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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Table of Contents -- I. Introduction -- II. National Accounts' Conventions and the Rationale Against it -- III. Data Collection Approach -- IV. Data Sources -- A. Computerized Information -- B. Innovative Property -- C. Economic Competencies -- V. Summary of Findings and Comparison with Other Countries -- A. Findings for Canada -- B. Comparison with the U.S. and the U.K -- VI. Impact of Including Intangibles on GDP -- VII. Conclusion -- References -- Tables -- 1. Decomposition of Intangible Expenditures by Item -- 2. Comparison of Expenditures in Intangibles Across U.S., U.K. and Canada -- 3. Impact of Including Intangibles on Real GDP Growth -- Figures -- 1. Software Investment (overall and by type) -- 2. Tangible Versus Intangible Investment.
Sommario/riassunto	This paper constructs a data set to document firms' expenditures on an identifiable list of intangible items and examines the implications of treating intangible spending as an acquisition of final (investment) goods on GDP growth for Canada. It finds that investment in intangible capital by 2002 is almost as large as the investment in physical capital. This result is in line with similar findings for the U.S. and the U.K. Furthermore, the growth in GDP and labor productivity may be underestimated by as much as 0.1 percentage point per year during this same period.
