



## 2. Eurostat data on Actual Individual Consumption

On 19 June 2018, Eurostat published data on Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) per capita (in purchasing power standards) reflecting the amount of goods and services actually consumed by individuals of the country (taking price levels into account). In the case of Luxembourg there is a considerable difference between AIC per capita and GDP per capita as a result of a high number of border-crossing commuters (who contribute to GDP but are not counted when calculating per capita GDP figures). Nevertheless Luxembourg still has the highest AIC per capita in the EU. In 2015, the Irish

Gross Domestic Product was substantially boosted by the relocation of the balance sheets of large multinational enterprises from outside the EU to Ireland. The AIC per capita in Ireland is, however, below the EU average. Irish GDP per capita figures hence do not reflect the standard of living in Ireland. AIC per capita is also clearly lower than GDP per capita in countries such as the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Malta. On the other hand consumption levels are higher in relative terms than GDP per capita figures in countries such as the UK, Greece, Lithuania and Romania.

**Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) and GDP per capita in PPS in 2017, EU = 100**

	AIC per capita	GDP per capita
EU	100	100
Euro area	105	106
<b>Luxembourg*</b>	130	253
Germany	122	123
Austria	118	128
United Kingdom	114	105
Finland	113	109
Belgium	112	117
Denmark	112	125
Netherlands	110	128
France	109	104
Sweden	109	122
Italy	98	96
Ireland*	94	184
Cyprus	92	84
Spain	90	92
Lithuania	88	78
Portugal	83	77
Czech Republic	80	89
Malta	78	96
Greece	77	67
Slovenia	77	85
Poland	76	70
Slovakia	76	77
Estonia	72	77
Latvia	70	67
Romania	68	63
Hungary	63	68
Croatia	61	61
Bulgaria	55	49
<b>Norway</b>	132	150
Switzerland	126	158
Iceland	117	130
Turkey	68	65
Montenegro	57	46
Serbia	46	37
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	41	37
Albania	37	29
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	42	32

Countries with the same value of AIC per capita are ranked by protocol order.

\* See country notes.

The source dataset can be found [here](#).

### 3. European Innovation Scoreboard 2017

On 22 June 2018, the *European Commission* (DG GROW/RTD) published the 2018 edition of the **European Innovation Scoreboard**.

The corresponding website states that *'the 2018 edition of the Scoreboard highlights that the EU's innovation performance continues to improve, that progress is accelerating, and that the outlook is positive. Since 2010, the EU's average innovation performance has increased by 5.8 percentage points, and it is expected to improve by an additional 6 percentage points over the next 2 years.'*

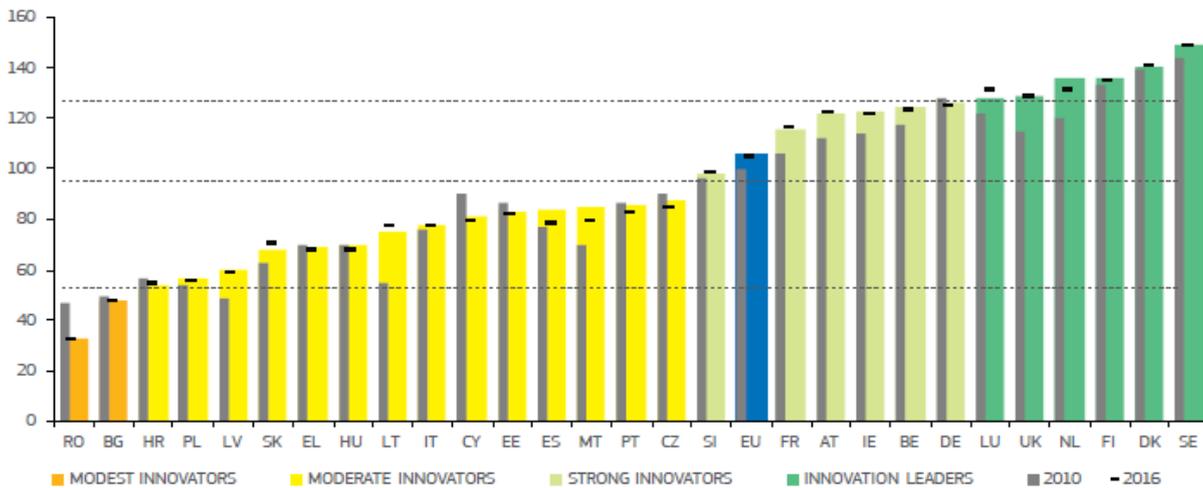
*The EU continues to improve its position relative to the United States, Japan, and Canada. However, China is catching up at three times the EU's innovation performance growth rate. Within the EU, innovation performance increased in 18 countries and decreased in*

*10 countries since 2010. Sweden remains the EU innovation leader, followed by Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, the UK, and Luxembourg. Lithuania, the Netherlands, Malta, the UK, Latvia, and France are the fastest growing innovators.*

In the benchmarking against other European and neighbouring countries Switzerland comes out as the overall Innovation Leader in Europe, outperforming all EU Member States. Iceland, Norway and Israel are classified as Strong Innovators. The lowest performer of the countries assessed is Ukraine, while the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is another Modest Innovator.

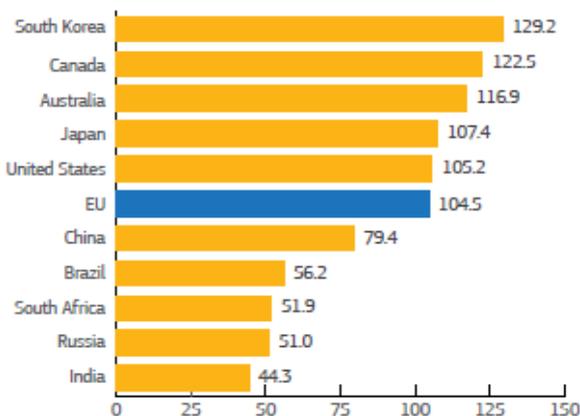
In the global comparison, South Korea comes out as the best performer in innovation, whilst China shows the highest rate of progress. (see graphs below).

Figure 3: Performance of EU Member States' Innovation systems



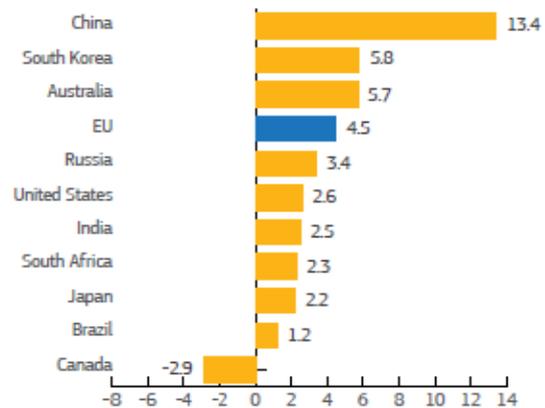
Coloured columns show Member States' performance in 2017, using the most recent data for 27 indicators, relative to that of the EU in 2010. The horizontal hyphens show performance in 2016, using the next most recent data for 27 indicators, relative to that of the EU in 2010. Grey columns show Member States' performance in 2010 relative to that of the EU in 2010. For all years, the same measurement methodology has been used. The dashed lines show the threshold values between the performance groups in 2017, comparing Member States' performance in 2017 relative to that of the EU in 2010.

Figure 13: Global performance



Bars show countries' performance in 2017 relative to that of the EU in 2010.

Figure 14: Change in global performance



Change in performance is measured as the difference between the performance in 2017 relative to the EU in 2010 and the performance in 2010 relative to the EU in 2010.

More info: [http://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/innovation/facts-figures/scoreboards\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/innovation/facts-figures/scoreboards_en)

## 4. Times Higher Education Reputation Rankings

On 30 May, *Times Higher Education* published the **World Reputation Rankings 2018**. This is based on an opinion survey of leading academics, who are asked to name no more than 15 universities that they believe are the best for research and teaching, based on their own experience. This results in a list of the top universities based on reputation. The results of this survey are later combined with 11 indicators to create the *Times Higher Education Rankings 2018-19*, which will be published in

September. While there was little change in the top 10 most reputed universities compared to the year before (Harvard ranked first, followed by MIT and Stanford, 8 of the top 10 are based in the US), Asian universities are catching up. Tsinghua University and Peking University (both based in Beijing), which moved up four ranks in 2017 confirmed their positions in 2018 as top 20 universities. The 5 EU universities in the top 25 are all based in the UK.

World Reputation Rank 2018	World Reputation Rank 2017	University	Country/Region	World University Rank 2018
1	1	Harvard University	United States	6
2	2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	5
3	3	Stanford University	United States	=3
4	=4	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	2
5	=4	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	1
6	6	University of California, Berkeley	United States	18
7	7	Princeton University	United States	7
8	8	Yale University	United States	12
=9	13	University of California, Los Angeles	United States	15
=9	9	University of Chicago	United States	9
11	10	California Institute of Technology	United States	=3
12	12	Columbia University	United States	14
13	11	The University of Tokyo	Japan	46
14	14	Tsinghua University	China	30
15	15	University of Michigan	United States	21
16	19	University of Pennsylvania	United States	=10
17	17	Peking University	China	=27
=18	23	Cornell University	United States	19
=18	16	UCL	United Kingdom	16
20	18	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	8
21	21	Johns Hopkins University	United States	13
=22	22	ETH Zurich – Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich	Switzerland	=10
=22	24	University of Toronto	Canada	=22
24	27	National University of Singapore	Singapore	=22
25	20	London School of Economics and Political Science	United Kingdom	=25

**More info:** <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/student/best-universities/top-50-universities-reputation-2018>

## 5. Miscellaneous results from national data sources

### Austria: share of innovation active enterprises increasing

On 3 July, Statistik Austria published results from the Austrian part of the Community Innovation Survey 2016 (CIS). The CIS data show that the share of innovative enterprises in Austria has increased from 58.5% in the period 2012-2014 to 62% in 2014-2016.

The share of enterprises with product innovations increased in that period from 30.8% to 34.4%, the share of enterprises with process innovations from 32.8% to 36%, the share of enterprises with organisational innovations from 37.3% to 41.1% and the share of enterprises with marketing innovations from 29.8% to 35.1%. The share of turnover coming from innovative products increased from 9.8% in 2012 to 12.0 % in 2014 and 12.6% in 2016. Expenditure on innovation as a % of turnover increased from 1.8% in 2012 to 2.0% in 2014 and 2.2% in 2016.

Tabella 1: Vergleich der wichtigsten Innovationsindikatoren ab 2010

Indikator	2010-2012	2012-2014	2014-2016
	in % aller Unternehmen		
Anteil der innovationsaktiven Unternehmen insgesamt	54,4	59,5	62,0
Anteil der Produktinnovatoren	26,6	30,8	34,4
Anteil der Prozessinnovatoren	28,7	32,8	36,0
Anteil der Unternehmen mit organisatorischen Innovationen	36,4	37,3	41,1
Anteil der Unternehmen mit Marketinginnovationen	29,5	29,8	35,1

© STATISTIK AUSTRIA, Europäische Innovationserhebungen (CIS 2012, CIS 2014, CIS 2016).

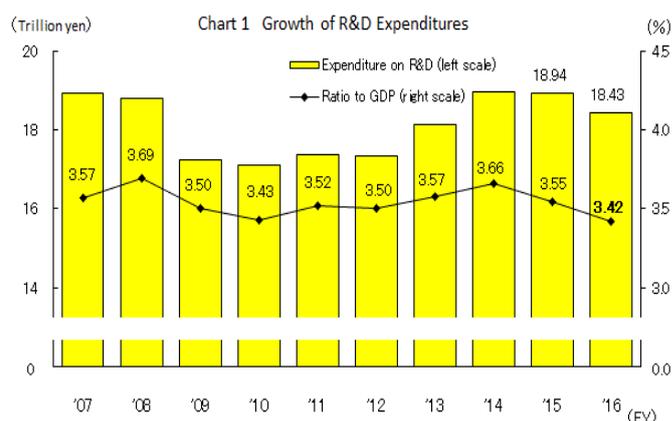
**More info:** [https://www.statistik.at/web\\_de/presse/117712.html](https://www.statistik.at/web_de/presse/117712.html)

### Japan: R&D intensity down

The Statistical Bureau of Japan recently published data on R&D expenditure for the fiscal year 2016. According to these data Japan's total expenditure on R&D has decreased for two consecutive years. During the fiscal year 2016 it stood at 18.43 trillion yen, a 2.7 percent decrease from the previous fiscal year. Expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP was 3.42 %, a 0.13 percentage point decrease from the previous fiscal year, where it stood at 3.55% (however, Eurostat shows a figure of 3.29% for that reference year).

R&D expenditure of business enterprises (representing 72.3% of R&D spending) decreased by 2.7 percent in 2016, R&D expenditure of non-profit institutions and public organizations by 6.2 percent and R&D expenditure by higher education institutions by 1.1 percent.

**More info:** <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/kagaku/1544.html>



## 6. People



**António Campinos**, became president of the European Patent Office (an international organisation with 38 member states headquartered in Munich and with offices in Berlin, Vienna and The Hague and a staff of nearly 7000) on 1 July 2018, replacing Benoît Battistelli, president from 2010-2018. António Campinos was the Executive Director of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) in Alicante/Spain from 2010 until June 2018 and prior to that held different executive roles at the Portuguese National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI).

A Portuguese national with a Master in Public Law and advanced European studies, Campinos began his career in 1998 in the public administration sector in Portugal at the Ministry of Economy and Innovation as Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of State to the Minister

## Calendar of data releases and indicator based publications

Update of: 1/7/2018 (grey= already published)

2018	Eurostat data updates	Commission indicator based reports	Data and indicator based reports of other organisations
<b>January</b>			Bloomberg Innovation Index
<b>February</b>	Tertiary attainment (2017, prov.) High growth enterprises data (provisional, 2016)	Winter forecast (ECFIN) Science Research and Innovation Performance Report (RTD)	OECD MSTI statistics (R&D expenditure)
<b>March</b>	R&D expenditure data update (revision of preliminary 2016 results)	DESI indicator (CNECT)	European Patent Office , annual results OICA world motor vehicle production data OECD R&D Statistics
<b>April</b>	Education headline indicators (LFS)		Reuters Most Innov. Institutions Internet Minute (Excelacom/Allaccess)
<b>May</b>	High-tech trade (2017) Education enrolment, graduates Knowledge-int. activities (2017)	Spring Forecast (ECFIN)	Invest Europe European Private Equity Report IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook
<b>June</b>	Education spending Employment high-tech (2017) HRST education inflows (2016)	European Innovation Scoreboard (GROW/RTD)	Times Higher Ed. Reputations Ranking
<b>July</b>			OECD MSTI publication UNESCO UIS STI stats release WIPO/Cornell/INSEAD Global Innovation Index
<b>August</b>			Academic Ranking of World Universities (Shanghai)
<b>September</b>	Final high growth ent. data (2016) Economic data on high-tech (2017)	Europe 2020 publication (ESTAT)	WEF Global Competitiveness Index OECD Education at a Glance
<b>October</b>	GBARD (2017 preliminary)		World Bank Doing Business
<b>November</b>	R&D intensity (2017 preliminary, 2016 final) Knowledge-int. activities (2017) Employment high-tech (2017)	Autumn Forecast (ECFIN) Education Monitor (EAC) Annual Growth Survey (ECFIN) Joint Employment Report (EMPL) (draft)	Top500.org: Top 500 Supercomputer list OECD STI Outlook (2-yearly)
<b>December</b>	ICT household data (2018) ICT enterprise data (2018) HRST stocks (2017)	Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard (JRC) (ERA Progress Report)	WIPO World Intellectual Property Indicators

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