum wages in collective wage agreements or to monitor wages in the context of free movement of labour. These data are also used to calculate labour costs for certain economic activities. The FSO's Swiss Earnings Structure Survey (ESS) is carried out every two years in 50 000 enterprises. Since it was revised in 2012, certain variables are no longer collected. Other information sources are used by means of the OASI number.

Many variables are missing, however, from the data available today, such as individual working hours or the breakdown of various wage components that are crucial to the creation of wage statistics and must therefore still be collected from the enterprises.

8.2 Objectives

The project's objectives are:

1. Develop scenarios for the acquisition of data not through surveys but by adding additional variables to the registers and from other sources (OASI, wage certificate, etc.).
2. Draft possible solutions envisaging adaptation of statistical information in the currently existing registers, which may need to be extended.
3. The scenarios and solutions (including cost-benefit considerations) are analysed by the organisations involved (administrative units from the federal administration and cantons, employer and employee representatives) and a suitable solution found for all parties.
4. Based on the Federal Council's decision of 25 November 2020, a feasibility study is drafted to discover to what extent businesses can send the relevant wage data to a central system for subsequent reuse by authorised institutions.

8.3 Approach

The wage statistics pilot project is developed on the basis of two interdependent principles: an approach that takes into account the necessary inputs to compile the wage statistics, and an output approach that takes user needs into consideration.

The first step will be to examine data sources that could provide useful information. This includes the following sources:

- Payslip
- OASI register
- Pension fund data
- Accident insurance (employers' data)

The current wage definition is used as a guideline for the creation of the first catalogue of basic variables, thereby establishing the necessary foundation to ensure the level of quality standards.

The next step is to organise a series of workshops with the main stakeholders (see adjacent list), with the following objectives:

1. A deliberate orientation towards the need for wage information, so that stakeholders can represent the interests of their political mandate and fulfil their various legal duties.
2. Identification of the quality criteria required by the different user groups of wage statistics.

A third step consists of synthesising the analysis of each administrative source's potential and the ascertained need for information (output), put forward by the main stakeholders. The last step is to define a series of scenarios which reveal in a transparent manner the costs and benefits as well as the consequences of implementation on the legal bases, the financial resources and the burden upon enterprises.

8.4 List of the main stakeholders

Organisation	Task/role
SECO	Determine the output necessary to fulfil the States' duties in the area of labour market policy and supervision
Swiss Union of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Swiss Employers' Association and other sector organisations	Define need for information (monitoring) on labour remuneration in the context of the social partnership and wage negotiations
Confederation of Swiss Trade Unions	Define need for information (monitoring) on labour remuneration in the context of the social partnership and wage negotiations
Federal Gender Equality Office	Determine the output necessary to fulfil the political mandate to apply the Equal Pay Act
Representative of the cantons	Define salary information necessary to fulfil regional political mandate in the area of labour market and taxes

Representative of scientific community	Define concepts and quality criteria that wage statistics must meet to enable scientific analyses corresponding to current scientific practice.
Swiss Tax Conference (SKK)	Support the project; members include all cantonal tax authorities as well as the Federal Tax Administration (FT); salary statement

9 Tax data of natural persons project

9.1 Background

Official statistics require information about the income, expenditure and wealth of private households. This information makes it possible to analyse the economic situation of people living in Switzerland or of specific groups of people, who work as casual labour. In this regard, the information available to the cantonal tax authorities are indispensable and must be used.

Both the Federal Tax Administration (FTA) and the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) would like to have access to this data, to produce or improve various statistics, for example in the area of wealth and debt statistics, but also for simulations in the field of tax administration.

The legal opinion of Professor Probst from the University of Fribourg in 2019 stated that both the FSO and the FTA have the necessary legal bases to conduct surveys of cantonal tax data. With its decision of November 2020, the Federal Council mandates the FTA and the FSO to start all the necessary steps for the survey of cantonal data and to implement them by the end of 2023. The entirety of the federal administration's data collections shall also be made available for statistics.

9.2 Objectives

The aim of the project is to deliver cantonal tax data regularly and as completely as possible to the federal administration (FSO or FTA). Detailed information from the tax declaration form will be collected. The cantons will send the data only once to the federal administration.

The data will contribute to further developing the FSO's range of statistics about the income and wealth or the debt of private households, for example. Data delivered to the FTA will be used to improve response to general political issues such as quantitative information on the initial situation and the impact of reform proposals to the tax system.

9.3 Approach

The project will be conducted by the FSO in close cooperation with the Division for Economic Analysis and Tax Statistics. An important part of this project will be to synchronise and coordinate work between the two offices and to define the roles and responsibilities of each office. The variables to be supplied by the cantonal registers must be established, as well as the type and frequency of data delivery. The project must also determine the subsequent work to harmonise the 26 cantonal data sets and access to the data by the FTA and FSO as well as other data users in the Swiss statistics system.

An initial stock-taking of the situation in the cantons regarding technical and organisational solutions for the export of cantonal tax data is available for several cantons on the basis of a pilot survey. This must now be extended to cover all of Switzerland and in greater detail. Corresponding analysis is required for this purpose.

An IT team must ensure the technical description of the interface between the cantons (software providers) and the federal administration and between the FSO and the FTA. This team is also responsible for estimating the costs of implementing the technical solution for the federal administration.

At the same time, the FSO will specify the principles for dealing with and processing tax data as well as the potential of these data for statistical use. This can be done by building on the data already available from 11 cantons.

Communication and timely information are an important component of this project. It is important to gain the trust and long-term support of the cantons. Communication takes place via the Conference of Cantonal Directors of Finance (FDF), the Swiss Tax Conference (SKK) and the Swiss Conference of Regional Statistical Offices (CORSTAT). Further representative of the cantons will also be brought in to take part in the drafting of the tax data delivery system.

9.4 List of the main stakeholders

Organisation	Task/role
Federal Tax Administration (FTA)	Development of a cantonal tax data delivery system together with the FSO and the cantons. Use of data for its own tasks.
Conference of Cantonal Directors of Finance (FDF)	Political support of the project and support to the cantons in implementing a national solution.
Swiss Tax Conference (SKK)	Ensuring technical and organisational coordination between the cantons.
Cantonal tax authorities	Cooperation in developing the deliverables for the preparation and delivery of data. Ensuring quality of data content.
Software suppliers of tax solutions to the cantons	Cooperation in the technical drafting of the tax data delivery system (interaction, interfaces, integration into existing systems, cost estimates)
Federal IT Steering Unit (FITSU)	Cooperation in ensuring respect of federal requirements for security and architecture.
Federal Social Insurance Office (FSIO).	Thematic support as developer of the WiSiER database (collection of the tax information of natural persons from eleven cantons for the years 2011 to 2015).
Swiss Conference of Regional Statistical Offices (CORSTAT).	Ensuring the coordinated and uniform use of data and concepts for data use for the Swiss statistics system.
Representatives from research	Cooperation in defining the concepts for the scientific analysis of tax data.

10 Tax data of legal persons project

10.1 Background

With its decision of 27.09.2019, the Federal Council mandated the FDFA (FSO), together with the FDF (FTA, FAA, FITSU), to conduct a project with the cantons for the reuse of tax data. The Federal Council also decided that the FTA and the FSO should initiate all the necessary steps for the survey of cantonal data and to implement them by the end of 2023. Furthermore, all data from the federal administration's own data collections and survey are to be made available for statistical purposes without restriction.

10.2 Objectives

In the interests of the once-only principle, the federal administration's national data management is to be improved and developed. To this end, the objectives and approach are formulated in the proposal by the Federal Council mentioned above:

The inclusion of tax data for statistical purposes is recognised as necessary in several areas. The reuse of data will further reduce the burden on enterprises and avoid additional burden in the future. The FDFA (FSO) and the FDF (FTA, FFA) will together proceed with measures in the following areas:

- Legally based data access to the annual accounts enclosed with withholding tax of all enterprises in accordance with the annual need for the value added statistics (WS). This would reduce the burden on corporations, which account for about half of the sample size of 22 000 enterprises.
- In-depth analysis of the actual potential of this tax data for the national accounts (NA) to bridge information gaps without further burdening the enterprises.

10.3 Approach

The project is conducted in cooperation with the Federal Tax Administration (FTA). The FTA is not the source of tax data, but has shown an interest in receiving more statistical data from the cantonal tax authorities. The first step of the project, therefore, is to consult the FTA and any other interested groups.

The next step is to organise a meeting with two or three cantons to obtain a comprehensive view of the statistical information that is potentially available. The aim is to conduct an in-depth analysis, using real examples, to obtain an overview of the variables (collection / respect / quality / timely compliance) of the variables available from the cantonal tax authorities.

Based on the information from the FTA and the cantonal authorities, a comparison is made of the requirements and needs of the Swiss statistics systems and those of the partners. This should reveal where the once-only principle can be implemented in order to make progress with the examination of certain variables. Those areas that cannot be covered by the available tax data should also be identified.

The findings of the study will be presented in a report to the Federal Council. It approves the next steps: Drafting of the necessary changes to the annex to the Ordinance on the Conduct of Federal Statistics, enactment of a directive to transfer the federal tax data from the cantons to the FTA as well as definition of a uniform standard for the exchange of tax data.

10.4 List of the main stakeholders

Organisation	Task/role
FTA	Cooperation in the project and compilation of tax data
FFA	Compiler and user of statistics within the Swiss statistics system
Digital Transformation and ICT Steering	Support with over-arching IT issues
SECO	Compiler and user of statistics within the Swiss statistics system
Cantonal tax authorities	Compiler of tax data
Swiss Tax Conference (SKK)	Support the project; members include all cantonal tax authorities as well as the Federal Tax Administration (FTA)
Conference of Cantonal Directors of Finance (CDF)	Support of the project and coordination: the Conference of Cantonal Directors of Finance (CDF) is the association of the 26 cantonal finance directors. The Conference coordinates the cantons' requests and thus acts as reference partner with the federal administration.
Swiss National Bank	Compiler and user of statistics within the Swiss statistics system

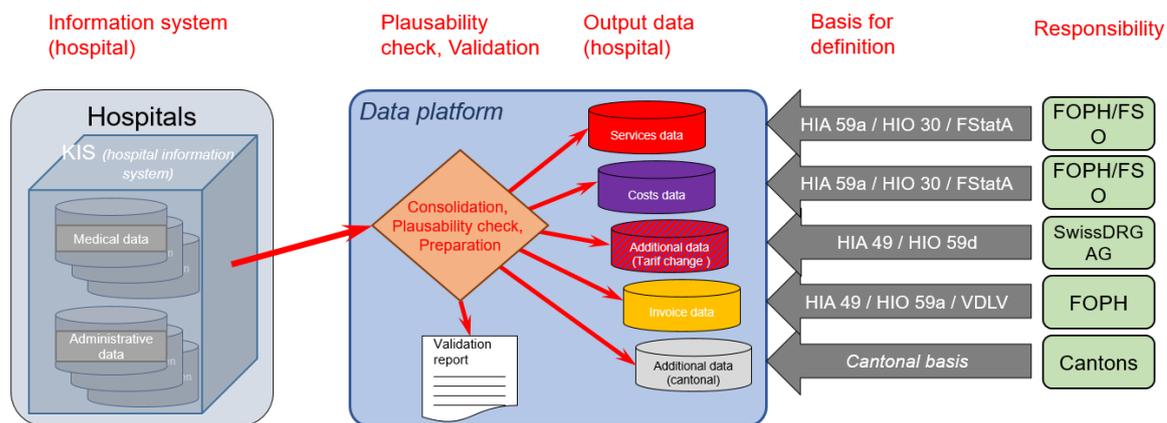
11 In-patient hospital healthcare project

11.1 Background

In the area of in-patient hospital healthcare, hospitals today are subject to obsolete obligations, based on different legal basis, to deliver data to the administration (federal and cantonal) and to the tariff partners. Today, hospitals have to deliver data on costs, performance, quality and business activity to different administrative offices, leading to additional burden and inefficiency for the entire system.

11.2 Objectives

A uniform standard for the transaction data of hospitals (business and medical classification systems, such as nomenclature and classifications) and relative core data (identification of units at all levels), will encourage the reuse of data and application of the once-only principle. In concrete terms, this means that the inconsistency of data flows from the medical statistics (MS) will be standardised by the FSO, because the hospitals deliver MS data on the one hand via the cantons to the FSO and on the other hand deliver the same MS data with the corresponding cost data (case data) to the SwissDRG AG. The tariff partners' desire for a 'nationally uniform data set' is in contradiction with the current situation.



In addition to implementing the data flows in accordance with the once-only principle, the data definitions (including core data), such as the topic of hospital versus location together with the partners concerned, will be better coordinated and then defined: the standardisation and harmonisation of metadata will take place as specified by the tools of the interoperability platform. Other improvements are the transparent determining of plausibility of the collected data by the FSO, the systematic taking into account of the needs with regard to content (transparent processes) and the taking into account of medical classifications in the context of semantic, technical and procedural interoperability by means of the national application procedure.

11.3 Approach

The project will begin with the initialisation phase on 1 January 2020. In this phase, a study will be approved to clarify needs, possible scenarios and selection of solutions. Based on this, the conceptual phase will be approved (November 2020).

Stakeholders will be involved in this project with different functions, with the most important taking an active part in the project team. Other stakeholders will accompany the project in the corresponding project committees.

A description of the phases is awaiting completion.

11.4 List of the main stakeholders

Organisation	Task/role
FOPH	Project led by the HIA (involvement to examine legal aspects), data users according to the HIA and coherence of the project with the transparency strategy, participation in at least the accompanying group.
CMPH	Coordination of the cantons (health directorates), participation in the accompanying group.
Cantons (DG)	Data user according to the HIA, possible involvement of individual cantons.
Cantons (CORSTAT)	Coordination of the statistical offices
SwissDRG AG	Organisation of the tariff partners for the development of the tariff structure according to the HIA, participation in the project team required
H+	Representatives of data suppliers, participation in accompanying group

santésuisse	Data user according to the HIA, participation in accompanying group
Curafutura	Data user according to the HIA, participation in accompanying group
Obsan	Data user and federal administration and cantonal contractor

12 Occupation classification project

12.1 Background

The Federal Council's decision of 27 June 2018 (EXE 2018.1281) on the Swiss statistics system formed the basis for the project as part of the Federal Council mandate for 'National data management'. Perspectives for development Under Article 3.2 of the Federal Council's decision, the FDHA (FSO) is mandated, together with the EAER (SECO) and the FDF (FITSU) to conduct a pilot project on the reuse of core data (occupation classification) for statistical purposes. The existing classification, the Swiss Standard Classification of Occupations' has been revised to meet new demands and to realign it for the reuse of data. The revision was carried out in close cooperation and as part of a multi-level consultation process with the data users concerned from the economy and government administration.

The next step is to ensure that the revised classification – the CH-ISCO-19 – is made available and can be used for many different purposes and to ensure access at all times to the current and previous version of the classification. To this end, on 27 September 2019, the Federal Council mandated the FDHA (FSO), together with the EAER (SECO) to conduct a project on the use of the interoperability platform for the CH-ISCO-19 by 30 June 2021.

The revised CH-ISCO classification was published on 18.10.2019, and is now available on the FSO statistics website and in the internal metadata system (SMS). A key to convert job titles to the revised classification has been available since mid-December 2019 on the FSO website. Statistical results and statistical series can be revised retrospectively using this key. First results have already been revised and published. They were used to create the FDF's second job vacancy notice obligation list.

Which other FSO statistics could be revised, in which form and by when, is currently being investigated. A report on planning and procedure for these investigations will be presented by May 2020.

The regional statistical offices (CORSTAT) were informed at a conference held on 19 September 2019. The conversion to the revised classification has not presented any problems for the offices concerned.

12.2 Objectives

The interoperability platform is available for use for the CH-ISCO until 30 June 2021 and the classification can be used via the interoperability platform.

The objectives are as follows:

1. Ensure finalisation of the CH-ISCO-19 job titles (basis for the coding of occupational activities in the CH-ISCO-19) and continuous updating.
2. The CH-ISCO is available on the FSO website and in the FSO metadata system (FSO).
3. The CH-ISCO is incorporated into the employment and labour market statistics system (PLASTA).

4. The CH-ISCO is used for analysis of the Structural Survey (SS) and the Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS). Time series are revised and published.
5. Drafting of the roadmap for the incorporation of the CH-ISCO-19 into other surveys concerned.
6. Drafting of the roadmap for the incorporation of the CH-ISCO-19 into other target systems (e.g. Central Migration Information System (CEMIS)).
7. The approach and planning of the preparation of the CH-ISCO on the interoperability platform is available.
8. The classification is available on the interoperability platform.

12.3 Approach

The next step is to revise, complete and clean up the list of job titles by the end of 2020 so that they correspond to current requirements in the world of work. Furthermore, the registration system for coding occupational activities for telephone and internet enquiries must be improved.

Requirements for the interoperability platform will be developed to cater for the integration of the CH-ISCO-19. The following requirements have already been met:

- Support in German, French and Italian (as a minimum).
- Integration of the CH-ISCO-19 and the job titles (approx. 22 000 titles with corresponding codes)
- Round-the-clock availability
- Data are machine readable
- Version control of data in case of adaptations/corrections/enhancements
- Process for inclusion of new occupations and job titles
- Method (e.g. push model) to inform users of new versions

In addition to the integration of the occupation classification into a joint data catalogue, according to the point noted above, the correct use of the CH-ISCO-19 in all administrative units is another factor in successfully achieving the objective of the once-only principle. During the revision work on the occupation classification it emerged that in addition to the FSO statistics, the regional unemployment offices (RAV), and the SEM with the central migration system (CEMIS), the SUVA's Accident Insurance Statistics were also greatly affected by the new CH-ISCO-19. Whereas the introduction at the RAV is already completed and the revision has started at the FSO, the procedure to adopt for CEMIS and SUVA has yet to be clarified.

The FSO plans to hold preliminary discussions with the SEM and SUVA early 2020 to plan the integration of the CH-ISCO-19 into each of their systems. As a major user of CEMIS data, SECO is also invited to take part in discussions with SEM.

A study will be undertaken to examine the relevant issues in depth and to provide solutions. This will also include variants for the implementation, the aim being that the CH-ISCO-19 and all associated metadata are available on the interoperability platform by 30 June 2021.

12.4 List of the main stakeholders

Organisation	Task/role
SECO	Support work on the occupation classification, integrate CH-ISCO-19 into the unemployment register, support in contacts with SEM.
State Secretariat for Migration (SEM)	Responsible for the central Migration Information System (CEMIS). Integrate CH-ISCO-19 into CEMIS. Ensure correct use by the cantonal offices responsible for the registration of data.
Swiss National Accident Insurance Fund (SUVA)	Responsible for Accident Insurance Statistics (via the central service for Accident Insurance Statistics): Integration of CH-ISCO-19 for accident claims.
State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI)	No active role; the FSO will continuously integrate new professional training courses published by the SERI into CH-ISCO-19.
Cantonal and regional statistical offices (COR-STAT)	Support with the introduction of CH-ISCO-19 into CEMIS. Introduce or revise their own cantonal statistics with technical support from the FSO.
Swiss Union of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Swiss Employers' Association and other sector organisations	Exchange of information about the future development of occupation titles by the FSO to ensure updates to CH-ISCO-19 and to improve its use in FSO surveys.
Survey institute	Test and develop data entry screens including stored lists to enable accurate definition of occupational activity.