

24 March 2005

Coverage
United Kingdom
Theme
The Economy

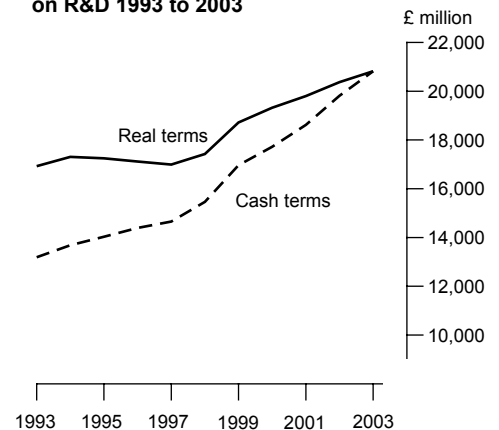
Gross domestic expenditure on research and development 2003

In 2003, the UK's gross domestic expenditure on research and development (R&D) was £20.8 billion. This represented an increase, in cash terms, of 5 per cent from the level recorded in 2002.

In real terms¹ gross domestic expenditure on R&D increased by 2 per cent between 2002 and 2003.

In 2003, expenditure on R&D was 1.86 per cent of gross domestic product. It has remained broadly at this level for the last five years.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D 1993 to 2003



Gross expenditure on R&D in the UK (£million)

	In cash terms	In real terms ¹	Cash terms percentage of GDP
1993	13189	16925	2.02
1994	13684	17308	1.98
1995	14034	17251	1.93r
1996	14394r	17120	1.86r
1997	14654r	16993	1.78
1998	15460r	17425	1.78
1999	16969r	18718	1.85r
2000	17718r	19320	1.84r
2001	18623r	19803	1.85r
2002	19817r	20375	1.87r
2003	20819	20819	1.86

¹ Real terms is calculated at 2003 prices using GDP deflator.
r denotes revised figures.

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Next publication date
To be announced

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (R&D) in the UK (tables 1, 2 and 3)

The estimate of the UK's gross domestic expenditure on R&D in 2003 was £20.8 billion compared to £19.8 billion in 2002. R&D expenditure for civil purposes at £18.5 billion in 2003 was 3 per cent higher in cash terms than for 2002. R&D expenditure for defence purposes, at £2.4 billion, was 20 per cent higher than 2002. Over the period of this report, civil expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP has ranged between 1.51 and 1.69 and for defence expenditure it has been between 0.19 and 0.27.

Performers of R&D in the UK (table 2)

The sectors of the economy carrying out this R&D (in cash terms) in 2003 were:

- Business Enterprise: £13.7 billion, 4 per cent higher than in 2002.
- Government (including research councils): £ 2.0 billion, increased by 14 per cent since 2002.
- Higher Education: £4.5 billion, similar to 2002.
- Private Non-Profit (PNP): £0.7 billion, compared with £0.5 billion in 2002.
- The decrease in the government expenditure in 2001, and subsequent increase in the business enterprise expenditure, is due to the disestablishment of the Government research agency, the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (DERA) on 1 July 2001. Two new organisations were created, around a quarter of DERA remaining within the Ministry of Defence (MOD) as a government agency while the remaining three-quarters became a private limited company (PLC). The R&D activities of PLCs are classified and included in the Business Enterprise sector.

Funding of R&D (in cash terms) in the UK (tables 4 and 5)

- In 2003 Government (including Higher Education Funding Councils and Research Councils) funded 31 per cent of all R&D performed in the UK (28 per cent of civil R&D and 59 per cent of defence R&D). This compares with 28 per cent in 2002.
- Businesses funded 44 per cent of all R&D, which is similar to its share in the previous year.

Revisions (table R1)

The estimates of the UK's gross domestic expenditure on R&D have been revised between 1996 and 2002.

Between 1996 and 2000 the revisions are mainly due to the Ministry of Defence amending their data. The details are outlined in Defence Statistics Bulletin 6, which is available at the following web address:

<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/publications/pdfs/bulletin/bulletin6.pdf>

Last year's First Release referred to work by the ONS to improve the reliability of estimates for the PNP sector.

A PNP survey was conducted in respect of 2003 and highlighted that the sector had been under estimated in previous years. It also showed that the components of the funding needed revising, particularly the Research Councils. Using the results from this survey and supplementary data from the Research Councils it has been possible to revise the series back to the last PNP survey, which was conducted in 1996. The outcomes of these initiatives have resulted in revisions to the PNP data between 1997 and 2002.

Table R1 summarises the revisions to the figures published on 26 March 2004.

BACKGROUND NOTES

1. This First Release presents estimates of gross domestic expenditure on research and development in the UK (GERD) in 2003.
2. More detailed figures will be published later in the year by the DTI's Office of Science and Technology (OST) in the *Science, Engineering and Technology Statistics 2005 (SET Statistics 2005)*¹, and in ONS's *Economic Trends*². Detailed tabulations for Business Enterprise R&D were published in January 2005 in *Business Monitor MA14*³. International comparisons are published by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)⁴.

Sources

3. Two annual surveys of R&D are conducted by ONS. One is addressed to all government departments and covers R&D performed in, or funded by the Central Government sector (see the classification of sectors below). Detailed results, including figures for individual departments, will be available from the ONS on request after they have appeared in the OST's *SET Statistics 2005*, which will be available on DTI's website at:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/ost/setstats>

This publication has detailed analyses of the net expenditure of government departments (i.e. which includes government expenditure on R&D performed outside central government, less any receipts for work performed within central government).

4. The other annual survey is addressed to businesses. The 2003 survey results were first published in an ONS First Release on 26 November 2004⁵.
5. The government funding totals in tables 4 and 5 differ from tables showing departmental breakdowns of net expenditure in OST's *SET Statistics 2005*. Tables 4 and 5 use information on government funded R&D from the survey of Business Enterprise R&D. The *SET Statistics 2005* use the survey of government funded R&D. The differences are due chiefly to the way each survey records the R&D content of Ministry of Defence contracts.

Definition of R&D

6. The definitions used here are based on those internationally agreed through the OECD; and are set out in the *Frascati Manual*⁶.
7. R&D activity is distinguished by the presence of an appreciable element of innovation. If the activity follows an established pattern it is excluded; if it departs from routine and breaks new ground it is included. For example: activities such as routine testing, market research, patent applications, trial production runs, and artistic design work are excluded. Overheads are included. VAT is excluded.

Defence R&D

8. Defence includes all R&D programmes undertaken primarily for defence reasons regardless of their content or whether they have secondary civil applications. It includes nuclear and space R&D undertaken for defence purposes. It does not include civil R&D financed by the Ministry of Defence, for instance on meteorology or telecommunications. It includes defence R&D commissioned by overseas clients.

Classification of sectors

9. The OECD terminology is used. "Government" corresponds to the "General Government" sector of the UK National Accounts and includes local as well as central Government. "Business enterprise" corresponds to the "Corporate" sector and includes public corporations and research associations as well as commercial and industrial companies. "Private non-profit" corresponds to the "Personal" sector of the National Accounts, except that higher education institutions are excluded and put into a separate OECD sector ("Higher Education"). "Abroad" corresponds to the "Overseas" sector.

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)

10. GERD is the measure most commonly used for international comparisons. It covers all R&D performed in the country concerned irrespective of who pays for it. Therefore, UK GERD covers all R&D in the UK including that funded from abroad; but it excludes R&D performed abroad even if funded from the UK. The four components of GERD relate to R&D performed in the four sectors of the economy:
 - a. **Government R&D** is based on the returns of in house R&D in the government survey with the addition of ONS estimates for two other components: R&D performed by local authorities and some R&D within central Government R&D not available from the survey. From 1996 UK NHS figures have been obtained from the Department of Health and the Scottish Executive on the basis of the Culyer Directive which since 1995 confirmed the extent of R&D spending in the NHS. From 1991 to 1995,

estimates for NHS R&D are based on simple proportions of the total NHS budget.

- b. **Business enterprise R&D** is derived from the results of the ONS's business R&D survey.
 - c. **Higher Education R&D** is estimated by the Higher Education Funding Councils for England, Scotland, Wales and the Department for Education in Northern Ireland.
 - d. **Private non-profit R&D** is now estimated on the basis of ONS's 2003 Private Non Profit Survey (PNP) rather than the 1996 survey that has been used in previous years.
11. In addition to being analysed by sector of performance, GERD may be analysed by sector of funding. The R&D performed by any one sector of the economy can be funded by any of the other sectors or by the performing sector itself.
 12. For the purposes of estimating GERD the standard internationally recommended practice of the OECD is to use information from those performing R&D when this is available. These estimates are considered more reliable than those from surveys of R&D funders. This is why, in the UK GERD table, the estimate of businesses R&D funded by Government is from the business enterprise survey rather than the Government R&D survey.
 13. The figures for R&D performed by Government and businesses may be considered more robust than the other GERD components, since they are based on well-established surveys.
 14. On 1 July 2001, the Government research agency, the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (DERA) was disestablished and two new organisations were created. Around a quarter of DERA remained within the Ministry of Defence (MOD) as a government agency while the remaining three-quarters became a Private Limited Company (PLC). As a PLC its R&D activities are now classified and included within the Business sector.
 15. The sample for the R&D business survey was doubled in 1999 to four thousand businesses.
 16. An exercise has been conducted to improve the quality of the classification of non-profit organisations on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). This has resulted in the reclassification of some units between the business and non-profit sectors. In addition a review of the method for the compilation of the estimates of R&D expenditure by the Private Non-Profit (PNP) sector was undertaken during 2004. These initiatives have resulted in an increase in total PNP expenditure and the reallocation of this expenditure between sectors in respect to 1997 - 2002.

Real terms

- 17. Figures given in “real terms” are calculated using the GDP deflator at market prices; 2003=100.

Revisions

- 18. One indication of the reliability of the key indicators in this release can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. The table below records the size and pattern of revisions that have occurred over the last five years. Please note that these indicators only report summary measures for revisions. The revised data may itself be subject to sampling or other sources of error.

The table covers estimates of the UK’s gross domestic expenditure on R&D first published from March 1997 (for 1995) to March 2001 (1999).

A spreadsheet giving these estimates and the calculations behind the averages in the table is available on the National Statistics website at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=418>

		Revisions between first publication and estimates three years later	
		Average over the last 5 years (mean revision)	Average over the last 5 years without regard to sign (average absolute revision)
	Value in latest period		
<i>£ million</i>			
Gross expenditure on R &D in the UK (GLBA)	20,819	31	131

A statistical test has been applied to the average revision to find out if there is bias in the estimates. No statistically significant bias was identified.

More information about the revisions material in this Release can be found on the National Statistics website:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?ID=793>

- 19. Figures marked † indicate revised data where the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

Rounding of figures

20. There may be discrepancies between totals and the sum of their independently rounded components.

References

1. 2002-03 outturn government R&D expenditure figures are in OST's *SET Statistics 2004*, available on DTI's website at:

www.dti.gov.uk/ost/setstats

2003-04 figures will be published in *SET Statistics 2005*, publication date to be announced.
2. 2002 UK R&D figures were in *Economic Trends*, August 2004. 2003 figures will be published in the August 2005 edition of *Economic Trends*.
3. 2003 Business Enterprise R&D was published in *Business Monitor MA14* in January 2005. Available on the web at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=165>
4. *Main Science and Technology Indicators 2003/4*, OECD, Paris. ISSN 1011-792X. Available on the web at:

[hppt://www.SourceOECD.org](http://www.SourceOECD.org).
5. First Release *Business Enterprise Research and Development 2003*, National Statistics. Available on the web at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8206>
6. Proposed Standard Practice for Surveys of Research and Experimental Development, '*Frascati Manual*', OECD, Paris. ISBN 92-64-19903-9

General

21. For information on available aggregated data on Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development and ONS's Data Analysis Service, please contact Julie Owens on 01633 812789 (e-mail julie.owens@ons.gsi.gov.uk).
22. Details of the National Statistics policy governing the release of new data are available from the Press Office. Also available is a list of the names of those given pre-publication access to the contents of this release.
23. **National Statistics** are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. ©Crown copyright 2005.

1 R&D PERFORMED IN THE UK IN EACH SECTOR ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF FINANCE, 2003

IN CASH TERMS

Sector carrying out the work

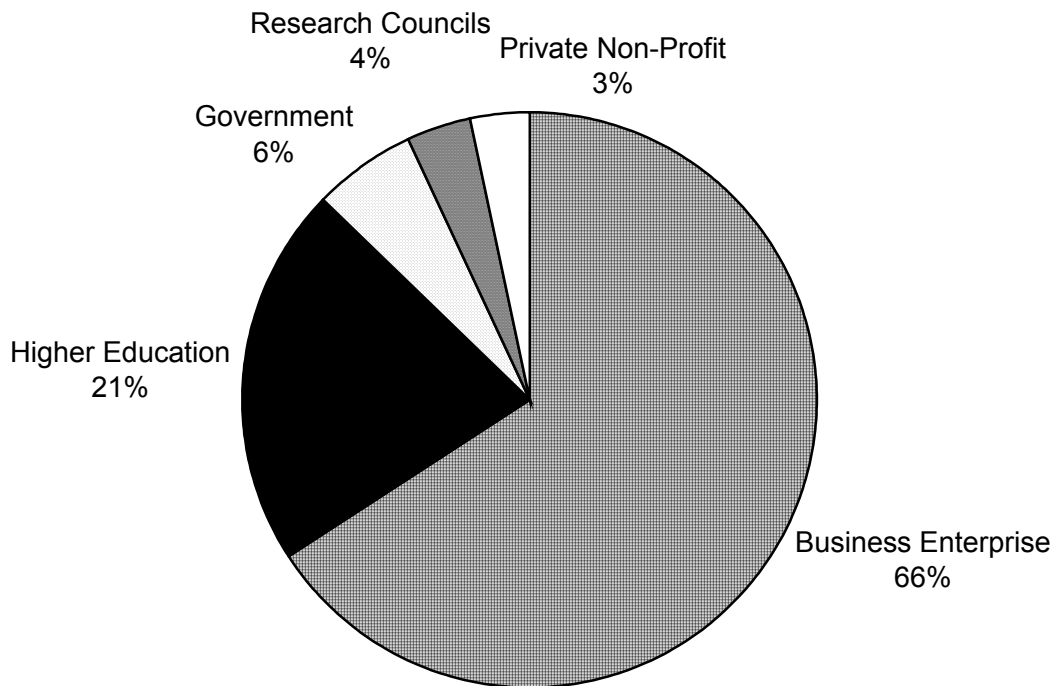
£million

	Government	Research Councils	Higher Education	Business Enterprise	Private Non-Profit	Total	Abroad
Sector providing the funds							
Government	1 038	127	229	1 479	29	2 902	164
Research Councils	6	502	1 022	8	408	1 947	204
Higher Education Funding Councils	–	–	1 665	–	–	1 665	–
Higher Education	1	10	182	–	6	199	–
Business Enterprise	143	37	247	8 642	70	9 139	1 259
Private Non-Profit	14	64	747	3	103	931	–
Abroad	15	48	365	3 554	53	4 035	–
TOTAL	1 217	788	4 457	13 687	669	20 819	–
of which:							
Civil	843	782	4 419	11 739	669	18 452	–
Defence	374	6	38	1 948	–	2 366	–

1 - denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

Source: National Statistics

FIGURE 1
Sector carrying out the work, 2003



2 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE UK BY SECTOR OF PERFORMANCE: 1993 TO 2003

£million

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sector carrying out the work												
In cash terms												
TOTAL	GLBA	13 189	13 684	14 034	14 394 [†]	14 654	15 460	16 969	17 718	18 623	19 817	20 819
Government	GLBK	1 928	2 051	1 462	1 553 [†]	1 403	1 471	1 464	1 593	1 160	1 053	1 217
Research Councils	DMRS	—	—	581	575	590	591	622	646	670	699	788
Business Enterprise	GLBL	8 717	8 842	9 116	9 297	9 556	10 133	11 302	11 510	12 336	13 110	13 687
Higher Education	GLBM	2 312	2 623	2 696	2 792	2 893	3 040	3 324	3 648	4 034	4 416 [†]	4 457
Private Non-Profit	GLBN	232	168	177	177	212 [†]	226	257	322	423	539	669
As % of GDP		2.02	1.98	1.93	1.86 [†]	1.78	1.78	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.87	1.86

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sector carrying out the work												
In real terms (2003 prices)												
TOTAL		16 925 [†]	17 308	17 251	17 120	16 993	17 425	18 718	19 320	19 803	20 375	20 819
Government		2 474 [†]	2 594	1 797	1 847	1 627	1 658	1 615	1 737	1 233	1 083	1 217
Research Councils		—	—	714	684 [†]	684	666	686	704	712	719	788
Business Enterprise		11 186 [†]	11 184	11 206	11 058	11 081	11 421	12 467	12 551	13 118	13 479	13 687
Higher Education		2 967 [†]	3 318	3 314	3 321	3 355	3 426	3 667	3 978	4 290	4 540	4 457
Private Non-Profit		298 [†]	212	218	211	246	255	283	351	450	554	669

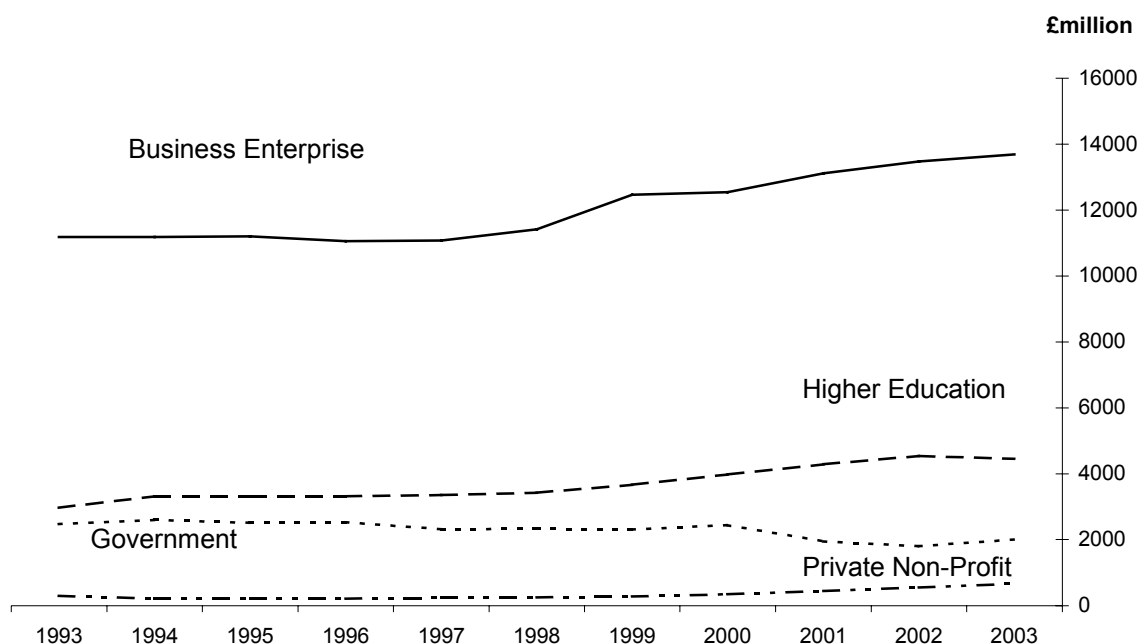
1 - denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

2 See background note 19 on revisions.

3 On 1 July 2001, the Government research agency, the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (DERA) was disestablished and two new organisations were created. Around a quarter of DERA remained within the Ministry of Defence (MOD) as a government agency whilst the remaining three-quarters became a Private limited company (PLC). As a PLC its R&D activities are now classified and included within the Business sector.

Source: National Statistics

FIGURE 2
Sector carrying out the work (in real terms) 1993 - 2003



3 EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL AND DEFENCE R&D PERFORMED IN THE UK BY SECTOR OF PERFORMANCE: 1998 TO 2003

IN CASH TERMS

£million

		Civil						Defence						
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Sector carrying out the work														
TOTAL	GLBB	13 131 [†]	14 467	15 088	16 336	17 842	18 452	GLBC	2 329 [†]	2 502	2 630	2 287	1 975	2 366
Government	GLBO	742	704	699	746	771 [†]	843	GLBS	729 [†]	759	894	414	283	374
Research Councils	DMSC	585	618	641	665	693	782	DMSM	7	5	4	5	6	6
Business Enterprise	GLBP	8 600	9 626	9 838	10 513	11 461	11 739	GLBT	1 533	1 675	1 671	1 824	1 649	1 948
Higher Education	GLBQ	2 980	3 262	3 587	3 989	4 378 [†]	4 419	GLBU	60	62	61	45	37	38
Private Non-Profit	GLBR	226 [†]	257	322	423	539	669	GLBV	-	-	-	-	-	-
As % of GDP		1.51	1.57	1.57 [†]	1.63	1.69	1.65		0.27	0.27	0.27 [†]	0.23	0.19	0.21

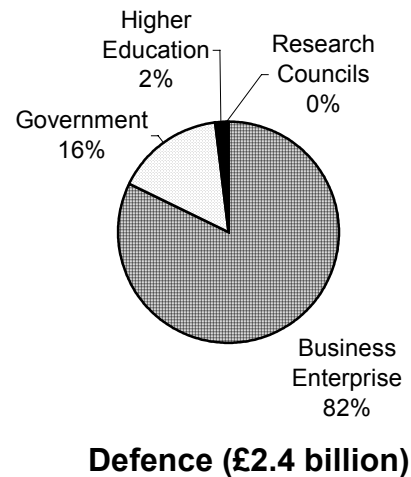
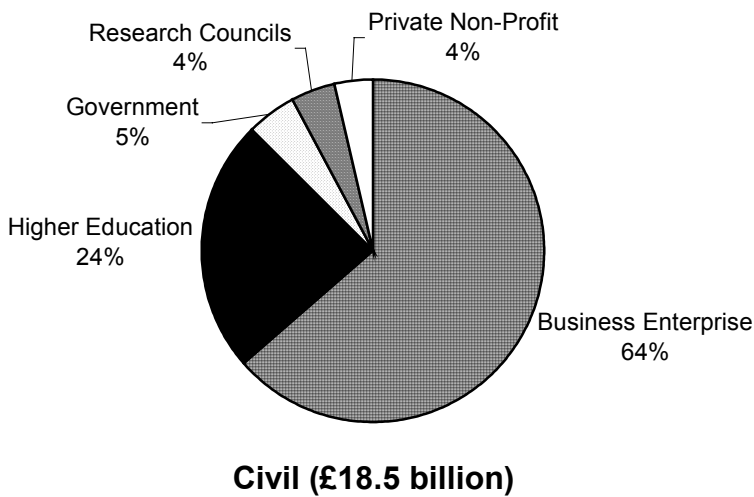
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3 On 1 July 2001, the Government research agency, the Defence Evaluation and Research Agency (DERA) was disestablished and two new organisations were created. Around a quarter of DERA remained within the Ministry of Defence (MOD) as a government agency whilst the remaining three-quarters became a Private limited company (PLC). As a PLC its R&D activities are now classified and included within the Business sector.

Source: National Statistics

FIGURE 3
Sector carrying out the work, 2003



4 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE UK BY SECTOR OF FUNDING: 1993 TO 2003

£million

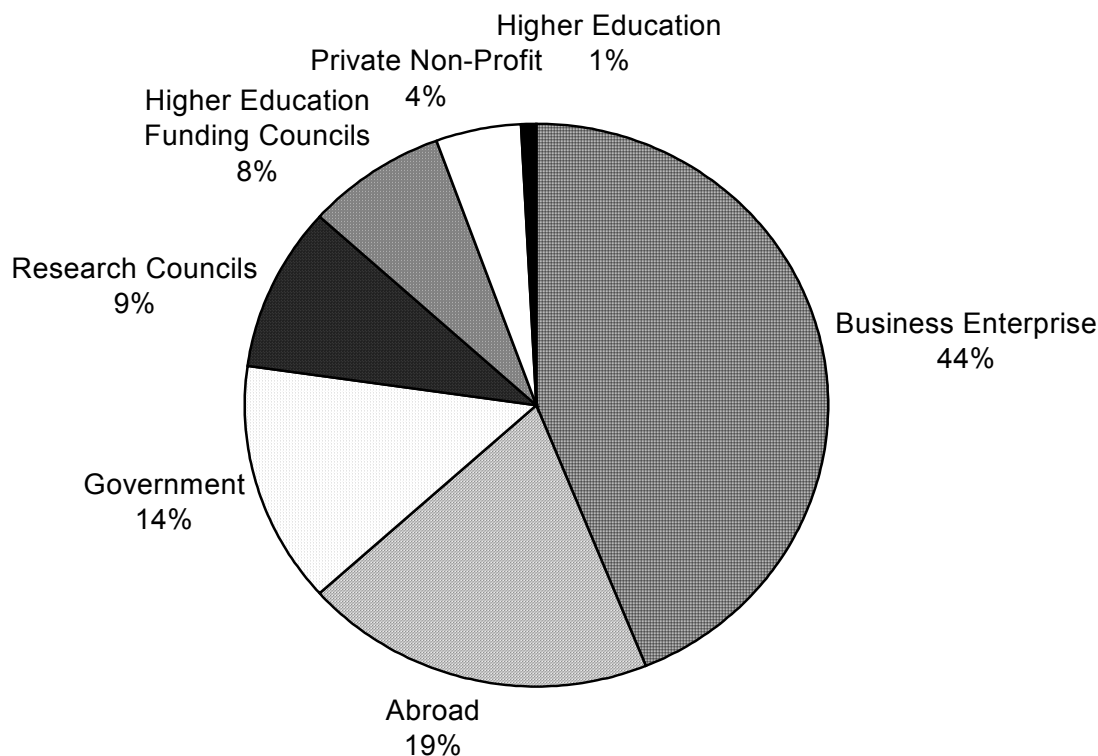
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sector funding R&D in the UK												
In cash terms												
TOTAL	GLBA	13 189	13 684	14 034	14 394 [†]	14 654	15 460	16 969	17 718	18 623	19 817	20 819
Government	GLCA	4 237	4 479	2 514	2 508 [†]	2 369	2 564	2 712	2 763	2 440	2 178	2 902
Research Councils	DMSR	—	—	1 078	1 092	1 156 [†]	1 139	1 211	1 317	1 512	1 713	1 947
Higher Education Funding Councils	DMSS	—	—	1 018	1 027	1 033	1 085	1 157	1 276	1 474	1 626	1 665
Business Enterprise	GLCB	6 815	6 886	6 765	6 784 [†]	7 275	7 331	8 137	8 559	8 740	9 138	9 139
Higher Education	GLCC	103	116	119	121 [†]	123	130	143	158	177	196	199
Abroad	GLCE	1 558	1 689	2 029	2 316 [†]	2 119	2 590	2 908	2 830	3 392	4 003 [†]	4 035
Private Non-Profit	GLCD	477	514	511	545	578	621	701	815	888	963 [†]	931

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sector funding R&D in the UK												
In real terms (2003 prices)												
TOTAL		16 925 [†]	17 308	17 251	17 120	16 993	17 425	18 718	19 320	19 803	20 375	20 819
Government		5 437 [†]	5 665	3 090	2 983	2 747	2 890	2 992	3 013	2 595	2 239	2 902
Research Councils		—	—	1 325 [†]	1 299	1 341	1 284	1 336	1 436	1 608	1 761	1 947
Higher Education Funding Councils		—	—	1 251 [†]	1 221	1 198	1 223	1 276	1 391	1 567	1 672	1 665
Business Enterprise		8 745 [†]	8 710	8 316	8 069	8 436	8 263	8 976	9 333	9 294	9 395	9 139
Higher Education		132	147	146	144 [†]	143	147	158	172	188	202	199
Abroad		1 999 [†]	2 136	2 494	2 755	2 457	2 919	3 208	3 086	3 607	4 116	4 035
Private Non-Profit		612	650	628	648	670	700 [†]	773	889	944	990	931

1 - denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.
2 - See background note 19 on revisions.

Source: National Statistics

FIGURE 4
Sector providing the funds, 2003



5 EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL AND DEFENCE R&D PERFORMED IN THE UK BY SECTOR OF FUNDING: 1998 TO 2003

IN CASH TERMS

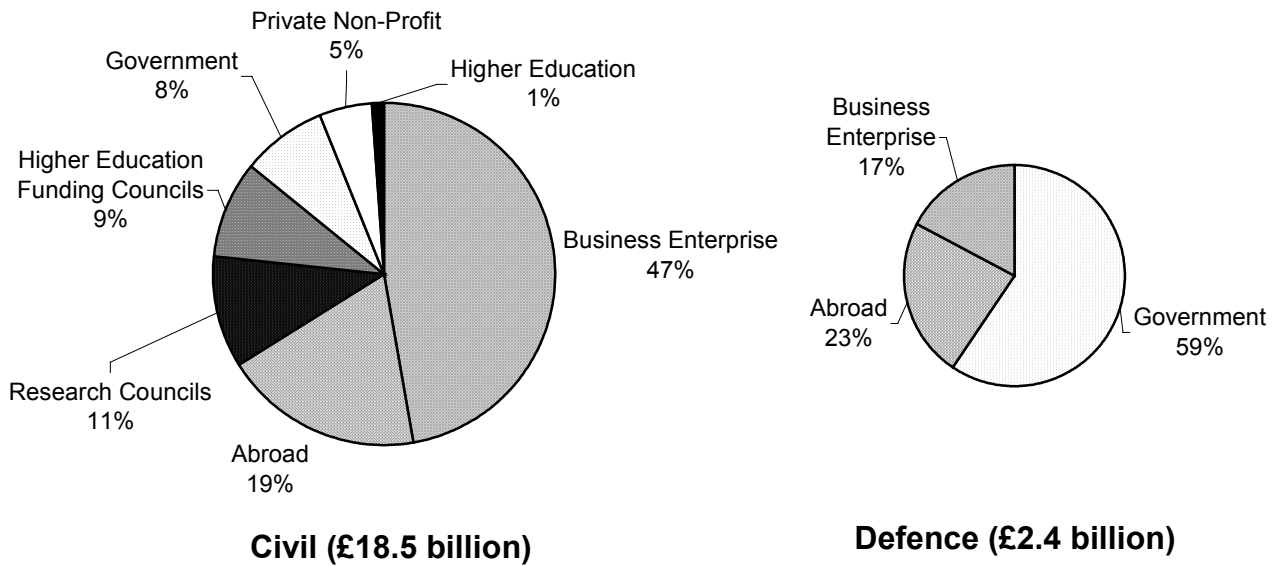
£million

		Civil						Defence						
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
Sector funding R&D in the UK														
TOTAL	GLBB	13 131 [†]	14 467	15 088	16 336	17 842	18 452	GLBC	2 329 [†]	2 502	2 630	2 287	1 975	2 366
Government	GLCF	1 048	1 105	1 083	1 112	1 223 [†]	1 498	GLCK	1 516 [†]	1 607	1 680	1 328	954	1 404
Research Councils	DMSX	1 139 [†]	1 211	1 317	1 512	1 713	1 947	GLCM	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Education Funding Councils	DMSY	1 085	1 157	1 276	1 474	1 626 [†]	1 665	DMSZ	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise	GLCG	6 908	7 728	8 084	8 214	8 664 [†]	8 729	GLCL	423 [†]	409	475	526	474	410
Higher Education	GLCH	130	142	158	177	196 [†]	199	GLCM	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abroad	GLCJ	2 199	2 423	2 355	2 958	3 456 [†]	3 484	GLCO	390 [†]	485	475	433	547	551
Private Non-Profit	GLCI	621	701	815	888	963 [†]	931	GLCN	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 - denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.
2 See background note 19 on revisions.

Source: National Statistics

FIGURE 5
Sector funding R&D in the UK, 2003



R1 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN UK: REVISIONS TO SERIES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED

IN CASH TERMS

£million

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
TOTAL	GLBA	-	-	-	58	-3	6	40	171	154	255
Sector carrying out the work											
Government	GLBK	-	-	-	58	-24	-16	14	104	-	2
Research Councils	DMSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise	GLBL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Education	GLBM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Private Non-Profit	GLBN	-	-	-	-	22	23	26	67	154	249
Sector funding R&D in the UK											
Government	GLCA	-	-	-	106	37	29	111	216	-	12
Research Councils	DMSR	-	-	-	-	21	22	26	67	154	247
Higher Education Funding Councils	DMSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise	GLCB	-	-	-	-33	-46	-25	-76	-89	-	-5
Higher Education	GLCC	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abroad	GLCE	-	-	-	-15	-17	-20	-21	-24	-	-
Private Non-Profit	GLCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CIVIL											
	GLBB	-	-	-	-	21	23	26	67	154	255
Sector carrying out the work											
Government	GLBO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Research Councils	DMSC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise	GLBP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Education	GLBQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Private Non-Profit	GLBR	-	-	-	-	22	23	26	67	154	249
Sector funding R&D in the UK											
Government	GLCF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Research Councils	DMSX	-	-	-	-	22	23	26	67	154	247
Higher Education Funding Councils	DMSY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise	GLCG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5
Higher Education	GLCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Abroad	GLCJ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Non-Profit	GLCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
DEFENCE											
	GLBC	-	-	-	58	-24	-17	14	104	-	-
Sector carrying out the work											
Government	GLBS	-	-	-	58	-24	-17	14	104	-	-
Research Councils	DMSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise	GLBT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Education	GLBU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Non-Profit	GLBV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector funding R&D in the UK											
Government	GLCK	-	-	-	106	38	29	111	216	-	-
Research Councils	GLCM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Education Funding Councils	DMSZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business Enterprise	GLCL	-	-	-	-34	-46	-25	-76	-88	-	-
Higher Education	GLCM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abroad	GLCO	-	-	-	-15	-16	-21	-21	-24	-	-
Private Non-Profit	GLCN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 - denotes nil, figures unavailable or too small to display.

Source: National Statistics