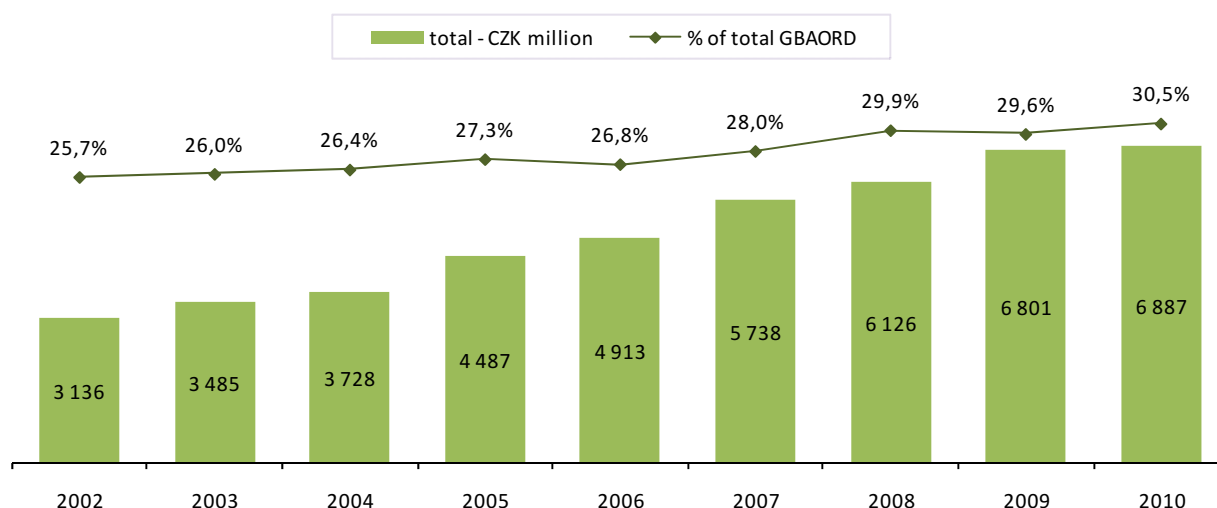


## 2.11 NON-ORIENTED RESEARCH (SEO 11)

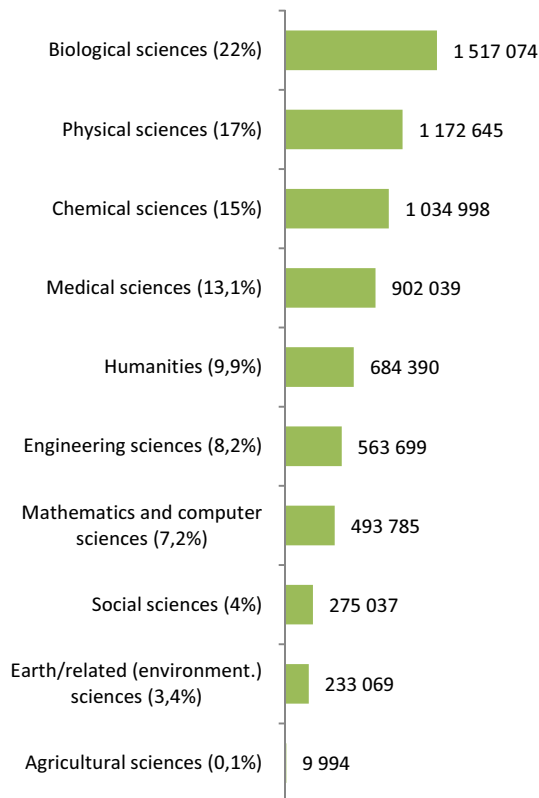
*This socio-economic objective includes research of general nature in various fields of science carried out in order to increase general knowledge in society and which could not be classified into a specific socio-economic objective. Classification by field of science is used to provide a more detailed specification.*

- It is a socio-economic objective with the highest absolute support. The amount of state funds flowing into the non-oriented research in the period 2002–2010 almost doubled from CZK 3,136 million in 2002 to CZK 6,887 million in 2010. The average annual growth during 2002–2010 was 8.7%. The proportion of this socio-economic objective on total GBAORD in the period 2002–2008 increased annually (except 2006) to 29.9% in 2008. In 2009, there was a slight decline to 29.6% and in 2010 the proportion overreached 30% (concretely 30.5%).
- The most promoted subcategories within this socio-economic objective in 2010 were Biological sciences with the share of 22% in the total SEO 11 (CZK 1,517,074 thousand), followed by Physical sciences (CZK 1,172,645 thousand; 17%) and Chemical sciences (CZK 1,034,998 thousand; 15%). The lowest proportion of support was given to research projects/intentions related to Agricultural sciences (CZK 9,994 thousand; 0.1%).
- In the period 2005–2010, the highest average annual growth was recorded for SEO 1103 – Biological sciences (14.4%) and SEO 1101 – Physical sciences (12.1%). On the contrary, the lowest average annual growth was observed in case of SEO 1005 – Engineering sciences (3%) and SEO 1009 – Humanities (3.5%). For all socio-economic objectives in SEO 11, the average annual growth was positive.
- This objective was financed by both institutional and targeted funding. All areas of science – socio-economic sub-objectives – were also funded through institutional funding in 2010. Humanities (68.8%) and Chemical sciences (65.8%) had the largest shares of institutional funding. Within Agricultural sciences and Engineering sciences, targeted funding slightly prevailed over institutional funding.
- The major provider of public R&D funding to this area was the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic with the share of 65% (CZK 4,479,164 thousand). The Grant Agency of the Czech Republic contributed to projects of general nature (non-oriented research) with the share of 21.4% (CZK 1,473,314 thousand). The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports provided 11.1% (CZK 762,769 thousand). Funding from other providers can be found under the heading “Others” (2.5%; CZK 171,483 thousand) and includes almost all providers that provide funding for research and development from their budgets.
- Under non-oriented research is classified mainly basic research performed in public research institutions or universities, which cannot be classified clearly under the concrete socioeconomic objective. In the case of universities under this objective is classified grant projects financed through budget chapters of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, the Grant Agency of the Czech Republic and other providers.

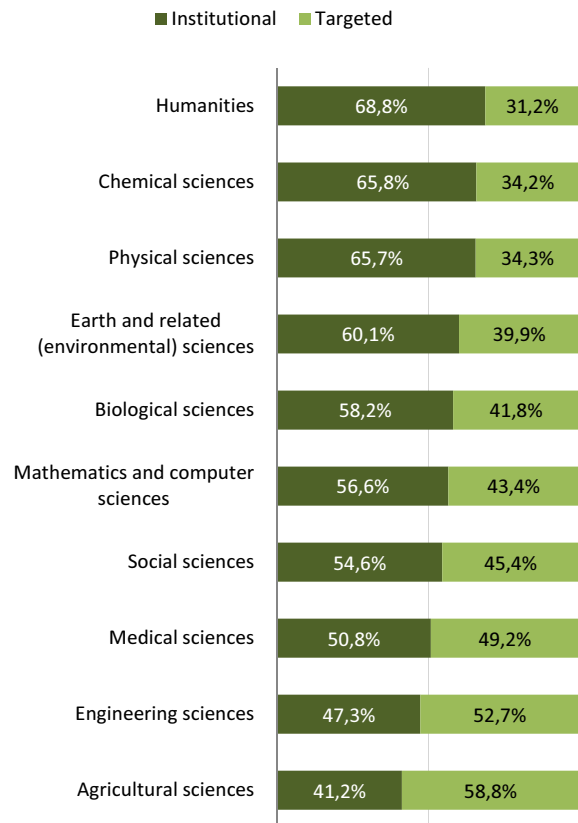
GRAPH 2.11-1: Non-oriented research (SEO 11) in mil. CZK and as % of total GBAORD; 2002–2010



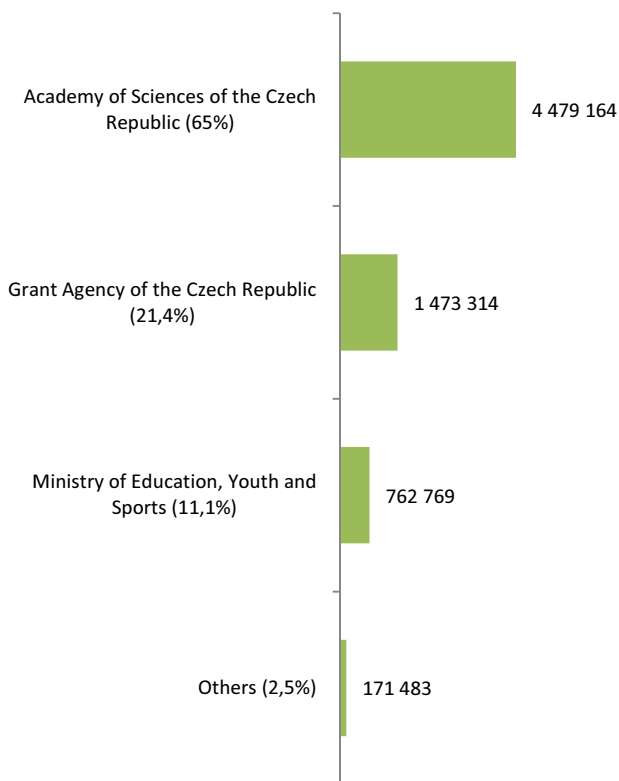
**GRAPH 2.11-2: Non-oriented research (SEO 11) – objectives by NABS1992 (% and CZK thousand); 2010**



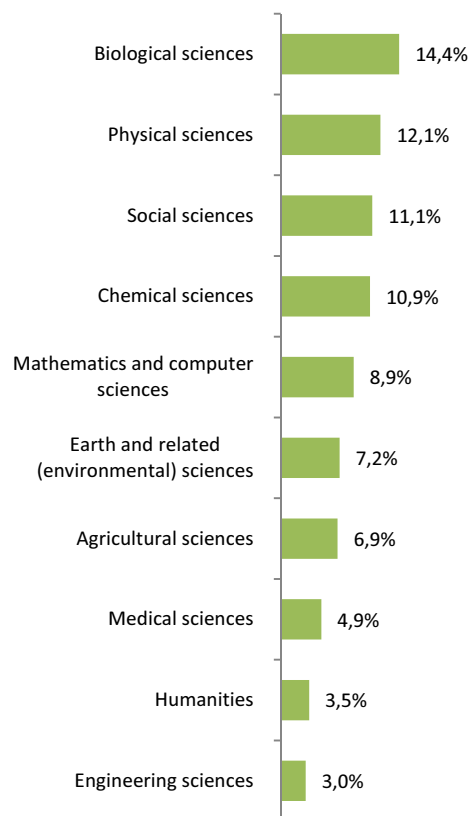
**GRAPH 2.11-3: Non-oriented research (SEO 11) – the structure by the type of funding; 2010**



**GRAPH 2.11-4: Non-oriented research (SEO 11) – the support by providers (% and CZK thousand); 2010**



**GRAPH 2.11-5: Non-oriented research (SEO 11) – the average annual growth rate; 2005–2010**



NOTE: In graphs 2.11-2 and 2.11-4, the proportions of SEO 11 are in brackets.