

RD_ESMSG_B_A_EL_2014_0000

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure
(ESMS)

Compiling agency: National Documentation Centre (EKT) / National
Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF)

Time Dimension: 2014-A0

Data Provider: EL5

Data Flow: RD_ESMSG_B_A

**Eurostat metadata****Reference metadata**

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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

1. Contact		Top
1.1. Contact organisation	National Documentation Centre (EKT) / National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF)	
1.2. Contact organisation unit	RDI Metrics and Services Department	
1.5. Contact mail address	nmalliou@ekt.gr, ieromنيا@ekt.gr National Documentation Centre (EKT) / National Hellenic Research Foundation (NHRF) RDI Metrics and Services Department 48, Vas. Constantinou Ave, GR-11635 Athens tel.: +30210 7273946, fax: +30210 7246824 e-mail: esachin@ekt.gr , nmalliou@ekt.gr , ieromنيا@ekt.gr http://www.ekt.gr	

2. Metadata update		Top
2.1. Metadata last certified	13/01/2016	

2.2. Metadata last posted	13/01/2016
2.3. Metadata last update	13/01/2016

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1. Data description

[Not requested]

3.2. Classification system

Distribution by socio-economic objectives (SEO)

3.2.1. Initial classification

National nomenclature used

[Specify the national nomenclature of SEO used. Provide reference to it or provide the nomenclature in Annex, using the "Annexes" button below and write here the name of the annexed file]

National classification is not used.

Correspondence table with NABS

[Provide reference to the table or provide the table in Annex, using the "Annexes" button below and write here the name of the annexed file]

Not applicable.

Problems with NABS correspondence

Not applicable.

3.2.2. NABS classification

Deviations from NABS

No deviations.

Problems in identifying / separating NABS chapters and sub-chapters

No problems. Information at sub-chapter level has not been collected.

Ability to distribute Non-oriented research and GUF by field of science

"Non-oriented research" and "general university funds (GUF)" are not available by field of science (FOS).

3.3. Coverage - sector

3.3.1. General coverage

Definition of R&D (FM § 63-64)

Frascati manual? (Y/N)

[If No, please provide definition used]

Frascati Manual definition to identify R&D

Comments

Do GBAORD statistics cover R&D or S&T in general?

R&D

Fields of science covered

(FM § 481)

GBAORD data cover NSE and SSH

3.3.2. Definition and coverage of government

(FM § 484)

	Definition [Institutions assigned to each level, which are covered by GBAORD]	Included in GBAORD? (Y/N)	Comments
Central government	Ministries (Central Administrations), General Secretariats and Regions. Regions are territorially self-governed Public Legal Entities responsible for planning and implementing policies at regional level	Y	General Secretariats have only been covered as separate reporting units in cases of 'important' R&D Secretariats (e.g. General Secretariat for Research and Technology) or in cases of complex structures in some Ministries (e.g. Ministry of Environment).
Provincial / state government	Prefectures and Municipalities	N	
Local government		N	

3.3.3. Government budget appropriations and outlays

The net principle is recommended by the FM (§ 488, 489-490) for the coverage of government budget appropriations and outlays. Information is requested on deviations from that principle and other issues related to government funds and expenditures.

Definition of the government funds included in GBAORD statistics

(FM § 487)

GBAORD covers government budget split into: A) Ordinary budget, B) Investment budget and C) Budget annexed to the general budget. Ordinary budget revenues come mainly from taxation and is allocated mainly to institutes of the public sector (including universities as well as institutions located abroad – e.g. CERN), while Investment budget includes other government revenues and also EU support (European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund, Cohesion Fund) allocated to public and private institutes in the form of projects/programmes (project funding). The budget annexed to the general one, which is actually adjacent to the government budget, is mainly used for project funding.

Is the net principle followed?

(FM § 489)

Gross approach – inclusion of the EU support funds (see more in the section below).

Are EU/other funds included?

Greece is a net beneficiary of EU support. Thus, since 1995 the whole budget of the structural funds coming from the EU (under the Community Support Framework and other community initiatives) has been included in GBAORD. More precisely since 1995 the EU contribution to the structural funds is added to the respective Greek funds in the chapter Public Investment Budget of the government budget.

Are extra budgetary funds included?

(FM § 488, 491). *National specificities, e.g. only resources from State budget are included. Distinction between different types of funds, e.g. basic and other government funds.*

Extra budgetary funds are excluded. Special budgets that are annexed to the general budget are included and have very small contribution to the total GBAORD.

Please specify the treatment of loans

(FM § 493). *Distinction between non-repayable and repayable subsidies. Mode of distinction, e.g. budgetary codes.*

Until now we have not dealt with such a case.

Please specify the treatment of indirect funding, tax rebates, etc.

(FM § 493)

Indirect funding (tax rebates, ...) is excluded.

Is VAT included in GBAORD data?

National specificities and exceptions, e.g. non-inclusion for firms who receive re-funds of VAT

In principle VAT has been excluded.

Are both current and capital expenditure included?

(FM § 494)

GBAORD include both current and capital expenditure.

Please specify the treatment of GBAORD going to R&D abroad.

(FM § 496). Contributions to international R&D programmes or organisations. If applicable, provide list with programmes' titles or organisations' names.

GBAORD covers the national contribution as part of the Ordinary Budget to R&D performed abroad, such as :
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), European Molecular Biology Conference (EMBC), European Space Agency (ESA), FUSION FOR ENERGY (F4E).

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

[Not requested]

3.5. Statistical unit

[Not requested]

3.6. Statistical population

[Not requested]

3.7. Reference area

[Not requested]

3.8. Coverage - Time

[Not requested]

3.9. Base period

[Not requested]

4. Unit of measure

[Top](#)

[Not requested]

5. Reference Period

[Top](#)

Nature of reference period

	Calendar year	Fiscal year
Reference period Please specify start-end months for fiscal year only	Calendar year.	Fiscal year = Calendar year
Calendar year of attribution of fiscal year (T or T+1?)	-	-

6. Institutional Mandate

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6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

[Not requested]

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

[Not requested]

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy
[Not requested]
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment
Treatment of confidential information
N/A

8. Release policy	Top
8.1. Release calendar	
[Not requested]	
8.2. Release calendar access	
[Not requested]	
8.3. Release policy - user access	
[Not requested]	

9. Frequency of dissemination	Top
[Not requested]	

10. Dissemination format	Top
10.1. Dissemination format - News release	
News release specifications	
10.2. Dissemination format - Publications	
National dissemination	
Content	
<i>Description of the tables produced and the variables reported in them. Alternatively provide link to official web site where the tables are published – please provide a brief outline in English if the dissemination language is not EN, FR or DE</i>	
Dedicated webpage for R&D and Innovation statistics http://metrics.ekt.gr/en has been created by EKT. R&D data dissemination is made through different formats:	
1) Publications (http://metrics.ekt.gr/en/statistika-etak/meletes): Publications that present the main findings of the R&D survey and in addition publications which analyze specific issues more in depth (e.g. 7 years of Excellence in the European Research Area 2007-2013: the case of Greece, the role of women in R&D – similar to SHE figures publication). Currently we have translated into English many publications such as: the 2013 R&D publication-main indicators, Innovation in Greek enterprises 2010-2012)	
(2) Data briefs (http://metrics.ekt.gr/en/statistika-etak/sintoma-arthra): These are kind-of Statistics Explained pages that briefly analyze the results of specific topics. Currently published are eight reports, in Greek.	
3) Data tables (http://metrics.ekt.gr/en/statistika-etak/datatables): This is a dissemination tree where we publish data in the form of data tables. Data have been grouped into the following branches: R&D Expenditure and Personnel, GBAORD, Innovation in enterprises. This data tree is in Greek only.	
<i>In case of online publication provide the link where it can be found</i>	
Publications: http://metrics.ekt.gr/en/statistika-etak/meletes	
Data briefs: http://metrics.ekt.gr/en/statistika-etak/sintoma-arthra	
More publications in other R&D and Innovation related topics (e.g. bibliometric indicators) can be found here: http://metrics.ekt.gr/en/ekdoseis	
10.3. Dissemination format - online database	

Provide the link to the online database

Data tables: <http://metrics.ekt.gr/en/statistika-etak/datatables> . Data (currently shown in Greek only) will be also translated in English

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Access rights to the information

Microdata access is not provided to users outside EKT. Upon user requests, we produce more detailed analysis compared to the analysis of data requested and transmitted to Eurostat. This analysis is still in aggregated form. Data are protected for confidentiality and aggregations are produced in such way as not to reveal the identity of the enterprises/institution.

Cost of access

No charges

10.5. Dissemination format - other

Any other dissemination format: *please specify*

11. Accessibility of documentation [Top](#)

11.1. Documentation on methodology

[Not requested]

11.2. Quality management - documentation

[Not requested, available in the *Quality report*]

12. Quality management [Top](#)

12.1. Quality assurance

[Not requested]

12.2. Quality management - assessment

[Not requested, available in the *Quality report*]

13. Relevance [Top](#)

13.1. Relevance - User Needs

[Not requested, available in the *Quality report*]

13.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

[Not requested, available in the *Quality report*]

13.3. Completeness

The following tables report availability issues of provisional and final GBAORD data. Separately information is provided at NABS chapter and sub-chapter level as well as for special categories such as Biotechnology, Security or any other applicable at country level. The tables contain the following columns:

- *Availability: Y (Yes) - if data are available; Specify the year data collection begun. N(No) if no data are available.*
- *Frequency: frequency of data collection (e.g. annual or every two years)*
- *Gap years: years with missing data*
- *Time of compilation: in T+x format: T is assumed to represent the end of reference period. x expresses the number of months after (positive) or before (negative) T when data is compiled.*
- *Comments: Add any comments regarding the aforementioned issues (e.g. specificities about particular NABS chapters, etc).*

13.3.1. Provisional data

	Availability (Y-start year, N)	Frequency	Gap years	Time of compilation (T=x)	Comments
Total GBAORD	Y (- before 1983)	Annual	2009, 2010		
NABS Chapter	Y	Annual			

level					
NABS Sub-chapter level	Y-2001	Annual until 2008			
Special categories - Biotech	Y-2001	Annual until 2008			This information is collected through the R&D survey
Special categories - Security					

13.3.2. Final data

	Availability (Y-start year, N)	Frequency	Gap years	Time of compilation (T=x)	Comments
Total GBAORD	Y-1978	Annual			
NABS Chapter level	Y-1978	Annual			
NABS Sub-chapter level	Y-1986	Annual until 2008			
Special categories - Biotech	Y-1984	Annual until 2008			This information is collected through the R&D survey.
Special categories - Security					

13.3.3. Information on other special categories

Special category	Stage (Provisional (P) / Final (F))	Availability (Y-start year, N)	Frequency	Gap years	Time of compilation (T=x)	Comments
GBAORD by Ministry/Region	P/F	Y-2008	Annual			
Project/Institutional funding	P/F	Y-2008	Annual			
GBAORD – NABS5 Energy	P/F	Y-2013	Annual			NABS5 is further broken down into Energy Efficiency, Fossil Fuels, Renewable Energy Sources, Nuclear Fission and Fusion, Hydrogen and Fuel Cells, Other Power and Storage Technologies

14. Accuracy Top
14.1. Accuracy - overall
[Not requested, available in the <i>Quality report</i>]
14.2. Sampling error
[Not relevant]
14.3. Non-sampling error
[Not requested, available in the <i>Quality report</i>]

15. Timeliness and punctuality Top
15.1. Timeliness
[Not requested, available in the <i>Quality report</i>]
15.2. Punctuality
[Not requested, available in the <i>Quality report</i>]

16. Comparability Top							
16.1. Comparability - geographical							
[Not requested, available in the <i>Quality report</i>]							
16.2. Comparability - over time							
Breaks in series							
<i>Please indicate the break years (years for which data are not fully comparable to the previous period) and nature of the breaks</i>							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Break years</th> <th>Nature of the breaks (brief description, and if possible, quantitative evaluation of impact on the indicators' values)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Provisional data</td> <td>2008, 2004, 1995, 1989, 1984, 1983</td> <td> <p>2008: Revision in methodology. GBAORD data (appropriations) are collected exclusively from funders. One more element to consider when analysing the Greek GBAORD time series is the backloading of multiannual projects financed from Structural Funds (largest part of the Investment Budget which is approximated by the project funding breakdown of GBAORD). For example, during the implementation phase of the 3rd Community Support Framework (CSF), the largest amount of available funds was distributed towards the end period of the Framework. Therefore the peak in the overall GBAORD figures for 2008 which is also reflected in the project funding breakdown. Moreover, years 2007 – 2008 were overlapping years of the 3rd CSF with the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF). In 2013, GBAORD figures and in particular the project funding part start to peak again, due to the contribution of NSRF, despite the significant Ordinary Budget cuts which are reflected in the institutional funding part of the GBAORD series.</p> <p>Moreover, the NABS 10 chapter break in 2008 can be explained by the fact that archaeological and cultural R&D activities, which is the lion's share of GBAORD NABS 10 chapter, were previously undercovered and therefore underestimated. The adoption of the new NABS 2007 classification, which included as a separate chapter "Culture", resulted in a better identification of R&D activities in this domain. Before 2007, NABS 1992 cultural activities were included under the heading Social structures and</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Break years	Nature of the breaks (brief description, and if possible, quantitative evaluation of impact on the indicators' values)	Provisional data	2008, 2004, 1995, 1989, 1984, 1983	<p>2008: Revision in methodology. GBAORD data (appropriations) are collected exclusively from funders. One more element to consider when analysing the Greek GBAORD time series is the backloading of multiannual projects financed from Structural Funds (largest part of the Investment Budget which is approximated by the project funding breakdown of GBAORD). For example, during the implementation phase of the 3rd Community Support Framework (CSF), the largest amount of available funds was distributed towards the end period of the Framework. Therefore the peak in the overall GBAORD figures for 2008 which is also reflected in the project funding breakdown. Moreover, years 2007 – 2008 were overlapping years of the 3rd CSF with the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF). In 2013, GBAORD figures and in particular the project funding part start to peak again, due to the contribution of NSRF, despite the significant Ordinary Budget cuts which are reflected in the institutional funding part of the GBAORD series.</p> <p>Moreover, the NABS 10 chapter break in 2008 can be explained by the fact that archaeological and cultural R&D activities, which is the lion's share of GBAORD NABS 10 chapter, were previously undercovered and therefore underestimated. The adoption of the new NABS 2007 classification, which included as a separate chapter "Culture", resulted in a better identification of R&D activities in this domain. Before 2007, NABS 1992 cultural activities were included under the heading Social structures and</p>
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		<p>relations (Chapter 8.), and were therefore undercovered.</p> <p>2004:Research coefficients were revised for higher education, including GUF.</p> <p>1995:In 1995, the whole budget of the structural funds coming from the EU (under the Community Support Framework and other community initiatives), the contribution of the EU included, has been added to GBAORD. Research coefficients were revised for higher education, including GUF.</p> <p>1989:research coefficients were revised for higher education, including GUF.</p> <p>1984: In 1984 there was a break in series</p> <p>1983:methodology for GBAORD data was modified in order to improve international comparability. - Public enterprises are excluded (break in series); - Establishment of the "research coefficients" to evaluate the amounts in HE. General university funds are calculated from the "research coefficients" established on the basis of a survey of higher education institutions. The first survey for the estimation of these coefficients was done in 1983.</p>
Final data	2008, 2004, 1995, 1989, 1984, 1983	<p>2008: Revision in methodology. GBAORD data (appropriations) are collected exclusively from funders. One more element to consider when analysing the Greek GBAORD time series is the backloading of multiannual projects financed from Structural Funds (largest part of the Investment Budget which is approximated by the project funding breakdown of GBAORD). For example, during the implementation phase of the 3rd Community Support Framework (CSF), the largest amount of available funds was distributed towards the end period of the Framework. Therefore the peak in the overall GBAORD figures for 2008 which is also reflected in the project funding breakdown. Moreover, years 2007 – 2008 were overlapping years of the 3rd CSF with the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF). In 2013, GBAORD figures and in particular the project funding part start to peak again, due to the contribution of NSRF, despite the significant Ordinary Budget cuts which are reflected in the institutional funding part of the GBAORD series.</p> <p>Moreover, the NABS 10 chapter break in 2008 can be explained by the fact that archaeological and cultural R&D activities, which is the lion's share of GBAORD NABS 10 chapter, were previously undercovered and therefore underestimated. The adoption of the new NABS 2007 classification, which included as a separate chapter "Culture", resulted in a better identification of R&D activities in this domain. Before 2007, NABS 1992 cultural activities were included under the heading Social structures and relations (Chapter 8.), and were therefore undercovered.</p> <p>2004:Research coefficients were revised for higher education, including GUF.</p> <p>1995:In 1995, the whole budget of the structural funds coming from the EU (under the Community Support Framework and other community initiatives), the contribution of the EU included, has been added to GBAORD. Research coefficients were revised for higher education, including GUF.</p> <p>1989:research coefficients were revised for higher education, including GUF.</p>

1984: In 1984 there was a break in series
 1983: methodology for GBAORD data was modified in order to improve international comparability. - Public enterprises are excluded (break in series); - Establishment of the "research coefficients" to evaluate the amounts in HE. General university funds are calculated from the "research coefficients" established on the basis of a survey of higher education institutions. The first survey for the estimation of these coefficients was done in 1983.

17. Coherence

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17.1. Coherence - cross domain

Comparability between GBAORD and Government-financed GERD

[Please report comparability issues between GBAORD and GERD data alongside the lines of FM § 520 – 525]

General differences are those outlined in the FM § 522 and 523.

17.2. Coherence - internal

[Not requested, available in the Quality report]

18. Cost and Burden

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[Not requested, available in the Quality report]

19. Data revision

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19.1. Data revision - policy

[Not requested]

19.2. Data revision - practice

[Not requested]

20. Statistical processing

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20.1. Source data

20.1.1. General Information

	Provisional data	Final data	Comments
Data sources	Government budget: Ordinary budget, Investment budget and Budget annexed to the general one	Government budget: Ordinary budget, Investment budget and Budget annexed to the general one	

20.1.2. General University Funds (GUF)

Data sources

The estimation of the R&D share of the Ordinary budget of the Universities and of the Technological Educational Institutes (TEI) was made by EKT based on the coefficients that have been reported by HE institutes in the frame of the R&D survey.

20.2. Frequency of data collection

[Please see 13.3.1; 13.3.2 and 13.3.3 above]

20.3. Data collection

20.3.1. Data collection

	Provisional data	Final data	Comments
Data collection method <i>[budget text analysis, survey, both?]</i>	a) Survey to funding/administrative authorities and b) budget text analysis undertaken by EKT for validation purposes.	a) Survey to funding/administrative authorities and b) budget text analysis undertaken by EKT for validation purposes.	

Reporting units [Please specify the institutions and whether they are those institution funding/administering, institution or those performing R&D]	Funding/administering institutions(ministries, general secretariats, regions)	Funding/administering institutions(ministries, general secretariats, regions)	
Basic variable (appropriations or outlays?) [please be as specific as possible]	Initial budget appropriations have been collected for year 2015	Final budget appropriations have been collected for year 2014	Regarding Final data some of the reporting units had difficulties to retrieve appropriations from their archives and therefore provided outlays.
Stage of data collection [FM § 478-479]	iv) Initial budget appropriations (figures as voted by the parliament for the coming year, including changes introduced in the parliamentary debate)	v) Final budget appropriations (figures as voted by the parliament for the coming year, including additional votes during the year).	
Time of data collection (T+x) [T is assumed to represent the end of reference period. x expresses the number of months after (positive) or before (negative) T when data is collected.]	Before 2008 it was T+3 For years 2009 – 2010 no provisional data are available. 2011: T+10 2012 onwards: T-3	Before 2008 it was T+12 2008:T+46 2009: T+34 2010: T+22 2011 onwards: T+10	

Problems in the translation of budget items

-

20.3.2. General University Funds (GUF)

Data collection method

Not applicable

20.3.3. Distribution by socio-economic objectives (SEO)

Two approaches to distribution are basically used for the collection of GBAORD by socio-economic objective. Please indicate which one (purpose, content or any other possible approach) is applied. Indicate level (institutional or project) at which distribution takes place.

Level of distribution of budgetary items – institution or programme/project
[FM § 501]

Budgetary items of the Ordinary budget are distributed at institutional level. Budgetary items of the Investment budget are distributed at project level.

Criterion of distribution – purpose or content
[FM § 497-498]

Purpose in both cases of institutional and project level distribution.

Method of identification of primary objectives
[FM § 500]

Both direct derivation and indirect spin-off approach.

Difficulties of distribution

Central Government authorities do not use the NARS classification in their budget' functions. Therefore the

Central Government authorities do not use the NABS classification in their budget functions. Therefore, the distribution of GBAORD into NABS objectives is not always straightforward. In such cases, mostly reported when distributing the ordinary (institutional) R&D, reporting units are consulting the performing institutions about splitting their R&D budgets into objectives.

20.3.4. GBAORD questionnaire

Please provide the GBAORD questionnaire in Annex, using the "Annexes" button below, and write here the name of the annexed file

Questionnaire_template_GBAORD_2015_en.xlsx

Annexes:

[Questionnaire_template_GBAORD_2015 \(the english version\)](#)

20.4. Data validation

[Not requested]

20.5. Data compilation

20.5.1. Identifying R&D

Method(s) of separating R&D from non-R&D (coefficients, etc.)

Please report the value of coefficients, if applicable.

Separation of R&D from non-R&D was done by the reporting units following the recommendations of EKT in line with the Frascati Manual recommendations. Regarding the Ordinary budget, which covers mainly institutional funding, a distinction was recommended to be made between the 'core R&D institutions' having R&D as their main activity and other institutions where R&D is part of their activities. Some ministries have applied their own coefficients for the 'other institutions', while EKT has applied coefficients to derive GUF (see 20.5.2 based on the results of the R&D survey. In what regards the Investment budget, which covers exclusively programme funding, the identification of R&D projects was made based on the content and purpose of the funded projects.

Coefficient estimation method (if applicable)

Coefficients, when applied to distinguish 'core R&D' from 'other institutes', were made by the reporting unit. The identification of the R&D part of GUF was made based on the results of the R&D survey (reference year 2014).

Frequency of updating of coefficients

Coefficients will be revised in the coming year after the completion of a time-use survey which is running in Higher Education Institutes.

20.5.2. General University Funds (GUF)

Method(s) of distinction (coefficients, etc.) between R&D and non-R&D

Please report the value of coefficients, if applicable.

Average percentages of 40% (teaching staff), 30 % (administrative staff) has been applied on University (AEI) 'labour cost' data and 35% on 'other current cost' data. Similarly, an average percentage of 20% has been applied on 'labour cost' and 'other current cost' data of the Higher Technical Educational Institutions (ATEI). Higher education administrative data have been provided by the Ministry of Education.

Coefficient estimation method (if applicable)

Institutions' own perception about the R&D intensity of their institutes, based on the results of the R&D survey in HES that was conducted in 2015 with reference to year 2014.

Frequency of updating of coefficients

Coefficients will be revised, if needed, in the coming year after the completion of a specific time-use survey which

is running in Higher Education Institutes.

20.5.3. Other issues

Treatment of multi-annual programmes

FM § 495. Reported in a single year? If broken down, allocated to budgeted year or year of authorization?

In line with the Frascati recommendation (FM§ 495), multi-annual projects are allocated to the GBAORD of the year(s) in which they are budgeted. Neither in the year(s) of performance nor in the year of authorization.

Possibility to classify budgetary items by COFOG functions

This allocation has never been made before. We could possibly consider classifying budgetary items by COFOG (top level) since the reporting units are mainly ministries that reflect government structure and functions.

Possibility to classify budgetary items by other nomenclatures

e.g. NACE

Classification into institutional and project funding as proposed by the new Regulation.

Method of estimation of future budgets

Are assumptions made on prices or growth rates, and which?

GBAORD forecasts are calculated upon request of key stakeholders/users (e.g. request made by OECD for the needs of the Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2014). Estimations are made separately for the 'institutional funding' and 'project funding' GBAORD components. As for the 'institutional funding' component, future projections are based on the published evolution of GDP (growth rates) for the coming years, taking also into consideration published budgetary projections of the main Ordinary budget funds that are intended for R&D purposes (e.g. GUF, funds for the public research centres). Regarding the 'project funding' component, which mainly comprises funds from the National Strategic Reference Framework (NSFR), projections are based on official published estimates of the New Programming period 2014-2020 made by the Ministry of Development and Competitiveness, and the pending allocation of funds from the previous (and still ongoing) Programming period 2007-2013.

20.6. Adjustment

[Not requested]

21. Comment

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Additional information

Please provide here information on any additional relevant national specificities.

N/A

Related metadata

[Top](#)

Annexes

[Top](#)

[Questionnaire template_GBAORD_2015 \(the english version\)](#)