REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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GOVERNMENT BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Government budget allocations for research and development, Slovenia, annualy (First Release)

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1 PURPOSE

The main purpose of the statistical survey is to present data on the intended R&D budget funding at governmental level, depending on governmental activity within the support and socio-economic objectives.

2 LEGAL BASIS

- Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys (LPSR) (only in Slovene)
- National Statistics Act (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 995/2012 of 26 October 2012 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Decision No 1608/2003/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the production and development of Community statistics on science and technology (CELEX: 32012R0995)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

Unit described by the published data is budget item or government budget allocation for R&D.

We observe government finances by the socio-economic objectives, the sector of performance, the field of research adn development and the mode of support.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The questionnaire on government budget allocations for R&D is answered by ministries, agencies and offices that have earmarked budget resources for financing R&D in the Republic of Slovenia.

We observe government budget allocations for R&D by the field of research and development, socioeconomic objective, type of support, and type of transnational coordinate research.

The coverage of reporting units is full. Survey for 2019 involved 16 units.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected annually.

We collect data with paper questionnaires.

The R-RD-D questionnaire is answered by ministries, agencies and offices that have earmarked budget resources for financing R&D.

Reporting units (financiers of R&D) display realised (after budget revision) and planned (before budget revision) budgetary resources for R&D. They report data on the government budget allocations on the basis of budget records.

Data for the survey are not obtained from administrative sources.

6 DEFINITIONS

Governmental budget allocations for R&D (GBARD) are all funds which the government intends for R&D irrespective of where they are used (including from abroad).

According to Frascati Manual 2015 **R&D** comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge. R&D covers three activities:

- **Basic research** is experimental or theoretical work, the main objective of which is to obtain new knowledge on the basis of basic phenomena or observed facts. Basic research is aimed at finding new general knowledge and laws of nature and society.
- **Applied research** is also original research aimed at obtaining new knowledge. It is aimed at specific practical aims and purposes. Applied research is aimed at obtaining methods with which we can meet the recognised and determined needs.
- **Experimental development** is systematic usage of knowledge obtained with basic and applied research or practical experience, which is aimed at producing new materials, products or devices and creating new processes, systems and services. Experimental development is systematic use of knowledge and comprehension, obtained with applied and basic research and from practical experience, which is aimed at producing new materials, devices, systems and methods, including the phase of designing the products, registering prototypes, processes, services and organisational systems, or improvement of existing materials, devices, systems and processes.

Sector of performance

According to the Frascati methodology 2015, scientific-research organisations, R&D organisations and research units are classified according to basic activity,

legal status and the source of financing into four or five sectors (when classifying according to financial income and expenditures, there is another sector, i.e. abroad):

- **Business sector** covers business enterprises, the basic activity of which is market production of goods and services. The price of goods and services should at least cover production costs. The core of the sector are business enterprises, both profit and non-profit-oriented. The business sector covers also public enterprises within economic public services, which are engaged in selling the same kind of goods and services as private companies but because of their pricing policy their prices can be lower than the full production price. Private market-oriented non-profit institutions producing goods and services are also covered.
- **Government sector** includes public non-financial corporations, other central government units and direct budgetary users. These are institutes, centres, hospitals, museums, central libraries and other institutions which, in addition to their principal activity, which is not R&D, perform some scientific and research work.
- **Private non-profit sector** includes private non-profit institutions which supply private persons and households. They are financed by the founder, with part of the funds contributed by companies and the government.
- **Higher education sector** covers universities and other institutions in which postsecondary education takes place, irrespective of the source of financing. Research institutes, experimental units and clinics under direct supervision of public higher education institutions are also covered.
- **Sector abroad** covers all institutions and individuals outside political boundaries of a country, except vehicles, ships, aircraft and satellites run by domestic organisations. International organisations in the country are also covered.

Division by sectors is based on the System of National Accounts (SNA), with the exception of the higher education sector, which is shown as a special sector because of the importance that universities and higher education institutions have in implementing R&D.

National public funding to transnationally coordinated research is defined as the total budget funded by the government (state, federal, provincial), as measured by GBARD directed to transnational public R&D performers and transnational public R&D programmes. This indicator comprises three categories:

- **national contributions to transnational public R&D performers**, national contributions to Europe-wide transnational public R&D programmes, and national contributions to bilateral or multilateral public R&D programmes established between MSs governments.Transnational public R&D performers are inter-governmental or European Commission bodies that carry out R&D activity with own dedicated research facilities. They have as regular members EU Member States, although other European countries (as Switzerland and Norway in CERN) or non-European countries (as Israel in EMBL) might also be their members. Those international institutions can be located inside or outside EU geographical boundaries (like CERN in Switzerland). This category

includes national contributions only to the six largest European R&D institutions defined as the most relevant to ERA development: European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN); Institute Laue-Langevin (ILL); European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF); European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL); European Southern Observatory (ESO) and Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC).

- **Europe-wide transnational public R&D programmes**, with and without cross-border flows of funds:
    - **Transnationally co-funded public R&D programmes/schemes with crossborder flows of funds** involve cross-border flows of funding by member countries usually into a common central budget. Such programmes disburse funding to research activities conducted at national level using national R&D facilities. However, they typically involve some form of trans-national coordination (common objectives/research agenda, trans-national project consortia, etc.).
    - **Transnationally coordinated public R&D programmes/schemes with no crossborder flows of funds** involve the cross-border coordination of research agendas, objectives, and so on, but do not involve cross-border flows of funding. National authorities coordinate activities with other participating countries, but disburse funds from their own budgets to R&D performers on their own territory (i.e. each country funds its own research teams).

- **Bilateral or multilateral public R&D programmes established between MSs' governments** (and with candidate countries and EFTA countries) include nonEC funded public R&D programmes jointly undertaken by at least two MSs' governments, although other non-EU countries could also participate in them. They may or may not involve cross-border flows of funds.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Classification of data by socio-economic objectives is monitored on the basis of **Nomenclature for the analysis and comparison of scientific programs and budgets** (NABS). NABS determines final objectives of R&D in a broader sense. In collecting data on government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D it helps in analysing public financing of R&D on the basis of 14 socio-economic objectives.

For the classification by fields of research and development, international **classification of fields of research and development**, is being used.

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were edited by using appropriate systematic corrections.

For more, see the general methodological explanations Statistical data editing.

WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment was not performed.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

The survey is not conducted on the basis of a random sample.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Totals sometimes do not match because of rounding.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: Economy - Research and development, science and technology - Research nad development (R&D) activity - Government budget appropriations or outlays on R&D (absolute data)
- First Release (Development and Technology, Research and Development): »Government budget appropriations on R&D«.
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

There were no breaks in the time series, so all time points are comparable.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURS's website are available at https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports.

- Questionnaire (only in Slovene):
    - Državna proračunska sredstva za raziskovalno-razvojno dejavnost (R-RD-D)

Theme: Development and Technology, Subtheme: Research and Development

- Quality report for the survey:
    - Government budget allocations for research and development (R-RD-D)

Theme: Development and Technology, SubTheme: Research, Development and Innovation