



SLOVENIAN RESEARCH AGENCY

Science

Science

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2010

Slovenian Research Agency  
**Annual Report for 2010**

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The most significant achievements related to the Agency's work were the following:

- funding obtained by research organisations from international sources and knowlledge users grew by 6% with the respective increase in the higher-education sector of 13%;
- the relative impact factor rose to 0.69;
- the index of European patent applications remained at last year's level although their number slightly fell (the latest data available are for 2009) but the same occurred at the EU level as well;
- Slovenia exceeded the EU average in citations per million people;
- the growth index of the number of citations went over 120 whereas the publication growth index remained at 113 – a good prospect for the future;
- the share of publications abroad retained the majority (51%) in 2009 despite a downward swing from the previous year in social sciences and humanities;
- the number of foreign guest researchers was strongly above the 2004–2008 average in 2009;
- electronic applications were available for 70% of total funds of the Agency. The share of applications signed by a qualified digital certificate was 45%.

The listed achievements relate to 2009, the year of the latest data available, except for the last indent with data for 2010.

The list of public calls for proposals and public calls in 2010 and public calls for proposals and public calls in 2009 with financing in 2010 is presented in Attachment 1.

The year 2010 was the sixth in which the Agency performed all tasks within its powers.

Activity fields, long-term and annual goals and a performance assessment are presented below.

The Agency performed current tasks in line with the adopted programmes and norms. Tasks were focused on providing conditions for the research activity and its monitoring.

The Agency provided current funding from the national budget of the Republic of Slovenia in accordance with the contracts made with research organisations and monitored the following:

- programme and project implementation;
- young researchers programme implementation;
- research infrastructure programme implementation;
- meeting obligations by founders;
- Information and communication technologies (ICT) systems programme implementation;
- popular science publications and scientific meetings programme implementation;
- international cooperation programme implementation.

The Agency performed well in 2010. The Agency met the annual objectives by funding mechanism and upgraded norms, organisation, expertise and the implementation system for tasks within its powers.

The core activity is performed within the Science and Technological Development area.

Data in the report are given in line with the accounting principle.

Scientific research activities were financed through the Agency in the nominal amount of 176,043,740.99 euros in 2010 representing a 4.3% decrease from 2009. The tables below present the share of budget funding through the Agency by scientific discipline and beneficiary type and Figure 1 by activity field

Table 1  
Share of budget funding by the Agency by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010 (in %)

Scientific discipline	2009	2010
Natural sciences	26.9	28.7
Technical sciences	30.6	29.2
Medical sciences	9.3	9.2
Biotechnical sciences	10.8	10.0
Social sciences	9.0	9.7
Humanities	12.0	11.8
Interdisciplinary	1.5	1.4

Table 2  
Share of budget funding by the Agency by beneficiary type in 2009 and 2010 (in %)

Beneficiary type	2009	2010
Public research and other organisations	52,8	53,7
Higher education sector	43,3	42,4
Business entities	2,8	2,8
Private non-profit organisations	1,1	1,1

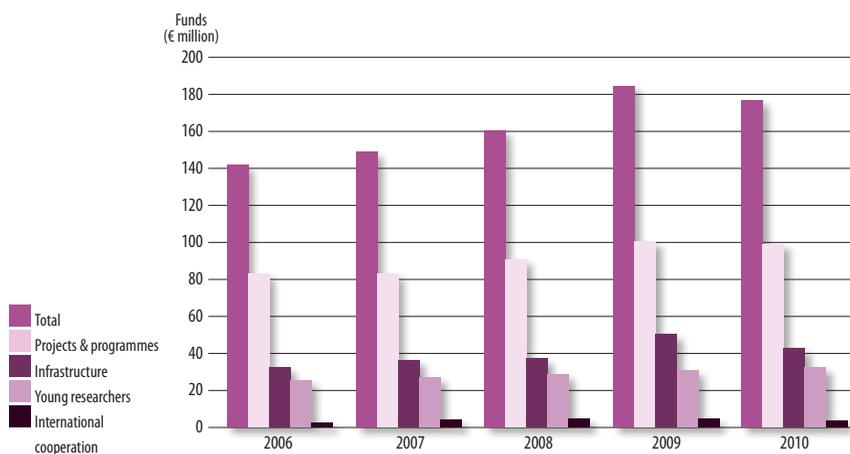


Figure 1  
Funding provided by the Agency by year and funding mechanism in € million.

Funding by scientific discipline for the most part remained within the usual shares. A noticeable deviation was in the share of funding of natural sciences and technical sciences, which rose and fell, respectively.

As regards beneficiaries, the share of funding received by research and other institutes was higher while the respective share allocated to higher education institutions fell.

Research programme and project funding remained virtually unchanged from the previous year. A considerable decrease was in research infrastructure funding resulting from a one-off flow of funds at the end of 2009. No such funds were planned for 2010. From a time perspective, the positive trend in growth of research infrastructure funding is clearly visible. Funds for young researchers were also increased somewhat.

# INTRODUCTION





## BASIC INFORMATION

The Slovenian ww Agency (hereinafter: the Agency) performs professional, development and executive tasks relating to the National Research and Development Programme as well as other tasks promoting research and development activities.

The Agency is a legal entity under public law subject to provisions of laws and other regulations governing public agencies unless specified otherwise in the Research and Development Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 22/06 – official consolidated text, 61/06-ZDru-1 and 112/07). In accordance with Article 2 of the Decision establishing the Public Research Agency of the Republic of Slovenia, the Agency enters independently into legal transactions within the scope of its activity, assuming all rights and obligations and acting on its own behalf and for its own account. The Agency was founded by the Republic of Slovenia by the Decision establishing the Public Research Agency of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 123/03) to permanently perform tasks laid down by the law in the public interest, providing permanent, professional and independent decision-making on the selection of programmes and projects financed from the national budget and other sources.

## BODIES OF THE AGENCY

Bodies of the Agency:

- Management Board
- Director
- Scientific Council

The Management Board guides and oversees the entire work of the Agency. It has seven members.

The Director represents the Agency, organises and manages work and operations of the Agency and performs other tasks in line with the regulations. The Director answers to the Management Board, the Minister of Science and the Government.

The Scientific Council is the highest professional and advisory body of the Agency. The Council has six members representing all research fields.

## MISSION

By following its mission, the Agency has a decisive impact on implementation of a new development paradigm emphasising strengthening the ability to manage global knowledge and technological progress as the main source of increased labour productivity, national competitiveness and improved quality of life of individuals and the society. Knowledge is a key factor in promoting competitiveness of the national economy, increased investments in knowledge and human de-

velopment are urgent for transition to a knowledge-based society. Research and development investments are a core condition for creating knowledge and improving the technological level of the economy, which is increasingly determining its competitiveness.

By following its mission, the Agency contributes to achievement of the core strategic development goals:

- creation of knowledge and new findings to be used along with the internationally available knowledge for the public benefit and economic utilisation to increase public welfare;
- strengthening the ability to manage social and technological progress as the main source of increased labour productivity and national competitiveness in the global arena.

#### ACTIVITY

The Agency performs the following tasks in the interest of its founder – in the public interest:

- selects and finances research and infrastructure programmes that provide a public service in the research field;
- manages young researcher programme and other programmes and projects assigned to the Agency as part of the National Research and Development Programme and the annual plan of the ministry competent of science;

- monitors the usefulness, innovation level, efficiency, quality, competitiveness and professionalism of the work of the research organisations and natural persons granted funding or given other incentives;

monitors and supervises implementation of programmes and projects;

- promotes international cooperation and co-finances, monitors and implements commitments undertaken within international agreements, memorandums and protocols signed by the Republic of Slovenia;
- manages the databases specified in the Research and Development Act and other regulations;
- provides for additional funding for implementing the Resolution on the National Research and Development Programme;
- monitors and analyses the implementation of research and development activities;
- participates in national research and development policy making and collaborates with the Slovenian Technology Agency and other agencies and organisations;
- in accordance with regulations, provides the ministry competent of science with annual plans, budgets, annual reports and periodic self-evaluation reports on the quality of the Agency's work;
- promotes links between public research organisations and users;
- performs other professional tasks consistent with its purpose.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Science and technological development is a part of the policy 02 – *HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND THE INFORMATION SOCIETY*. The policy's goal is to improve global competitiveness by measures promoting innovations, dissemination of use of ICT and efficient modernisation and investments in education and research and development. It is not merely about increasing the invested amount but foremost its efficiency with the aim of achieving excellence in scientific research and higher education, their linking with business entities and restructuring of the economy towards technologically advanced and innovative products and services to achieve transition into a low-carbon society.

The following programmes are included in the policy:

- 021 Scientific research and higher education
- 022 Technology and the information society
- 023 System arrangement, supporting activities and administration in scientific research and technology policy, higher education and the information society

*The Science and technological development* budget field includes co-financing scientific research in public research institutes, universities and other higher education institutions, R&D departments in business entities and other research organisations. Co-financing relates to functioning of the scientific research *system* and the *infrastructure for production and transfer* of knowledge to the society.

Vision of the Resolution on the National Research and Development Programme 2006–2010 (hereinafter: the NRDP) is to develop *state-of-the-art* scientific research, higher education and R&D sector supporting economic, social and human progress in the environment and

making a key contribution to technological breakthrough of Slovenia (NRDP, p. 5).

Given its status, the *Slovenian Research Agency* performs professional, development and executive tasks related to the NRDP and

- is the central public institution *financing* research in Slovenia;
- promotes *excellence* and *usefulness* of research in Slovenia;
- selects research programmes and projects based on an independent and internationally comparable research *evaluation system*;
- organises and manages the research community in Slovenia in a *transparent* manner;
- promotes *international cooperation* within the scope of obligations undertaken by the Republic of Slovenia; and
- *analyses* research and development activity in Slovenia and participates in devising of the national R&D policy.

The Agency's long-term goals financed from the national budget of the Republic of Slovenia are therefore the goals and tasks of the NRDP implemented by the Agency through its annual objectives related to individual budget items.

### LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DOCUMENTS

- Resolution on the National Research and Development Programme, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 3-68/2006,
- Development Strategy of Slovenia
- Framework of Economic and Social Reforms for In-

- creasing the Welfare in Slovenia
- Reform Programme for the Implementation of the Lisbon Strategy in Slovenia, Operational programme for strengthening regional development potentials, 2007-2013
- Operational programme for human resources development, 2007-2013, Government of the Republic of Slovenia, 2007

#### DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

##### 021 SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The development programme comprises four development sub-programmes. The following three development sub-programmes are implemented within the Agency's work programme:

- 0211 Research programmes and projects
- 0212 Human resources supporting science, higher education and technological development
- 0213 Research infrastructure

The Agency's development programme finances the *central* research activity at Slovenian universities, public and other research organisations as well as in R&D departments in business entities and at private researchers with funds from the national budget and promotes the transfer of research achievements to the social and economic environment. The development programme includes co-financing of research activity and enhancement of human resources in research and development in the government, higher education and the private sector. Co-financing includes maintenance of the research system and the key research and infrastructural institutes as well as production and transfer of new knowledge to direct users. Research-related measures are aimed at financing basic research projects and pro-

grammes, bilateral science projects, co-financing founders' obligations, research and infrastructure programmes and co-financing acquisition of research equipment. Measures related to human resources supporting science, higher education and technological development are aimed at co-financing young researchers, international mobility of researchers, research and education cooperation, co-financing international exchanges and promoting knowledge transfer in the higher education – science – private sector triangle.

Implementation of the development programmes by the Agency works towards accomplishing the *orientations* contained in the Framework of Economic and Social Reforms of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia relating to the second development priority, i.e. efficient creation, two-way flow and utilisation of knowledge for economic development and quality jobs, in particular through efficient use of knowledge, as well as to implementation of the following core objectives of the NRDP:

- increasing the impact of research and development in the country;
- improving efficiency of R&D investments and the quality of achievements; and
- enhancing human resources in research and development.

Within the development programme, the Agency provides for the basic infrastructural conditions for information and communication *openness* and *links* of Slovenian universities and research organisations with the global knowledge centres. The development programme co-finances acquisition and renewal of ICT equipment in the COBISS system and purchase of foreign scientific literature and databases on universities and research organisations.

## GOVERNING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Research and Development Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 115/05, 22/06-UPB and 61/06-ZDru-1, 112/07);
- Rules on financing and co-financing international scientific cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia (Official Journal of the RS, no. 68/09);
- international bilateral and multilateral agreements;
- Decree on criteria and standards for allocating resources for the implementation of the National Research and Development Programme (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 74/04, 32/05, 26/06, 80/07, 89/08, 102/09);
- Rules on the Evaluation and Financing of Research and Infrastructure Programmes (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 23/08, 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation – 86/09 and 97/10);
- Rules on conditions for the allocation of budget funds for financing the founding obligations of research institutes (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 12/05);
- Act on Core Development Programmes in Education and Science for the 2003-2008 Period (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 96/02);
- Rules on (co-)financing basic, applicative and post-doctoral research projects (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 73/06, 41/09 and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation);
- Rules on the Target Research Projects (TRP) (Official Gazette of the RS, nos. 3/09 and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation);
- Rules on the training and financing of young researchers in research organisations (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 24/06, 5/07, 39/07, 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation, 68/09 and 90/09);
- Rules on the procedure and criteria for the selection and co-financing of scientific meetings (Official Journal of the RS, nos. 12/05, 24/06 and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation);
- Rules on the procedure and criteria for the selection and co-financing of domestic popular scientific periodicals (Official Journal of the RS, nos. 24/06, 5/07 and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation);
- Rules on granting concessions for the provision of

- public service in research (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 48/03);
- Rules on the procedure and method for the calculation of reimbursement of work-related expenditure and other personal income to public research organisations (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 12/05 and 106/06);
- Rules on the work of standing bodies and working panels in research (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 0071-19/2006/1 of 17 March 2006 and 13 April 2006, and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation, 007-7/2010-1);
- Rules of indicators and criteria for measuring scientific and technical efficiency (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 41/09, 86/09 and 56/10);
- Rules on co-financing purchases of foreign scientific literature and data bases (Official Journal of the RS, nos. 12/05, 53/06, 22/07, 18/08 and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation);
- Rules on criteria for evaluation of qualifications of project leaders (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 41/09);
- Rules on the Researcher Titles (Official Gazette of the RS, nos. 126/08 and 41/09);
- Rules on co-financing central specialised information centres (Official Gazette of the RS, nos. 12/05, 97/05, 5/07 and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation);
- Rules on (co)financing prominent researchers from abroad (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 53/06 and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation);
- Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 23/09);
- Rules on the Co-financing Purchases of Research Equipment (Official Gazette of the RS, no. 23/09);
- Rules on the Register of private researchers (Official Gazette of the RS, nos. 12/05, 5/07 and 84/08);
- Rules on the contents of and method for keeping registers of research and development providers (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 12/05 and 122/06);
- Rules for co-financing science for young people programme (Official Gazette of the RS, nos. 53/06 and 23/09 – Rules on the Procedures of the (co)financing and Monitoring of Research Activities Implementation).

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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## GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

establish conditions that will promote increased *transfer of knowledge* from the global treasure and utilisation of domestically developed knowledge for the overall advancement of Slovenia.

Knowledge transfer is a two-way process. The Agency indirectly promotes transfer of knowledge from the global treasure to Slovenia and utilisation of domestically developed knowledge with a number of instruments. That sets up the conditions and situation offer-

ing increased transfer of knowledge from the world to Slovenia as well as utilisation of domestically developed knowledge. An important criterion of the intensity of knowledge transfer is funding received by researchers from different sources. An overall picture for Slovenia is presented in the table below. Data on contractually obtained funding by members of programme groups are presented for 2009, which was reported in 2010, and compared with data for 2008.

Table 3

Contractually obtained funding by members of programme groups by sector of research organisations and financing source in 2009 (in €)

Sector	Business entities	Other ministries	European Union	Other international cooperation	Other	Total
Private sector	5,457,839	1,599,387	1,849,450	35,272	379,741	9,321,689
Government sector	8,167,743	9,942,821	6,452,360	2,110,979	3,367,128	30,041,031
Higher education sector	13,643,575	7,810,651	7,570,826	1,848,614	5,265,908	36,139,574
Private non-profit organisations	22,500	19,990	85,188	0	18,000	145,678
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,291,657</b>	<b>19,372,849</b>	<b>15,957,824</b>	<b>3,994,865</b>	<b>9,030,777</b>	<b>75,647,972</b>

Data show that contractual cooperation with potential knowledge users is strongly present in both key sectors, the government sector and the higher education sector. When looking at the total obtained contractual funding, the government sector fell behind by roughly two and half million euros or nearly 8% from 2008, while the higher education sector advanced by nearly four million euros growing by roughly 13% in the same period. The higher education sector performs better than the government sector in obtaining funds from the private sector and the European Union while the government sector outperforms the higher education sector in obtaining funds from other ministries and in other international cooperation. The Agency monitors meeting of the ob-

jective of knowledge transfer and utilisation of domestically developed knowledge through two indicators:

indicator a inclusion of Slovenian researchers in *international cooperation* in scientific research and their *mobility* as presented by funding, the number of formal cooperation agreements and the number of engaged researchers or research hours and research organisations from different sectors.

Empirical data point to a slowing growth trend and a decrease in funds for international scientific cooperation obtained by researchers in programme groups through international contracts.



Table 4

Contractual cooperation of programme groups with different international sources of funding, 2005–2009 (in €)

Sources of co-financing	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
European Union	11,795,718	16,501,345	16,529,217	16,168,435	15,957,824
Other international cooperation	2,548,094	2,985,792	3,694,195	3,966,232	3,994,865
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,343,812</b>	<b>19,487,137</b>	<b>20,233,412</b>	<b>20,134,667</b>	<b>19,952,689</b>

The Agency took into account the international dimension of research in the evaluation procedures and in budget funding allocation process.

#### Indicator b

cooperation and co-financing scientific research with *potential users* of research results as presented by funding, the number of formal cooperation agreements and the number of engaged researchers or research hours and research organisations from different sectors.

The Agency promotes at different levels the transfer of scientific knowledge in social and economic practice. Thus, all regulations and evaluation practices include the criterion of promoting and rewarding transfer of knowledge as an important evaluation indicator of research performance for obtaining budget funding. The

indicators and criteria of research performance assessing transfer of knowledge in practice laid down in all rules have actually been used in evaluation practices of the Agency. A system for monitoring data on contractual relationships and acquired funding between researchers in programme groups and the users of their knowledge was developed. Data point to an increase in funding acquired from the private sector, European and other international sources and other ministries.

Monitoring of this indicator is presented in the table below by inclusion of research programme groups in contractual relations with potential users of knowledge in Slovenia.

Table 5

Inclusion of research programme groups in contractual relations with potential users of knowledge in Slovenia in 2008 and 2009 (in €)

Sources of co-financing	2008	2009
Business entities	25,264,130	27,291,657
Other ministries	19,105,670	19,372,849
Other	7,257,356	9,030,777
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,627,156</b>	<b>55,695,283</b>

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

increase international, intersectoral and inter-institutional *mobility* of researchers and inclusion of research potentials of Slovenian minorities in the neighbouring countries and Slovenes living around the world.

#### Indicator a

number of successful *government incentives* for work of domestic researchers in prominent foreign research or-

ganisations and work of prominent foreign experts in Slovenia. The indicator can also be presented by financing and by the share of such financing in the total.

A total of 1,474,070.23 euros were distributed in four mechanisms of government incentives for international cooperation in 2010. The share of funds for bilateral cooperation, cooperation within bilateral projects with

the Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA), prominent foreign researchers and support to applications for projects of the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme equalled 0.8% of total funds of the Agency in 2010. Data are presented in greater detail in the International cooperation section.

#### Indicator b

share of research funding by the Agency in the structure of revenues of public research institutes and universities.

Target/expected value:  
the share of funding by the Agency of scientific research in public research institutes and universities should be at least preserved.

An assessment of the structure of funds of organisations in the public sector and the higher education sector was prepared on the basis of data on financing research by the Agency (figure in the introduction) and data on funds obtained from other sources (table on contractually obtained funding by members of programme groups in 2009). Data for 2009 (latest available data) are presented in the table below. The figure thereafter presents the trend in diversification of funding sources of research organisations since 2008.

Table 6

Structure of revenues of research organisations included in programme financing by the Agency and research organisations in the public sector and the higher education sector in 2009

Source of funding	Total		Public sector		Higher education sector	
	(million €)	Share (%)	(million €)	Share (%)	(million €)	Share (%)
Outside the Agency	75.6	29.1	30	23.6	36.1	31.3
Business entities	27.3	10.5	8.2	6.4	13.6	11.8
Ministries	28.4	10.9	13.3	10.5	13.1	11.3
International	20	7.7	8.6	6.7	9.4	8.1
Agency	183.9	70.9	97.1	76.4	79.5	68.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

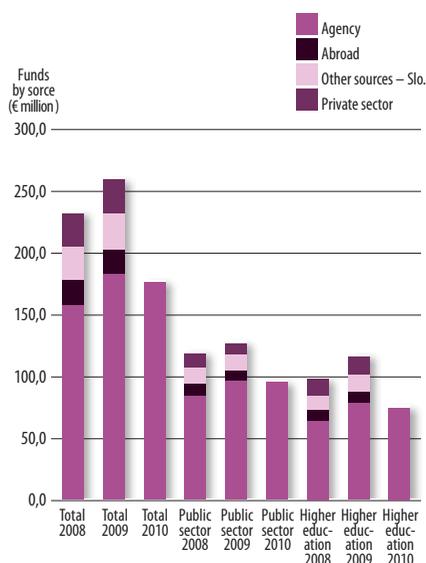


Figure 2  
Diversification of funding sources of research organisations (Agency, from abroad, other sources in Slovenia and the private sector) in 2008 and 2009. Data for 2010 have been included where available.

Research organisations having contracts with the Agency obtained 70.9% of funding from the Agency and 29.1% from other sources. Research organisations from the public sector received 76.4% of funds from the Agency and 23.6% from other sources. The respective figures for funding by the Agency and from other sources for higher-education institutions were 68.7% and 31.3%. The share of funding by the Agency rose in 2009 from 2008 by 1.5 and 3.9 percentage points in the higher education and the public sector, respectively. The figure below shows that research organisations increased overall funds for research – those from the Agency and from other sources – in 2008 and 2009. Funding by the Agency slightly fell in 2010 from 2009 but remained well above the funds from 2008. Funding

by the Agency was not evenly reduced by activity sector and fell much more in the higher education than in the public sector.

Funds from other sources rose in the higher education sector but not in the private sector in 2009 from 2008. The increase in funding by the Agency did not continue in 2010, which was a result of one-off funding of infrastructure in 2009. Amendments of legal documents have been prepared to increase the weight of funding obtained by users of research in evaluation procedures of the Agency. The new solutions will be applied in 2011.

Data on diversification of funding sources of research organisations are presented for 2009, as reported in 2010.

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

priority will be given to research *linking* different disciplines and levels of research (basic, applicative and development) and different organisations into a comprehensive research aimed at resolving relevant development problems with the objective of successfully marketed innovations. Priority will be given to research integrating *problem oriented research* with the aim of strengthening interdisciplinary and intersectoral links.

Indicator a

The annual increase in *investments* in problem, inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary research, in particular in the private sector, for support to development objectives of the Republic of Slovenia measured in budget funding, and the number of research hours, projects and programmes and engaged researchers.

Table 7

Budget funding by the Agency for interdisciplinary research, 2006-2010 (in €)

Year	Interdisciplinary research (€)
2006	640,342.21
2007	1,321,797.78
2008	1,822,403.05
2009	1,969,169.51
2010	1,845,339.69

Table 8

Funding by the Agency received by research organisations from the private sector in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

	2009	2010
Private sector	5,224,400.50	4,889,801.45

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

setting up additional *mechanisms* in all public calls for proposals to obtain funding by the Agency which will in various forms promote increased and better *links* between research performers and education and improve innovation *cooperation* between the private sector and researchers in the public and the higher education sector.

Indicator a

budget funding by the Agency for inter-institutional and intersectoral research cooperation and the number of individual co-financed forms (projects, programmes, acquisitions of research equipment, conferences, publications etc.) of scientific research formally

*linking* research organisations from the public sector, the higher education sector and the private sector.

A presentation of cooperation between different organisations within programme groups and project teams in 2010 which is also important and given in the table below shows a great level of cooperation. The greatest cooperation is that between project teams and programme groups from the private sector. Moreover, the share of projects and programmes with participation of researchers from several organisations has in total reached a half of all projects and programmes, rising by two percentage points from 2009.

Table 9

The number of all programme groups and project teams and the number of programme groups and project teams with researchers from different organisations in 2010

Beneficiaries	All programmes and projects	Programmes and projects with several research performers	Share of programmes and projects with several research performers (%)
Groups from the government sector and other public organisations	409	205	50
Groups from the higher education sector	396	197	49
Groups from the private sector	17	10	59

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

improving the *quality of results* of scientific research.

Indicator a  
growth of the (*relative*) *impact factor* of individual research fields, scientific disciplines and research organisations. The relative impact factor is a standardised international bibliographic indicator measuring the relation between the number of citations and the number of publications with regard to the global average impact factor for a research field.

The basis for calculation of the relative impact factor is publications and citations in the Web of Science inter-

national bibliographic databases. Calculations and their time gap sometimes slightly differ due to different intake of data from different databases. The relative impact factor can only be presented with a one-year lag for comparison with the global average. Because of importance of current trends, we can present the proportion between the number of citations and the number of publications, i.e. the impact factor for Slovenia as a whole, by individual research fields in Slovenia and for several major research organisations in Slovenia for the last three five-year periods. Data are from the ISI Web of Science – Essential Science Indicators database.

Table 11

Impact factor of selected major research organisations in Slovenia in the last three five-year periods

	2004–2008	2005–2009	2006–2010
University of Ljubljana	3.19	3.66	3.93
University of Maribor	3.39	3.35	3.23
The Jožef Stefan Institute	4.37	4.75	5.07
Institute of Chemistry	5.09	5.57	6.05

Table 10  
Impact factor of Slovenian research fields in the last three five-year periods

	2004–2008	2005–2009	2006–2010
Physics	5.65	6.07	6.34
Chemistry	3.91	4.31	4.38
Biology and biochemistry	4.53	5.21	5.67
Molecular biology and genetics	5.68	5.52	5.31
Botany and zoology	2.17	2.35	2.62
Ecology	3.48	4.68	5.55
Microbiology	4.79	6.48	6.91
Mathematics	1.25	1.33	1.45
Pharmacology and toxicology	4.52	5.88	5.81
Geosciences	2.97	2.90	2.88
Space science	6.29	11.53	17.46
Computer science	1.32	2.05	2.71
Engineering	1.65	1.85	2.04
Materials	2.14	2.59	2.92
Agricultural sciences	3.03	3.13	3.03
Clinical medicine	3.79	4.27	4.06
Immunology	3.26	4.25	4.42
Neurosciences	4.61	4.95	5.48
Social sciences, general	0.58	0.60	0.49
Psychiatrics/psychology	1.83	2.75	3.27
Economics and business sciences	0.74	1.12	1.54
Multidisciplinary	7.00	3.00	1.93

The relative impact factor for individual countries can be seen by using the InCites, Thomson Reuters, analytical tool with a one-year lag, i.e. only until 2009. It is statistically relevant and usual in bibliometric practice

that analyses of bibliometric trends take into account overlapping five-year periods. Data for Slovenia reveal a slight positive trend.

Table 12  
The relative impact factor for Slovenia, jointly for all research fields.

Period	Relative impact factor
2000–2004	0,61
2001–2005	0,64
2002–2006	0,67
2003–2007	0,67
2004–2008	0,67
2005–2009	0,69

Table 13  
The relative impact factor of research fields in the last three five-year periods

Field	2003–2007	2004–2008	2005–2009
Physics	1.25	1.32	1.27
Chemistry	0.80	0.77	0.77
Biology and biochemistry	0.58	0.62	0.68
Molecular biology and genetics	0.53	0.53	0.47
Botany and zoology	0.69	0.69	0.70
Ecology	0.72	0.79	0.96
Microbiology	0.60	0.68	0.86
Mathematics	0.89	0.92	0.83
Pharmacology and toxicology	0.69	0.84	0.98
Geosciences	0.77	0.73	0.68
Space science	0.69	0.78	1.53
Computer science	0.81	0.94	1.18
Engineering	0.78	0.82	0.80
Materials	0.65	0.70	0.73
Agricultural sciences	1.18	1.05	0.98
Clinical medicine	0.70	0.65	0.65
Immunology	0.37	0.33	0.41
Neurosciences	0.49	0.55	0.69
Social sciences, general	0.43	0.29	0.28
Psychiatrics/psychology	0.60	0.42	1.05
Economics and business sciences	0.52	0.34	0.47
Multidisciplinary	0.53	0.56	0.20

#### Indicator b

annual growth in the number of European *patents* and other results of applicative research and their potential effects in line with the codebook of research results of the Agency

The table below presents the number of national patent applications (source: Slovenian Intellectual Property Office) and European patent applications submitted by Slovenian applicants (source: European Patent Office).

Table 14  
Number of national and European patent applications submitted by Slovenian applicants, 2003–2009

	National applications	European applications
2003	310	46
2004	342	54
2005	344	87
2006	287	89
2007	331	115
2008	318	128
2009	387	119

Data in general point to a growth trend in the number of European patent applications. A slight fall was re-

corded in 2009 in the entire EU as a result of the economic crisis. Given the rising number of European patent applications in 2007 and 2008, we expect further closing of the gap with the EU-27 average although strong growth trends can be observed in certain other new Member States as well.

Below is a presentation of results and effects of completed applicative research projects in 2009 (latest available data) implemented or co-financed by business entities as well as by users from other segments of

Table 15  
Number of set and met objectives of completed business applicative projects in 2009

Research objectives	Set objectives	Met objectives	To be met in 3 years
Obtaining new practical knowledge, information and skills	71	69	2
Improved qualifications of R&D staff	69	68	1
Obtaining new scientific knowledge	68	66	2
Forwarding new knowledge to direct users (seminars, forums and conferences)	60	53	7
Transfer of existing technologies, knowledge, methods and procedures in practice	48	36	12
Raising the technological level	44	36	8
Existing product improvement	33	24	8
Ability to initiate a new technological development	32	20	11
New product development	30	20	9
Improving an existing technological process or technology	30	24	5
New service development	29	23	6
Contributing to preservation / protection of natural and cultural heritage	29	26	3
Consulting	26	24	2
Expert assessment of the situation	25	23	2
Prototype development and production	23	18	4
Existing service improvement	21	18	3
Contributing to development of the national cultural identity	18	16	2
Developing new production methods and instruments or production processes	16	12	4
Developing a new technological process or technology	15	10	4
Improving existing production methods and instruments or production processes	15	14	1
Developing a new information system / databases	15	15	
Improving the existing systemic, norm, programme and methodological solutions	14	12	2
Improving the existing information system / databases	13	13	
Developing new health care / diagnostic methods / procedures	12	12	
Developing new systemic, norm, programme and methodological solutions	11	11	
Improving the existing health care / diagnostic methods / procedures	10	10	
Developing standards	9	8	1
Improving the existing organisational and management solutions	7	6	1
Preparing / organising exhibitions	6	6	
Patents in Slovenia	6	4	2
International patents	5	2	3
Other	4	3	
Incorporation of a new company (spinoff)	3	1	2
Knowledge leading to incorporation of a new company (spinoff)	2	1	1
Developing new organisational and management solutions	2	2	

the society. There were 76 such projects with considerable economic, technological, social and infrastructural impacts on the development of Slovenia. Despite the small amounts, dispersion and variety of objectives and activities of organisations co-financing the completed applicative projects, they have shown a great scientific research potential, in particular in research fields of technical sciences.

Analysis has shown a high level of achieving objectives with nearly 86% of the set objectives being met and with virtually all others due to be met within the next three years. According to data from the final reports on applicative projects submitted by beneficiaries and co-financers in 2010, only 1% of the planned objectives will not be met.

Research results are promising given the directly invested FTEs. We can highlight twenty projects with

new product development stated as a direct result and further nine reports envisage new product development within three years. As many as 48 cases report on improvements in existing products and enhancements of existing technologies, technological processes and services. New service development or existing service improvement is reported in 41 cases. The above results alone can substantiate the claim that the invested budget funds were utilised usefully and successfully and that all budget funds will most probably yield return in the long term.

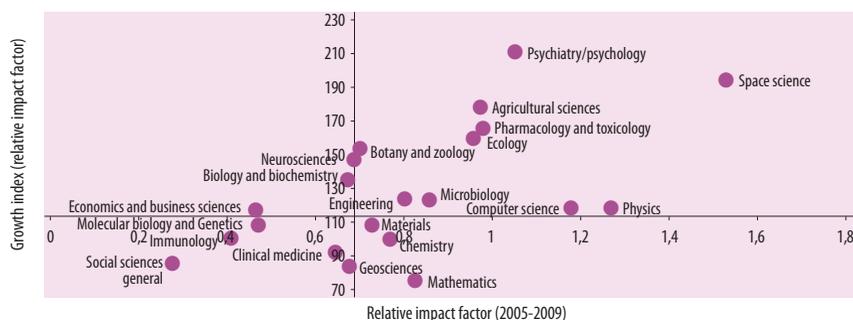
In addition to results, the effects of completed applicative projects are encouraging for co-financing organisations as well, as nearly 74% of them state major and medium effects on economic development and more than 59% believe that the results have made a contribution to technological development.

Table 16

Number of completed business applicative projects showing major and medium effects on individual types of research impacts in 2009

Research impact	Number
Economic development	56
Development of higher education	54
Technological development	44
Social development	40
Preserving the environment and sustainable development	33
Health protection and development of health care	23
Preservation of the national natural and cultural heritage	27
Development of social infrastructure	17

Figure 3  
The relative impact factor in 2005-2009 and the growth index of the relative impact factor in 2005-2009 compared to 2000-2004 by research field. The intersection point is at values for Slovenia.



LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

priority given to pure *basic* research showing international excellence and potentially major impact.

Indicator a share of the *annual growth* of the relative impact factor of financed basic research projects and programmes.

Growth of the relative impact factor by field of the Web of Science database is presented in the figure below.

The figure shows that certain fields have been strongly developing in Slovenia in the last ten years. On the other hand, there are fields that had previously not achieved high values of the relative impact factor and have not shown sufficient growth. It should be noted that the indicator is reliable in fields where many researchers work. Fluctuations are great in fields where few researchers work which warrants a more cautious interpretation.

Indicator b

number of international publications, citations and the relative impact factor.

Target/expected value:

- increase the average five-year growth in international publications in Web of Science databases from the current average growth index of 107 to 108.
- Increase the average five-year growth in citations in Web of Science databases from the current average growth index of 113 to 115.
- We expect the relative impact factor to exceed 0.7; it was 0.67 in the last measured period 2003–2007.

Table 17

Number of publications of Slovenian (co)authors in the recent five-year periods in ISI bibliographical databases

Five-year period	2003–2007	2004–2008	2005–2009	2006–2010*
Number of publications	10,390	11,788	13,356	12,453

\* Preliminary data

Slovenia's growth in the number of publications per million people has been above average in the last decade and more emphasis regarding relevance of objectives should be given to the reach of publications with Slovenian researchers as co-authors. A lag persists with that regard, however, strong growth has been recorded in recent years.

Indicator c

number of scientific publications in Slovenia and abroad.

The number of scientific publications and the proportion between publications in Slovenia and abroad are otherwise not direct indicators of scientific excellence

A comparison of the last three five-year periods shows that the target values have been achieved and exceeded by the number of publications with Slovenian co-authors in journals indexed in WoS bibliographical databases as well as by the number of citations. The relative impact factor is approaching the target value (0.69 in 2005–2009).

Results of international scientific cooperation are generally evident in scientific production. The annual growth in the number of international scientific publications of Slovenian researchers and their citations show substantial, even above-average, growth in European and global terms. Data on the number of publications for 2006–2010 are preliminary, as they do not include all publications made in 2010.

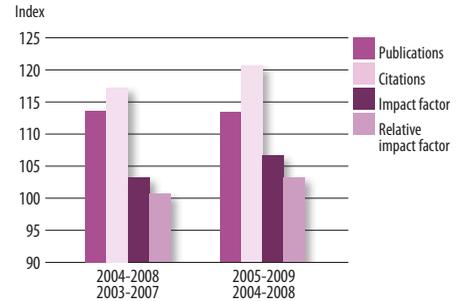


Figure 4  
Growth in the number of publications, citations, the impact factor and the relative impact factor

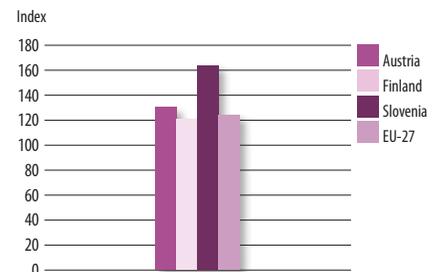


Figure 5  
Comparison between growth in publications from selected countries (2005–2009 compared to 1999–2003)

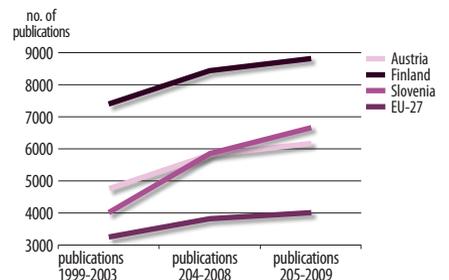


Figure 6  
Publications in three five-year periods per million people

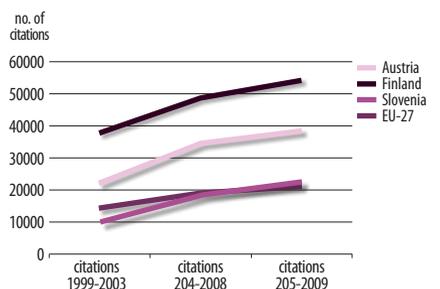


Figure 7  
Citations in three five-year periods per million people

but do present indirectly the publication activity of Slovenian science. The data for 2010 are not yet available as not all publications from that year have been entered in the COBISS system. We will therefore present only data on publications in Slovenia and abroad by scientific discipline for 2008 and 2009. The data show an average growth in publications of 7.4%. The number of publications recorded in 2008 and 2009 was 8,280 and 8,896, respectively. The respective shares of publications in Slovenia and abroad were slightly over 46% and slightly less than 54% in 2008. The share of publications in Slovenia and abroad was 48.5% and 51.5% in 2009, respectively.



Table 18  
Number of scientific publications from the COBISS system by bibliographical unit and scientific discipline in 2008 and 2009

Scientific publications	Year	Natural sciences		Technical sciences		Medical sciences		Biotechnical sciences		Social sciences		Humanities	
		In Slovenia	Abroad	In Slovenia	Abroad	In Slovenia	Abroad	In Slovenia	Abroad	In Slovenia	Abroad	In Slovenia	Abroad
		2009	230	1434	329	603	231	567	160	290	938	518	682
Papers	2008	228	1358	311	655	250	531	156	285	838	494	645	227
Papers in a monograph	2009	46	72	40	102	16	39	34	27	442	317	726	235
	2008	52	63	68	85	13	34	41	12	386	294	429	243
Monographs	2009	16	8	16	10	6	2	7	1	191	66	206	57
	2008	15	11	23	10	6	1	10	1	185	72	182	66

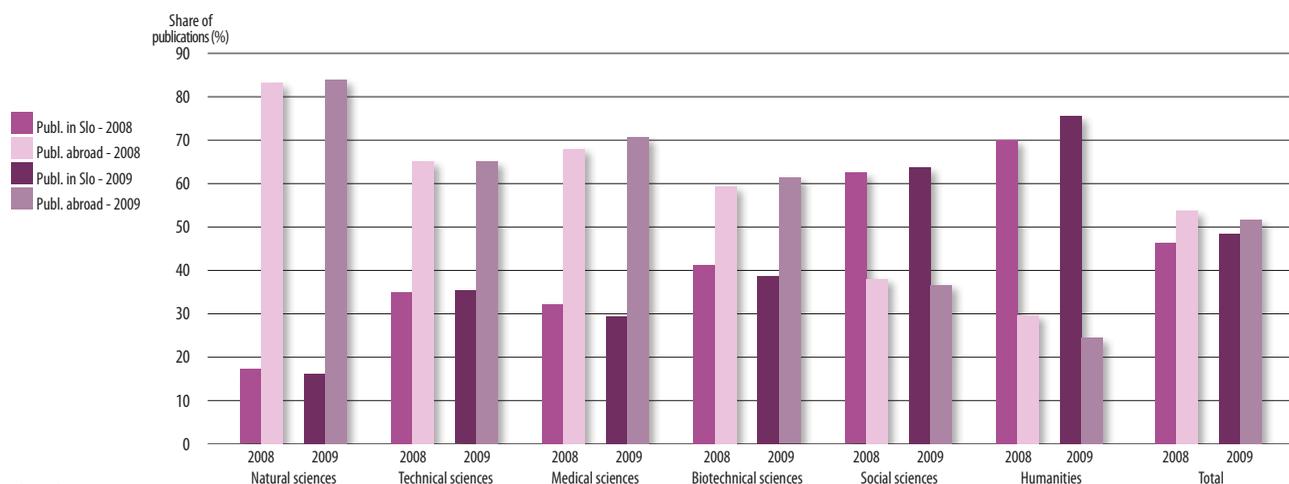


Figure 8  
Relation between publications in Slovenia and abroad in 2008 and 2009 by discipline and in total

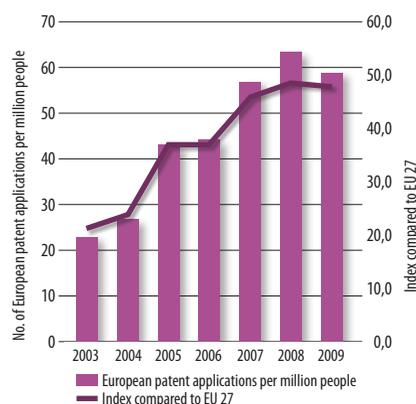


Figure 9  
Number of European patent applications per million people submitted from Slovenia and the index of Slovenian European patent applications per million people compared to EU-27 (EU-27 = 100)

The figure shows a slight increase in the share of publications abroad for all disciplines except for social sciences and humanities where publications in Slovenia have been growing. A change is strongly visible in humanities. As this trend in social sciences and humanities represents a deviation from growth of publications abroad present in previous years, it is impossible to say whether it is a case of usual annual fluctuation or if another force is at work. Data in the above table show that the majority of the increase in publications in Slovenia stems from papers in domestic monographs.

Indicator d  
number of domestic and international patents.

Target/expected value:  
double the number of European patent applications per million people within the next five years.

An assessment of the number of patent applications per million people has been made based on data from the European Patent Office and is presented in the figure below.

The figure shows that the growth in the number of European patent applications came to a halt in 2009 but the index of Slovenia compared to EU-27 shows the same thing happening at the EU-27 level as well, so the rank of Slovenia remained relatively unchanged. It seems that the economic crisis has had an adverse impact on submitted patent applications.

## ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

increase the number of *prominent scientific publications* in line with the evaluation methodology of the Agency.

Indicator a  
number of prominent scientific publications.

Target/expected value:  
share of programme groups with publications of international excellence to increase on average by at least ten percent in the next two years compared to 2008.

The Agency has included in all its normative documents and evaluation procedures the criteria and indicators for financing top-quality basic research showing international excellence and potentially great reach. In addition to a minimum number of scientific publications and citations in the Web of Science database, required as conditions for application to the public calls

for proposals, handling and subsequent ranking of research proposals depend in particular on exceptional research results achieved. In accordance with the Methodology for evaluating applications for (co)financing research in 2011 (calls for proposals in 2010), exceptional achievements include publication in the first or second journal in SCI fields, publication in a journal with the impact factor three times exceeding the lower limit of the upper quarter of journals of the SCI field (roughly top 5%), publication in the upper half of SSCI journals and A category of ERIH or A&HCI, a documented transfer to the private sector, publication of a monograph by an international scientific publishing house from the Agency's list or by a domestic publishing house in the case of humanities.

Exceptional achievements of programme groups and project teams in 2010 are presented in the tables below.

Table 19  
Exceptional achievements of programme groups in 2010

	Natural sciences	Technical sciences	Medical sciences	Biotechnical sciences	Social sciences	Humanities
Share (in %)	48.3	46.6	63.6	57.1	65.9	92.9
Total number of programme groups	60	88	33	21	44	42

Table 20  
The share of selected research project proposals from the public call for proposals for 2010 entering the second evaluation phase, with publications of international excellence

	All proposals selected for phase two	Proposals with exceptional achievements	Share (%)
Natural sciences	113	65	57.5
Technical sciences	141	83	58.9
Medical sciences	74	40	54.1
Biotechnical sciences	40	24	60.0
Social sciences	59	37	62.7
Humanities	93	77	82.8
Interdisciplinary	26	20	76.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>63.4</b>

Indicator b  
number of publications *co-authored* by Slovenian and foreign researchers in prominent international publications.

The table below presents changes in publications with authors or co-authors from Slovenia. A gradual increase in publications co-authored with foreign researchers is noticeable.

Target/expected value:  
prepare a database for the 2004-2009 period and increase co-financing by at least two percent in the next five years.

Table 21  
Number of publications of Slovenian (co)authors in journals indexed in ISI bibliographical databases (data source IZUM)

Year	Total number of publications of Slovenian (co)authors	Publications co-authored by Slovenian and foreign researchers	Share of publications co-authored internationally (%)
2004	2302	501	21.8
2005	2618	641	24.5
2006	2516	667	26.5
2007	2813	697	24.8
2008	3248	835	25.7
2009	3282	888	27.1



## RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

## TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

a gradual increase in *concentration* of budget funding in *priority research fields*.

## Indicator a

the amount of *funding* and the number of research programmes and projects and other forms of co-financing scientific research by priority field as presented by funding, the number of formal cooperation agreements and the number of engaged researchers or research hours and research organisations from different sectors.

The Agency distributes all budget funding for research via public calls for proposals and public calls with the

guidelines set by the competent ministry. In accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, the Agency distributes budget funding for research by priority field determined in advance. The share of projects from priority fields regularly exceeded 90% of all financed projects in recent years. A change of approach was therefore needed. The guidelines for the call for proposals in 2009 and financing in 2010 laid down that a major applicative project is set for selected priority fields, except in two cases where a basic project was set. The priority fields and guideline implementation are presented in the table below.

Table 22  
Priority fields and results of project selection in FTE in 2010

	Projects 2010	Share (%)
Information and communications technology (ICT)	3.3	13.9
Advanced (new) synthetic metal and non-metal materials and nanotechnologies	0	0.0
Complex systems and innovative technologies	3.0	12.7
Technologies for a sustainable economy	3.0	12.7
Health and the science of life	3.3	13.9
Basic project lead by an exceptional and prominent Slovenian researcher	8.2	34.6
Basic scientific project for an exceptional and prominent Slovenian researcher returning to Slovenia	0	0.0
Applicative project in space exploration	3.0	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

No basic scientific project for an exceptional and prominent Slovenian researcher returning to Slovenia was granted as no such application was received. No applicative project in advanced synthetic materials was

granted as no proposal achieved sufficient score. The tables below present allocation of priority projects by discipline and activity sector.

Table 23  
Allocation of FTE for priority projects by scientific discipline

Scientific discipline	Projects 2010	Share (%)
Natural sciences	1.5	6.3
Technical sciences	14.0	59.1
Medical sciences	3.0	12.7
Biotechnical sciences	0.0	0
Social sciences	0.0	0
Humanities	1.9	8.0
Interdisciplinary	3.3	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 24  
Allocation of FTE for priority research projects by activity sector of research organisations

	Total	Share (%)
Private sector	2.9	12.2
Government sector	8.5	35.9
Higher education sector	9.3	39.2
Private non-profit organisations	3.0	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

preserve the amount of funding of project teams in *priority research fields*.

Indicator a  
the number of project teams and the amount of funding in priority research fields.

Target/expected value:

- maintain the structure of budget funding distributed by calls for proposals to research projects by priority field in line with the guidelines of the competent ministry and recommendations of the Scientific Council of the Agency (SCA).
- Prepare a record database of research projects by priority field and evaluate their results and impacts on social and economic development of Slovenia.

The structure cannot be compared to previous years due to a changed approach to allocation of funding to priority fields. The tables below present allocation by priority field, discipline and activity sector.

Evaluation of selected projects will be performed in line with the applicable regulations of the Agency and based on annual and final reports.

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

priority given to *directed* basic and *useful* research showing predictable *internationally* comparable excellence and meeting the objectives of *national development* set in the national development documents or presenting a direct interest of users from business entities or the public sector or being urgent for understanding and planning social development and the development of cultural and national identity. A gradual increase in the share of *specific useful* research where financing basic research foremost involves *directed basic* projects and programmes.

Indicator a:

share of the *annual growth* in theme oriented and applicative research projects and programmes measured by the total amount of budget funding, number of research hours, projects and programmes and engaged researchers.

As, in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, all thematic projects from priority fields are applicative ones, we present below the proportion between basic, applicative and postdoctoral projects from calls for proposals in 2008 (financing starting in 2009) and 2009 (financing starting in 2010).

Table 25

The annual projects expressed in FTE from public calls for proposals in 2008 and 2009 (financing starting in 2009 and 2010, respectively) by project type in FTE

	Basic projects	Share (%)	Applic. projects	Share (%)	Post-doct. projects	Share (%)	Total projects
Call for proposals 2008	131	48.7	105	39.0	34	12.6	269
Call for proposals 2009	65	52.8	29	23.6	29	23.6	123

Applicative projects stand out in projects from the 2009 call for proposals with financing starting in 2010, compared to the year before, with their share falling from

39.0% to 23.6% whereas postdoctoral projects increased their share from 12.6% to 23.6%.

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

changing the proportion between *programme* and *project* funding so that funding of programmes will not exceed 40% and projects will receive 60% or more of budget funding for research projects and programmes with an undertaking that all additional funds will be allocated to financing projects and that financing of research programmes will focus on groups that have

established themselves internationally and merit long-term preservation.

Indicator a:

the proportion between annual growth of *additional funds* of the Agency for research and the *share* for programme and project *funding*.

Table 26

Growth index of total budget funding by the Agency for research projects, 2006–2010

	Index				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Annual growth of the Agency's budget	105.7	104.9	107.8	115.3	95.7
Annual growth of research projects	131.4	98.2	112.8	118.5	99.0

Table 27

The proportion between budget funds for research programmes and projects (with the TRP) 2006–2010

	Share (%)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Research programmes	61.6	62.3	61.0	58.7	59.8
Research projects and TRP	32.8	37.7	39.0	41.3	40.2

The proportion deteriorated because the budget funding of the Agency fell. Programme financing played its role of a stable financier in 2010 with funding of re-

search programmes remaining unchanged because of the contracts made in previous years.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

preserve the *quantity* and increase *usefulness* of research programmes and projects.

#### Indicator a

the amount of funds and FTEs for research programmes and projects by scientific discipline and research project type.

#### Target/expected value:

research programmes and projects expressed in FTE will in 2010 remain at a virtually identical level to that in 2009, namely 1,470 FTE. Funding of research projects will increase by 10 FTE. Incentives for research and teaching cooperation will rise by 20 FTE.

The total volume of funding equalled 1,516.4 FTE in 2010 thus exceeding the target of 1,470 FTE. Funding of research programmes was unchanged from 2009 and stood at 886.8 FTE. Funding of basic, applicative and postdoctoral research projects increased by 6.4 FTE (table Funding and number of funded basic, applicative and postdoctoral research projects by scientific discipline in FTE and funds remitted in 2009 and 2010). ESF and ERC projects were financed for the first time in 2010 with 4.6 FTE. Funding of research projects rose by 11.0 FTE overall. Total financing of diversification of funding sources of research and the research and education cooperation fell by 12.1 FTE because funding was only given in the first nine months.

Table 28

The number and funding of research programmes and research project centres by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010

Scientific discipline	2009			2010		
	Number	Funding (€)	Share of € (%)	Number	Funding (€)	Share of € (%)
Natural sciences	60	17,344,517.89	29.4	60	17,344,517.89	29.4
Technical sciences	88	18,024,759.58	30.6	88	18,024,759.58	30.6
Medical sciences	33	5,143,502.47	8.7	33	5,143,502.47	8.7
Biotechnical sciences	21	5,277,550.99	9.0	21	5,277,550.99	9.0
Social sciences	44	5,729,947.52	9.7	44	5,729,947.52	9.7
Humanities	42	7,394,246.70	12.6	42	7,394,246.70	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>58,914,525.15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>58,914,525.15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 29  
Funding of research programmes and research project centres by beneficiary type in 2010

Sector	2009		2010	
	Funding (€)	Share (%)	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Public sector	31,080,253.67	52.8	31,076,983.72	52.7
Higher education sector	26,469,761.70	44.9	26,473,031.65	44.9
Private sector	1,054,676.19	1.8	1,054,676.19	1.8
Private non-profit organisations	309,833.59	0.5	309,833.59	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,914,525.15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,914,525.15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 30  
Funding and number of financed basic, applicative and postdoctoral research projects by scientific discipline in FTE and funds remitted in 2009 and 2010

Scientific discipline	2009				2010				Index of funding
	Number	FTE	Funding (€)	Share (%)	Number	FTE	Funding (€)	Share (%)	
Natural sciences	141	99.4	6,116,079.45	19.9	121	103.7	6,365,055.20	20.4	104.1
Technical sciences	197	147.1	8,898,265.68	29.0	159	144.9	8,826,251.03	28.2	99.2
Medical sciences	113	62.2	3,747,188.30	12.2	103	62.0	3,778,783.89	12.1	100.8
Biotechnical sciences	68	47.7	2,923,576.38	9.5	57	48.0	2,952,964.50	9.4	101.0
Social sciences	61	48.1	2,504,170.06	8.2	60	54.7	2,886,199.12	9.2	115.3
Humanities	100	89.8	4,793,041.42	15.6	96	88.5	4,799,055.04	15.4	100.1
Interdisciplinary	35	28.3	1,675,919.22	5.5	29	27.3	1,648,391.01	5.3	98.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>522.6</b>	<b>30,658,240.51</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>529.0</b>	<b>31,256,699.79</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.0</b>

Indicator b: the ratio between basic and applicative research.

Target/expected value:  
the ratio between basic and applicative projects will be preserved in the total structure of funds for research programmes and projects with the share of funding of basic and applicative projects equaling roughly 19% and 14%, respectively.

The share of funding granted to research programmes and research project centres (RPC) was 59.8% in 2010 while basic projects received 16.8%, applicative projects 12.0%, postdoctoral projects 2.9% and funding of the TRP 2.4%. See the tables below for more details.

Table 31  
Funding amount and share for research programmes and research projects by type in 2010

Type	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Research programmes and RPC	58,914,525.15	59.8
Basic research projects	16,579,361.50	16.8
Applicative research projects	11,788,051.19	12.0
Postdoctoral research projects	2,889,287.10	2.9
TRP	2,397,189.80	2.4
Diversification of funding sources	5,572,254.10	5.7
ESF and ERC projects	301,249.15	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,441,917.99</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 32  
Funding of research projects by beneficiary type in 2010

Sector	Funding of basic projects (€)	Funding of applicative projects (€)	Funding of post-doctoral projects	Funding of TRP (€)	Total (€)	Share in %
Public sector	7,747,791.10	4,974,047.38	1,288,488.60	811,213.91	14,821,540.99	44.0
Higher education sector	8,185,190.34	4,329,941.26	1,350,352.50	1,364,962.95	15,230,447.05	45.3
Private sector	380,755.82	2,180,053.59	246,022.70	136,662.94	2,943,495.05	8.7
Private non-profit organisations	265,624.24	290,614.46	4,423.30	84,350.00	645,012.00	1.9
Abroad	0.00	13,394.50	0.00	0.00	13,394.50	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,579,361.50</b>	<b>11,788,051.19</b>	<b>2,889,287.10</b>	<b>2,397,189.80</b>	<b>33,653,889.59</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

enhance and strengthen inclusion of programme groups and project teams in the *international* and *European research area*.

##### Indicator a

number of programme groups with contractual international scientific research cooperation within the framework programmes of the European Union.

Target/expected value:  
ten percent increase in the number of programme groups participating in the EU framework programmes. Only 132 of the 288 programme groups had such contractual arrangements in 2009.

The number for 2010 was 120 programme groups.

##### Indicator b

the scope of international scientific research cooperation with regard to the contract value with different *international financial sources*.

Target/expected value:  
programme groups obtained 85 million euros from European and other international sources in 2004-2008. We expect programme groups to increase obtained funding by at least ten percent within the next five years.

Programme groups obtained roughly 20 million euros in 2009 – the first year of a new five-year period – which is presented in Tables 3 and 4. Should such trend continue in the next few years, the target would be met.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

increase the number of project teams and programme groups *linking* research activity with education and entrepreneurship.

##### Indicator a

the scope and number of research teams formally linked with education and entrepreneurship.

Target/expected value:  
of the 1,435 financed programme groups and project teams in 2008, formal cooperation was presented by 914 or 64%.

Roughly 68% of the 1,545 financed programme groups and project teams presented formal cooperation in 2010, a slightly less than four percentage points increase from 2008. We expect the share of cooperation to rise further in 2011 as a result of a provision in the public call for proposals for 2010 according to which all projects with the exception of postdoctoral ones must have a participating research organisation.

Table 33  
The number of financed and the share of co-labouring programme groups and project teams in 2010

Implementing groups	Total number of programme groups and project teams	Share of co-labouring groups (%)
Private sector	180	90.6
Government sector	593	63.2
Higher education sector	738	64.6
Private non-profit organisations	34	85.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>67.6</b>

Indicator b  
amount of funds obtained by research teams from contractual cooperation with *business entities*.

Target/expected value:  
researchers obtained roughly 92 million euros through contractual cooperation with business entities in 2004-2008 and 27 million in 2009 – a year of the economic crisis – which was one million euros more than in 2008. The Agency will work towards maintaining the achieved level of contractual cooperation between scientific researchers and business entities.

The latest available data are for 2009 so it is impossible to make an assessment on the goal achievement.

Indicator c  
the number of researchers in research organisations who at the same time *teach at universities* and vice versa.

Target/expected value:  
the share of researchers who also regularly teach should increase by at least ten percent in the next two years. The respective numbers for 2008 and 2009 were 180 and 290 researchers who also teach.

The Agency's Management Board approved in 2010 the draft list containing 274 researchers meeting the conditions for additional financing for teaching for the

January-September 2010 period due to research and education cooperation of programme group members from research and higher education institutions in the 2009/2010 academic year. Any higher education institution with researchers involved in teaching is eligible for co-financing with equal or – with regard to the available funds – lower co-financing granted to programme groups from which researchers come, however only those programme groups not being in a higher education institution. The maximum amount of additional (co)financing per researcher equals 3/4 of the annual figure (255 hours) in 2010, in accordance with a decision of the Management Board, since it only relates to the January-September 2010 period.

The Agency called upon organisations to submit lists and evidence on research and education cooperation in the 2009/2010 school year in September 2009 with 116 supplements to applications received in 2010, and the Agency found 274 applications to meet the conditions for additional (co)financing for teaching due to research and education cooperation in the 2009/2010 school year for January-September 2010.

A total of 274 researchers were included in the teaching process in the first nine months of the year. Unlike 2009, researchers from the private sector and from private non-profit organisations were also involved in teaching. The results of such cooperation are presented in the table below with the number of teaching collaboration.

Table 34  
The number of teaching collaboration in 2009 and 2010

Scientific discipline	2009		2010			
	Public research institutes	Higher education institutions	Public research institutes	Higher education institutions	Private sector	Private non-profit organisations
Natural sciences	64	18	62	19	1	0
Technical sciences	49	33	50	25	0	0
Medical sciences	5	4	6	0	0	0
Biotechnical sciences	8	8	10	8	0	0
Social sciences	6	25	7	14	0	0
Humanities	50	22	47	23	0	2
Interdisciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Funding of programme groups at public research institutes and other research organisations from which researchers included in the teaching process come equalled 1,095,095.43 euros or 35,893 research hours of the A price group in January-September 2010. Funding of programme groups and research teams in higher education institutions where the teaching process takes place equalled 1,714,234.86 euros or 56,186 research hours of the A price group in the same period.

Indicator d  
the number of research *mobility transfers* as presented by research field and research organisation type.

Data on mobility transfers show a distinct increase in the number of transfers of researchers from the private sector to organisations performing research. A total of 171 researchers from business entities cooperated with programme groups in 2009, mostly in technical and natural sciences. Should the trend from 2009 continue, we could expect the level of mobility transfers of the past five-year period to be as good as achieved in 2010. Data on international mobility transfers are presented in greater detail within monitoring of mobility indicators in the International cooperation section. This segment shows a distinctly positive trend too.

Table 35  
The number of research mobility transfers between business entities and research by scientific discipline

Scientific discipline	2004-2008	2009
	Number	Number
Natural sciences	99	35
Technical sciences	183	117
Medical sciences	4	3
Biotechnical sciences	25	10
Social sciences	52	4
Humanities	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>171</b>

ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

preserve the nominal price of a research hour and stable funding of project teams and programme groups.

The Agency left the research hour price unchanged in 2010. The table below shows growth indexes of the research hour price for the D category for miscellaneous research purposes in 2009 and 2010.

Indicator a  
research hour price.

Target/expected value:  
preserve the research hour price from 2009 in 2010 and 2011.

Table 36  
Growth indexes of the research hour price for the D category for miscellaneous research purposes in 2009 and 2010

	2009		2010	
	Until 31 Dec.		Until 21 Jan. 2011	
	€	Index	€	Index
Research programmes	42.56	103.5	42.56	100.0
Research projects	39.69	104.4	39.69	100.0
Infrastructure programmes	13.94	100.5	13.94	100.0

The research hour price for miscellaneous research purposes remained unchanged in 2010 from 2009.

## BUDGET ITEMS 6036 AND 6564: RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND RESEARCH PROJECT CENTRES

## PURPOSE

The Agency finances with funds from the national budget public service in research performed in the form of research programmes by programme groups at public research institutes and as research project centres by programme groups at universities and independent higher education institutions as well as by concession-based programme groups organised as legal entities of private or public law. The Agency remitted 58,914,525.15 euros for that purpose in 2009. The share of funding of research performers for research programmes at public research institutes was 44.9% and the share of research performers for programmes at public universities and public independent higher education institutions and other entities under private or public law having a concession for programme implementation was 52.7%.

A research programme represents a comprehensive area of research for which it can be expected to be globally relevant for at least ten years and which is important to Slovenia to the extent rendering it in the national interest for the programme group to research in the discipline in the long term.

## BENEFICIARIES

The fund beneficiaries under the Research programmes budget item are public research institutes which the Agency calls upon in the last year of the contract term to submit research programmes for the subsequent financing period and at the same time to submit detailed reports on results of research programmes in the previous programme financing cycle.

Fund beneficiaries under the Research project centres budget item are public universities and public independent higher education institutions subject to the same procedure for applying research programmes and reporting results as the public research institutes referred to above. Fund beneficiaries under the same budget item are also legal entities which based on a successful application in a public tender for granting a concession for public service in research in the form of research programmes receive funding for individual research programmes.

## MEETING OBJECTIVES

The Agency started with implementation of 288 research programmes for the second programming period (3-6 years) in 2009 after completion of research programmes from 2004-2008.

The programmes were selected on the basis of the new methodology for evaluating research programmes adopted in 2008 with the purpose of promoting improved quality and reach of research, closer links between the Slovenian and the international research community, more efficient cooperation of research with business entities and public services and elimination of deficiencies and problems in organisation and implementation of research in individual research fields.

No call for proposals for research programmes was published in 2010.

## BUDGET ITEM 6037: RESEARCH PROJECTS

## PURPOSE

Under this item, the Agency finances with funds from the national budget basic research projects being original experimental and/or theoretical work aimed foremost at acquiring new knowledge on the underlying bases of phenomena and perceptible facts. The Agency as an important instrument for linking, mobility and the flow of researchers (co)finances with funds from the national budget postdoctoral (basic or applicative) research projects performed for the purpose of researchers obtaining additional research experience and knowledge after receiving a doctoral degree.

The Agency has introduced a complementary scheme for co-financing participation of applicants from Slovenia in projects receiving a positive evaluation but not selected for co-financing in an international review in calls for proposals of the European Research Council (ERC) or EUROCORES programmes of the European Science Foundation (ESF). The mechanism's purpose is to promote quality applications to the most demanding calls for proposals in the European research area with an assurance that the projects receiving a positive evaluation would be co-financed nationally.

## BENEFICIARIES

Fund beneficiaries are legal or natural persons entered in the records of researchers kept by the Agency and meeting the prescribed conditions and successfully applying project proposals in the annual calls for proposals of the Agency for research projects.

Fund beneficiaries are applicants from Slovenia with projects receiving a positive evaluation in an international review in calls for proposals of the European Research Council (ERC) or EUROCORES programmes of the European Science Foundation (ESF) but not selected for co-financing. The applicants must respond to a public call and submit adapted project contents and documents on the evaluation. The public call is an open one.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The call for proposals for research projects published in line with the adopted methodology in July 2009 was for the first time implemented in a manner that the researchers who can automatically enter the second phase of evaluation were determined on the basis of an analysis of the five-year production by research field and by taking into account the available funding for research fields. Those researchers were informed on the possibility of automatic entry in the second phase of evaluation upon publication of the call for proposals and if they decided to participate, they only needed to enter basic data on the project and administrative data on their application form for the first phase.

In accordance with the Methodology for evaluating applications for (co)financing of research activities in 2010 (calls for proposals in 2009), no. 6319-2/2009-1 of 22 July 2009, and guidelines of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology of the Republic of Slovenia for allocation of budget funds to research priorities within the public call for proposals for co-financing research projects carried out in 2009, no. 4302-6/2009/1 of 5 August 2009, the Agency carried out the 2009 call for project proposals in two phases. The applicants who submitted short applications in the first phase were called in the second to submit an extended application for project proposals entered in that phase. The method saves time to researchers and was well received by them. Based on the abovementioned rules and guidelines of the competent ministry, the public call for proposals for (co)financing research projects for 2010 – call for proposals in 2009 – was published on 7 August 2009.

The applicants selected in the first phase of evaluation were called to submit applications for the second evaluation phase on 14 December 2009. Applications were submitted by 221 applicants out of 224 eligible ones. Eighty-two applications were selected for financing in the second phase.

The Agency participated for the third time in calls for proposals of the European Science Foundation (ESF) EUROCORES and ECRP VI in 2010 where four of the 13 applications with Slovenian participation received positive evaluations. The Agency concluded in 2010 a

contract on co-financing the first international project with Slovenian participation accepted by the ESF.

The Agency accepted two international projects for co-financing within the complementary scheme in 2010.

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

### a. Basic research projects

Table 37

Amounts and number of financed basic research projects by scientific discipline in FTE and funds remitted in 2010

Scientific discipline	Number	FTE	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Natural sciences	83	70.7	4,468,393.55	27.0
Technical sciences	47	41.9	2,570,583.80	15.5
Medical sciences	59	35.8	2,249,174.34	13.6
Biotechnical sciences	28	22.8	1,442,588.84	8.7
Social sciences	34	31.3	1,662,537.14	10.0
Humanities	61	62.2	3,383,461.11	20.4
Interdisciplinary	15	12.8	802,622.72	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>277.6</b>	<b>16,579,361.50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The Agency financed with funds from the national budget in 2010 a total of 369 basic research projects in

the amount of *16,579,361.50 euros, an increase of 1,048,745.88 euros from 2009 (15,530,615.62 euros).*

### b. Postdoctoral research projects

Table 38

Amounts and number of financed postdoctoral research projects by scientific discipline in FTE and funds remitted in 2010

Scientific discipline	Number	FTE	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Natural sciences	19	13.6	719,284.65	24.9
Technical sciences	25	13.8	732,585.70	25.4
Medical sciences	9	4.7	247,144.10	8.6
Biotechnical sciences	11	7.6	401,523.50	13.9
Social sciences	9	5.6	295,644.65	10.2
Humanities	15	7.0	369,563.60	12.8
Interdisciplinary	3	2.3	123,540.90	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>2,889,287.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 39  
Funding of postdoctoral research projects by research organisation type in 2010

Sector	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Public sector	1,288,488.60	44.6
Higher education sector	1,350,352.50	46.7
Private sector	246,022.70	8.5
Private non-profit organisations	4,423.30	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,889,287.10</b>	<b>100.0</b>

c. ESF and ERC projects

Table 40  
Amounts and number of financed ESF (and ERC) projects by scientific discipline and funds remitted in 2010

Scientific discipline	Number	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Natural sciences	2	151,260.64	50.2
Social sciences	1	149,988.51	49.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>301,249.15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 41  
Funding of ESF (and ERC) projects by research organisation type and beneficiary in 2010

Beneficiary type	2010	Share (%)
Public sector	99,822.40	33.1
Higher education sector	167,690.25	55.7
Private non-profit organisations	33,736.50	11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,249.15</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORTING SCIENCE

### TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORTING SCIENCE

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

the *number* of young researchers must be *increased* in line with the possibilities for employment after completed education.

The number of financed young researchers rose from 1,376 in 2009 to 1,425 in 2010. Detailed data are presented below.

#### Indicator a

annual growth in funded young researchers by scientific discipline and research organisation type.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

maintain *stable financing* of the already accepted young researchers.

#### Indicator a

funds for financing young researchers.

Target/expected value:  
maintain the amount of funding of young researchers and the amount of the grant for training young researchers from 2009.

#### Indicator b

number of financed young researchers.

Target/expected value:  
stable funding of the current number of 1,292 young researchers with regard to the contractual obligations from 2008.

The Agency orderly and currently financed from funds of the national budget in 2010 contractual obligations to young researchers and promptly informed the users about instructions on utilisation of funds for training young researchers published on the Agency's website. Funds slightly rose from 2009 as presented in the figure below.

A total of 1,425 young researchers were financed in 2010. Their number rose from 2009 (1,376 young researchers funded) representing an increase of nearly 4%. The number of funded young researchers exceeded the target value (1,292 young researchers) by slightly less than 11% in 2010.

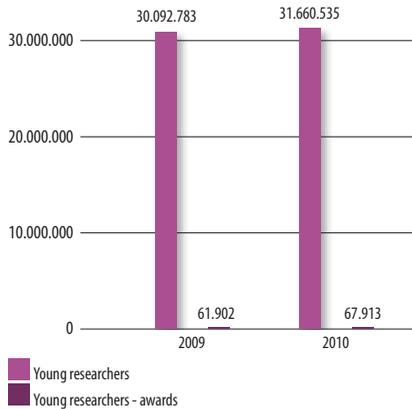


Figure 10  
Co-financing young researchers in Slovenia in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

*include 200-275* new young researchers in line with the *development needs* and the focus on development priorities of Slovenia.

Target/expected value:  
preserve the current level of funding of young researchers by scientific discipline and activity sector.

Indicator a: the number and the amount of funding of young researchers *newly accepted* for funding by scientific discipline and activity sector.

The number of young researchers newly accepted for funding in 2010 was 258. Detailed data are presented in the tables below.

Table 42

The number of young researchers newly accepted for funding by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010

Scientific discipline	2009	2010	Index
Natural sciences	83	84	101.2
Technical sciences	79	82	103.8
Medical sciences	25	17	68.0
Biotechnical sciences	27	26	96.3
Social sciences	29	23	79.3
Humanities	27	26	96.3
Interdisciplinary	15	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>90.5</b>

Table 43

The number of young researchers newly accepted for funding by activity sector in 2009 and 2010

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Private sector	1	2	200.0
Public sector	109	101	92.7
Private non-profit organisations	1	2	200.0
Higher education sector	174	153	87.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>90.5</b>

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

financing training of young researchers in line with the *development needs*.

##### Indicator a

the number and amount of funding with regard to focus of financing young researchers in line with the development priorities and needs of the Republic of Slovenia.

The number of applications received to the public call by the deadline was 496. After the preliminary elimination of 122 applications not meeting the call's condi-

tions, 374 applications were forwarded for evaluation, of which by discipline: 109 in natural sciences (after transfer of one application from interdisciplinary research), 117 in technical sciences, 37 in medicine, 35 in biotechnology (after transfer of one application to interdisciplinary research), 33 in social sciences, 33 in humanities and 10 in interdisciplinary research (after transfer of one application to interdisciplinary research and one application from interdisciplinary research to natural sciences). The table below presents the number of selected mentors by priority field and the share of women.

Table 44  
The number of selected mentors by priority field and the share of women in 2010

Priority field	Number of mentors	Share of women (%)
ICT	20	10.0
Advanced (new) materials and nanotechnologies	47	21.6
Complex systems and innovative technologies	21	14.3
Technologies for a sustainable economy	44	38.6
Health and the science of life	40	25.0
Basic knowledge on humans and the society significant for the national development of Slovenia	5	20.0
Understanding humanity, national identity, researching Slovenian modern history, conservation of natural and cultural heritage and research of the Slovene language	19	36.8
Increasing efficiency of the government and developing a democratic society	9	0.0
Understanding and managing social processes unleashed by new technologies, globalisation and the changed demographic structure	6	50.0
National security and advancement of Slovenia in the international arena	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>25.1</b>

The number of mentors selected in priority fields was 211 out of 251 (84%) of which 25.1% were women.

The focus on priority fields thus equalled 84% of all mentors to young researchers and the related funding.

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

strengthening the research potential of the *universities* by increasing the number of young researchers, in particular in natural and technical sciences, with the increase exceeding the reproductive needs of academic institutions.

Indicator a  
annual growth in the number of young researchers at universities, in particular in natural and technical sciences and the related research fields.

The number of young researchers at universities slightly increased in 2010. Detailed data are presented below.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

preserve the share of young researchers at *universities*, in particular in research fields of *natural and technical sciences*.

Indicator a  
number and amount of funding of young researchers at universities, in particular in research fields of natural and technical sciences.

Target/expected value:  
the share of funded young researchers in higher education will remain at the previous level in the next two years, namely 62% of all funded young researchers, with roughly 62% of all young researchers being financed in natural and technical sciences.

The tables below present the distribution of all financed young researchers by discipline and activity sector. A growing share of young researchers in higher education

reaching 62% was noticed. The number of young researchers in natural and technical sciences also rose reaching 61% of the total number of young researchers.

Table 45

The number of all funded young researchers by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010

Scientific discipline	2009	2010	Index
Natural sciences	415	444	107.0
Technical sciences	403	427	106.0
Medical sciences	132	121	91.7
Biotechnical sciences	163	157	96.3
Social sciences	114	125	109.6
Humanities	143	145	101.4
Interdisciplinary	6	6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1376</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>103.6</b>

Table 46

The number of all funded young researchers by activity sector in 2009 and 2010

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	494	524	106.1
Higher education sector	860	877	102.0
Private sector	18	18	100.0
Private non-profit organisations	4	6	150.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1376</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>103.6</b>

The structure of mentors and newly selected young researchers in 2010 by activity sector and discipline is presented below. The structure by gender is also given. The share of women among mentors is 26% while the ratio is much more equal in young researchers. Young female researchers account for 48%.

The difference between the number of mentors and the number of young researchers stems from the fact that some young researchers due to begin the training in a given year actually start the training in the following year. That is common for example with aliens where work permits often take time to acquire.

Table 47

Mentors and newly selected young researchers by research organisation type in 2010

Activity sector	Mentors			Young researchers	
	Number	Share (%)	Share of women (%)	Number	Share of women (%)
Public sector	97	38.6	30	101	50.5
Higher education sector	154	61.4	23	153	46.4
Private sector	0	0.0	0	2	100.0
Private non-profit organisations	0	0.0	0	2	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>48.4</b>

Table 48  
Mentors and newly selected young researchers by scientific discipline in 2010

Scientific discipline	Mentors			Young researchers	
	Number	Share (%)	Share of women (%)	Number	Share of women (%)
Natural sciences	80	31.9	26	84	46.4
Technical sciences	77	30.7	18	82	29.3
Medical sciences	21	8.4	24	17	76.5
Biotechnical sciences	20	8.0	45	26	69.2
Social sciences	24	9.6	21	23	65.2
Humanities	20	8.0	30	26	61.5
Interdisciplinary	9	3.6	56	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>48.4</b>

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

change the call for proposals' terms and conditions and the selection criteria directly linking them to *project and programme implementation* and including *users* in decision-making.

Indicator a  
changed call for proposals' terms and conditions and selection criteria, and evaluation of their effects.

The Rules on the training and financing of young researchers in research organisations were amended and supplemented in 2009 in the part concerning:

- prolonged sick leave of a young researcher candidate;
- conditions for mentor selection (candidates must actively participate in a research programme or project (co)financed by the Agency with funds from the national budget);
- evidence submitted by foreign young researcher candidates;
- financial consequences if the training programme is not completed.

Indicator b  
number of expert reviewers from user organisations.

The methodology for calls for proposals prescribes that the reviewers assessing relevance must come from the user community – business entities (in natural and technical sciences and biotechnology).

Reviewers from user organisations did not participate in the evaluation procedure as that procedure takes into account only quantitative scores and therefore no reviewer participation is necessary. A part of the qualitative evaluation is also the relevance assessment (A3) indicating success in obtaining funding from international organisations and knowledge users. Researchers were able to win up to five points for relevance in 2010 which will increase to ten points in 2011.

BUDGET ITEM 5706: TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC STAFF

PURPOSE

An important instrument of the science policy of the Agency is financing with funds from the national budget postgraduate studies and research training of young researchers. The programme has been successfully implemented since 1985 and has made a significant contribution to increasing the quality and quantity of research and to new recruitment for research teams. Funding of young researchers is aimed at renewing the research and research and education human resources in research organisations, increasing the research capacity of teams for implementing public service programmes in research activities of basic, applicative and development projects and raising the human resources potential for the needs of other users from the private and the public sector.

BENEFICIARIES

The Agency has been giving a greater role to research organisations in selection of young researchers since 2005. The Agency selects mentors based on a public call for proposals. Young researchers are selected by the research organisations themselves.

An important feature of the young researchers programme is that young researchers have an employment contract during postgraduate studies and are in-

cluded in research work on research programmes and projects. Funding for training young researchers is granted for a fixed term not exceeding four years and six months for a doctoral degree. Funding includes gross salary of the young researcher, legal obligations, mentorship bonus and costs of material and intangibles for the training.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Agency selected 251 and 274 mentors in 2010 and 2009, respectively. A lower number of mentors in 2010 was a result of budget restrictions.

Twenty-one young researchers received the bonus for early completion of training in 2010 in the total amount of 67,912.97 euros, 47.6% of them were female and 52.4% male. Twenty-four young researchers received the bonus for early completion of training in 2009 in the total amount of 61,902.03 euros, 33.3% of them were female and 66.7% male.

ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Funding of young researchers rose by 5% from 30.1 million euros in 2009 to 31.7 million in 2010. The distribution among disciplines and activity sectors is presented in figures below.

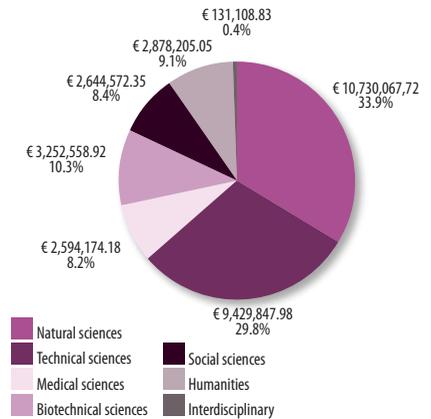


Figure 11  
Distribution of funding of young researchers in 2010 by scientific discipline

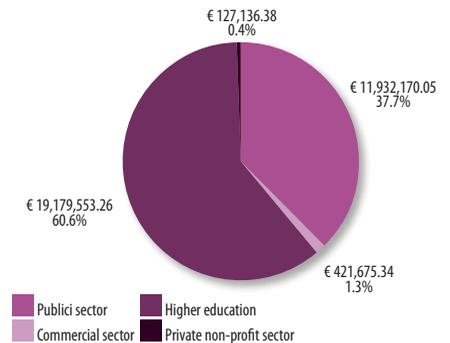


Figure 12  
Distribution of funding of young researchers in 2010 by activity sector

## RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

### TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

maintain budget co-financing of research infrastructure thus providing for its *modernisation* and improved *cooperation* between universities, research institutes and business entities while at the same time promoting better utilisation and streamlining.

Indicator a  
growth rate of co-financing operating costs of research infrastructure.

Data on funding of research infrastructure are presented for the 2008-2010 period.

Table 49  
Budget funding for co-financing research infrastructure by budget item 2008-2010 (in €)

	2008	2009	2010	Index 2008-2010	Index 2009-2010
Research equipment	3,200,481	2,341,800	4,846,273	151.4	206.9
Infrastructural obligations	17,687,790	19,244,647	19,521,857	110.4	101.4
Scientific publications and meetings	2,122,110	476,607	519,547	24.5	109.0
Infrastructure programmes	6,410,168	17,476,310	7,915,107	123.5	45.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,420,549</b>	<b>39,539,364</b>	<b>32,804,794</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>

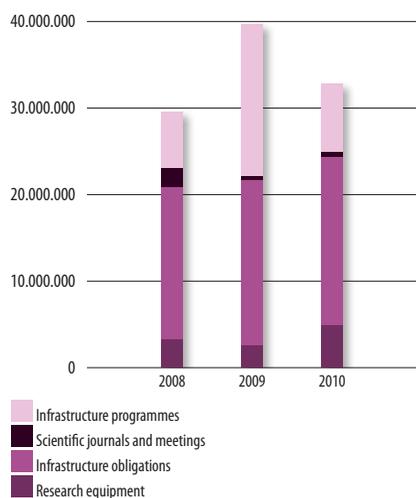


Figure 13  
Budget funding for co-financing infrastructure

The reason for the significant increase in the funds for co-financing infrastructure programmes in 2009 was one-off remittances for infrastructure programmes made in that year. Due to the nature of those remittances, no such rapid increase took place in 2010 (hence the low year-on-year index of 45.3) and none is expected in the foreseeable future. Funding grew from 2008, nevertheless.

The reason for a noticeable fall in budget funding for co-financing scientific publications and meetings in 2009 was transfer of co-financing scientific monographs and co-financing domestic scientific periodicals to the Slovenian Book Agency.

Indicator b  
the level of *utilisation of the existing capacity* of research infrastructure for various users.

Infrastructure programmes spent on average 35% of their capacity on direct R&D cooperation outside their own research organisations in the last five-year programming period. Indirect cooperation and inclusion of research infrastructure in current research projects and programmes also linked to users outside domicile research organisations was almost certainly much greater. We could say that research infrastructure was included in the connections to the same extent as the R&D activity in general was involved in contractual co-operation outside the domicile research organisation.

Indicator c  
the level of *connectedness* of the existing research infrastructure.

Important factors in deciding on co-financing research infrastructure are its importance as support to research and other users, its contribution to improved utilisation of the research organisation's infrastructure and its ad-

dition to enhancement of the technological level and economy. These indicators are included in the evaluation criteria for deciding on selection of research infrastructure. Research infrastructure providers' participa-

tion is crucial in the financial sense in acquisition of research infrastructure because the Agency does not finance with funds from the national budget the entire cost of research infrastructure.

ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

maintain a satisfactory level of financing *infrastructure programmes* and *founders' obligations* with regard to the level in 2009.

Target/expected value:  
financing 29 infrastructure programmes.

Indicator a  
research hour price for infrastructure programmes.

Indicator c: share of co-financing *founders' obligations*.

Target/expected value:  
preserve the research hour price from 2009.

Target/expected value:  
preserve the same share of co-financing (10% of the Agency's budget).

Indicator b  
number of infrastructure programmes.

Values of the indicators and target values for 2010 are presented in the table below.

Table 50

Data on the research hour price, number of infrastructure programmes and the share of co-financing founders' obligations for 2009 and 2010 and the target value for 2010

	2009	Expected value for 2010	Actual value for 2010
Research hour price (€)	13.94	13.94	13.94
Number of infrastructure programmes	29	29	29
Share of (co)financing founders' obligations	10.5	10.0	11.1

As the table shows, the target values of the research hour and the number of infrastructure programmes were achieved for 2010. The share of (co)financing

founders' obligations exceeded in 2010 the value from 2009 as well as the expected value for 2010.

LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

significantly *increase* funding of acquisition of high-value research equipment and introduce coordinated activity by several mechanisms for initiating acquisitions of research equipment:

- a lower rate of own financial participation;
- an open call for proposals for co-financing acquisitions of research equipment.

Indicator a  
growth rate in the amount of co-financing high-value research equipment within package calls for proposals.

Within the call for proposal for co-financing acquisitions of research equipment (Package 13), the Agency subsidised purchases of research equipment in the amount of 7,534,582.15 euros and within Package 14 in the amount of 13,400,673.26 euros. The growth index was 178.



Indicator b  
the lowest value of research equipment co-financed within package calls for proposals.

The lowest value of research equipment co-financed by the Agency with funds from the national budget within package calls for proposals equals purchase amount of 50,000 euros for natural and technical sciences, biotechnology and medicine and 15,000 euros for social sciences and humanities.

Indicator c  
the lowest share of required co-financing by business entities (or own funds) within package calls for proposals.

Amendments to the Rules on co-financing acquisitions of research equipment prepared by the Agency in 2008 and entering into force in 2009 laid down that the share of co-financing by own funds be specified in the public call for proposals. The public call for proposals for co-financing acquisitions of research equipment (Package 14) specified, in line with the guidelines from budget documents of the Republic of Slovenia, that the amount of co-financing acquisitions of research equipment shall not exceed 80% of the purchase amount per unit of research equipment. The public call for proposals within Package 14 relates to the 2009-2011 period.

ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

disburse the funds from the call for proposals for co-financing acquisitions of *research equipment* of Package 14 for the 2010-2011 period.

Target/expected value:  
100% disbursement of the available budget funds.

Indicator a  
rate of disbursement of the available budget funds for co-financing.

Table 51  
Rate of disbursement of the available budget funds for co-financing in 2010

	Planned funds	Disbursed funds	Disbursement rate
Funds for research equipment for 2010	4,846,273.00	4,846,273.00	100.0

In 2009, the Agency made a call for proposals for the first time in line with the Rules on co-financing acquisitions of research equipment as amended in 2008 and the new methodology for evaluating applications to public calls for proposals. The public call for proposals within Package 14 relates to the 2009-2011 period. Guidelines of the budget documents of the Republic of Slovenia (national budget revision for 2009) were taken into account, introducing coordinated activity by several mechanisms for initiating acquisitions of research equipment, including:

- a lower rate of own financial participation;
- an open call for proposals for co-financing acquisitions of research equipment.

The funds planned for co-financing acquisitions of research equipment within the package call for proposals were 100% disbursed in 2010.

In preparation of the amendments and supplements to the Rules on co-financing acquisitions of research equipment, the Agency pursued the goal of ensuring a higher disbursement rate for acquisitions of research equipment by simplifying the evaluation and selection procedure.

The simplified evaluation procedure was based on three methodological elements:



- references of the research or infrastructure programme underlying the research equipment acquisition as reflected by the approved financing period of the research programme;
- the relevance of the acquisition of research equipment as reflected by the share of co-financing;
- the purchase amount for the research equipment.

LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

promoting *sharing* of research and infrastructure equipment in infrastructure groups by enabling shared use of laboratories and measuring instruments under the most favourable conditions for implementation of research programmes and projects (co)financed from the national budget.

Indicator a

publicly available *overview of the possibilities for sharing* of high-value research and infrastructure equipment.

Research organisations receiving budget co-financing from the Agency within package calls for proposals for

acquisitions of research equipment must offer the capacity and services to all interested research organisations under the most favourable conditions when needed to implement research programmes and projects (co)financed from the national budget. Research organisations publish tariffs for using the capacity of research equipment.

The Agency has introduced a transparent system for monitoring the possibilities for sharing of research equipment with specified conditions of access and the price via the publicly available SICRIS system. The Agency also separately monitors data on utilisation of research equipment published on its website.

ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

*maintain* (co)financing of the most important *scientific meetings and popular science periodicals*.

Target/expected value:  
financing roughly 150 scientific meetings and 15 popular science periodicals.

Indicator a

the number of financed scientific meetings and popular science periodicals

Table 52

Amounts, number and growth in funding of scientific periodicals and meetings in 2009 and 2010

	2009		2010		Index of funding
	Number	€	Number	€	
Scientific meetings	139	408,129.90	139	406,142.10	99.5
Popular science periodicals	14	68,477.00	11	113,405.00	165.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>476,606.90</b>		<b>519,547.10</b>	<b>109.0</b>

The amount earmarked for co-financing scientific periodicals and meetings equalled 476,606.90 and 519,547.10 euros in 2009 and 2010, respectively. The annual objective of increasing the share of (co)financing the most important and top quality popular science

periodicals has been met. The share of co-financing scientific meetings did not increase in 2010, co-financing even fell slightly. Nevertheless, the number of co-financed scientific meetings (139) was kept at the 2009 level.



Co-financing popular science periodicals rose from 68,477.00 in 2009 to 113,405.00 euros but the number

of co-financed popular science magazines fell from 14 in 2009 to 11 in 2010.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

maintain the level of purchases of foreign expert literature, databases and electronic publications.

The number of consortiums and their members tripled from 2007 and they received 1,596,355.10 euros or 37% of total funds in 2010.

Indicator: the level of financing foreign expert literature, databases and electronic publications.

Budget cuts slightly reduced the funding in 2010, however it remained at an increased level achieved by the increase in 2009. The Slovenian Government and the Agency increased funding for purchase of foreign scientific literature by 63% from 2008.

Target/expected value:  
grants for purchases of foreign expert literature to roughly 70 libraries of research and higher education institutions and to ten consortiums for renewal of access to foreign databases.

Increased investment of the Agency in international scientific literature means primarily two things: on the one hand, the method freed up the budget of libraries obtained from other sources which had been earmarked for such expenses and on the other, the increased funding by the Agency enabled access to a much wider circle of researchers than before. It was achieved by introducing the co-called 4+4<sup>3</sup> model by the Agency.

Co-financing of foreign expert literature equalled 4,242,174.80 euros in 2010.

Various alternatives and solutions are available for assessing the quality of scientific journals and databases. The Agency successfully developed one of the possibilities and intends to develop it further based on the results<sup>4</sup>.

With emerging new electronic media, fast-growing prices and budget cuts in libraries, the main task of the Agency was to ensure the best possible value for money and enable to the widest possible circle of researchers the best possible selection of foreign scientific literature in printed or electronic form under the most favourable commercial terms available. A dedicated expert body with ten members, each an expert in their field, was established for the purpose. Special attention was given to cooperation and establishment of consortiums<sup>1</sup> which can be regarded as consolidation of a strategic decision of the Agency<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> As regards library consortiums, the aim is to achieve a better negotiating position with publishing houses with the purpose of joint acquisition of electronic sources in addition to the traditional purchases and joint use of printed material. The model of so-called decentralised national consortiums became established in Slovenia, based on the expressed needs of the users and the quality of sources and representing a cheaper and more economical approach to the expenditure of granted funds.

<sup>2</sup> The second important strategic decision of the Agency was to finance primarily collections with available primary documents or full text (scientific journals) and less secondary bibliographic services.

<sup>3</sup> The basic condition for financing the selected consortium was that it included all four Slovenian universities and at least four other research institutions. The simple 4+4 model is extremely important for improving access to such literature by users in Slovenia. The Agency estimates that more than 90% of Slovenian researchers are directly included in the current 4+4 model and assumes that the remaining 10% get indirect access via consortium members.

<sup>4</sup> Summarised from the material for a press conference in March 2010.

Table 53

Co-financing foreign periodicals and databases in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

	2009	2010	Index
Foreign periodicals and databases	4,562,030.28	4,242,174.80	93.0

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

*evaluation* of research infrastructure's use in research organisations must be performed periodically both as regards scientific and applicative criteria of research performance.

## Indicator a

the number and scope of *periodical evaluations* or self-evaluations of work of infrastructure groups.

A new programming period for infrastructure programmes began in 2009. Based on the evaluation from 2008, all infrastructure programmes are performed for the 2009-2014 six-year period. In accordance with Article 43 of the Rules on the Evaluation and Financing of

Research and Infrastructure Programmes (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 23/08, 23/09 and 86/09) applicable in 2010, the Agency monitors and oversees implementation of infrastructure programmes on the basis of annual reports and reports prepared one year before expiry of the contract, which contain quality indicators of the infrastructure programme, as well as on the basis of financial reports on the eligible use of funds in accordance with the contracts.

The scientific council of the discipline and the Scientific Council of the Agency discuss annual reports and plans for all infrastructure programmes.

BUDGET ITEM 5704: RESEARCH EQUIPMENT

PURPOSE

Research equipment gives important research and infrastructural support to researchers in performing scientific research for research projects and programmes. The Agency co-finances from the national budget for that purpose acquisitions of medium and high-value research equipment through public calls for proposals.

In accordance with the amendments to the Rules on co-financing acquisitions of research equipment, the share of co-financing the purchase amount of research equipment is set in the call for proposal. The public call for proposal for co-financing acquisitions of research equipment (Package 14) applying to the 2009-2011 period specified, in line with the guidelines from budget documents of the Republic of Slovenia, that the amount of co-financing acquisitions of research equipment shall not exceed 80% of the purchase amount per unit of research equipment.

BENEFICIARIES

The Agency co-finances acquisitions of research equipment from the national budget through public calls for proposals and by direct grants to organisations of ICT infrastructure performing infrastructural activities in support to research implementing the national research and development programme.

Public research organisations under provisions of the Research and Development Act and other public institutes performing public service in research in the form of research programmes and infrastructure programmes based on a concession may apply to the calls for proposals.

IMPLEMENTATION

In order to enhance acquisitions of research equipment, the Agency prepared in 2008 amendments to the Rules on co-financing acquisitions of research equipment simplifying procedures for evaluation and selection of research equipment for co-financing.

The Agency expects the amendments to the Rules to lead to a higher rate of implementation of acquisitions of research equipment in the future based on a quicker and simpler evaluation procedure.

ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 54

Amount, structure and growth in funding of research equipment by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010

Scientific disciplines	2009		2010		Index of funding
	€	Share (%)	€	Share (%)	
Natural sciences	161,151.33	6.9	2,642,977.44	54.5	1640.1
Technical sciences	1,562,127.47	66.7	964,762.07	19.9	61.8
Medical sciences	123,250.58	5.3	583,029.53	12.0	473.0
Biotechnical sciences	282,655.52	12.1	374,453.58	7.7	132.5
Social sciences	129,413.31	5.5	172,699.93	3.6	133.4
Humanities	83,201.95	3.6	29,522.45	0.6	35.5
Unallocated	/	/	78,828.00	1.6	/
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,341,800.16</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,846,273.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>206.9</b>

Co-financing acquisitions of research equipment is subject to public procurement procedures in research

organisations which is why the scope of acquisitions by discipline may vary in individual periods.

Table 55

Amounts, structure and growth in funding of research equipment by research organisation type in 2009 and 2010

Sector	2009		2010		Index of funding
	€	Share (%)	€	Share (%)	
Public sector	1,251,742.68	53.5	2,082,304.14	43.0	166.4
Higher education sector	1,090,057.48	46.5	2,763,968.86	57.0	253.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,341,800.16</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,846,273.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>206.9</b>

## BUDGET ITEM 5719: INFRASTRUCTURAL OBLIGATIONS

## PURPOSE

Infrastructural obligations comprise two areas:

- founders' obligations towards public research institutes;
- work-related reimbursements and premiums of collective supplementary pension insurance.

The item's purpose is to ensure to public research organisations the basic conditions for research work with the Agency (co)financing from the national budget costs in three items, namely:

- maintenance investments;
- costs of management; and
- fixed operating costs.

Work-related reimbursements and other related personal expenses include:

- meal allowance;
- transportation to and from work;
- holiday allowance; and
- other costs specified in the applicable regulations.

Other costs under the fourth indent of the previous paragraph include premiums of collective supplementary pension insurance, long-service awards, gratuity payments upon retirement and severance pay for termination of employment for business reasons – laying off redundant staff.

## BENEFICIARIES

In accordance with the Research and Development Act, the beneficiaries for funding of founders' obligations are public research institutes and public infrastructure institutes established by the Republic of Slovenia.

There are currently 16 such organisations in Slovenia (Table 56 includes 15 public research institutes and one public infrastructure institute). Funds are allocated to beneficiaries based on the annual public call published in the second half of December. The beneficiaries submit to the Agency data on costs based on which the share of funding of individual organisations is calculated by using

the Agency's methodology. Based on a call for substantiation for additional fund allocation, public research institutes may subject to judgment of an expert committee obtain additional funding for particular purposes.

In accordance with the applicable regulations, the beneficiaries for funding of premiums of collective supplementary pension insurance and payments prescribed by the collective agreement for the research activity are public research institutes, public infrastructure institutes and higher education institutions established by the Republic of Slovenia.

Public research organisations are eligible for financing costs of meal allowances if they perform public service in research in the form of research programmes and receive no funds from the national budget for the purpose and if they employ young researchers. Public research institutes and members of the University of Primorska receiving funding based on Article 54 of the Decree on budgetary financing of higher education and other university member institutions are eligible from 2004 to 2010 for financing costs of meal allowances even if performing research projects financed from the national budget.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Funds from the Infrastructural obligations item were distributed to public research institutes in 2010 in accordance with the applicable methodology and spent in line with the plans. Funding of founders' obligations remained virtually unchanged from the previous year in 2010. Payments prescribed with the collective agreement for research, notably the part for long-service awards and gratuities upon retirement grew by 7.25% in real terms.

Public research and education institutes are eligible, subject to meeting the conditions in accordance with the Rules, for funding of payment of long-service awards and gratuities upon retirement if they submit to the Agency an application for such funding by 15 January of the current year or upon a call. Five public research institutes exercised the right in 2010.

## FOUNDERS' OBLIGATIONS TOWARDS PUBLIC RESEARCH INSTITUTES

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 56

Funding of founders' obligations in 2010

Organisation	Funding
Geological Survey of Slovenia	643,057.00
Slovenian Forestry Institute	400,824.00
The Jožef Stefan Institute	5,501,826.00
Institute of Information Sciences	264,897.92
Institute for Economic Research	210,892.00
Institute for Hydraulic Research	98,020.00
Institute of Metals and Technology	551,910.00
Institute for Ethnic Studies	242,187.27
Institute of Modern History	353,707.00
National Institute of Chemistry	1,883,355.00
Agricultural Institute of Slovenia	1,067,126.00
National Institute of Biology	694,334.00
Educational Research Institute	228,700.00
Urban Planning Institute of the Republic of Slovenia	229,652.00
Slovenian National Building and Civil Engineering Institute	992,884.00
Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts	2,217,635.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,581,007.19</b>

Table 57

Funding of founders' obligations by beneficiary type in 2009 and 2010

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	15,589,463.46	15,581,007.19	99.9

Table 58

Work-related reimbursements and premiums of collective supplementary pension insurance by beneficiary type in 2009 and 2010

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	2,275,606.97	2,453,074.89	107.8
Higher education sector	1,379,576.49	1,487,775.20	107.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,655,183.46</b>	<b>3,940,850.09</b>	<b>107.8</b>

## BUDGET ITEM 5722: SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND MEETINGS

## PURPOSE

The Scientific publications and meetings item comprises the following two sub-areas:

- domestic popular science periodicals;
- scientific meetings.

(Co)financing scientific periodicals and meetings is crucial for inclusion of science in the Slovenian society as well as for inclusion of Slovenian researchers and their achievements in the global scientific community. Co-financing periodicals represents an important correction of the market mechanism as due to a relatively small critical mass of interested public, such issues would often make no commercial sense, however they do have an exceptional social significance.

(Co)financing scientific meetings is extremely important foremost as regards connecting and exchanging scientific achievements and research in Slovenia and internationally. International scientific conferences are venues for important exchanges and presentations of the latest scientific and research achievements and good practices. That promotes cooperation of Slovenian scientists with their colleagues abroad and ensures transfer of scientific achievements in Slovenia.

*a) Domestic popular science periodicals*

The Agency co-finances from the national budget popular science publications facilitating transfer of knowledge in education and aiming to raise the overall scientific culture. Publications in popular science periodicals are one of the desired (needed) forms of presenting scientific achievements of Slovenian scientists to the general public which is why the Agency has been promoting such publications through the instrument of co-financing such periodicals.

Co-financing periodicals is aimed at lowering the sales price thus enabling a faster flow of scientific knowledge in Slovenia and internationally.

*b) Scientific meetings*

The Agency co-finances from the national budget

meetings for which at least 10 or 20 persons giving presentations are scheduled for daily, and two or more day meetings, respectively.

A scientific meeting is intended for exchange and verification of findings and knowledge stemming from own research work of participating scientists. A scientific meeting in accordance with the Rules is also intended for transfer of basic scientific findings into application and technological development.

An international scientific meeting is a meeting taking place in a world language, having an international programming committee and at which at least half of active participants with papers and lectures by invitation come from abroad.

The Agency co-finances from the national budget meetings for the purpose of enabling acquiring new knowledge, transfer of knowledge from abroad, international exchange of knowledge and transfer of research results into practical applications. The Agency co-finances preparatory work for organisation of a meeting covers the cost of printing invitations, extracts or expanded extracts of papers in printed or electronic form, hall rental and accommodation costs for invited foreign lecturers.

## BENEFICIARIES

The Agency collects applications for co-financing all elements of the category based on a public call for proposal published in principle once a year. The selection procedure is based on the evaluation rules and methodology developed separately for each discipline. Legal persons from the Slovenian minority living across the border and legal persons of Slovenes living abroad may enter the public call for proposals beside the specified beneficiaries.

*a) Domestic popular science periodicals*

Public calls for proposals can be entered by research organisations listed in the records of research performers kept by the Agency, publishing houses and self-publishing and societies operating in public interest in research.



*b) Scientific meetings*

Public calls for proposals can be entered by organisations listed in the records of research performers kept by the Agency and societies operating in public interest in research.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Agency published two public calls for proposals under the item Domestic popular science periodicals and Scientific meetings in 2009. The planned obligations and envisaged results were met in line with the available funding and the applicable normative documents.

Exceptional interest of researchers for participation on both published calls for proposals continued for scientific meetings in 2010.

In accordance with a recommendation of the internal audit, both public calls for proposals took into account

the opinion that application forms should specify in greater detail the method of handling evaluation elements. The two calls for proposals for co-financing in 2010 also took into account an opinion of the internal audit and specified in greater detail the method for handling evaluation elements from the aspect of determining the sum of cost type aggregates. Furthermore, the method of handling evaluation elements A and B was taken into account from the aspect of four categories and their handling in scoring and calculation.

The detailed preparation of application forms for co-financing scientific meetings in 2010 took into account listing periodical nature of a scientific meeting by introducing a system of selecting pre-prepared answers.

The Agency partly took into account the recommendations when preparing the public call for proposals published in the autumn of 2008 with the remaining part applied in publication of the call for proposals in 2009 for co-financing in 2010.

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 59

Number of scientific meetings and the amount, structure and growth in funding of scientific meetings in 2009 and 2010

Scientific disciplines	2009			2010			Index of funding
	Number	€	Share (%)	Number	€	Share (%)	
Natural sciences	16	51,793.00	12.7	28	113,493.00	27.9	219.1
Technical sciences	19	53,322.00	13.1	21	52,176.00	12.8	97.9
Medical sciences	12	43,633.00	10.7	8	31,015.00	7.6	71.1
Biotechnical sciences	11	28,584.00	7.0	13	47,062.00	11.6	164.6
Social sciences	29	80,673.60	19.8	27	35,644.00	8.8	44.2
Humanities	38	103,516.30	25.4	40	119,615.10	29.5	115.6
Interdisciplinary	14	46,608.00	11.4	2	7,137.00	1.8	15.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>408,129.90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>406,142.10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>

## BUDGET ITEM 5732: FOREIGN PERIODICALS AND DATABASES

## PURPOSE

The Agency finances from the national budget funds purchase of foreign scientific literature and databases for research, expert development work and higher education studies in the Republic of Slovenia.

The Agency remitted 4,242,174.80 euros for that purpose in 2010, of which 920,000.00 euros for IZUM.

## BENEFICIARIES

Funding for purchases of foreign scientific literature and databases was received by 52 libraries of research and higher education institutions in the amount of 4,242,174.80 euros, of which the IZUM public infrastructure institute 920,000.00 euros for access to foreign databases and services under consortium agreements.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Agency allocated funding to libraries based on a public call for proposals and to IZUM based on the approved annual plan of work to which the Government of the Republic of Slovenia gave its approval. Funding of consortiums (led by the Central Technical Library, the Biotechnical Faculty of the University of Ljubljana, the National and University Library and the University of Ljubljana) rose by 13% from 2009 under systematic promotion of streamlined purchase of foreign scientific literature and databases. Important consortium agreements were made for Science Direct, SpringerLink, ACS Online Package, IEEE/IEL, JSTOR Slovenija, SAGE, EBSCO, Emerald Fulltext and CAB.

IZUM has concluded consortium agreements for access to the following databases and services:

- ISSN register (more than 1.4 million bibliographic records on serial publications); used by all Slovenian libraries participating in the cataloguing system;
- OCLC FirstSearch (10 databases with more than 220 million bibliographic records); databases available to all users of the COBISS/OPAC system from Slovenia;
- OCLC Z39.50 Cataloguing (more than 158 million

bibliographic records); used by all Slovenian libraries participating in the cataloguing system;

- OCLC DDC; used for translating DDC classifications into UDC;
- Journal Citation Reports (roughly 106,000 records on impact factors); database available to all users of the COBISS/OPAC system from Slovenia;
- Web of Science (more than 40 million records); databases available to all teachers, researchers, students and other employees of organisations included in the consortium of WoS users;
- ProQuest Central (13,641 e-journals of which 10,678 in full text, also 50,000 doctoral dissertations);
- Digital Dissertations & Theses A&I (more than 2.6 million records on doctoral dissertations and master's theses);
- LC Names (more than 7.5 million records on names of authors, corporations, locations etc.); database available to all users of the COBISS/OPAC system from Slovenia.

Use of ISI Science Indicators is limited to IZUM and the Agency.

The information on foreign scientific literature is available to users via the COBISS.SI system. The literature in printed form is available in libraries of research organisations and increasingly in electronic form via the internet in accordance with the licensing terms and conditions. Similarly applies to databases.

The number of consortium users rose in 2010 due to the introduction of the 4+4 model envisaging inclusion of four universities and at least four public research institutes, i.e. the entire science into a consortium. The consortium enabled Slovenian researchers the same access to global knowledge as enjoyed by researchers in developed European countries.

Co-financing foreign scientific literature and databases in 2010 met the basic objectives. Selection of libraries provided for streamlined purchase and user-oriented distribution of relevant scientific periodicals and databases.



## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 60

Co-financing foreign periodicals and databases in 2009 and 2010

	2009	2010	Index
Foreign periodicals and databases	4,562,030.28	4,242,174.80	93.0

A greater effect was achieved with smaller funds in financing foreign periodicals and databases in 2010. Consortium agreements resulted in cost streamlining while preserving access for an extremely wide circle of researchers.

## BUDGET ITEM 5826: INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES

## PURPOSE

Infrastructure programmes represent maintenance of infrastructure as support to research in public research organisations and research organisations. The infrastructure activity supporting research is performed in a manner and under the conditions applying to public service.

## BENEFICIARIES

The infrastructure activity is performed in the form of infrastructure programmes by infrastructure groups in public institutes and based on a concession in persons under private or public law.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Within the infrastructure activity in the form of infrastructure programmes, the Agency finances from the national budget wages and contributions and direct expenses for costs of material and intangibles and the cost of depreciation related to the work under infrastructure programmes (instrumental infrastructure). The index equalled 100 in all activity sectors.

The reason for the significant increase in the funds for co-financing instrumental infrastructure in 2009 was one-off remittances for infrastructure programmes made in that year. Due to their nature, no such remittances were made in 2010 and (co)financing of infrastructure programmes presented in Table 62 comprised regular co-financing of direct costs of material and intangibles and depreciation costs (hence the low year-on-year index of 37.2).

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 61

Funding of the infrastructure activity by beneficiary type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	1,492,974.00	1,492,974.00	100.0
Higher education sector	497,658.00	497,658.00	100.0
Private sector	71,094.00	71,094.00	100.0
Private non-profit organisations	189,584.00	189,584.00	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,251,310.00</b>	<b>2,251,310.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 62

Funding of instrumental infrastructure by beneficiary type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	7,850,178.31	4,309,597.67	54.9
Higher education sector	7,017,932.53	992,670.61	14.1
Private sector	45,000.00	45,585.00	101.3
Private non-profit organisations	311,889.16	315,943.72	101.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,225,000.00</b>	<b>5,663,797.00</b>	<b>37.2</b>



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

## TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

strengthening *international* bilateral and multilateral scientific research cooperation with enhanced inclusion in the international and European research and higher education area. Increase international cooperation in framework programmes of the European Union.

## Indicator a

annual growth in international bilateral and multilateral scientific research cooperation.

Funding of international bilateral scientific research cooperation with 26 countries fell by a quarter in 2010 while the number of bilateral international projects receiving funding in 2010 or accepted for financing in 2010 fell by only 3.8% from 2009. The number of bilateral international projects accepted for financing in 2010 even rose compared to 2009 (index of 105.7).<sup>5</sup>

The reduction in funding thus stems from non-implementation of concluded contracts by beneficiaries. The reasons should be analysed in detail in 2011 when the methodology and specific objectives of the analysis will be set. Cooperation in 2010 grew the fastest with Macedonia, followed by Russia, Croatia and Japan. The scope of cooperation in terms of the number and the amount of funding of co-financed projects is the biggest with the United States.

The procedures and activities aimed at concluding new agreements on scientific and technological cooperation with a number of countries took place in 2010 as well. Bilateral international cooperation is described in greater detail in the section covering the budget item 5703: European framework programmes and international research.

Table 63

Amount and growth in funding related to European framework programmes and international research in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

		2009	2010	Indeks
Bilateral cooperation	Bilateral research projects	928,864.53	687,070.23	74.0
	CEA, cooperation within the EU	210.000	392,000.00	186.7
Multilateral cooperation	7 <sup>th</sup> Framework Programme	413,492.00	280,000.00	67.7
	Multilateral projects – COST, ERA-NET etc.	194,443.20	0.00	/
	Foreign prominent researchers	92,480.00	115,000.00	124.4
	Promotion	81,474.77	93,921.03	115.3
	Associations	80,997.56	95,399.12	117.8
	Invited lectures	2,298.44	0.00	/
	International scientific cooperation programmes	0.00	115,000.00	/
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,004,050.50</b>	<b>1,778,390.38</b>	<b>88.7</b>

<sup>5</sup> Data relate to the data listed within the annual objective – Increase mobility of Slovenian researchers through bilateral projects with a prolonged stay abroad, with regard to 2009.

As regards multilateral cooperation in 2010, the support to projects applied under the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme fell to the index of 67.7. The number of beneficiaries fell as well. The number of groups receiving funding in 2009 and 2010 was 418 and 232, respectively.

The 2010/2009 index was 92.7 for funding of programme groups which received additional funding for

participation in framework programmes. Detailed data are presented under the budget item 5797: Promoting international cooperation within the EU.

Increased funding of international cooperation was recorded in mechanisms of promotion, associations and foreign prominent researchers as presented in the table below.

ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

Preserve the share of international scientific research cooperation with *enhanced inclusion* in the international and European research and higher education area, compared to 2009.

Indicator a  
*share* of funds for international cooperation by scientific discipline and research organisation type.

Target/expected value:  
preserve 4% share of (co)financing international scientific research cooperation in the Agency's budget.

The share of funds earmarked for international cooperation fell to 2% in 2009.

LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

increase the number of *visiting foreign* prominent researchers in Slovenia to 5% of all researchers.

Indicator a  
the number of research *mobility arrivals* and the number of *researchers from abroad* researching for a prolonged period in Slovenia, by scientific discipline and research organisation type.

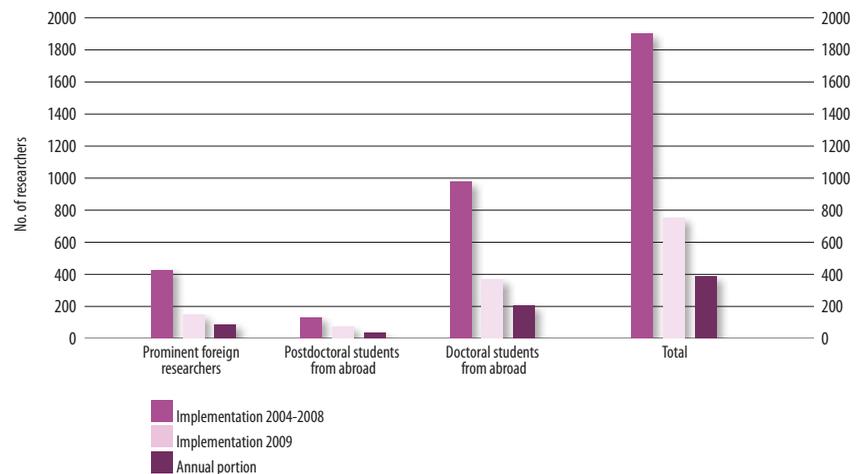
Target/expected value:  
prepare a database by research organisation from 2004.

Data show a distinctly positive trend in mobility arrivals related to participation in programme groups in Slovenia. Data for 2009 compared to the previous five-year period show a distinct increase in the number of arrivals in all three monitored categories of foreign researchers. The increase came close to the factor of 2 in all three categories in 2009.

The positive trend undoubtedly points to openness and capacity of programme groups to link with researchers

from abroad in their research work. It also points to increased inclusion of programme groups from Slovenia in the international research area and confirms that research organisations from Slovenia offer a stimulating and visit-worthy research environment.

Figure 14  
Mobility arrivals by prominent researchers, postdoctoral students and doctoral students from abroad



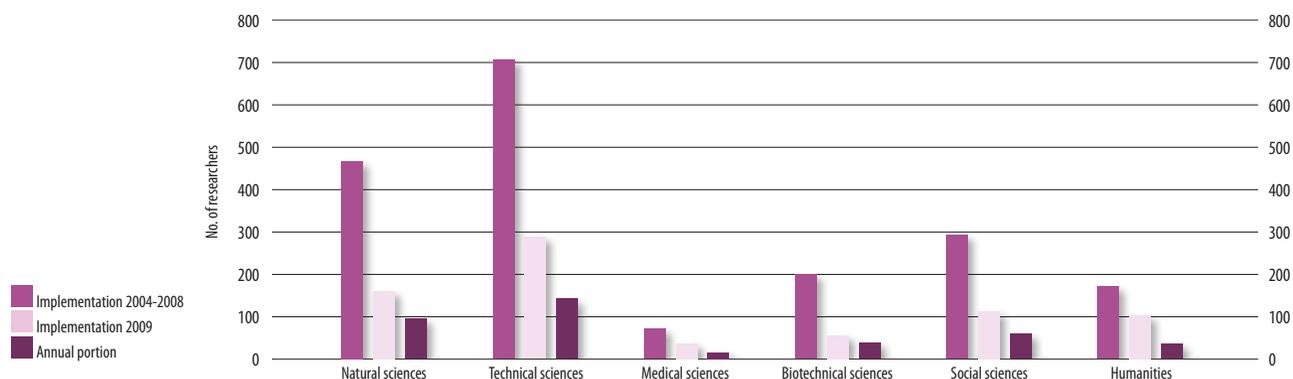


Figure 15  
Mobility arrivals from abroad by scientific discipline

The overview by scientific discipline shows that the ratio by discipline has been preserved in general as regards the number of foreign researchers in the past five-year period and in 2009. The biggest number of arrivals of researchers from abroad in the monitored

categories was recorded in technical sciences followed by natural and social sciences.

The database by research organisation from 2004 onwards is scheduled to be fully set up in 2011.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

preserve the number of *visiting foreign* prominent researchers in Slovenia at the 2009 level.

Indicator a  
number of prolonged research *mobility arrivals*.

Target/expected value:  
annual co-financing up to eight prominent foreign researchers in Slovenia.

Four foreign prominent researchers were co-financed in 2009 and five were accepted for co-financing in 2010.

A smaller number of co-financed researchers than set in the public call for proposals (eight) follows a recommendation of the working body to propose for co-financing only candidates for foreign prominent researchers who received excellent score even if that means that the number of co-financed projects is smaller than set in the public call for proposals. As regards the sector of research organisations which a foreign prominent researcher - visits, research organisations from the higher education and the public sector account for 40% and 60% of hosts, respectively.

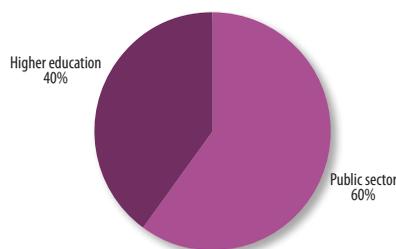


Figure 16  
Share of funds for foreign prominent researchers - by research organisation type in 2010

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

increase mobility of Slovenian researchers (to 5%) *visiting abroad*.

Indicator a  
the number of research *mobility departures* by scientific discipline, research field and research organisation type.

The Agency received 1,023 applications concerning bilateral international cooperation in 2010. Data on the number of persons travelling abroad within bilateral international projects should be available in 2011 with improvements of IT support.

## ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

increase *mobility* of Slovenian researchers visiting abroad through bilateral projects from the 2009 level.

Indicator a  
number of *bilateral projects* and prolonged research *mobility departures*.

Target/expected value:

- co-financing roughly 450 bilateral projects.
- Prepare a database of prolonged mobility departures for the 2004-2009 period and increase co-financing mobility by at least two percent in the next five years.

The indicator is presented by co-financed participation of Slovenian researchers in renowned foreign research departments through bilateral international research projects and by co-financed participation of prominent foreign researchers in Slovenia. The number of bilateral projects fell from 629 to 605 in 2010. Nevertheless, the number of bilateral cooperation projects significantly exceeds the target/expected value.

The database of prolonged mobility departures for 2004-2009 is scheduled to be set up in 2011 together with the database by research organisation from 2004 onwards.

Table 64  
Number of co-financed bilateral research projects by country in 2009 and 2010

Country	2009	Running 2010
Albania	6	10
Argentina	12	12
Austria	25	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27	26
Bulgaria	14	14
Brazil	0	5
Cyprus	8	3
Czech Republic	29	29
Montenegro	0	14
Denmark	6	0
Finland	9	2
France	41	54
Croatia	60	93
Italy	33	0
Japan	21	21
China	53	25
Korea	1	1
Hungary	30	29
Macedonia	22	17
Norway	14	0
Poland	18	21
Portugal	16	12
Romania	17	12
Russia	19	19
Slovakia	11	11
Serbia	47	43
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0
Turkey	9	13
Ukraine	0	15
USA	81	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>605</b>

Table 65

The number of bilateral international scientific research projects by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010

Scientific discipline	2009	2010
Natural sciences	199	205
Technical sciences	141	131
Medical sciences	21	25
Biotechnical sciences	30	42
Social sciences	21	30
Humanities	37	42
Interdisciplinary	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>481</b>

The number of programme groups participating in bilateral international projects co-financed by the Agency with funds from the national budget was 164 and 165 in 2009 and 2010, respectively, out of the total of 288 in both years.

Table 66

Number and share of programme groups with members included in bilateral international projects in 2009 and 2010

	2009			2010		
	Internatio- nally active	Total number of programme groups	Share (%)	Internatio- nally active	Total number of programme groups	Share (%)
Natural sciences	50	60	83.3	52	60	86.7
Technical sciences	60	88	68.2	53	88	60.2
Medical sciences	11	33	33.3	8	33	24.2
Biotechnical sciences	13	21	61.9	15	21	71.4
Social sciences	10	44	22.7	16	44	36.4
Humanities	20	42	47.6	21	42	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>57.3</b>

A public call for proposals for participation of Slovenian researchers in the Materials World Network (MWN) scheme was made for the first time in 2010 in cooperation with the National Science Foundation (NSF) from the United States. The public call for proposals comprised co-financing participation of researchers in joint US-Slovenian projects of the Materials World Network (MWN), published by the NSF in August 2010. Topics of the call for proposals included all topics considered by the NSF Division of Materials Research (DMR), i.e. solid matter physics, solid matter and materials chemistry,

polymers, biomaterials, metal materials and nanostructures, ceramics, electronic and photonic material and theory of solid matter and materials. The NSF cooperates through the MWN with regional, national and multinational financiers of scientific research in Africa (10 countries), Europe (14 countries and the European Science Foundation), South America (4 countries) and Asia (4 countries), and with Slovenia since 2010. Researchers from the USA and Slovenia prepare a joint project with the project work divided into two sets implemented separately by the American and the Slove-

<sup>6</sup> They include those bilateral international scientific research projects for which funds were remitted in 2010. The difference in the total project number from tables 64 and 65 is explained by the fact that a certain share of projects accepted for co-financing required no funding in 2010.

nian side. Three applications for joint US-Slovenian projects were received to the call for proposals by the Agency and the NSF but the NSF did not submit the American part of projects for review because they were rejected for formal reasons. The Agency and the NSF decided to make a joint public call for proposals again in August 2011. Such interagency cooperation is a new form of cooperation at this point. Agencies of the scientifically most advanced countries in Europe (e.g. Germany, Austria and Switzerland) and in the world (for example the United States) deem them extraordinarily important. Cooperation between the Agency and the NSF represents more than just another co-financing mechanism for research teams from Slovenia. Applying in the US national competition enables them to make scientific comparisons between them and the leading research teams from the United States. Coop-

eration between US and Slovenian researchers enhances international inclusion of Slovenian researchers.

The Agency participated for the first time in 2011 in the SCIEEX scientific exchange programme carried out under the Agreement on the Scholarship Fund made with the Swiss Federal Council. Doctoral candidates (young researchers and doctoral students) and postdoctoral candidates employed by Slovenian organisations from the list of eligible research organisations may apply to the call for proposals for SCIEEX scholarships granted by Switzerland. The Sciex Steering Committee selected on 26 August 2010 two applications receiving maximum possible score from the seven Slovenian applications to the call for proposals which was closed on 1 April 2010. The 2011 call for proposals is opened from 1 January to 1 April 2011.

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#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

provide for appropriate support to applications for projects of the European framework programmes and increase the number of *coordinators in the EU framework programmes (FP7)*.

Indicator a

the number of applied projects and the total amount of

support and the number of coordinators in the EU framework programmes (FP7) by scientific discipline, research field and research organisation type.

The Agency funded 232 applications in 2010. Six of them were for project coordinators. More data on the funding are presented in description of the item.

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#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

maintain the support to researchers and project coordinators in applications for the European framework programmes with regard to the level in 2009.

Indicator a

number of financed projects from Slovenia in the EU framework programmes.

The EU financed 315 research projects with 384 applicants from Slovenia participating in 2010. The total amount of Slovenian participation in the projects was 63.9 million euros. The distribution by programme is presented in the table below.

Target/expected value:  
roughly 250 projects with Slovenian partners are co-financed annually in the EU framework programmes.

Table 67

The number of projects with Slovenian participation and the total amount of the Slovenian share

Programme	Number of projects	Number of participants	Funding (€ million)
Cooperation	204	247	46.8
Ideas	1	1	0.08
People	30	41	6.6
Capacities	71	85	9.6
Euratom	9	10	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>63.9</b>

Data from Table 67 show that the majority of participants participated in the Cooperation programme fol-

lowed by Capacities and People.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

increase cooperation and utilisation of *results* of the EU research and development projects in the Slovenian private sector, compared to the 2009 level.

Indicator a

participation of research organisations and corporate R&D teams in research projects of the European Union.

Target/expected value:

research organisations from the private sector obtain roughly 300 thousand euros annually from the EU framework programmes which should be increased by at least two percent in the next two years.

Table 68

Funding obtained from the EU sources and from other international cooperation by organisations from the private sector and private non-profit organisations in 2008 and 2009.

Sector	2008	2009
Private sector	1,889,933.00	1,572,938.00
Private non-profit organisations	32,548.00	204,892.00

As presented in the table and by the analytical elements of individual budget items presented below, the private sector fell behind in 2009 in the amount of funds for international scientific research cooperation.

Indicator b

number of research projects financed by the European Union with business entities incorporated in Slovenia participating.

Target/expected value:

research organisations from the private sector participate in roughly ten EU framework programmes which should be increased by at least five percent in the next two years.

Data point to good inclusion and success of small and medium enterprises (SME) in projects of the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme. According to the currently available data, the share of participating SMEs is 21.6% receiving 15.7 million euros or 24.6% of the total amount of co-financing by the European Commission.

Table 69

Inclusion of business entities from Slovenia in projects of the 7th Framework Programme and the amount by business entity type

Programme	Total number of participants	No. of SMEs	No. of private non-profit organisations	Total funds (€ million)	Funds to SMEs (€ million)	Funds to private non-profit organisations (€ million)
Cooperation	247	56	17	46.8	11.3	1.9
Ideas	1	0	0	0.08	0.0	0.0
People	41	3	5	6.6	0.4	0.2
Capacities	85	24	9	9.6	4.0	1.6
Euratom	10	0	0	0.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Certain preliminary data show that total funds, the share of funds for SMEs, the number of participants and the number of included SMEs are all increasing rapidly. Total funds should reach 70.1 million euros of which funds to SMEs 21.9 million or 31.2%. According to

data, the total number of participants should grow to 451 of which 141 or 31.3% are SMEs. Both indicators would place Slovenia above the EU-27 average. The data are not final and we therefore do not disclose them in detail here.

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

set up conditions for raising the rate of dissemination and utilisation of *results* of EU R&D projects in the private sector in Slovenia.

Indicator a: links between beneficiaries involved in EU project performers and national R&D project performers showing inclusion of national research in European research flows, which enhances transfer and usefulness.

Additional co-financing of research programmes – inclusion in projects of the framework programmes of the European Union is a mechanism promoting and re-

warding inclusion of national research in European research flows and on the other hand ensuring continuity of monitoring activities of programme groups. Data for 2010 show a decrease in funding by 7.3%. The highest growth with the index of 190.9 was recorded by the private sector and the steepest fall with the index of 88.0 by the higher education sector. As regards scientific disciplines, humanities recorded growth (index of 125.7) and natural sciences grew somewhat as well (index of 106.0) in 2010. More data are presented under the budget item 5797: Promoting international cooperation within the EU.

## BUDGET ITEM 5694: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

## PURPOSE

Through international cooperation programmes, the Agency enhances the role of Slovenia in designing of the European research and development policy and co-creates and opens opportunities for exchange of knowledge with mechanisms of active promotion of inclusion of Slovenian research organisations, scientific associations and development organisations and their researchers in the European and global research field. International cooperation programmes increase mobility of researchers in both directions. Encouraging Slovenian researchers to work in top research departments in the European Union, the USA, Japan and other developed countries and encouraging prominent foreign researchers to work in Slovenian research departments improves the conditions for transfer and utilisation of international scientific and technological knowledge in Slovenian R&D organisations and business entities and vice versa.

The Agency implements and finances from the national budget the following activities under the budget item International cooperation programmes:

- membership of Slovenian science associations in international science associations;
- work of Slovenian scientists elected chairs, vice-chairs, secretaries general or members of management bodies of international science associations. Funding of their work in international science associations ensures that they perform in a quality manner and in line with their powers;
- promotion of Slovenian science and knowledge in Slovenia and abroad ensuring cooperation of Slovenian research organisations and researchers with researchers from countries with which Slovenia has yet to conclude relevant international agreements where international cooperation is not yet adequately funded from the national budget. The programme also provides for opportunities for cooperation with Slovenian research organisations and researchers from the Slovenian minorities across the border as well as with Slovenian researchers working abroad.

## BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries of funding under the International cooperation programme budget item are public research institutes, higher education institutions, independent public higher education institutes, private researchers, science associations, foreign prominent scientists, Slovenian research organisations and societies across the border and persons under private and public law called by the Agency through public calls for proposals to submit applications for financing and (co)financing programme activities.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Agency performed activities under the International cooperation programme budget item through two public calls for proposals in 2009:

- Public call for proposals for co-financing activities of Slovenian science associations abroad for 2010;
- Public call for proposals for co-financing activities related to promotion of Slovenian science abroad for 2010.

The international cooperation programme has been implemented in full through the public call for proposals procedure.

The Public call for proposals for co-financing activities related to promotion of Slovenian science abroad for 2010 resulted in acceptance of 38 projects. Thus, the Agency continued:

- active promotion of mobility and scientific research cooperation of Slovenian researchers with researchers from countries with which Slovenia has yet to conclude relevant international agreements or such agreements have yet to be put to practice;
- promotion of Slovenian science with Slovenian researchers from across the border and the world;
- promotion of organisation and active participation at major events in Slovenia and abroad thus presenting the Slovenian science and R&D community and the achievements.

The Public call for proposals for co-financing activities of Slovenian science associations abroad resulted in acceptance of 110 applications.

International cooperation with Slovenian emigration organisations and international cooperation with use of the COBISS bibliographical system were co-financed in 2010 through the international scientific cooperation programmes by work programme.

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

### a. International scientific cooperation programmes by work programme

Table 70

Funding of international scientific cooperation programmes abroad by research organisation type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Beneficiary type	2010
Public sector	75,000.00
Private sector	40,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>115,000.00</b>

### b. Bilateral international cooperation – co-financing activities related to promotion of Slovenian science abroad

Table 71

Funding of promotion of Slovenian science abroad by research organisation type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	24,975.00	33,050.00	132.3
Abroad	10,900.00	5,500.00	50.5
Higher education sector	45,585.00	45,371.03	99.5
Private non-profit organisations	14,139.77	10,000.00	70.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,599.77</b>	<b>93,921.03</b>	<b>98.2</b>

### c. Activities of Slovenian science associations abroad

Table 72

Funding of membership fees and work in international science associations by research organisation type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	9,080.81	17,975.88	198.0
Higher education sector	22,815.74	26,803.29	117.5
Private sector	3,358.86	2,322.00	69.1
Private non-profit organisations	45,742.15	47,002.73	102.8
Other	0.00	1,295.22	/
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,997.56</b>	<b>95,399.12</b>	<b>117.8</b>

## BUDGET ITEM 5703: EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

## PURPOSE

The main purpose is greater and faster progress of Slovenia and intensive and quality inclusion of the Slovenian research community in international research flows.

The programme and (co)financing from the relevant budget item comprise the following activities:

## a) CEA, cooperation within the EU

Scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) of the French Republic is carried out through a public call for proposals. Subject of the call for proposals is co-financing international scientific research projects related to the fields New technologies for energy, Nuclear energy, Adjusting to climate changes, Basic research in physics, Science of life and Research of global security. The projects last two years.

## b) International projects – bilateral cooperation

Coordinated work of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology and the Agency in 2010 resulted in efficient international bilateral scientific cooperation, in particular with countries being global leaders in priority fields and the most compatible with Slovenia as well as with other rapidly-developing countries (USA and Japan). The international bilateral scientific research project cooperation programme ensures transfer of knowledge from the global environment to Slovenia and vice versa.

International bilateral scientific research projects are implemented from 24 to 36 months reciprocal in both countries. It should be noted that Slovenia contributes only a half of funds for project implementation. The second half is always provided by the other participating country.

c) International projects–7<sup>th</sup> EU Framework Programme

The Agency promotes quality inclusion and increases the scope of inclusion of the Slovenian scientific community in the common European research field with financial incentives to applications made by Slovenian research organisations to calls for proposals under the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme and Slovenian coordinators of projects which the European Commission found formally complete, submitted to reviewers for evaluation and which achieved a certain threshold in the evaluation.<sup>7</sup>

By supporting applications to the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme and the EURATOM programme, the Agency attempts to increase the number and share of Slovenian applicants and project coordinators. The Agency's support is also aimed at increasing the number and share of successful project applications with Slovenian partners or coordinators within the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme and the EURATOM programme.

The practice shows that an important role is played by bilateral scientific projects which in the majority of cases develop into multilateral scientific research and technological projects within the framework programme or other.

## IMPLEMENTATION

## a) CEA, cooperation within the EU

Funding for cooperation within the EU under the CEA rose significantly in 2010 (index of 186.7). The most significant increase in 2010 was in natural sciences (index of 242.5). All beneficiaries came from the public sector in 2010.

## b) International projects – bilateral cooperation

Twenty-two bilateral calls for proposals with eighteen countries were carried out in 2010. Of the total 1,202 projects proposals, 605 projects with 24 countries were selected for co-financing.

<sup>7</sup> Project applications achieving more than a half of the maximum score in an evaluation of the review procedure.

A public call for proposals for participation of Slovenian researchers in the Materials World Network (MWN) scheme was published for the first time in 2010 in cooperation with the National Science Foundation. The Agency participated for the first time in the scientific exchange programme SCIEX carried out under the Agreement on the Scholarship Fund made with the Swiss Federal Council.

#### c) International projects - 7<sup>th</sup> EU Framework Programme

Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 18 of the Rules on Financing and Co-financing International Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia and in accordance with the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1998/2006 of 15 December 2006 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty to de minimis aid, the Agency continued in 2010 with the activities of inviting all applicants of projects under the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme and the Euratom programme to submit claims for payment of the contribution to the cost of project preparation and application. The Agency remitted 280,000 euros for project preparation and application under the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme of the European Union in 2010. Funding fell from 2009 to the index of 67.7. The number of coordinators responding to the call fell to 48.

The Agency paid a once-off financial contribution to the cost of application of a project to the Slovenian organisations, which applied the project as partners or project coordinators or participated as partners in a

project applied to the European Commission by a foreign or Slovenian organisation in response to public calls for proposals within the 7<sup>th</sup> EU Framework Programme and the EURATOM programme. Slovenian organisations were eligible for funding for each project application which the European Commission found formally complete and which achieved more than a half of the maximum score in an evaluation procedure. The financial contribution to the cost of project preparation and application equalled:

- 4,000 euros for project application made by a Slovenian organisation as the coordinator or applicant in an international consortium;
- 1,000 euros for each project application in which a Slovenian organisation participated as a participating organisation in an international consortium or if the project was entered independently where the call for proposals of the European Commission allowed it.

The public call for proposals will be open until the deadline for submitting applications to the EURATOM programme in 2011 and the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme in 2013.

The Agency remitted funds to 232 applicants in 2010 based on claims stating the title of the applied project, project coordinator and project manager at the applicant with enclosed documentation on project application to the European Commission and on the evaluation, including an overview of organisations participating in project application.

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

### a) CEA, cooperation within the EU

Table 73  
Funding for cooperation within the EU under the CEA by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Scientific discipline	2009	2010	Index
Natural sciences	40,180.00	97,437.00	242.5
Technical sciences	169,820.00	294,563.00	173.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,000.00</b>	<b>392,000.00</b>	<b>186.7</b>

Table 74

Funding for cooperation within the EU under the CEA by research organisation type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	210,000	364,230.00	173.4
Higher education sector	0	2,770.00	/
Private sector	0	25,000.00	/
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>392,000.00</b>	<b>186.7</b>

## b) International projects – bilateral cooperation

Table 75

Funding of international bilateral scientific research projects by country in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Country	2009	2010	Index
Albania	8,169.82	6,833.72	83.7
Argentina	20,710.71	19,427.53	93.8
Austria	21,438.00	17,875.48	83.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32,663.65	24,946.33	76.4
Brazil	/	12,531.50	/
Bulgaria	29,634.07	27,385.18	92.4
China	55,759.19	48,056.56	86.2
Montenegro	/	14,125.97	/
Cyprus	9,049.21	2,842.30	31.4
Czech Republic	65,187.84	49,422.70	75.8
Denmark	2,173.23	/	/
Finland	7,147.31	2,856.17	40.0
France	236,762.77	56,815.14	24.0
United Kingdom	266.73	/	/
Croatia	34,895.99	44,689.55	128.1
Hungary	47,745.93	40,564.15	85.0
Italy	5,196.64	/	/
Japan	41,026.41	47,167.17	115.0
Korea (Republic of)	2,991.04	506.95	17.0
Macedonia	3,321.71	15,137.89	455.7
Norway	19,574.10	/	/
Poland	23,191.46	17,808.41	76.8
Portugal	15,540.64	16,434.57	105.8
Romania	15,111.09	14,757.30	97.7
Serbia	56,251.98	43,697.47	77.7
Russia	28,987.77	50,148.94	173.0
Slovakia	13,267.62	8,084.76	60.9
Turkey	26,370.29	20,523.00	77.8
Ukraine	19,934.23	12,201.14	61.2
USA	86,495.10	73,204.42	84.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>928,864.53</b>	<b>688,044.30</b>	<b>74.1</b>

Table 76

Funding of international bilateral scientific research projects by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Discipline	2009	2010	Index
Unallocated	14,106.02	0.00	0.0
Natural sciences	428,916.81	388,019.52	90.5
Technical sciences	523,218.51	470,529.69	89.9
Medical sciences	36,803.14	34,867.21	94.7
Biotechnical sciences	42,141.33	62,961.81	149.4
Social sciences	32,201.96	49,482.64	153.7
Humanities	52,098.24	70,310.58	135.0
Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research	9,378.52	3,872.85	41.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,138,864.53</b>	<b>1,080,044.30</b>	<b>94.8</b>

Table 77

Funding of international bilateral scientific research projects by research organisation type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Activity sector	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	668,031.68	629,574.39	94.2
Higher education sector	451,359.59	412,908.93	91.5
Private sector	19,473.26	37,560.98	192.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,138,864.53</b>	<b>1,080,044.30</b>	<b>94.8</b>

c) International projects - 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme

Table 78

Funding of support to applications under the 7th Framework Programme by research organisation type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Beneficiary type	2009	2010	Index
Public sector	107,000.00	89,000.00	83.8
Higher education sector	150,000.00	128,000.00	85.3
Private sector	115,492.00	61,000.00	52.8
Private non-profit organisations	35,000.00	2,000.00	5.7
Other	6,000.00	/	/
<b>Total</b>	<b>413,492.00</b>	<b>280,000.00</b>	<b>67.7</b>

## BUDGET ITEM 5797: PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE EU

## PURPOSE

The Agency continued in 2009 to implement the instrument aimed at research teams and programme groups participating in projects of framework programmes of the European Union initiated in 2007. Pursuant to Article 13 of the Rules on the Evaluation and Financing of Research and Infrastructure Programmes, additional co-financing of a programme group is possible if such international cooperation is presented and further co-financing if a business entity from Slovenia is included in the running project as a participating partner.

## BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiaries are programme groups from public research institutes, public universities and public independent higher education institutions and other legal persons with a concession for performing public service in research in the form of research programmes, which upon a call submitted to the Agency data on inclusion

of researchers from programme groups in implementation of projects under the EU framework programmes.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The Agency called upon all research organisations implementing research programmes in March 2010 to submit data on inclusion of programme group members in running projects under the EU framework programmes. The amount of additional co-financing of research programmes due to inclusion in projects under the EU framework programmes fell to the index of 92.7 in 2010. The bulk (94.7%) of funding was received by the public and the higher education sector. The biggest increase was recorded in the private sector with 90.9% increase in funding from 2009.

As regards scientific disciplines, the biggest share of co-financing was in technical sciences (54.8%) and natural sciences (23.5%). The biggest increase was recorded in humanities with 25.7% increase in funding from 2009.

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 79

Additional co-financing of research programmes – inclusion in projects under the EU framework programmes by beneficiary type in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Sector	2009		2010		Index of funding
	Funding (€)	Share (%)	Funding (€)	Share (%)	
Public sector	989,119.99	54.0	905,428.62	53.3	91.5
Higher education sector	799,384.69	43.6	703,210.31	41.4	88.0
Private sector	43,918.75	2.4	83,844.36	4.9	190.9
Private non-profit organisations	0	0.0	5,679.00	0.3	/
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,832,423.43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,698,162.29</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.7</b>

Table 80

Additional co-financing of research programmes – inclusion in projects under the EU framework programmes by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

Scientific discipline	2009		2010		Index of funding
	Funding (€)	Share (%)	Funding (€)	Share (%)	
Natural sciences	431,182.59	23.5	457,230.96	26.9	106.0
Technical sciences	1,004,153.54	54.8	887,789.78	52.3	88.4
Medical sciences	81,206.81	4.4	82,711.62	4.9	101.9
Biotechnical sciences	158,263.38	8.6	105,497.66	6.2	66.7
Social sciences	121,978.52	6.7	120,137.38	7.1	98.5
Humanities	35,638.59	1.9	44,794.89	2.6	125.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,832,423.43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,698,162.29</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92.7</b>

## BUDGET ITEM 6038: FOREIGN PROMINENT SCIENTISTS IN SLOVENIA

## PURPOSE

Aware of small immigration flow of scientists to Slovenia, the Agency adopted in 2006 the Rules on (co)financing prominent researchers from abroad (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 53/2006 of 23 May 2006). That initiated (co)financing cooperation of foreign researchers with their Slovenian colleagues aimed at achieving the results in joint research work that can be (with Slovenian co-authors) published in at least one international scientific journal classified in the upper quarter by the impact factor in its respective discipline.

The Agency uses the programme to implement the long- and short-term goal of increasing the number of visiting prominent foreign researchers in Slovenia.

By programme implementation, the Agency promotes quality joint work and research of Slovenian researchers with prominent foreign researchers with the results published as joint scientific papers in global scientific journals with the highest impact factor. Prominent for-

foreign researchers introduce Slovenian researchers through the programme into publishing in global scientific journals with the highest impact factor.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Five prominent foreign researchers were accepted for co-financing based on the public call for proposals from 2009. Based on experience from previous calls for proposals, the Agency took recommendations of the working body into account in the call for proposals for 2010 as well.

The Agency co-finances with funds from the national budget cooperation of foreign researchers with Slovenian researchers by providing funds for payment of their research work and the related costs, the cost of stay in the Republic of Slovenia and reimbursement of the cost of travel from the country of residence of the foreign researcher to the Republic of Slovenia and back. As a rule, participation of foreign researchers was co-financed for three months and not more than a year.

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 81

Co-financing prominent foreign researchers in Slovenia in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

	2009	2010	Index
Foreign scientists in Slovenia	92,480.00	115,000.00	124.4

A decrease in funding follows a recommendation of the working body to propose for co-financing only candidates for foreign prominent researchers who received

excellent score even if that means that the number of co-financed projects is smaller than set in the public call for proposals.



# TECHNOLOGY AND THE INFORMATION SOCIETY





The programme comprises three sub-programmes. The following sub-programme is partly implemented by the Agency:

#### 0221 Support to technological development projects

The Agency finances with funds from the national budget the central scientific research activity at Slovenian universities, public and other research institutes as

well as in R&D departments in business entities and at private researchers and promotes transfer of research achievements to the social and economic environment. The programme co-finances applicative research projects including intersectoral targeted research programmes. The objectives, indicators and legal grounds for applicative research projects and target research programmes are presented under research projects.

### BUDGET ITEM 5686:

#### SUPPORT TO TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS – DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

##### PURPOSE

Funds for co-financing applicative research projects and target research programmes are earmarked under the Budget item 5686. The purpose of applicative research projects is to acquire new knowledge aimed foremost at a practical goal or purpose. The projects can be thematic or general with regard to the contents of research. Thematic basic or applicative projects are aimed at specific topics specified by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology with the guidelines for allocating budget funding to research priorities.

Co-financing target research programmes by the Agency helps in providing research support to ministries and other state authorities in setting strategic development goals of Slovenia and in deciding on the core development tasks urgent to improve competitiveness, flexibility and innovations in Slovenia. Target research programmes are developed, implemented and financed in cooperation with the relevant ministries and interested other budget users.

##### BENEFICIARIES

Fund beneficiaries for applicative projects and target research programmes – Competitiveness of Slovenia

2006-2013 – are legal or natural persons entered in the records of researchers kept by the Agency and meeting the prescribed conditions and successfully applying project proposals in public calls for proposals.

##### IMPLEMENTATION

The Agency published in 2010 the Public call for proposals for selection of research projects for the Target research programme Competitiveness of Slovenia 2006-2013. The subject of the TRP COMPETITIVENESS 2010 public call for proposals was thematic sets and themes in the following focuses:

- Focus 1: Competitive economy and faster growth
- Focus 2: Efficient creation, two-way flow and use of knowledge for economic development and quality jobs
- Focus 3: Efficient and cheaper government
- Focus 4: Modern welfare state and increased employment
- Focus 5: Combination of measures for achieving sustainable development

The number of applications included in the evaluation procedure was 272. The number of selected projects was 96.

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

## a. Target research projects – Competitiveness of Slovenia 2006–2013

Table 82

Number, amount and share of funds for the TRP Competitiveness of Slovenia 2006–2013 by focus for projects selected in the call for proposals in 2010

Focus/field	Number	Funding	Share (%)
Focus 1 Competitive economy and faster growth (2001–2006)	14	223,335.00	9.4
Focus 2 – Knowledge society Education and research and development (2006–2013)	19	450,164.80	19.0
Focus 3 Efficient and cheaper government (2006–2013)	7	85,500.00	3.6
Focus 4 Modern welfare state and increased employment	10	101,250.00	4.3
Focus 5 Combining measures for achieving sustainable development	46	1,510,440.00	63.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2,370,689.80</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Thirty-six applications were evaluated within Focus 1 with granted funding of 223,335.00 euros or 9.4% of the available funds.

Seventy-seven applications were evaluated within Focus 2 of which 19 projects were selected for financing with granted funding of 450,164.80 euros or 19% of the available funds.

Twenty-one applications were evaluated within Focus 3 of which 7 projects were selected for financing with

granted funding of 85,500.00 euros or 3.6% of the available funds.

Twenty-seven applications were evaluated within Focus 4 of which ten projects were approved with granted funding of 101,250.00 euros or 4.3% of the available funds.

Of the 111 applications evaluated within Focus 5, 46 were approved with granted funding of 1,510,440.00 euros or 63.7% of the available funds.

Table 83

Number, amount and share of funds for the TRP Competitiveness of Slovenia 2006–2013 by scientific discipline in 2009 and 2010

Scientific discipline	2009			2010		
	Number	Funding (€)	Share (%)	Number	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Natural sciences	1	5,000.00	0.2	7	55,000.00	2.3
Technical sciences	18	363,432.32	14.5	18	263,140.00	11.0
Medical sciences	6	81,250.00	3.2	7	54,000.00	2.3
Biotechnical sciences	75	1,219,475.47	48.7	100	1,110,665.00	46.3
Social sciences	72	827,284.41	33.0	106	899,634.80	37.5
Humanities	1	7,000.00	0.3	2	14,750.00	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2,503,442.20</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,397,189.80</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 84

The amount of funding of the TRP Competitiveness of Slovenia 2006–2013 by research organisation type in 2010

Sector	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Public sector	811,213.91	33.8
Higher education sector	1,364,962.95	56.9
Private sector	136,662.94	5.7
Private non-profit organisations	84,350.00	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,397,189.80</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## b. Applicative research projects

Table 85

Amounts and number of financed applicative research projects by scientific discipline in FTE and funds remitted in 2010

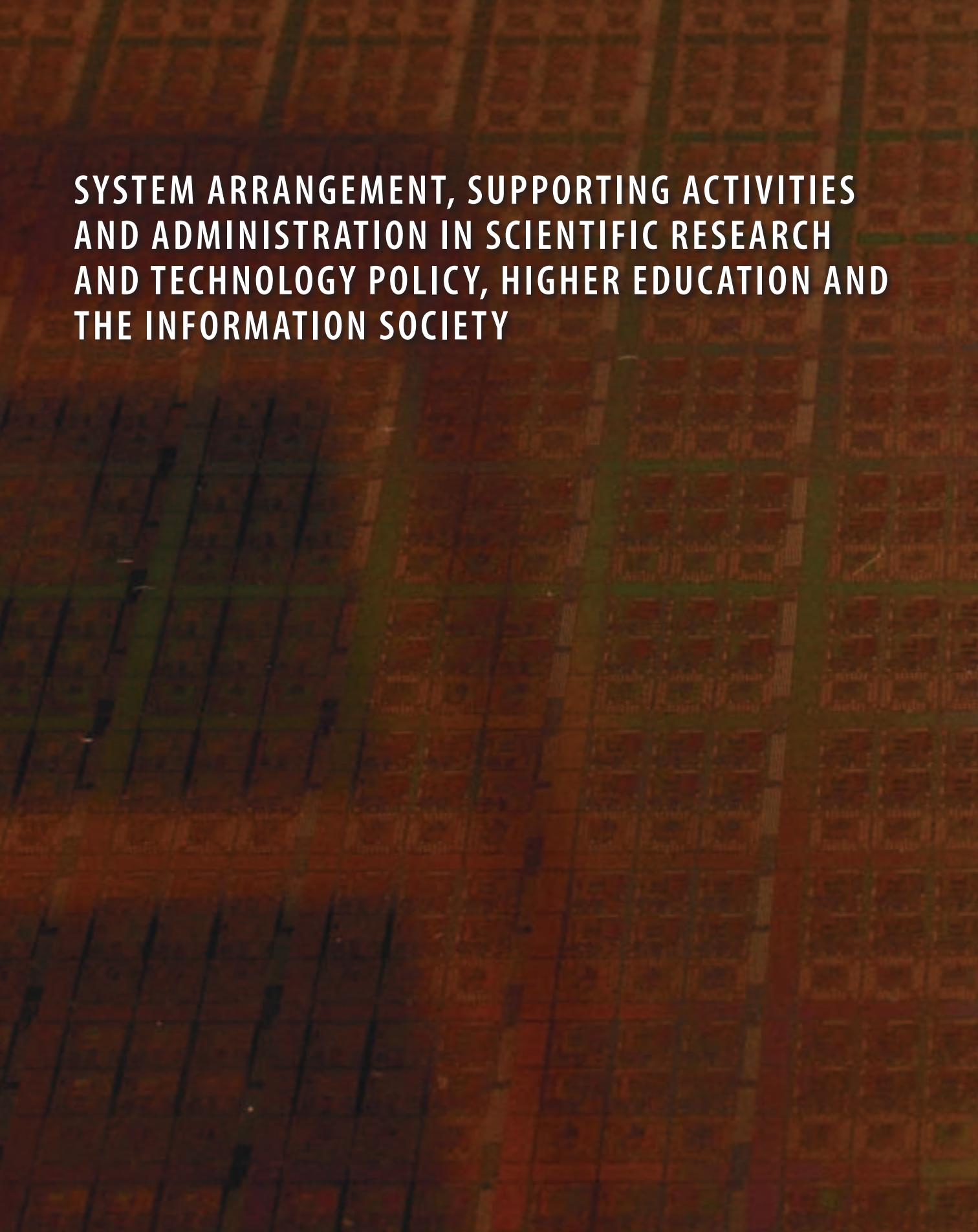
Scientific discipline	Number	FTE	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Natural sciences	19	19.3	1,177,377.00	10.0
Technical sciences	87	89.2	5,523,081.53	46.9
Medical sciences	35	21.5	1,282,465.45	10.9
Biotechnical sciences	18	17.6	1,108,852.16	9.4
Social sciences	17	17.8	928,017.33	7.9
Humanities	20	19.2	1,046,030.33	8.9
Interdisciplinary	11	12.2	722,227.39	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>196.8</b>	<b>11,788,051.19</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 86

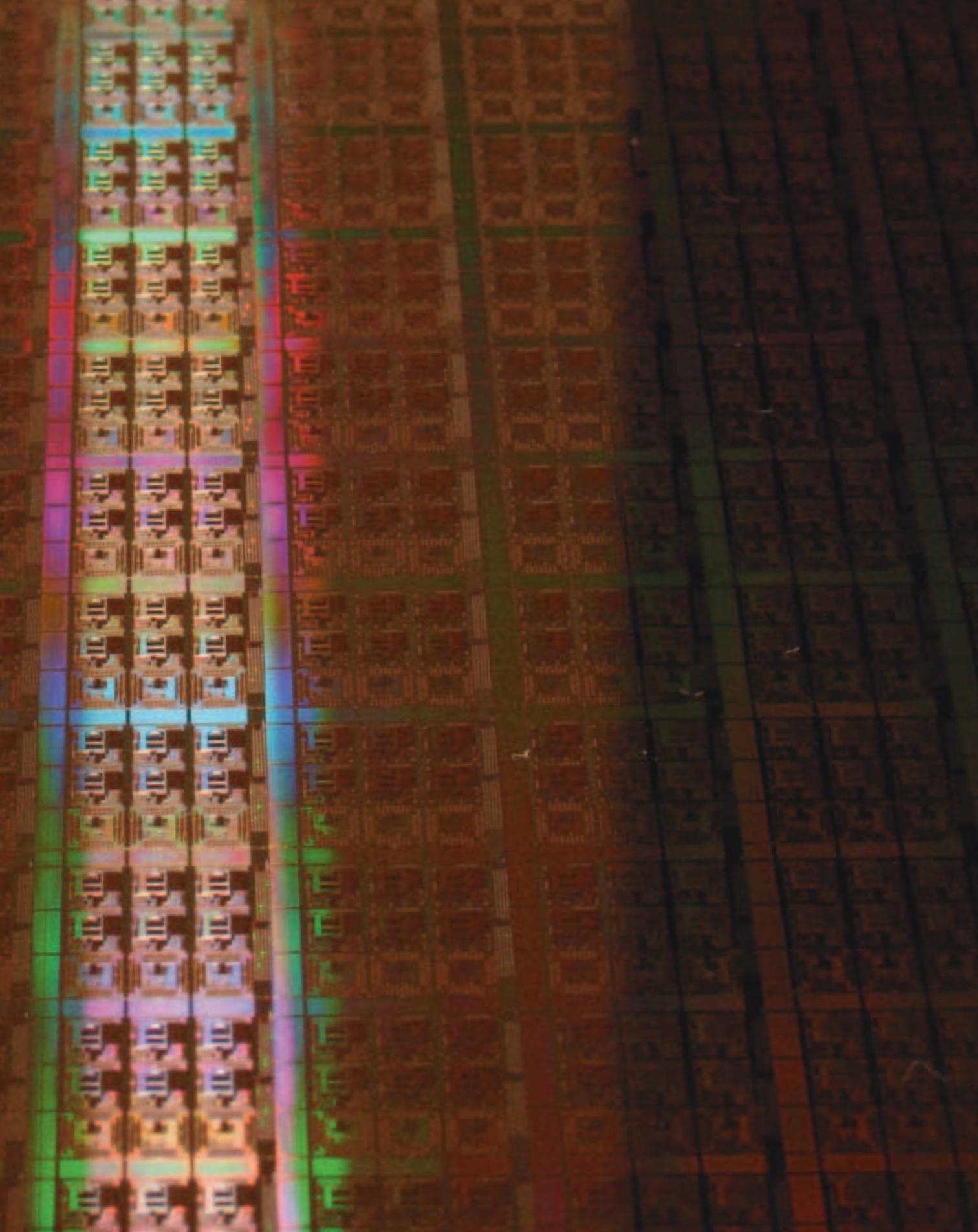
Funding of applicative research projects by research organisation type in 2010

Sector	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Public sector	4,974,047.38	42.2
Higher education sector	4,329,941.26	36.7
Private sector	2,180,053.59	18.5
Private non-profit organisations	290,614.46	2.5
Abroad	13,394.50	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,788,051.19</b>	<b>100.0</b>





**SYSTEM ARRANGEMENT, SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES  
AND ADMINISTRATION IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, HIGHER EDUCATION AND  
THE INFORMATION SOCIETY**



Funds of the development programme are intended among other things for operation of the Slovenian Research Agency and the Institute of Information Sciences. Funds are intended for financing activities of the organisations offering support to programme implementation within the policy, wages, contributions, costs of material, investment transfers and other funds for supporting activities.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND THE DEVELOPMENT SUB-PROGRAMME

The Agency performs its activities within the System arrangement, supporting activities and administration in scientific research and technology policy, higher ed-

ucation and the information society main development programme. The core role of the Agency is to perform professional, development and executive tasks relating to the *National Research and Development Programme (NRDP)* as well as other tasks promoting research and development activities and technological development. The legally set task of the Agency is to provide for sustained, expert and independent decision-making in selection of programmes and projects to be financed from the national budget. The Agency in particular implements the guidelines from the NRDP saying that "support is needed to top scientific *quality* showing its excellence through internationally accepted evaluation criteria and having a great potential contribution to the *social development* and national identity if linked with usefulness" (NRDP, p. 32).

In addition to funding the core activities of the Agency (wages with taxes and contributions, costs of goods and services, investments and the narrower part of international cooperation programmes of the Agency), the main programme also provides funds for financing the research *evaluation system* and *promotion* of scientific research.

The programme System arrangement, supporting activities and administration in scientific research and technology policy, higher education and the information society co-finances performing public service in infrastructure (IZUM) and maintaining conditions for the library IT system for the wider needs of scientific research and education. Within the programme, the Agency provides for the basic infrastructural conditions for information and communication *openness* and *links* of Slovenian universities and research organisations with the global knowledge centres.

#### GOVERNING LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Research and Development Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 115/05, 22/06-UPB and 61/06-ZDru-1, 112/07);
- Rules on the work of standing and working bodies in research (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 0071-19/2006/1 of 17 March 2006 and 13 April 2006, 23/09, 007-7/2010-1 of 1 June 2010);
- Rules of indicators and criteria for measuring scientific and technical efficiency (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, nos. 39/06, 106/06, 39/07, 41/09, 86/09, 56/10);
- Rules on co-financing central specialised information centres (Official Gazette of the RS, nos. 12/05, 97/05, 5/07 and 23/09).

## MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

set up a professional and transparent *management system* for research and development in line with the *principles* of national development and identity, autonomy and responsibility, public nature, competitiveness and cooperation, quality and impartiality, private-public partnership, ethics, equal opportunities and entrepreneurship and creativity.

Indicator a  
the number of *implemented* objectives and principles of the national research and development programme.

The Agency was established primarily to perform expert, development and executive tasks related to im-

plementation of the adopted National Research and Development Programme (NRDP). The Agency puts efforts into performing its tasks in a professional and transparent manner and build an efficient management system for scientific research. The principles and objectives of the NRDP represent the key guidelines for the scientific research policy of the Agency. Annual plans and reports of the Agency are based on a detailed presentation of implementation of individual goals and principles of the NRDP.

Implementation of the goals of the NRDP in 2010 will be presented in detail below under meeting of long-term and annual objectives.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

despite the decreased budget funding of science, enhance *expert support* in implementation of those goals of the NRDP enhancing the quality and usefulness of scientific research.

Indicator a  
successfully implemented *objectives* and *principles* of the national research and development programme.

Target/expected value:  
a positive assessment by the Council of Science and Technology of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

The level of implementation of certain goals of the NRDP was improved with additional funding in 2010. The table below presents our assessment of the level of implementation of individual goals of the NRDP.

Table 87: Assessment of the level of implementation of individual goals of the NRDP

Objective	Implementation level	Comment
Increasing the impact of the NRDP in Slovenia		
Transfer of knowledge from the global treasure	4/5	
Utilisation of domestic knowledge for wider development of Slovenia	4/5	
Measures promoting enhanced research and development cooperation between business entities and the research community	4/5	Applies to the Agency
Measures promoting faster transfer of knowledge from the Slovenian research community to business entities	4/5	Applies to the Agency
Share of the government in financing R&D in the private sector	4	
Share of the private sector in financing R&D in the higher education and the government sector	4	
Share of the private sector in financing the natural and technical sciences portion of R&D in the higher education and the government sector	4	
Efficiency of investments and the quality of achievements		
Concentration of budget funding in priority fields	4/5	
Increasing the share of specific useful and targeted basic projects and programmes	4	
Changed ratio between programme and project funding	3/4	
International recognition of programme groups	4	
Mechanisms linking research and education	5	
Establishing criteria of efficiency and international competitiveness in proposal evaluation	4	
Developing an internationally open expert system for research evaluation	5	Upgrades needed
Setting up control over performing of research and supervision	4	
Strengthening international R&D cooperation	5	
Increasing the role of Slovenia in building of the European research area	4	
Increasing the share of highly-cited publications	5	
Increasing R&D investments		
Increasing public R&D investments	4	
Calls for proposals for financing research in line with the NRDP	4	
Setting up the Slovenian national development and European humanism	5	
Promoting interdisciplinary research	5	
Enhancing human resources in research and development		
Educating the young in the spirit of creativity and curiosity	4/5	
Providing for equal opportunities for male and female researchers	4/5	
R&D staff numbers and balanced gender ratios in the private sector	4	
Promoting mobility of researchers		
Developing a stimulating R&D environment		
Promoting a modern understanding of the role of knowledge and science in the society	4	
Modernising and linking research infrastructure	4	
Increased funding of founders' obligations	4	More funds needed
Improving integration of IT systems with the European ones	5	SICRIS in particular
Financing purchases of ICT equipment	4	
Interactive inter-sectoral cooperation	4/5	

The current NRDP includes eight principles which the R&D organisations aim to achieve in their activities. The Agency is including them in its work to the maximum possible extent as well. It should be noted that the principles are

understood primarily as a long-term process (following an ideal) which is much more encompassing and general than the concrete goals. The Agency made a few steps in its work in 2010 following the principles set in the NRDP.

Principle 1

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTITY

The Agency applies the principle in its work via different instruments. The development of scientific disciplines and focus of results on priority fields are based on guidelines of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: the Ministry), which specifies in the NRDP for each call for proposals the priority fields and sets. It is particularly important for the national development to include scientific disciplines in need of revival or priority development incentives. These measures are a constant of calls for project and programme proposals (including target research programmes).

Principle 2

AUTONOMY AND RESPONSIBILITY

The principles of autonomy, responsibility and avoiding conflict of interest are the key building blocks of work of agencies distributing public funds.

The system of expert bodies of the Agency is a decisive contributor to democracy and autonomy. The Scientific Council of the Agency as the most important scientific body of the Agency (co)decides on all major expert issues. Scientific councils for individual scientific disciplines as important expert bodies with their expert knowledge of a discipline indirectly assume responsibility for development of the discipline and ethical conduct of scientists within it.

Principle 3

PUBLIC NATURE

The Agency provides for implementation of the principle of public nature by using IT tools which it develops or participates in their development and functioning. The most important ones are:

- SICRIS;
- COBISS;
- White Book on financing
- the Agency's website.

Additionally, all schedule plans which the Agency takes into account in its work to the maximum possible extent are available to the public.

All existing systems for obtaining information on work of the Agency and on progress of calls for proposals were regularly maintained and upgraded in 2010.

Principle 4

COMPETITIVENESS AND COOPERATION

Competitiveness is a feature on which distribution of public funding to research performers is based. Calls for proposals of the Agency are open to all applicants under the same terms and conditions and their proposals are evaluated by using the same, predetermined and known criteria. This is reflected in the Agency's work in several ways. Projects within target research programmes and various categories of applicative projects represent an important link between users (private and public sector) with researchers. Applicative projects are co-financed by users which guarantees their interest in the results. It should be noted that different research performers (of various status forms) apply as partners of projects and programmes which in itself contributes to better connections. The Agency has set up a special instrument for the flow of knowledge between institutes and universities through which it finances temporary research and education cooperation. The instrument was very well received among researchers. Growth in the number of researchers involved in research and education cooperation stopped in 2010.

Principle 5

QUALITY AND IMPARTIALITY

Promoting scientific excellence is a key task of the Agency. Due to its importance, due weight is given to excellence in evaluation procedures. Given that the excellence criteria may slightly differ between scientific disciplines, scientific councils for individual scientific disciplines have prepared rules and focuses determining specifics of a discipline. The excellence of publications is measured by the impact factor of the journal or with regard to the international reputation of the pub-



lishing house in the case of monographs. Excellence of publications is measured based on objective criteria calculated via the COBISS bibliographical system and available for each researcher on the SICRIS web portal. Impartiality is ensured by introduction of a peer review procedure in which foreign and domestic reviewers evaluate project proposals. An evaluation panel was established for clarification of any deviations between quality and quantity scores, where the priority rank is set through reasoning.

#### Principle 6

##### PRIVATE-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP

The Agency has been promoting private-public partnership during implementation of the NRDP as shown by a number of indicators on institutional cooperation between research organisations of the public and the private sector. The scope of cooperation undoubtedly rose in the recent period, in particular within research under target research programmes and bilateral international contractual cooperation, as presented by data on engagement of programme groups in contractual relations with potential knowledge users. Topical public calls for proposals for research projects and target research programmes contributed to strengthening of private-public partnership.

#### Principle 7

##### ETHICS

Peer review of all project proposals is the key factor in achieving and maintaining high ethical standards of research. Selection of top quality researchers showing a high level of ethics has a positive impact on selection of research proposals that will promote ethical and responsible conduct of people included in the research process.

#### Principle 8

##### EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

The normative bases for functioning of the research system include all elements for providing equal opportunities to all in obtaining budget funding for research

in Slovenia. With that regard, the Agency cooperates well with the Slovenian Commission for Strengthening the Role of Women in Science at the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

#### Indicator b

Systemically arranged and publicly available *databases* and *analyses* on scientific research in Slovenia for a longer time period.

#### Target/expected value:

publish on the website tables and charts of all relevant indicators of funding scientific research within the Agency since 2004; at least 30 key tables and charts.

The Agency's website features graphic presentations of budget funding of research in Slovenia performed by the Agency presenting various data sets by different aspects for the preceding period. Graphical presentations relate to and present data for the key instruments which the Agency uses to finance research (research programmes, different types of research projects, young researchers, research infrastructure etc.). Annual structures of the Agency's budget by budget item, a detailed presentation of data on the amounts and structure of financing basic, applicative and postdoctoral projects and research programmes, and the funding by research field for the preceding period are available. Graphic presentations based on relevant bibliometric indicators used to monitor production and reach of research work of Slovenian researchers are also published. The webpage Facts and figures (<http://www.arrs.gov.si/en/analize/index.asp>) features 36 graphic presentations in Slovene and English.

## ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

preserve the current administrative processing, financing and analytical monitoring of *contractual obligations* of scientific research performers and overseeing meeting of the undertaken obligations.

Indicator a  
stable financing of *contractual obligations* and the *level of disbursement* of the annual budget funds.

- Target/expected value:
- regular monthly remittances of contractual obligations; roughly 5,300 contracts and annexes annually.
  - 100% disbursement of the available budget funds.

The Agency financed with funds from the national budget roughly 4,950 contracts/activities in 2010. Remittances to research performers were made in monthly instalments or in line with the contracts, duly and with no liquidity issue. The bulk of obligations were remitted based on the so-called packages, meaning that the calculation, processing of the payment documentation, recording and informing were made by computer processing and not manually. Computer processing, data transfers and automatic recording and informing provided for rational and efficient disbursement of budget funds. The disbursement rate of allocated budget funds was 98%, calculated by using the accounting principle.

Indicator b  
eliminating *administrative obstacles* in the Agency's work.

- Target/expected value:
- set up administrative processes in all segments of the Agency's work; 52 processes or roughly 80% were set up in 2009.
  - perfect functioning of the system for electronic applications to public calls for proposals; the applicants submitted applications electronically to the two largest public calls for proposals in 2009.

The Agency continued to use in 2010 the system for electronic applications to the project call for proposals and the system for electronic submitting of applications for projects, introduced in 2009. The system facilitated application procedures for the users since the application form is linked with the existing databases of the Agency meaning that certain data fields have been pre-filled. In the call for project proposals with a two-phase evaluation procedure, the second phase application already includes data on the applicant and the project entered by the applicant in the system in the first phase. The Agency also continued to use the system for electronic reporting on results of research programmes and projects and other forms of co-financing research. The use of those systems grew in 2010. See below for more details.

Indicator c  
timely *reporting* of beneficiaries on the results and effects of scientific research and Agency's *oversight* over the eligible use of budget funds.

- Target/expected value:
- 100% obtaining annual and final reports on results of scientific research, roughly 3,200 annual and 700 final reports.
  - An evaluation assessment of meeting of objectives and an assessment of the oversight over eligible use of budget funds under all financed contracts, roughly 5,300 of them.
  - Performing between 8 and 15 audits of the eligible use of funds at research organisations by an audit company selected in a public tender.

Research organisations were called in 2010 to submit annual reports on results of research projects for 2009, annual reports on results of research programmes for 2009 and final reports on results of research projects for 2009. The Agency received all 984 reports in electronic form of which 457 or 46.4% were signed with a qualified digital certificate. Detailed data are presented below.

Scientific councils for individual scientific disciplines assessed reports of research organisations in 2010. Some reports failed to pass. Report supplements were requested in those cases and the financing was temporarily suspended.

The Agency used a certified audit company to audit use of received public funds at 14 research organisations in 2010. The audit included remittances of 5.8 million euros for the last five years. The amount represents roughly 3% of the annual activity funding.

## ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

maintain *visibility* and *electronic operations* of the Agency.

Indicator a  
useful information on the Agency's website and visits to the site.

### Target/expected value:

- promptly updated useful information on the Agency's website; no delay from the date of the information.
- Updated and newly structured research data in the SICRIS IT system; publication of all abstracts and reports for all research projects and programmes, including TRP, from 2004 and added the list of financed research equipment and young researchers.

The Agency has a web application for online presentation of funding of research by contract and annual summaries by item, beneficiary, discipline, type and activity sector from 2005 onwards. A mechanism of prompt manual website updates has been set up. The Agency's website is undoubtedly a useful source of information for all those interested in information on the management and funding of research in Slovenia. The statistics of visits also points to that with 412,537 visits to the website in 2010 made by 148,787 different visitors. The highest number of visits, 40,751, in 2010 was in March. The most visited webpages in the year were the e-Forms entry page (user login <http://www.arrs.gov.si/eObrazci/Login/Login.aspx>), where 60,729 visits were recorded and the Calls and Invitations webpage (<http://www.arrs.gov.si/sl/razpisi/>) with 58,094 recorded visits.

A link between SICRIS and the Digital Library of Slovenia was established towards the end of 2009. That placed an additional information value on the SICRIS

website because researchers are able to get full text of research reports through the SICRIS-dLib link. Fields in the SICRIS system are filled from applications and reports for each project and programme for a quick information: research achievements, importance for the development of science and importance for the development of Slovenia.

Several calls for proposals have been arranged in 2010, including TRP, while data transfer from earlier calls for proposals takes more time and effort because data were not yet in digital form.

The Agency has set up a mechanism of regular monthly collecting of data on co-financed research equipment (name of the equipment, value, purpose, access and administrator) and publication of data in the SICRIS system. The mechanism introduced a systematic approach to data collection ensuring public access to the conditions of research equipment co-financed by the Agency from the national budget.

Indicator b  
the number of all applications, share of *electronic applications* and *electronically signed documents* submitted to public calls for proposals (electronic reporting, electronic processing, analysing and archiving documents etc.).

Target/expected value:

- the bulk of applications to public calls for proposals and other documents, in particular final and annual research reports will be submitted electronically; applications to the call for proposals for research projects and mentors to young researchers and annual and final reports for research projects and programmes were submitted electronically in 2009.
- more than a half of electronically submitted documents will be electronically signed; roughly 35% of electronically submitted applications were electronically signed in 2009.

The Agency continued in 2010 to develop the application for electronic applications to public calls for proposals and public calls and submitting research reports via a web application. The Agency received in electronic form all applications submitted in the second phase of the public call for proposals for (co)financing research projects for 2010 (the call began in 2009) and all applications to subsequent public calls for proposals and the public call made in 2010: public call for proposals for (co)financing research projects for 2011, public call for putting forward candidates for mentors to new young researchers in 2011 and public call for proposals for (co)financing prominent foreign researchers in 2011. The calls for proposals and the public call attracted 1,718 electronic applications of which 780 or 45.4% were signed by a qualified digital certificate. The majority of applications signed by a qualified digital certificate were received by the Agency in the second phase of the public call for proposals for (co)financing research projects for 2010, namely 52.7%. The share of

electronically signed applications rose by ten percentage points in the last year. Given the trend of an increasing number of applications signed by a qualified digital certificate, we expect that more than a half of submitted applications will be electronically signed in the next year.

The public calls for proposals and the public call to which applications were submitted electronically distributed 70.5% of the funds earmarked for public calls for proposals and public calls related to scientific research.

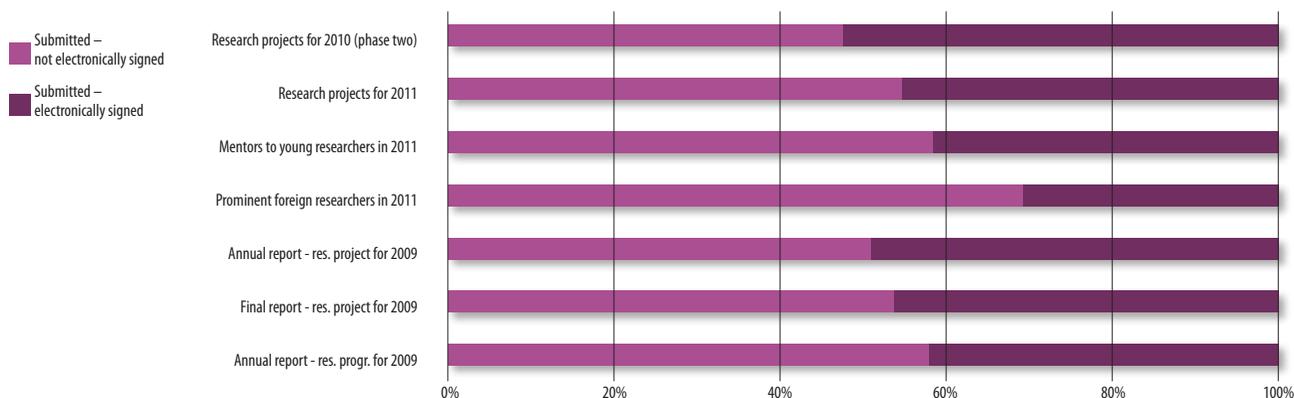
As stated above, the Agency received all 984 reports related to research programmes and projects in electronic form of which 457 or 46.4% were signed with a qualified digital certificate.

Indicator c  
share of electronic *office operations* of the Agency.

Target/expected value:  
all documents for office operations will be electronically documented, entered in the office electronic system and electronically archived; the share of electronic office operations was 100% in 2010.

The documentary material is managed by the Agency in accordance with the relevant primary and secondary legislation. The Agency opened 1,958 new cases in management of documentary material in 2010. The Agency had 40,439 input documents, 10,614 output documents, 8,747 proprietary documents and 572 invoices recorded in electronic form in 2010.

Figure 17  
The share of applications submitted to the public calls for proposals and the public call with/without a qualified digital certificate





## EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF INVESTMENTS

## TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF INVESTMENTS

## LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

improve *efficiency and quality* of investments in scientific research.

Indicator c  
*oversight* over the entire R&D activity.

Indicator a  
continued improvements of the *evaluation system*.

The Rules regulating procedures related to processing calls for proposals for individual items of research specify in detail the conditions, criteria, indicators and procedures for evaluating and selecting applications, follow-up and supervision of activities as well as the manner of informing the public on research results. By signing the contract research performers of research projects, programmes, training sessions etc. undertake to spend the contract amount in line with the predetermined purpose (salaries, employer's contributions, costs of goods and services and maintenance investments) and prepare and submit to the Agency annual financial reports on utilisation of funds. The Agency examines financial reports foremost from the aspect of accounting for the structure of the research hour price. A list with names of the project team or programme group members is included in the contract stating the level of engagement in the given project or programme expressed with the number of annual research hours. The research performers must keep business documentation during the project implementation in line with professional standards and project requirements, and compile annual and final reports on research results with an overview of bibliographical and other research results. Annual and final reports are examined and evaluated by expert bodies of the Agency. It is one of the most important tasks of scientific councils for individual scientific disciplines acting as standing bodies.

All objectives of the planned reform of the research evaluation system introducing international standards of scientific quality in budget financing of research in Slovenia have been introduced in practice in 2008, as laid down in with the recommendations from the NRDP.

Ensuring objective and coherent operation of an independent expert system in practice was the main goal of the reform of the research evaluation system of the Agency. The reform was implemented in three steps:

- organisation of standing and working bodies for research;
- preparation and implementation of the Methodology for evaluating applications for (co)financing research; and
- preparation of quantitative databases for uniform, equal and transparent evaluation procedures in the Agency.

The Agency continued to operate in line with the newly introduced practice in 2010.

Indicator b  
the level of international *openness* of the expert system shown in the ratio between domestic and foreign reviewers.

Foreign reviewers were included in the Agency's evaluation procedures in 2010 in evaluation of the project call for proposals. A total of 234 foreign researchers – reviewers – participated in panel discussions in the first and second evaluation phase. Eighty-two domestic reviewers also participated in the first evaluation phase.

The Agency prepared new rules of procedure in 2010 combining the Rules regulating individual calls for proposals and public calls, except for the Rules for target research programmes. The Rules uniformed evaluation concepts and improved oversight over research and other results.

## ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

maintain *international competitiveness* of evaluation of research proposals by using international criteria of scientific research performance and an appropriate share of foreign reviewers in the Agency's expert system.

## Indicator a

*international criteria* in evaluation of all public calls for proposals of the Agency and research reports.

## Target/expected value:

a positive assessment by an external, internationally designed evaluation group on the reform of the Agency's evaluation system.

Within the reform of the research evaluation system, the Agency paid great attention to international comparability of the criteria and indicators of research evaluation, which was achieved also by introducing a two-phase evaluation procedure and by a greater role given to foreign reviewers, panel discussions and quantified use of international bibliographical and other indicators which in addition to scientific excellence evaluate transfer of knowledge into practice. The methodology for evaluating applications for (co)financing research in 2010 (calls for proposals in 2009) emphasises and rewards internationally renowned and exceptional research achievements.

A greater presence of prominent foreign researchers obtained through European and interagency cooperation has made a significant contribution in the expert evaluation of research proposals to raising standards of international research in the Agency's evaluation procedures and in Slovenia in general.

An external evaluation by the ESF is planned for the second half of 2011.

## Indicator b

the share of domestic and foreign internationally renowned reviewers in the Agency's expert system.

## Target/expected value:

the ratio between foreign and domestic internationally renowned reviewers remaining at the same level; roughly 200 foreign and 300 domestic reviewers have been included in evaluation procedures of the Agency so far.

The number of foreign and domestic reviewers involved in the Agency's evaluation procedures in 2010 was 234 and 241, respectively. Reviewers were included in evaluation procedures for co-financing research projects, TRP projects "Competitiveness of Slovenia 2006-2013", scientific meetings and domestic popular science periodicals and prominent foreign researchers.

The majority of internationally renowned reviewers in 2010 came from Croatia (49), Austria (46), Finland (39) and the Netherlands (18). They were selected from the national lists of reviewers gathered by the Agency in an agreement with agencies, academies or ministries of individual countries and the European Science Foundation (ESF). Individual reviewers were proposed by Scientific Council members based on familiarity with their references.

## Indicator c

share of representation of *domestic knowledge users*.

## Target/expected value:

the number of domestic knowledge users remaining at the same level of roughly 300.

There were roughly 240 of them in 2010.

## Indicator d

the *success rate* of applicants to public calls for proposals for research projects and public call for mentors to young researchers.

## Target/expected value:

in line with the average success rate of applicants to public calls for proposals for research projects and mentors to young researchers, the expected success rate equals roughly 30%.

Table 88  
Success rate of applicants to public calls for proposals of the Agency in 2010

Public calls/calls for proposals in 2010	No. of applications	No. of selected	Success rate (%)
Call for proposals for popular science periodicals	23	11	47.8
Call for proposals for co-financing scientific meetings	165	139	84.2
Call for proposals for purchase of foreign literature and databases	72	52	72.2
Call for proposals for foreign prominent researchers	12 <sup>8</sup>	5	41.7
Call for proposals for research projects	920 <sup>9</sup>	82	8.9
Public call for candidates for mentors to young researchers	374 <sup>10</sup>	211	56.4
Call for proposals for activities of Slovenian science associations abroad	111	110	99.1
Call for proposals for promotion of Slovenian science abroad	45	38	84.4
Calls for proposals for bilateral scientific research cooperation (26 countries)	1202	605	50.3
Call for proposals for target research projects	272	96 <sup>11</sup>	35.3
		100	37.0

Indicator e  
the period for evaluation of proposals for financing by public call for proposals of the Agency.

Target/expected value:  
the period for evaluation of project proposals to remain at the level of the previous two years; the average period for evaluation of proposals for research projects and mentors to young researchers is roughly five months and for other calls for proposals three months on average.

Table 89  
The evaluation period of proposals in public calls for proposals published by the Agency in 2009 and 2010 (in months)

	2009	2010
Research programmes	/	
Research projects	6.7	9.5 <sup>12</sup>
Mentors to young researchers	2.0	4.5
Prominent researchers from abroad	3.0	4.0
Scientific meetings	3.0	3.0
Target research programmes	/	7.0
Popular science periodicals	4.0	2.0
Science associations	1.0	1.5
Promotion of Slovenian science abroad	1 <sup>st</sup> deadline 1.5	1.5
	2 <sup>nd</sup> deadline 0.75	
Purchase of foreign literature and databases	1.0	1.0

<sup>8</sup> Thirteen applications were received to the public invitation of which twelve met the invitation conditions.

<sup>9</sup> 953 applications were received to the public invitation of which 920 met the invitation conditions.

<sup>10</sup> 496 applications were received to the public call for proposals of which 374 met the invitation conditions.

<sup>11</sup> Due to mergers, 96 projects and 100 applications were selected.

<sup>12</sup> The period of the evaluation procedure itself (from the deadline for submitting applications to conclusion of the panel: first phase – 56 days, second phase – 50 days) was three months and a half

## ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

set up a system of *electronic availability* of evaluation data and results in the next five years.

Indicator a  
share of *electronically evaluated* applications and other accessible evaluation data and results.

Target/expected value:

all applications, data and results will be submitted electronically within the next five years.

The Agency continued in 2010 with the regular use of the system for electronic submitting of applications introduced in 2008. The system was used in 2010 for submitting project proposals and application forms to the public call for proposals for (co)financing research projects, public call for putting forward candidates for mentors to new young researchers and call for proposals for (co)financing foreign prominent researchers. The web application enabled acquisition of data in electronic form which facilitated work to researchers (applicants) and the Agency. The most important advantages of the system are the following:

- reduced possibilities for error in entry of data from codebooks (selection from embedded codebooks);

- control of entries in required fields;
- preparation of a pre-filled application for submitting projects in the second phase based on data from the first phase – eliminating double entering;
- preparation of uniform forms in PDF format sent to the reviewers facilitating their work due to the uniform format.

Evaluations of reviewers were obtained in a standardised form as well and entered in the database which enabled automated processing of obtained data.

In accordance with the applicable rules and methodology of evaluation, the applicants with project proposals accepted to the second phase, received by e-mail evaluations and written reviews of projects submitted in the second phase. The applicants were given a deadline of three days from receiving to respond in writing (object to the evaluation) which was submitted as working material for panel discussion.

The system enables electronic signing of documents which is becoming increasingly common in the research community. That further shortens the processing time.

## UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF R&D

### TARGETS AND INDICATORS IN UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF R&D

#### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

develop an *encouraging environment* for R&D by introducing a modern *understanding of the role* of knowledge and science in social and economic development.

Indicator a  
the reach of public presentations and popularisation of R&D in various target audiences.

The main activities of the Agency in public presenta-

tions and popularisation of knowledge and science in social and economic development in 2010 were related to preparation, implementation and financing of TV shows Fruits of Knowledge on TV Pika and shows Let's Bite into Science on the Slovenian national television. Twelve shows were broadcasted in the final season of Fruits of Knowledge between January and July 2010 and 26 shows were broadcasted in the first season of Let's Bite into Science between April and December.

#### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

increase *public presentations* of achievements and challenges of research.

Indicator a  
the number of events and programmes for promotion of research.

Target/expected value:  
three events.

The Agency started to encourage researchers through its normative documents to write popular science articles in addition to scientific and professional publications which the Agency takes into account in evaluation of their work a while ago. According to preliminary data, Slovenian researchers published 1,046 popular science articles in 2010.

The Agency co-organised or sponsored four events with international participation in 2010:

- the British-Slovenian conference on scientifically-based communications dubbed *Communicating Climate Change and the Future of Energy: Using and Misusing the Facts* co-organised by the British Council Slovenia and Consensus;

- 11. the international conference Bled Forum on Europe entitled *The Future of the Information Society and Challenges of Good Governance* co-organised by the Science Society Bled Forum on Europe, the Centre for eGovernance Development and the Austrian Science and Research Liaison Office;
- conference *Free Access to Achievements of Slovenian Scientists* organised by sections for higher education and specialised libraries of the Slovenian Library Association under the auspice of the Agency;
- the *5<sup>th</sup> Slovenian Innovation Forum* in cooperation with the Public Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Entrepreneurship and Foreign Investments (JAPTI) and the Public Agency for Technology of the Republic of Slovenia (TIA).

Indicator b  
the number of publications and audiovisual presentations promoting research.

Target/expected value:  
three publications and 16 audiovisual presentations.

The Agency prepared, implemented and financed from the national budget 12 shows of Fruits of Knowledge,

26 shows of Let's Bite into Science, prepared a press conference on the subject of co-financing access to foreign scientific literature and databases and supported as a partner organisation of four events with international participation. The Agency carried out promotion for expert audiences through three working visits of foreign delegations and by active participation of the Agency's director at important scientific conferences in Slovenia and abroad.

Events related to public presentation of research achievements are presented below.

#### January

- Fruits of Knowledge: 90 years of the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geodesy of the Ljubljana University
- Fruits of Knowledge: Humans and Healthy Environment

#### February

- Fruits of Knowledge: What is Our National Identity?
- Fruits of Knowledge: Economic History of Slovenia of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century

#### March

- Press conference: Co-financing access to foreign scientific literature and databases (director of the Agency, Dr. Franci Demšar, Prof. Dr. Maja Žumer, Prof. Dr. Miha Kovač and Prof. Dr. Primož Južnič, all from the Faculty of Arts of the Ljubljana University, Miro Pušnik, director of the Central Technical Library and Luka Šušteršič, Jožef Stefan Institute)
- Fruits of Knowledge: Women in Science
- Fruits of Knowledge: Coatings for Sun Absorbers
- 11<sup>th</sup> International Conference Bled Forum on Europe: The Future of the Information Society and Challenges of Good Governance (Bled)
- British-Slovenian conference on scientifically-based communications: Communicating Climate Change and the Future of Energy: Using and Misusing the Facts (Ljubljana)
- A working visit from representatives of the FWF (Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung)

#### April

- Let's Bite into Science: Space Transport
- Let's Bite into Science: What is our DNA?
- Let's Bite into Science: Fusion – the Energy of the Future
- Let's Bite into Science: Umbilical cord blood
- Fruits of Knowledge: Science Thrills
- Fruits of Knowledge: Digital Worlds
- A working visit from an Albanian delegation

#### May

- Let's Bite into Science: Seahorses
- Let's Bite into Science: Probiotic bacteria
- Let's Bite into Science: Allergies
- Fruits of Knowledge: CERN – the Large Hadron Collider
- Fruits of Knowledge: Environmental Science
- A working visit from a Montenegrin delegation

#### June

- Let's Bite into Science: Physical Paradoxes
- Let's Bite into Science: Artificial Intelligence
- Fruits of Knowledge: Earthquakes and Volcanoes
- Fruits of Knowledge: Crossovers of Soft and Hard Science

#### September

- Let's Bite into Science: Kitchen of the Future
- Let's Bite into Science: Earthquakes
- Let's Bite into Science: Limits of Human Capacity

#### October

- Let's Bite into Science: The Future of Clothing
- Let's Bite into Science: Biodiversity of Slovenian Caves
- Let's Bite into Science: Pain
- Let's Bite into Science: Electrical Vehicles
- Conference Free Access to Achievements of Slovenian Scientists (Ljubljana)

#### November

- Let's Bite into Science: Climate Change
- Let's Bite into Science: Drinking water – the Greatest Treasure?
- Let's Bite into Science: Bionics
- Let's Bite into Science: Fungi: Who Cleans Up after Us?
- Let's Bite into Science: Sleep



December

- Let's Bite into Science: Sound
- Let's Bite into Science: Nanoworld
- Let's Bite into Science: Science and Skiing
- Let's Bite into Science: Can we Stop Ageing?
- 5. Slovenian Innovation Forum (Ljubljana)

The Agency assessed in 2010 that individual fields of the Agency's work and the work of other relevant actors in research and certain topics and achievements in scientific research should be highlighted and presented to the general public and professional audiences. Promotion of exceptional progress, new developments or achievements by organising press conferences, working visits and co-organisation of conferences strengthens the awareness on the significance of scientific research for workings of the society and presents the current activities in selected fields. We thus expect a

gradual increase in coverage of topics related to scientific research in Slovenian media and gradual sensibilisation of the general public.

The Agency began towards the end of 2010 activities on preparation of a series of presentation films on research programmes. The presentation films will be added to the SICRIS IT system. They will be prepared by using the internationally recognised HDTV broadcasting standard (1080i or 1080p) enabling TV broadcasts. The films will be made in Slovene and English. The presentation films for promotion will be available to programme groups and research organisations implementing the research programme. The programme leaders of six-year research programmes were invited to participate in the first phase to a great response. The first promotion films will be prepared in the beginning of 2011.

## PROMOTING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Budget funding went towards financing TV shows Fruits of Knowledge on TV Pika and Let's Bite into Science on TV Slovenia.

Promotion activities supported by the Agency by co-financing the Fruits of Knowledge show were enhanced with participation of the VideoLectures initiative and the VideoLectures.net portal managed by the Centre for Knowledge Transfer in IT – CT3 at the Jožef Stefan Institute. The entire Fruits of Knowledge series from 2005 onwards was placed on the portal in 2009. The final season was placed on the portal in 2010 and activities were initiated that will eventually enable broadcasting all Fruits of Knowledge shows with English subtitles in 2011.

Placing the Let's Bite into Science shows on the VideoLectures.net portal began in 2010. The shows will be available on the portal in the beginning of 2011.

Activities under the Target Research Programme Atlas of Slovenian Science<sup>13</sup> performed by the Jožef Stefan Institute began in 2010. The main objective of the project is to set up a uniform system for simple and open access to R&D data with the aim of encouraging new ideas, cooperation between domestic organisations and manufacturing companies, promotion of scientific research achievements in Slovenia and abroad and developing an environment of innovative and creative culture. The project's result will be a one-stop-shop web

portal enabling viewing contents on one point, semantically open search of contents, miscellaneous analytical tools, tools aiding the search for partners and a collection of book and video items. The project will enable mining of data on Slovenian science in relation to the data of the SICRIS IT system, the IST-WORLD web portal (<http://www.ist-world.org/>) and the VideoLectures.net web portal. The project will last 30 months.

The educational TV programme Let's Bite into Science<sup>14</sup> was first broadcasted in April 2010. The show explains and presents science in a popular, relaxed and funny way. The show's purpose is to move beyond the public perception of incomprehensible science and the core objective is to use illustrations and clear explanations of individual topics to bring science closer to the general public and create an image of science as an exciting and interesting activity. The show targets all age groups from the secondary school students up. It should be noted that the show is aired in prime time at 6 p.m. on the first channel of the national broadcaster. The viewers reacted well to the creativity of show creators from the educational programme. The show has good ratings with its fresh and innovative approach to presenting science.

The Agency co-organised or sponsored four events with international participation in 2011.

<sup>13</sup> Taken from the Description of work of the Target Research Project Atlas of Slovenian Science; head Prof. Dr. Dunja Mladenič.

<sup>14</sup> Taken from the presentation of the concept of Let's Bite into Science by the writer Renata Dacinger and the director Aleš Žemlja (April 2009).

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF THE AGENCY

In 2010, the Agency continued to be very active in multilateral international cooperation and continued to participate in the current activities and joined several new initiatives and links.

NORFACE ERA-Net is a project linking national agencies financing social sciences. The NORFACE Plus project was completed in 2010, providing for the necessary support to projects selected in the call for proposals on the subject of Migrations and social integration within and into Europe.

A consortium of partners was in the final stages of negotiations at the end of 2010 for acceptance of the NORFACE II project for co-financing. A number of activities were performed within the NORFACE II project in 2010, nevertheless. Slovenia was very active in the process of selection of the themes of the new international research programme. With successful inclusion of all key research organisations in social sciences and humanities and more than 45 researchers, the Agency in cooperation with the researchers prepared and submitted a Slovenian proposal for the theme. The proposal was included in the group of themes for the finally selected theme of the international call for proposal Future(s) of the Welfare State. With further active participation from the research community, activities focused towards the end of 2010 on appointment of a member of the expert group for preparing the subject matter and text of the call for proposals.

The ERA-PRISM (Policies for Research and Innovation in Small Member States to Advance the European Research Area) project implementation continued in 2010. The project consortium brings together ten project partners<sup>15</sup> from nine countries. The project coordinator is the Malta Council for Science and Technology. The project lasts for 28 months and the contribution of the European Commission equals 1,008,328.53 euros.

The Agency as a project partner is entitled to funding from the European Commission in the amount of 113,377.20 euros. The project which began in June 2009 is divided into five work packages (WP). The Agency's greatest involvement is in work on the WP4 (Public Procurement for Research and Innovation) and WP5 (Funding Frameworks). Within the latter, the Agency is responsible for preparing a comparative analysis on the existing framework for financing research and innovations in participating countries. According to the project schedule, the bulk of the Agency's activities were planned for the second half of 2010. The Agency made several important contributions, including an analysis of the existing frameworks of financing and a study on high-potential sectors.

The Agency actively participated in other international activities as well. It is a member in the EUROHORCs group in which directors of European research agencies meet twice a year. The EUROHORCs has become an important player in the process of establishing the European Research Area (ERA). It should be noted that the Agency's director, Dr. Franci Demšar, acts in the EUROHORCs also as a member of the Steering Committee, as well as a member of the Governing Council of the ESF. The Agency became a member of the European Science Foundation (ESF) in 2007. We have continued in 2009 to actively participate in the EUROCORES programme scheme. The response of Slovenian researchers to joint calls for proposals was excellent, also due to the information provided on the possibilities and conditions for participation.

Election of Dr. Primož Pristovšek, head of the International Cooperation Department, as the vice-chair of the COST (Committee of Senior Officials) with support from the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology was of exceptional importance.

<sup>15</sup> University of Manchester, United Kingdom; Ministry of Education and Research, Estonia; The Icelandic Centre for Research, Iceland; Slovenian Research Agency, Slovenia; Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems, Sweden; Latvian Technology Centre, Latvia; Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills, United Kingdom; Observatory of Science and Technology, France; Public Research Centre Henri Tudor, Luxembourg.



LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

modernisation of ICT infrastructure and its linking into a transparent, efficient and rational national system.

Indicator a  
the increase in ICT infrastructure supporting research and education.

Table 90  
Funding of ICT infrastructure in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

	2009	2010	Index
ICT infrastructure	305,158.00	310,172.00	101.6

LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

increase *utilisation* of the existing ICT capacity and improve operation of COBISS and SICRIS as tools for evaluation procedures of the Agency.

Indicator a  
the rate of *usefulness* of data in e-operation and e-evaluation.

Changes and upgrades of the evaluation methodology have to a large extent included the COBISS.Si and SICRIS IT systems into the Agency's system. The quantitative part of the evaluation procedure is based on the Rules of indicators and criteria for measuring scientific and technical efficiency which evaluate individual

types of publications. Based on the Rules and the COBISS.Si bibliographic database, score is prepared for each researcher based on his or her bibliography. The next element of the quantitative evaluation is citations where a great development leap has been made with linking of the Web of Science (ThomsonReuters) database with COBISS.Si. Thus, data on citations are available via the COBISS.Si system. The results of calculations (evaluation of bibliography and citations) are available via the SICRIS web portal. In addition to the general information on the researcher's work, quantitative evaluations of his or her work in accordance with the rules and methodologies of the Agency are available for each researcher.

## INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TO RESEARCH

### LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE

preserve the level of activities of the *IZUM* public institute in accordance with its annual plan and budget.

Target/expected value:  
annually add at least 10,000 research bibliographic records in the COBISS system.

Indicator a  
number of research bibliographic records in the COBISS system.

Table 91  
Number of verified bibliographic records by scientific discipline in 2010

Scientific discipline	Number of records
Natural sciences	3330
Technical sciences	3173
Medical sciences	1938
Biotechnical sciences	687
Social sciences	3786
Humanities	3597
<b>Total</b>	<b>16511</b>

### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

preserve the level of activities of *specialised libraries* in research organisations and activities of the six central *specialised information centres* in individual fields.

Target/expected value:  
annually verify at least 10,000 research bibliographic records in the COBISS system.

Indicator a  
number of verified research bibliographic records in the COBISS system.

Bibliographic records (researchers with the researcher's code) which were entered in COBISS.Si in 2010 were roughly 98% verified. The unverified records result from entries without the appropriate bibliographic data.

### ANNUAL OBJECTIVE

maintain operation of *ICT equipment* in the system of specialised libraries, information centres and IZUM.

Target/expected value:  
determine the depreciation rate of ICT equipment and maintain the same level for the next two years.

Indicator a  
depreciation rate of ICT equipment.

The latest data on the depreciation rate were available for 2009. The depreciation rate was 74%.

BUDGET ITEM 5724: IZUM AND OTHER LIBRARY IT ACTIVITIES

A) IZUM

PURPOSE

IZUM performs the tasks of the IT service for research, education and culture and in particular tasks of the library IT service in the national bibliographical system. By co-financing activities of the IZUM public institute, the Agency provides for conditions for the development and operation of the COBISS.Si library IT system and the SICRIS research IT system as well as the conditions for access to important foreign IT services and databases.

BENEFICIARIES

Institute of Information Sciences in Maribor.

IMPLEMENTATION

The COBISS and SICRIS systems and services operated without interruptions in 2010. An upgraded COBISS/OPAC has been implemented with single-row search, supplemented presentation of bibliographic data, and data on the stock and status of the material. Working groups consisting of cataloguing staff of five libraries

were given for testing the new application COBISS3/Cataloguing to support the common cataloguing system. The general glossary COBISS.Si coordinated by IZUM and available on COBISS/OPAC was supplemented with new entries. Modernisations were made in integration of the ISSN Register into the COBISS system and on the Education portal. Applications for evaluation of bibliographies of researchers were upgraded in line with the amendments to the Rules of indicators and criteria for measuring scientific and technical efficiency. As regards the local functions of libraries, applications for borrowing, inter-library borrowing, purchasing and inventories were upgraded with new functionalities. Software upgrades and supplements to procedures for ensuring security and traceability of access to personal data of library members in accordance with the Personal Data Protection Act were also made. Transfer to the new server infrastructure (SAN) was also successfully carried out.

ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

IZUM received 4,738,611.08 euros in 2010 or 11,507.67 less than in 2009.

B) LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTRES

PURPOSE

The purpose of central specialised information centres is to monitor and supervise appropriate classification of bibliographic records of researchers in accordance with the applicable typology in the COBISS.Si system, organise arbitration in the case of disputed typologies and correct bibliographic records in the case of incorrect classification of bibliographical units, and participate in the development and preparation of a common general administered glossary for COBISS.Si.

BENEFICIARIES

The Agency allocated funding based on a three-year call for proposals (2009-2011) to six central information centres (CIC). The Natural Sciences CIC operates at the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the Ljubljana University, the Technical Sciences CIC at the Central Technical Library, the Medicine CIC at the Institute of Biomedical Informatics, the Biotechnology CIC at the Biotechnical Faculty of the Ljubljana University, the Humanities CIC at the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Social Sciences CIC at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Ljubljana University.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The CIC together performed 16,511 verifications of bibliographic records in 2010 and a large number of information inquiries for direct users in their respective disciplines. They cooperated with IZUM in optimisation of the methodological bases for management of bibliog-

raphies of researchers and participated in arbitrations in the case of disputed typologies with scientific councils of for individual scientific disciplines. They also participated in the development of the common general administered glossary of COBISS.Si where they created 1,865 records and corrected and/or supplemented 663 records in 2010.

## ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 92

Funding of libraries and information centre by activity sector in 2010

Sector	Funding (€)	Share (%)
Public sector	58,004.00	19.2
Higher education sector	244,102.00	80.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>302,106.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 93

Funding of libraries and information centre by scientific discipline in 2010

Scientific discipline	€	Share
Natural sciences	56,796.00	18.8
Technical sciences	53,775.00	17.8
Medical sciences	36,253.00	12.0
Biotechnical sciences	27,492.00	9.1
Social sciences	69,786.00	23.1
Humanities	58,004.00	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>302,106.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

BUDGET ITEM 5728: ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

PURPOSE

The Agency co-finances with funds from the national budget purchases of the most urgently needed ICT infrastructure used in research to the IZUM public institute in accordance with the plan of work.

sive support to scientific research in fields such as communications, libraries, databases, information centres and international data sources.

IMPLEMENTATION

A coordinated development of IT infrastructure in scientific research has been ensured.

BENEFICIARIES

IZUM uses the equipment to offer and provide exten-

ANALYTICAL ELEMENTS

Table 94

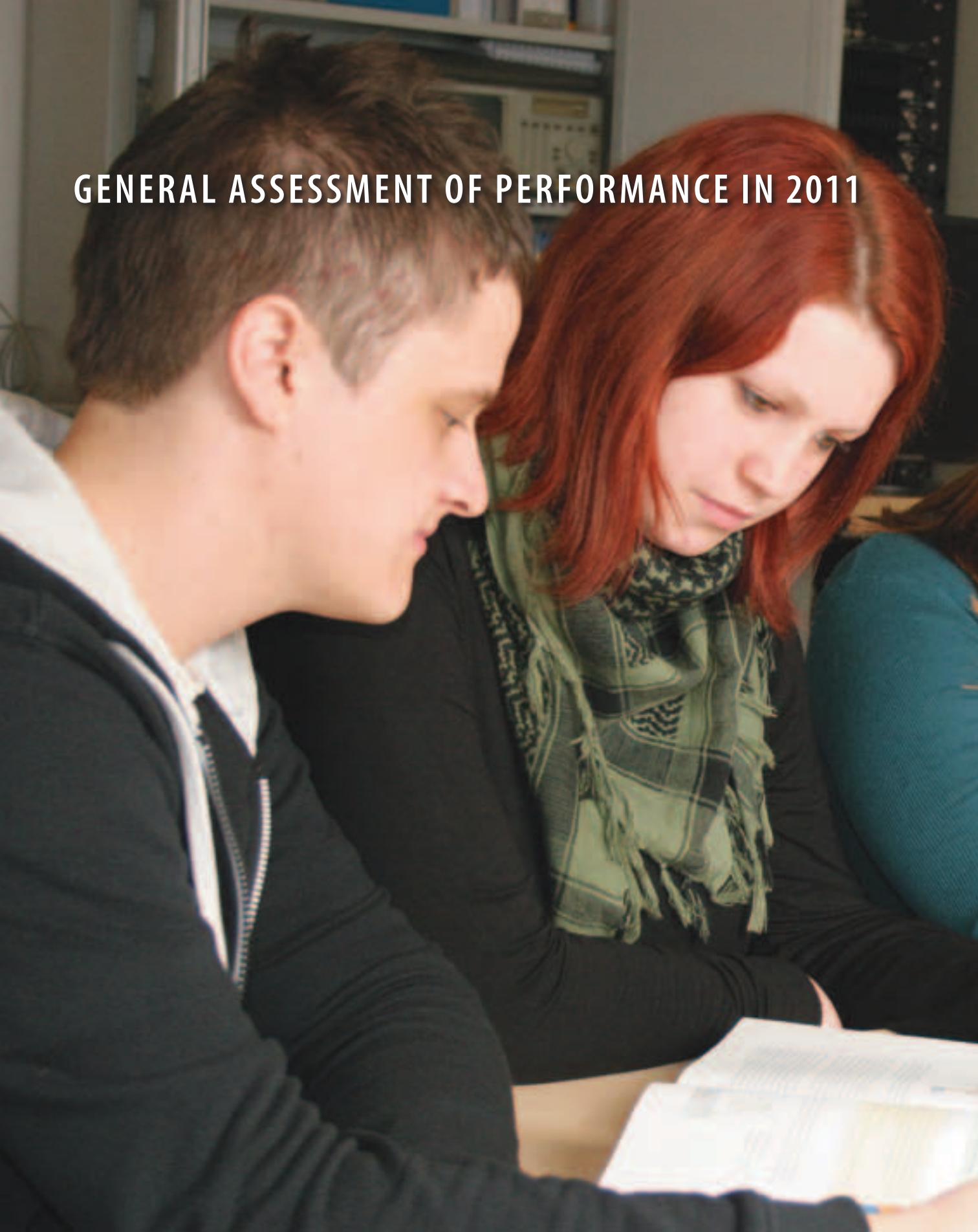
Funding of ICT infrastructure in 2009 and 2010 (in €)

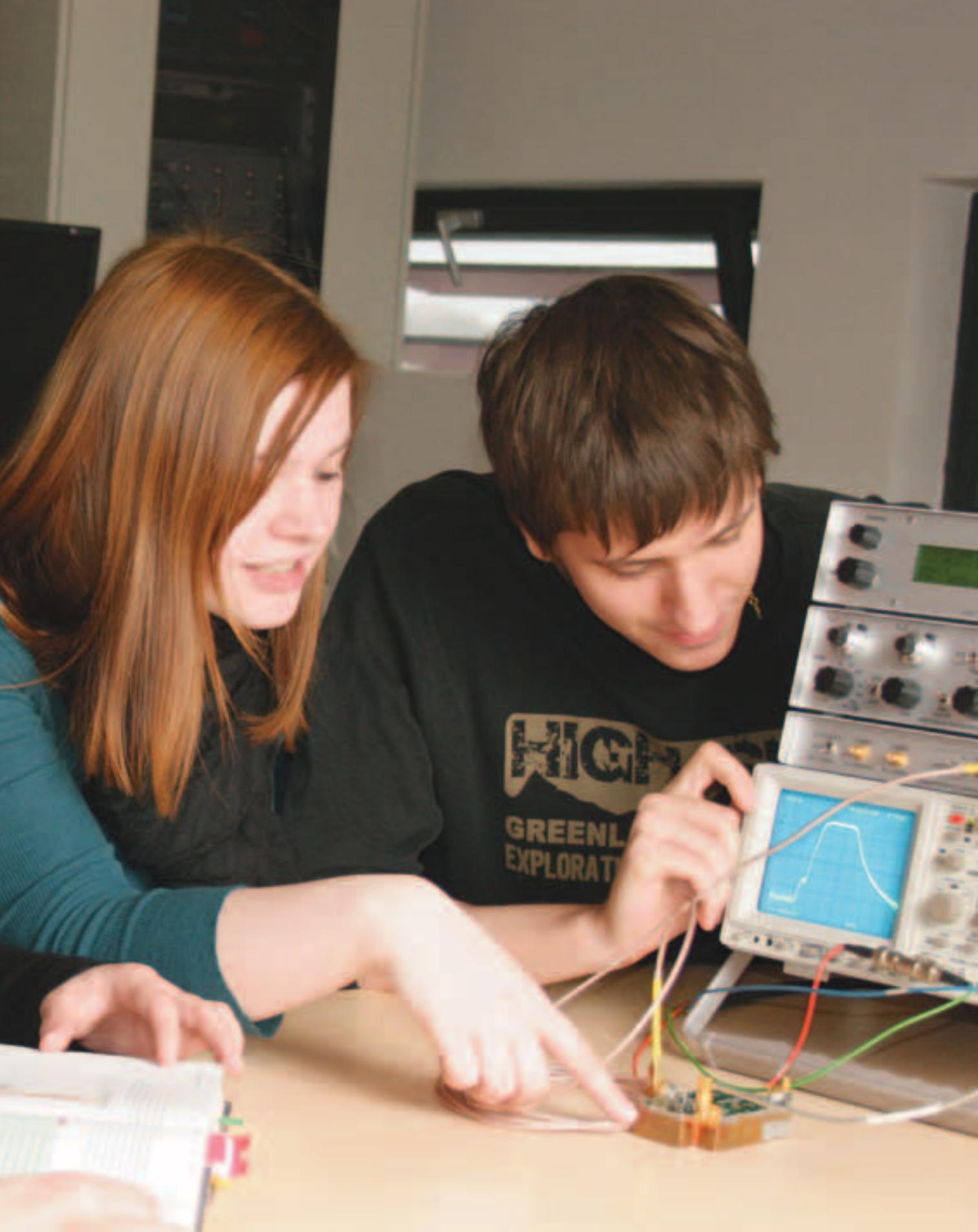
	2009	2010	Index
ICT infrastructure	305,158.00	302,106.00	99.0

REVIEWS, EVALUATIONS AND EXPERT OPINIONS

All funds under this item were earmarked for the work of the Agency's expert system, i.e. expert bodies and reviewers.

# GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE IN 2011





ASSESSMENT OF SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES

The Agency performed well in 2010. The year 2010 was the sixth year of the Agency's work in which we upgraded norms, organisation, expertise and the implementation system for tasks within its powers. The Agency implemented the planned tasks and met the annual objectives set for individual fields.

INADMISSIBLE AND UNEXPECTED CONSEQUENCES

No such consequences occurred in implementation of the Agency's plan of work between 1 January and 31 December 2010.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT COMPARED TO 2009

The Agency met the set goals in 2009 and 2010.

OPERATING EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT

The Agency estimates that it acted economically in its work with regard to operations of the Agency as well as with regard to financing scientific research as specified in secondary legislation. All procurement was made in line with the Public Procurement Act with selection of the lowest bidder without exception.

ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Agency has orderly financial operations and internal controls embedded in the operations. The Agency has set up internal control. Internal controls comprise financial management, the internal control system and internal auditing. The Agency outsources internal auditing.

GOALS NOT MET

The Agency met all its goals.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS OF OPERATIONS ON OTHER AREAS

By following its mission, the Agency has an impact on implementation of a new development paradigm emphasising strengthening the ability to manage global knowledge and technological progress as the main source of increased labour productivity, national competitiveness and improved quality of life of individuals and the society. Knowledge is a key factor in promoting competitiveness of the national economy, increased investments in knowledge and human development are urgent for transition to a knowledge-based society.

OTHER NOTES (HUMAN RESOURCES AND REPLACEMENT INVESTMENTS)

Human resources – organizational structure

The Agency's organisational structure is presented in the chart below.

Management Board			
Scientific Council	Director		Working bodies
Expert bodies	Research projects	Finance and Accounting	
Temporary expert bodies	Research infrastructure	General Affairs	
Peers	Research programmes and young researchers	Information Technology	
	Analyses and Monitoring		
	International cooperation		

Figure 18  
Organisational structure of the Agency

Upon establishment, 49 people were transferred from the Ministry to the Agency. The post of director was added and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia approved four more employments. Two people were transferred to the Agency from the Institute of Information Sciences in September 2007. Thus, the Agency had 54 full-time employees in 2007 until September and 56 full-time staff paid from the national budget from September to December. At the end of 2007, three full-time jobs were terminated at the Agency. One employee has category III disability and one category II disability, both are employed half time. The Agency was approved one employment in the beginning of 2008. One post was transferred to the Slovenian Book Agency at the end of the year. The Agency thus had 53 full-time employees as at the end of 2008. The Agency

had 53 full-time employees at the end of 2009 due to adopted decisions of the Government on changes of the Summary Human Resources Plan for persons under public law for 2009. A person was employed on a fixed-term contract in the second half of the year to perform tasks related to the ERA-PRISM European project. The Agency had 53 full-time employees for the most part of 2010 due to the unchanged – as regards the Agency – Summary Human Resources Plan for persons under public law and the abovementioned European project.

The staff numbers as at 31 December 2009 and 2010 with presentation of employees on fixed-term and permanent contracts are presented in the table below.

Table 95

Staff numbers as at 31 December 2009 and 2010 with presentation of employees on fixed-term and permanent contracts

Period	No. of employees on permanent contracts	No. of employees on fixed-term contracts	The reason for employment on a fixed-term contract	Total
31.12.2009	52*	3	employee on maternity leave – 2 Project – 1	55
31.12.2010	52	2	employee on maternity leave – 2	54

\* Currently opened a job advertisement (the number does not include resolving of an "old mistake" in the Agency's HR plan related to employment of two persons (half-time) who should be following previous amendments to the Rules on the contents and procedures of preparation and submission of staff plans allocated each to a separate post – they should account as a single employment).

The education structure of staff (permanent and fixed-term contracts) was the following in 2010:

– doctors of science	6
– specialisation and masters of science	4
– university degree	34
– post-secondary education	1
– secondary school	10
– qualified employee	1

The Agency is short of staff. The problem is the most visible in IT.

#### INVESTMENTS

The Agency received 94,595 euros for investments in 2010. The funds left over from 2009 equalling 46,123 euros and the excess of revenues over expenses for 2009 of 72,641 euros were also spent on investments. The Agency spent 192,258 euros for acquisition of fixed assets in 2010. The portion of funds not spent by 31 December 2010 equalled 21,101 euros. A more detailed presentation by type is presented in notes to financial statements.

# FINANCING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH





## FINANCING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN 2010

The Agency financed with funds from the Slovenian national budget scientific research within the stated programmes and by item in accordance with the plan of work. The Agency received 176,043,740.99 euros for that purpose from the national budget in 2010. The Agency distributed 176,043,740.99 euros for scientific research in 2010 in accordance with the purpose for which funding were received.

To ensure correct bookkeeping of expenses in the national budget by purpose and beneficiary, the Agency proposed to the Ministry the necessary reclassifications between accounts within the item. Funds received for financing scientific research are not revenues of the Agency and are kept on accounts of balance in accounting books. A more detailed presentation of financing by programme is presented in the table below.

Table 96: Financing scientific research in 2010 by budget item

	Description	Disbursed in 2009 in €	Planned in 2010 in €	Disbursed in 2010 in €	% of disbursement
0211	<b>RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS</b>				
2029	RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT	2.275.515	0	0	—
5694	INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAMMES	164.771	370.920	304.320	82,04
5703	EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	1.536.800	2.470.000	1.360.044	55,06
5797	PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH WITHIN THE EU	1.829.968	1.824.587	1.698.162	93,07
6036	RESEARCH PROGRAMMES	28.036.575	28.265.152	28.033.305	99,18
6037	RESEARCH PROJECTS	39.238.918	26.647.328	25.342.152	95,10
6564	RESEARCH PROJECT CENTRES	30.877.950	31.118.225	30.881.220	99,24
0212	<b>HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORTING SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
5706	TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC STAFF	30.154.685	32.320.000	31.728.448	98,17
6038	EXCELLENT PROMINENT FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN SLOVENIA	92.480	138.120	115.000	83,26
0213	<b>RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE</b>				
5704	<b>RESEARCH EQUIPMENT</b>	2.341.800	4.846.273	4.846.273	100,00
5719	INFRASTRUCTURAL OBLIGATIONS	19.244.647	19.780.645	19.521.857	98,69
5722	SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND MEETINGS	476.607	526.987	519.547	98,59
5728	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	305.158	310.172	310.172	100,00
5732	FOREIGN PERIODICALS AND DATABASES	4.562.030	4.250.000	4.242.175	99,82
5826	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	17.476.310	7.987.132	7.915.107	99,10
0221	<b>SUPPORT TO TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS</b>				
5686	DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE	0	14.387.638	14.185.241	98,59
5687	PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA	210.000	0	0	
0231	<b>SYSTEM ARRANGEMENT, SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES AND ADMINISTRATION ...</b>				
5724	IZUM AND OTHER LIBRARY IT ACTIVITIES	5.052.225	5.119.684	5.040.717	98,46
		<b>183.876.439</b>	<b>180.362.863</b>	<b>176.043.741</b>	<b>97,61</b>

The Agency financed scientific research with funds from the national budget promptly and in accordance with the relevant contracts in 2010. Roughly 4,950 projects, programmes or tasks are financed annually within the stated programme sub-items. A more de-

tailed presentation by programme sub-item for individual budget items is given below. The Agency's website contains the Report on financing giving the amount of funding by project, programme or task.

Table 97: Overview by programme sub-item

	Description	Planned in €	Disbursed in €	% of disbursement
<b>0211</b>	<b>Research programmes and projects</b>			
5694	INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAMMES	370.920	304.320	82,04
	70 International scientific cooperation programmes by work programme	115.000	115.000	100,00
	72 Bilateral international cooperation	149.343	93.921	62,89
	75 Activities of Slovenian science associations abroad	106.577	95.399	89,51
5703	EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK PROGRAMMES AND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH	2.470.000	1.360.044	55,06
	34 CEA, cooperation within the EU	392.000	392.000	100,00
	38 International projects – bilateral cooperation	1.657.983	688.044	41,50
	39 International projects – 6 <sup>th</sup> Framework Programme	420.017	280.000	66,66
5797	PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION WITHIN THE EU	1.824.587	1.698.162	93,07
	36 Promoting international research within the EU	1.824.587	1.698.162	93,07
6036	RESEARCH PROGRAMMES	28.265.152	28.033.305	99,18
	22 Basic and applicative research, programmes	28.265.152	28.033.305	99,18
6037	RESEARCH PROJECTS	26.647.328	25.342.152	95,10
	20 Research and education cooperation	3.809.330	2.809.330	73,75
	21 Basic and applicative research, projects	19.755.927	19.468.649	98,55
	24 Research inclusion	2.780.821	2.762.924	99,36
	26 ESF and ERC projects	301.249	301.249	100,00
6564	RESEARCH PROJECT CENTRES	31.118.225	30.881.220	99,24
	23 Research programmes in RPC	31.118.225	30.881.220	99,24
<b>0212</b>	<b>Human resources supporting science, higher education and technological development</b>			
5706	TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC STAFF	32.320.000	31.728.448	98,17
	31 Young researchers	32.320.000	31.728.448	98,17
6038	EXCELLENT PROMINENT FOREIGN SCIENTISTS IN SLOVENIA	138.120	115.000	83,26
	78 Excellent foreign prominent scientists in Slovenia	138.120	115.000	83,26
<b>0213</b>	<b>Research infrastructure</b>			
5704	RESEARCH EQUIPMENT	4.846.273	4.846.273	100,00
	41 Research equipment	4.846.273	4.846.273	100,00
5719	INFRASTRUCTURAL OBLIGATIONS	19.780.645	19.521.857	98,69
	11 Founders' obligations towards public research institutes	15.839.795	15.581.007	98,37
	15 Founders' obligations, work-related reimbursements and collective supplementary pension insurance premiums	3.940.850	3.940.850	100,00
5722	SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS AND MEETINGS	526.987	519.547	98,59
	43 Domestic popular science periodicals	114.431	113.405	99,10
	45 Scientific meetings	412.556	406.142	98,45
5728	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	310.172	310.172	100,00
	52 ICT infrastructure	310.172	310.172	100,00
5732	FOREIGN PERIODICALS AND DATABASES	4.250.000	4.242.175	99,82
	49 Foreign periodicals and databases	4.250.000	4.242.175	99,82
5826	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	7.987.132	7.915.107	99,10
	13 Founders' obligations, instrumental infrastructure	5.663.797	5.663.797	100,00
	15 Founders' obligations, infrastructure activity	2.323.335	2.251.310	96,90
<b>0221</b>	<b>Support to technological development projects</b>			
5686	DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE	14.387.638	14.185.241	98,59

	27 Applicative research, projects	11.930.698	11.788.051	98,80
	28 Target research programmes	2.456.940	2.397.190	97,57
<b>0231</b>	<b>System arrangement, supporting activities and administration ...</b>			
5724	IZUM AND OTHER LIBRARY IT ACTIVITIES	5.119.684	5.040.717	98,46
	47 Operation of IZUM	4.817.578	4.738.611	98,36
	48 Libraries and information centres	302.106	302.106	100,00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>180.362.863</b>	<b>176.043.741</b>	<b>97,61</b>

Table 98: Overview of financing scientific research in 2010 by cash flow

Item	MF_AC-COUNT	Name	Disbursed in 2009 in €	Planned in 2010 in €	Disbursed in 2010 in €	% of disbursement
<b>0211</b>		<b>RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS</b>	<b>103.415.601</b>	<b>87.379.839</b>	<b>87.173.463</b>	<b>99,76</b>
5694		<b>International scientific cooperation programmes</b>	<b>184.843</b>	<b>326.658</b>	<b>304.786</b>	<b>93,30</b>
5694	4120	Current transfers to non-profit organisations			98.339	
5694	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			200.948	
5694	4143	Other current transfers abroad			5.500	
<b>5703</b>		<b>European framework programme and international research</b>	<b>1.773.137</b>	<b>1.512.507</b>	<b>1.336.441</b>	<b>88,36</b>
5703	4102	Grants to business entities and individuals			85.154	
5703	4120	Current transfers to non-profit organisations			3.000	
5703	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			1.248.287	
<b>5797</b>		<b>Promoting international research within the EU</b>	<b>2.193.584</b>	<b>1.700.839</b>	<b>1.698.162</b>	<b>99,84</b>
5797	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			1.103.550	
5797	4135	Current transfers to other providers of public service not being indirect budget users			48.820	
5797	4315	Investment transfers to other providers of public service not being indirect budget users			23.627	
5797	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			522.165	
<b>6036</b>		<b>Research programmes</b>	<b>27.995.155</b>	<b>27.709.648</b>	<b>27.709.248</b>	<b>100,00</b>
6036	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			23.927.077	
6036	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			3.782.171	
<b>6037</b>		<b>Research projects</b>	<b>38.295.654</b>	<b>25.580.187</b>	<b>25.575.102</b>	<b>99,98</b>
6037	4102	Grants to business entities and individuals			489.766	
6037	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			22.135.467	
6037	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			2.949.869	
<b>6564</b>		<b>Research project centres</b>	<b>30.697.713</b>	<b>30.550.000</b>	<b>30.549.724</b>	<b>100,00</b>
6564	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			26.080.923	
6564	4135	Current transfers to other providers of public service not being indirect budget users			754.005	
6564	4143	Other current transfers abroad			0	
6564	4315	Investment transfers to other providers of public service not being indirect budget users			112.788	
6564	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			3.602.007	
<b>2029</b>		<b>Research and development</b>	<b>2.275.515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>0212</b>		<b>HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORTING SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>30.230.088</b>	<b>30.890.024</b>	<b>30.863.224</b>	<b>99,91</b>
<b>5706</b>		<b>Training and development of scientific staff</b>	<b>30.137.608</b>	<b>30.751.904</b>	<b>30.748.224</b>	<b>99,99</b>
5706	4102	Grants to business entities and individuals			8.111	
5706	4119	Other transfers to individuals			59.827	
5706	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			30.680.286	

<b>6038</b>		<b>Excellent prominent foreign scientists in Slovenia</b>	<b>92.480</b>	<b>138.120</b>	<b>115.000</b>	<b>83,26</b>
6038	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			115.000	
<b>0213</b>		<b>RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>43.506.617</b>	<b>34.878.517</b>	<b>34.873.701</b>	<b>99,99</b>
<b>5704</b>		<b>Research equipment</b>	<b>1.898.103</b>	<b>3.764.638</b>	<b>3.764.638</b>	<b>100,00</b>
5704	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			3.764.638	
<b>5719</b>			<b>19.086.093</b>	<b>19.133.572</b>	<b>19.133.572</b>	<b>100,00</b>
5719	4133	Scientific publications and meetings			18.335.199	
5719	4323	Grants to business entities and individuals			798.373	
<b>5722</b>		<b>Current transfers to non-profit organisations</b>	<b>499.762</b>	<b>510.950</b>	<b>506.134</b>	<b>99,06</b>
5722	4102				70.988	
5722	4120	Current transfers to public institutes			131.947	
5722	4133				303.199	
<b>5728</b>		<b>ICT infrastructure</b>	<b>305.158</b>	<b>310.172</b>	<b>310.172</b>	<b>100,00</b>
5728	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			310.172	
<b>5732</b>		<b>Foreign periodicals and databases</b>	<b>4.250.000</b>	<b>3.250.000</b>	<b>3.250.000</b>	<b>100,00</b>
5732	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			3.250.000	
<b>5826</b>		<b>Infrastructure programmes</b>	<b>17.467.501</b>	<b>7.909.185</b>	<b>7.909.185</b>	<b>100,00</b>
5826	4120	Current transfers to non-profit organisations			427.368	
5826	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			7.003.337	
5826	4135	Current transfers to other providers of public service not being indirect budget users			62.466	
5826	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			416.014	
<b>0221</b>		<b>SUPPORT TO TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS</b>	<b>210.000</b>	<b>13.480.576</b>	<b>13.412.834</b>	<b>99,50</b>
<b>5686</b>		<b>Development projects and infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13.480.576</b>	<b>13.412.834</b>	<b>99,50</b>
5686	4102	Grants to business entities and individuals			2.019.257	
5686	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			9.971.183	
5686	4143	Other current transfers abroad			13.395	
5686	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			1.409.000	
<b>5687</b>		<b>Participation in the European Research Area</b>	<b>210.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>
5687	4133	Current transfers to public institutes	210.000			
<b>0231</b>		<b>SYSTEM ARRANGEMENT, SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES AND ADMINISTRATION ...</b>	<b>4.982.755</b>	<b>5.036.328</b>	<b>5.036.328</b>	<b>100,00</b>
<b>5724</b>		<b>IZUM and other library IT activities</b>	<b>4.982.755</b>	<b>5.036.328</b>	<b>5.036.328</b>	<b>100,00</b>
5724	4133	Current transfers to public institutes			4.790.328	
5724	4323	Investment transfers to public institutes			246.000	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182.345.060</b>	<b>171.665.284</b>	<b>171.359.550</b>	<b>99,82</b>

The report on financing scientific research in 2009 according to the cash flow principle presents the cash flow in 2010 and at the same time expenditure of the 2010 national budget for financing scientific research by the Agency. The Agency complied with the budget in assuming obligations. The budget of 171,665,284 euros was disbursed with regard to the obligations by programme implemented by the Agency, namely in the amount of 171,359,550 euros or 99.82%. The Agency had no problem in budget implementation. All funds for obligations to research organisations were duly received from the national budget.

#### REPAYMENT OF FUNDS BY RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

The Agency remitted to the national budget in 2010 the amount of 290,233 euros received from repayments by research organisations, namely 209,883 euros from the young researchers programme, 4,864 euros from international cooperation, 37,632 euros from foreign periodicals and databases and 37,854 euros from research equipment. Repayments for preceding periods resulted from control over purpose spending and timely implementation of programmes financed by the Agency.

# FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2010





The Agency is an indirect budget user in accordance with the Public Finance Act. In accordance with the Rules on Drawing up Annual Reports for the Budget, Budget Spending Units and other Entities of Public Law and the Rules Determining Central and Local Government Budget Direct and Indirect Spending Units, the Agency is a user of the uniform chart of accounts.

The Agency obtains funding for its tasks from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

The financial report was prepared in accordance with the Rules on Drawing up Annual Reports for the Budget, Budget Spending Units and other Entities of Public Law.

The following applies to bookkeeping, evaluation of budget items and controls: Public Finance Act, Instructions for preparation of closing accounts of the national and municipal budgets and the methodology for preparing the report on met objectives and results of direct and indirect budget spending units, Accounting Act, Rules on Drawing up Annual Reports for the Budget, Budget Spending Units and other Entities of Public Law,

Rules on the Method and Time Limits of Reconciliation of Receivables and Liabilities according to Article 37 of the Accountancy Act, Instructions on the method and rates of write offs of non-current assets, Rules on Uniform Chart of Accounts for the Budget, Budget Spending Units and other Entities of Public Law and the Slovenian Accounting Standards.

The financial report includes notes and disclosures related to the financial statements. All amounts in the report are given in euros.

The Agency's budget for 2010 was prepared on the basis of the Agency's plan of work for 2010 and an assessment on individual types of revenues and expenses for performing tasks specified in the plan.

The Agency planned 3,742,054 euros in operating revenues in 2010 and recorded 3,397,265 euros in operating revenues or 9% less than planned.

The Agency planned 3,742,054 euros in expenses in 2010 and recorded 3,301,377 euros in expenses or 12% less than planned.

## BALANCE SHEET AND THE NOTES THERETO

Table 99  
Balance sheet

BREAKDOWN OF THE GROUP OF ACCOUNTS	NAME OF THE GROUP OF ACCOUNTS	EDP code	AMOUNT	
			Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>ASSETS</b>			
	<b>A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT (002-003+004-005+006-007+008+009+010+011)</b>	001	423,416	433,580
00	INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEFERRED ITEMS	002	602,869	470,359
01	ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS	003	288,144	164,438
02	REAL ESTATE	004	0	0
03	VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF REAL ESTATE	005	0	0
04	EQUIPMENT AND OTHER TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	006	455,977	433,143
05	VALUE ADJUSTMENT OF EQUIPMENT AND OTHER TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	007	347,286	305,484
06	LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS	008	0	0
07	LONG-TERM LOANS TO OTHERS AND DEPOSITS	009	0	0
08	LONG-TERM OPERATING RECEIVABLES	010	0	0
09	RECEIVABLES FOR ASSETS GIVEN TO MANAGEMENT	011	0	0
	<b>B) CURRENT ASSETS; LESS INVENTORIES, AND DEFERRED ITEMS (013+014+015+016+017+ 018+019+020+021+022)</b>	012	17,692,018	12,884,896
10	CASH IN HAND AND HIGHLY LIQUID SECURITIES	013	0	0
11	BALANCES HELD WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	014	459,794	459,339
12	SHORT-TERM ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	015	0	0
13	PAID ADVANCES AND WARRANTIES	016	0	0
14	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO USERS OF THE COMMON CHART OF ACCOUNTS	017	17,176,545	12,332,120
15	SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	018	0	0
16	SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES FROM FINANCING	019	123	130
17	OTHER SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES	020	52,202	91,124
18	UNPAID EXPENSES	021	0	0
19	DEFERRED ITEMS	022	3,354	2,183
	<b>C) INVENTORIES (024+025+026+027+028+029+030+031)</b>	023	0	0
30	ACCOUNTING OF PURCHASE OF GOODS	024	0	0
31	INVENTORIES OF MATERIAL	025	0	0
32	STOCK OF SMALL INVENTORIES AND PACKAGING	026	0	0
33	WORK-IN-PROGRESS	027	0	0
34	PRODUCTS	028	0	0
35	ACCOUNTING OF PURCHASE OF GOODS	029	0	0
36	INVENTORIES OF GOODS	030	0	0
37	OTHER INVENTORIES	031	0	0
	<b>I. TOTAL ASSETS (001+012+023)</b>	032	18,115,434	13,318,476
99	ASSETS ACCOUNTS OF OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RECORDS	033	0	0
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>			

	<b>D) CURRENT LIABILITIES AND ACCRUED ITEMS (035+036+037+038+039+040+041+042+043)</b>	034	17,527,920	12,733,903
20	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES IN RELATION TO RECEIVED ADVANCES AND WARRANTIES	035	0	0
21	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO EMPLOYEES	036	121,800	140,207
22	SHORT-TERM ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	037	1,096,948	824,532
23	OTHER SHORT-TERM OPERATING LIABILITIES	038	173,288	132,418
24	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO USERS OF THE COMMON CHART OF ACCOUNTS	039	16,069,646	11,509,313
25	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FINANCIERS	040	0	0
26	SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES FROM FINANCING	041	0	0
28	UNPAID INCOME	042	0	0
29	ACCRUED ITEMS	043	66,238	127,433
	<b>E) OWN SOURCES AND NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	044	587,514	584,573
90	GENERAL FUND	045	0	0
91	RESERVE FUND	046	0	0
92	LONG-TERM ACCRUED ITEMS	047	0	0
93	LONG-TERM PROVISIONS	048	0	0
940	FUND OF APPROPRIATED ASSETS IN PUBLIC FUNDS	049	0	0
9410	FUND OF ASSETS IN OTHER LEGAL ENTITIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW IN THEIR OWNERSHIP FOR TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	050	0	0
9411	FUND OF ASSETS IN OTHER LEGAL ENTITIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW IN THEIR OWNERSHIP FOR INVESTMENTS	051	0	0
9412	SURPLUS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	052	0	0
9413	REVENUES LESS EXPENDITURES	053	0	0
96	LONG-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	054	0	0
97	OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	055	0	0
980	LIABILITIES FOR TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	056	430,632	451,932
981	LIABILITIES FOR LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS	057	0	0
985	SURPLUS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	058	156,882	132,641
986	REVENUES LESS EXPENDITURES	059	0	0
	<b>I. TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	060	18,115,434	13,318,476
99	LIABILITIES ACCOUNTS OF OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RECORDS	061	0	0

## NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet presents the balance of assets and liabilities as at the last day of the current and the last day of the preceding accounting period.

## Enclosures to the balance sheet:

Attachment 1: An overview of the balance and changes in tangible and intangible fixed assets; and  
Attachment 2: An overview of the balance and changes in long-term investments and loans

## Attachment 1

An overview of the balance and changes in tangible and intangible fixed assets

NAME	EDP code	AMOUNT									
		Purchase value 1 Jan.	Value adjustment 1 Jan.	Increase of purchase value	Increase of value adjustment	Decrease of purchase value	Decrease of value adjustment	Depreciation	Residual value 31 Dec.	Upward revaluation	Revaluation due to impairment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (3-4+5-6-7+8-9)	11	12
<b>I. Intangible assets and tangible fixed assets under management (701+702+703+704+705+706+707)</b>	700	903,502	469,922	178,373	29,439	23,028	23,028	159,098	423,416	0	0
A. Long-term deferred costs	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Long-term property rights	702	470,359	164,439	132,510	29,031	0	0	94,674	314,725	0	0
C. Other intangible assets	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Land	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Buildings	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. EQUIPMENT	706	433,143	305,483	45,863	408	23,028	23,028	64,424	108,691	0	0
G. Other tangible fixed assets	707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>II. Intangible assets and tangible fixed assets in ownership (709+710+711+712+713+714+715)</b>	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Long-term deferred costs	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Long-term property rights	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Other intangible assets	711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Land	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Buildings	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. EQUIPMENT	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Other tangible fixed assets	715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>III Intangible assets and tangible fixed assets in financial lease (717+718+719+720+721+722+723)</b>	716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A. Long-term deferred costs	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Long-term property rights	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Other intangible assets	719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Land	720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Buildings	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F. EQUIPMENT	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Other tangible fixed assets	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Attachment 2  
Balance and changes in long-term investments and loans

INVESTMENT / LOAN TYPE	EDP code	AMOUNT									
		Investments and loans given 1 Jan.	Adjustments of investments and loans given 1 Jan.	Increase in investments and loans given	Increase in adjustment of investments and loans given	Decrease in investments and loans given	Decrease in adjustment of investments and loans given	Investments and loans given 31 Dec.	Adjustments of investments and loans given 31 Dec.	Book value of investments and loans given 31 Dec.	Amount of written-off investments and loans given
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (3+5-7)	10 (4+6-8)	11 (9-10)	12
<b>I. Long-term investments (801+806+813+814)</b>	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A. Investments in shares (802+803+804+805)</b>	801	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1. Investments in shares of public companies	802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Investments in shares of financial institutions	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Investments in shares of business entities	804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Investments in shares abroad	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B. Investments in stakes (807+808+809+810+811+812)</b>	806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1. Investments in stakes in public companies	807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Investments in stakes in financial institutions	808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Investments in stakes in business entities	809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Investments in stakes in government-owned companies organised as public limited companies	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Investments in stakes in government-owned companies organised as limited liability companies	811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Investments in stakes abroad	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C. Investments in precious metals and stones, works of art etc.</b>	813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D) Other long-term equity investments (815+816+817+818)</b>	814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1. Purpose assets transferred to public funds	815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Assets transferred to other legal entities under public law owning the assets	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Other long-term equity investments in Slovenia	817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Other long-term equity investments abroad	818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>II. Long-term loans given and deposits (820+829+832+835)</b>	819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>A. Long-term loans given (821+822+823+824+825+826+827+828)</b>	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1. Long-term loans given to individuals	821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Long-term loans given to public funds	822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Long-term loans given to public companies	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. Long-term loans given to financial institutions	824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Long-term loans given to business entities	825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Long-term loans to other government levels	826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Long-term loans given to the national budget	827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Other long-term loans given abroad	828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B. Long-term loans given with redemption of securities (830 +831)</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>0</b>									
1. Domestic securities	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Foreign securities	831	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>C. Long-term placed deposits (833+834)</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>0</b>									
1. Long-term placed deposits to commercial banks	833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Other long-term placed deposits	834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>D. Other long-term loans given</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>0</b>									

## ASSETS

Assets were distributed to the following balance sheet items:

- Non-current assets and assets under management
- Current assets, less inventories, and deferred items

## A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT INCLUDE:

- \* intangible long-term assets
- \* equipment and other tangible fixed assets
- \* long-term operating receivables

Table 100

Overview of non-current assets as at 31 December 2010 by historic cost, depreciated amount and residual value with the depreciation rate (in €)

account	Type of non-current assets	Historic cost	Value adjustment	Residual value	Depreciated amount
1	2	3	4	5	6=4/3*100
0031703	Licences	597,752	283,027	314,725	47
0039248	Other intangible fixed assets	5,117	5,117	0	100
	<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>602,869</b>	<b>288,144</b>	<b>314,725</b>	<b>48</b>
0401000	Office furniture	21,329	11,118	10,211	52
0401201	Office accessories	8,255	5,986	2,269	73
0402101	Cars	33,272	15,238	18,034	46
0402202	Computers and software	223,055	175,510	47,545	79
0402222	Major special IT installations	69,514	60,605	8,909	87
0402223	Cooling and heating equipment	4,455	1,411	3,044	32
0402224	Printing and copying equipment	70,021	58,772	11,249	84
0402238	Telecommunications equipment and installations	1,423	775	648	54
0402239	Audiovisual equipment	3,147	2,241	906	71
0409000	Other equipment	2,458	492	1,966	20
0409220	Kitchen equipment	4,289	1,780	2,509	42
0430000	Electrical installations – inv. in third-party building	1,199	0	1,199	0
	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>442,417</b>	<b>333,928</b>	<b>108,489</b>	<b>75</b>

0410200	Office furniture	465	465	0	100
0410201	Office accessories	1,059	984	75	93
0410202	Computers and software	2,095	1,968	127	94
0410220	Catering equipment	1,382	1,382	0	100
0410224	Printing and copying equipment	98	98	0	100
0410238	Telecommunications equipment	2,948	2,948	0	100
0410239	Other equipment	5,513	5,513	0	100
	<b>Small inventories in fixed assets</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>13,358</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>99</b>
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>1,058,846</b>	<b>635,430</b>	<b>423,416</b>	<b>60</b>

Fixed assets are financed from the budget and were transferred to the Agency upon its establishment in 2004 and acquired from purpose funds. The Agency purchased fixed assets for 178,373 euros in 2010. The Agency's Management Board adopted at its 8<sup>th</sup> correspondence meeting on 13 October 2010 the resolution no. 450-12/2010-2 on free-of-charge transfer of IT equipment to educational institutions. Thirty-six items of operational IT equipment with the capacity insufficient for the Agency's needs were transferred free of charge. Carrying amount of the transferred equipment equalled 0 and historic cost and depreciated amount equalled 22,879 euros. The equipment was distributed among the following entities under public law: Dobravlje Primary School, Danilo Lokar Primary School Ajdovščina and Drago Bajc Primary School Vipava. The meeting also adopted a resolution on write off of 16 items of damaged, non-operational equipment with the historic cost and depreciated amount of 21,851 euros and carrying amount equalling 0. The equipment will be destroyed in 2011 in an environmentally-friendly manner. A depreciated mobile phone, which was stolen, was finally written off in the books in 2010; historic cost and depreciated amount were 149 euros.

The regular stocktaking of fixed assets was performed as at 31 December 2010. The year-end count committee found no discrepancies between the actual and bookkeeping balance of non-current assets. The year-end count committee found the register of fixed assets in line with the general ledger.

The Agency has all fixed assets under management, therefore depreciation was debited to assets under management. Depreciation for 2010 was 159,098 euros, as follows: 63,123 euros amortisation of intangible assets, 94,674 euros depreciation of tangible fixed assets and 1,301 euros 100% write off of small inventories. We found that amortisation of intangible assets was charged too low in 2008 and 2009. The error was eliminated as if it has never happened, in line with the provisions of the introduction to the Slovenian Accounting Standards. The opening balance for 2010 was corrected and the amortisation of intangible assets increased by the amount of too low amortisation charge of 29,438 euros for which liabilities for assets under management were reduced.

Table 101  
Overview of purchases of new non-current assets (in €)

account	Type of non-current assets	Historic cost	Share in total purchase
1	2	3	4
0030799	Licences	132,510	74
	<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>132,510</b>	<b>74</b>
0402202	Computers and software	36,615	21
0402203	Cooling and heating equipment	4,936	3
0402238	Cooling and heating equipment	819	1
0409220	Kitchen equipment	1,247	1
0430000	Electrical installations – inv. in third-party building	1,199	1
	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>44,816</b>	<b>26</b>
0410201	Office accessories	668	0
0410238	Telecommunications equipment	379	0
	<b>Small inventories in fixed assets</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>178,373</b>	<b>100</b>

#### B. CURRENT ASSETS, LESS INVENTORIES, AND DEFERRED ITEMS

Table 102  
Overview of short-term receivables and deferred items (in €)

account	Type of current assets	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
1	2	3	4
1100	Funds on the account – UJP	459,794	459,339
	<b>Cash in banks</b>	<b>459,794</b>	<b>459,339</b>
1400	Receivables from the national budget – own operations	267,043	133,428
1402	Receivables from users of the common chart of accounts for repayments	26,069	
1405	Receivables from the national budget – transfers	16,882,883	12,198,692
1406	Receivables from the EU – reimbursements	550	
	<b>Receivables from users of the common chart of accounts</b>	<b>17,176,545</b>	<b>12,332,120</b>
1600	Short-term receivables arising from interest	123	130
	Short-term receivables arising out of investments	123	130
1700	Short-term receivables from the Health Insurance Institute for sick leaves and care	45	7,944
1701	Short-term receivables from the Pension and Disability Institute for disability payments	0	10,780
1703	Short-term receivables from the government – reimbursement of the corporate income tax	0	15,245
1751	Receivables from employees for prepaid travel expenses	350	348
1752	Other short-term receivables	46,807	56,807
1753	Receivables from repayments – not users of the common chart of accounts	5,000	0
	<b>Other short-term receivables</b>	<b>52,202</b>	<b>91,124</b>

1900	Short-term deferred expenses	3,354	2,183
	<b>Deferred items</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>2,183</b>
	<b>Total receivables and deferred items</b>	<b>17,692,018</b>	<b>12,884,896</b>

Funds on the account are funds on the Agency's account as at 31 December 2010 opened with the Ljubljana Public Revenues Administration (UJP). The Agency has no account opened with commercial banks.

*Receivables from the national budget – own operations* represent receivables for covering a portion of labour costs (wages and other labour costs) for December 2010 and receivables for covering the cost of material and services for December 2010. *Receivables from users of the common chart of accounts* represent receivables from beneficiaries of transfers arising from repayments of unused funds. Receivables from those research organisations not using the common chart of accounts are presented in other short-term receivables. *Receivables from the national budget – transfers* represent receivables for payment of obligations to research performers for 2010 (regular instalments by contracts for December 2010 and payments for 2010). *Receivables from the EU* relate to receivables from the European Commission arising from reimbursement of business

travel costs. The receivables were paid in January and February 2011.

*Short-term receivables from interest* relate to interest on sight deposits. The amount was paid in January 2011.

*Short-term receivables from the Health Insurance Institute* relate to wage allowances for sick leave for 2010 and were paid in January 2011. *Other short-term receivables* represent receivables from the EU budget related to the completed NORFACE project in the amount of 7,125 euros and receivables from the ERA PRISM project of 39,682 euros. Funding to be received by the Agency from the ERA PRISM project equals 113,377 euros of which 73,695 euros have already been remitted to the Agency's account.

*Deferred items* relate to costs recorded in 2010 relating to the next financial year (electricity, subscription fees for expert literature, subscription fees for telephones, cost of vehicle registration and tolls for 2011).

## LIABILITIES

## CURRENT LIABILITIES AND ACCRUED ITEMS

Table 103

Overview of current liabilities (in €)

Type of short-term liability	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
1	2	3
Liabilities for net salaries and allowances	67,251	72,755
Liabilities for contributions	26,492	29,620
Payroll tax	19,130	23,070
Other short-term liabilities to employees	8,927	14,762
<b>Short-term liabilities to employees</b>	<b>121,800</b>	<b>140,207</b>
Domestic suppliers	230,245	114,820
<b>Domestic suppliers</b>	<b>230,245</b>	<b>114,820</b>
Liabilities for contributions on paid salaries 16.10%	19,180	20,623
Liabilities for KAD premiums	1,742	1,764
Liabilities for tax under author's contracts	13,968	454
Liabilities for tax under service contracts	14,419	17,358
Liabilities for health insurance under service contracts	580	508
Liabilities for pension and disability insurance under service contracts	3,813	4,782
Liabilities for tax on certain income – service contracts	15,887	19,287
Liabilities for net payments under author's contracts	48,112	1,566
Liabilities for net payments under service contracts	49,259	60,605
Liabilities based in withholdings from employees' income	6,328	5,471
<b>Other short-term operating liabilities</b>	<b>173,288</b>	<b>132,418</b>
Short-term liabilities to users of the common chart of accounts	16,069,646	11,509,313
Liabilities for repayments to the national budget	42,661	
Short-term liabilities to other users of the national budget	824,042	709,712
Short-term liabilities to users of the national budget	16,936,349	12,219,025
<b>Deferred revenues – EU projects</b>	<b>52,352</b>	<b>99,662</b>
Accrued expenses – Microsoft Agreement	13,886	27,771
Accrued items	66,238	127,433

*Short-term liabilities to employees* comprised liabilities for salaries and allowances, contributions from salaries and allowances and other short-term liabilities to employees for December 2010. The liabilities were settled on 5 January 2011.

*Short-term liabilities to domestic suppliers* relate to invoices recorded in 2010 falling due in 2011.

*Liabilities for author's contracts* represent liabilities from fees to domestic reviewers. They comprise liabilities for

personal income tax under author's contracts and liabilities for net payments to reviewers under author's contracts. The liabilities were paid in February 2011.

*Liabilities for service contracts* represent liabilities for payment to members for work in expert bodies of the Agency. They comprise: liabilities for personal income tax under service contracts, liabilities for health insurance of 4.46 euros per service contract, liabilities for contribution to pension and disability insurance of 6% of the gross contract amount, liabilities for special tax

on service contracts of 25% of the gross contract amount and liabilities for net payments under service contracts representing the actual income of members of the Agency's expert bodies. The liabilities were fully paid in February 2011.

*Short-term liabilities to users of the national budget* of 16,069,646 euros comprise liabilities to research performers for 2010 of 16,059,841 euros based on contracts and claims and liabilities to the suppliers using the common chart of accounts in the amount of 9,805 euros. The liabilities were paid in January 2011.

*Short-term liabilities to other users of the national budget* of 824,042 euros comprise liabilities to those fund beneficiaries not using the common chart of accounts.

*Accrued items* were posted in the amount of 66,238 euros. They are divided to: short-term accrued expenses and deferred revenue. The amount of 52,352 euros represents short-term deferred revenue from the ERA PRISM EU project. The total revenue from the project equals 113,377 euros. The project started in 2009 and the Agency has already spent with that regard 61,025 euros which were transferred to operating revenues in the current and the previous year with the difference entered in accrued items. Other accrued items were made for accruing accounts payable – accrued expenses. The Agency concluded an agreement on licensing software – Microsoft Business Agreement – in 2009. The contract of 41,658 euros was made for several years, the first instalment of 13,886 euros was paid in 2009, the second of 13,886 euros in 2010 and the difference of 13,886 euros was entered in other accrued items.

#### EQUITY AND NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Table 104

Overview of non-current liabilities as at 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2010 (in €)

Type of non-current liability	31.12.2010	31.12.2009
1	2	3
Liabilities for non-current assets under management	430,632	451,932
Surplus of income over expenses	156,882	132,641
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>587,514</b>	<b>584,573</b>

Table 105

Liabilities for assets under management (in €)

Liabilities for non-current assets	Amount
1	2
Balance on the account 1 January 2010 +	451,932
Increased write offs for 2008 and 2009	29,438
Investment funds received from the national budget +	94,595
Surplus from 2009 for investments in fixed assets +	72,641
<b>Increase in liabilities for fixed assets in 2010 =</b>	<b>589,730</b>
Depreciation charge in 2010 debited to the source -	159,098
<b>Decrease in liabilities for fixed assets in 2010 =</b>	<b>159,098</b>
<b>Balance on the account Liabilities for non-current assets</b>	<b>430,632</b>

The Agency received 94,595 euros of purpose funding for investments from the Slovenian national budget in 2010. The surplus of revenues over expenses in 2009 of

132,641.34 euros was, in accordance with the decision of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 47601-17/2010/3 of 15 July 2007, distributed to in-

vestments in hardware and software of 72,641.34 euros and to covering purpose costs of promotion of scientific research in the amount of 60,000.00 euros. The

depreciation charge was fully debited to liabilities for non-current assets under management.

Table 106

Overview of the investment financing in 2010 (in €)

Name	2010
	amount
Leftover investment funds from 2009 +	46,123
Transfer of the surplus from 2009, decision of the Government +	72,641
Budget funding of investments for 2010 +	94,595
<b>Investment funds in 2010 =</b>	<b>213,359</b>
Investments in fixed assets in 2010 -	178,373
Increase in fixed assets in 2009, assets in 2010	13,885
<b>Investments financed from funds for 2010 =</b>	<b>192,258</b>
<b>Unspent investment funds in 2010</b>	<b>21,101</b>

Investment funds in the amount of 21,101 euros remained unspent and will be transferred to 2011. The amount of investments financed from funds for 2010 equalled 192,258 euros in 2010 of which new purchases amounted to 178,373 euros and 1/3 of purchase of a Microsoft licence equalled 13,885 euros. The total

amount of the software purchase increased the investment amount in 2009 but the payment will be made in three years according to the agreement. The remainder of the agreement will be financed from investment funds for 2011. Funding for the purpose was earmarked in the approved budget for 2011 and 2012.

Table 107

Overview of assets under management (in €)

Name	2010
	amount
Carrying amount of non-current assets +	423,416
Unspent investment funds +	21,101
Unpaid financial liabilities for investments -	13,885
<b>Balance on the account Liabilities for non-current assets</b>	<b>430,632</b>

## INCOME STATEMENT AND NOTES THERETO

Table 108  
Income statement of certain users

BREAKDOWN OF SUB-GROUPS OF ACCOUNTS	NAME OF THE SUB-GROUP OF ACCOUNTS	EDP code	AMOUNT	
			Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>A. OPERATING REVENUE (861+862-863+864)</b>	860	3,397,265	3,479,265
760	REVENUES FROM SALE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	861	3,397,265	3,479,265
	INCREASE IN VALUE OF STOCKS OF PRODUCTS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS	862	0	0
	DECREASE IN VALUE OF STOCKS OF PRODUCTS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS	863	0	0
761	REVENUES FROM SALES OF GOODS AND MATERIAL	864	0	0
762	<b>B) FINANCE INCOME</b>	865	994	1,483
763	<b>C) OTHER REVENUES</b>	866	0	0
	<b>D) REVALUATION OPERATING REVENUES (868+869)</b>	867	0	0
part 764	REVENUES FROM SALES OF FIXED ASSETS	868	0	0
part 764	OTHER REVALUATION OPERATING REVENUES	869	0	0
	<b>D) TOTAL REVENUES (860+865+866+867)</b>	870	3,398,259	3,480,748
	<b>E) COST OF GOODS, MATERIALS AND SERVICES (872+873+874)</b>	871	1,421,835	1,454,232
part 466	HISTORICAL COST OF GOODS AND MATERIAL SOLD	872	0	0
460	COSTS OF MATERIAL	873	66,473	67,070
461	COSTS OF SERVICES	874	1,355,362	1,387,162
	<b>F) LABOUR COSTS (876+877+878)</b>	875	1,873,907	1,934,161
part 464	SALARIES, WAGES AND COMPENSATIONS FOR SALARIES AND WAGES	876	1,470,809	1,489,241
part 464	EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	877	240,408	266,790
part 464	OTHER LABOUR COSTS	878	162,690	178,130
462	<b>G) DEPRECIATION</b>	879	0	0
463	<b>H) PROVISIONS</b>	880	0	0
465	<b>J) OTHER COSTS</b>	881	5,319	4,888
467	<b>K) FINANCE EXPENSES</b>	882	316	15
468	<b>L) OTHER EXPENSES</b>	883	0	1
	<b>M) REVALUATION OPERATING EXPENSES (885+886)</b>	884	0	0
part 469	EXPENSES FROM SALES OF FIXED ASSETS	885	0	0
part 469	OTHER REVALUATION OPERATING EXPENSES	886	0	0
	<b>N) TOTAL EXPENSES (871+875+879+880+881+882+883+884)</b>	887	3,301,377	3,393,297
	<b>O) SURPLUS REVENUE (870-887)</b>	888	96,882	87,451
	<b>P) SURPLUS EXPENSES (887-870)</b>	889	0	0
part 80	Corporate income tax	890	0	0
part 80	Surplus revenue of the accounting period accounting for income tax (888-890)	891	96,882	87,451
part 80	Surplus expenses of the accounting period accounting for income tax (889+890) or (890-888)	892	0	0
	Surplus revenues from previous periods used to cover expenses for the period	893	60,000	45,190
	Average number of employees calculated on the basis of working hours put in the accounting period (rounded to 1)	894	53	53
	No. of months of operation	895	12	12

## NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

Notes to the income statement comprise the overall income statement and the income statement by cost centres.

## INCOME STATEMENT

## REVENUES

Table 109  
Revenues by type (in €)

Type of revenues	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	index 10/09
1	2	3	4
Operating revenues	3,397,265	3,479,265	98
Finance income	994	1,483	67
Other revenues	0	0	0
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>3,398,259</b>	<b>3,480,748</b>	<b>98</b>

Table 110  
Composition of operating revenues (in €)

Type of revenues	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	index 10/09
1	2	3	4
Funding of labour costs	1,850,608	1,932,929	96
Funding of costs of material	1,497,992	1,530,994	98
EU - ERA PRISM revenues	47,309	13,716	345
Revenues from reimbursements from the EU – European Commission	1,356	1,626	83
<b>Operating revenues</b>	<b>3,397,265</b>	<b>3,479,265</b>	<b>98</b>

Operating revenues were obtained by performing public service. Finance income comprises interest on sight deposits – cash in the account. Revenues from the ERA PRISM EU project were obtained in the amount of the

project cost in 2010. The project manager is the Malta Council for Science and Technology and the project is financed by the Commission of the European Communities.

## EXPENSES

Table 111  
Expenses by type (in €)

Type of expenses	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	index 10/09
1	2	3	4
Operating expenses	3,301,061	3,393,281	97
Finance expenses	316	15	2.107
Other expenses	0	1	0
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>3,301,377</b>	<b>3,393,297</b>	<b>97</b>

A more detailed overview of operating expenses by type is presented in the table of the income statement by cost centre.

Purchases of material and services comply with the Public Procurement Act. Wages and allowances to employees are paid in accordance with the Collective Agreement for the Public Sector, Civil Servants Act, Public Sector Salary System Act, Decree on salaries of directors within public sector and Act Fixing the Reimbursement Amounts for Work Related Expenses and Certain Other Receipts. Performance bonuses were paid for 2008 and 2009 to the director, deputy director and

assistant director of the Agency. Contributions and taxes were accounted and paid in accordance with the law.

Other income of employees (allowance for travel to and from work, meal allowance and holiday allowance) were paid in accordance with the Collective Agreement for the Public Sector by taking into account the Decree on the level of work-related expenses and other expenses and the Act Fixing the Reimbursement Amounts for Work Related Expenses and Certain Other Receipts.

The tables below present performance of the Agency in 2010 by purpose.

Table 112  
Operating result – labour costs (in €)

Name	2010	2009	index 10/09
1	2	3	4
Funds received from the national budget for wages and salaries	1,850,608	1,932,929	96
Funds received from EU projects for wages and salaries	32,943	7,131	462
Revenues for wages, salaries and allowances	1,883,551	1,940,060	97
Cost of wages and salaries	1,470,809	1,489,241	99
Employer's social security contributions	240,408	266,790	98
Other labour costs	162,690	178,130	79
Labour costs	1,873,907	1,934,161	97
<b>Surplus of income over expenses</b>	<b>9,644</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>163</b>

Table 113  
Operating result – cost of material (in €)

Name	2010	2009	index 10/09
1	2	3	
Funds received from the national budget for cost of material	1,497,992	1,530,994	98
Funds received from EU projects for cost of material	14,366	6,585	218
Cost reimbursements – EU Commission	1,356	1,626	83
<b>Revenues for cost of material</b>	<b>1,513,714</b>	<b>1,539,205</b>	<b>98</b>
Costs of material	66,473	67,070	99
Cost of services and other expenses	1,360,681	1,392,050	98
<b>Cost of goods, material and services</b>	<b>1,427,154</b>	<b>1,459,120</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Surplus income over expenses / expenses over income</b>	<b>86,560</b>	<b>80,085</b>	<b>108</b>
Transfer of surplus to cover purpose costs	60,000	45,190	133
<b>Surplus income over expenses</b>	<b>146,560</b>	<b>125,275</b>	<b>117</b>

Table 114  
Result from financing activities

Name	2010	2009
1	2	3
Finance income	994	1,483
Finance expenses	316	15
<b>Surplus income over expenses</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>1,468</b>

Table 115  
Overview of results (in €)

Name	2010	2009	index 10/09
1	2	3	4
Result from labour costs	9,644	5,899	163
Result from cost of material	146,560	125,275	117
Result from financing activities	678	1,468	46
Result from extraordinary activities		-1	0
<b>Surplus income over expenses before tax</b>	<b>156,882</b>	<b>132,641</b>	<b>118</b>
Corporate income tax	0	0	0
<b>Surplus income over expenses</b>	<b>156,882</b>	<b>132,641</b>	<b>118</b>

*Due to amendments to the Rules concerning definitions of profitable and non-profitable activity, the Agency paid no corporate income tax in 2010 because it generated revenues exclusively from public funding.*

The Agency recorded surplus income over expenses in

the amount of 96,881.69 euros in 2010. Together with the purpose funds – transferred surplus income over expenses from 2009, the net surplus income over expenses in 2010 equalled 156,881.69 euros and entirely related to the provision of public service.

Table 116  
Revenues and expenses of selected users by activity type  
Income statement of selected users by activity type

BREAKDOWN OF THE SUB-GROUPS OF ACCOUNTS	NAME OF THE SUB-GROUP OF ACCOUNTS	EDP code	AMOUNT	
			Revenues and expenses for the provision of public service	Revenues and expenses from sales of products and services on the market
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>A. OPERATING REVENUE (661+662-663+664)</b>	660	3.397.265	0
760	REVENUES FROM SALE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	661	3.397.265	0
	INCREASE IN VALUE OF STOCKS OF PRODUCTS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS	662	0	0
	DECREASE IN VALUE OF STOCKS OF PRODUCTS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS	663	0	0
761	REVENUES FROM SALES OF GOODS AND MATERIAL	664	0	0
762	<b>B) FINANCE INCOME</b>	665	994	0
763	<b>C) OTHER REVENUES</b>	666	0	0
	<b>D) REVALUATION OPERATING REVENUES (668+669)</b>	667	0	0
part 764	REVENUES FROM SALES OF FIXED ASSETS	668	0	0
part 764	OTHER REVALUATION OPERATING REVENUES	669	0	0
	<b>E) TOTAL REVENUES (660+665+666+667)</b>	670	3.398.259	0
	<b>F) COST OF GOODS, MATERIALS AND SERVICES (672+673+674)</b>	671	1.421.835	0
part 466	HISTORICAL COST OF GOODS AND MATERIAL SOLD	672	0	0
460	COSTS OF MATERIAL	673	66.473	0
461	COSTS OF SERVICES	674	1.355.362	0
	<b>G) LABOUR COSTS (676+677+678)</b>	675	1.873.907	0
part 464	SALARIES, WAGES AND COMPENSATIONS FOR SALARIES AND WAGES	676	1.470.809	0
part 464	EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	677	240.408	0
part 464	OTHER LABOUR COSTS	678	162.690	0
462	<b>G) DEPRECIATION</b>	679	0	0
463	<b>H) PROVISIONS</b>	680	0	0
465,00	<b>J) OTHER COSTS</b>	681	5.319	0
467	<b>K) FINANCE EXPENSES</b>	682	316	0
468	<b>L) OTHER EXPENSES</b>	683	0	0
	<b>M) REVALUATION OPERATING EXPENSES (685+686)</b>	684	0	0
part 469	EXPENSES FROM SALES OF FIXED ASSETS	685	0	0
part 469	OTHER REVALUATION OPERATING EXPENSES	686	0	0
	<b>N) TOTAL EXPENSES (671+675+679+680+681+682+683+684)</b>	687	3.301.377	0
	<b>O) SURPLUS REVENUE (670-687)</b>	688	96.882	0
	<b>P) SURPLUS EXPENSES (687-670)</b>	689	0	0
part 80	Corporate income tax	690	0	0
part 80	Surplus revenue of the accounting period accounting for income tax (688-690)	691	96.882	0
part 80	Surplus expenses of the accounting period accounting for income tax (689+690) or (690-688)	692	0	0
	Surplus revenues from previous periods used to cover expenses for the period	693	60.000	0

## INCOME STATEMENT BY COST CENTRE

The Agency posts operating costs by cost centres – Agency's operations, EU projects and separately by programme tasks: Reviews, evaluations and expert opinions – expert system financing, International co-operation programmes, Promotion of scientific research

Table 117  
Income statement by cost centre

Account	Name	Agency own operations	Int. Coop. International cooperation	Promotion Of science	ES Expert system	EU ERA PRISM	Total 2010
7600001	Funds received from the national budget for wages and salaries	1,850,608					1,850,608
7600014	Funds received from the national budget for cost of material	830,896	201,385	51,683	414,028		1,497,992
7600050	European projects – wages and salaries					32,943	32,943
7600051	European projects – cost of material					14,366	14,366
7601001	Reimbursements from abroad		1,356				1,356
7620200	Interest income from sight deposits	994					994
	<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>2,682,498</b>	<b>202,741</b>	<b>51,683</b>	<b>414,028</b>	<b>47,309</b>	<b>3,398,259</b>
4602000	Office supplies	16,222				604	16,826
4602001	Cleaning material	3,153					3,153
4602004	Newspapers, magazines, books and expert literature	5,560					5,560
4602009	Entertainment allowance	14,872					14,872
4602010	Other cost of material – water	508					508
4602099	Other general costs of material	619					619
4602108	Small tools and equipment	0					0
4602199	Other special costs of material	150					150
4602200	Electricity	21,195				790	21,985
4602300	Fuel and lubricants for vehicles	2,800					2,800
	<b>Costs of goods and material</b>	<b>65,079</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>66,473</b>
4612001	Cleaning services	21,036				784	21,820
4612002	Service of protecting buildings and premises	15,456				576	16,032
4612003	Publishing and printing services	8,736					8,736
4612005	Costs of translation services	0	7,089				7,089
4612006	Costs of advertising services, publications in the Official Gazette	11,969					11,969
4612007	IT services	195,370					195,370
4612008	Accounting, auditing and consulting services	36,022					36,022
4612009	Entertainment allowance	2,483	526		5,354		8,363
4612010	Promotion of science			77,054			77,054
4612099	Other general services	12,437					12,437
4612199	Other special services	4,054					4,054
4612201	Heating services	7,416				276	7,692
4612203	Water and public utility services	1,090				41	1,131
4612204	Waste disposal	1,598				59	1,657
4612205	Telephone, mobile phones and e-mail	15,248	78			575	15,901
4612206	Post and courier services	7,898				294	8,192
4612301	Maintenance and repair of vehicles	1,247					1,247

4612304	Vehicle registration fees	196					196
4612305	Insurance premiums for motor vehicles	790					790
4612399	Other transport costs	440	1,632		1,201	148	3,421
4612400	Domestic business travel allowance	246	21				267
4612401	Hotel and restaurant services in the country	830	214		8,390		9,434
4612402	Transport services in the country		9				9
4612403	Foreign business travel allowance		2,801			967	3,768
4612404	Hotel and restaurant services abroad		5,171			2,484	7,655
4612405	Transport services abroad		17,399			5,695	23,094
4612499	Other business travel expenses	820	794			1,073	2,687
4612504	Insurance premiums for buildings	1,428					1,428
4612510	Regular maintenance of computers	3,164					3,164
4612511	Regular maintenance of other equipment	14,924					14,924
4612600	Rents and leasing for commercial premises	252,027					252,027
4612602	Rents and leasing for parking spaces	21,960					21,960
4612603	Rents and leasing for other premises		33,855				33,855
4612604	IT equipment rental	382					382
4612605	Office equipment rental	5,954					5,954
4612900	Costs of conferences, seminars and symposiums	1,667	4,500	5,000	6,030		17,197
4612901	Payments to reviewers				262,146		262,146
4612902	Payments under service contracts	10,714					10,714
4612903	Payment of student work	1,600					1,600
4612904	Reimbursements to members of expert bodies				73,990		73,990
4612905	Payment of author's fees	1,928					1,928
4612907	Expenses for professional training of staff	15,912	2,363				18,275
4612908	Session fees to members of the Management Board	7,662					7,662
4612909	Cost of court procedures						0
4612912	Special tax on certain income	2,488					2,488
4612913	Special tax on contracts – expert bodies				17,301		17,301
4612920	Court fees and expenses	160					160
4612921	Membership fees for international organisations	280	121,067				121,347
4612923	Other membership fees	25					25
4612930	Payment transactions costs	729					729
4612931	Banking fees						0
4613000	Periodical medical examinations	19					19
4650001	Allowance to students in compulsory practice						0
4650003	Land use fee	5,319					5,319
	<b>Costs of services</b>	<b>693,724</b>	<b>197,519</b>	<b>82,054</b>	<b>374,412</b>	<b>12,972</b>	<b>1,360,681</b>
	<b>Total costs of goods, material and services</b>	<b>758,803</b>	<b>197,519</b>	<b>82,054</b>	<b>374,412</b>	<b>14,366</b>	<b>1,427,154</b>
4640000	Base salaries	1,267,461				23,919	1,291,380
4640001	General bonuses	141,240				2,246	143,486
4640100	Holiday allowance	37,714				692	38,406
4640202	Meal allowance	38,472				526	38,998
4640203	Allowance for travel to and from work	51,595				1,060	52,655
4640300	Performance bonus – increased workload	19,206					19,206
4640301	Performance bonus	16,737					16,737
4640900	Long-service awards	4,331					4,331

4640901	Gratuities	4,541					4,541
4640902	Hardship allowances	2,310					2,310
4641001	Contributions for retirement and disability insurance	129,676				2,316	131,992
4641100	Contributions for compulsory health insurance	96,121				1,716	97,837
4641101	Contributions for injuries at work	7,766				139	7,905
4641200	Contributions for employment	879				16	895
4641300	Contributions for parental protection	1,466				26	1,492
4641500	KAD premiums for civil servants	21,449				287	21,736
	<b>Wages and salaries</b>	<b>1,840,964</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,943</b>	<b>1,873,907</b>
4670001	Interest expenses	316					316
	<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>316</b>
	<b>Total costs for 2010</b>	<b>2,600,083</b>	<b>197,519</b>	<b>82,054</b>	<b>374,412</b>	<b>47,309</b>	<b>3,301,377</b>
	<b>Result by cost centre for 2010</b>	<b>82,415</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>-30,371</b>	<b>39,616</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,882</b>
	<b>Transfer of the surplus from 2009 – decision of the Government</b>			<b>60,000</b>			<b>60,000</b>
	<b>Surplus income over expenses for 2010</b>	<b>82,415</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>29,629</b>	<b>39,616</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156,882</b>

Table 118

Income statement of selected users by the cash flow principle

BREAKDOWN OF THE ACCOUNTS	ACCOUNT NAME	EDP code	AMOUNT	
			Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>I. TOTAL REVENUE (402+431)</b>	401	3,321,387	3,801,219
	<b>1. REVENUES FOR THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICE (403+420)</b>	402	3,321,387	3,801,219
	<b>A. Revenue from public funding (404+407+410+413+418+419)</b>	403	3,309,580	3,723,744
	<b>a. Funds received from the national budget (405+406)</b>	404	3,309,580	3,723,744
part 7400	Funds received from the national budget for current expenditure	405	3,214,985	3,618,840
part 7400	Funds received from the national budget for investments	406	94,595	104,904
	<b>b. Funds received from municipal budgets (408+409)</b>	407	0	0
part 7401	Funds received from municipal budgets for current expenditure	408	0	0
part 7401	Funds received from municipal budgets for investments	409	0	0
	<b>c. Funds received from social security funds (411+412)</b>	410	0	0
part 7402	Funds received from social security funds for current expenditure	411	0	0
part 7402	Funds received from social security funds for investments	412	0	0
	<b>d. Funds received from public funds and agencies (414+415+416+417)</b>	413	0	0
part 7403	Funds received from public funds for current expenditure	414	0	0
part 7403	Funds received from public funds for investments	415	0	0
part 7404	Funds received from public agencies for current expenditure	416	0	0
part 7404	Funds received from public agencies for investments	417	0	0
part 740	<b>e. Funding received from budget in relation to foreign donations</b>	418	0	0
741	<b>f. Funding received from the national budget remitted from the EU budget</b>	419	0	0
	<b>B) other revenues for the provision of public service (421+422+423+424+425+426+427+428+429+430)</b>	420	11,807	77,475
part 7130	Revenues from sales of goods and services from the provision of public service	421	0	0
part 7102	Interest received	422	1,001	2,155
part 7100	Revenues from profit participations and dividends and surplus income over expenses	423	0	0
part 7141	Other current revenues from the provision of public service	424	0	0

72	Revenues from capital	425	0	0
730	Donations received in Slovenia	426	0	0
731	Donations received from abroad	427	0	0
732	Donations for eliminating consequences of natural disasters	428	0	0
786	Other funding from the EU budget	429	10,000	73,695
787	Funds received from other European institutions	430	806	1,625
	<b>2. REVENUES FROM SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES ON THE MARKET (432+433+434+435+436)</b>	431	0	0
part 7130	Revenues from sales of products and services on the market	432	0	0
part 7102	Interest received	433	0	0
part 7103	Revenues from rents, leases and other property income	434	0	0
part 7100	Revenues from profit participations and dividends and surplus income over expenses	435	0	0
part 7141	Other current revenues outside the provision of public service	436	0	0
	<b>II. TOTAL EXPENSES (438+481)</b>	437	3,310,576	3,637,283
	<b>1. EXPENSES FOR THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICE (439+447+453+464+465+466+467+468+469+470)</b>	438	3,310,576	3,637,283
	<b>A. Wages and salaries and other labour costs (440+441+442+443+444+445+446)</b>	439	1,628,601	1,690,858
part 4000	Wages and salaries and allowances	440	1,434,980	1,479,076
part 4001	Holiday allowance	441	38,406	38,102
part 4002	Reimbursements and allowances	442	91,333	92,621
part 4003	Performance bonus	443	45,692	35,844
part 4004	Overtime pay	444	0	0
part 4005	Payments to non-residents under contracts	445	0	0
part 4009	Other labour costs	446	18,190	45,215
	<b>B. Employer's social security contributions (448+449+450+451+452)</b>	447	262,581	265,469
part 4010	Contributions for pension and disability insurance	448	132,378	130,487
part 4011	Contributions for health insurance	449	106,052	109,774
part 4012	Contributions for employment	450	897	962
part 4013	Contributions for parental protection	451	1,496	2,059
part 4015	Premiums of collective supplementary pension insurance based on the Collective Supplementary Pension Insurance for Public Servants Act	452	21,758	22,187
	<b>C. Expenses for goods and services for the provision of public service (454+455+456+457+458+459+460+461+462+463)</b>	453	1,317,869	1,521,051
part 4020	Stationery and general material and services	454	413,701	431,368
part 4021	Special material and services	455	4,286	1,835
part 4022	Energy, water, public utilities and communications	456	58,999	55,801
part 4023	Transport costs and services	457	9,238	7,439
part 4024	Business travel expenses	458	48,564	53,053
part 4025	Regular maintenance	459	21,217	19,938
part 4026	Commercial rents and leases	460	319,587	295,934
part 4027	Fines and damages	461	0	0
part 4028	Payroll tax	462	0	0
part 4029	Other operating expenses	463	442,277	655,683
403	<b>D. Interest paid in Slovenia</b>	464	0	0
404	<b>E. Interest paid abroad</b>	465	0	0
410	<b>F. Grants</b>	466	0	0
411	<b>G. Transfers to individuals and households</b>	467	0	0

412	<b>H. Transfers to non-profit organisations</b>	468	0	0
413	<b>I. Other domestic current transfers</b>	469	0	0
	<b>J. Investment expenses (471+472+473+474+475+476+477+ 478+479+480)</b>	470	101,525	159,905
4200	Purchase of buildings and premises	471	0	0
4201	Purchase of means of transport	472	0	24,044
4202	Purchase of equipment	473	46,193	69,573
4203	Purchase of other fixed assets	474	0	0
4204	New construction, reconstruction and adaptation	475	0	0
4205	Replacement investment and renewals	476	0	0
4206	Purchase of land and natural resources	477	0	0
4207	Purchase of intangible assets	478	55,332	66,288
4208	Project feasibility studies, project documentation, supervision and investment engineering	479	0	0
4209	Purchase of commodity reserves and intervention stocks	480	0	0
	<b>2. EXPENSES FROM SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES ON THE MARKET (482+483+484)</b>	481	0	0
part 400	<b>A. Wages, salaries and other labour costs related to sales of goods and services on the market</b>	482	0	0
part 401	<b>B. Employer's social security contributions related to sales of goods and services on the market</b>	483	0	0
part 402	<b>C. Costs of goods and services related to sales of goods and services on the market</b>	484	0	0
	<b>III/1 SURPLUS INCOME OVER EXPENSES (401-437)</b>	485	10,811	163,936
	<b>III/2 SURPLUS EXPENSES OVER INCOME (437-401)</b>	486	0	0

## NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Table 119

Composition of revenues by the cash flow principle by type (in €)

Account	Name	amount	share
1	2	3	4
710200	Interest income from sight deposits	1,001	0
740000	Funds received from the national budget for current obligations	3,214,985	97
740001	Funds received from the national budget for investments	94,595	3
741701	Other funds received from the budget – EU Commission	10,806	0
	<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>3,321,387</b>	<b>100</b>

Preglednica 120  
Sestava odhodkov po načelu denarnega toka po vrstah (v EUR)

Konto	Naziv	Znesek	Delež
1	2	3	4
400000	Osnovne plače	1.291.482	39,01
400001	Splošni dodatki	143.498	4,33
400100	Regres za letni dopust	38.406	1,16
400202	Povračila stroškov prehrane med delom	38.525	1,16
400203	Povračilo stroškov prevoza na delo in z dela	52.808	1,60
400300	Sredstva za delovno uspešnost	28.955	0,87
400301	Sredstva za delovno uspešnost povečan obseg dela	16.737	0,51
400900	Jubilejne nagrade	3.898	0,12
400901	Odpravnine	11.981	0,36
400902	Solidarnostne pomoči	2.310	0,07
400999	Drugi izdatki zaposlenim	0	0,00
<b>A</b>	<b>Plače in drugi izdatki zaposlenim</b>	1.628.601	49,19
401001	Prispevki za PIZ	132.378	4,00
401100	Prispevek za obvezno zdravstveno zavarovanje	98.124	2,96
401101	Prispevek za poškodbe pri delu in poklicne bolezni	7.928	0,24
401200	Prispevek za zaposlovanje	897	0,03
401300	Prispevek za starševsko varstvo	1.496	0,05
401500	Premije kolektivno dodatno pokojninsko zavarovanje	21.758	0,66
<b>B</b>	<b>Prispevki delodajalcev za socialno varnost</b>	262.581	7,93
402000	Pisarniški material in storitve	17.095	0,52
402001	Čistilni material in storitve	25.230	0,76
402002	Storitve varovanja zgradb in prostorov	17.001	0,51
402003	Založniške in tiskarske storitve	8.106	0,24
402004	Časopisi, revije, knjige in strokovna literatura	5.315	0,16
402005	Stroški prevajalskih storitev	7.089	0,21
402006	Stroški oglaševalskih storitev	73.332	2,22
402007	Računalniške storitve	200.502	6,06
402008	Računovodske, revizorske in svetovalne storitve	21.823	0,66
402009	Izdatki za reprezentanco	23.157	0,70
402099	Drugi splošni material in storitve	15.052	0,45
402199	Drugi posebni materiali in storitve	4.286	0,13
402200	Električna energija	23.568	0,71
402201	Poraba kuriv in stroški ogrevanja	7.853	0,24
402203	Voda in komunalne storitve	1.159	0,04
402204	Odvoz smeti	1.637	0,05
402205	Telefon, teleks, faks, elektronska pošta	16.337	0,49
402206	Poštnina in kurirske storitve	8.445	0,26
402300	Goriva in maziva za prevozna sredstva	3.143	0,09
402301	Vzdrževanje in popravila vozil	1.227	0,04
402304	Pristojbine za registracijo vozil	11	0,00
402305	Zavarovalne premije za motorna vozila	1.368	0,04
402399	Drugi prevoznini in transportni stroški	3.489	0,11

402400	Dnevnice za službena potovanja v državi	267	0,01
402401	Hotelske in restavracijske storitve v državi	9.434	0,28
402402	Stroški prevoza v državi	9	0,00
402403	Dnevnice za službena potovanja v tujini	3.607	0,11
402404	Hotelske in restavracijske storitve v tujini	8.135	0,25
402405	Stroški prevoza v tujini	24.520	0,74
402499	Drugi izdatki za službena potovanja	2.592	0,08
402504	Zavarovalne premije za objekte	1.516	0,05
402510	Tekoče vzdrževanje komunikacijske opreme in računalnikov	3.782	0,11
402511	Tekoče vzdrževanje druge opreme	15.919	0,48
402600	Najemnine in zakupnine za poslovne objekte	252.028	7,61
402602	Najemnine in zakupnine za garaže in parkirne prostore	21.960	0,66
402603	Najemnine in zakupnine za druge objekte	33.944	1,03
402604	Najem računalniške opreme	382	0,01
402605	Nadomestilo za stavbno zemljišče	5.319	0,16
402699	Druge najemnine in zakupnine	5.954	0,18
402900	Stroški konferenc, seminarjev in simpozijev	18.797	0,57
402901	Plačila avtorskih honorarjev	144.574	4,37
402902	Plačila po pogodbah o delu	98.918	2,99
402903	Plačila za delo preko študentskega servisa	1.600	0,05
402905	Sejnine	7.662	0,23
402907	Izdatki za strokovno izobraževanje zaposlenih	24.795	0,75
402909	Stroški sodnih postopkov	420	0,01
402912	Posebni davek na določene prejeme	23.189	0,70
402920	Sodni stroški	160	0,00
402921	Članarine v mednarodnih organizacijah	121.347	3,67
402923	Druge članarine	25	0,00
402930	Plačilo storitev organizacij, pooblaščenih za plačilni promet	791	0,02
<b>C</b>	<b>Izdatki za blago in storitve za izvajanje javne službe</b>	<b>1.317.869</b>	<b>39,81</b>
420201	Nakup pisarniške opreme	165	0,00
420202	Nakup računalnikov in programske opreme	37.284	1,13
420220	Nakup opreme za gostinstvo	1.247	0,04
420222	Nakup velike specializirane računalniške napeljave	4.935	0,15
420238	Nakup telekomunikacijske opreme	1.365	0,04
420299	Nakup druge opreme	1.199	0,04
420703	Nakup licenčne programske opreme	55.332	1,67
<b>J</b>	<b>Investicijski odhodki</b>	<b>101.525</b>	<b>3,07</b>
	<b>Skupaj odhodki</b>	<b>3.310.576</b>	<b>100,00</b>

The income statement of selected users by the cash flow principle shows surplus income over expenses of 10,811 euros.

Preglednica 121  
Izkaz računa finančnih terjatev in naložb določenih uporabnikov

ČLENITEV KONTOV	NAZIV KONTA	Oznaka za AOP	ZNESEK	
			Tekoče leto	Predhodno leto
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>IV. PREJETA VRAČILA DANIH POSOJIL</b>			
750	(501+502+503+504+505+506 +507+508+509+510+511)	500	0	0
7500	Prejeta vračila danih posojil od posameznikov in zasebnikov	501	0	0
7501	Prejeta vračila danih posojil od javnih skladov	502	0	0
7502	Prejeta vračila danih posojil od javnih podjetij in družb, ki so v lasti države ali občin	503	0	0
7503	Prejeta vračila danih posojil od finančnih institucij	504	0	0
7504	Prejeta vračila danih posojil od zasebnih podjetij	505	0	0
7505	Prejeta vračila danih posojil od občin	506	0	0
7506	Prejeta vračila danih posojil – iz tujine	507	0	0
7507	Prejeta vračila danih posojil – državnemu proračunu	508	0	0
7508	Prejeta vračila danih posojil od javnih agencij	509	0	0
7509	Prejeta vračila plačanih poroštev	510	0	0
751	<b>Prodaja kapitalskih deležev</b>	511	0	0
440	<b>V. DANA POSOJILA (513+514+515+516 +517 +518+519+520+521+522+523)</b>	512	0	0
4400	Dana posojila posameznikom in zasebnikom	513	0	0
4401	Dana posojila javnim skladom	514	0	0
4402	Dana posojila javnim podjetjem in družbam, ki so v lasti države ali občin	515	0	0
4403	Dana posojila finančnim institucijam	516	0	0
4404	Dana posojila zasebnim podjetjem	517	0	0
4405	Dana posojila občinam	518	0	0
4406	Dana posojila v tujino	519	0	0
4407	Dana posojila državnemu proračunu	520	0	0
4408	Dana posojila javnim agencijam	521	0	0
4409	Plačila zapadlih poroštev	522	0	0
441	<b>Povečanje kapitalskih deležev in naložb</b>	523	0	0
	<b>VI/1 PREJETA MINUS DANA POSOJILA (500–512)</b>	524	0	0
	<b>VI/2 DANA MINUS PREJETA POSOJILA(512–500)</b>	525	0	0

## Preglednica 122

Izkaz računa financiranja določenih uporabnikov

ČLENITEV KONTOV	NAZIV KONTA	Oznaka za AOP	ZNESEK	
			Tekoče leto	Predhodno leto
1	2	3	4	5
50	<b>VII. ZADOLŽEVANJE (551+559)</b>	550	0	0
500	<b>Domače zadolževanje (552+553+554+555+556+557+558)</b>	551	0	0
5001	Najeti krediti pri poslovnih bankah	552	0	0
5002	Najeti krediti pri drugih finančnih institucijah	553	0	0
del 5003	Najeti krediti pri državnem proračunu	554	0	0
del 5003	Najeti krediti pri proračunih lokalnih skupnosti	555	0	0
del 5003	Najeti krediti pri skladih socialnega zavarovanja	556	0	0
del 5003	Najeti krediti pri drugih javnih skladih	557	0	0
del 5003	Najeti krediti pri drugih domačih kreditodajalcih	558	0	0
501	<b>Zadolževanje v tujini</b>	559	0	0
55	<b>VIII. ODPLAČILA DOLGA (561+569)</b>	560	0	0
550	<b>Odplačila domačega dolga (562+563+564+565+566+567+568)</b>	561	0	0
5501	Odplačila kreditov poslovnim bankam	562	0	0
5502	Odplačila kreditov drugim finančnim institucijam	563	0	0
del 5503	Odplačila kreditov državnemu proračunu	564	0	0
del 5503	Odplačila kreditov proračunom lokalnih skupnosti	565	0	0
del 5503	Odplačila kreditov skladom socialnega zavarovanja	566	0	0
del 5503	Odplačila kreditov drugim javnim skladom	567	0	0
del 5503	Odplačila kreditov drugim domačim kreditodajalcem	568	0	0
551	<b>Odplačila dolga v tujino</b>	569	0	0
	<b>IX/1 NETO ZADOLŽEVANJE (550–560)</b>	570	0	0
	<b>IX/2 NETO ODPLAČILO DOLGA (560–550)</b>	571	0	0
	<b>X/1 POVEČANJE SREDSTEV NA RAČUNIH (485+524+570)–(486+525+571)</b>	572	10.811	163.936
	<b>X/2 ZMANJŠANJE SREDSTEV NA RAČUNIH (486+525+571)–(485+524+570)</b>	573	0	0

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## OTHER ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

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Other accounting information was prepared in accordance with Article 26 of the Rules on Drawing up Annual Reports for the Budget, Budget Spending Units and other Entities of Public Law.

Revenues and expenses relate to the provision of public service and therefore no criteria were established for separation of public service and sales of goods and services on the market.

No long-term provisions were established.

*Surplus income over expenses equalled 156,881.69 euros.*

No inventories of finished products and work-in-progress existed.

Receivables as at 31 December 2010 were posted to:

- direct budget users for own operations in the amount of 267,043 euros
- direct budget users for scientific research in the amount of 16,882,883 euros
- interest receivables from sight deposits of 123 euros receivables from the Health Insurance Institute for sick leaves in the amount of 54 euros
- receivables from employees in the amount of 350 euros
- other short-term receivables in the amount of 46,807 euros

- receivables from repayments of research organisations not using the common chart of accounts of 5,000 euros

Accounts payable equalled 240,050 euros as at 31 December 2010, a part of the amount, 9,805 euros, was transferred to liabilities to users of the common chart of accounts.

Funding of investments in intangible long-term assets and tangible fixed assets came from the national budget. The amount received for the purpose was 94,595 euros in 2010.

Investments for the most part relate to acquisition of software and licences and purchase of new IT equipment. New purchases of long-term assets amounted to 178,373 euros of which 132,510 euros for intangible assets, and 44,816 and 1,047 euros for equipment and small inventory, respectively.

No investment of available cash was posted as at 31 December 2010 and no borrowing was made in 2010, therefore the Statement of financial receivables and investments account of selected users and the Statement of financing account of selected users for 2010 were empty.

No item was posted in off-balance-sheet records.

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## CONCLUSION

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The Annual Report (financial and business report) for 2010 was adopted by the Management Board at its 3rd regular meeting on 23 February 2011.

The Annual Report was audited by the audit company ABC revizija, Ltd. As it is stated in the auditors report

dated May 11 2011, accounting records are in all key aspects a fair presentation of the financial situation of the Slovenian Research Agency. The Annual report is therefore in line with accounting records. The annual report was compiled on 18 February 2011.

The persons responsible for compiling the annual report were:

- a) for the financial report: Edita Ogrizek, Accountant  
Dr. Franci Demšar, Director
- b) for the business report: Dr. Franci Demšar, Director

Number: 410-30/2011-3

**Edita Ogrizek**

**Dr. Franci Demšar**  
Director



## ATTACHMENT 1

### PUBLIC CALLS AND CALLS FOR PROPOSALS IN 2010 AND PUBLIC CALLS AND CALLS FOR PROPOSALS IN 2009 WITH FINANCING IN 2010

#### DOMESTIC PUBLIC CALLS AND CALLS FOR PROPOSALS PUBLISHED IN 2010:

- Public call for submitting data on participation of programme groups in running projects of the framework programmes of the European Union – additional co-financing of programme groups in 2010
- Public call for proposals for selection of projects of the Target Research Programme (TRP) Competitiveness
- Public call to research organisations to submit data on inclusion of programme group members in projects outside the scope of financing by the Slovenian Research Agency
- Public call to research organisations to prepare financial reports for 2009
- Public call to put forward candidates for mentors to new young researchers in 2011
- Public call for proposals for (co)financing prominent foreign researchers in 2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing purchases of foreign scientific literature and databases for 2010
- Public call for proposals for (co)financing research projects in 2011 (invitation in 2010)
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific meetings in 2011 (invitation in 2010)

#### INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC CALLS FOR PROPOSALS PUBLISHED IN 2010:

- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the French Republic (PROTEUS)
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the CEA (French Republic)
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Czech Republic
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the United States of America
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Hungary
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific

research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Kingdom of Denmark

- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Kingdom of Norway
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Finland
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Bulgaria
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Austria
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and Ukraine
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Slovakia
- Public call for proposals for co-financing activities in international science associations in 2010
- Public call for proposals for co-financing activities related to promotion of Slovenian science abroad for 2010
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Italian Republic
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Turkey
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and Japan
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Finland
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Federative Republic of Brazil in 2011-2013
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the French Community in Belgium and the Walloon Region in 2011-2012
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slov-



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enia and the Republic of Korea

- Public call for proposals for participation of Slovenian researchers in the Materials World Network (MWN) scheme in 2010
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Korea (invitation published for the second time in 2010)
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Flemish Community and the Flemish Region in 2011-2012

#### DOMESTIC PUBLIC CALLS AND INVITATIONS PUBLISHED IN 2009 AND FINANCED IN 2010:

- Public call for proposals on co-financing purchase of research equipment (Package 14)
- Public call for proposals for (co)financing prominent foreign researchers in 2010
- Public call for proposals for (co)financing research projects in 2010
- Call for additional (co)financing of programme groups due to inclusion of their members in the teaching process in the 2009/2010 school year
- Public call to put forward candidates for mentors to new young researchers in 2010
- Public call for proposals for co-financing domestic popular science periodicals for 2010
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific meetings in 2010
- Call to public institutes, eligible for funding of founders' obligations, to submit the application for 2010

#### INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC CALLS FOR PROPOSALS PUBLISHED IN 2009 AND FINANCED IN 2010:

- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the People's Republic of China in 2009-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the United States of America in 2009-2012
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the French Republic (PROTEUS) 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Hungary 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific

research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and Romania 2010-2011

- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Czech Republic 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Serbia 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the CEA (French Republic) 2009-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Albania 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Portuguese Republic 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of India 2010-2012
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Croatia 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Macedonia 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Turkey 2010, 2011 and 2012
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Poland 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Russian Federation 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Cyprus 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and Montenegro 2010-2011
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and the Federative Republic of Brazil in 2010-2012
- Public call for proposals for co-financing scientific research cooperation between the Republic of Slovenia and Japan from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2012



