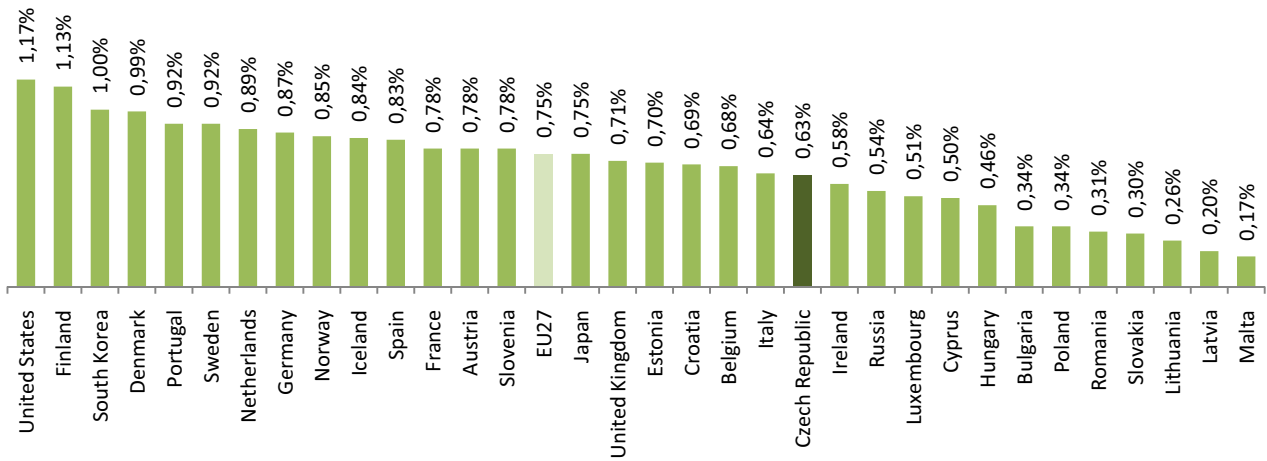


#### 4. GBAORD – International comparison by NABS 2007

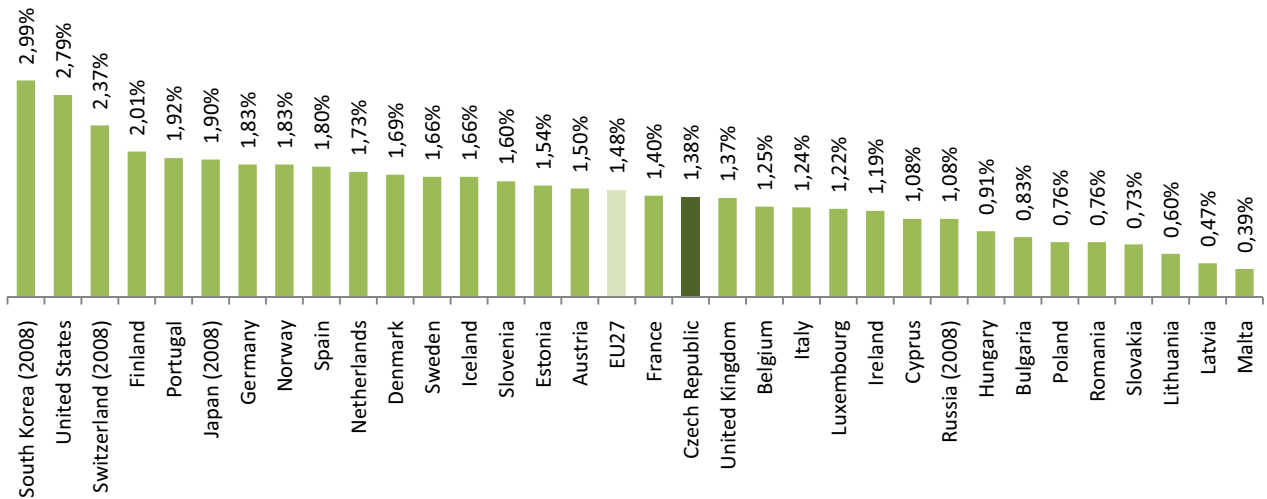
- In an international comparison, GBAORD in the Czech Republic has a smaller share of GDP than is the EU27 average. In the Czech Republic in 2009, the share reached 0.63% while the average for the EU-27 stood at 0.75%. The highest share of GBAORD among the EU countries was recorded in Finland (1.13%), Denmark (0.99%) and Portugal (0.92%). While Japan has reached the same proportion as the EU27 (0.75%), the United States (1.17%) and South Korea (1%) did better than the EU27 average. At the other end of the scale and with the lowest share, there are Malta (0.17%), Latvia (0.20%) and Lithuania (0.26%). Russia's share reached 0.54%, which has been approaching gradually to the EU27 average. Among the new EU member states, only Slovenia (0.78%) and Estonia (0.70) showed a better share than the Czech Republic.
- The share of GBAORD of total general government expenditure was 1.38% in the Czech Republic in 2009, which was under the EU27 average (1.48%). Switzerland (2.37% in 2008) and Finland (2.01% in 2009) were the European countries which reached the highest shares. Among selected countries, the highest proportions were seen in South Korea (2.99% in 2008) and in the United States (2.79% in 2009), whose proportion was higher than that of any country of the EU27 and almost twice as much as the EU27 average. Japan's proportion in 2008 amounted to 1.90%, which is also higher than the EU27 average. Malta, Latvia and Lithuania came at the other end of the scale with proportions of 0.39%, 0.47% and 0.6% respectively.
- From 2005 to 2009, the highest GBAORD average annual growth rates in current prices were recorded in Estonia (20.8%), Romania (20%) and Luxembourg (19.7%). Among some selected countries the annual average growth rate was negative. The highest average annual decline was recorded in Iceland (a decrease of 10.7%), France (-2.8%) and United Kingdom (-2.7%). GBAORD grew at an annual average rate of 3.1% within EU27. The Czech Republic's annual average growth reached 12.1% and exceeded the EU27 rate almost four times. In the period 2005–2009, United States showed an average annual negative growth of 3%. South Korea (3.2%) reached almost the same rate as was the EU-27 average.
- In recent years the EU27 countries have gradually reduced the importance of socio-economic objective SEO 13 – Defence, which has brought about smaller funding into military research. The share of this objective on the total GBAORD in 2009 amounted to 6.8% in EU27. In 2008 the share reached 9.4%. France allocated the most (21.8%) to military research, followed by United Kingdom (18.3%). The Czech Republic is with its share of 2.4% significantly below the EU27 average. Many member states reported a zero share of this objective. Among the new member countries, Slovakia (4.4%) and Poland (3.4%) showed the largest shares. The United States showed the largest share exceeding 50% (51.4%). South Korea recorded a share of 16.7% and Japan 3.7%.
- In 2009, SEO 12 – General advancement of knowledge: R&D financed from General University Funds (GUF), reached the share of 31.3% of total GBAORD in EU27. The largest share was recorded in Malta (90.1%), where the majority of state funding goes into universities and colleges. High proportions were also found in Austria (57.5%) and Netherlands (52.2%). The Czech Republic is with the share of 25.1% below the EU27 average together with Finland (25.4%). Japan reported the share of 34.2%. The shares of this objective in every country largely depend on the system of the public support of research and development.
- In 2009, the proportion of R&D in industrial production and technology reached 9.6% of total GBAORD in EU27. Belgium accounted for the highest share of 36.1% and Finland (22.4%) also showed the significant rate. The Czech Republic is with its share of 13.1% above the EU27 average, at the level of Austria (13.3%) and Germany (12.7%). The smallest proportion in European countries was recorded in Malta (zero) and Lithuania (0.1%). A very low percentage was showed by France (1.7%). In the United States only 0.6% of the total GBAORD went into industrial research and development as research and development activities are fully under the control of companies, as well as in the United Kingdom. Industrial research and development in South Korea reached 26.3% of the total GBAORD.

For a complete analysis of the situation in the EU27 compared with the United States and Japan see the following publication by Eurostat: [Science, technology and innovation in Europe - Edition 2010](#)

GRAPH 4-1: Total GBAORD as a percentage of GDP in selected countries; 2009



GRAPH 4-2: Total GBAORD as a percentage of total general government expenditure in selected countries; 2009



GRAPH 4-3: Total GBAORD – average annual growth rate (current prices) in selected countries; 2005–2009

