



From:  
**OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook  
2014**

Access the complete publication at:  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_outlook-2014-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_outlook-2014-en)

---

## Norway

**Please cite this chapter as:**

OECD (2014), "Norway", in *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2014*, OECD Publishing.  
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_outlook-2014-68-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_outlook-2014-68-en)

This work is published on the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Organisation or of the governments of its 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.

## NORWAY

Norway has one of the world's highest incomes per capita, owing not only to its rich endowment and prudent management of natural resources but also to a high level of productivity. The new government that took office in October 2013 is preparing major new initiatives.

**Hot issue 1: Improving the framework conditions for innovation (including competitiveness).** To enhance industry competitiveness and diversify the Norwegian economy, the government aims to provide more favourable framework conditions for innovation. For example, it has taken steps to reduce the tax burden on businesses and personal incomes. In addition, the 2014 budget allocates more funds to existing instruments that support business R&D and innovation, such as the Open Innovation Arena (BIA), with an increase of USD 10 million (NOK 90 million) to USD 53 million (NOK 474 million), and the cluster programmes. In addition, an increase in project size and number of projects under the long-standing R&D tax credit scheme *Skattefunn* is expected following increases in allowable cost ceilings. This is expected to amount to an increase in tax expenditures of USD 28 million (NOK 250 million) to USD 204 million (NOK 1.8 billion). A productivity commission was appointed in 2014.

**Hot issue 2: Improving overall human resources, skills and capacity building.** Norway has a well-educated workforce, a relatively high share of the adult population with tertiary education, quite a high percentage of doctoral graduates in science and engineering, and the ratio of higher education expenditure to GDP is above the OECD median (Panel 1<sup>t</sup>, w, <sup>5</sup>). Norway aims to build a knowledge society by means of an ambitious education policy, increasing investment in R&D and building world-class research capabilities. The 2014 budget contains an allocation of USD 17 million (NOK 150 million) to improve higher education quality, and a new grant scheme of USD 3.7 million (NOK 33 million) for further education of teachers. In addition, total funding for vocational training has increased by USD 13 million (NOK 114 million) in 2014. A review of the institutional landscape of higher education is on-going. Its aim is to increase the quality of higher education and research.

**Hot issue 3: Addressing challenges of STI globalisation and increasing international co-operation.** Internationalisation remains an overall priority of the government's research and innovation policy. Norway is better integrated in the international network in scientific research than in innovation (Panel 1<sup>q</sup>, <sup>1</sup>). In May 2014, Norway joined the EU's Horizon 2020 programme with full membership as an associated country. A strategy that identifies clear objectives and priorities for research co-operation in the context of Horizon 2020 and the European Research Area was adopted in 2014. Since 2012, a dedicated STIM-EU Programme, with USD 6 million (NOK 55 million) in 2014, which supports the participation of Norwegian PRIs in the EU's 7th Framework Programme, has been part of a portfolio of measures to increase European research co-operation.

**Hot issue 4: Improving the governance of the innovation system and policy.** A White Paper, Long-Term Perspectives – Knowledge Provides Opportunity (2012-13), proposed a new approach to the formulation of national research policy to ensure clear priorities for long-term co-ordinated public investments in research and higher education. In response, the government is developing a ten-year plan for research and higher education, to be adopted in 2014 and updated every four years, that will set out strategic priorities and guidelines for public investment in STI and in research infrastructure, and for the expansion of education capacity over the long term.

### Highlights of the Norwegian STI system

**New challenges:** Norway has a pronounced RTA in environment-related technologies that has decreased somewhat over the past decade (Panel 3). The Innovation Norway grant scheme for environmental technology (*Miljøteknologiordningen*) supports pilot and demonstration projects. Enova has started to make a strong effort on climate and energy technology.

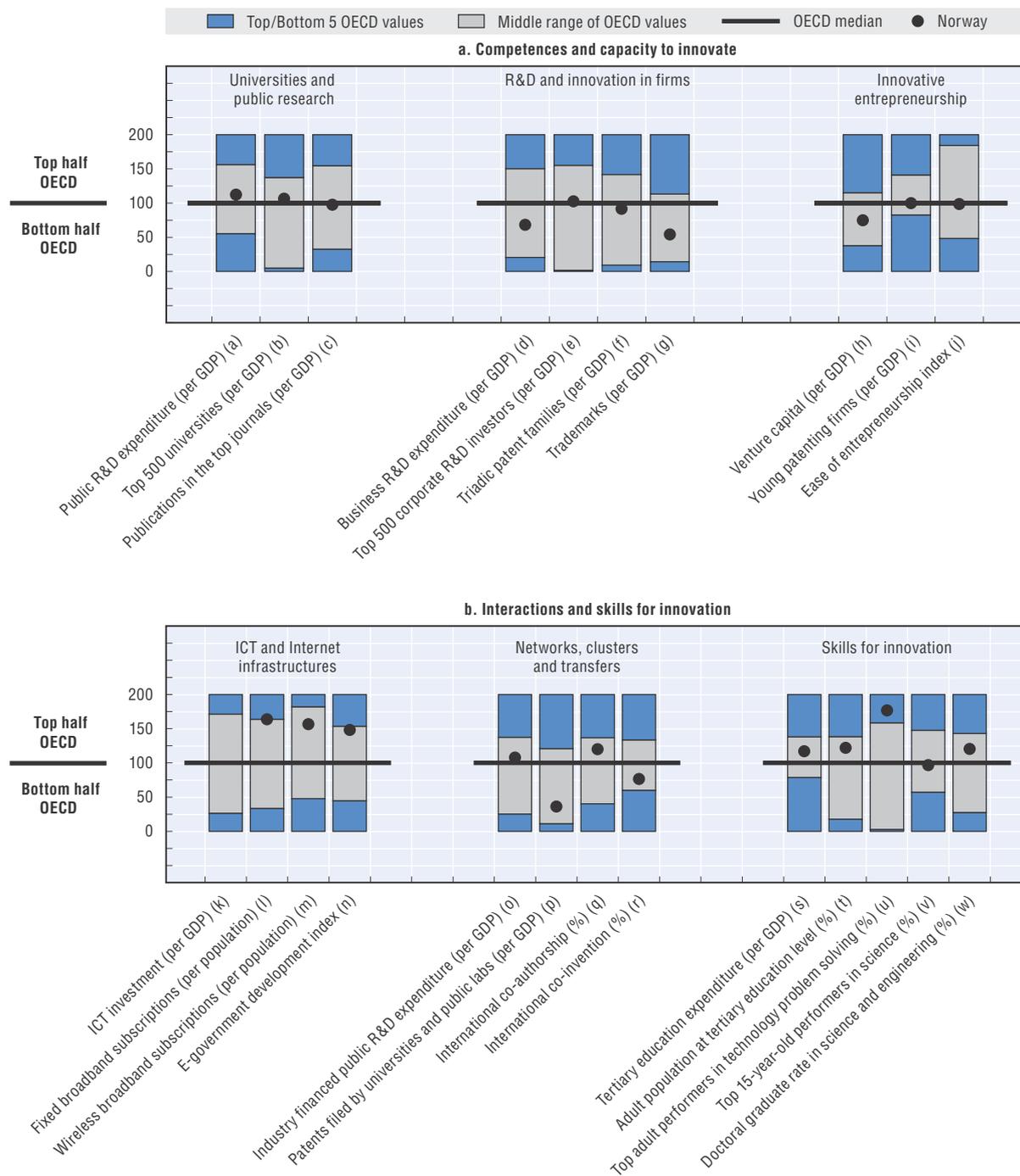
**Universities and public research:** With public R&D expenditure above the OECD median, Norway's public research performs reasonably well in terms of numbers of world class universities and academic publications, but less so in pat-

### Key figures, 2013

Economic and environmental performance	NOR	OECD	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D	NOR	OECD
<b>Labour productivity</b>			<b>GERD</b>		
GDP per hour worked, USD PPP, 2013	89.0	47.7	Million USD PPP, 2012	5 482	1 107 398
(annual growth rate, 2008-13)	(+0.2)	(+0.8)	As a % of total OECD, 2012	0.5	100
<b>Green productivity</b>			<b>GERD intensity and growth</b>		
GDP per unit of CO <sub>2</sub> emitted, USD, 2011	6.3	3.0	As a % of GDP, 2012	1.65	2.40
(annual growth rate, 2007-11)	(+1.2)	(+1.8)	(annual growth rate, 2007-12)	(+2.0)	(+2.0)
<b>Green demand</b>			<b>GERD publicly financed</b>		
NNI per unit of CO <sub>2</sub> emitted, USD, 2011	6.9	3.0	As a % of GDP, 2011	0.78	0.77
(annual growth rate, 2007-11)	(-0.0)	(+1.6)	(annual growth rate, 2007-11)	(+2.5)	(+2.8)

Figure 9.34. Science and innovation in Norway

Panel 1. Comparative performance of national science and innovation systems, 2014



Note: Normalised index of performance relative to the median values in the OECD area (Index median = 100).

enting (Panel 1<sup>a, b, c, p</sup>). To increase the efficiency of public research, competitive funding has increased faster than institutional block funding during the last decade. Since 2013, the system for performance-based funding of PRIs has been simplified, with a streamlined set of indicators for measuring performance. As mentioned, the long-term national plan for research and higher education will set priorities and objectives to guide public investments in research and higher education for the next ten years.

**Innovation in firms:** Norway's BERD is below the OECD median (Panel 1<sup>d</sup>), partly owing to structural features of the Norwegian economy. The Research Council of Norway (RCN) together with some specialised agencies provides government support for business R&D and innovation. Over 2011-13, public support for business R&D funded by industry-related ministries grew at the same rate as the overall government R&D budget. There are also some new programmes to support business innovation in specific technology areas (as mentioned above).

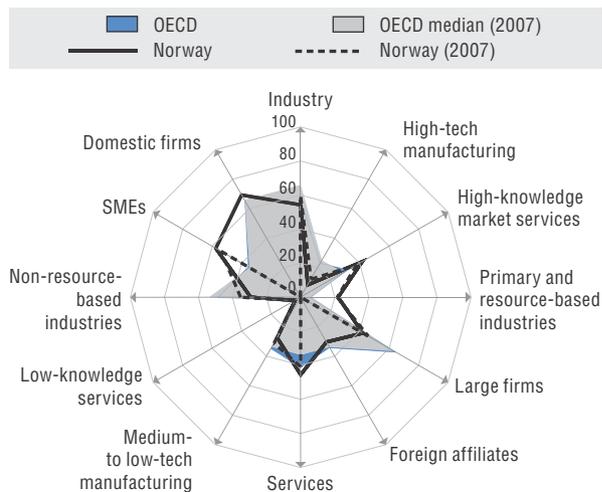
**Innovative entrepreneurship:** Norway's business environment for innovation, as indicated by the Ease of Entrepreneurship

Index (Panel 1<sup>j</sup>) is around the OECD median, as is the performance of young patenting firms (Panel 1<sup>i</sup>). Established in 2012, the third generation of the Seed Fund Investment Programme for early-stage risk-capital investment is being phased in, to increase the supply of venture capital which is currently below the OECD median (Panel 1<sup>h</sup>). An SME strategy was presented in 2012, as part of a broader initiative to reduce costs for businesses by simplifying legislation and governmental services. The Action Plan for Entrepreneurship in Education (2009-14) aims to strengthen students' skills, perspectives, creativity and innovative thinking.

**Technology transfer and commercialisation:** The government intends to make the results of wholly or partially government-funded research publicly available for the benefit of both the research community and society. Since 2013, it has been taking measures to encourage and promote open access to results of publicly funded research, including promoting open-access publications with funding support. Open access costs, such as article processing charges, are to be covered by the RCN grants. An evaluation of the long-running technology transfer offices (TTO) programme started in 2014.

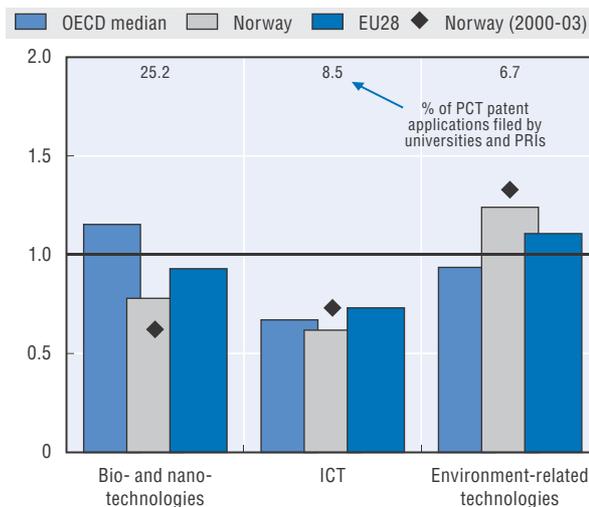
**Panel 2. Structural composition of BERD, 2011**

As a % of total BERD or sub-parts of BERD



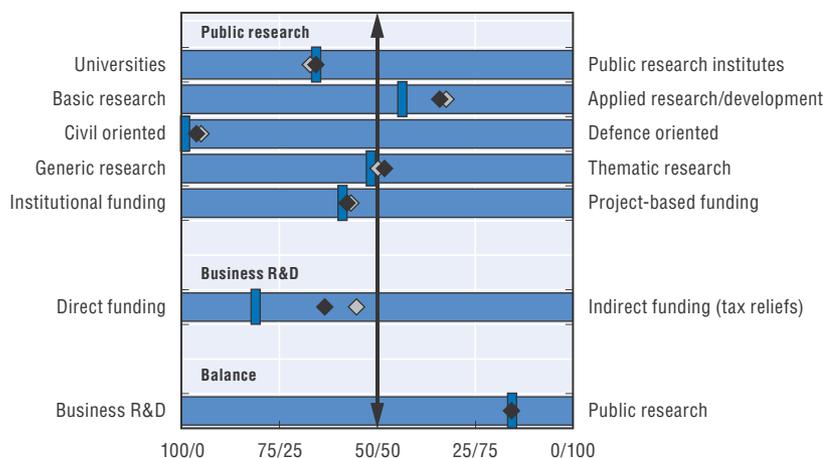
**Panel 3. Revealed technology advantage in selected fields, 2009-11**

Index based on PCT patent applications



**Panel 4. Allocation of public funds to R&D, by sector, type and mode of funding, 2012**

◆ Norway ◆ Norway (2007) — OECD sample median



Note: Policy information comes from country responses to the OECD STI Outlook policy questionnaires 2014 and 2012. Norway's responses are available in the OECD STI Outlook Policy Database, edition 2014 at <http://qdd.oecd.org/Table.aspx?Query=C0DD3A8C-0B9B-4EB2-A56A-A252BA2D3B19>.

Source: See reader's guide and methodological annex.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933152345>

## STI country profiles reader's guide

The country profiles (CPs) in the 2014 *OECD STI Outlook* (STIO) are designed to provide a concise overview of science, technology and innovation (STI) policy and performance in OECD members and selected non-OECD economies. Each country profile is based on information gathered from the country's response to the OECD STIO policy questionnaires 2012 and 2014, as well as various additional OECD and non-OECD sources.

Headings in the country profiles are linked to the STIO policy profiles, which examine the main global STI policy trends across countries. Issues featuring in both the policy and country profiles are: i) innovation policy governance; ii) new sources of growth; iii) new challenges; iv) universities and public research; v) innovation in firms; vi) innovative entrepreneurship; vii) technology transfer and commercialisation; viii) clusters and smart specialisation; ix) globalisation; and x) skills for innovation.

The table of key figures presents indicators on the country's economic performance (labour productivity), environmental performance (green productivity and demand), the size of its R&D system as measured by gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD), the degree of public commitment to S&T as measured by the share of GERD that is publicly financed, and the changes in these indicators over the past five years. In the text, all amounts are given both in USD in purchasing power parities (PPP) of the relevant year (if available) and in national currencies.

Panel 1 contains a double figure that sheds light on the strengths and weaknesses of the country's STI performance. It uses indicators on the country's national innovation system and performance with respect to: universities and public research, business R&D and innovation, innovative entrepreneurship, information and communication technology (ICT) and Internet infrastructure, networks, clusters and transfers, and skills for innovation. The dot for each indicator positions the country relative to the OECD median and to the top and bottom five OECD countries. Non-OECD countries are also compared to the OECD benchmarks, and may fall out of the range indicated in the figure (e.g. below the lowest OECD country). All indicators are normalised (by GDP and population cohorts) to take account of the size of the economy and the relevant population cohorts, and are presented as indices (OECD median = 100) for benchmarking purposes.

Panel 2 shows the structural composition of business expenditure on R&D (BERD) in terms of performance of the main industry sectors, firm size and firms' national affiliation. It reflects the country's industry structure and its business innovation efforts. Panel 3 presents the country's revealed technological advantage (RTA), as measured by international patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in three key technology fields (bio- and nano-technology, ICTs, and environment-related technologies). It also shows the number of patents filed by universities and public research institutions in these fields.

Panel 4 gives an overview of the country's policy mix for public R&D, i.e. the orientation and funding modes of public research. It also illustrates changes in the policy mix for R&D over the past five years. Finally, Panel 5, a new feature in STIO 2014, reflects the balance and relative importance of various government measures to support business R&D and innovation. It is based on the country's self-assessment in its reply to the OECD STIO 2014 policy questionnaire.

Further details on the methodology, data sources and descriptions of indicators used in the country profile are provided in Annex 9.A. Data, metadata as well as the original sources and databases of the indicators used in the STIO 2014 are accessible at the statistical portal IPP.Stat (cut-off date: 8 July 2014).

### Abbreviations used in the country profiles

BERD:	Business expenditure on research and development
EU:	European Union
FDI:	Foreign direct investment
GDP:	Gross domestic product
GERD:	Gross expenditure on research and development
HEIs:	Higher education institutions
IPRs:	Intellectual property rights
MNEs:	Multinational enterprises
PRIs:	Public research institutes
R&D:	Research and development
S&E:	Science and engineering
SSS:	Smart specialisation strategy (also known as 3S)
STI:	Science, technology and innovation
S&T:	Science and technology
3S:	See SSS
STEM:	Science, technology, engineering and mathematics
USD:	United States dollars (converted using the purchasing power parities of the relevant year)
VC:	Venture capital

## Synthetic table

**Table 9.1. Comparative performance of national science and innovation systems, 2014**

Country relative position: in the top 5 OECD or above (★), in the middle range on par or above OECD median (▲), in the middle range below OECD median (△) and in the bottom 5 OECD or below (○)

		Competences and capacity to innovate									
		Universities and public research			R&D and innovation in firms				Innovative entrepreneurship		
		Public R&D expenditure (per GDP)	Top 500 universities (per GDP)	Publications in the top-quartile journals (per GDP)	Business R&D expenditure (per GDP)	Top 500 corporate R&D investors (per GDP)	Triadic patent families (per GDP)	Trademarks (per GDP)	Venture capital (per GDP)	Young patenting firms (per GDP)	Ease of entrepreneurship index
		PUB_XGDP	UNI500_GDP	PUB25_GDP	BE_XGDP	CORPRD500_GDP	PTRIAD_GDP	TRDMRK_GDP	VC_XGDP	PTYG_GDP	EASE_I
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Argentina	ARG	△	△	○	○	○	○	○			
Australia	AUS	▲	▲	▲	▲	△	△	▲	△		▲
Austria	AUT	▲	★	▲	▲	▲	▲	△	△	★	▲
Belgium	BEL	△	▲	▲	▲	△	▲	△	▲	△	△
Brazil	BRA		△	○		△	○	○			△
Canada	CAN	▲	▲	▲	△	△	▲	★	★	○	▲
Chile	CHL	○	△	○	○	○	○	△			△
China	CHN	△	△	○	▲	△	△	○			○
Colombia	COL	○	○	○	○						
Costa Rica	CRI	○	○	○	○	○					
Czech Republic	CZE	▲	△	△	△	△	△	△	○		△
Denmark	DNK	★	▲	★	▲	★	▲	▲	▲		▲
Estonia	EST	▲		▲	▲	○	△	△	▲		▲
Finland	FIN	★	★	▲	★	★	★	▲	★	★	▲
France	FRA	▲	△	△	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	△	▲
Germany	DEU	★	▲	△	▲	▲	★	▲	▲	★	▲
Greece	GRC	○	△	△	○	△	○	○	○		△
Hungary	HUN	○	△	△	△	△	△	○	△		△
Iceland	ISL	★	○	★	▲	▲	△	★			△
India	IND	△	○	○	○	○	△	○			○
Indonesia	IDN		○	○	○		○	○			△
Ireland	IRL	△	▲	▲	△	▲	▲	▲	★	○	△
Israel	ISR	△	★	▲	★	▲	▲	▲	★		○
Italy	ITA	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	○	▲	★
Japan	JPN	▲	△	○	★	▲	★	△	△	○	▲
Korea	KOR	▲	△	△	★	▲	▲	▲	▲		△
Latvia	LVA	△	○	○	○		△				
Lithuania	LTU	△	○	○	○		△				
Luxembourg	LUX	○	○	△	△	★	▲	★	△		△
Malaysia	MYS	△	△	○	△	△					
Mexico	MEX	○	○	○	○	○	○	△			○
Netherlands	NLD	▲	▲	★	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	★
New Zealand	NZL	△	★	▲	△	△	△	★	△		★
Norway	NOR	▲	▲	△	△	▲	△	△	△	▲	△
Poland	POL	△	△	△	○	○	△	○	○		○
Portugal	PRT	△	▲	▲	△	△	△	△	△		▲
Russian Federation	RUS	△	○	○	△	△	○	○	△		△
Slovak Republic	SVK	△	○	○	○	○	○	○			★
Slovenia	SVN	△	▲	▲	▲	△	△	△	△		△
South Africa	ZAF	○	△	○	△	△	△	△	△		○
Spain	ESP	△	△	△	△	△	△	△	○	○	○
Sweden	SWE	★	★	★	★	★	★	▲	▲	★	△
Switzerland	CHE	▲	▲	★	▲	★	★	★	▲	★	▲
Turkey	TUR	△	○	○	△	△	○	○			○
United Kingdom	GBR	△	▲	▲	△	▲	▲	▲	▲	△	▲
United States	USA	▲	△	△	▲	▲	▲	▲	★	○	★
EU28	EU28	▲	▲	★	▲	△	▲	△	▲	▲	

Table 9.1. **Comparative performance of national science and innovation systems, 2014 (cont.)**

Country relative position: in the top 5 OECD or above (★), in the middle range on par or above OECD median (▲), in the middle range below OECD median (△) and in the bottom 5 OECD or below (○)

		Interactions and skills for innovation												
		ICT and Internet infrastructures				Networks, clusters and transfers				Skills for innovation				
		ICT investment (per GDP)	Fixed broadband subscribers (per population)	Wireless broadband subscribers (per population)	E-government readiness index	Industry financed public R&D expenditure (per GDP)	Patents filed by universities and public labs (per GDP)	International co-authorship (%)	International co-invention (%)	Tertiary education expenditure (per GDP)	Adult population at tertiary education level (%)	Top adult performers in technology problem solving (%)	Top 15 year-old performers in science (%)	Doctoral graduate rate in science and engineering (%)
		ICTINV_XGDP	FBBAND_HAB	WBBAND_HAB	EGOV_I	PUB_BEF_XGDP	PATPRI_XGDP	INTCOA_XSA	COPAT_XPCT	TER_XGDP	ADTERPOP_XT	TOPAD_PST_XAD	TOP15_SCI_XT	PHDR_SCIENG_XCOH
		(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)
Argentina	ARG	○	○	○	○	○		△	★	▲	○		○	○
Australia	AUS	▲	△	★	▲	▲	▲	△	△	▲	▲	▲	★	▲
Austria	AUT	▲	△	▲	△	▲	△	★	▲	△	△	△	△	▲
Belgium	BEL	▲	▲	△	△	▲	▲	★	★	△	▲		▲	▲
Brazil	BRA		○	△	○		△	○	△	○	○		○	○
Canada	CAN	△	▲	△	▲	▲	▲	△	▲	★	★	▲	▲	▲
Chile	CHL		○	○	△	○	△	▲	△	★	○		○	○
China	CHN		○	○	○	▲	△	○	○		○			○
Colombia	COL		○	○	△			▲	△	★	△		○	
Costa Rica	CRI		○	○	○			★	★		△		○	
Czech Republic	CZE	△	△	△	○	△	△	△	▲	△	△	△	△	△
Denmark	DNK	★	★	★	★	△	★	▲	▲	▲	△	★	△	▲
Estonia	EST		△	▲	△	△		▲	★	▲	▲	○	★	△
Finland	FIN	△	▲	★	▲	★	▲	▲	△	★	▲	★	★	★
France	FRA	△	★	△	▲	△	★	▲	△	▲	△		▲	▲
Germany	DEU	△	▲	△	▲	★	▲	△	△	△	△	▲	▲	★
Greece	GRC	○	△	△	△	△	○	△	▲	▲	△		○	△
Hungary	HUN		△	○	△	▲	○	▲	▲	○	△		△	○
Iceland	ISL		▲	▲	△	★		★	▲	○	▲		△	△
India	IND		○	○	○		△	○	▲	○				
Indonesia	IDN		○	○	○			▲	★	○	○		○	○
Ireland	IRL	○	△	▲	△	○	★	▲	▲	▲	▲	○	▲	▲
Israel	ISR		△	△	▲	▲	★	△	△	▲	★		△	▲
Italy	ITA	△	△	△	△	○	△	△	○	○	○		△	△
Japan	JPN	★	▲	▲	▲	△	▲	○	○	▲	★	▲	★	△
Korea	KOR	▲	★	★	★	▲	★	○	○	★	★	○	▲	△
Latvia	LVA		△	△	△	▲		△	★	▲	△		○	△
Lithuania	LTU		△	○	△	★		△	△		▲		△	
Luxembourg	LUX	○	▲	▲	▲	△	△	★	★	○	▲		▲	
Malaysia	MYS		○	○	△			△	△	★	○		○	
Mexico	MEX	○	○	○	○	○	○	△	▲	△	○		○	○
Netherlands	NLD	▲	★	▲	★	★	▲	▲	△	▲	△	★	▲	△
New Zealand	NZL	★	▲	▲	▲	★	△	▲	△	▲	▲		★	▲
Norway	NOR		▲	▲	▲	▲	△	▲	△	▲	▲	★	△	▲
Poland	POL		○	▲	○	△	△	○	★	△	△	○	▲	○
Portugal	PRT	▲	△	○	△	○	○	△	▲	△	○		○	△
Russian Federation	RUS		○	△	△	★	○	○	△	△	★		○	○
Slovak Republic	SVK	○	○	△	○	△		△	▲	○	△	○	△	▲
Slovenia	SVN	△	△	△	△	▲	△	△	△	△	△		▲	▲
South Africa	ZAF		○	○	○	△	△	△	△	○	○			○
Spain	ESP	△	△	△	△	▲	▲	△	△	△	△		△	△
Sweden	SWE	★	▲	★	▲	▲	○	▲	△	▲	▲	★	△	★
Switzerland	CHE	★	★	△	▲	▲	▲	★	★	△	▲		▲	★
Turkey	TUR		○	○	○	▲	○	○	○	△	○		○	○
United Kingdom	GBR	▲	▲	▲	★	△	▲	△	▲	△	▲		▲	★
United States	USA	▲	▲	▲	★	△	▲	○	○	★	★	△	△	△
EU28	EU28	△	▲	▲		△	▲	▲	▲		△		△	▲

Note: Non-OECD countries are also compared to OECD countries and may therefore be out of range (e.g. lower than the lowest OECD country). They appear in this table with top five and bottom five OECD values

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."

Source: See references and methodological annex of the OECD STI Outlook 2014 country profiles.

## References

### General references

- European Commission (EC) (2013), *Monitoring Industrial Research: the 2013 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard*, European Commission, Luxembourg, <http://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard13.html>.
- International Energy Agency (IEA) (2013), *CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Consumption*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/co2\\_fuel-2013-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/co2_fuel-2013-en).
- Flanagan, K., E. Uyarra and M. Laranja (2010), "The policy mix for innovation: rethinking innovation policy in a multilevel, multi-actor context", *Munich Personal RePEc Archive (MPRA)* No. 23567, July 2010.
- OECD (2010a), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2010*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264083479-en>.
- OECD (2010b), "Monitoring innovation and policies: developing indicators for analysing the innovation policy mix", internal working document of the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (DSTI), OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2010c), *Measuring Innovation: A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264059474-en>.
- OECD (2010d), *SMEs, Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264080355-en>.
- OECD (2011), *Towards Green Growth: Monitoring Progress: OECD Indicators*, OECD Green Growth Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264111356-en>.
- OECD (2012), *OECD Internet Economy Outlook 2012*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264086463-en>.
- OECD (2013a), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2013: Innovation for Growth*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_scoreboard-2013-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2013-en).
- OECD (2013b), *OECD Skills Outlook 2013: First Results from the Survey of Adult Skills*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264204256-en>.
- OECD (2014a), *OECD Economic Surveys*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/16097513>.
- OECD (2014b), *National Accounts at a Glance 2014*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na\\_glance-2014-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na_glance-2014-en).
- OECD (2014c), *Education at a Glance 2014: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2014-en>.
- OECD (2014d), *Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2014*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/entrepreneur\\_aag-2014-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/entrepreneur_aag-2014-en).
- OECD (2014e), *Measuring the Digital Economy: A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264221796-en>.
- Van Steen, J. (2012), "Modes of public funding of R&D: Towards internationally comparable indicators", *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers*, No. 2012/4, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5k98ssns1gzs-en>.

### Databases and data sources

- Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) (2013), "Shanghai ranking" 2003-13, [www.shanghairanking.com](http://www.shanghairanking.com).
- Bureau Van Dijk (2011), *ORBIS Database*, Bureau Van Dijk Electronic Publishing.
- Elsevier B.V. (2014), *Elsevier Research Intelligence*, [www.elsevier.com/online-tools/research-intelligence/products-and-services/scival](http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/research-intelligence/products-and-services/scival) (data retrieved online on 31 January 2014).
- Eurostat (2014), *Education and Training (ETR) Databases*, June, <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/education/data/database>.
- Graham, S. et al. (2013), "The USPTO trademark case files dataset: Descriptions, lessons, and insights", *SSRN Working Paper*, <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2188621>.
- International Energy Agency (IEA) (2013), *IEA CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion Statistics*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/co2-data-en>.

- International Monetary Fund (IMF) (2014), *World Economic Outlook (WEO) Database*, April, [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/index.aspx](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/index.aspx).
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (2013), *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2013*, [www.itu.int/pub/D-IND-WTID.OL](http://www.itu.int/pub/D-IND-WTID.OL).
- National Science Foundation (NSF) (2014), “Academic research and development”, in *Science and Engineering Indicators 2014*, [www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind14/index.cfm](http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind14/index.cfm).
- OECD (2012), *STructural ANalysis (STAN) Database*, November, [www.oecd.org/sti/stan](http://www.oecd.org/sti/stan).
- OECD (2013), *Activity of Multinational Enterprises (AMNE) Database*, October, [www.oecd.org/industry/ind/amne.htm](http://www.oecd.org/industry/ind/amne.htm).
- OECD (2013), *Green Growth Indicators Database*, [www.oecd.org/greengrowth/greengrowthindicators.htm](http://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/greengrowthindicators.htm).
- OECD (2013), “Modes of public funding of R&D: Interim results from the second round of data collection on GBAORD”, internal working document of the Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI), OECD, Paris.
- OECD (2013), *OECD/NESTI data collection on R&D tax incentives*, April, [www.oecd.org/sti/rd-tax-stats.htm](http://www.oecd.org/sti/rd-tax-stats.htm).
- OECD (2013), “PISA: Programme for International Student Assessment”, *OECD Education Statistics*, December, [www.pisa.oecd.org](http://www.pisa.oecd.org) and <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00365-en>.
- OECD (2014), *Entrepreneurship Financing Database*.
- OECD (2014), *Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) Database*, June, [www.oecd.org/sti/msti](http://www.oecd.org/sti/msti).
- OECD (2014), *OECD ANBERD Database*, March, [www.oecd.org/sti/anberd](http://www.oecd.org/sti/anberd).
- OECD (2014), *OECD Broadband Portal*, June, [www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/oecdbroadbandportal.htm](http://www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/oecdbroadbandportal.htm).
- OECD (2014), *OECD Education Statistics*, June, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/edu-db-data-en>.
- OECD (2014), *OECD Educational Attainment Database*, June.
- OECD (2014), *OECD National Accounts Statistics*, April, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/naag-data-en>.
- OECD (2014), *OECD Product Market Regulation Database*, March, [www.oecd.org/economy/pmr](http://www.oecd.org/economy/pmr).
- OECD (2014), *OECD Productivity Database*, May, [www.oecd.org/std/productivity-stats](http://www.oecd.org/std/productivity-stats).
- OECD (2014), *OECD Patent Database*, March, [www.oecd.org/sti/ipr-statistics](http://www.oecd.org/sti/ipr-statistics).
- OECD (2014), *OECD Research and Development Statistics (RDS) Database*, March, [www.oecd.org/sti/rds](http://www.oecd.org/sti/rds).
- OECD (2014), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook Policy Database*, <http://qdd.oecd.org/subject.aspx?Subject=a2ebc2a0-b8dc-4d1a-82be-3fea780b86a6>.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (2014), *Education Database*, May, [http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SCN\\_DS](http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SCN_DS).
- UIS (2014), *Science, Technology and Innovation Database*, June 2014, [http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT\\_DS](http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS).
- United Nations (UN) (2013), *UN e-Government Survey*, United Nations, NY, <http://unpan3.un.org/egovkb/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2014>.
- World Bank (WB) (2014), *World Development Indicators (WDI) Databank*, <http://wdi.worldbank.org>.