

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 budget appropriations or outlays for R&D, 2007 and 2010

For Israel, defence is excluded.

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 selected socio-economic objectives, 2010

For Israel, defence is excluded.

For Japan, military procurement contracts are excluded from defence in government budget appropriations or outlays for R&D (GBAORD).

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

This is an experimental indicator. International comparability is currently limited.

Public funding of health-related R&D, 2010

Government budget appropriations or outlays for R&D (GBAORD) measures the funds committed by the federal/central government for R&D. It can be broken down by various socio-economic objectives, including health care. Advancement of knowledge comprises non-oriented R&D and general university funds (the estimated R&D content of government block grants to universities). Other includes other relevant national and international categories such as general support for R&D in hospitals.

Health-related patents, 1997-99 and 2007-09

Data relate to patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), at international phase, published by the WIPO. Patent counts are based on the priority date, the inventor's country of residence and fractional counts.

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

Countries' share of pharmaceutical patents filed under the PCT, 2007-09

Data relate to patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), at international phase, published by the WIPO. Patent counts are based on the priority date, the inventor's country of residence and fractional counts.

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

Patents in selected environmental technologies, 1997-99 and 2007-09

Data relate to patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), at international phase, published by the WIPO. Patent counts are based on the priority date, the inventor's country of residence and fractional counts.

Patents in technologies related to climate change mitigation in power and heat generation from fossil fuels, energy storage and solar energy are identified using subclasses of the European Classification (ECLA) Code Y02.

Patents in technologies related to material recycling are based on codes of the International Patent Classification (IPC).

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

Countries' share of patents for energy generation from renewable and non-fossil sources, 2007-09

Data relate to patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), at international phase, published by the WIPO. Patent counts are based on the priority date, the inventor's country of residence and fractional counts.

Patents in technologies related to energy generation from renewable and non-fossil sources are identified using subclasses of the European Classification (ECLA) Code Y02.

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

Benefits from environmental innovations, 2006-08

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

Business and household access to broadband, 2010

Business access to broadband:

- For Japan, businesses with 100 or more employees.
- For Mexico, businesses with 20 or more employees.
- For New Zealand, businesses with six or more employees and with a turnover greater than NZD 30 000.
- For Switzerland, businesses with five or more employees.

Household access to broadband:

- For Japan, households with Internet access via FTTx, ADSL, cable and fixed wireless broadband.
- For Korea, broadband access modes such as xDSL, cable and other fixed and wireless broadband via computers, including mobile phone access.
- For Mexico, households with Internet access via cable, ADSL or fixed wireless.
- For New Zealand, the information is based on households in private occupied dwellings. Visitor-only dwellings, such as hotels, are excluded.

Households with broadband access, by region, highest to lowest, 2009

Geographic coverage: All regions within OECD member countries at the TL2 level (See "Territorial Grids of OECD member countries" available at: www.oecd.org/dataoecd/24/41/42740381.pdf).

Data for the region of Åland in Finland, for the regions of Bremen and Saarland in Germany, and for Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom are not available.

Ireland has only two regions, the median is therefore not calculated.

Number of firms active in biotechnology, 2009

Biotechnology firm: a firm that uses biotechnology to produce goods or services and/or to perform biotechnology R&D. These firms are captured by biotechnology firm surveys.

Biotechnology R&D firms: a firm that performs biotechnology R&D. These firms are captured by R&D surveys.

Dedicated biotechnology firm: a biotechnology firm whose predominant activity involves the application of biotechnology techniques to produce goods or services and/or to perform biotechnology R&D. These firms are captured by biotechnology firm surveys.

Dedicated biotechnology R&D firms devote 75% or more of their total R&D to biotechnology R&D. These firms are captured by R&D surveys.

4. TARGETING NEW GROWTH AREAS

Notes

Biotechnology R&D per firm in the type of firm unless otherwise specified.

For Germany, biotechnology R&D per dedicated biotechnology firm.

For South Africa, biotechnology R&D per dedicated biotechnology firm.

For Spain, biotechnology R&D per biotechnology R&D firm.

For Switzerland, dedicated biotechnology R&D firms are defined as firms that have dedicated 100% or more of their total R&D to biotechnology R&D.

For the Netherlands, results of the Dutch R&D survey are grossed up to the total target population which corresponds to all firms with 10 and more employees. However, due to the special way the survey population was established (*i.e.* some firms which were identified as biotechnology firms based on registers were added). The number of 206 biotechnology R&D firms also includes some firms with less than 10 employees. Their results were not grossed-up.

For the United Kingdom, results exclude firms outside the medical and industrial biotechnology sectors, *e.g.* agri-biotech and aquaculture-biotech firms; however, it is estimated that the majority of biotechnology companies in the UK are included.

For Switzerland, dedicated biotechnology R&D firms are defined as firms that have dedicated 100% or more of their total R&D to biotechnology R&D.

Total biotechnology R&D expenditures in the business sector, 2009

Biotechnology firm: a firm that uses biotechnology to produce goods or services and/or to perform biotechnology R&D. These firms are captured by biotechnology firm surveys.

Biotechnology R&D firms: a firm that performs biotechnology R&D. These firms are captured by R&D surveys.

Dedicated biotechnology firm: a biotechnology firm whose predominant activity involves the application of biotechnology techniques to produce goods or services and/or to perform biotechnology R&D. These firms are captured by biotechnology firm surveys.

Dedicated biotechnology R&D firms devote 75% or more of their total R&D to biotechnology R&D. These firms are captured by R&D surveys.

For Germany, Business Expenditures on R&D (BERD) refers to 2009, 2010 BERD was not available.

For the United States, BERD refers to 2008, 2009 BERD was not available.

Biotechnology R&D expenditures by size class, 2009

For the Netherlands, results of the Dutch R&D survey are grossed up to the total target population which corresponds to all firms with 10 and more employees. However, due to the special way the survey population was established (*i.e.* some firms which were identified as biotechnology firms based on registers were added). The percentage of biotechnology R&D performed by small biotechnology R&D firms also includes some R&D expenditures by firms with less than 10 employees. Their results were not grossed-up.

For Switzerland, firms with fewer than 100 employees.



From:
**OECD Science, Technology and Industry
Scoreboard 2011**

Access the complete publication at:
https://doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2011-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2011), "Targeting New Growth Areas - Notes", in *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2011*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2011-42-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.