

Appendix table 4-48

Distribution of government R&D budget appropriations in selected countries, by socioeconomic objective: 2000 or 2001

(Percent)

Socioeconomic objective	United States (2001)	Japan (2001)	Germany (2001)	France (2000)	United Kingdom (2000)	Italy (2001)	Russian Federation (2001)	Canada (2000)	South Korea (2001)
Total (millions of U.S. dollars)	86,756	23,153	17,946	14,605	10,030	10,694	5,889	4,652	6,195
Exploration and exploitation of the Earth	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.5	4.5	1.5
Infrastructure and general planning of land use	2.0	4.4	1.7	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	3.0	4.2
Control and care of the environment	0.7	0.8	3.1	2.9	1.6	2.3	1.6	4.5	4.5
Protection and improvement of human health	24.8	3.9	4.0	5.8	14.6	7.0	2.0	11.3	7.1
Production, distribution, and rational use of energy	1.5	17.4	3.4	3.9	0.5	3.6	2.0	4.5	4.7
Agricultural production and technology	2.5	3.5	2.4	2.1	4.1	1.9	9.9	10.3	8.4
Industrial production and technology	0.5	7.5	12.1	6.3	1.7	10.2	11.4	12.1	29.5
Social structures and relationships	0.9	0.9	4.5	0.8	4.1	4.4	2.0	2.8	2.6
Exploration and exploitation of space	7.1	6.7	4.7	9.8	2.2	7.3	10.1	6.6	3.2
Research financed from GUF ^a	NA	34.8	39.0	21.6	19.6	43.7	NA	28.5	NA
Nonoriented research	6.3	13.8	16.1	19.8	12.1	13.3	14.0	6.0	18.5
Other civil research	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.0
Defense	52.7	4.3	7.1	23.2	36.6	4.0	43.5	4.8	15.8

GUF general university funds

NA not available separately

^aUnited States, Russian Federation, and Korea do not have a category equivalent to GUF.

NOTES: Conversions of foreign currencies to U.S. dollars are calculated with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) purchasing power parity exchange rates. Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding. U.S. data are based on budget authority. Because of GUF and slight differences in accounting practices, the distribution of government budgets among socioeconomic objectives may not completely reflect actual distribution of government-funded research in particular objectives. Japanese data are based on science and technology budget data, which include items other than R&D. Such items are a small proportion of the budget; therefore, data may still be used as an approximate indicator of relative government emphasis on R&D by objective.

SOURCES: OECD, unpublished tabulations (Paris, 2003); and OECD, *Main Science and Technology Indicators* (Paris, 2002).*Science & Engineering Indicators – 2004*