3.1 ENTRY AND EXIT

**Employer enterprise birth rate (2006) and death rate (2005) in the manufacturing sector**
- Manufacturing refers to: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water.
- For Canada, employer enterprises with fewer than 250 employees.

**Employer enterprise birth rate (2006) and death rate (2005) in the services sector**
- Services refers to: Wholesale and retail trade; Hotels and restaurants; Transport, storage and communications; Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities.
- For Canada, employer enterprises with fewer than 250 employees.

3.2 MOBILISING PRIVATE FUNDING

**Venture capital investment 2008**
- The OECD defines here venture capital as the sum of “seed/start-up stages” and “early development and expansion stages”. The latter includes:
  - For Australia, early expansion, late expansion, turnaround.
  - For Canada, other early stage, expansion, turnaround.
  - For Korea, initial-early stage, middle stage-early (firms 3 to 5 years), middle stage-late (firms 5 to 7 years).
  - For Japan, early stage, expansion.
  - For the United Kingdom, other early stage, expansion.
  - For the United States and Israel, early stage, expansion.
  - For European countries (except the United Kingdom), growth, rescue/turnaround.

Source: OECD, based on data from Thomson Financial, PwC, EVCA, National Venture Capital Associations, Australian Bureau of Statistics and Venture Enterprise Center.

**Business angels, 2007**
- Estimates for the number of business angel networks.
- In the United States, some angel capital organisations are funds rather than networks. Groups include networks plus funds.

3.3 POLICY ENVIRONMENT

**Taxation on personal income and corporate income, 2009**

General notes on the chart:
- Marginal tax rate, covering employees’ and employers’ social security contributions and personal income tax, with respect to a change of gross labour costs. It is given for a single person without dependents, at 167% of the average wage earner/average production worker. It assumes a rise in gross earnings of the principal earner in the household. The outcome may differ if the wage of the spouse goes up, especially if partners are taxed individually.
- The marginal rates are expressed as a percentage of gross wage earnings.
- The corporate income tax shows the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.
Notes on the statutory corporate income tax rate:

- For Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, all with a non-calendar tax year, the rates shown are those in effect as of 1 July, 1 April and 1 April, respectively.
- In Belgium, the effective corporate income tax rate can be substantially reduced by a notional allowance for corporate equity.
- For France, the rates include a surcharge but do not include the local business tax (Taxe professionnelle) or the turnover-based solidarity tax (Contribution de solidarité).
- For Germany, the rates include the regional trade tax (Gewerbesteuer) and the surcharge.
- For Hungary, the rates do not include the turnover-based local business tax, the innovation tax and the credit institutions’ surtax.
- For Italy, these rates do not include the regional business tax (Imposta Regionale sulle Attività Produttive – IRAP).
- Poland has no sub-central government tax, however local authorities (at each level) participate in a given percentage of the tax revenue.
- For Switzerland, church taxes, which enterprises cannot avoid, are included.
- For the United States, the sub-central rate is a weighted average state corporate marginal income tax rate.
- For the Netherlands it applies to taxable income over EUR 200 000.

Notes on the marginal personal income tax rate:

- For Greece, average wages overestimate actual gross earnings because they include benefits linked to marriage and children which are not available to all families.
- For Turkey, wage figures are based on the old definition of average worker (ISIC D, Rev.3).

3.4 YOUNG AND INNOVATIVE FIRMS

One- and two-year-old employer enterprises in manufacturing and in services, 2006

- Manufacturing refers to: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water.
- Services refers to: Wholesale and retail trade; Hotels and restaurants; Transport, storage and communications; Financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities.
- For Canada, employer enterprises with fewer than 250 employees.

Patenting activity of young firms, 2005-07

- Data refer to patent applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) by firms with a priority in 2005-07. Counts are based on a set of patent applicants successfully matched with business register data.

Patenting and survival – within a two-year window, 2006

- The following list of industries was used to calculate the groupings:
  - High-technology manufacturing
    - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (ISIC Revision 4: 2011); Manufacture of basic metals (2410); Manufacture of fabricated metal products (2599); Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2651, 2660, 2670); Manufacture of electrical equipment (2710, 2733, 2740, 2790); Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c. (2811, 2817, 2819, 2822, 2829); Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-rail (2930); Manufacture of other transport equipment (3011, 3030); Other manufacturing (3250, 3290); Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3319, 3320); Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities (3812, 3822); and Repair of computer and personal and household goods (9511, 9512, 9521).
  - Knowledge-intensive business services
    - Mining support service activities (0910, 0990); Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (3312); Publishing activities (5811, 5812, 5813, 5819, 5820); Sound recording and music publishing activities (5920); Telecommunication (6110, 6120); Computer programming, consultancy and related activities (6201, 6202, 6209); Information service activities (6312); Professional, scientific and technical activities (6910, 6920, 7010, 7020, 7110, 7120, 7210, 7220, 7310, 7320, 7410, 7420, 7490); Employment activities (7810, 7820, 7830); and Repair of computers and peripheral equipment (9511).
  - Information and communication technologies
    - Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2651, 2670); Manufacture of electrical equipment (2731, 2732, 2790); Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c. (2817, 2819, 2829); Other manufacturing (3250, 3290); Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (3312, 3313, 3314, 3319, 3320); Wholesale trade (4651, 4652); Publishing activities (5811, 5812, 5813, 5819, 5820); Sound recording and music publishing activities (5920); Programming and broadcasting activities (6010, 6020); Telecommunication (6110, 6120, 6130, 6190); Computer programming, consultancy and related activities (6201, 6202, 6209); Information service activities (6312); Rental and leasing activities (7730); and Repair of computers and peripheral equipment (9511, 9512, 9521).
