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Global Research and Development Expenditures: Fact Sheet

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Specialist in Science and Technology Policy

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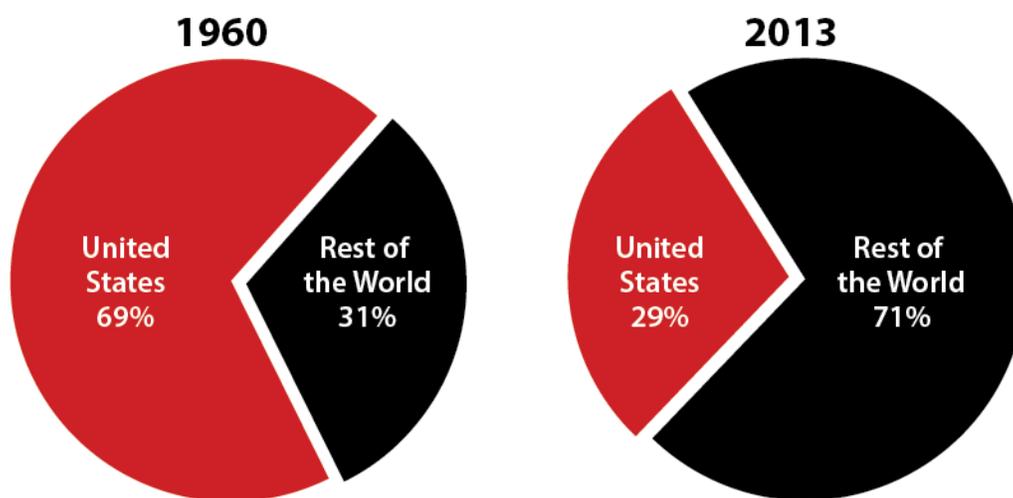
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Research and development (R&D) plays a central role in advanced economies in areas such as economic growth and job creation, industrial competitiveness, national security, energy, agriculture, transportation, public health and well-being, environmental protection, and expanding the frontiers of human knowledge understanding.¹ Accordingly, companies, governments, universities, non-profit organizations, and others around the world have made substantial investments in R&D. Since 2000, total global R&D expenditures have more than doubled.

The United States emerged as a global leader in science and technology in the second half of the 20th century. During this period, U.S. public and private investments in R&D grew rapidly and helped to propel the United States to a position of global economic leadership. By 1960, the United States accounted for approximately 69% of the world's R&D funding. By 2013, however, the U.S. share of global R&D expenditures² had fallen to about 29%. (See **Figure 1**.)³ The U.S. decline in share of global R&D resulted not from a reduction in U.S. R&D investments—in fact, U.S. public and private R&D grew robustly during this period—but rather from even greater increases in the investments of the governments and industries of other countries, which recognized the importance of R&D to their industrial innovation and competitiveness.

Figure 1. U.S. Share of Global R&D



Sources: 1960: CRS analysis of U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Technology Policy, *The Global Context for U.S. Technology Policy*, Summer 1997; 2013: CRS analysis of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) data, Main Science and Technology Indicators, OECD.Stat.

Notes: Rest of the World includes the members of the OECD (less the United States), Argentina, China, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, and Taiwan. R&D expenditures by others countries are not included but are likely to be small in relative terms. CRS has estimated R&D expenditures for five countries (Australia, Ireland, Singapore, South Africa, and Switzerland) not reporting data for 2013 based on recent growth rates.

¹ Alternatively, some nations have taken non-R&D intensive paths to economic growth, for example by serving as low labor-cost locations for the manufacturing and service needs of other nations, by licensing or acquiring the intellectual property needed for production activities, and by extracting and refining natural resources (e.g., oil, gas, minerals).

² For purposes of this report, global R&D expenditures include those of the OECD countries, Argentina, China, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, and Taiwan. R&D expenditures by others countries are not included but are likely to be small in relative terms.

³ 2013 is the latest year for which OECD R&D data is largely complete. It generally takes a year or two for national R&D data to be collected and reported, then harmonized and published by the OECD.

In 2013 (the most recent year for which comprehensive data are available), global R&D expenditures were \$1.557 trillion. The United States continued to fund more R&D than any other country. China, ranked second in 2013, funded more R&D than the next two highest countries—Japan and Germany—combined. The ten largest R&D-funding countries of 2013 accounted for \$1.316 trillion in R&D expenditures, about 84.6% of the global total. (See **Table 1**.)

Table 1. Countries with the Highest Expenditure on R&D, 2013
(in billions of current PPP dollars)

Rank	Country	Amount	Rank	Country	Amount
1	United States	\$457.0	6	France	\$ 55.2
2	China	336.5	7	Russia	40.7
3	Japan	160.2	8	United Kingdom	39.9
4	Germany	101.0	9	Taiwan	30.5
5	South Korea	68.9	10	Italy	26.5

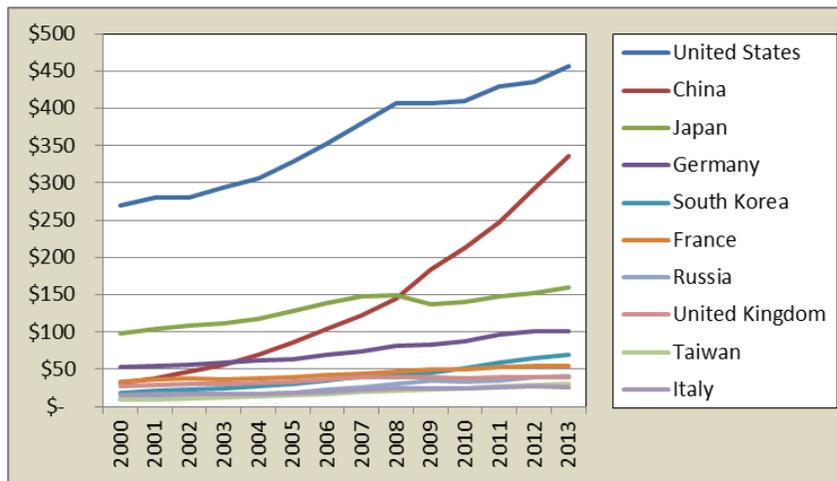
Source: CRS analysis of Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, OECD.Stat database, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB.

Notes: PPP = Purchasing Power Parity. PPP is used to determine the relative value of different currencies and to adjust data from different countries to a common currency allowing direct comparisons among them.

In 2000, China accounted for nearly 5% of global R&D, joining the United States, Japan, and the countries of Western Europe as the largest funders of R&D. In 2009, China surpassed Japan to become the second largest funder of R&D, and by 2013 China accounted for approximately 22% of global R&D. CRS estimates that more than half of the decline in the U.S. share of global R&D from 2000 to 2013 (10.5%, from 39.8% in 2000 to 29.4% in 2013) was due to China’s rapid growth in R&D expenditures during the period.

Figure 2 illustrates R&D expenditures between 2000 and 2013 for the ten countries with the highest R&D expenditures.

Figure 2. R&D Expenditures of Selected Countries, 2000-2013
(in billions of current PPP dollars)

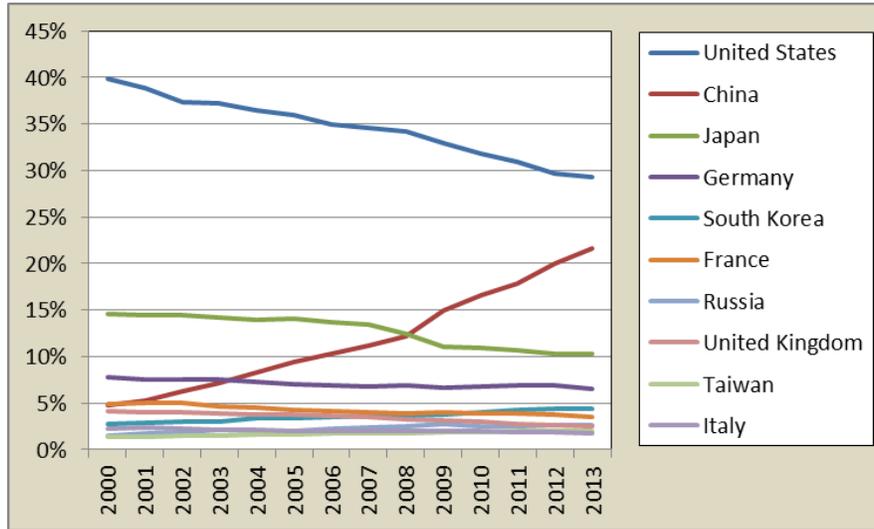


Source: CRS analysis of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD.Stat database, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB.

Notes: PPP = Purchasing Power Parity. PPP is used to determine the relative value of different currencies and to adjust data from different countries to a common currency allowing direct comparisons among them.

Trends in global R&D share between 2000 and 2013 for the ten countries with the highest 2013 R&D expenditures are illustrated in **Figure 3**. Among them, six saw declines in share of global R&D between 2000 and 2013 (United States, Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy), while four saw their shares grow (China, South Korea, Russia, and Taiwan).

Figure 3. Share of Global R&D of Selected Countries, 2000-2013

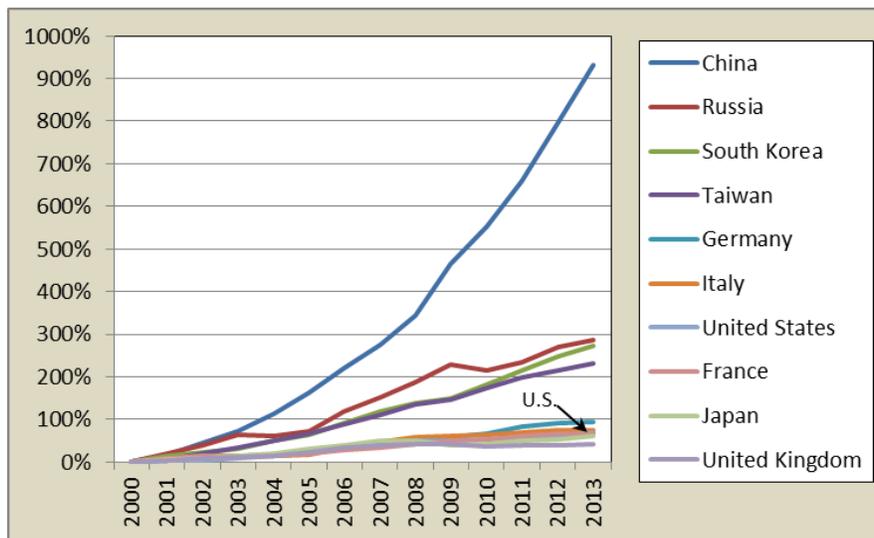


Source: CRS analysis of Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, OECD.Stat database, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB.

Notes: Global R&D includes the expenditures of the OECD countries, Argentina, China, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, and Taiwan. Share computed in PPP terms. PPP = Purchasing Power Parity. PPP is used to determine the relative value of different currencies and to adjust data from different countries to a common currency allowing direct comparisons among them.

Figure 4 illustrates the growth of R&D expenditures for the ten countries with the highest 2013 R&D expenditures from their 2000 R&D expenditure levels through 2013.

Figure 4. Growth in R&D Expenditures Since 2000 for Selected Countries, 2000-2013



Source: CRS analysis of Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, OECD.Stat database, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MSTI_PUB.

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