## **EXPENDITURE ON R&D**

Expenditure on research and development (R&D) is a key indicator of countries' innovative efforts.

#### **Definition**

Research and development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge (including knowledge of man, culture and society) and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications. R&D covers three activities: basic research, applied research, and experimental development. Basic research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundation of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view. Applied research is also original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge; it is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective. Experimental development is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/or practical experience, which is directed to producing new materials, products or devices, to installing new processes, systems and services, or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.

The main aggregate used for international comparisons is gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD). This consists of the total expenditure (current and capital) on R&D carried out by all resident companies, research institutes, university and government laboratories, etc. It includes R&D funded from abroad but excludes domestic funds for

## Overview

Among OECD countries, the United States is the main performer with 42% of the total OECD GERD in 2009, followed by Japan (15%) and Germany (9%). Since 1999, real R&D expenditure has been growing the fastest in Estonia, Korea, Portugal and Turkey, with average annual growth rates around 10%. Outside the OECD area, China's average annual real growth in R&D spending has been close to 20%, making it the world's second largest R&D performer and ahead of Japan since 2009.

In 2009, R&D amounted to 2.4% of GDP for the OECD as a whole. Denmark, Finland, Israel, Japan, Korea and Sweden were the only OECD countries whose R&D-to-GDP ratio exceeded 3%.

Over the last decade, R&D intensity grew in the EU (from 1.74% to 1.91%), in Japan (from 3.00% to 3.26%) and in the United States (from 2.71% to 2.90%). Estonia, Korea, Portugal and Turkey were the fastest growing OECD countries. In the same period (2000-10), R&D intensity in China almost doubled, increasing from 0.90% to 1.77%.

R&D performed outside the domestic economy. GERD is here expressed in constant 2005 dollars (adjusted for purchasing power parity) and as a share of GDP (R&D intensity).

## Comparability

The R&D data shown here have been compiled according to the guidelines of the OECD Frascati Manual. Estimates of the resources allocated to R&D are affected by national characteristics such as the periodicity and coverage of national R&D surveys across institutional sectors and industries (and the inclusion of firms and organisations of different sizes); and the use of different sampling and estimation methods. R&D typically involves a few large performers, hence R&D surveys use various techniques to maintain up-to-date registers of known performers, while attempting to identify new or occasional performers.

Data for Israel exclude defence. Those for Korea, prior to 2007, exclude social sciences and the humanities. For the United States, R&D capital expenditures are excluded and depreciation charges of the business enterprises are included.

## Sources

• OECD (2012), Main Science and Technology Indicators, OECD Publishing.

## **Further information**

#### Analytical publications

- OECD (2012), OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook, OECD Publishing.
- OECD (2011), OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard, OECD Publishing.

## Methodological publications

 OECD (2002), Frascati Manual 2002: Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys on Research and Experimental Development, The Measurement of Scientific and Technological Activities, OECD Publishing.

## Online databases

OECD Science, Technology and R&D Statistics

#### Websites

- OECD Science, Technology and Industry, www.oecd.org/sti.
- OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators, www.oecd.org/sti/msti.
- OECD Research and Development Statistics, www.oecd.org/sti/rds.
- OECD Measuring Science and Technology, www.oecd.org/ sti/measuring-scitech.
- OECD Frascati Manual 2002 (supplementary material), www.oecd.org/sti/frascatimanual.

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## **EXPENDITURE ON R&D**

## Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

Million US dollars – 2005 constant prices and PPPs

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australia		8 936		10 719		12 061		14 902		17 644			
Austria	4 636	4 920	5 266	5 546	5 902	6 043	6 803	6 996	7 455	8 052	7 896	8 184	8 417
Belgium	5 810	6 125	6 497	6 165	6 018	6 149	6 171	6 440	6 750	7 081	7 090	7 109	
Canada	17 032	19 063	21 215	21 352	21 687	22 709	23 090	23 336	23 356	22 796	22 416	21 708	21 448
Chile									712	889			
Czech Republic	1 881	2 079	2 125	2 159	2 335	2 442	2 948	3 467	3 650	3 570	3 582	3 888	
Denmark	3 554		4 063	4 289	4 421	4 363	4 419	4 608	4 875	5 342	5 408	5 471	
Estonia	98	95	117	128	148	175	207	277	285	324	311	362	
Finland	4 260	4 733	4 799	4 955	5 170	5 401	5 601	5 846	6 151	6 576	6 406	6 553	
France	35 799	36 946	38 479	39 521	38 794	39 395	39 236	40 191	40 623	41 394	42 720	43 214	
Germany	58 231	61 579	62 557	63 289	63 981	63 800	64 299	67 595	69 569	74 705	74 375	77 098	
Greece	1 291		1 356		1 449	1 471	1 615	1 670	1 770				
Hungary	915	1 124	1 348	1 516	1 474	1 447	1 616	1 788	1 751	1 803	1 955	1 967	
Iceland	185	224	258	258	252		287	324	308	308			.,
Ireland	1 360	1 413	1 449	1 543	1 706	1 878	2 009	2 119	2 297	2 528	2 858	2 844	
Israel	4 700	6 228	6 628	6 607	6 296	6 610	7 146	7 684	8 714	8 937	8 422	8 719	
Italy	15 474	16 411	17 376	18 110	17 766	17 920	17 999	19 095	20 204	20 527	20 337	20 606	
Japan	106 715	110 017	113 086	114 930	117 927	120 301	128 695	134 844	139 916	138 684	126 872	128 581	•
Korea	17 574	20 213	22 641	23 586	25 067	28 305	30 618	34 712	38 923	41 685	44 311	49 394	
Luxembourg		441	22 011		476	492	495	554	561	562	563	569	•
Mexico	4 334	4 011	4 239	4 727	4 769	5 014	5 346	5 266	5 215	002	000	000	
Netherlands	10 220	10 385	10 572	10 290	10 533	10 823	10 904	11 157	11 134	11 071	11 016	11 379	
New Zealand	831		1 006	10 200	1 144	10 020	1 189		1 304		1 427		
Norway	2 687		3 009	3 082	3 208	3 175	3 316	3 503	3 832	4 023	4 048	4 024	
Poland	2 989	2 912	2 850	2 595	2 606	2 831	2 982	3 107	3 384	3 790	4 304	4 876	
Portugal	1 429	1 574	1 704	1 627	1 565	1 663	1 755	2 256	2 728	3 519	3 728	3 667	
Slovak Republic	444	444	450	424	446	418	440	459	480	522	506	692	
Slovenia	513	543	605	616	549	629	675	775	769	911	942	1 081	
Spain	8 302	9 193	9 607	10 635	11 657	12 203	13 331	14 832	16 220	17 457	17 302	17 240	
Sweden	8 864		10 814		10 443	10 233	10 510	11 346	10 809	11 686	10 804	10 835	
Switzerland	0 004	6 308	10 014		10 443	7 525	10 310	11 340		8 728	10 004	10 000	
Turkey	2 739	2 996	3 171	3 293	3 184	3 735	4 617	4 845	6 314	6 380	7 110	7 664	
United Kingdom	29 856	31 056	31 594	32 399	32 759	32 524	34 081	35 331	37 219	37 018	36 731	35 615	
United States	282 775	302 231	306 683	300 510	307 769	310 261	325 936	339 956	355 488	37 010	365 994	33 013	
EU 27	197 094	208 068	215 363	219 609	221 669	223 960	229 931	242 058	251 118	262 891	262 780	267 201	
OECD	650 059		712 638	715 336	730 083	743 415	779 529	818 588		888 551	873 833	207 201	•
Brazil		690 857							857 502		013 833		
	 23 512	30 401	24 672	42 570	40.610	 59 264	71 055		96 304	111 100	140.627	161 550	
China India	23 312	30 40 1	34 673	42 37 0	49 618	39 Z04	7 1 000	83 902	90 304	111 183	140 637	161 552	
Indonesia			 15 COO	47 000						01 001			
Russian Federation	11 419	13 242	15 602	17 308	19 139	18 364	18 121	19 689	22 230	21 891	24 185	23 394	
South Africa			2 536		2 921	3 271	3 654	4 005	4 179	4 335			

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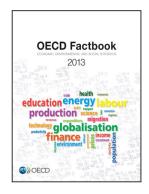
# Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

As a percentage of GDP



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