

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.”

4.1 FIRMS INVESTING IN R&D

Business enterprise expenditure on R&D, 2008

- Defence excluded (all or mostly) for Israel.
- Excludes most or all capital expenditure for the United States.

Direct and indirect government funding of business R&D and tax incentives for R&D, 2007

- The estimates of R&D tax expenditures do not cover sub-national R&D tax incentives. The Austrian estimate covers the refundable research premium but excludes other R&D allowances. The estimate for the United States covers the research tax credit but excludes the expensing of R&D. For Turkey, a calculation by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey indicates foregone tax revenue of 593 million Turkish liras (or 0.06% of GDP) in 2008. Italy and Greece offered R&D tax incentives in 2007, but estimates of the related foregone tax revenues are not yet available.

Source: OECD, based on national estimates from the Working Party of National Experts in Science and Technology (NESTI) R&D tax incentives questionnaire, January 2010; and OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators Database, December 2009.

4.2 FIRMS INVESTING IN INNOVATION

Expenditure on innovation, by firm size, 2006

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 receiving public support for innovation, by size, 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.

Firms' turnover from product innovation, by type of innovator, 2006

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.

4.3 GOVERNMENT FUNDING OF R&D

Government budget appropriations or outlays for R&D, 2007

- Total government outlays refers to central/federal government only, in order to be consistent with the definition of GBAORD.
- For countries which also include regional and local R&D expenditures in their GBAORD estimates (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom), total government outlays refers to central/federal as well as regional and local government outlays.

Government budget appropriations or outlays for R&D, by selected socio-economic objectives, 2008

- For Japan, military procurement contracts are excluded from defence in government budget appropriations or outlays for R&D (GBAORD). In the United States, general support for universities is the responsibility of state governments; therefore general university funds (GUF) is not included in total GBAORD.

Government budget appropriations or outlays for R&D, by national sector of performance, 2008

Source: OECD, Working Party of National Experts in Science and Technology (NESTI) Project on public R&D funding, 2009.

4.4 HIGHER EDUCATION AND BASIC RESEARCH**Higher education expenditure on R&D, 2008**

- Excluding R&D in the social sciences and humanities: Israel (1998 and 2008) and Korea (1998).
- Excludes most or all capital expenditure for the United States.

Government-funded R&D in higher education, by type of funding, 2008

Source: OECD, Working Party of National Experts in Science and Technology (NESTI) Project on public R&D funding, 2009.

Basic research expenditure performed in the public sector, 2007

- Total cost (current and capital) included for all countries except Norway, Estonia, Poland, Spain, Russian Federation and the United States, for which only current costs are included.

4.5 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**ICT investment, by asset in OECD countries, 2008**

- ICT equipment is defined as computer and office equipment and communication equipment; software includes both purchased and own account software. Software investment in Japan is likely to be underestimated, owing to methodological differences.

Increase in the probability to innovate linked to ICT use, manufacturing, 2006

Source: OECD, Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society (WPIIS) Microdata project on ICT-enabled innovation, 2010.

Increase in the probability of innovating linked to ICT use, services, 2006

Source: OECD, Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society (WPIIS) Microdata project on ICT-enabled innovation, 2010.

4.6 FIRMS AND SMART INFRASTRUCTURE**Evolution of a representative DSL broadband subscription over time, 2005-09**

- Speeds are those advertised by operators and likely do not correspond to typical throughput.
- See the OECD Broadband Portal for more details on the broadband pricing collection, www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband/prices.

4.7 GOVERNMENTS AND SMART INFRASTRUCTURE**Relation between broadband penetration and citizen uptake of e-government services, 2008**

- Data are provided for 22 OECD member countries monitored by the European Commission. The following OECD member countries are not included in the European Commission data: Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States.

4.9 GAP PAGE – MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE OF INNOVATION**Share of sub-national government in public investment, 2007**

- This figure uses gross fixed capital formation as the measure of public investment.