Main Science and Technology Indicators

1 General description

The OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) are a statistical publication prepared by the Science and Technology Policy (STP) Division of the OECD Directorate for Science, Technology, and Innovation under the aegis of the OECD Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI), a subsidiary body of the OECD Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy. MSTI provides a set of indicators that reflect the level and the structure of the efforts undertaken by OECD member countries and selected non-member economies. Its contents draw principally on data on financial and human resources devoted to research and experimental development (R&D) as defined in the OECD Frascati Manual, complemented by additional indicators of outputs and potential outcomes of scientific and technological activities, namely patent data and international trade in R&D-intensive industries. In addition to these, MSTI comprises several economic and demographic series from other OECD sources which are used to calculate adjusted indicators which account for differences in the relative size of economies, purchasing power and the effect of inflation.

2 Territorial coverage of latest available edition

MSTI coverage is defined by the reporting by countries to OECD of R&D statistics that are consistent with the Frascati Manual. These are based on data provided by responsible national bodies to the OECD annual call for R&D data from OECD member countries and selected non-member economies. In its latest available edition, MSTI reports indicators on all 38 OECD Member countries with most recent data typically reaching up to 2021 (2022 in the case of R&D budgets).

Costa Rica, which became the 38th member of the OECD in May 2021, has been included in MSTI for the first time in the September 2023 edition.

Indicators are also compiled for the OECD aggregate zone, the European Union (EU-27 zone), as well as seven non-member economies: Argentina, People’s Republic of China (hereafter “China”), Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa and Chinese Taipei.

In response to Russia's large-scale aggression against Ukraine, the OECD Council decided on 8 March 2022 to immediately suspend the participation of Russia and Belarus in OECD bodies. In view of this decision, the OECD suspended its solicitation of official statistics on R&D from Russian authorities, leading to the absence of more recent R&D statistics for this country in the OECD database, while previously compiled data are still available.

In the March 2023 edition, the OECD suppressed and put on hold the publication of several R&D indicators for China because of concerns about the coherence of expenditure and personnel data. Chinese officials have since confirmed errors in the business R&D data submitted to OECD in February 2023 and revised figures subsequently. While the revised breakdowns between manufacturing and other sectors is now deemed coherent, few details are available about the structure of China’s R&D in the service sector which has been significantly increasing in size. China provided additional explanations on the growth rates in the higher education and government sectors in 2019, as well as the discrepancies between personnel and expenditure trends in both sectors. Total estimates of GERD and its institutional sector components (BERD, HERD, GOVERD) for 2019 to 2021 have not been modified by China and have been published as reported to OECD. The OECD continues to encourage China and other non member economies to engage in comprehensive reporting of R&D statistics and metadata.
Mexico clarified that the biennial National Survey on Research and Technological Development (ESIDET) has not been conducted since 2017 and data reported to OECD had been extrapolated. Accordingly, the OECD decided to suppress R&D estimates from Mexico from reference year 2018 until further confirmation that data collection and estimation procedures consistent with Frascati Manual guidance have been resumed.

3 R&D indicators
The OECD has been collecting R&D data on a regular basis since the early 1960s, expanding as several countries joined the OECD. During the 1990s, the scope of data collection was widened to include selected non-Member economies. This publication presents various indicators of the level and trends in total national R&D efforts. The flagship measure is the Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Experimental Development (GERD), which captures all spending on R&D carried out within each economy each year, comprising sectoral breakdowns by performing and funding sectors.

3.1 Definitions and Coverage

3.1.1 OECD Standards
The R&D data used in this publication have been collected and presented in line with the standard OECD methodology for R&D statistics as laid out in the OECD “Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development” (see http://oe.cd/frascati).

3.1.2 Two Types of data on R&D resources
Most R&D data are derived from retrospective surveys of the units carrying out or “performing” R&D. The indicators on (or derived from) Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD) and R&D personnel are based on the sum of performers’ reported R&D expenditures and personnel on national territory (i.e. excluding payments to international organisations and other performers abroad). Personnel data are expressed as full-time equivalent (FTE) spent working on R&D (i.e. a person working half-time on R&D is counted as 0.5 person-years) and headcount.

Because of the time such surveys take to undertake, it is difficult to obtain very up to date series; some recent data are provisional figures, national estimates, or projections (these data are annotated).

More up to date information on government support for R&D can be derived from budgetary sources. The indicators based on Government Budget Allocations for R&D (GBARD) as reported by the funding ministry or agency and include payments to international organisations and other performers abroad (i.e. a funder-based perspective).

3.1.3 Fields of R&D
In general, the tables cover R&D in both Natural Sciences and Engineering (NSE, including agricultural and medical sciences) and Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH). A large number of countries collect data on R&D activities in the Business Enterprise sector for NSE only.

3.1.4 Sectors of Performance and Sources of Funds
Domestic R&D efforts (expenditure or personnel) are divided into four sectors of performance for statistical purposes, Business Enterprise, Higher Education, Government, and Private Non-Profit institutions (PNP).

R&D expenditure is also classified by sources of funds, including: funds from Business Enterprises, from Government, from Higher Education, from PNP’s, and from the rest of the world. By convention and for international comparison purposes, public general university funds (GUF) are recorded as funds
originating from the government sector. Since the amounts financed by the Higher Education and PNP sectors are small, they have been combined.

### 3.1.5 R&D in the Business Enterprise Sector

The Business Enterprise sector covers private and public enterprises and institutes serving such enterprises. The industry breakdown is made according to the main activity of the enterprises. National statistical regulations prevent publication of results where there are very few firms in a given category, hence there are many gaps in the tables broken down by industry.

The industrial classification used is the International Standard Industrial Classification, Revision 4 (ISIC Rev.4). The indicators on BERD by industry concern R&D-intensive manufacturing industries and services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>ISIC Rev.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical industry</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer, electronic and optical industry</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace industry</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services industry</td>
<td>45-99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above mentioned indicators were calculated primarily using the Analytical Business Enterprise R&D database (ANBERD) for OECD Member countries and those selected non-member economies covered by the database. For further information on this database see [http://oe.cd/anberd](http://oe.cd/anberd).

### 3.1.6 Government Budget Allocations for R&D (GBARD)

These statistics are assembled by national authorities using data collected for budgeting purposes. This essentially consists of identifying all the budget items involving R&D and measuring or estimating their R&D content. These estimates, based on funders' reports, have a different conceptual basis from the "performer reported" data but as they are derived from the budget, they can be linked back to policy issues by means of a classification by "objectives" or "goals". Data are allocated to socio economic objectives on the basis of intentions at the time the funds are committed and not the actual content of the projects concerned. These breakdowns reflect policies at a given moment in time.

The classification used is the European Commission's Nomenclature for the Analysis and Comparison of Scientific Programmes and Budgets - (NABS) 2007, specially developed for R&D analysis (see "Frascati Manual 2015", section 12.4).

The breakdown is as follows:

- **Defence**: All defence R&D financed by government, including military nuclear and space but excluding civilian R&D financed by ministries of defence (e.g. meteorology).

- **Civil**
  - Total GBARD less Defence.

- **Economic**
  - R&D programmes financed for the purpose of transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures; energy; industrial production and technology; and agriculture (NABS chapters 04, 05, 06 and 08 respectively).

- **Health and Environment**
  - R&D programmes funded for the purpose of the exploration and exploitation of the earth; environment; and health (NABS chapters 01, 02 and 07 respectively).

- **Education and Society**
  - R&D programmes funded for the purpose of education; culture, recreation, religion and mass media; and political and social systems, structure and processes (NABS chapters 09, 10 and 11 respectively).

- **Space**
  - Civil space R&D programmes (NABS chapter 03).

- **Non-oriented Research**
  - Research programmes financed in view of the general advancement of knowledge, except General University Funds (NABS chapter 13).
General University Funds The estimated R&D content of "block grants" paid by government to the Higher Education sector. This category (NABS chapter 12) is generally absent or underestimated for countries where only federal government is included.

Budget data can be more timely than those derived from performer surveys. Readers are warned that GBARD data vary in coverage from government-financed GERD series and that these two types of data should not be combined.

3.1.7 Expenditure in Current Dollars
National currency data have been converted to USD using purchasing power parity (PPP) series from the OECD National Accounts Division (see www.oecd.org/std/prices-ppp). Due to lags in availability, the PPP series are estimated in the most recent years by comparing the growth in prices (implicit GDP deflator) in each country with that in the United States. These estimated parities are footnoted "e" in the tables as are any data converted to current dollars using them.

3.1.8 Expenditure in Constant Dollars
R&D expenditure series have been deflated using the implicit GDP deflator taken from the OECD National Accounts database. For Canada and Norway, where oil and gas resource extraction industries account for a large share of GDP, the deflator used is the ‘final domestic demand price’ to eliminate the effect of the oil and gas export prices. Deflators are estimated for the most recent years based upon projections published in the biannual OECD Economic Outlook. Any expenditure series calculated on the basis of these estimated rates are footnoted "e".

3.1.9 Compound Annual Growth Rates
Average annual growth is calculated at compound rates when the intervals are not annual. Expenditure growth is calculated at constant prices.

3.1.10 Comparisons with Economic Indicators
R&D expenditures are shown as a percentage of selected indicators drawn from the OECD National Accounts database where available and estimated for the most recent years on the basis of the projections published in the OECD Economic Outlook. Any ratios where such estimated economic series are the denominator are footnoted "e" in the tables concerned. R&D personnel are expressed “per thousand” in relation to selected indicators from the OECD National Accounts and Labour Force databases. The main indicators used are also presented.

R&D data are typically expressed as a percentage of GDP to allow cross-country comparisons. When compiling such indicators for the business enterprise sector, one may wish to exclude from GDP measures, economic activities for which BERD is null or negligible by definition. By doing so, the adjusted denominator (GDP, or Value Added, excluding non-relevant industries) better corresponds to the numerator (BERD) with which it is compared to. The MSTI variable “Value added in industry” is used to this end; it is calculated as the total Gross Value Added (GVA) excluding “real estate activities” (ISIC rev.4 68) where the "imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings", specific to the framework of the System of National Accounts, represents a significant share of total GVA and has no R&D counterpart. Moreover, the R&D performed by the community, social and personal services is mainly driven by R&D performers other than businesses. Consequently, the following service industries are also excluded: ISIC rev.4 84 to 88 and 97 to 98. GVA data are presented at basic prices except for China, Japan and New Zealand (expressed at producers’ prices).

In the same way, some indicators on R&D personnel in the business sector are expressed as a percentage of industrial employment. The latter corresponds to total employment excluding ISIC rev.4 68, 84 to 88 and 97 to 98.
Data on GVA and employment in industry are mainly taken from the STructural ANalysis (STAN) Database, complemented by the OECD and Eurostat National Accounts databases, as well as national sources.

**Impact of changes to the measurement of GDP on R&D to GDP ratios:** The 2008 update to the System of National Accounts (SNA) implemented various accounting changes which impacted the level of GDP, one key change was recognising the role of R&D as an activity leading to the creation of knowledge assets. One implication of recognising R&D as an asset-creating activity is that the level of GDP was, in many countries, revised upwards by a magnitude close to the value of domestic business investment in R&D. This reduced the R&D to GDP ratio, as the numerator stayed constant while the denominator increased to incorporate an element that was previously missing from the GDP estimate. For further details on the similarities and differences with respect to R&D estimates included under the SNA reporting frameworks, please consult: Ker, D. and F. Galindo-Rueda (2017), “Frascati Manual R&D and the System of National Accounts”, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, 2017/06, OECD Publishing, Paris. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/edb6e020-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/edb6e020-en).

When possible, economic indicators for the non-member economies are also drawn from OECD databases. Alternatively, other international databases are used, such as the Eurostat National Accounts database (in the case of Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, and Malta for the EU zone totals), the International Monetary Fund, and World Bank databases, as well as various national data sources.

### 3.1.11 Zone Totals

Zone totals have been calculated for the OECD and the EU-27 for most tables. The OECD zone includes all Member countries of the OECD, i.e. Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

MSTI indicators on R&D personnel do not currently cover Colombia. Therefore, OECD totals include Colombia for all indicators except those on R&D personnel (and except the economic series used in the calculation of R&D personnel indicators, i.e. “Labour Force”, “Total Employment” and “Industrial Employment”).

MSTI covers Costa Rica for all indicators other than those related to GBARD. Consequently, for indicators on GBARD, OECD totals exclude Costa Rica.

The EU-27 includes Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

From the March 2021 edition onwards, EU zone totals exclude the United Kingdom (UK) to reflect the new EU country composition following the UK’s withdrawal on 1 February 2020. In order to maintain consistency over time, the EU-27 aggregate excludes the UK for the entire time series.

In order to obtain a full set of figures for the OECD countries the Secretariat has made a number of estimates to fill gaps and to bring series up-to-date. These estimates were computed using simple statistical routines or information from national publications and observations of trends. Data points where such estimates would exceed 25% of the zone total have been suppressed.

Data for non-OECD countries used to calculate EU-27 have been provided by Eurostat.
OECD estimates for the EU-27 zone may slightly differ from those published by Eurostat. In this publication, in line with standard OECD practice, national estimates are aggregated using USD Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) indices instead of EUR exchange rates applied by Eurostat. For example, the EU-27 measure of GERD to GDP ratio will be an average of EU countries’ GERD intensities, weighted by the share of countries’ GDP to EU GDP expressed in USD by applying PPP conversion as opposed to EUR-based GDP shares.

3.2 Sources

The data are derived from national R&D surveys and budgets and are supplied by national statistical agencies to the Secretariat via an OECD/Eurostat co-ordinated collection.

4 Patents

Patent data can be considered as a proxy for the output of R&D in the form of inventions. The data presented show the total number and national percentages of triadic patent families, as well as the number of patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) in two specific sectors of interest: Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and biotechnology.

4.1 Definitions and Coverage

4.1.1 Patents and Patent Families

A patent family is defined as a set of patents protecting a single invention across various jurisdictions. Inventors seeking protection file a first application (priority), often in their country of residence. Following this, there is a period where protection may also be applied for in other jurisdictions. Patent families, as opposed to patents, are provided with the intention of improving international comparability (the “home advantage” is suppressed; the patent data are more homogeneous).

The patent families presented in this publication refer to triadic families: i.e. a patent is included if and only if it is filed at the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), and the US Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO).

In addition, the number of patent applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) is provided for two specific sectors of interest: the ICT and biotechnology sectors, alongside the total number of applications filed across all sectors. These sectors are defined according to selected classes of the International Patent Classification (IPC), www.wipo.int/classifications/ipc/en/index.html. The PCT procedure offers the possibility to seek patent rights in a large number of countries by filing a single international application with a single patent office, and then to enter the national stage in the desired countries at a later date.

4.1.2 Presentation and availability

For patent counts, the choice of the country and date of reference among the set of information included in patent documents is important. Patents are presented here according to the country (or countries) of residence of the inventor(s), giving an indication of technological innovativeness of researchers and laboratories located in a country.

The priority date, the date of the first international filing of a patent, is chosen as the reference date. It is the earliest available date and therefore the closest to the invention date. Although the application date may provide more recent series, counts by application date introduce a bias between residents and foreigners for a selected patent office with respect to the priority date. Residents usually first file a patent application at their domestic office, the extension of application to other countries takes one year following the traditional procedure, and up to two and a half years for the PCT procedure.
However, counting patent families according to the earliest priority date exacerbate one drawback of traditional patent counts: timeliness. The time lag between the priority date and the availability of information on patent applications could be up to 4 years. From 2019 onwards, patent families for individual countries are Secretariat estimates, based on the latest trends in patent filings observed at the three patent offices. Furthermore, because of changes in the rules and regulations at the USPTO, triadic patent families before 2001 are based on USPTO granted patents.

The PCT procedure expanded after 1990 and is increasingly used by applicants from all signatory states: since the early 2000s, most countries are well represented. For the transition period (1990-2000), cross-country comparisons and time series should be interpreted with care.


4.2 Sources

The data on patents filed at intellectual property offices (EPO, JPO, USPTO) are mainly derived from EPO’s Worldwide Statistical Patent Database (PATSTAT, Autumn 2022). Triadic patent families series have been compiled by the Secretariat. PCT applications series are based on EPO’s PATSTAT EP Register (Autumn 2022).

5 Trade Balance and Export Market Shares for R&D-Intensive Industries

Indicators of trade performance in R&D intensive industries can be used as proxy measures of the industrial and economic impact of scientific and technological activity. The tables concerned give trade balances and export market shares for three selected groups of R&D intensive industries: “pharmaceuticals”, “computer, electronic, and optical industry”, and “aerospace”.

5.1 Definitions and Coverage

These tables present indicators concerning the international trade in goods of selected R&D intensive industries. Data are categorized in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification, Revision 4 (ISIC Rev.4).

These series are taken from the OECD’s Bilateral Trade in Goods by Industry and End-use Category database (BTDIxE), derived from the OECD International Trade Statistics and United Nations Statistics Division COMTRADE databases, which have been converted from the Harmonised System (HS) to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Industries covered are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>ISIC Rev.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pharmaceutical industry</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Computer, electronic and optical industry</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aerospace industry</strong></td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A note indicating a break in series is assigned to the first available year of ISIC Revision 4 data. Prior to 1993, the data for Belgium include Luxembourg.
The OECD and EU-27 totals have not been adjusted to exclude trade between member countries.

5.2 Sources

OECD Bilateral Trade in Goods by Industry and End-use Category database (BTDIxE),

6 Notes

The following standard footnotes are used in the MSTI database:

b) Time series break
c) Confidential statistical information
d) Definition differs
e) Estimated value
k) Data included in another category
l) Overestimated or based on overestimated data
m) Underestimated or based on underestimated data
p) Provisional value
s) Unrevised breakdown not adding to the revised total
v) The sum of the breakdown does not add to the total
w) Includes data from another category

7 Abbreviations

7.1 R&D Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BERD</td>
<td>Business enterprise Expenditure on R&amp;D (intramural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTE</td>
<td>Full Time Equivalent (on R&amp;D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBARD</td>
<td>Government Budget Allocations for R&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERD</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&amp;D (intramural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERD</td>
<td>Government Expenditure on R&amp;D (intramural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUF</td>
<td>General University Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERD</td>
<td>Higher Education Expenditure on R&amp;D (intramural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSE</td>
<td>Natural Sciences and Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNP</td>
<td>Private Non Profit Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D</td>
<td>Research and Experimental Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>Social Sciences and Humanities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further explanations of the above terms, please see the OECD Frascati Manual 2015 http://oe.cd/frascati, which includes in particular a glossary of key terms (www.oecd.org/sti/inno/Frascati-2015-Glossary.pdf).

7.2 Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISIC</td>
<td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>Patent Co-operation Treaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Purchasing Power Parity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 List of indicators

1. Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD) at current PPP $
2. GERD in national currency (for euro area: pre-EMU euro or EUR)
3. GERD as a percentage of GDP
4. GERD at constant prices and PPP $
5. GERD, compound annual growth rate (constant prices)
6. GERD per capita population (current PPP $)
7. Estimated Civil GERD as a percentage of GDP
8. Basic research expenditure as a percentage of GDP
9. Total researchers (FTE)
10. Total researchers, compound annual growth rate
11. Total researchers per thousand labour force
12. Total researchers per thousand total employment
13. Total R&D personnel (FTE)
14. Total R&D personnel, compound annual growth rate
15. Total R&D personnel per thousand labour force
16. Total R&D personnel per thousand total employment
17. Business-financed GERD as a percentage of GDP
18. Government-financed GERD as a percentage of GDP
19. Percentage of GERD financed by the business enterprise sector
20. Percentage of GERD financed by government
21. Percentage of GERD financed by the Higher Education and PNP sectors
22. Percentage of GERD financed by the rest of the world
23. Percentage of GERD performed by the Business Enterprise sector
24. Percentage of GERD performed by the Higher Education sector
25. Percentage of GERD performed by the Government sector
26. Percentage of GERD performed by the Private Non-Profit sector
27. Total researchers (headcount)
28. Woman researchers (headcount)
29. Women researchers as a percentage of total researchers (headcount)
30. Business enterprise sector: Total researchers (headcount)
31. Business enterprise sector: Woman researchers (headcount)
32. Business enterprise sector: Women researchers as a percentage of total researchers (headcount)
33. Government sector: Total researchers (headcount)
34. Government sector: Woman researchers (headcount)
35. Government sector: Women researchers as a percentage of total researchers (headcount)
36. Higher education sector: Total researchers (headcount)
37. Higher education sector: Woman researchers (headcount)
38. Higher education sector: Women researchers as a percentage of total researchers (headcount)
39. Business Enterprise Expenditure on R&D (BERD) at current PPP $
40. BERD in national currency (for euro area: pre-EMU euro or EUR)
41. BERD as a percentage of GDP
42. BERD at constant prices and PPP $
43. BERD, compound annual growth rate (constant prices)
44. BERD as a percentage of value added in industry
45. Business Enterprise researchers (FTE)
46. Business Enterprise researchers, compound annual growth rate
47. Business Enterprise researchers as a percentage of national total
48. Business Enterprise researchers per thousand employment in industry
49. Total Business Enterprise R&D personnel (FTE)
50. Total Business Enterprise R&D personnel, compound annual growth rate
51. Total Business Enterprise R&D personnel as a percentage of national total
52. Total Business Enterprise personnel per thousand employment in industry
53. Business-financed BERD at constant prices and PPP $  
54. Business-financed BERD - compound annual growth rate (constant prices)  
55. Business-financed BERD as a percentage of value added in industry  
56. Percentage of BERD financed by the business sector  
57. Percentage of BERD financed by government  
58. Percentage of BERD financed by the Higher Education and PNP sectors  
59. Percentage of BERD financed by the rest of the world  
60. BERD performed in the pharmaceutical industry (current PPP $)  
61. Percentage of BERD performed in the pharmaceutical industry  
62. BERD performed in the computer, electronic and optical industry (current PPP $)  
63. Percentage of BERD performed in the computer, electronic and optical industry  
64. BERD performed in the aerospace industry (current PPP $)  
65. Percentage of BERD performed in the aerospace industry  
66. BERD performed in service industries (current PPP $)  
67. Percentage of BERD performed in service industries  
68. Higher Education Expenditure on R&D (HERD) at current PPP $  
69. HERD in national currency (for euro area: pre-EMU euro or EUR)  
70. HERD as a percentage of GDP  
71. HERD at constant prices and PPP $  
72. HERD, compound annual growth rate (constant prices)  
73. Percentage of HERD financed by the business sector  
74. Higher Education researchers (FTE)  
75. Higher Education researchers, compound annual growth rate  
76. Higher Education researchers as a percentage of national total  
77. Higher Education Total R&D personnel (FTE)  
78. Higher Education Total R&D personnel, compound annual growth rate  
79. Government Intramural Expenditure on R&D (GOVERD) at current PPP $  
80. GOVERD in national currency (for euro area: pre-EMU euro or EUR)  
81. GOVERD as a percentage of GDP  
82. GOVERD at constant prices and PPP $  
83. GOVERD, compound annual growth rate (constant prices)  
84. Percentage of GOVERD financed by the business sector  
85. Government researchers (FTE)  
86. Government researchers, compound annual growth rate  
87. Government researchers as a percentage of national total  
88. Government Total R&D personnel (FTE)  
89. Government Total R&D personnel, compound annual growth rate  
90. Total Government Allocations for R&D (GBARD) at current PPP $  
91. Total GBARD in national currency (for euro area: pre-EMU euro or EUR)  
92. Total GBARD at constant prices and PPP $  
93. Defence Budget R&D as a percentage of Total GBARD  
94. Civil Budget R&D as a percentage of Total GBARD  
95. Civil GBARD for Economic Development programmes (current PPP$)  
96. Economic Development programmes as a percentage of Civil GBARD  
97. Civil GBARD for Health and Environment programmes (current PPP$)  
98. Health and Environment programmes as a percentage of Civil GBARD  
99. Civil GBARD for Education and Social programmes (current PPP$)  
100. Education and Social programmes as a percentage of Civil GBARD  
101. Civil GBARD for Space programmes (current PPP$)  
102. Space programmes as a percentage of Civil GBARD  
103. Civil GBARD for Non-oriented Research programmes (current PPP$)  
104. Non-oriented Research programmes as a percentage of Civil GBARD  
105. Civil GBARD for General University Funds (GUF) (current PPP$)  
106. General University Funds (GUF) as a percentage of Civil GBARD  
107. Number of "triadic" patent families (priority year)
108. Number of patent applications filed under the PCT (priority year)
109. Share of countries in "triadic" patent families (priority year)
110. Number of patents in the ICT sector - applications filed under the PCT (priority year)
111. Number of patents in the biotechnology sector - applications filed under the PCT (priority year)
112. Export market share: Pharmaceutical industry
113. Total imports: Pharmaceutical industry (current prices)
114. Total exports: Pharmaceutical industry (current prices)
115. Trade Balance: Pharmaceutical industry (current prices)
116. Export market share: Computer, electronic and optical industry
117. Total imports: Computer, electronic and optical industry (current prices)
118. Total exports: Computer, electronic and optical industry (current prices)
119. Trade Balance: Computer, electronic and optical industry (current prices)
120. Export market share: Aerospace industry
121. Total imports: Aerospace industry (current prices)
122. Total exports: Aerospace industry (current prices)
123. Trade Balance: Aerospace industry (current prices)
124. Implicit GDP Price Indices
125. Purchasing Power Parity
126. Gross Domestic Product (national currency)
127. Gross Domestic Product (current PPP$)
128. Value Added of Industry (national currency)
129. Value Added of Industry (current PPP$)
130. Population
131. Labour Force
132. Total Employment
133. Industrial Employment