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 recognises 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 recognised 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."

Government-financed R&D in business, 1999 and 2009

In Austria the research premium is considered a part of "government funding" for the first time in 2006. In the previous regular R&D surveys (before 2006, reference years 2004 and 2002) the "research premium" was not listed as a separate "source of funds" in the national questionnaire.

For year 2005 the Danish Government funds estimates include funding from the Higher education sector.

Defense is excluded for Israel.

Excludes R&D in the social sciences and humanities for Korea.

Excludes most or all capital expenditure for the United States.

Business-funded R&D in the higher education and government sectors, 1999 and 2009

Business-funded R&D in the higher education only in Switzerland.

The quantity and quality of scientific production, 2009

Analysis based on Scopus data processed by SCImago, SIR-SCImago Institutions Rankings, June 2011, *www.scimagoir.com*.

The impact of international scientific collaboration by institutions on research output, 2009

The average normalised impact values are expressed for a unit (*e.g.* country) relative to the world average which is set at one. For example, a score of 1.3 means the unit is cited 30% above average. In order to help illustrate the relationship between collaboration types and impact, the average impact of a given country and type of collaboration is described as low, medium or high depending on whether it lies below one, between one and 1.75 or higher, respectively.

Analysis based on Scopus data processed by SCImago, SIR-SCImago Institutions Rankings, June 2011, *www.scimagoir.com*.

The impact of domestic scientific collaboration by institutions on research output, 2009

The average normalised impact values are expressed for a unit (*e.g.* country) relative to the world average which is set at one. For example, a score of 1.3 means the unit is cited 30% above average. In order to help illustrate the relationship between collaboration types and impact, the average impact of a given country and type of collaboration is described as low, medium or high depending on whether it lies below one, between one and 1.75 or higher, respectively.

Analysis based on Scopus data processed by SCImago, SIR-SCImago Institutions Rankings, June 2011, *www.scimagoir.com*.

Patents citing non-patent literature (NPL) and average citations received per patent cited, by technology field, 2005-10

Data refers to the citations made in patent applications filed at the European Patent Office (EPO) during the search, according to the publication date of the citing patent. The average share of citations to non-patent literature (NPL) is compiled on citations received in EPO patents. The average number of forward patent citations is based on all EPO patents as particularly relevant documents (X-Y) by EPO patents up to 5 years after the first publication, and cover patents without backward citations. Technology fields are defined according Schmoch's classification (WIPO, 2010) and rely on the International Patent Classification (IPC) codes contained in the patent document.

Citations to patents that include non-patent literature (NPL), by technology field, 2005-10

Data refers to the citations made in patent applications filed at the European Patent Office (EPO) during the search, according to the publication date of the citing patent. Forward citations of patents refer to patents with or without NPL backward citations that are cited as particularly relevant documents (X-Y) by EPO patents up to five years after the first publication. Technology fields are defined according Schmoch's classification (WIPO, 2010) and rely on the International Patent Classification (IPC) codes contained in the patent document.

Patents citing non-patent literature (NPL), selected technologies, 1995-2000 and 2005-10

Data refers to the citations made in patent applications filed at the European Patent Office (EPO) during the search, according to the publication date and the inventor's country of residence. The average number of citations of non-patent literature (NPL) is compiled on citations received in EPO patents. Patents are allocated to technological fields using the International Patent Classification (IPC) or the European Patent Classification (ECLA) – Tags Y01N and Y02.

BRIICS refers to Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa.

International and foreign students enrolled in tertiary education, 2009

Data refer to foreign students for the Czech Republic, France, Italy, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Turkey.

International students' data exclude tertiary-Type B programmes for Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, Spain and Switzerland.

International students' data exclude advanced research programmes for Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain.

"Not known or unspecified" for Belgium includes all the students that are subject to mobility and enrolled at the ISCED-5A and 6 levels in universities of the French community.

"All S&E enrolments at the tertiary level (including domestic students)" exclude tertiary-Type B for all countries and advanced research programmes for Finland and Norway.

International mobility of doctorate holders, by last destination, 2009

"Other economies" refer to those located in Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

For Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain, data relate to graduates from 1990 onwards only.

For Germany, the data reported are for a minimum length of stay abroad of six months as compared to three months for the other countries.

For the Netherlands, Portugal and Romania the reporting gap is caused by rounding.

For the Russian Federation, data relate only to those doctoral graduates employed as researchers and teachers.

For Spain, the sample has limited coverage of doctorate holders for the years 2007 to 2009.

For Sweden, the reporting gap is due to data that have not been disclosed for national citizens at the individual country level and respondents that have not been assigned to countries or classified as unknown.

Notes

Job-to-job mobility of HRST by occupation, 25-to-64-year-olds, 2010

Limited reliability of "Other HRST" for Luxembourg.

Inter-sector mobility of HRST, 25-to-64-year-olds, 2010

Limited reliability for the Slovak Republic.

Sources of knowledge for innovation by type, 2006-08

For Brazil only the following activities are included in the services sector: ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 58, 61, 62 and 72.

For Chile, data refer to 2007-08 and firms with ongoing or abandoned innovative activities are not identified. Data are based on ISIC Rev. 3.1 and include a wider range of activities such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction, and some services.

For New Zealand, data refer to 2008-09 and include firms with six or more employees. Innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For the Russian Federation, data refer to manufacturing firms with 15 or more employees.

For South Africa, data refer to 2005-07 and include the retail trade sector.

For Turkey, data are based on NACE Rev. 1.1 and exclude some activities within NACE Rev. 2 Divisions J58 and J63.

Firms collaborating on innovation with higher education or government research institutions by firm size, 2006-08

For Brazil, only the following activities are included in the services sector: ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 58, 61, 62 and 72.

For Chile, data refer to 2007-08 and firms with ongoing or abandoned innovative activities are not identified. Data are based on ISIC Rev. 3.1 and include a wider range of activities such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction, and some services

For China, data refer to 2004-06 and exclude all services. In addition, large firms are defined as firms with over 2 000 employees, over CNY 300 million turnover and over CNY 400 million capital. SMEs are the remaining firms with at least CNY 5 million turnover.

For Korea, data refer to 2005-07 and cover only firms with more than 10 employees in the manufacturing sector.

For Mexico, data refer to 2008-09 and cover firms with 20 or more employees. The industries covered are based on ISIC Rev. 3.1 and include a wider range of activities such as agriculture, construction and some services. Data refer to collaboration with Higher Education institutions only.

For New Zealand, data refer to 2008-09 and include firms with six or more employees. Innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For the Russian Federation, data refer to manufacturing firms with 15 or more employees.

For South Africa, data refer to 2005-07 and include the retail trade sector. Firm size is based on turnover.

For Turkey, data are based on NACE Rev. 1.1 and exclude some activities within NACE Rev. 2 Divisions J58 and J63.

Firms collaborating on innovation activities by size, 2006-08

For Australia, data refer to 2006-07 and innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For Brazil, only the following activities are included in the services sector: ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 58, 61, 62 and 72.

For Chile, data refer to 2007-08 and firms with ongoing or abandoned innovative activities are not identified. Data are based on ISIC Rev. 3.1 and include a wider range of activities such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction, and some services.

For China, data refer to 2004-06 and exclude all services. In addition, large firms are defined as firms with over 2 000 employees, over CNY 300 million turnover and over CNY 400 million capital. SMEs are the remaining firms with at least CNY 5 million turnover.

For Korea, data refer to 2005-07 and cover only firms with more than 10 employees in the manufacturing sector.

For Mexico, data refer to 2008-09 and cover firms with 20 or more employees. The industries covered are based on ISIC Rev. 3.1 and include a wider range of activities such as agriculture, construction and some services.

For New Zealand, data refer to 2008-09 and include firms with six or more employees. Innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For the Russian Federation, data refer to manufacturing firms with 15 or more employees.

For South Africa, data refer to 2005-07 and include the retail trade sector. Firm size is based on turnover.

For Switzerland, data only include R&D collaboration.

For Turkey, data are based on NACE Rev. 1.1 and exclude some activities within NACE Rev. 2 Divisions J58 and J63.

Firms collaborating on innovation activities with suppliers and clients, by firm size, 2006-08

For Australia, data refer to 2006-07 and innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For Brazil, only the following activities are included in the services sector ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 58, 61, 62 and 72.

For Chile, data refer to 2007-08 and firms with ongoing or abandoned innovative activities are not identified. Data are based on ISIC Rev. 3.1 and include a wider range of activities such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction, and some services.

For Korea, data refer to 2005-07 and cover only firms with more than 10 employees in the manufacturing sector.

For New Zealand, data refer to 2008-09 and include firms with 6 or more employees. Innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For the Russian Federation, data refer to manufacturing firms with 15 or more employees.

For South Africa, data refer to 2005-07 and include the retail trade sector. Firm size is based on turnover.

For Switzerland, data only include R&D collaboration.

National and international collaboration on innovation to firms, 2006-08

For Australia, data refer to 2006-07 and innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For Brazil, only the following activities are included in the services sector: ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 58, 61, 62 and 72.

For Chile, data refer to 2007-08 and firms with ongoing or abandoned innovative activities are not identified. Data are based on ISIC Rev. 3.1 and include a wider range of activities such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction, and some services.

For China, data refer to 2004-06 and exclude all services. In addition, large firms are defined as firms with over 2 000 employees, over CNY 300 million turnover and over CNY 400 million capital. SMEs are the remaining firms with at least CNY 5 million turnover.

For Korea, data refer to 2005-07 and cover only firms with more than 10 employees in the manufacturing sector. International collaboration may be underestimated.

For New Zealand, data refer to 2008-09 and include firms with 6 or more employees. Innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For the Russian Federation, data refer to manufacturing firms with 15 or more employees.

For South Africa, data refer to 2005-07 and include the retail trade sector.

For Switzerland, data only include R&D collaboration.

For Turkey, data are based on NACE Rev. 1.1 and exclude some activities within NACE Rev. 2 Divisions J58 and J63.

Firms engaged in international collaboration by firm size, 2006-08

For Australia, data refer to 2006-07 and innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For Brazil, only the following activities are included in the services sector: ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 58, 61, 62 and 72.

For Chile, data refer to 2007-08 and firms with ongoing or abandoned innovative activities are not identified. Data are based on ISIC Rev. 3.1 and include a wider range of activities such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction, and some services.

For China, data refer to 2004-06 and exclude all services. In addition, large firms are defined as firms with over 2 000 employees, over CNY 300 million turnover and over CNY 400 million capital. SMEs are the remaining firms with at least CNY 5 million turnover.

For Korea, data refer to 2005-07 and cover only firms with more than 10 employees in the manufacturing sector. International collaboration may be underestimated.

For New Zealand, data refer to 2008-09 and include firms with 6 or more employees. Innovative firms include technological and non-technological innovators.

For the Russian Federation, data refer to manufacturing firms with 15 or more employees.

For South Africa, data refer to 2005-07 and include the retail trade sector. Firm size is based on turnover.

For Turkey, data are based on NACE Rev. 1.1 and exclude some activities within NACE Rev. 2 Divisions J58 and J63.

Notes

Firms engaged in international collaboration by partner country, 2006-08

For the Russian Federation, data refer to manufacturing firms with 15 or more employees.

International technology flows (average of receipts and payments) as a percentage of GDP, 1999 and 2009

Technology flows include intra-area flows for EU21 and OECD total.

OECD total does not include Chile, Iceland and Turkey. Data partially estimated.

EU21 includes Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Data partially estimated.

Foreign inventions owned by countries, 2006-08

The data refer to counts of patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty, at international phase, by applicant's country of residence and priority date. Foreign inventions owned by countries are the share of patents owned by a resident of a country, for which no inventors reside in the country, as a share of total patents owned by that country. Only economies that applied for more than 250 patents over the period are included in the figure.