

Notes

Cyprus

The following note is included at the request of Turkey:

“The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the « Cyprus issue »”.

The following note is included at the request of all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Commission:

“The Republic of Cyprus is recognized by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus”.

Israel

“The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.”

“It should be noted that statistical data on Israeli patents and trademarks are supplied by the patent and trademark offices of the relevant countries.”

Decomposition of growth in GDP per capita, 2001-08

- Based on GDP in USD, constant prices, converted using 2000 PPPs.

Labour productivity growth: adding the contribution of intangible assets, 1995-2006

- Estimates refer to the total economy for Canada and Japan; the market sector for Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom; the non-financial business sector for Finland; and the non-farm business sector for the United States.
- Japanese estimates do not take account of the contribution of labour quality.
- Data for the United States from Corrado, C., D. Sichel and C. Hulten (2009), data for Sweden from Edquist H. (2009); data for Japan from Fukao K., T. Miyagawa, K. Mukai, Y. Shinoda and K. Tonogi (2009); data for Australia from Barnes P. and A. Mc Clure (2009); data for the United Kingdom from Marrano G. M, J.E. Haskel and G. Wallis (2009); data for Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and the Slovak Republic from Van Ark B. , J. X. Hao, C. Corrado and C. Hulten (2009).

Investment in fixed and intangible assets as a share of GDP, 2006

- Estimates refer to the total economy for Canada and Japan; the market sector for Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom; the non-financial business sector for Finland; and the non-farm business sector for the United States.
- Data on intangible assets for the United States provided by C. Corrado; data for Japan provided by T. Miyagawa; data for Sweden provided by H. Edquist; data for Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom provided by J. Haskel, A. Pesole and members of the COINVEST project; data for Austria, Denmark and the Czech Republic provided by J. Hao and B. van Ark; data on intangible and tangible investment for Australia provided by P. Barnes; for Canada by N. Belhocine. Data on tangible investment for France are based on INSEE data. For other countries figures for tangible investment are OECD calculations based on EU KLEMS Database and OECD, Annual National Accounts Database.

New-to-market product innovators, 2004-06

- For Spain, R&D activity refers to 2006 only.
- The industries included are: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale trade; Transport and storage; Communications; Financial intermediation; Computer and related activities; Architectural and engineering activities; and Technical testing and analysis.
- For Australia (2006-07), Business Characteristics Survey 2006-07; Canada (2002-04, manufacturing), Survey of Innovation 2005; Iceland (2002-04), CIS-4; Japan (1999-2001), J-NIS 2003; Korea (2005-07, manufacturing), Korean Innovation Survey 2008; Mexico (2006-07), Research and Technological Development Survey 2008; New Zealand (2006-07), Business Operations Survey 2007; South Africa (2002-04), South African Innovation Survey 2005.

Source: OECD, Working Party of National Experts in Science and Technology (NESTI) Innovation microdata project based on CIS-2006, June 2009 and national data sources.

Patents and trademarks per capita, 2005-07

- Triadic patent families refer to patents filed at the European Patent Office (EPO), the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the Japan Patent Office (JPO) that protect the same invention. Counts are presented according to the priority date and the residence of the inventors.
- Cross-border trademark counts correspond to the number of applications filed at USPTO except for Australia, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand and the United States. For these countries counts are based on the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (OHIM), German PTO and JPO distributions.

Service-related trademarks, 2008

- Service-related trademarks correspond to the applications designating at least one service class.
- The country is the country of the applicant's address.
- The shares of services correspond to the applications at USPTO, except for the United States for which applications at OHIM are used.
- Trademarks are registered at the national level in patent and trademark offices. It is also possible to register a Community trademark valid throughout the European Community at OHIM. Trademarks are registered for one or several classes of products, the fees increasing with the number of classes designated. The International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of registration of marks contains 34 good and 11 service classes. Trademarks can cover only goods, only services, or a combination of the two.

Comparing cycles: United States gross domestic product and trademark applications at the USPTO, 1999-2010

- Good (respectively service) trademarks represent trademark applications designating only goods (respectively service) classes; finance, insurance and real estate trademarks represent trademark applications designating class 036 of the International Classification of Goods and Services.
- The United States' GDP is based on the series of seasonally adjusted GDP, expenditure approach, in volume (chained volume estimates) contained in the OECD Quarterly National Accounts dataset.
- Raw GDP and trademark applications series were treated using the OECD's Composite Leading Indicators methodology. Monthly data were used for trademark applications and quarterly data for GDP, converted to a monthly frequency via linear interpolation and aligned with the mid-quarter month. This treatment removes seasonal patterns and trends (using the Hodrick-Prescott filter) in order to extract the cyclical pattern. The cyclical pattern presented on the graph is expressed as a percentage deviation from long-term trends. Considering the filters applied, the remaining cycles are those with a period of between 18 months and 10 years. The analysis was performed on series from January 1990 to March 2010 for trademark applications and to December 2009 for GDP. For more information on the methodology, see OECD (2008), *OECD System of Composite Leading Indicators*, OECD, Paris, www.oecd.org/dataoecd/26/39/41629509.pdf.
- Trademark series are pro-cyclical, and trademark cycles generally precede GDP cycles (from 1990, five out of seven GDP peaks and troughs were reflected in trademark series, with a mean lead of around six months for service trademarks and eight months for goods trademarks). Trademarks, especially service trademarks, tend to be more significantly affected by the cycle than GDP.
- There is an additional peak for the trademark series which does not correspond to the economic activity around 2004. It corresponds to the accession of the United States to the Madrid Agreement in November 2003, which facilitated the filing procedure for foreign applications.

Complementary innovation strategies in manufacturing, 2004-06

- For Australia (2006-07), Business Characteristics Survey 2006-07; Canada (2002-04, manufacturing), Survey of Innovation 2005; Iceland (2002-04), CIS-4; Japan (1999-2001), J-NIS 2003; Korea (2005-07, manufacturing), Korean Innovation Survey 2008; New Zealand (2006-07), Business Operations Survey 2007; South Africa (2002-04), South African Innovation Survey 2005.

Source: OECD, Working Party of National Experts in Science and Technology (NESTI) Innovation microdata project based on CIS-2006, June 2009 and national data sources.

Complementary innovation strategies in services, 2004-06

- The industries included are: Wholesale trade; Transport and storage; Communications; Financial intermediation; Computer and related activities; Architectural and engineering activities; and Technical testing and analysis.
- For Australia (2006-07), Business Characteristics Survey 2006-07; Iceland (2002-04), CIS-4; Japan (1999-2001), J-NIS 2003; New Zealand (2006-07), Business Operations Survey 2007; South Africa (2002-04), South African Innovation Survey 2005.

Source: OECD, Working Party of National Experts in Science and Technology (NESTI) Innovation microdata project based on CIS-2006, June 2009 and national data sources.

Firms with national/international collaboration on innovation, 2004-06

- The industries included are: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale trade; Transport and storage; Communications; Financial intermediation; Computer and related activities; Architectural and engineering activities; and Technical testing and analysis.
- For Australia (2006-07), Business Characteristics Survey 2006-07; Canada (2002-04, manufacturing), Survey of Innovation 2005; Iceland (2002-04), CIS-4; Japan (1999-2001), J-NIS 2003; Korea (2005-07, manufacturing), Korean Innovation Survey 2008; New Zealand (2006-07), Business Operations Survey 2007; South Africa (2002-04), South African Innovation Survey 2005.

Source: OECD, Working Party of National Experts in Science and Technology (NESTI) Innovation microdata project based on CIS-2006, June 2009 and national data sources.

Collaboration on innovation, 2004-06

- For Spain, R&D activity refers to the year 2006 only.
- The industries included are: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale trade; Transport and storage; Communications; Financial intermediation; Computer and related activities; Architectural and engineering activities; and Technical testing and analysis.
- For Australia (2006-07), Business Characteristics Survey 2006-07; Canada (2002-04, manufacturing), Survey of Innovation 2005; Iceland (2002-04), CIS-4; Japan (1999-2001), J-NIS 2003; Korea (2005-07, manufacturing), Korean Innovation Survey 2008; New Zealand (2006-07), Business Operations Survey 2007; South Africa (2002-04), South African Innovation Survey 2005.

Source: OECD, Working Party of National Experts in Science and Technology (NESTI) Innovation microdata project based on CIS-2006, June 2009 and national data sources.

Scientific articles and co-authorship, 1998 and 2008

- When articles (or patents) have multiple authors (or inventors) from different countries, these articles (patents) are either partly attributed to each country mentioned (fractional count) or fully attributed to every relevant country (simple count), thus generating multiple counting at an aggregate level. In general, fractional counting procedures are used to compute counts by countries, but the alternative is sometimes preferable, as with indicators on international co-operation.

Trends in co-operation on scientific articles, 1985-2007

- The data are based on research articles in natural and medical sciences and engineering.

Scientific collaboration with BRIC countries, 1998 and 2008

- Only countries with more than 500 publications, and/or EU27 and OECD countries are tabulated. North America: United States, Canada and Mexico. Europe: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Ukraine. Far East and Oceania: Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand Singapore, and Thailand.

Innovation hot spots in renewable energy, 2005-07

- Data relate to patent applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) for renewable energy technologies. Patent counts are based on the priority date, the inventor's region of residence and fractional counts. The regional breakdown used is based on OECD's Territorial Level 2.

Innovation hot spots in biotechnologies and nanotechnologies, 2005-07

- Data relate to patent applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) in biotechnology and in nanotechnology. Patent counts are based on the priority date, the inventor's region of residence and fractional counts. The regional breakdown used is based on OECD's Territorial Level 2.

Trends in technological innovation for climate change mitigation, 1978-2006

- Patents in technologies relating to climate change mitigation were identified using search algorithms developed by the OECD and the EPO. See OECD (2009), "Environmental policy framework conditions, innovation and technology transfer", ENV/EPOC/WPNEP(2009)2/FINAL for the methodology.
- Annex I Kyoto Protocol signatories: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and the United States.