



# WHY AUSTRALIA



Australian Government

Australian Trade and Investment Commission



Australia  
UNLIMITED

# AUSTRALIA KEY FACTS



- 1 **4th largest** economy in Asian region and **13th largest** in the world
- 2 **26th year** of consecutive annual economic growth
- 3 GDP of more than **US\$1.5 trillion** (two per cent of global GDP)
- 4 **AAA rating** by all three credit rating agencies
- 5 A **strategic base** for exporting services and technologies to **high-growth Asian markets**
- 6 A **growing population** of currently **23.7 million**

**GROWTH**  
**INDUSTRIES**  
**TALENT**  
**LOCATION**  
**BUSINESS**  
**INNOVATION**

26th year of  
consecutive growth.  
Globally competitive  
industries. A smart,  
skilled workforce.  
Integrated with Asia,  
Europe and North  
America. For trade  
and investment, there  
is no better partner  
than Australia.

# GROWTH

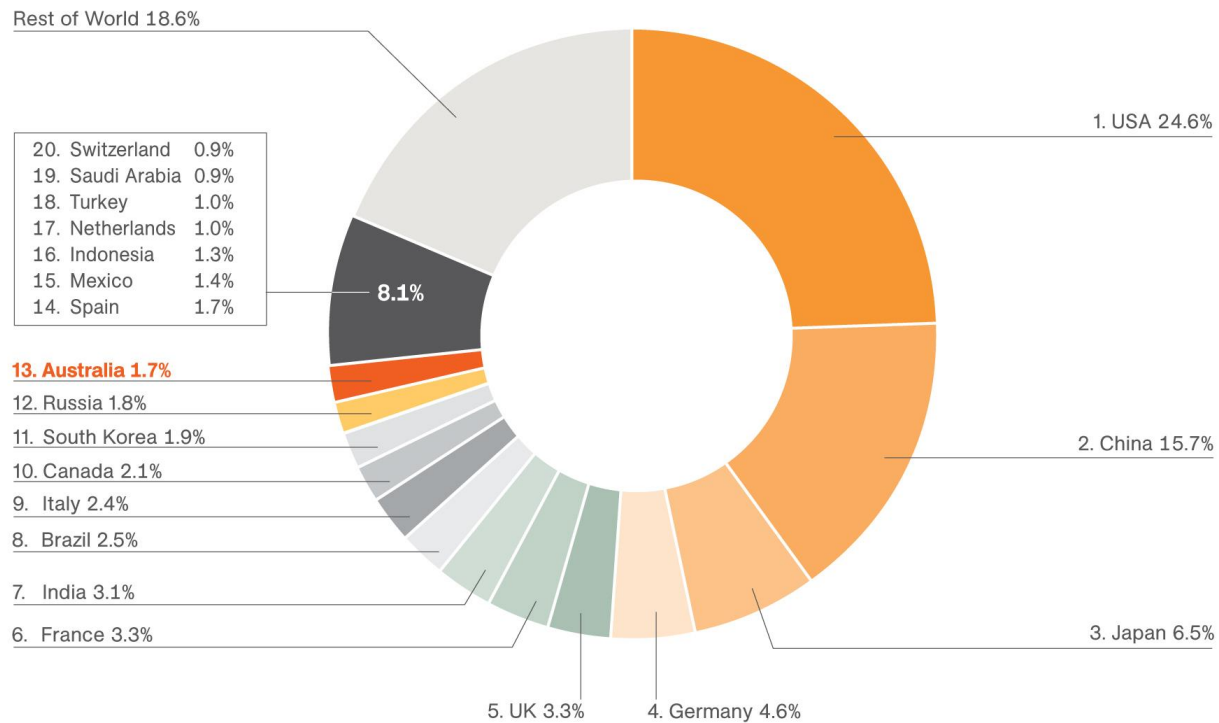
Australia's demonstrated economic resilience, affordability and record of steady growth provide a safe, low-risk environment in which to do business.



# WORLD'S 13TH LARGEST ECONOMY

## WORLD'S 20 LARGEST ECONOMIES – 2017<sup>F</sup>

Percentage share of total world nominal GDP in US\$



<sup>F</sup> = Forecast

GDP of the world's 188 economies: **US\$78,914 billion**

GDP of 20 largest economies: **US\$64,270 billion (81.4% of world's GDP)**

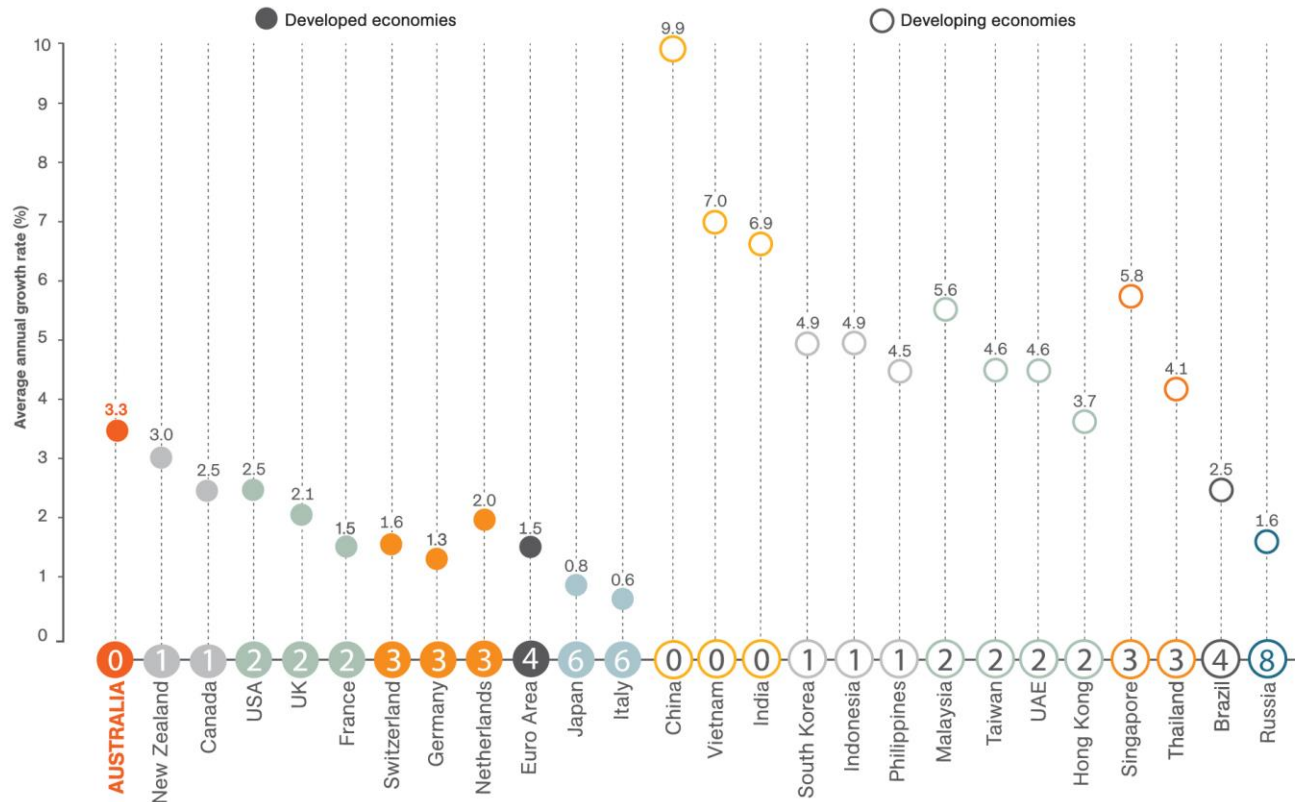
GDP of ASEAN-10 economies: **US\$2,754 billion (3.5% of world's GDP)**

Sources: *International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016; Austrade*

# 26TH YEAR OF CONSECUTIVE ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

## ECONOMIC RESILIENCE – REAL GDP GROWTH

1992–2016<sup>F</sup>



**Note:** Colour circles on x-axis represent the number of years in recession.

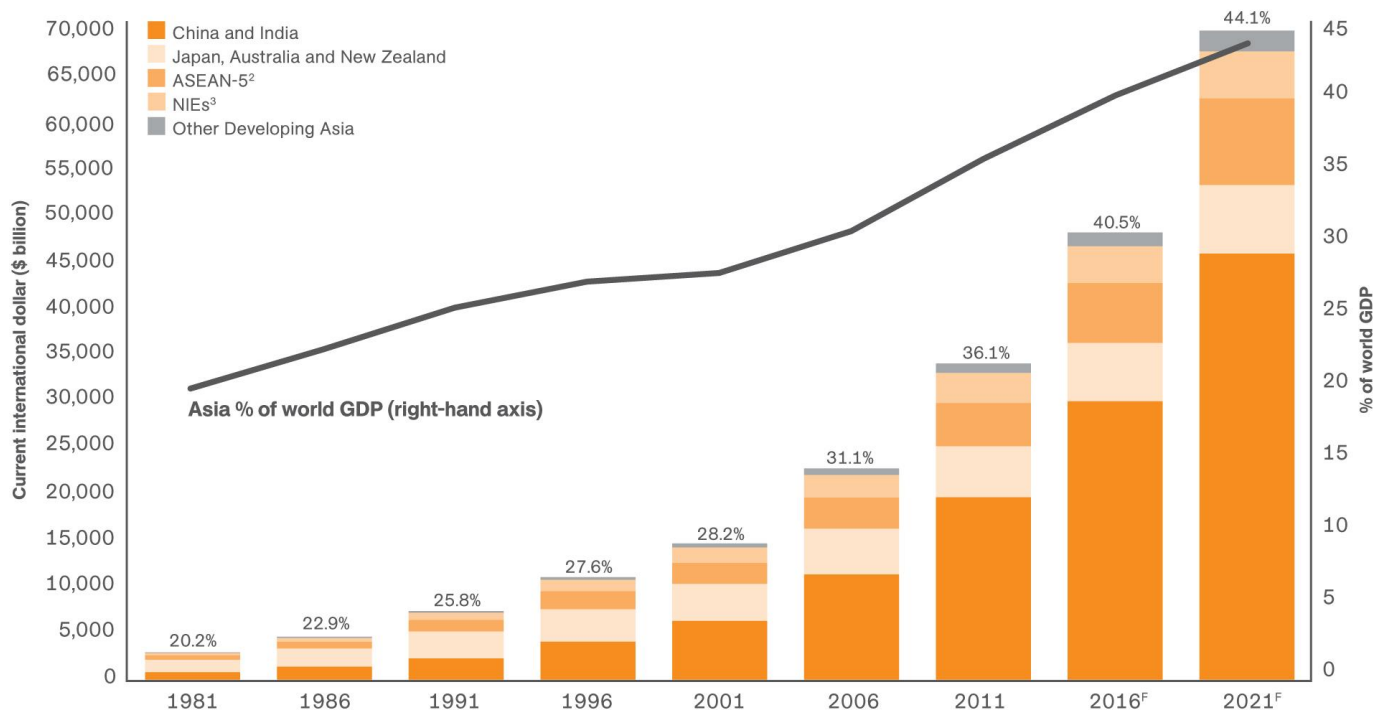
**F** = Forecast

**Sources:** International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016; Austrade

# STRONG TIES TO ASIA SUPPORT LONG-TERM GROWTH

## ASIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

GDP based on purchasing power parity valuation (PPP, current international dollar billion)<sup>1</sup>



**Note:** The number on the bar represents the Asian economy as a percentage share of world GDP (PPP).

**F** = Forecast

1. An international dollar would buy in the cited country a comparable amount of goods and services a US dollar would buy in the United States. Local currency values are converted into international dollars using PPP exchange rates.

2. Composed of 5 countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

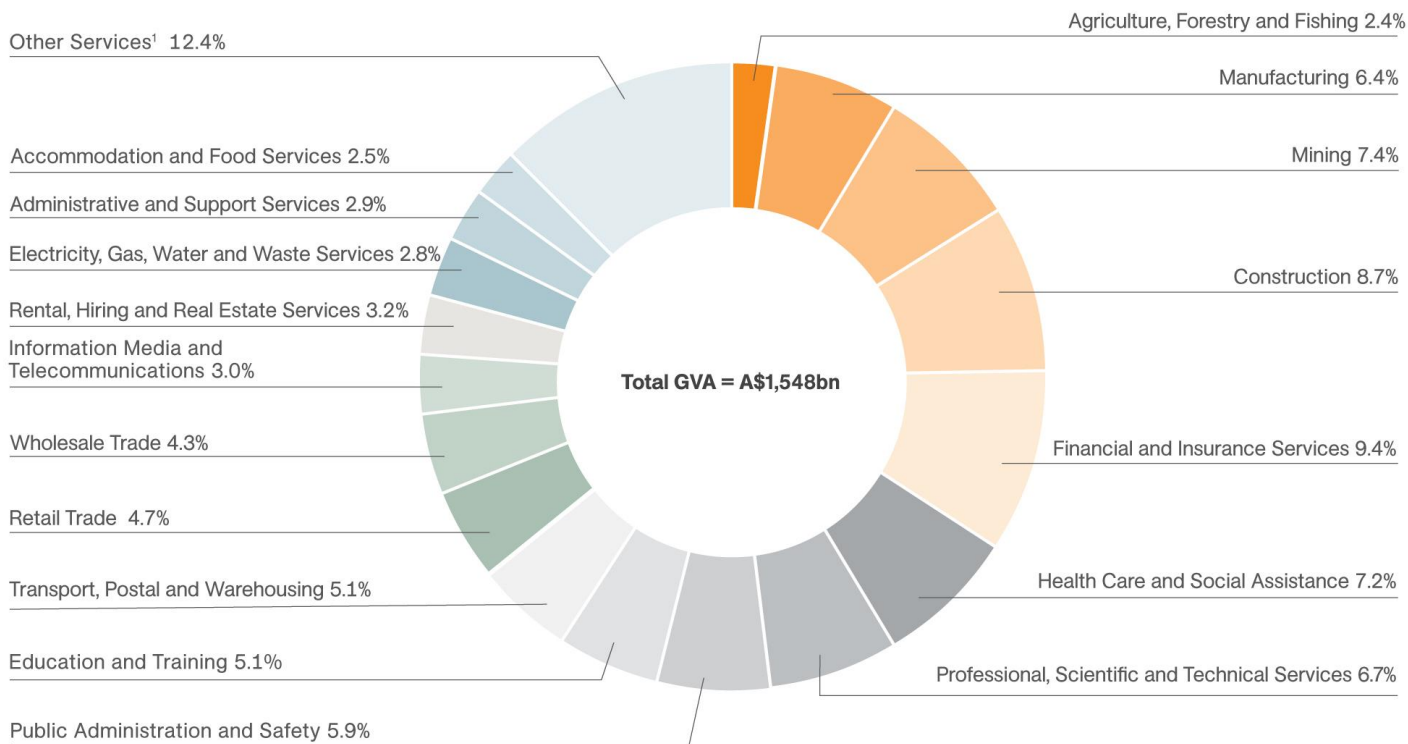
3. Newly Industrialised Economies: Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan.

**Sources:** *International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016; Austrade*

# DIVERSIFIED, SERVICES-BASED ECONOMY

## AUSTRALIA'S REAL GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY

Annual total ending June 2015–16, as a percentage of total industry



**Note:** Gross value added measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector.

1. Other Services include: Ownership of Dwellings (9.6%), Arts and Recreation Services (0.9%) and other (1.9%).

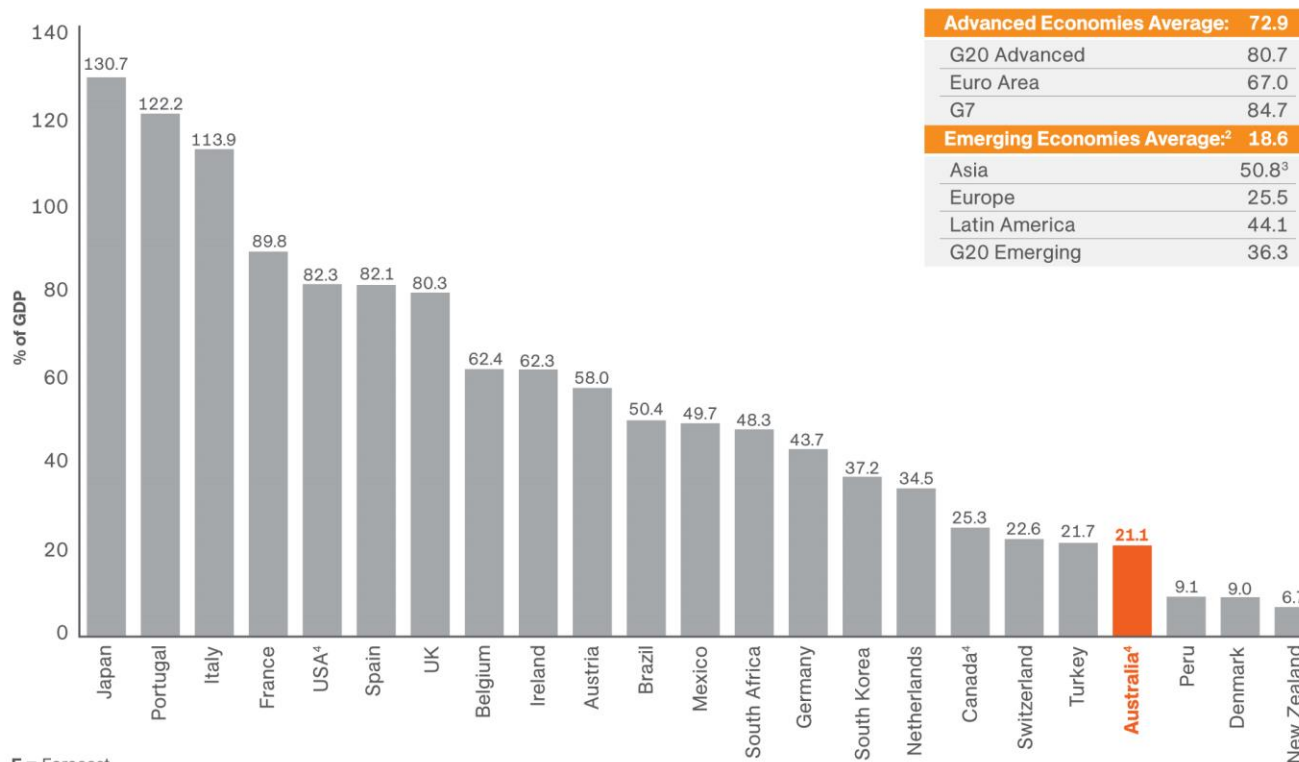
**Sources:** Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat. No. 5204.0 Australian System of National Accounts, 2015–16, Table 5, Gross Value Added (GVA) by Industry (released 28 October 2016); Austrade



# LOW GOVERNMENT DEBT

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT NET DEBT<sup>1</sup> – 2017<sup>F</sup>

As a percentage of GDP



F = Forecast

1. IMF staff estimates and projections. Projections are based on staff assessment of current policies.

2. Emerging Economies include: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, China, Columbia, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, UAE, Uruguay, Venezuela.

3. Gross debt as a percentage of GDP (Source: IMF, *Fiscal Monitor October 2016*, Statistical Tables A15).

4. For cross-country comparability, gross and net debt levels reported by national statistical agencies for countries that have adopted the 2008 System of National Accounts (Australia, Canada and the USA) are adjusted to exclude unfunded pension liabilities of government employees' defined benefit pension plans.

Sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), *Fiscal Monitor October 2016*, Statistical Tables A8 and A16; Austrade

# INDUSTRIES

Australia has the capacity and capabilities to provide high-quality natural resources, food, education, tourism and financial services to the world.

**GLOBALLY**

**SUCCESSFUL**



**IN 5 KEY INDUSTRIES**



RESOURCES & ENERGY  
AGRIBUSINESS  
FINANCIAL SERVICES  
EDUCATION  
TOURISM

# GLOBALLY SUCCESSFUL IN FIVE KEY INDUSTRIES

## AUSTRALIA'S GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIES



**MERCHANDISE EXPORT – AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (US\$36.0 billion, 2015)  
TOP 12 IN THE WORLD**

*Source: UN Comtrade Database*



**AUSTRALIA'S INVESTMENT FUND ASSETS (US\$1.6 trillion, June 2016)  
SIXTH LARGEST IN THE WORLD**

*Source: Investment Company Institute,  
Worldwide Mutual Fund Market*



**FOREIGN STUDENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION (6.2% of the world's total, 2014)  
THIRD LARGEST IN THE WORLD**

*Source: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics*



**INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RECEIPTS (US\$29.0 billion, 2015)  
11TH LARGEST IN THE WORLD**

*Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, Vol.14*



**MERCHANDISE EXPORT – MINING AND FUELS (US\$108.0 billion, 2015)  
TOP 4 IN THE WORLD**

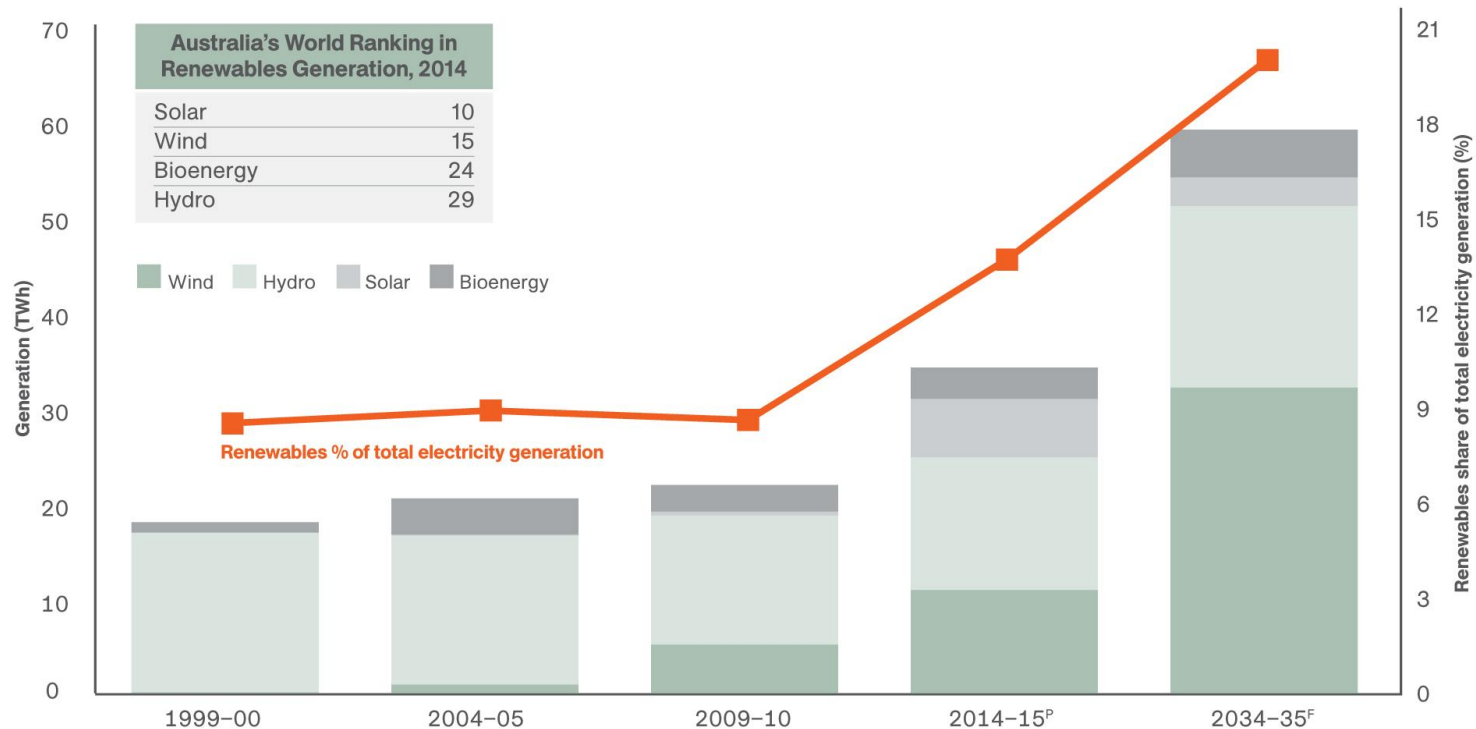
*Source: UN Comtrade Database*



# GROWING MARKET FOR RENEWABLES

## AUSTRALIA'S RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION VOLUMES AND WORLD RANKINGS

1999–00 to 2034–35<sup>F</sup>, TWh



**P** = Provisional data; **F** = Forecast; **TWh** = Terawatt-hour.

**Notes:** Solar energy generation in 1999–00 was 0.04TWh and in 2000–01 was 0.1TWh; wind energy generation in 1999–00 was 0.1TWh; world rankings are as at June 2014, sourced from the International Energy Agency/OECD.

**Sources:** Bureau of Resources and Energy Economics, Australian Energy Projections to 2049–50; OECD/IEA 2016 World Energy Statistics, IEA Publishing, Licence: [www.iea.org/t&c](http://www.iea.org/t&c); Austrade

# TALENT

Australia's labour force is one of the most educated, multicultural and multilingual in the world.



# SKILLED, HIGHLY EDUCATED WORKFORCE

## WORKFORCE SKILL BASE COMPARISONS – 2016

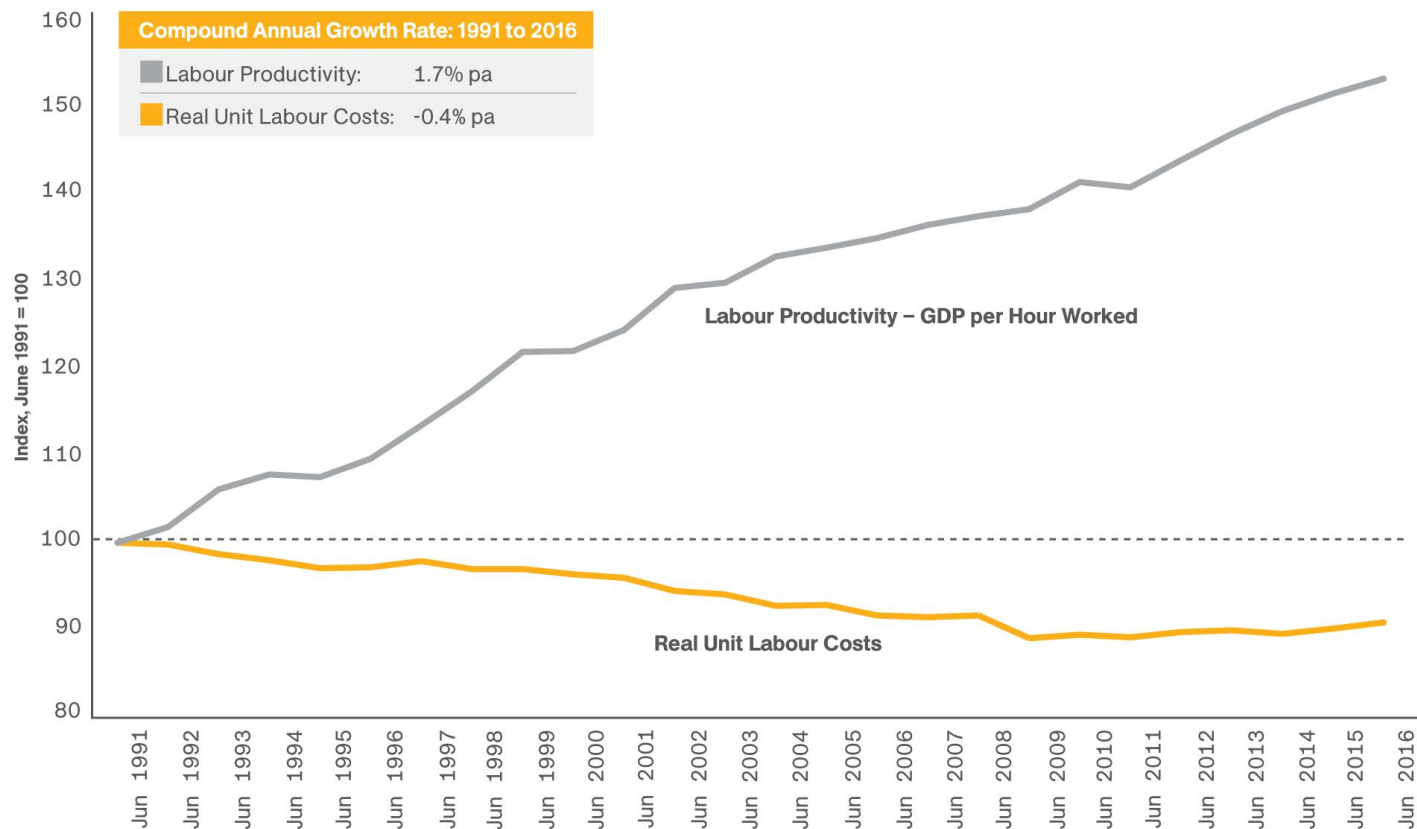
	Australia	USA	UK	China	Japan	South Korea	India	Hong Kong	Singapore
<b>WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2016–17 Ranking<sup>(a)</sup> in:</b>									
Secondary Education Enrolment Rate	3	59	8	65	36	58	102	42	26
Tertiary Education Enrolment Rate	8	5	48	69	42	2	93	28	7
Quality of Scientific Research Institutions	12	5	2	40	13	34	36	31	10
Quality of the Education System	14	17	21	43	37	75	29	20	2
Local Availability of Specialised Training Services	14	16	6	61	23	58	55	19	5
Availability of Scientists and Engineers	17	2	19	30	3	39	36	43	9
<b>IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2016 Ranking<sup>(b)</sup> in:</b>									
Student Mobility Inbound	1	21	6	48	38	35	50	15	3
Educational System	11	23	18	47	29	38	34	16	3
Finance Skills (are readily available)	12	7	11	48	39	45	28	2	13
Foreign High-skilled People	12	2	4	24	52	46	29	6	3
Skilled Labour (is readily available)	15	18	33	43	50	48	32	11	23
<b>UNDP's Human Development Report 2015 Ranking<sup>(c)</sup> in:</b>									
Human Development Index	2	8	=14	=90	20	17	130	12	11

Sources: (a) World Economic Forum, Switzerland and Harvard University, Global Competitiveness Report 2016–17 (September 2016, 138 economies); (b) International Institute for Management Development, Switzerland, World Competitiveness Yearbook 2016 (released May 2016, 61 economies); (c) The United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 2015 (published 14 December 2015, 188 economies); Austrade

# PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH OUTPACING LABOUR COSTS

## AUSTRALIA'S LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND COSTS – 1991–2016

As at June each year, original terms

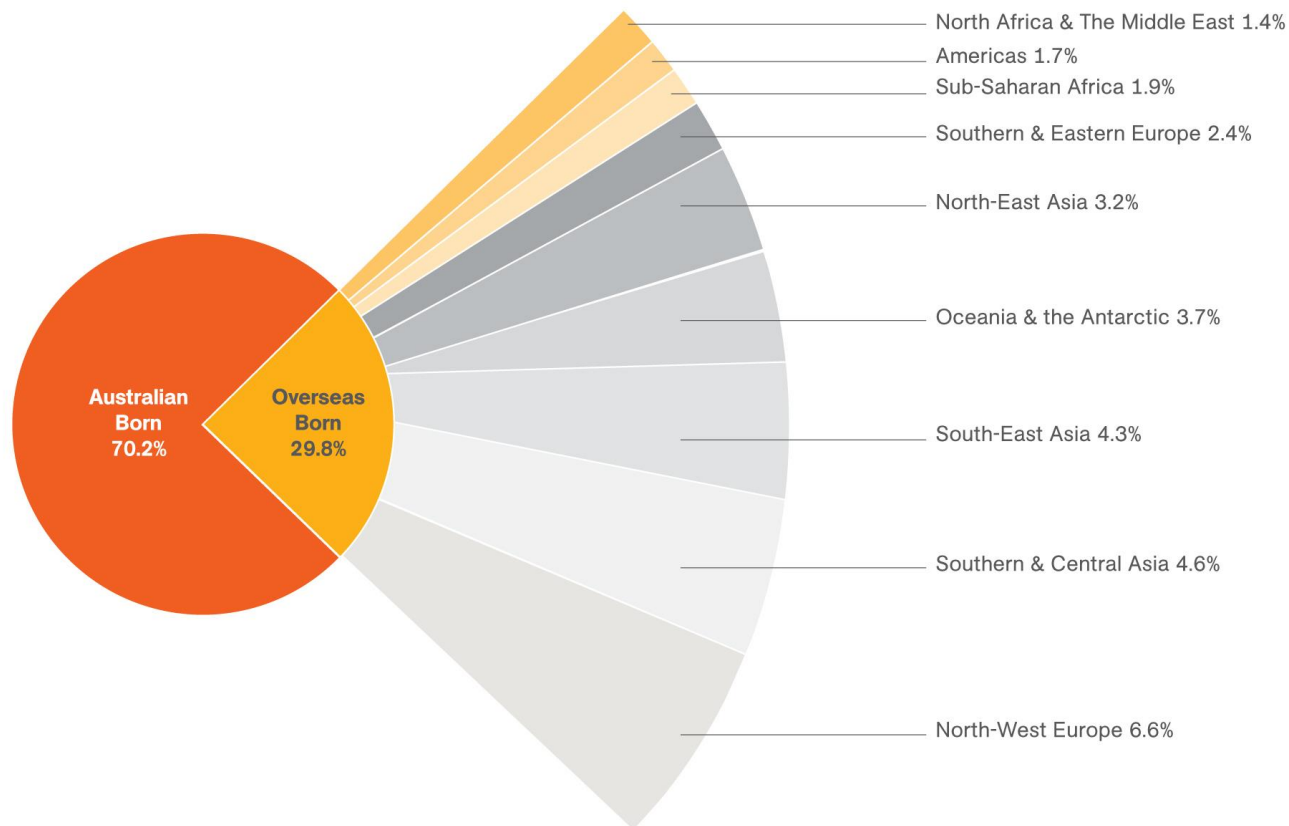


Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 5206.0 Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product Time Series Workbook (released 7 September 2016), Table 34. Key aggregates and analytical series, Annual; Austrade

# CULTURALLY DIVERSE LABOUR FORCE

## AUSTRALIA'S LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE – 2016

Total labour force as at August 2016: 12.6 million



Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 6291.055.001 – Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery, August 2016, data cubes LM5 (released 22 September 2016); Austrade



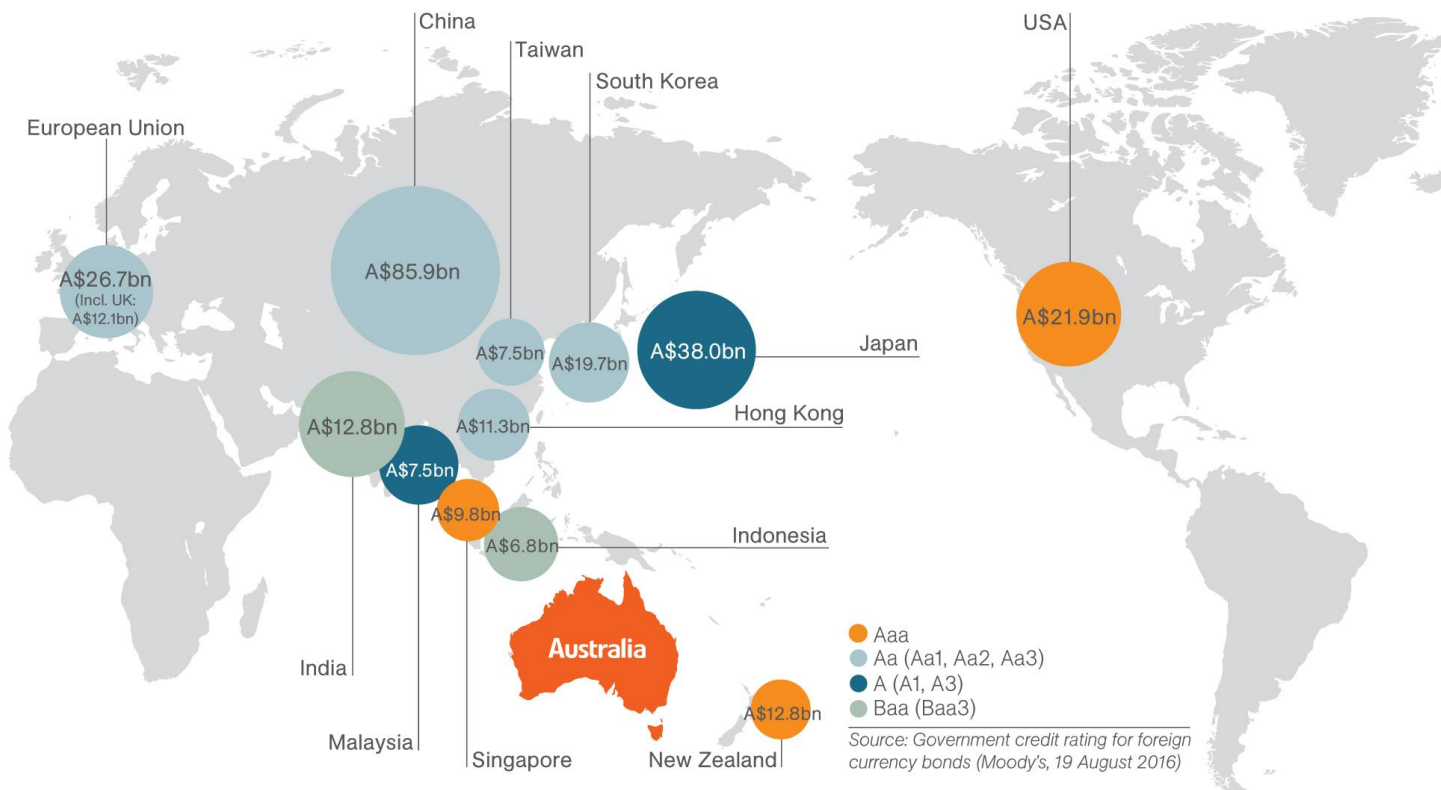
# LOCATION

Australia is well positioned as a trade and investment base for international companies doing business with Asia.



# AUSTRALIA'S TOP 12 EXPORT MARKETS

## AUSTRALIA'S TOP 12 GOODS AND SERVICES EXPORT MARKETS – 2015–16



# POSITIONED FOR 24-HOUR BUSINESS

## 24-HOUR TIME ZONE



# BUSINESS

Australia's political stability, transparent regulatory system, and sound governance frameworks underpin its economic resilience.



# RANKED 15TH FOR EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

## KEY INDICATORS OF EASE OF DOING BUSINESS<sup>1</sup>

Ease of Doing Business		Starting a Business			Dealing with Construction Permits			Getting Credit			Enforcing Contracts		
Overall Ranking Out of 190 Economies		Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Rank	Strength of Legal Rights Index (0–12)	Depth of Credit Information Index (0–8)	Rank	Time (days)	Quality of Judicial Processes Index (0–18)
New Zealand	1	1	1	0.5	1	10	93	1	12	8	13	216	11.0
Singapore	2	6	3	2.5	10	9	48	20	8	7	2	164	15.0
Denmark	3	24	4	3.0	6	7	64	32	8	6	24	380	11.0
Hong Kong	4	3	2	1.5	5	11	72	20	8	7	21	360	11.0
South Korea	5	11	2	4.0	31	10	28	44	5	8	1	290	14.5
Norway	6	21	4	4.0	43	11	110.5	75	5	6	4	280	11.0
UK	7	16	4	4.5	17	9	86	20	7	8	31	437	15.0
USA	8	51	6	5.6	39	16	80.6	2	11	8	20	420	13.8
Sweden	9	15	3	7.0	25	7	116	75	6	5	22	321	12.0
Macedonia	10	4	2	2.0	11	9	89	16	9	7	36	634	14.0
Taiwan	11	19	3	10.0	3	10	93	62	4	8	14	510	13.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Germany	17	114	9	10.5	12	8	96	32	6	8	17	499	12.0
Canada	22	2	2	1.5	57	12	249	7	9	8	112	910	9.5
Malaysia	23	112	9	18.5	13	15	79	20	7	8	42	425	12.0
France	29	27	5	3.5	20	9	183	82	4	6	18	395	11.0
Japan	34	89	8	11.2	60	12	197	82	4	6	48	360	7.5
Thailand	46	78	5	25.5	42	17	103	82	3	7	51	440	7.5
China	78	127	9	28.9	177	22	244.3	62	4	8	5	453	14.3
Vietnam	82	121	9	24.0	24	10	166	32	7	7	69	400	6.5
Indonesia	91	151	11	24.9	116	17	200.2	62	6	6	166	471	7.8
Philippines	99	171	16	28.0	85	24	98	118	3	5	136	842	7.5
India	130	155	13	26.0	185	35	190	44	6	7	172	1,420	9.0

1. **Doing Business 2017** is the 14th in a series of annual reports investigating the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. Doing Business measures aspects of regulation affecting 11 areas in the life of a business. Ten of these areas are included in this year's ranking on the ease of doing business: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency. Doing Business also measures features of labour market regulation, which is not included in the ranking. Data in Doing Business 2017 is current as of 1 June 2016. The indicators are used to analyse economic outcomes and identify what reforms of business regulation have worked, where and why. The city covered in Australia by the Doing Business report is Sydney.

Sources: World Bank Group, *Doing Business 2017: Equal Opportunity for All* (released 26 October 2016); Austrade

# STABLE, FRIENDLY AND EFFICIENT BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

## BUSINESS EFFICIENCY AND ENVIRONMENT – 2016

	Australia	USA	UK	China	India	Japan	South Korea	Hong Kong	Singapore
<b>WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2016–17 Ranking<sup>(a)</sup> in:</b>									
Inflation, Annual % Change	=1	52	59	=1	101	=1	=1	40	75
Legal Rights Index	=4	=4	28	86	46	86	68	=20	=20
Soundness of Banks	5	36	62	79	75	29	102	6	8
Time to Start a Business	=6	33	24	121	115	64	15	3	=6
Intensity of Local Competition	7	5	3	36	96	1	8	2	20
Regulation of Securities Exchanges	8	24	26	57	58	13	71	4	1
Judicial Independence	10	29	9	56	54	15	72	8	23
Country Credit Rating	11	4	13	26	47	19	20	17	6
Efficacy of Corporate Boards	12	15	18	116	94	20	109	33	11
<b>IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2016 Ranking<sup>(b)</sup> in:</b>									
Business Legislation – Tariff on Imports	4	6	40	53	59	8	58	1	2
Finance – Corporate Debt	7	5	19	50	41	28	55	3	6
Finance – Stock Markets	7	2	16	46	24	18	34	1	6
Societal Framework – Justice	8	20	10	40	29	16	43	2	14
Societal Framework – Risk of Political Instability	9	12	8	22	23	20	50	31	6
Finance – Finance and Banking Regulation	9	26	29	50	33	38	55	1	2
Finance – Regulatory Compliance (Banking Laws)	9	28	29	55	37	16	46	1	2
Institutional Framework – Rule of Law	10	19	12	47	42	13	11	17	9
Finance – Shareholders' Rights	10	8	15	58	33	44	57	12	14

Sources: (a) World Economic Forum, Switzerland and Harvard University, Global Competitiveness Report 2016–17 (released September 2016, 138 economies); (b) Institute for Management Development, Switzerland, World Competitiveness Yearbook 2016 (released May 2016, 61 economies); Austrade

# ASIA A GROWING SOURCE OF FDI

## MAIN SOURCES OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT STOCK IN AUSTRALIA – 2010–15

Ranking by Economy in 2015	2010	2011	A\$ billion		2014	2015	% Share 2015	% Change		% CAGR 2010–15	Growth (A\$ billion) 2010–15
			2012	2013				2014–15	2010–15		
1 USA	110.3	115.5	131.1	152.4	163.3	173.5	23.6	6.2	57.3	9.5	63.2
2 Japan	51.1	54.9	64.3	67.8	71.3	85.9	11.7	20.6	68.3	11.0	34.9
3 UK	53.7	66.1	72.9	79.3	78.4	76.0	10.3	-3.0	41.7	7.2	22.4
4 Netherlands	27.6	29.7	29.7	29.2	39.1	44.4	6.0	13.7	61.0	10.0	16.8
5 China	12.9	14.5	16.5	23.4	31.9	35.2	4.8	10.4	172.5	22.2	22.3
6 Singapore	18.7	19.9	22.4	23.3	27.9	28.8	3.9	3.2	53.9	9.0	10.1
7 Canada	14.9	19.0	21.0	16.9	22.7	25.9	3.5	14.0	73.9	11.7	11.0
8 Bermuda	7.5	5.8	6.7	10.0	28.6	24.1	3.3	-15.8	222.0	26.4	16.6
9 British Virgin Islands	18.9	np	19.3	np	np	21.5	2.9	na	13.6	2.6	2.6
10 Germany	16.8	14.1	13.6	13.5	15.8	17.2	2.3	9.1	2.6	0.5	0.4
11 Hong Kong	6.6	7.6	7.4	7.9	9.6	11.9	1.6	23.9	79.8	12.4	5.3
12 Malaysia	3.7	np	7.1	9.1	9.6	10.9	1.5	13.4	195.7	24.2	7.2
13 Switzerland	20.9	22.9	22.5	19.0	7.9	7.9	1.1	0.1	-62.0	-17.6	-12.9
14 New Zealand	6.4	5.3	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.6	0.8	9.0	-13.6	-2.9	-0.9
15 France	13.0	7.2	6.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.7	-1.8	-58.3	-16.1	-7.6
<b>FDI stock – All countries</b>	<b>518.6</b>	<b>546.4</b>	<b>590.6</b>	<b>640.8</b>	<b>686.2</b>	<b>735.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>216.9</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>340.6</b>	<b>358.5</b>	<b>389.9</b>	<b>411.8</b>	<b>426.7</b>	<b>459.2</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>118.6</b>
<b>APEC</b>	<b>231.0</b>	<b>247.8</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>348.0</b>	<b>381.3</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>150.3</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>ASEAN</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>FDI stock – All countries % GDP</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>45.1</b>					

**ASEAN** = The Association of Southeast Asian Nations; **CAGR** = compound annual growth rate from 2010 to 2015; **np** = not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated; **na** = not applicable

Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Cat. No. 53520 – International Investment Position, Australia: Supplementary Statistics, 2015 (released 11 May 2016), Table 2. Foreign Investment in Australia: Level of Investment by Country and Country Groups by type of investment and year; ABS Cat. No. 5206.0 Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product; Austrade

# INNOVATION

Australia is a world-class innovation destination, with solid foundations of modern ICT infrastructure, high levels of investment, generous R&D tax incentives for businesses and strong intellectual property protection.

**AUSTRALIA'S**

**CSIRO**

RANKS IN THE



**OF THE WORLD'S SCIENTIFIC  
INSTITUTIONS IN 14 RESEARCH FIELDS**



# RECORD OF INNOVATION

## HOW AUSTRALIA COMPARES WITH LEADING OECD COUNTRIES: KEY INNOVATION INDICATORS

		Australia	Canada	France	UK	Germany	Japan	South Korea	Sweden	USA
<b>High levels of innovation investment</b>										
(a) Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) <sup>1</sup>	2014	2.11	1.61	2.26	1.70	2.90	3.59	4.29	3.16	2.74
(a) Higher Education Expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) <sup>1</sup>	2014	0.63	0.65	0.46	0.44	0.51	0.45	0.39	0.92	0.39
(a) Business Expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) <sup>1</sup>	2014	1.19	0.80	1.46	1.09	1.95	2.79	3.36	2.12	1.94
<b>Skilled workforce</b>										
(b) Proportion of population aged 25–64 attaining tertiary education	2015	42.9	55.2	33.5	43.5	27.6	49.5	45.5	39.8	44.6
(c) Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	2014	44.9	43.7	44.0	47.4	43.5	24.4	21.6	49.4	38.0
(d) Doctorate holders in the working age population (men & women, per thousand population aged 25–64 )	2012	8.2 <sup>6</sup>	8.0 <sup>6</sup>	7.6	11.7	12.9 <sup>6</sup>	N/A	6.9	13.6	14.0
<b>World-class research</b>										
(c) Scientific and technical publications <sup>2</sup>	2015	48.3	37.0	25.4	41.1	25.7	15.0	29.7	52.9	19.9
(h) Proportion of research publications in the top 10% <sup>3</sup>	2015	12.4	11.7	11.5	13.2	12.6	7.6	7.7	13.1	12.1
(e) Quality of scientific research institutions scores	2016–17	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.7	4.6	5.8	6.0
(h) Proportion of research institutions with CNRI above 1.2	2015	71.8	51.2	53.4	60.4	61.9	15.0	9.5	57.4	56.0
<b>Entrepreneurship</b>										
(f) Administrative burden on startups (0 = best, 2 = worst)	2013	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5 <sup>7</sup>
(g) Global entrepreneurship index <sup>4</sup>	2016	78.0	79.5	66.4	67.7	64.6	50.6	53.4	75.9	85.2
<b>World-class ICT infrastructure</b>										
(c) Information & communication technologies (ICT) score <sup>5</sup>		86.7	80.8	89.0	90.6	74.9	89.7	92.9	75.7	85.9
(d) ICT investment (% of gross fixed capital formation)	2013	8.9	9.2	13.6	12.7	8.5	15.7	7.2	14.8 <sup>8</sup>	16.4

**Note:** Countries ranked are selected as having the best reputation for innovation according to the GE 2012 Global Innovation Barometer.

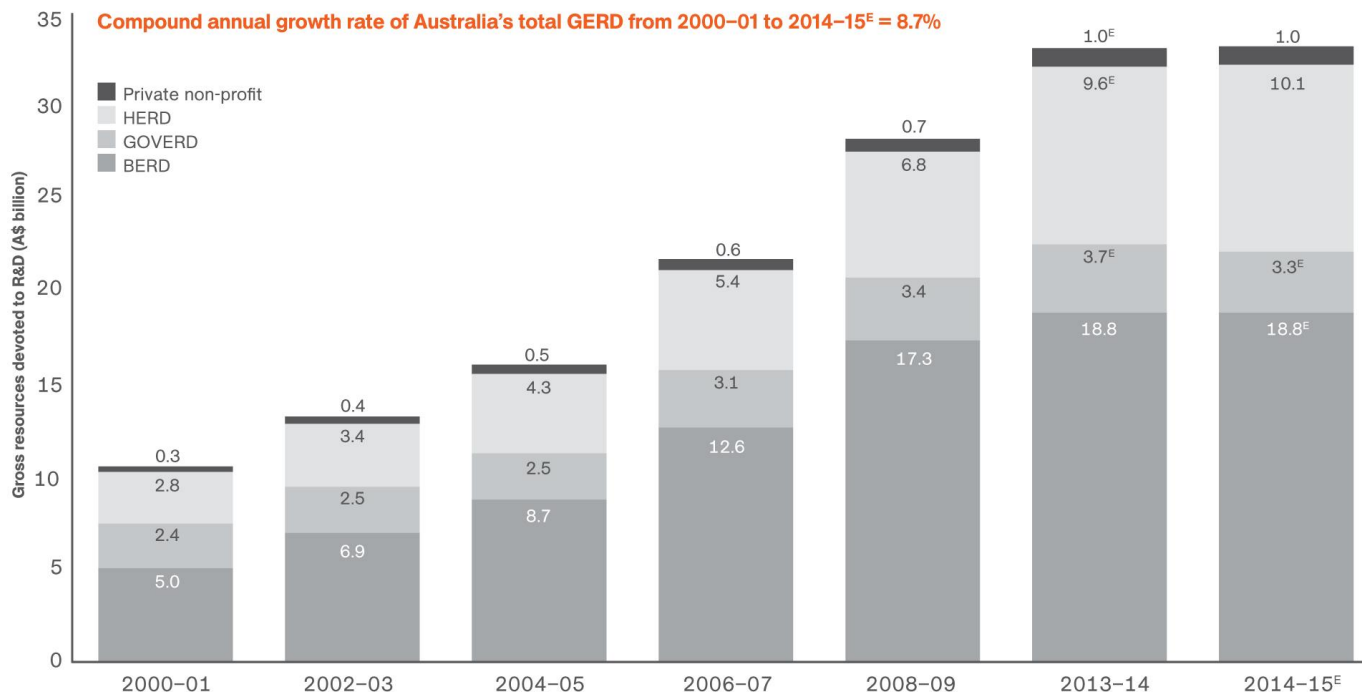
1. Australia and the USA figures represent 2013; 2. Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per billion PPP\$ GDP); 3. Scientific and technical publications getting into top 10% by the Category Normalised Relative (citation) Impact (CNRI) in its field and year; 4. The Global Entrepreneurship Index is an index made up of three sub-indices: Attitudes, Abilities and Aspirations, each of which is composed of several pillars; 5. Average score of ICT access, ICT use, government's online service and e-participation; 6. Data for Australia and Canada represent 2011 and Germany 2013; 7. USA figure represents 2007; 8. Swedish figure represents 2012; NA = Not available for publication.

**Sources:** (a) OECD, *Dataset: Main Science and Technology Indicators* (data extracted 5 September 2016); (b) *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, Figure A1.4, page 37; (c) *Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organisation, The Global Innovation Index 2016*; (d) OECD, *Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2015*, Figure 2.4.1, *Doctorate Holders* (last updated 5 Oct 2015) and Figure 2.1.3, *ICT Investment by Asset 2013* (last updated 15 Feb 2016); (e) WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2016–17*; (f) OECD *Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2015*, Chapter 4 *Barriers to Entrepreneurship 2013* (last updated 5 Oct 2015); (g) *The Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute*, Washington, D.C., USA, *Global Entrepreneurship Index 2016*, Figure 1.2, page 3; (h) *InCites™, Clarivate Analytics* (data as at 8 November 2016); *Austrade*

# AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY A SOURCE OF R&D EXPENDITURE

## AUSTRALIA'S GROSS EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A\$ billion by sector



**GERD** = Gross expenditure on research and development (R&D); **BERD** = Business expenditure on R&D; **GOVERD** = Government expenditure on R&D;

**HERD** = Higher education expenditure on R&D; **Private non-profit** = Private non-profit expenditure on R&D

**E** = Estimates. 2013-14 data for GOVERD on 2012-13, HERD on calendar year 2012 and private non-profit on 2012-13. 2014-15 data for BERD on 2013-14 and HERD on calendar year 2014.

**Note:** Data on BERD has been collected on a biennial basis since 2011-12; all figures for HERD from 2000 to 2015 are for calendar years.

**Sources:** Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cat. No. 8104.0 Research and Experimental Development, Businesses, Australia, 2013-14 (released 4 September 2015);

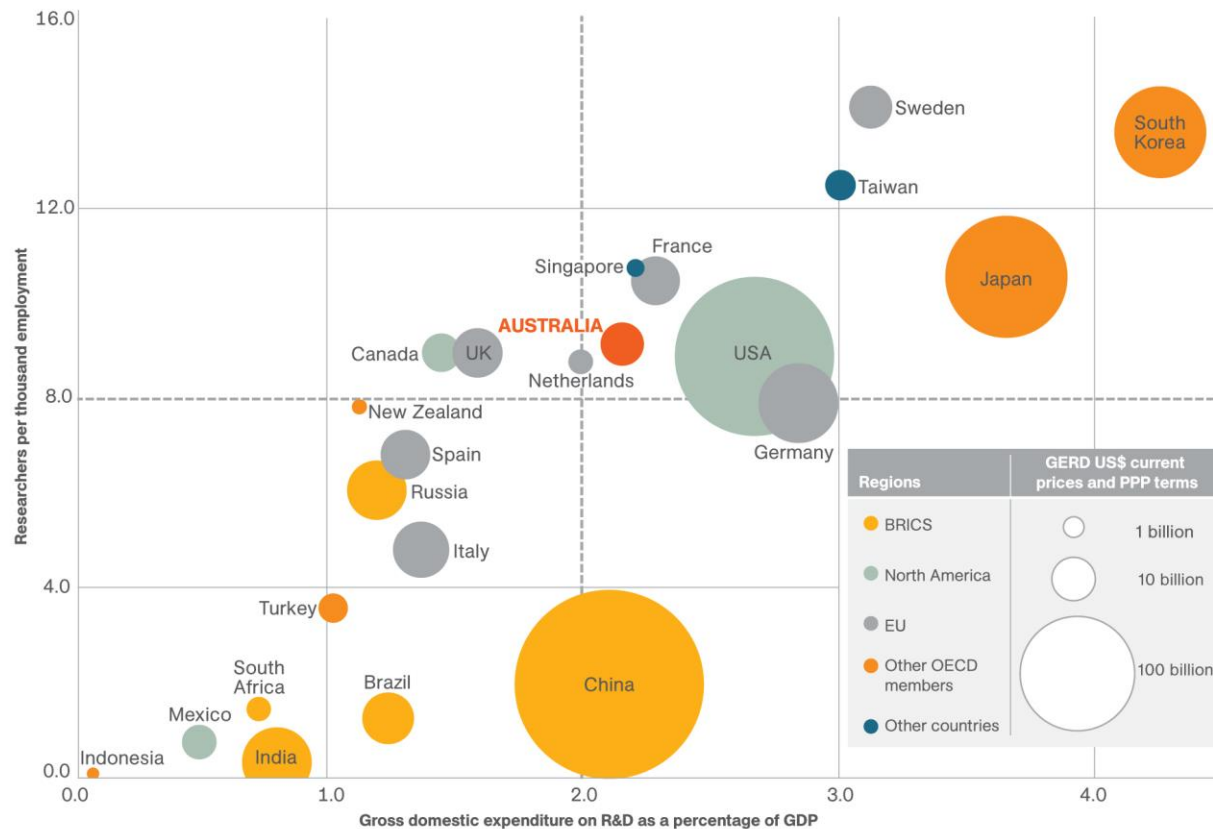
ABS Cat. No. 8109.0 Research and Experimental Development, Government and Private Non-Profit Organisations, Australia, 2014-15 (released 6 July 2016);

ABS Cat. No. 8111.0 Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 2014 (released 17 May 2016); Austrade

# LEADING ECONOMY FOR R&D EXPENDITURE

## WORLD OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Size of circle reflects the relative amount of annual gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) in US\$ current prices and purchasing power parity terms



**Note:** Researchers data is in full-time units and refer to 2014 except for Indonesia (2009), Australia, Brazil and India (2010), South Africa (2012), Canada, New Zealand and the USA (2013). For Brazil, India and Indonesia, data is provided by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Figures of GERD and GERD % of GDP refer to 2014 except Australia, New Zealand, the USA, Brazil and Indonesia (2013), South Africa (2012) and India (2011).

**Sources:** OECD, *Main Science and Technology Indicators Database*, [www.oecd.org/sti/msti.htm](http://www.oecd.org/sti/msti.htm); UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Science, Technology and Innovation Database*, July 2016; Austrade

# TOP RANKING ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

## AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES' ACADEMIC RANKING IN FIVE BROAD SUBJECT FIELDS – 2016

World's Top 200 Universities' Ranking						
Country	Natural Sciences and Mathematics	Engineering/Technology and Computer Sciences	Life and Agriculture Sciences	Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy	Social Sciences	Five Broad Subject Fields Total
USA	64	47	77	73	97	358
China	25	52	6	9	9	101
UK	17	14	21	19	25	96
Germany	15	6	16	16	7	60
<b>Australia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>
Canada	4	6	9	11	14	44
Netherlands	5	3	7	8	11	34
France	10	5	7	7	1	30
Sweden	2	5	7	5	4	23
Italy	6	7	1	7	1	22
Japan	8	5	5	3	-	21
Switzerland	5	2	5	4	3	19
Spain	6	5	3	3	1	18
South Korea	5	7	1	3	-	16
Belgium	2	2	5	3	3	15
Denmark	2	2	3	4	3	14
Israel	3	2	1	2	3	11
Norway	1	1	2	3	2	9
Saudi Arabia	3	4	1	-	-	8
Singapore	2	2	1	1	2	8
Other countries	6	13	10	10	4	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,000</b>

**Note:** The *Academic Ranking of World Universities* (ARWU) uses six objective indicators to rank world universities, including the number of alumni and staff winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals, number of highly cited researchers selected by Thomson Reuters, number of articles published in journals of Nature and Science, number of articles indexed in Science Citation Index – Expanded and Social Sciences Citation Index, and per capita performance of a university. More than 1,200 universities are actually ranked by ARWU every year and the best 500 are published.

**Sources:** *The Academic Ranking of World Universities*, *The Center for World-Class Universities at Shanghai Jiao Tong University (CWCU)* (<http://www.shanghairanking.com/index.html>); Austrade

# HOW WE HELP

Austrade helps companies around the world to identify and take up investment opportunities in Australia as well as to source Australian goods and services.

Our assistance includes:

- / providing insight on Australian capabilities
- / identifying potential investment projects and strategic alliance partners
- / helping you to identify and contact Australian suppliers.

Want to learn more?

[www.austrade.gov.au](http://www.austrade.gov.au)