

# Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021





## Results of Research & Development Survey

State of Qatar 2021

Fourth Edition
December 2022



His Highness

Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani

Amir of the State of Qatar

©All rights reserved to Planning and Statistics Authority - December 2022

#### For citation, please refer to this publication as follows:

Planning and Statistics Authority, 2022, Results of R&D survey 2021, State of Qatar.

Doha – Qatar

#### Correspondence to be addressed to:

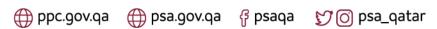
Planning and Statistics Authority P.O. Box 1855, Doha, Qatar

Telephone: +974 – 44958888

Fax:+974 - 44839999

For statistical data, please send your request to  $\underline{\text{MDR@psa.gov.qa}}$ 

Follow us on:



#### **Preface**



The Planning and Statistics Authority is pleased to present the Results of R&D Survey 2021 to researchers, interested professionals and decision makers. R&D is an essential component of the Second National Development Strategy (2018-2022) and a strong starting point for the development of the Third National Development Strategy which seeks to transform Qatar's economy into a knowledge-based economy as it is more sustainable and less vulnerable to the volatility of global markets. The state's commitment to the development of this field is reflected in the allocation of 2.8% of its revenues to support R&D projects (under the Amiri Decree No. 24 of 2008). In light of the importance of R&D, Qatar has developed a national strategy for R&D sector aimed at "becoming a major force in scientific and technological discoveries and in translating knowledge into creative applications that have a significant social, economic and environmental impact that contributes to the transformation of Qatari economy into a knowledge-based economy to support Qatar National Vision and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". Furthermore, the significant contribution of experimental R&D mirrors the vitality of the innovation ecosystem as it is important on its own, as well as in the way it adapts and absorbs technology.

In implementing this survey, the international methodologies and standards of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), have been adopted in measuring R&D, in addition to administrative records data on patents, were relied upon to provide accurate data that enable their results to be able to make sound decisions, and to produce many indicators in the field of research and development, allowing for benchmarking with other countries. The survey also aims to identify the size and characteristics of human resources working in R&D and the volume of expenditure.

On this occasion, I would like to thank all institutions, research centers, universities, ministries, government agencies and the private sector for their cooperation with us and for providing us with the necessary data to complete this survey. We are pleased to receive feedback regarding the results of this survey and hope that we have achieved the desired benefit.

May Allah help us serve our beloved country.

Dr. Saleh M. Al Nabit
President of Planning and Statistics Authority

### Acknowledgement

The Planning and Statistics Authority would like to thank all those who contributed to the implementation of the R&D survey 2021, in particular, members of the Technical Team, namely:

- Mr. Mohammed Saeed Al Mohannadi
  - General Supervisor of the Survey
- Ms. Wafaa Saad Al-Sulaiti Survey Manager
- Mr. Qasim Saad Al-Omari Assistant Survey Manager
- Mr. Mohammed Ali Ekbeid Statistical Expert & Analyst

#### Technical Office for Supervision, Review and Audit

- Ms. Noura Abdullah Al-Hazaa
- Ms. Asma Mohieddin Yousif
- Ms. Manal Mohammed Mostafa
- Ms. Rehab Ali Al-Khalifa Elhassan
- Ms. Hiba Hassan Fadely
- Mr. Maher Lazhari

Project Programmer

Mr. Waseem Ashraf
 Software Developer

#### Field Researchers:

- Mr. Esmat Fadl Sharif Fadl
- Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Al-Ghaly
- Mr. Mohammed Al-Mustafa Ahmad Al-Hassan Al-Bashir
- Mr. Ramadan Turki Jilda Aseed
- Mr. Mohammed Yasser Abbas Mohammed

#### Communication and Follow-up Researchers:

- Ms. Najat Hassan Diab Ahmad
- Ms. Abeer Imad Eldin
- Ms. Zainab Hasan Mohammed

We also extend our thanks to Survey Advisor Prof. Michael Kahn.

Centre for Research, Evaluation, Science and Technology, University of Stellenbosch

## Contents

Title	Page
Title	Numbe
Preface	V
Acknowledgement	VI
Acronyms	XIII
Executive Summary	1
Survey Methodology	3
Chapter One: Comparison of R&D in the State of Qatar with Selected Countries	7
1.1 R&D from the Perspective of Qatar National vision 2030	9
1.2 Innovation and Patents	10
1.2.1 Patents Registered in Qatar	10
1.2.2 Patents and Intellectual Property at Qatar University	12
1.3 The State of Qatar Compared with Selected Countries	13
Chapter Two: Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD)	15
2.1 GERD by Sector and Type of Research	17
2.2 GERD by Sector and Type of Expenditure	19
2.3 R&D Funding Sources by Sector and Type of Source	21
2.4 GERD by Sector and Field of Research	23
2.5 GERD by Socio-Economic Objectives	25

Chapter Three: R&D Workforce	29
3.1 R&D Personnel by Occupation and Sector	31
3.2 R&D Personnel by Sector, Occupation and Nationality	32
3.3 R&D Personnel by Educational Qualification, Occupation and Nationality	35
3.4 R&D Personnel by Field of Science, Nationality and Gender	37
3.5 Full-Time Equivalent of R&D Personnel by Sector, Occupation and Nationality	39
3.6 Full-Time Equivalent of R&D Personnel by Sector, Educational Qualification and Nationality	42
References	44
Tables of Outputs	45
Annexes	
Annex (1) R&D Survey Form 2021	103

### Tables

Tables	Page Number
Table 1: Evolution of the relative distribution (%) of patents and research papers submitted by the state of Qatar by patent domain (2012-2021)	11
Table 2: Comparative indicators for science, technology and innovation, 2021 (or nearest)	14

## List of Figures

Figure	Page Number
Figure 1: Percentage distribution (%) of patents and research papers submitted by the state of Qatar by field of invention and place of submission, 2021	10
Figure 2: Number of patents granted to the state of Qatar by the US Patent and trademark Office annualy, (2011-2020)	11
Figure 3: Number of research papers submitted by Qatar University and number of patented research papers, (2012-2021)	13
Figure 4: GERD by sector, 2021	17
Figure 5: Percentage of GERD by type of research (2012-2021)	18
Figure 6: Percentage distribution (%) of GERD by sector and type of research, (2012-2021)	19
Figure 7: Percentage distribution (%) of GERD by type of expenditure, (2012-2021)	20
Figure 8: Percentage distribution (%) of GERD by sector and type of expenditure, (2012-2021)	21
Figure 9: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D funding sources by type of source, 2021	22
Figure 10: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D funding sources by sector and type of source, 2021	22
Figure 11 : Percentage distribution (%) of expenditure on R&D by field of research, (2012-2021)	23
Figure 12: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D expenditure by sector and field of research, (2012-2021)	24
Figure 13: Percentage distribution (%) of expenditure on R&D by socio-economic objectives in the state of Qatar, (2012-2021)	25
Figure 14: Percentage distribution (%) of the business sector's R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives, (2012-2021)	26
Figure 15: Percentage distribution (%) of the government sector's R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives, (2012-2021)	27
Figure 16: Percentage distribution (%) of the higher education sector's R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives, (2012-2021)	28
Figure 17: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by occupation, (2012-2021)	31

## List of Figures

Figure	Page Number
Figure 18: Percentage distribution of R&D personnel by sector and occupation, (2012-2021)	32
Figure 19: Percentage distribution of R&D personnel by sector, nationality and occupation, (2012-2021)	33
Figure 19a: Number of R&D personnel in the business sector by occupation and nationality, (2012-2021).	33
Figure 19b: Number of R&D personnel in the government sector by occupation and nationality, (2012-2021).	34
Figure 19c: Number of R&D personnel in the higher education sector by occupation and nationality, (2012-2021).	35
Figure 20: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by educational qualification, 2021.	35
Figure 21: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by nationality, gender and educational qualification, 2021.	36
Figure 22: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by field of science, 2021.	37
Figure 22a: Percentage distribution (%) of Qatari R&D personnel by field of science and gender, 2021.	38
Figure 22b: Percentage distribution (%) of non-Qatari R&D personnel by field of science and gender, 2021.	38
Figure 23: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel by occupation, 2021.	39
Figure 23a: Percentage Distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the business sector by nationality and occupation, (2015-2021).	40
Figure 23b: Percentage Distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the government sector by nationality and occupation, (2015-2021).	40
Figure 23c: Percentage Distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the higher education sector by nationality and occupation, (2015-2021).	41
Figure 24: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel by educational qualification and nationality, 2021.	42
Figure 24a: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the business sector by educational qualification and nationality, 2021.	42
Figure 24b: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the government sector by educational qualification and nationality, 2021.	43
Figure 24c: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the higher education sector by educational qualification and nationality, 2021.	43

## Tables of Outputs

Tables	Table No.	Page Number
Main indicators of R&D survey 2012, 2015, 2018 and 2021.	1	47
GERD by type of research and sector, 2021.	2.1	51
GERD by type of research in the business sector, 2012–2021.	2.2	53
GERD by type of research in the government sector, 2012-2021.	2.3	54
GERD by type of research in the higher education sector, 2012–2021.	2.4	55
Total GERD by type of research, (Total) 2012–2021.	2.5	56
GERD by type of expenditure and sector, 2021.	3.1	57
GERD by type of expenditure in the business sector, 2012–2021.	3.2	59
GERD by type of expenditure in the government sector 2012–2021.	3.3	60
GERD by type of expenditure in the higher education sector, 2012-2021.	3.4	61
Total GERD by type of expenditure, (Total) 2012–2021.	3.5	62
GERD by type of expenditure and sector (percentage per sector), 2021.	4	63
R&D funding sources by sector and source type, 2021.	5.1	65
R&D funding sources by source type in the business sector, 2015–2021.	5.2	66
R&D funding sources by source type in the government sector, 2015–2021.	5.3	67
R&D funding sources by source type in the higher education sector, 2015–2021.	5.4	68
Total of R&D funding sources by source type, (Total) 2015–2021.	5.5	69
R&D expenditure by sector and field of science, 2021.	6.1	70
R&D expenditure by field of science in the business sector, 2012–2021.	6.2	71
R&D expenditure by field of science in the government sector 2012–2021.	6.3	72
R&D expenditure by field of science in the higher education sector 2012–2021.	6.4	73
Total of R&D expenditure by field of science, (Total) 2012–2021.	6.5	74
R&D expenditure by sector and socio-economic objectives, 2021.	7.1	76
R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives in the business sector, 2012–2021.	7.2	77
R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives in the government sector, 2012-2021.	7.3	78
R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives in the higher education sector, 2012-2021 .	7.4	79
Total of R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives, (Total) 2012-2021.	7.5	80
R&D personnel by sector, nationality, gender and occupation 2021.	8.1	81
R&D personnel by nationality, gender and occupation in the business sector 2012–2021.	8.2	82
R&D personnel by nationality, gender and occupation in the government sector, 2012–2021.	8.3	83
R&D personnel by nationality, gender and occupation in the higher education sector, 2012–2021.	8.4	84
Total of R&D personnel by nationality, gender and occupation, (Total) 2012–2021.	8.5	85
R&D personnel with FTE by sector, nationality, gender and occupation, 2021.	9	86

## **Tables of Outputs**

Tables	Table No.	Page Number
Personnel and FTE in R&D by sector, field of science and occupation, 2021.	10	87
R&D personnel by nationality, gender, educational qualification and occupation, 2021.	11	88
R&D personnel by sector, nationality, educational qualification and occupation, 2021.	12	89
R&D personnel with FTE by sector, nationality, educational qualification and occupation, 2021.	13	90
R&D personnel and FTE by sector, educational qualification and occupation, 2021.	14	91
R&D personnel by sector, nationality, gender, field of science and occupation, 2021.	15	92
R&D personnel by nationality, gender, field of science and occupation (business sector), 2021.	16.1	93
R&D personnel by nationality, gender, field of science and occupation (government sector), 2021.	16.2	94
R&D personnel by nationality, gender, field of science and occupation (higher education sector), 2021.	16.3	95
R&D personnel by nationality, gender, field of science and occupation, (Total) 2021.	16.4	96
Publication outputs for the higher education sector, 2018-2021.	17	99
Publication outputs by sectors (business, government, higher education), 2021.	18	100

## *Figures*

Figures	Figure Number	Page Number
Percentage of GERD by sector and type of research, 2021	1	52
Capital expenditures on R&D by sector and type of expenditure, 2021	2	58
GERD by Sector, 2021	3	64
Expenditure on R&D by sector and field of science, 2021	4	75
R&D personnel by nationality, gender and occupation, 2021	5	97
R&D personnel by occupation, 2021	6	98

## Acronyms

BERD	Business Expenditure on R&D
DBRI	Department-Based Research Institute
FIFA	FIFA World Cup
FOS	Fields of Science
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D
GII	Global Innovation Index
GOVERD HC	Government Expenditure on R&D Head Count
HERD	Higher Education Expenditure on R&D
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRI	Public Research Institute
PSA	Planning and Statistics Authority
R&D	R&D (experimental)
S&T	Science and Technology
SEO	Socio-Economic Objectives
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
STA	Scientific and Technological Activities
STET	Scientific and Technological Education and Training
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STS	Scientific and Technological Services
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics

## **Executive Summary**

In 2008, the State of Qatar adopted the Qatar National Vision 2030, whose goals include transforming Qatar's economy into a knowledge-based economy being the most sustainable guarantee of national development results in their human, social, economic and environmental dimensions, and the least vulnerable to the fluctuations of global markets. In this context, R&D has been and continues to be an essential component of the first (2011-2016), second (2018-2022) and third (2023-2030) National Development Strategies. This is the fourth report following the 2012, 2015, and 2018 reports. A total of 178 research entities have participated in the survey from three research sectors: business, government and higher education. The report includes the following chapters: (1) innovation and invention patents and comparison of the State of Qatar with selected countries in the field of research and development; (2) GERD, its types, funding sources and fields of research; and (3) R&D workforce.

The survey detailed capital expenditures to include software separately in 2015, 2018, and 2021. In addition, the survey categorized R&D personnel in terms of their educational level, occupation and distribution by nationality and gender. The survey also tackled the FTEs, comparing them with R&D status in the four surveys carried out during the period (2012-2021).

The survey also included the research outputs of the participating institutions. Among the most important results of the survey are the following:

- The number of patents granted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office has increased by more than 25 times compared to the base year (2011) during the last three years, representing approximately 58% of patents granted by the US Patent Office during the period (2011-2020). Most of the patents granted were in electronics, communications, chemistry, metallurgy and health sciences. This reflects the focus of patents on these important fields of science.
- 2 R&D surveys showed that the number of entities participating in the survey increased steadily, which gained greater importance in the last survey in 2021, leading to comprehensive and improved quality data thanks to the experience gained from conducting previous surveys.
- The Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) increased from QR 3,055 million in 2015 to QR 3,546 million in 2018, and then to QR 4,452 million in 2021 achieving 25.6%, which was the highest growth rate that year compared to 16.1% in 2018.
- 4 The GERD in Qatar accounted for 0.68% of GDP, placing Qatar seventh among the 12 compared countries and second among the five GCC countries. The Chinese Taipei topped of the list by 3.40%.
- The consistency between the volume of GERD in Qatar and the advanced position of the State of Qatar according to the Global Innovation Index (GII).
- The share of expenditure on higher education decreased by 10%, while the share of the business sector increased by 6.5%, and the government sector increased by more than 38% in 2021 compared to 2018.
- The expenditure on basic research decreased by 10.4%, while expenditure on applied research increased by 49.1% and experimental development increased by 85.3% in 2021 compared to 2018.
- The workforce cost expenditure decreased by 10.7% in 2021, compared to 2018, and the capital expenditure decreased by 48.9%, while expenditure on other current expenses significantly increased by 60.5% during the same period.
- The sources of self-funding for research institutions in Qatar came in first, as they funded a percentage of 79.9% of R&D in 2021, while the government funded 13.9% (of which 7% were supported grants for experimental R&D and 6.9% for contracts to conduct direct R&D). The foreign funding, however, did not even reach 1%.
- 10 Collectively, national sources covered R&D funding expenses in Qatar by 99.1%. Although foreign funding increased by 85.5% in 2021, it covered only 0.9% of R&D funding sources.

- 11 The results by field of research indicate that social science had the highest share of R&D expenditure at 32.9% in 2021, followed by engineering, technology and natural science at 18.5% each, then medical and health science at 15.5%, humanities at about 12.2%, and finally agricultural science at about 2.2%.
- 12 In terms of economic and social goals, expenditure on eight goals increased in varying proportions: "Political and social systems, structures and processes" (97.8%), "Agriculture" (79.9%), "Land exploration and exploitation" (76.2%), "Industrial production and technology" (58.5%), "Energy" (25.9%), "General advancement of knowledge" (24.3%), "Environment" (7.8%) and "Health" (5.2%). On the other hand, expenditure on the other goals declined in 2021 compared to 2018.
- 13 The number of R&D personnel increased from 3,038 in 2012 to 5,628 in 2021. The results indicate that the personnel were distributed by occupation in varying proportions in 2021, with researchers representing 61.8%, technicians 22.6%, and support staff 15.6%. The number of researchers increased by 1.8%, while the number of technicians and support staff slightly decreased by 0.3% and 6.1%, respectively in 2021 compared to 2018.
- Researchers, technicians and support staff accounted for 69.4%, 14.7% and 16%, respectively of total Qatari R&D personnel in 2021.
- 15 The number of Qatari researchers increased by 13.1%, while technicians and support staff decreased by 9% and 29.2%, respectively in 2021 compared to 2018.
- 16 In terms of non-Qataris, researchers, technicians and support staff accounted for 60%, 24.5% and 15.5%, respectively of total non-Qatari R&D personnel in 2021. Support staff and technicians increased by 1.9% and 1.5%, respectively, while researchers declined by 1.1% in 2021 compared to 2018.
- 17 At the level of academic qualifications, PhD holders represented about two fifths (39.6%), master's holders about one seventh (15.2%) and higher diploma holders about 1 in 14 personnel (1.2%), while more than two fifths of them were bachelor degree holders and below (44%). As for gender, the difference between males and females at the doctoral level was about 22 percentage points in favor of males, whereas, it was in favor of females at the master's and bachelor's levels and below, with a difference of about 9 and 13 percentage points, respectively.

R&D continues to be of great importance in the country's development policies, as it has allocated 2.8% of its revenues in support of R&D projects. This percentage may increase for Qatar to take its rightful place among the countries moving towards knowledge-based economies in a world where the role of natural resources is declining in the face of human capital and investment. The State of Qatar's dependence on its own resources in funding R&D activities is a challenge not to be underestimated in light of the fluctuations that the energy and oil market has been witnessing for years exacerbated by the looming crisis caused by the "Corona virus" pandemic.

Overall, progress has been made in the field of R&D in Qatar, which is reflected in the level of investigation of the performance of R&D institutions in various sectors, especially in the business sector and its services subsector. Nevertheless, more needs to be done to expand the business record, and the transition from e-scanning system to a faster platform can be considered.

## **Survey Methodology**

#### **Definition of R&D**

Research and development (R&D) comprise creative and systematic work undertaken in order to increase the stock of knowledge – including knowledge of humankind, culture and society – and to devise new applications of available knowledge. (Frascati Manual, section 63), whether on improved materials, products, devices, processes or services.

R&D covers three types: Basic Research, Applied Research and Experimental Development (Frascati Manual, section 64):

- 1. **Basic research:** It is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view.
- 2. **Applied research:** It is an original investigation that is conducted to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific, practical aim or objective.
- 3. **Experiential development:** It is systematic work, drawing on knowledge gained from research and practical experience and producing additional knowledge, which is directed to producing new products or processes or to improving existing products or processes.

This survey follows the guidelines of Frascati Manual to conduct surveys on R&D inputs (OECD, 2015) and covers the fiscal year 2021.

#### **Survey Objectives**

The survey aims to identify the inputs and indicators of experimental research and development in the State of Qatar for the fiscal year 2021 regarding the volume and characteristics of working human resources and the volume of expenditure on research and development by type of expenditure and sources of funding.

#### Time period for implementation

The time period for conducting the R&D field survey was from 03 March to 31 May 2021. The R&D Survey 2021 covers a unique period in world history, which is the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic which started in early 2020 and lasted until 2022. During this period, remote training courses were held for coordinators of research entities in the presence of the Technical Office, field researchers and communication staff to benefit from expert explanations and get acquainted with the inquiries of the concerned authorities. In these training courses, the objectives of the survey were identified, as well as the mechanism for collecting data via an electronic form (R&D Questionnaire) that was posted on the Planning and Statistics Authority website.

Two training courses were also held for communication staff and field researchers in the presence of the Technical Office, where required explanations regarding the procedure of communications and responses to inquiries were provided. There was also explanation on the UNESCO manual and how to fill out the questionnaire, and ensure that field researchers and communication staff have absorbed the information while evaluating their performance with field follow-up.

#### **R&D Survey Scope**

R&D surveys identify the inputs of financial and human resources sources for conducting R&D surveys within the organization. The organization conducting the survey must prepare a report on this activity. An item was added in the questionnaire about R&D activity abroad, noting that R&D surveys conducted abroad are not accounted for in standard R&D surveys. The OECD Working Group and the Expert Group on Science and Technology Indicators have examined these issues in special deliberations for this purpose in order to print the seventh edition " Frascati Manual", which was published in 2015. A total of 185 representatives from research institutions, belonging to three sectors (the business sector, the government sector and the higher education sector), participated in the survey.

R&D personnel are classified into researchers, technicians and support staff, while doctoral students and holders of doctoral degrees are classified as researchers.

Expenditure on R&D is calculated as the sum of the cost of worforce, other current expenditures and capital expenditures. It was agreed that expenditure on R&D would be calculated based on the expenditures spent in the fiscal year of the survey.

The total expenditure on R&D can then be classified by R&D type, field of science and socio- economic objective pursued by R&D. Expenditure on issues of particular interest may also be considered, and R&D expenditure must match the financial sources. As for the accounting systems of the R&D institutions, they are usually not designed to collect data as per the categories mentioned above. Therefore, there may be a need to estimate them, noting that the data is basically quantitative variables in the estimation and classification processes.

In this context, the researchers visited the concerned R&D entities to explain the questionnaire and how to fill it out, and to emphasize the importance of accuracy of the required data and its confidentiality, and that it will only be used for research purposes only.

#### The R&D inputs survey measures three Key Sectors:

#### 1. Business Sector:

- Companies, organizations and enterprises that are mainly active in marketing the production of goods and services (except for higher educational institutions).
- Private and public companies and non-profit organizations producing goods and services (except for higher educational institutions).
- The surveyed unit is classified based on the dominance of its activity, in accordance with ISIC, Rev. 4.

#### 2. Government Sector:

- Sections of Research Departments.
- Department-Based Research Institutes (DBRIs).
- Public Research Institutes.

It is important to note that the non-profit private sector is included in the government sector.

#### 3. Higher Education Sector:

- All universities, institutes of technology and other institutions that provide higher education, regardless of the source of their funding or legal status.
- All research institutes, experimental centers and clinics operating under the direct supervision/management of higher education institutions or in cooperation with them (OECD, 2015).

#### **R&D Inputs:**

#### **R&D Personnel:**

R&D personnel data measures the size of human resources involved in R&D activities: "This includes all persons directly involved in R&D, as well as those who provide direct services, such as R&D managers, administrators and employees" (OECD, 2015).

R&D personnel are measured in terms of their number and Full Time Equivalent (FTE), and are classified according to job and qualifications and are:

#### Researchers:

They are professionals involved in designing and innovating new knowledge, products, processes and methods and in managing the projects concerned.

#### Technicians and equivalents:

They are the persons involved in R&D to carry out scientific and technical tasks that require the application of operational concepts and methods, and are usually conducted under the supervision of researchers.

#### Support staff:

They are qualified and unqualified craftsmen, secretariat and general services staff involved in or directly associated with R&D projects.

#### Doctoral students and post-doctoral fellows:

In higher educational institutions, doctoral students and post-doctoral fellows are considered as a sub-category of researchers.

#### **Expenditure on R&D:**

It refers to actual expenditures by those involved in R&D, and not the budgeted amounts. The survey should include only 'internal' expenditures, and other expenditures should be reported when fully outsourced to R&D activities.

#### **Expenditure includes the following:**

## 1. Current expenditures, including:

- R&D workforce cost.
- Other current costs.
- Indirectly paid current costs.

#### - Capital expenditures

They are those amounts spent by the organization during the survey year that should not be registered as an asset depreciation factor. This approach differs from accounting procedures that distribute the cost of capital expenditure over a number of years, e.g., buildings often depreciate over twenty years.

## The (buildings, vehicles, machinery and equipment) are categorized as follows:

- Land and buildings.
- Machinery & equipment.
- Software.

#### Expenditure by field of science

It is a standard work to verify expenditure on R&D by field of science. The main fields of science are natural science, engineering and technology, medical and health science, agricultural science, social science and humanities.

#### • Expenditure by socio-economic objectives (SEOs)

It refers to functional analysis of primary socio-economic objectives within the scope of R&D, for which these activities in the Frascati Manual 2015 are completed.

- **Current expenditures**: Expenditures on items that generally recur within a short period. Current expenditure on R&D activities consists of labor costs and other current expenditures.
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP): It is the total market value of all final goods and services produced in a country
  in a given year, equal to the total consumer, investment and government expenditures, plus the value of
  exports minus the value of imports.
- Gross R&D Expenditure (GERD): It comprises all R&D expenditure on national territory during a given year. Thus, it includes the intramural R&D financed by external sources, but excludes R&D funds paid abroad, in particular to international agencies.
- **Headcount:** It refers to the number of persons directly involved in or supporting R&D (i.e., the total number of R&D personnel within a given category).
- **Intramural R&D:** It refers to the R&D conducted within a statistical unit/sector during a given period, regardless of the source of funding, in support of intramural R&D.
- Extramural R&D: It comprises:
  - External expenditures, which are amounts paid or pledged by the authorizing unit to another organization to perform R&D over a given period.
  - The acquisition of R&D works conducted by other units and/or the financial assistance granted to other organizations to conduct R&D (Frascati Manual, section 408).
- Labor costs: They comprise annual wages, salaries and all associated costs or benefits, such as bonuses, leave pay, contributions to pension funds, other social security payments, etc. the labor costs for persons who provide indirect services (such as security and maintenance personnel and central libraries, computer departments, or office personnel) are not included in personnel data.
- **R&D Intensity**: It is calculated as a percentage of GDP. It is the GERD that is conducted in a country in a given year against GDP.
- Innovation and Creativity: two interrelated but separate concepts, each is required to succeed in business.
  - Creativity: It can be defined as ideas that are characterized as new, useful and related to optimal
    solution to certain issues, developing methods, deepening visions, or assembling or reconstructing
    known patterns in unique forms. The definition alone, however, does not achieve creativity unless
    translated into actions. Therefore, it can be said that real creativity is in actual work and not in thinking,
    although creative work is preceded by creative thinking.
  - Innovation: It is doing something new and different instead of the same thing. It can be said that
    innovation is part of creativity, as innovation is adding something physical from something theoretical
    in an appropriate way.

## **Chapter One**

# Comparison of R&D in the State of Qatar with Selected Countries

This chapter sheds light on three points: the objectives and importance of R&D from the perspective of Qatar National Vision 2030 and Qatar's Third National Development Strategy (2023-2030); innovation and patents; and comparison of R&D in the State of Qatar with selected countries.

#### 1.1 R&D from the Perspective of QNV 2030

Pursuant to the ambitions and aspirations to achieve sustainable prosperity for the State of Qatar, QNV 2030 focuses on R&D and innovation, as it considers them one of the very important factors for achieving development and determining the success of a country in building its own knowledge society and economy.

Qatar's Third National Development Strategy (2023-2030) is being prepared to clearly define the need to focus on 'knowledge and innovation' as one of the key factors for economic diversification and prosperity for the Qatari people. The National Research Program relies on inclusiveness and intellectual merit to achieve the following objectives:

- Developing the capacities of the Qatari people and state institutions.
- Building and maintaining a diversified competitive economy.
- Developing the health aspect and achieving social welfare for the population of Qatar.
- Supporting a culture that characterizes the State of Qatar and ensures the security of its people.
- Preserving and developing the natural and urban environment.

Although many public and private sector organizations are involved in achieving these objectives and making this program a success, the national RDI strategy has been mandated to QRDI Council, an affiliate of Qatar Foundation. QRDI Council has adopted the national framework of QNV 2030 to prepare a national strategy that adopts a holistic view of the RDI system, and draws the roadmap towards building a national, vibrant and integrated system.

The State of Qatar is preparing its National Development Strategy (2023-2030) to achieve QNV 2030, and to embody the aphorism of HH Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of the State of Qatar on 21 June 2017: "We need diligence, creativity, independent thinking, constructive initiatives, attention to educational attainment in all disciplines, and fighting laziness and dependency. These are not just wishes and dreams, as our goals are realistic and practical." Qatar University's National Strategy (2018-2022), similar to the Third National Development Strategy (2023-2030), has been supportive of RDI so as to achieve the following objectives:

- > Support RDI in selected research areas that are compatible with national research priorities and the future needs and aspirations of society at the socio-economic level.
- > Establish RDI culture in the university community and provide a supportive environment.
- Diversify the sustainability of funding sources for research projects and programs.
- Excel in the graduate program for national research priorities, and qualify researchers who contribute to enriching the knowledge economy.

This strategy aims to build an educational system that keeps pace with modern international standards and best educational systems worldwide. It offers opportunities for citizens to develop their capabilities and provides them with the best training to be able to succeed in a changing world with increasing scientific requirements, encourages analytical and critical thinking, develops creativity and innovation, and promotes social cohesion and respect for the values and heritage of the Qatari society. It further calls for constructive interaction with the peoples of the world, and the establishment of an effective center for scientific research and intellectual activity.

In light of QNV 2030, the R&D process presents the proposed next steps towards implementing Qatar Research, Development and Innovation Strategy 2030 to build a new national legacy that outlines the next success story of the State of Qatar, entitled "Research, Development and Innovation". This comes after the success achieved by Qatar in the field of LNG technology development, and the subsequent achievement of hosting the FIFA World Cup 2022. The RDI sector will contribute to the creation of promising future opportunities.

#### 1.2 Innovation and Patents

Achieving the goals of QNV 2030 depends critically on the state's capacity in science, technology and innovation. The RDI efforts are linked to its exigent national priorities, which adopt the best practices to establish and strengthen the role of the private sector in the field of RDI, and build bridges to enhance communication with all research institutions in order to monitor and evaluate capacities and capabilities, thus the continuous measurement of science, technology and innovation indicators is a priority. Accordingly, it is essential to build and maintain Qatar's Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Indicators System. The system should also include the ability to conduct forward-looking interpretation of RDI.

Most sectoral strategies include goals and programs that serve STI. The achievement of innovations has become a key focus of many Qatari institutions such as Qatar Science and Technology Park, Qatar National Research Fund, Qatar Environment and Energy Research Institute, the Science Club, Qatar University Research Centers (14 centers), Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Hamad Medical Corporation and other leading national institutions in this field.

Within the framework of preparing an accurate and reliable statistical database, we note the importance of collecting data on innovation, based on the data of administrative records on patents registered in the State of Qatar, which will be addressed in the following section.

#### 1.2.1 Patents Registered in Qatar

Patents are registered for the purpose of protecting intellectual property that refer to the creations of the mind, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, etc., and are legally protected by rights, including copyrights, patents and trademarks, that enable persons to gain recognition or obtain financial gains from their innovations and inventions. Patents also provide an enabling environment conducive to prosperity, creativity and innovation. The Qatari Ministry of Commerce and Industry registers patents to protect the rights of inventors from infringement and to enable them to implement their patented inventions.

According to the data in Figure 1, which shows the relative distribution of patents and research papers registered in 2021, patents registered in the field of life sciences accounted for about 37% of patents registered that year, which is similar to the percentage of mechanical patents. Next comes chemical patents with about 22%, while patents in the field of physics and civil engineering represent only about 2.4% and 1.9%, respectively.

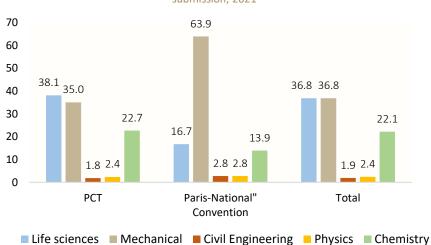


Figure 1: Percentage distribution (%) of patents and research papers submitted by the State of Qatar by field of invention and place of submission, 2021

Source: Records of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for multiple years.

As for the place of submission, about 38% of patents in the field of life sciences were submitted to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and about 17% were submitted to "Paris-National" Convention, while 35% of patents in the field of "mechanics" were submitted to PCT compared to about 64% submitted to "Paris-National". The distribution of patents in the fields of civil engineering, physics and chemistry by place of submission between PCT and "Paris-National" Convention varied to a smaller extent, as shown in Figure 1 above.

With regard to the development of patents in Qatar, a steady increase in applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) has been observed. Figure 2 below shows the number of patents granted by the US Patent and Trademark Office and indicates that Qatari patents registered with the US Patent Office increased more than 25 times compared to the base year 2011 during the last three years, which represents approximately 58% of total patents granted during the period (2011-2020). For the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, patent applicants received 31 grants in electronics, communications, chemistry, metallurgy and health sciences. This reflects that patents were focused on these important fields of science.

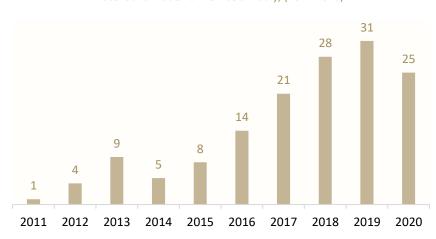


Figure 2: Number of patents granted to the State of Qatar by the US Patent and Trademark Office annualy, (2011-2020)

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office website: <a href="https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PATENT4NQATOTAL">https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PATENT4NQATOTAL</a>

The number of patents registered with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Table 1) during the period (2012-2021) increased from 443 patents in 2013 to 898 patents in 2015 and then decreased to 432 in 2019. However, it increased during the last two years to 587 patents in 2021. The relative distribution varies by patent domain as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Evolution of the relative distribution (%) of patents and research papers submitted by the State of Qatar by patent domain, (2012-2021)

Patent Domain	Years								
	2012 - 2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Life Sciences	11.3	15.5	8.4	11.7	14.1	13.1	28.7	29.0	36.8
Mechanics	37.0	35.2	56.2	38.5	35.0	31.7	24.3	32.9	36.8
Civil Engineering	16.7	10.5	9.0	11.0	10.0	10.5	10.0	7.8	1.9
Physics	12.2	13.3	10.1	14.0	13.2	14.6	7.4	4.4	2.4
Chemistry	22.8	25.4	16.3	24.8	27.8	30.1	29.6	26.0	22.1

Patent Domain		Years							
	2012 - 2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	443	503	898	616	623	602	432	566	587

Source: Qatar Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Patent records for multiple years.

#### 1.2.2 Patents and Intellectual Property at Qatar University

Many Qatari institutions are keen to support RDI and intellectual property protection, such as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Qatar Foundation for Education, Science and Community Development, Qatar Scientific Club, and Qatar University, which includes the Department of Planning and Research Development. In 2017, the Innovation and Intellectual Property Office (IIP) at Qatar University was launched to be the pivotal center for the protection of literary and artistic innovations and works for every member of Qatar University. The IIP Office aims to:

- 1. Establish a robust IP infrastructure and procedures at Qatar University that adapt to modern innovation requirements.
- 2. Promote a culture of innovation and integrate it into the fabric of Qatar University.
- 3. Encourage the use of innovations at the university and increase their societal impact.

The IIP Office performs many services and functions, mainly:

- 1. Increase awareness of IP rights within the university and in the Qatari society as a whole (through workshops, seminars, lectures, conferences, etc.).
- 2. Produce and disseminate materials (such as flyers, books, reports) to raise awareness of IP.
- 3. Support the registration of Qatar University's IP rights in collaboration and coordination with other stakeholders (e.g., Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Qatar Foundation).
- 4. Communicate with researchers in order to identify their problems and provide solutions in relation to IP rights and patents.
- 5. Maintain a register (database) of IP rights at Qatar University.
- 6. Market IP rights inside the university and abroad.
- 7. Negotiate IP licensing agreements between the university and the stakeholders.

Figure 3 below shows the number of patented and IP protected research papers submitted by Qatar University, indicating that the number of patents has increased steadily in the last decade from 525 in 2012 to 3,111 research papers in 2021, with an annual growth rate of 19.8%, wwhich reflects an accelerated pace of research papers submitted in the last five years. As for the number of patent holders, the statistical results indicate a steady and accelerated increase in recent years, as the number for Qatar University alone increased from one patent holder in 2015 to 14 patent holders in 2021. If we compare the growth rate of patents obtained for this scientific institution, we find that the pace of patents at Qatar University is growing on an annual rate of 19.5%. This is a high growth rate that makes Qatar University a leading institution in the field of innovation and patents, which promises outstanding future results, especially since these patents cover fields of science such as medicine, engineering, chemistry and biochemistry.

Patented Research All Inventions All Inventions 1692 1710 

Figure 3: Number of research papers submitted by Qatar University and number of patented research papers, 2012-2021

Source: QU administrative records for different years.

#### 1.3 The State of Qatar Compared with Selected Countries

Comparing the R&D performance of the State of Qatar with selected countries, including advanced countries in the field of R&D, in addition to four GCC countries and other Arab countries, reflects its prominent status in R&D, which is related to many different economic concepts, such as entrepreneurship, creativity, innovation, production, economy, sustainability and others, in light of the great development witnessed in the fields of modern technology. It is noted that the State of Qatar has made great efforts in the higher education, health and industry sectors, most notably by Qatar University, Qatar Foundation for Education, Culture, Science and Community Development and its affiliates, such as Qatar Science and Technology Park and Qatar National Research Fund.

Table 2 below shows the ratio of R&D expenditure to GDP, the number of full-time researchers to one million workforce members, the innovation and development factor in the Global Competitiveness Index and other selected indices, including those related to science and technology.

The economies of the most diversified countries, such as Chinese Taipei, Luxembourg, Norway and Singapore, have the highest GERD to GDP.

The Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD) is also high in Qatar, as it ranked fourth among the compared Arab countries, right after the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia and Jordan, and also ranked fourth right after Singapore for non-Arab countries (see Table 2 below) with a percentage of expenditure amounting to 0.68% of GDP in 2021. The GERD increased by 33.3% in 2021 compared to 2018, reflecting the solid structure of the Qatari economy, which enjoys the presence of large industries based on resources and joint investments with major international companies. The parent companies involved in investments with the Qatari side also conduct research and development in their headquarters in their home countries. This strong role of joint ventures is also present in Kuwait, Oman, Luxembourg and Singapore.

Table 2: Comparative indicators for science, technology and innovation, 2021 (or nearest)

Country	Oil & Gas	Ratio of GERD to GDP	Number of full- time researchers (millions)	Global Information Infrastructure (GII)	U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) (Millions)	Publications (Millions)
Chinese Taipei	No	3.40	13800	NA	550.6	1675.5
Kuwait	Yes	0.19	514	72	6.7	615.3
Luxembourg	No	0.44	5076,9	23	145	3646.7
Norway	Yes	2.15	6674	20	141.3	4635.7
Oman	Yes	0.37	281	76	0.4	523.9
Qatar	Yes	0.68	1470	68	8.6	1619.3
Saudi Arabia	Yes	0.52	NA	66	28.2	1292.7
Tunisia	No	0.75	1660	71	NA	4594
Bahrain	Yes	NA	NA	78	NA	2733
U.A.E	Yes	1.45	2379	33	13.1	120.1
Jordan	No	0.7	596	81	NA	4792
Singapore	No	1.84	6824,7	8	191.7	3595

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) http://uis.unesco.org; Global Innovation Index 2021; Federal Reserve; and "Core Group" at Web of Science: OECD Key Science and Technology Indicators 2021.

The results of the 2021 R&D survey show consistency with Qatar's good position in the most accurate Global Innovation Index (GII), placing the State of Qatar in an advanced positions in the Arab world, coming ahead of Saudi Arabia and the UAE. This is reflected in the increase in patent applications in recent years, in addition to Qatar's advantage over neighboring countries in terms of scientific production outputs compared to the number of Population .

## **Chapter Two**

## Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D (GERD)

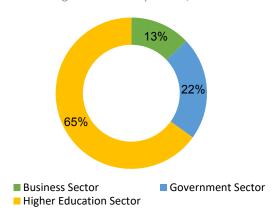
This chapter deals with the expenditure of different sectors that conduct R&D in the State of Qatar, by type of sector, type of research, field of research, types of expenditure (current or capital), as well as according to the classification of economic and social objectives. This chapter also shows the different sources of financing expenditure and compares the results with previous surveys with a difference of three years between each survey during the period (2012-2021).

#### 2.1 GERD by Sector and Type of Research

Figure 4 shows the statistical results of GERD by sector, which indicate that the higher education sector received 65% of GDP in 2021, while the share of the government sector was 22%, compared to 13% of GDP in the business sector. The share of expenditure on the government sector increased by more than 38%, and the business sector by about 6.5% in 2021, compared to 2018. The share of the higher education sector declined by about 10% of GDP during the same year.

Expenditure on the government sector increased by more than 38%, and on the business sector by 6.5% in 2021 compared to 2018, while it declined on the higher education by 10% in the same year.

Figure 4: GERD by Sector, 2021



The GERD results by type of research (Figure 5) indicate that expenditure on basic research amounted to 32% of GDP, and expenditure on applied research reached 55.1%, while expenditure on experimental development reached 12.9% in 2021.

The gross domestic expenditure on basic research increased by 65.1% during the period (2012-2018), after which it declined by 28.6% in 2021 compared to 2018. The gross domestic expenditure on applied research declined by 7.4% during the

Expenditure on experimental development increased by 46.6% and on applied research by 18.8% in 2021 compared to 2018, while expenditure on basic research decreased by 28.6% in the same year.

period (2012-2018), after which it recorded an increase of 18.8% in 2021 compared to 2018. On the other hand, Gross domestic expenditure on experimental development declined by 61.4% during the period (2012-2018), and then increased by 46.6% in 2021 compared to 2018.

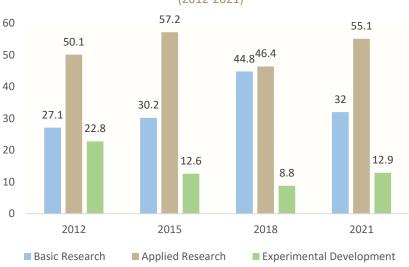


Figure 5: Percentage of GERD by type of research (2012-2021)

Figure 6 below shows the relative distribution of GERD by sector and type of research. The results by business sector indicate that share of expenditure on basic research reached 17.5% versus 49.1% for applied research and 33.4% for experimental development in 2021.

The expenditure on basic research in the business sector increased significantly during the period (2012-2018) by 27.3%. However, in 2021, it decreased by 22.7% compared to 2018. The expenditure on applied research continued to grow at a declining positive pace of 20% during the period (2012-2018), while it decreased by 1.2% in 2021 compared to 2018. On the other hand, expenditure on experimental development witnessed a decline of 30.9% during the period (2012-2018), but recorded an increase of 15.7% in 2021 compared to 2018.

The government sector's expenditure on basic research reached 18.2%, compared to 65.9% for applied research, and 15.9% for experimental development in 2021. The expenditure on basic research increased by 83.8% during the period (2012-2018) and sharply declined by 56.8% in 2021, compared to 2018. The government sector's expenditure on applied research declined by 29.7% during the period (2012-2018), and then witnessed an increase of 40% in 2021, compared to 2018. The government sector's expenditure on experimental development continued to grow steadily at 6.4% during the period (2012-2018) to escalate to 47.7% in 2021, compared to 2018.

With regard to the higher education sector's expenditure on basic research, it amounted to 39.5% of total expenditure on all types of research, and the share of applied research represented 52.6%, compared to 7.9% for expenditure on experimental development in 2021. The expenditure on basic research increased by 35.9% during the period (2012-2018) and then witnessed a decrease of 19.6% in 2021, compared to 2018. On the other hand, the expenditure on applied research witnessed a steady increase of 6.5% during the period (2012-2018) to reach 14.7% in 2021, compared to 2018. The expenditure on experimental development declined by 76.2% during the period (2012-2018), followed by a near-similar increase of 60% in 2021, compared to 2018.

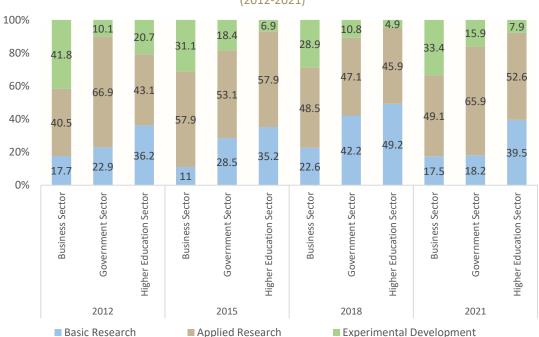


Figure 6: Percentage distribution (%) of GERD by sector and type of research, (2012-2021)

#### 2.2 GERD by Sector and Type of Expenditure

The results of GERD by type of expenditure (Figure 7) show that the cost of workforce (including postgraduate students in the higher education sector) represented nearly three-fifths of expenditure (58.5%) in 2021, while capital expenditure represented only 6.5%. The share of other current expenditures was slightly more than one third of GERD (35%) in the same year.

The expenditure on the cost of workforce increased by 77.3% of total expenditure during the period (2012-2018), but then decreased by 10.7% in 2021, compared to 2018. The capital expenditure steadily decreased by 42.8% during the period (2012-2018), and then declined by 48.9% in 2021, compared to 2018. The expenditure on other current expenses decreased by 46.6% during the period (2012-2018), after which it recorded an increase of 60.5% in 2021, compared to 2018.

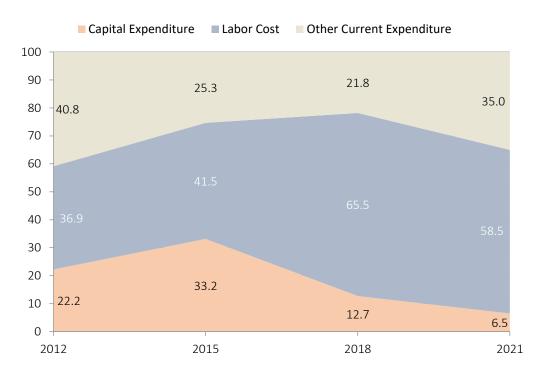


Figure 7: Percentage distribution (%) of GERD by type of expenditure, (2012-2021)

When looking at the types of expenditure by sector, as in Figure 8 below, we will find the following:

**In the business sector,** the expenditure on the cost of worforce reached 58%, compared to 7.2% on capital and 34.7% for other current expenditures of total expenditure in 2021.

The expenditure on the cost of worforce increased by 29.9% during the period (2012-2018), and again increased by 32% in 2021 compared to 2018. The capital expenditure recorded a significant increase of 113.8% during the period (2012-2018), after which it decreased by 77.7% in 2021, compared to 2018.

As for other current expenditures, they witnessed a significant decrease of 53.7% during the period (2012-2018), and then they increased by 47.3% in 2021, compared to 2018.

**At the level of the government sector,** the expenditure on the cost of worforce recorded 52.3%, compared to 16.4% on capital and 31.4% for other current expenditures of total expenditure in 2021.

The expenditure on the cost of worforce increased by 58.1% during the period (2012-2018), and again increased by 2.1% in 2021, compared to 2018. The capital expenditure declined by 42% during the period (2012-2018), and then declined by 18.8% in 2021, compared to 2018.

With regards to other current expenditures, they decreased by 12.8% during the period (2012-2018), and then increased by 9.3% in 2021, compared to 2018.

**As for the higher education sector,** expenditure on the cost of worforce amounted to 60.7%, compared to 3% on capital, and 36.4% for other current expenditures of total expenditure in 2021.

The expenditure on the cost of worforce increased by 70.6% during the period (2012-2018), but decreased by 16% in 2021, compared to 2018. The capital expenditure decreased by 54.2% during the period (2012-2018), and continued to decrease by 61% in 2021, compared to 2018.

As for other current expenditures, they decreased by 50.9% during the period (2012-2018), compared to an increase of 81.5% in 2021, compared to 2018.



Figure 8: Percentage distribution (%) of GERD by sector and type of expenditure, (2012-2021)

### 2.3 R&D Funding Sources by Sector and Type of Source

There are various R&D funding sources, including self-financing for institutions (research entities), the government, the local business sector and other national sources, in addition to foreign sources. The results indicate that self-financing for institutions represented 79.9% of R&D funding in 2021. The government funding represented 13.9% (of which 7% were subsidized grants for experimental research and development and 6.9% for contracts to conduct direct research and development). The local business sector was accounted for 1.9%, and other national funding sources 3.3%, versus about 1% for foreign funding (Figure 9).

Self-financing for institutions represented 79.9% of R&D funding sources. The government covered 13.9% versus 6.2% for other sources in 2021.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D funding sources by type of source, 2021

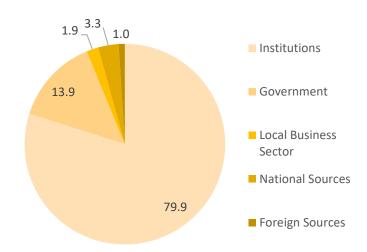
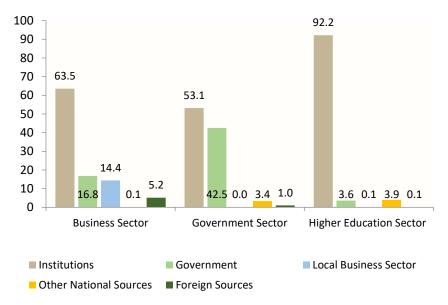


Figure 10 below shows the relative distribution of R&D funding sources by sector and type of source, in 2021. With regard to the business sector, self-financing for institutions contributed 63.5% of business sector funding, while 16.8% was funded by the government, and 14.4% by the local business sector. Other national sources accounted for 0.1%, and foreign financing sources accounted for 5.2%.

At the government sector level, self-financing for institutions contributed 53.1% of expenditure on R&D, while the government accounted for 42.5%, other national sources contributed 3.4%. The foreign funding provided approximately 1% of total expenditure, while financing the local business sector's share was 0.0%.

At the level of the higher education sector, self-financing for institutions contributed 92.2% of R&D funding sources, and the government funded 3.6%, while other national sources (non-profit organizations) contributed 3.9%. The foreign funding represented 0.1% of total expenditure in the higher education sector, while local business sector and foreign sources contributed about 0.2% (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D funding sources by sector and type of source, 2021



### 2.4 GERD by Sector and Field of Research

According to the results of R&D expenditure by field of research (Figure 11), social sciences accounted for the highest share of R&D expenditure by 32.9% in 2021, followed by engineering, technology and natural sciences with 18.5% each, and then medical and health sciences with 15.5%. Then came humanities with 12.2%, and finally agricultural science with about 2.2%.

Expenditure on agricultural science increased by 56.6%, and expenditure on natural science by 29.7% in 2021, compared to 2018.

The expenditure on agricultural science, natural science, and medical and health sciences witnessed a varying decrease during the period (2012-2018), followed by an increase of 56.6%, 29.7%, and 2.6%, respectively, in 2021, compared to 2018. The expenditure on humanities increased by 83.8% during the period (2012-2018), and then decreased by 30.9% in 2021, compared to 2018. As for expenditure on engineering and technology, it witnessed a continuous decline in all years, reaching 7.7% in 2021, compared to 2018. With regard to expenditure on R&D in the field of social science, it witnessed a fluctuating growth in all years, amounting to 51.7% during the period (2012-2018), and finally reached 5% in 2021, compared to 2018.

2012 2015 **2018 2021** 40 30 20 10 0 Agriculture Natural Medical and Humanities Engineering Social Science Science Science Health and Sciences Technology

Figure 11: Percentage distribution (%) of expenditure on R&D by field of research, (2012-2021)

With respect to expenditure on R&D by sector, Figure 12 below shows the relative distribution of expenditure by sector for each field within the same sector. The results indicate the following:

**At the business level,** the highest share of expenditure was for engineering and technology at 58.9%, followed by natural science at 15.4%, compared to 14% for social science, 8.5% for agricultural science and 2.6% for medical and health sciences, while the lowest funding rate was for humanities at 0.6%.

The share of expenditure on agricultural science increased by 100% during the period (2012-2018) and again increased by 24.9% in 2021, compared to 2018. The expenditure on natural science and social science decreased during the period (2012-2018), and then increased by 37.3% and 29.2%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018. The share of expenditure on engineering and technology increased by 51.4% and on humanities by 133.9% during the period (2012-2018), after which it decreased by 5% and 75%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018. The expenditure on medical and health sciences continued to decline in all years to reach 61.2% in 2021.

**As for the government sector,** the highest expenditure was on social sciences and medical and health sciences, accounting for 28.5% and 25.7%, respectively. The expenditure on natural science accounted for 25.1%, humanities for 9.3%, engineering and technology for 6.5% and agricultural science for 5.1%.

The share of expenditure on humanities, engineering and technology, and social science increased by 100%, 54.9% and 14.7%, respectively during the period (2012-2018). However, it witnessed a decrease in the humanities by 13.9%, in engineering and technology by 42.7%, while it increased in social science by 10.9% in 2021, compared to 2018. The expenditure on agricultural science, natural science, and medical and health sciences decreased by 41.3%, 16.1% and 27.1%, respectively during the period (2012-2018), after which it increased in agricultural science by 33.1% and in natural sciences by 72.1%, while it remained low in medical and health sciences by 24.1% in 2021, compared to 2018.

With regards to the higher education sector, the largest expenditure was on social science at 38.2%, followed by natural science at 17%, humanities at 15.5%, medical and health sciences at 14.7% and engineering and technology at 14.6%, while expenditure on agricultural science was zero in the higher education sector.

The share of expenditure on social science increased by 74.9% during the period (2012-2018), after which it increased at a slower pace of only 5.9% in 2021, compared to 2018. The share of expenditure on all other fields decreased during the period (2012-2018), after which it witnessed an increase in medical and health sciences and natural science by 18.2% and 15%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018. However, it decreased in humanities, and engineering and technology by 28.8% and 2.5%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018. No expenditure was recorded on agricultural science.

Agriculture Science ■ Natural Science ■ Medical and Health Sciences Humanities Engineering and Technology Social Science 100.0 10.8 14.0 16.7 18.6 90.0 20.6 20.4 22.4 25.6 28.4 32.6 36.1 38.2 80.0 17.1 70.0 19.5 11.4 6.5 41.0 60.0 62.1 10.8 58.9 14.9 23.0 14.6 63.3 50.0 22.4 46.5 25.7 40.0 21.8 46.8 33.9 24.8 30.0 22.2 9:6 2.3 6.8 14.7 20.0 12.4 0.0 30.3 17.4 12.5 15.0 10.0 14.6 17.0 8.5 6.8 6.5 7.1 0.0 2012 2015 2018 2021 2012 2015 2018 2021 2012 2015 2018 2021 **Higher Education Sector Business Sector Government Sector** 

Figure 12: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D expenditure by sector and field of research, (2012-2021)

### 2.5 GERD by Socio-Economic Objectives

There are 12 socio-economic objectives for GERD. The results of GERD by socio-economic objectives (Figure 13) indicate that the highest percentage of expenditure was on "health" at 20.4% of total expenditure in 2021, followed by "general advancement of knowledge" at 17.4%. "Culture, entertainment, religion and media" came in third at 15%, followed by expenditure on "political and social systems, structures and processes" at 10.6%. "Education" ranked fifth at 9.9%, followed by "energy" at 7.3%, and then "industrial production and technology" at 6.7%, "the environment" at 5.4% and "transport, communications and other infrastructure" at 4.1%. At the bottom of the list came "agriculture", "defence" and "land exploration and exploitation" at 1.8%, 0.7% and 0.7%, respectively in 2021.

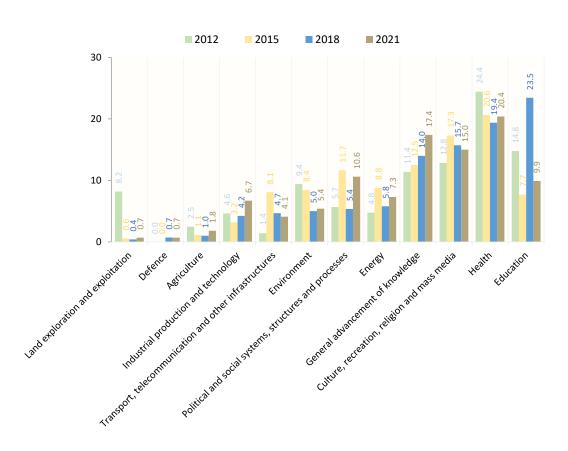


Figure 13: Percentage distribution (%) of expenditure on R&D by socioeconomic objectives in the State of Qatar, (2012-2021)

When comparing the results, we find that the expenditure increased on five objectives, where "transport, communications and other infrastructure" increased more than double by 229.9%, and "education", "general advancement of knowledge", "culture, entertainment, religion and media" and "energy" increased by 58.7%, 22.8 %, 22.2% and 21.7%, respectively during the period (2012-2018). However, expenditure on other objectives decreased during the same period (Figure 13).

The expenditure on eight objectives increased in varying proportions as follows: "political and social systems, structures and processes" (97.8%), "agriculture" (79.9%), "land exploration and exploitation" (76.2%), "industrial production and technology" (58.5%), "energy" (25.9%), "general advancement of knowledge" (24.3%), "the environment" (7.8%) and "health" (5.2%). However, the expenditure on other objectives decreased in 2021, compared to 2018 (Figure 13).

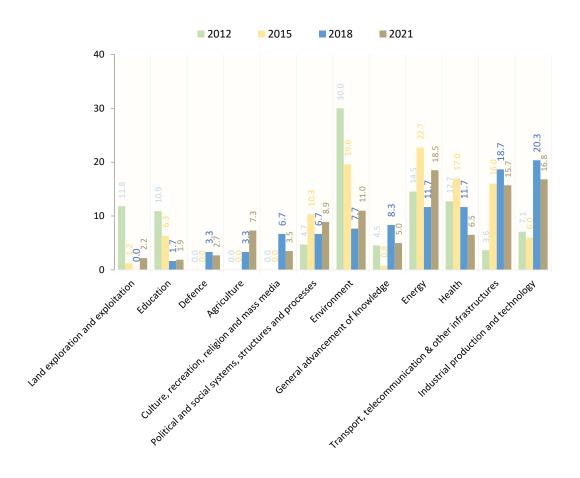
At the sectoral level, the results indicate that expenditure varied from one sector to another, due to the different attention and care to socio-economic objectives from one sector to another.

For the business sector, the GERD results by socio-economic objectives (Figure 14) indicate that the highest share of expenditure was on "energy" at 18.5% of total expenditure in 2021, followed by "industrial production and technology" at 16.8%, "transport, communications and other infrastructures" at 15.7% and "the environment" at 11%. "Political and social systems, structures and processes" ranked fifth with 8.9%, followed by "agriculture" in sixth place with 7.3%, "health" with 6.5%, "general advancement of knowledge" with 5% and "culture, education, religion and media" with 3.5%. At the bottom of the list came expenditure on "defence", "land exploration and exploitation" and "education" at 2.7%, 2.2%, and 1.9%, respectively.

During the period (2012-2018), the expenditure increased on seven objectives; namely: "transport, communications and other infrastructure" (413.3%), "industrial production and technology" (186.8%), "culture, entertainment, religion and media", "defence" and "agriculture" by 100% each (compared to zero expenditure in 2012), "general advancement of knowledge" (83.3%) and "political and social systems, structures and processes" (41%). However, the expenditure on other objectives declined during the same period, as shown in Figure 14.

The R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives increased on six objectives in varying proportions; namely: "agriculture" (119%), "land exploration and exploitation" (100%), "energy" (58.6%), "the environment" (43.5%), "political and social systems, structures and processes" (33.5%) and "education" (14%). However, the expenditure on other objectives declined during the same period, as shown in Figure 14.

Figure 14: Percentage distribution (%) of business sector's R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives, (2012-2021)



As for the government sector, the results of Figure 15 below indicate that the highest percentage of expenditure was on "health" with 37% of total expenditure in 2021, followed by "education" with 15.8%. "Political and social systems, structures, processes" came in third with 13.2%, followed by "general advancement of knowledge" with 8.2%. "Culture, education, religion and media" ranked fifth with 5.4 %, and "Industrial production and technology" ranked sixth with 4.4%, followed by "agriculture" and "the environment" with 4% each, and "transport, communications and other infrastructure" with 3.6%, and "energy" with 2.4%. "Land exploration and exploitation" and "defence" came in last with 1.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

During the period (2012-2018), the expenditure nearly quadrupled on "transport, communications and other infrastructure" by 495%, and on "culture, entertainment, religion and media" by 487.9%. It also increased on "general advancement of knowledge" and "the environment" by 45.5% and 22.1%, respectively. The expenditure on other objectives declined by varying percentages during the same period (Figure 15).

Subsequently, the expenditure on eight objectives increased significantly; namely: "Industrial production and technology" (631%), "political and social systems, structures and processes" (428%), "defence" and "energy" (100% each), "agriculture" (6.7%), "health" (4.4%), "culture, entertainment, religion and media" (4.1 %) and "education" (3%) in 2021, compared to 2018. The expenditure on other objectives declined by varying percentages during the same period (Figure 15).

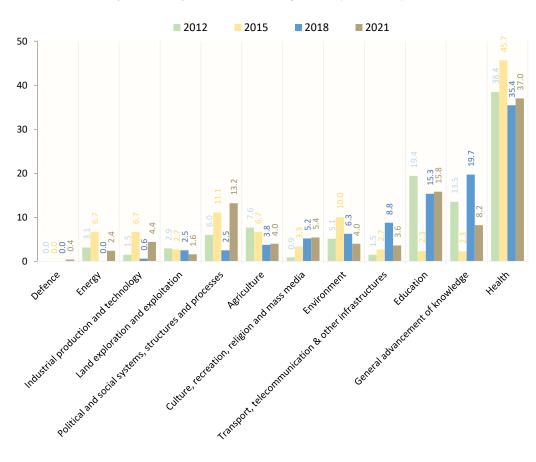


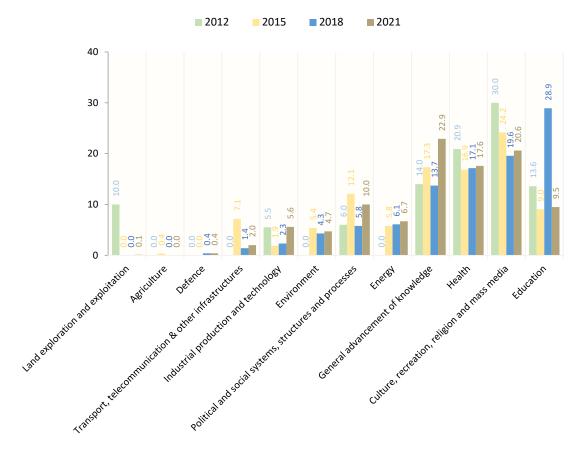
Figure 15: Percentage distribution (%) of the government sector's R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives, (2012-2021)

With regard to the higher education sector, the results of Figure 16 below indicate that the highest percentage of expenditure was on "general advancement of knowledge" with 22.9% of total expenditure in 2021, followed by "culture, education, religion and media" with 20.6%. "Health" came in third place with 17.6%, while "political and social systems, structures and processes" in fourth place with 10%, followed by "education" with 9.5%, "energy" with 6.7%, "industrial production and technology" with 5.6%, "the environment" with 4.7% and "transport, communications and other

infrastructure" with 2%. Other objectives ("land exploration and exploitation", "agriculture" and "defence") came in last with 0.5% each.

During the period (2012-2018), "education" increased by more than 112.6%, while four objectives increased by 100%; namely: "defence", "transport, communications and other infrastructure", "the environment" and "energy". However, expenditure on other objectives decreased by varying percentages during the same period (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Percentage distribution (%) of the higher education sector's R&D expenditure by socio-economic objectives in Qatar, (2012-2021)



The higher education sector's R&D expenditure increased on nine objectives with varying percentages; namely: "industrial production and technology" (142.8%), "land exploration and exploitation" (100%), "general advancement of knowledge" (67.1%), "transport, communications and other infrastructure" (42.9%), "energy" (10%), "the environment" (9.6%), "culture, entertainment, religion and media" (5.4%), "health" (2.6%) and "political and social systems, structures and processes" (73.4) in 2021, compared to 2018. There was no change in expenditure on "agriculture" and "defence", as the percentage change in expenditure was zero. On the other hand, the expenditure on "education" declined by 67.1% during the same period.

# **Chapter Three**

# **R&D Workforce**

This chapter addresses R&D personnel by sector in terms of their occupations, scientific qualifications, nationalities and gender, as well as showing the full-time equivalents by field of science, in addition to a comparison between sectors and the evolution of their workforce.

## 3.1 R&D Personnel by Occupation and Sector

The number of R&D personnel increased from 3,038 in 2012 to 4,720 in 2015, and again increased from 5,111 in 2018 to 5,628 in 2021. Figure 17 below shows the percentage distribution of R&D personnel by occupation and evolution of that distribution during the period of study (2012-2021). The results indicate that R&D personnel by occupation are distributed in varying proportions, where researchers represented 61.8%, technicians 22.6% and support staff 15.6% in 2021. The number of researchers and technicians increased by 7% and 15.6%, respectively during the period (2012-2018), whereas the number of support staff decreased by 29.7% in same period.

The number of researchers increased by 1.8% in 2021, compared to 2018, and the number of technicians and support staff decreased slightly by 0.3% and 6.1%, respectively in 2021 compared to 2018.

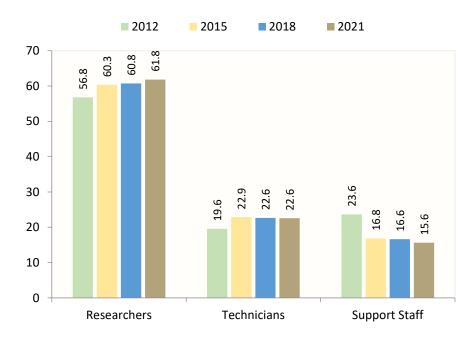


Figure 17: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by occupation, (2012-2021)

**At the level of sector**, Figure 18 below shows the percentage distribution of R&D personnel by sector, occupation and evolution.

According to results at the level of business sector, researchers made up 38.1% in 2021, compared to 36.6% for technicians and 25.3% for support staff. The number of technicians in this sector doubled reaching 103.1%, while the number of support staff decreased by 27.2% during the period (2012-2018). The number of technicians and support staff increased by 59.6%, and 3.5%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018, while the number of researchers decreased by 27.6% in the same year.

As for the government sector, researchers constituted 55.4%, technicians 23.5% and support staff 21.1%. The number of technicians increased by 53.9% and the number of support staff increased by 19%, while the number of researchers decreased by 17% during the period (2012-2018). Subsequently, the number of researchers and technicians decreased by 3.6% and 9.2%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018, while the number of support staff increased by 26.7% in the same year.

At the level of the higher education sector, researchers constituted 76.1%, technicians 15.5%, and support staff 8.4% in 2021 (excluding postgraduate students). The number of researchers increased by 22.3%, while the number of technicians and support staff decreased by 9.9% and 36.6%, respectively during the period (2012-2018). The number of postgraduate students increased by 132.5% during the same period. Later on, the number of researchers increased by 21.8% in 2021, compared to 2018, while the number of technicians and support staff decreased by 29.4% and 46.1%, respectively during the same period. The number of postgraduate students in the higher education sector increased by 25.7% during the same period.

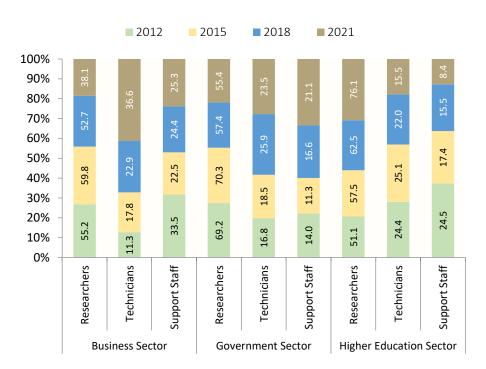


Figure 18: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by sector and occupation, (2012-2021)

### 3.2 R&D Personnel by Sector, Occupation and Nationality

Figure 19 below shows the percentage distribution of R&D personnel by sector, occupation and nationality and the evolution of their distribution during the period of study. The personnel results by nationality indicate the following:

**For Qataris:** researchers, technicians and support staff accounted for 69.4%, 14.7% and 16%, respectively of total Qatari personnel in 2021. The number of Qatari researchers increased by 5.3%, while the number of technicians and support staff decreased by 12.9% and 3.1%, respectively during the period (2012-2018). Later on, the number of researchers increased by 13.1%, while the number of technicians and support staff decreased by 9% and 29.2%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

**For non-Qataris:** researchers, technicians and support staff accounted for 60%, 24.5% and 15.5%, respectively of total non-Qatari personnel in 2021. The number of non-Qatari researchers and technicians increased by 7.2% and 22.4%, respectively, while the number of support staff decreased by 35.8% during the period (2012-2018). Later on, the number of support staff and technicians increased by 1.9% and 1.5%, respectively, while the number of researchers decreased by 1.1% in 2021, compared to 2018.

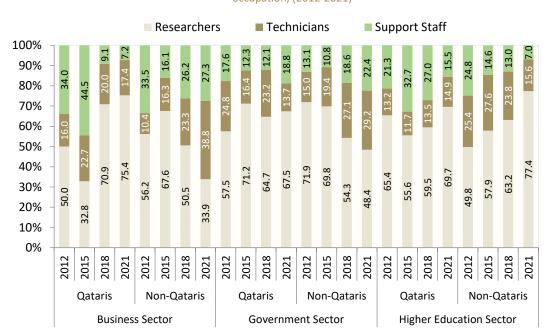


Figure 19: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by sector, nationality and occupation, (2012-2021)

For the business sector: Figure 19a shows the distribution of the number of R&D personnel by occupation and nationality, and the evolution of their distribution during the period (2012-2021). Qatari researchers constituted 75.4%, technicians 17.4% and support staff 7.2% of total Qatari personnel in 2021. The number of Qatari researchers and technicians increased by 41.8% and 24.7%, respectively, whereas the support staff decreased by 73.2% during the period (2012-2018). Later on, the number of Qatari researchers increased by 6.3%, while the number of technicians and support staff decreased by 13% and 20.3%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

On the other hand, the number of non-Qatari technicians increased by 124.7%, versus a decrease in the number of researchers by 10.1%, and support staff by 21.6% during the period (2012-2018). Later on, the number of technicians increased by 66.6% and the number of support staff by 4.3%, while the number of researchers decreased by 32.9% in 2021, compared to 2018.

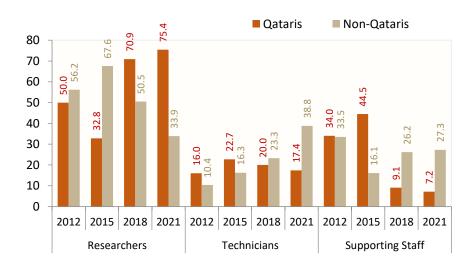


Figure 19a: Number of R&D personnel in the business sector by occupation and nationality (2012-2021)

For the government sector: Figure 19b shows the distribution of the number of R&D personnel by occupation and nationality, and the evolution of their distribution during the period (2012-2021). The researchers constituted 67.5%, technicians 13.7% and support staff 18.8% of total Qatari R&D personnel in 2021. The number of Qatari researchers increased by 12.5%, while the number of support staff decreased by 31.7%, and technicians by 6.5% during the period (2012-2018). Later on, the number of Qatari researchers increased by 4.2%, and the number of support staff by 56.2%, while the number of technicians decreased by 40.9%, in 2021, compared to 2018.

On the other hand, the number of non-Qatari technicians witnessed an increase by 80.9%, and support staff by 41.8%, versus a decrease in the number of researchers by 24.5% during the period (2012-2018). Later on, the number of technicians increased by 7.8% and support staff by 20.3%, while the number of researchers decreased by 10.9% in 2021, compared to 2018.

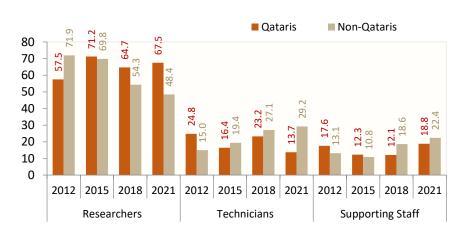


Figure 19b: Number of R&D personnel in the government sector by occupation and nationality, (2012-2021)

For the higher education sector: Figure 19c shows the distribution of the number of R&D personnel by occupation and nationality, and the evolution of their distribution during the period (2012-2021). The researchers accounted for 69.7%, technicians 14.9% and support staff 15.5% of total Qatari R&D personnel in 2021. The Qatari researchers decreased by 9.1%, while Qatari support staff increased by 26.7%, and Qatari technicians by 2% during the period (2012-2018). Later on, the number of Qatari researchers increased by 17.1% and Qatari technicians by 10%, while the number of support staff decreased by 42.7% in 2021, compared to 2018.

On the other hand, non-Qatari researchers increased by 27%, while technicians and support staff decreased by 6.3%, and 47.7%, respectively, during the period (2012-2018). Later on, researchers increased by 22.5%, while technicians and support staff decreased by 34.5% and 46.4% in 2021, compared to 2018.

2012 2015 2018 2021

**Technicians** 

2012 2015 2018 2021

Supporting Staff

Figure 19c: Number of R&D personnel in the higher education sector by occupation and nationality, (2012-2021)

# 3.3 R&D Personnel by Educational Qualification, Occupation and Nationality

2012 2015 2018 2021

Researchers

With regard to educational qualification: Figure 20 below shows the relative distribution of R&D personnel by educational qualification, with Ph.D. holders representing nearly two fifths (39.6%) and master's degree holders about one seventh (15.2%), while higher diploma holders constituted one out of every 14 R&D personnel (1.2%), and more than two-fifths of them were holders of bachelor's degree or less (44%). As for gender, the differences were significant between males and females. At the doctoral level, it was 22 percentage points in favor of males at the expense of females, but at the master's and bachelor's degrees or less, it was in favor of females with a difference of about 9 and 13 percentage points, respectively.

Figure 20: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by educational qualification, 2021

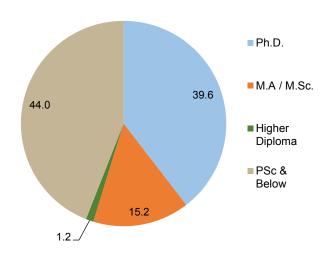
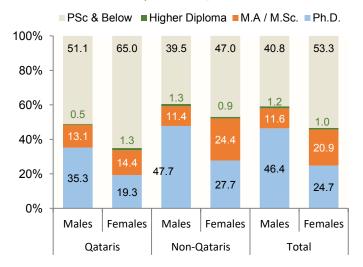


Figure 21 below shows the relative distribution of educational qualification by nationality and gender. For Qataris, PhD and master's holders represented 25.1% and 13.9% of total degree holders, respectively. Higher diploma holders constituted 1%, and holders of bachelor's degree or less represented about three-fifths (59.9%) of total Qatari degree holders. However, there were differences between Qatari graduates; mainly, a difference of about 16 percentage points in favor of male PhD holders at the expense of their female counterparts, and a difference of about 14 percentage points in favor female holders of bachelor's degree or less at the expense of their male counterparts.

The number of holders of PhD and bachelor's degrees or less increased by 17.2% and 10.5%, respectively, while the number of master's and higher diploma holders decreased by 39.3% and 26.7%, respectively, of total Qataris in 2021 compared to 2018.

**For non-Qataris,** PhD holders represented 43.2%, master's degree holders 15.5%, higher diploma holders 1.2% and holders of bachelor's degree or less 40% of total degree holders. However, there were differences between non-Qatari graduates; mainly, about 20 percentage points in favor of male PhD holders at the expense of their female counterparts, a difference of 13 percentage points in favor of female master's degree holders, and a difference of 7.5 percentage points in favor of female bachelor's degree holders at the expense of their male counterparts. The number of holders of bachelor's degree or less and the number of PhD holders increased by 29.1% and 2%, respectively, while the number of non-Qatari holders of other degrees decreased in 2021, compared to 2018 (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D
Personnel by nationality, gender and educational
qualification, 2021



## 3.4 R&D Personnel by Field of Science, Nationality and Gender

Figure 22 below shows the relative distribution of R&D personnel by field of science (scientific disciplines). The results indicate that the most important scientific disciplines were engineering and technology by 26.9%, followed by social science by 20.1%, medical and health sciences by 15.4%, natural science by 13.3%, not specified elsewhere by 11.7%, humanities by 10.4%, and agricultural science by 2.2%.

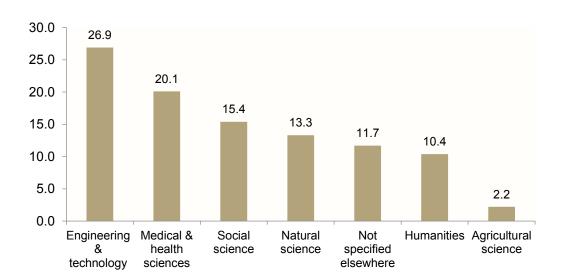


Figure 22: Percentage distribution (%) of R&D personnel by field of science, 2021

For R&D personnel by gender, Figure 22a below shows the distribution of Qataris by gender and field of science. The results indicate that R&D personnel were concentrated in the field of social sciences, with a percentage of 28.9%, followed by engineering and technology 19.5%, natural science 16%, humanities 14.3%, medical and health sciences 11.4%, agricultural science 4.4%, and finally the unspecified field of science 5.6%.

When comparing results by gender, there were significant differences between males and females by about 27 percentage points in favor of females at the expense of males. The proportion of females was higher than that of males in the following fields: social sciences and natural sciences, medical and health sciences, humanities and agricultural science. The proportion of males was higher than that of females in engineering and technology, and in fields not specified elsewhere.

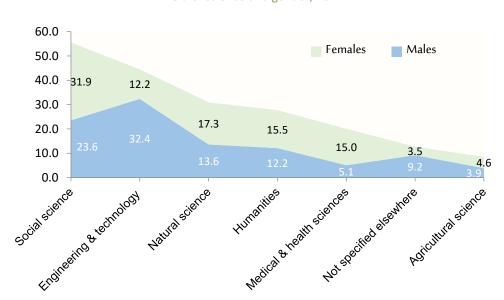


Figure 22a: Percentage distribution (%) of Qatari R&D personnel by field of science and gender, 2021

With regard to non-Qatari R&D personnel, Figure 22b below shows their distribution by field of science and gender. The results indicate that R&D personnel were concentrated in the field of engineering and technology, with a percentage of 28.7%, followed by social sciences 17.9%, medical and health sciences 16.4%, natural sciences 12.6%, humanities 9.4%, agricultural science 1.7%, and finally the unspecified field of science 13.2%.

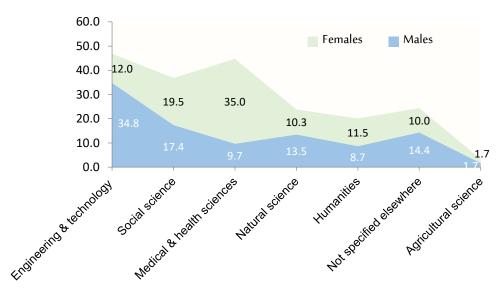


Figure 22b: Percentage distribution (%) of non-Qatari R&D personnel by field of science and gender, 2021

When comparing the results by gender, there were significant differences between males and females by about 47 percentage points in favor of males at the expense of females. The proportion of males was higher than that of females in three fields: engineering and technology, natural sciences, and in fields not specified elsewhere, as shown in Figure 22b above.

# 3.5 Full-Time Equivalent of R&D Personnel by Sector, Occupation and Nationality

The results of Figure 23 below indicate that the full-time equivalent R&D personnel by occupation and nationality was distributed in varying proportions, where researchers represented 65.7% and technicians 20.4% versus 13.9% for support staff in 2021.

The full-time equivalent researchers increased significantly by 36.5%, while technicians and support staff decreased by 38.4% and 25.8%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

For Qataris, researchers (68.1%) and support staff (17.1%) accounted for the highest share, while for non-Qataris, researchers (65%) and technicians (22%) accounted for the highest share in 2021.

At the nationality level, researchers, technicians, and support staff

accounted for 68.1%, 14.8% and 17.1%, respectively, of total Qataris, compared to 65%, 22%, and 13%, respectively for non-Qataris, with a higher percentage of Qatari researchers and support staff compared to their non-Qatari counterparts, with a difference of about 3 and 4 percentage points, respectively in favor of Qataris as shown in Figure 23 below.

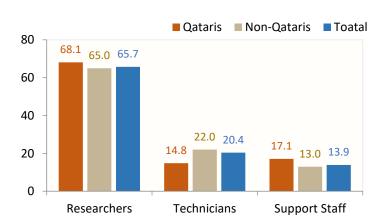


Figure 23: : Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel by occupation, 2021

At the level of the business sector by nationality, Figure 23a shows the distribution of full-time equivalents by nationality, and the results for Qataris indicate that researchers, technicians and support staff constituted 80.9%, 11.8% and 7.3%, respectively, of total Qataris, compared to 64.3%, 19.1%, and 16.6%, respectively of total non-Qataris, with an increase of 17 percentage points in favor of Qatari researchers, while the percentage of Qatari technicians and support staff compared to non-Qataris decreased by about 7 and 9 percentage points, respectively in favor of non-Qataris, as shown in Figure 23a below.

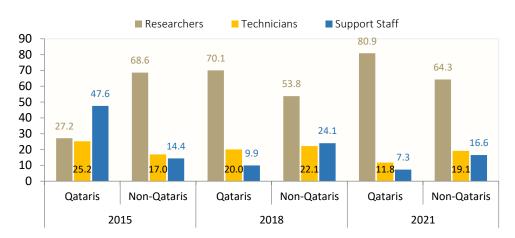


Figure 23a: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the business sector by nationality and occupation, (2015-2021)

**For Qataris**, FTE researchers in the business sector increased by 158%, while FTE technicians and support staff decreased by 20.7% and 79.2%, respectively of total Qataris during the period (2015-2018). Later on, the number of researchers increased by 15.4% in 2021, compared to 2018. However, the proportion of Qatari technicians and support staff decreased by 41.2% and 25.9%, respectively in the same year.

**For non-Qataris,** FTE technicians and support staff increased by 30.6% and 66.9%, respectively, while FTE researchers decreased by 21.6% of total non-Qataris during the period (2015-2018). Later on, the number of researchers increased by 19.6%, while the number of technicians and support staff decreased by 13.7% and 31.1%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

At the government sector level by nationality, the ratio of Qatari FTE researchers, technicians and support staff was 65.7%, 13.6% and 20.7%, respectively, compared to 42.8%, 30.8% and 26.4% for non-Qataris following the same order (Figure 23b).

The ratio of Qatari researchers compared to their non-Qatari counterparts increased by about 23 percentage points in favor of Qataris, while the ratio of Qatari technicians and support staff compared to their non-Qatari counterparts decreased by about 17 and 6 percentage points, respectively in favor of non-Qataris as shown in Figure 23b below.

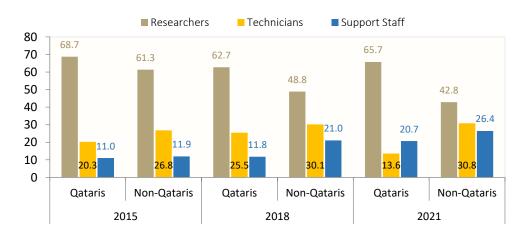


Figure 23b: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the government sector by nationality and occupation, (2015-2021)

**For Qataris,** FTE technicians and support staff increased by 25.7% and 7.1%, respectively, while FTE researchers decreased by 8.7% of total Qataris during the period (2015-2018). Later on, researchers and support staff increased by 4.7% and 75.3%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018, while technicians decreased by 46.6% in the same year.

**For non-Qataris,** FTE technicians and support staff increased by 12.6% and 76.4%, respectively, while FTE researchers decreased by 20.4% of total non-Qataris during the period (2015-2018). Later on, technicians and support staff maintained an increase at a slower pace by 2.1% and 25.5%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018, versus a decline in researchers by 12.3% in the same year.

At the level of the higher education sector by nationality, Figure 23c shows the distribution of full-time equivalents by nationality. The results for Qataris indicate that researchers, technicians and support staff constituted 66.9%, 16.7% and 16.4%, respectively, of total Qataris, compared to 73.2%, 19.7%, and 7% of total non-Qataris following the same order, with an increase in the percentage of support staff among Qataris compared to non-Qataris by a difference of about 9 percentage points in favor of Qataris, while the percentage of researchers and technicians among Qataris compared to non-Qataris decreased by a difference of about 6 and 3 percentage points, respectively in favor of non-Qataris, as shown in Figure 23c below.

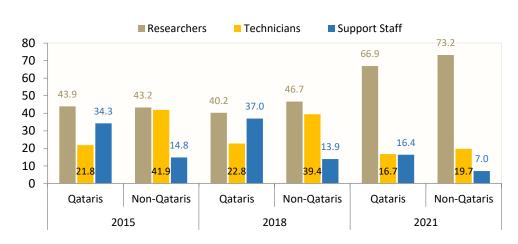


Figure 23C: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the higher education sector by nationality and occupation, (2015-2021)

**For Qataris,** FTE technicians and support staff increased by 4.5% and 7.8%, respectively, while FTE researchers decreased by 8.4% of total Qataris during the period (2015-2018). Later on, researchers increased significantly by 66.2%, while technicians and support staff decreased by 26.6% and 55.7%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

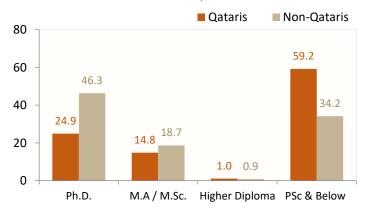
**For non-Qataris,** FTE researchers increased by 8%, while technicians and support staff decreased by 6% and 6.2%, respectively of total non-Qataris during the period (2015-2018). Later on, researchers maintained a significant increase of 56.8%, while technicians and support staff decreased by 49.9% and 49.3%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

# 3.6 Full-Time Equivalent of R&D Personnel by Sector, Educational Qualification and Nationality

The results of Figure 24 below indicate that the full-time equivalent of R&D personnel by nationality and educational qualification is distributed in varying proportions, where PhD holders represented 41.5%, master's holders 17.8% and higher diploma holders 0.9%, compared to 39.8% for holders of a bachelor's degree or less in 2021.

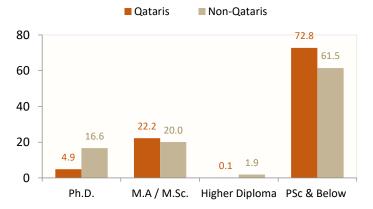
At the nationality level, Qataris holding PhD, master's, higher diploma and bachelor's degrees or less accounted for 24.9%, 14.8%, 1% and 59.2%, respectively. Whereas non-Qataris holding degrees following the same order were 46.3%, 18.7%, 0.9%, and 34.2%, respectively, with higher percentages for non-Qataris holding PhDs and masters compared to Qataris and significant differences in favor of non-Qataris (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel by educational qualification and nationality, 2021



At the level of the business sector, the results of Figure 24a below indicate that holders of PhD, master's, higher diploma and bachelor's degree or less represented 4.9%, 22.2%, 0.1% and 72.8%, respectively for Qataris, compared to 16.6%, 20%, 1.9%, and 61.5% for non-Qataris, following the same order.

Figure 24a: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the business sector by educational qualification and nationality, 2021



**For Qataris**, the number of holders of bachelor's degree or less increased by 12.1%, while the number of PhD, master's and higher diploma holders decreased by 47.4%, 6.5%, and 95.2%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

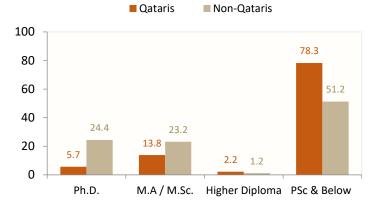
**For non-Qataris**, the number of PhD and master's degree holders increased by 25.7% and 8.8%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018, while the number of holders of higher diploma and bachelor's degree or less decreased by 26.1% and 6.6%, respectively during the same period.

At the level of the government sector, the results of Figure 24b below indicate that holders of PhD, master's, higher diploma, bachelor's degree or less amounted to 5.7%, 13.8%, 2.2% and 78.3%, respectively for Qataris, compared to 24.4%, 23.2%, 1.2% and 51.2%, respectively for non-Qataris, following the same order.

**For Qataris**, the number of holders of higher diploma and bachelor's degree or less increased by 100% and 4.5%, respectively, while holders of PhD and master's degree decreased by 44.9% and 6.5%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

**For non-Qataris**, holders of higher diploma and bachelor's degree or less increased by 28.5% and 38.1%, respectively in 2021 compared to 2018, while the number of PhD and master's degree holders decreased by 30.6% and 13.7%, respectively in the same year.

Figure 24b: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the government sector by educational qualification and nationality, 2021

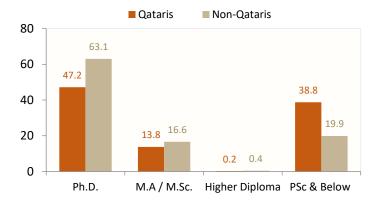


**At the level of the higher education sector,** the results of Figure 24c below indicate that the number of holders of PhD, master's, higher diploma and bachelor's degree or less reached 47.2%, 13.8%, 0.2% and 38.8% for Qataris, compared to 63.1%, 16.6%, 0.4% and 19.9% for non-Qataris, respectively.

**For Qataris**, the number of PhD holders increased by 138.1%, while the number of holders of master's, higher diploma and bachelor's degree or less decreased by 41.8%, 90.8% and 28%, respectively, in 2021 compared to 2018.

**For non-Qataris**, the number of PhD holders increased by 50.9%, while the number of holders of master's, higher diploma and bachelor's degree or less decreased by 37.4%, 80.3% and 32.6%, respectively in 2021, compared to 2018.

Figure 24c: Percentage distribution (%) of FTE R&D personnel in the higher education sector by educational qualification and nationality, 2021



# References

- Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Qatar Research and Development Survey Results 2012, Doha, 2015.
- Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Qatar Research and Development Survey Results 2015, Doha, 2017.
- 3. Planning and Statistics Authority, Qatar Research and Development Survey Results 2018, Doha, 2020.
- 4. UNESCO Institute for Statistics, A Guide to Conducting an R&D Survey: For Countries Starting to Measure Research and Experimental Development, Montreal, 2014.
- 5. OECD 2015 Frascati Manual: Proposed standard practice for conducting experimental R&D surveys. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- 6. General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, Department of Technical Cooperation, Scientific Research and Development in the State of Qatar, September 2007.
- 7. Global Innovation Index 2021. Global Innovation Index 2022 published in Geneva and Ithaca New York by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the European Institute of Business Administration (INSEAD) and Cornell University.
- 8. OECD 2021: Key Science and Technology Indicators 2022. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- 9. World Intellectual Property Organization 2021: PCT Annual Review 2022. Geneva: World Intellectual Property Organization.
- 10. World Economic Forum 2021: Global Competitiveness Report 2022. Geneva: World Economic Forum.
- 11. Arab Forum website: https://hrdiscussion.com/hr12065.html).
- 12. US Patent and Trademark Office website: <a href="https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PATENT4NQATOTAL">https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PATENT4NQATOTAL</a>
- 13. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) http://uis.unesco.org;
- 14. Global Innovation Index 2021; Federal Reserve and the "Core Group" on Web of Science: OECD Key Science and Technology Indicators 2021
- 15. Qatar Ministry of Industry and Commerce
- 16. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): Global Innovation Index 2021: Tracking Innovation Through the COVID-19 Crisis, Geneva 2021, Switzerland
- 17. Institute of Statistics, Department of Science and Technology: "R&D Survey Report 2018", Lagana 4030 Philippines, 2021
- 18. Congressional Budget Office: "Research and Development in the Pharmaceutical Industry", April 2021. <a href="https://www.cbo.gov/about/overview">https://www.cbo.gov/about/overview</a>
- 19. Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ):" R&D Survey 2021", April 2022
- 20. Census Office: "Business Research and Development Survey (BERD)", April 2022

# جداول المخرجات Tables of Outputs

ı
TABLE No. (1)
(3)
3

TABLE No. (1)							جدول رقم (۱)
Indicator	نیر ۲۰۲۱ % of 2018	% التغير ۲۰۲۱ - ۲۰۱۸ % of Change 2018 - 2021	2021	2018	2015	2012	المؤشر
1 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (QR)		25.6	4,452,494,482	3,545,524,257	3,054,536,835	3,254,836,183	1 الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير (ر.ق)
2 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (per capita QR)	•	26.1	1,620	1,285	1,253	1,776	الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير (نصيب 2 الفرد ر.ق)
3 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP at current prices	•	28.1	0.68%	0.53%	0.52%	0.48%	3 نسبة الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدولة بالأسعار الجارية
4 Higher education sector's expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP at current prices	•	15.9	0.44%	0.38%	0.36%	0.20%	4 نسبة إنفاق قطاع التعليم العالي على البحث والتطوير 4 من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي بالأسعار الجارية
Government sector's expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP at current prices	•	77.2	0.15%	0.08%	0.07%	0.15%	نسبة إنفاق القطاع الحكومي على البحث والتطوير من 5 الناتج المحلي الإجمالي للدولة بالأسعار الجارية
Business sector's expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP at current prices	•	36.5	0.09%	0.06%	0.09%	0.12%	نسبة إنفاق قطاع الأعمال على البحث والتطوير من 6 الناتج المحلى الإجمالي للدولة بالأسعار الجارية
Expenditure on R&D by Sector							الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب القطاعات
7 Expenditure on higher education sector (QR)	•	13.6	2,897,853,042	2,551,413,006	2,131,418,165	1,362,982,966	7 قيمة إنفاق قطاع التعليم العالي (ر.ق)
8 Percentage of expenditure by higher education sector	•	-9.6	65.08%	71.96%	69.78%	41.88%	8 نسبة إنفاق قطاع التعليم العالي
9 Expenditure on government sector (QR)	•	73.7	978,355,826	563,312,131	396,820,614	1,050,651,854	9 قيمة إنفاق القطاع الحكومي (ر.ق)
10 Percentage of expenditure by government sector	•	38.3	21.97%	15.89%	12.99%	32.28%	10 نسبة إنفاق القطاع الحكومي
11 Expenditure on business sector (QR)	•	33.8	576,285,614	430,799,120	526,298,056	841,201,364	11 قيمة إنفاق قطاع الأعمال (ر.ق)
12 Percentage of expenditure by business sector	•	6.5	12.94%	12.15%	17.23%	25.84%	12 نسبة إنفاق قطاع الأعمال
13 Total expenditure on R&D	•	25.6	4,452,494,482	3,545,524,257	3,054,536,835	3,254,836,184	13 مجموع الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير (ر.ق)
14 Total percentages of expenditure on R&D			100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	14 مجموع نسب الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير
Expenditure on R&D by Type of Research							الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع البحث
15 Expenditure on basic research	•	-10.4	1,423,993,232	1,589,778,449	921,342,738	883,305,974	15 قيمة الإنفاق على البحث الأساسي
16 Percentage of expenditure on basic research	•	-28.7	31.98%	44.84%	30.16%	27.14%	16 نسبة الإنفاق على البحث الأساسي
17 Expenditure on applied research	•	49.1	2,452,159,097	1,644,629,951	1,749,038,971	1,630,944,650	17 قيمة الإنفاق على البحوث التطبيقية
18 Percentage of expenditure on applied research	•	18.7	55.07%	46.39%	57.26%	50.11%	18 نسبة الإنفاق على البحوث التطبيقية
19 Expenditure on experimental development	•	85.3	576,342,153	311,115,857	384,155,127	740,585,559	19 قيمة الإنفاق على التطوير التجريبي
20 Percentage of expenditure on experimental development	•	47.5	12.94%	8.77%	12.58%	22.75%	20 نسبة الإنفاق على التطوير التجريي
21 Total expenditure on R&D	•	25.6	4,452,494,482	3,545,524,257	3,054,536,835	3,254,836,183	21 مجموع الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير
22 Total percentages of expenditure on R&D			100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	22 مجموع نسب الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير

-
AΒ
E
Z
-
_

دن مجموع الربقاق على البحث والتطوير	3,234,030,104	3,034,330,633	0,040,024,207	4,432,494,402	0.62	•	54 Total percentages of expenditure on R&D
52 نسبه الإنفاق على العلوم الإنسانية 52 نسبه الإنتاقي على العلوم الإنسانية	9.62%	3 054 536 835	3 545 534 357	12.22%	-30.9	•	52 Percentage of expenditure on humanities
51 قيمة الإنفاق على العلوم الإنسانية	313,175,005	545,852,243	627,050,823	544,144,160	-13.2	•	51 Expenditure on humanities
50 نسبة الإنفاق على العلوم الاجتماعية	20.67%	28.25%	31.35%	32.92%	5.0	<b>•</b>	50 Percentage of expenditure on social science
49 قيمة الإنفاق على العلوم الاجتماعية	672,804,322	863,007,858	1,111,523,452	1,465,723,611	31.9	<b>•</b>	49 Expenditure on social science
48 نسبة الإنفاق على العلوم الزراعية	2.17%	0.93%	1.43%	2.23%	56.6	<b>•</b>	48 Percentage of expenditure on agriculture science
47 قيمة الإنفاق على العلوم الزراعية	70,709,321	28,443,930	50,598,320	99,509,578.37	96.7	<b>•</b>	47 Expenditure on agriculture science
46 نسبة الإنفاق على العلوم الطبية والصحية	26.63%	18.67%	15.15%	15.54%	2.6	<b>•</b>	46 Percentage of expenditure on medical and health sciences
45 قيمة الإنفاق على العلوم الطبية والصحية	866,617,675	570,162,329	536,992,279	692,009,283	28.9	<b>•</b>	45 Expenditure on medical and health sciences
44 نسبة الإنفاق على الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	21.13%	29.17%	20.10%	18.55%	-7.7	•	44 Percentage of expenditure on engineering and technology
43 قيمة الإنفاق على الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	687,655,454	890,882,053	712,808,740	825,900,271	15.9	<b>•</b>	43 Expenditure on engineering and technology
42 نسبة الإنفاق على العلوم الطبيعية	19.78%	5.11%	14.29%	18.53%	29.7	<b>•</b>	42 Percentage of expenditure on natural science
41 قيمة الإنفاق على العلوم الطبيعية	643,874,407	156,188,422	506,550,643	825,207,578	62.9	<b>•</b>	41 Expenditure on natural science
الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب مجال البحث	3						Expenditure on R&D by Field of Research
40 مجموع نسب التمويل على البحث والتطوير	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			40 Total percentages of R&D funding
39 مجموع التمويل على البحث والتطوير	3,254,836,183	3,054,536,835	3,545,524,257	4,452,494,482	25.6	<b>•</b>	39 Total R&D funding
38 نسبة تمويل المصادر الأجنبية	2.42%	1.85%	0.51%	0.94%	85.5	<b>•</b>	38 Percentage of foreign sources'
37 قيمة تمويل المصادر الأجنبية (ر.ق)	78,770,141	56,595,370	17,939,574	41,796,728	133.0	<b>•</b>	37 Foreign sources' funding (QR)
36 نسبة تمويل المصادر الوطنية الأخرى	5.65%	27.94%	12.78%	3.31%	-74.1	•	36 Percentage of other national sources' funding
35 قيمة تمويل المصادر الوطنية الأخرى (ر.ق)	183,943,565	853,334,320	452,958,143	147,226,577	-67.5	•	35 Other national sources' funding (QR)
34 نسبة تمويل قطاع الأعمال المحلى	24.18%	7.06%	9.25%	10.17%	9.9	•	34 Percentage of local business funding
33 قيمة تمويل قطاع الأعمال المحلى (ر.ق)	787,181,314	215,564,760	328,102,567	452,747,301	38.0	•	33 Local business funding (QR)
32 نسبة تمويل الحكومة	67.74%	63.2%	77.5%	85.6%	10.5	<b>•</b>	32 Percentage of government funding
31 قيمة تمويل الحكومة (ر.ق)	2,204,941,163	1,929,042,386	2,746,523,973	3,810,723,877	38.7	•	31 Government funding (QR)
التمويل على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع المصدر	<u>ئ</u> ار						R&D Funding by Source Type
30 مجموع نسب الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%			30 Total percentages of expenditure on R&D
29 مجموع الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير	3,254,836,183	3,054,536,835.4	3,545,524,256.6	4,452,494,481.9	25.6	<b>•</b>	29 Total expenditure on R&D
28 نسبة إنفاق المصروفات الجارية الأخرى	40.84%	25.35%	21.80%	34.99%	60.5	<b>•</b>	28 Percentage of other current expenditures on R&D
27 قيمة إنفاق المصروفات الجارية الأخرى (ر.ق)	1,329,371,516	774,225,580	772,937,058	1,558,024,299	101.6	•	27 Other current expenditures (QR)
26 نسبة إنفاق تكلفة القوى العاملة	36.94%	41.49%	65.49%	58.51%	-10.7	•	26 Percentage of labor cost
25 قيمة تكلفة القوى العاملة (ر.ق)	1,202,474,115	1,267,217,505	2,321,892,272	2,605,161,413	12.2	<b>•</b>	25 Labor Cost (QR)
24 نسبة إنفاق رأس المال	22.21%	33.17%	12.71%	6.50%	-48.9	•	24 Percentage of capital expenditure
قيمة إنفاق رأس المال (ر.ق)	722,990,552	1,013,093,750	450,694,926	289,308,770	-35.8	•	23 Capital expenditure (QR)
الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع الانفاق	િ						Expenditure on R&D by Type of Expenditure
					% of Change 2018 - 2021	20	
المؤشر	2012	2015	2018	2021	۲۰۲۱ - ۲۰۱۸	٠,٠	Indicator
					2::= %		

	نير ١٠٠٠	% التغير ۲۰۲۸ - ۲۰۱۸		)	)		* °
indicator	% of 2018	% of Change 2018 - 2021	7021	2018	2010	21.07	الموسر
R&D Personnel with Full-Time Equivalent by Gender & Sector	દ્ર Secto					ب النوع والقطاع	موظفو البحث والتطوير بالمعادل بوقت كامل حسب النوع والقطاع
83 Full-time equivalent for personnel in business sector	•	44.5	672	465	476	510	83 المعادل بوقت كامل للموظفين بقطاع الأعمال
84 Full-time equivalent for personnel in government sector	•	84.0	1,053	572	578	587	84 المعادل بوقت كامل للموظفين بالقطاع الحكومي
85 Full-time equivalent for personnel in higher education sector	•	0.2	2,302	2,299	1,963	855	85 المعادل بوقت كامل للموظفين بقطاع التعليم العالي
86 Full-time equivalent for graduate students in higher education sector	•	25.7	602	479	324	108	المعادل بوقت كامل لطلبة الدراسات العليا بقطاع التعليم العالي
87 Total full-time equivalent for personnel	•	20.7	4,027	3,336	3,016	1,906	87 إجمالي المعادل بوقت كامل للموظفين
Other Indications							مؤشرات أخرى
Total number of R&D personnel /total number of labor force in the state (in thousands) $% \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) \left( \frac{1}{2}$	•	15.4	3.08	2.67	2.58	2.41	<sub>88</sub> إجمالي عدد العاملين في البحث والتطوير مقسوم على <sub>ا</sub> جمالي عدد القوى العاملة في الدولة (بالألف)
89 Number of female researchers as a percentage of total R&D researchers	•	-20.7	27.04%	34.07%	31.40%	21.86%	عدد الباحثات بالنسبة لإجمالي الباحثين بالبحث والتطوير
Total number of R&D researchers /total number of labor force (in thousands)	•	16.1	1.72	1.48	1.46	1.28	<sub>90</sub> إجمالي عدد العاملين الباحثين مقسوم على إجمالي القوى العاملة (بالألف)
91 GDP in QR at current prices (in millions)*	•	-2.0	654,025	667,339	588,733	680,074	<sub>9</sub> 9 الناتج المحلي الإجمالي (ر.ق) بالأسعار الجارية (بالمليون)*
92 Mid-year population	•	-0.4	2,748,162	2,760,170	2,437,790	1,832,903	92 السكان منتصف العام
	•	-3.5	2 023 917	2 096 547	1 956 627	1.347.060	93 احمالًا ، عدد القوى العاملة

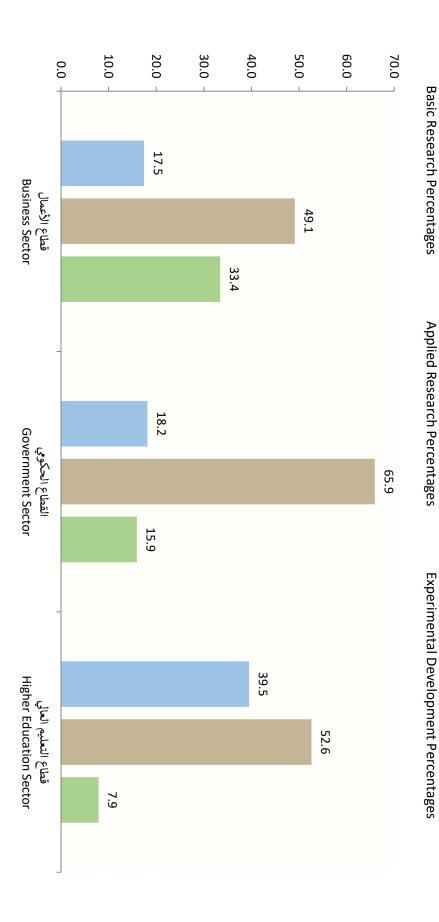
2021	BY TYPE OF RESEARCH AND SECTOR	GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع البحث والفطاع
------	--------------------------------	--	--

المجموع	576,285,614.1	100.0	978,355,826.3	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0	Total
التطوير التجريي	192,623,466.5	33.4	155,754,247.5	15.9	227,964,439.3	7.9	576,342,153.3	12.9	Experimental Development
البحوث التطبيقية	282,956,236.5	49.1	644,932,160.7	65.9	1,524,270,699.8	52.6	2,452,159,097.1	55.1	Applied Research
البحث الأساسي	100,705,911.1	17.5	177,669,418.1	18.2	1,145,617,902.4	39.5	1,423,993,231.5	32.0	Basic Research
نوع البحث	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Type of Search
القطاع	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	ل Busi	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	ئي Gove	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	ب Highe	المجموع Total		Sector
جدول رقم (۱٫۲)									TABLE No. (2.1)

PRECENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY SECTOR AND نسبة الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع ونوع البحث **TYPE OF RESEARCH** 2021

البحث الأساسي

البحوث التطبيقية



الشكل رقم (1) Graph No. (1)

التطوير التجريي

# الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع البحث في قطاع الاعمال GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE OF RESEARCH IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR 2012-2021

gar     2021     2018     2015     2       %     (قيمة (ر.ق)) ملاور (QR)     %     (قيمة (ر.ق)) القيمة (ر.ق)     %     (قيمة (ر.ق)) القيمة (ر.ق)     %     Value (QR)     %       17.5     100,705,911.1     22.6     97,217,001.4     11.0     57,892,786.2     17.7       rch     49.1     282,956,236.5     48.5     209,081,172.8     57.9     304,621,314.9     40.5       33.4     192,623,466.5     28.9     124,500,945.6     31.1     163,783,955.0     41.8		841,201,363.8	100.0	526,298,056.1	100.0	430,799,119.9	100.0	576,285,614.1	100.0	Total
ar       2021       2018       2015       2         %       (قيمة (د.ق)       %       (قيمة (د.ق)       %       2015       2         17.5       100,705,911.1       22.6       97,217,001.4       11.0       57,892,786.2       17.7         ch       49.1       282,956,236.5       48.5       209,081,172.8       57.9       304,621,314.9       40.5         33.4       192,623,466.5       28.9       124,500,945.6       31.1       163,783,955.0       41.8			1				1			
ar       2021       2018       2015       2         %       (قيبة (دق)       %       (قيبة (دق)       %       (قيبة (دق)       %       (اقيبة (دق)       %       Value (QR)       %       Value (QR)       %       Value (QR)       %       Value (QR)       %       17.7       17.7       22.6       97,217,001.4       11.0       57,892,786.2       17.7       17.7         ch       49.1       282,956,236.5       48.5       209,081,172.8       57.9       304,621,314.9       40.5	15.8	351,775,1	41.8	163,783,955.0	31.1	124,500,945.6	28.9	192,623,466.5	33.4	Experimental Development
ar       2021       2018       2015       2         %       (قيمة (د.ق)       %       (قيمة (د.ق)       %       (قيمة (د.ق)       %       Value (QR)       % <th>38.1</th> <td>340,304,188.1</td> <td>40.5</td> <td>304,621,314.9</td> <td>57.9</td> <td>209,081,172.8</td> <td>48.5</td> <td>282,956,236.5</td> <td>49.1</td> <td>Applied Research</td>	38.1	340,304,188.1	40.5	304,621,314.9	57.9	209,081,172.8	48.5	282,956,236.5	49.1	Applied Research
ar 2021 2018 2015 20 % (قيمة (د.ق) % القيمة (د.ق) % Value (QR) % Value (QR) % Value (QR)	59.9	149,122,059.9	17.7	57,892,786.2	11.0	97,217,001.4	22.6	100,705,911.1	17.5	Basic Research
2021 2018 2015	يَّغُ ج	بمة (ر.ق) Value (C	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Type of Search
		2012		2015		2018		2021		Year

# الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع البحث في القطاع الحكومي GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE OF RESEARCH IN THE GOVERMENT SECTOR 2012-2021

د		
14 41		
5		
): 		
_		

المجموع	1,050,651,853.5	100.0	396,820,614.3	100.0	563,312,131.0	100.0	978,355,826.3	100.0	Total
التطوير التجريي	106,301,246.4	10.1	72,915,787.9	18.4	60,638,894.1	10.8	155,754,247.5	15.9	Experimental Development
البحوث التطبيقية	703,318,711.3	66.9	210,810,951.3	53.1	265,088,061.7	47.1	644,932,160.7	65.9	Applied Research
البحث الأساسي	241,031,895.8	22.9	113,093,875.1	28.5	237,585,175.3	42.2	177,669,418.1	18.2	Basic Research
نوع البحث	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Type of Search						
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
جدول رقم (۲٫۲)									<b>TABLE No. (2.3)</b>

# الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع البحث في قطاع التعليم العالي GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE OF RESEARCH IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR 2012-2021

المجموع	1,362,982,965.7	100.0	2,131,418,165.0	100.0	2,551,413,005.7	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	Total
التطوير التجريي	282,509,196.5	20.7	147,455,384.0	6.9	125,976,017.2	4.9	227,964,439.3	7.9	Experimental Development
البحوث التطبيقية	587,321,750.7	43.1	1,233,606,704.3	57.9	1,170,460,716.4	45.9	1,524,270,699.8	52.6	Applied Research
البحث الأساسي	493,152,018.5	36.2	750,356,076.7	35.2	1,254,976,272.2	49.2	1,145,617,902.4	39.5	Basic Research
نوع البحث	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Type of Search						
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
جدول رقم (۲٫٤)									TABLE No. (2.4)

# مجموع الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع البحث TOTAL OF GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE OF RESEARCH 2012-2021

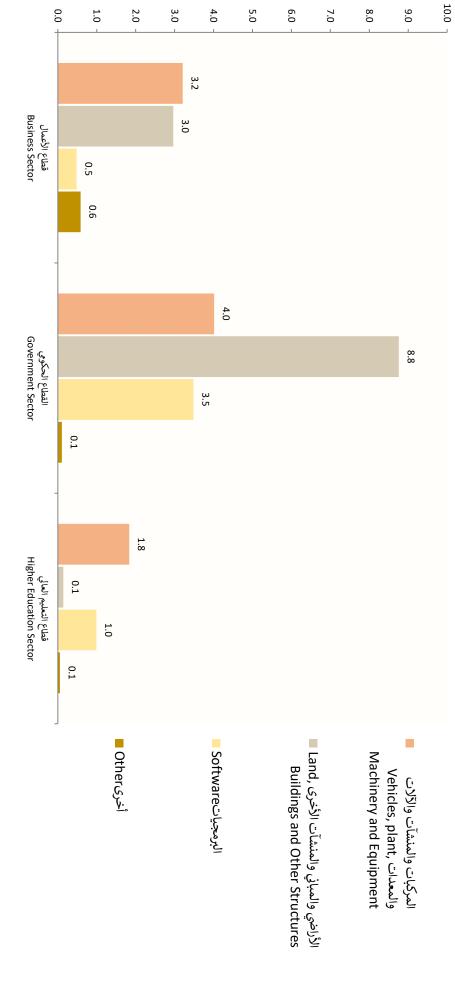
0	3,254,836,183.0	100.0	3,054,536,835.4	100.0	3,545,524,256.6	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0	Total
	740,585,558.6	22.8	384,155,126.9	12.6	311,115,856.9	8.8	576,342,153.3	12.9	Experimental Development
l	1,630,944,650.1	50.1	1,749,038,970.5	57.3	1,644,629,950.8	46.4	2,452,159,097.1	55.1	Applied Research
1	883,305,974.2	27.1	921,342,738.0	30.2	1,589,778,448.8	44.8	1,423,993,231.5	32.0	Basic Research
	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Type of Search						
	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
									<b>TABLE No. (2.5)</b>

الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع الإنفاق والقطاع **GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT** BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND SECTOR

المجموع		576,285,614.1	100.0	978,355,826.3	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0		Total
	المجموع	41,719,892.0	7.2	160,061,871.4	16.4	87,527,006.7	3.0	289,308,770.1	6.5	Total	
I	أخرى	3,367,500.0	0.6	1,010,000.0	0.1	1,533,398.2	0.1	5,910,898.2	0.1	Other	
النفقات الرأسمالية	البرمجيات	2,772,000.0	0.5	34,096,200.0	3.5	28,792,309.3	1.0	65,660,509.3	1.5	Software	Capital Expenditura
1	الأراضي والمباني والمنشآت الأخرى	17,084,000.0	3.0	85,700,000.0	 	4,053,939.1	0.1	106,837,939.1	2.4	Land, Buildings and Other Structures	
ı	المركبات والمنشآت والآلات والمعدات	18,496,392.0	3.2	39,255,671.4	4.0	53,147,360.2	1.8	110,899,423.6	2.5	Vehicles, plant, Machinery and Equipment	
	المجموع	534,565,722.1	92.8	818,293,954.9	83.6	2,810,326,034.8	97.0	4,163,185,711.9	93.5	Total	
الجارية	المصروفات الجارية الأخرى*	200,222,562.1	34.7	306,794,983.1	31.4	1,051,006,754.1	36.3	1,558,024,299.3	35.0	Other Current Expenditure*	Expenditure
النفقات	تكلفة القوى العاملة (بما في ذلك طلبة الدراسات العليا لقطاع التعليم العالي)	334,343,160.1	58.0	511,498,971.8	52.3	1,759,319,280.7	60.7	2,605,161,412.5	58.5	Labor Cost (including Postgraduate Students)	Current
نوع الإنفاق		القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	enditure	Type of Expenditure
	القطاع	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	Bus	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	ومري	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	ائي Highe	المجموع Total		Sector	

Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021

#### النفقات الرأسمالية على البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع ونوع الإنفاق CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY SECTOR AND TYPE OF EXPENDITURE 2021



## الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع الإنفاق في قطاع الاعمال GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR 2012-2021

Total			Capital Expenditura				Expenditure	Current	Type of Expenditure	
	Total	Other	Software	Land, Buildings and Other Structures	Vehicles, plant, Machinery and Equipment	Total	Other Current Expenditure*	Labor Cost (including Postgraduate Students)	enditure	Year
100.0	7.2	0.6	0.5	3.0	3.2	92.8	34.7	58.0	%	
576,285,614.1	41,719,892.0	3,367,500.0	2,772,000.0	17,084,000.0	18,496,392.0	534,565,722.1	200,222,562.1	334,343,160.1	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2021
100.0	32.5	0.0	1.0	17.5	14.0	67.5	23.6	44.0	%	
430,799,119.9	139,798,862.9	0.0	4,162,510.0	75,288,091.0	60,348,261.9	291,000,256.9	101,634,210.0	189,366,046.9	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2018
100.0	26.1	0.0	1.6	11.1	13.4	73.9	27.2	46.7	%	
526,298,056.1	137,379,692.0	0.0	8,382,651.0	58,579,374.0	70,417,667.0	388,918,364.1	142,944,745.0	245,973,619.1	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2015
100.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.2	84.8	51.0	33. 8	%	
841,201,363.8	127,663,656.6	0.0	0.0	84,263,392.1	43,400,264.4	713,537,707.2	428,809,436.4	284,728,270.8	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2012
	المجموع	أخرى	البرمجيات	الأراضي والمباني والمنشآت الأخرى	المركبات والمنشآت والآلات والمعدات	المجموع	المصروفات الجارية الأخرى *	تكلفة القوى العاملة (بما في ذلك طلبة الدراسات العليا لقطاع التعليم العالي)		السنة
المجموع		•	النفقات الرأسمالية		'		الجارية	النفقات	نوع الإنفاق	

Includes percentage of expenditure which is part of R&D activities such as materials, fuels and other inputs (including all

running costs).

\* Other added from 2021 Survey

\* أخرى تم إضافتها من مسح ٢٠٢١

Results of Research

59

#### الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع الإنفاق في القطاع الحكومي **GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT** BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE IN THE GOVERMENT SECTOR 2012-2021

	ί	J	
	į		
	ē	2	7
	9		)
	(	J	
	į	J	
		Ī	

Total			Capital Expenditura				Expenditure	Current	Type of Expenditure		<b>TABLE No.(3.3)</b>
	Total	Other	Software	Land, Buildings and Other Structures	Vehicles, plant, Machinery and Equipment	Total	Other Current Expenditure*	Labor Cost (including Postgraduate Students)	venditure	Year	.3)
100.0	16.4	0.1	3.5	8.8	4.0	83.6	31.4	52.3	%		
978,355,826.3	160,061,871.4	1,010,000.0	34,096,200.0	85,700,000.0	39,255,671.4	818,293,954.9	306,794,983.1	511,498,971.8	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2021	
100.0	20.1	0.0	15.3	0.4	4.5	79.9	28.7	51.2	%		
563,312,131.0	113,448,433.5	0.0	85,912,186.0	2,100,000.0	25,436,247.5	449,863,697.6	161,554,339.6	288,309,357.9	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2018	
100.0	22.5	0.0	3.1	11.6	7.8	77.5	25.7	51.8	%		
396,820,614.3	89,386,291.0	0.0	12,362,234.0	45,968,587.0	31,055,470.0	307,434,323.3	101,840,626.0	205,593,697.3	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2015	
100.0	34.7	0.0	0.0	9.8	24.9	65.3	32.9	32.4	%		
1,050,651,853.5	364,929,775.0	0.0	0.0	103,041,000.0	261,888,775.0	685,722,078.5	345,589,137.0	340,132,941.6	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2012	
	المجموع	أخرى	البرمجيات	الأراضي والمباني والمنشآت الأخرى	المركبات والمنشآت والآلات والمعدات	المجموع	المصروفات الجارية الأخرى*	تكلفة القوى العاملة (بما في ذلك طلبة الدراسات العليا لقطاع التعليم العالي)		السنة	(m, m)
المجموع			النفقات الرأسمالية	:			الجارية	النفقات	نوع الإنفاق		جدول رقم (۳٫۳)

<sup>\*</sup> Other added from 2021 Survey running costs).

\*OTHER CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON R&D

Includes percentage of expenditure which is part of R&D activities such as materials, fuels and other inputs (including all

مل نسبة الإنفاق التي هي جزء من أنشطة البحث والتطوير مثل المواد والوقود والمدخلات الأخرى (بما في ذلك جميع تكاليف النفقات الجارية الاخرى على البحث والتطوير

#### الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع الإنفاق في قطاع التعليم العالي GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR 2012-2021

المجموع		1,362,982,965.7	100.0	2,131,418,165.0	100.0	2,551,413,005.7	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0		Total
	المجموع	230,397,120.4	16.9	786,327,767.0	36.9	197,447,629.6	7.7	87,527,006.7	3.0	Total	
	أخرى	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,533,398.2	0.1	Other	
النفقات الرأسمالية	البرمجيات	0.0	0.0	15,548,741.0	0.7	11,844,571.5	0.5	28,792,309.3	1.0	Software	Capital Expenditura
	الأراضي والمباني والمنشآت الأخرى	169,029,290.0	12.4	678,976,365.9	31.9	4,053,441.9	0.2	4,053,939.1	0.1	Land, Buildings and Other Structures	
	المركبات والمنشآت والآلات والمعدات	61,367,830.4	4.5	91,802,660.1	4.3	181,549,616.2	7.1	53,147,360.2	1.8	Vehicles, plant, Machinery and Equipment	
	المجموع	1,132,585,845.3	83.1	1,345,090,398.0	63.1	2,353,965,376.1	92.3	2,810,326,034.8	97.0	Total	
الجارية	المصروفات الجارية الأخرى*	554,972,943.1	40.7	529,440,209.4	24.8	509,748,508.7	20.0	1,051,006,754.1	36.3	Other Current Expenditure*	Expenditure
النفقات	تكلفة القوى العاملة (بما في ذلك طلبة الدراسات العليا لقطاع التعليم العالي)	577,612,902.2	42.4	815,650,188.6	38.3	1,844,216,867.4	72.3	1,759,319,280.7	60.7	Labor Cost (including Postgraduate Students)	Current
نوع الإنفاق	G:	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	enditure	Type of Expenditure						
	السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year	
جدول رقم (۲٫٤)	(۳,٤)									.4)	<b>TABLE No.(3.4)</b>

Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021

\* Other added from 2021 Survey

running costs).

\*OTHER CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON R&D

Includes percentage of expenditure which is part of R&D activities such as materials, fuels and other inputs (including all

تشمل نسبة الإنفاق التي هي جزء من أنشطة البحث والتطوير مثل المواد والوقود والمدخلات الأخرى (بما في ذلك جميع تكاليف

\*النفقات الجارية الأخرى على البحث والتطوير

\* أخرى تم إضافتها من مسح ٢٠٢١

#### مجموع الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع الإنفاق TOTAL OF GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE 2012-2021

Year         Year         2021         2018         2015         2015           of Expenditure         %         (3.) Augall Value (QR)         %	<u>V</u>		-1		-1						111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
Year         2021         2018         2015         2015         2012         4         السنة         السنة         2015         2015         2012         السنة         السنة         المجال (اقبال المسلة)         %         (اقبال المسلة)         %         2015         2015         2012         4         Alla Jame (QR)         %         (اقبال المسلة)         %         (اقبال المسلة)         %         Value (QR)         %         Val			3,254,836,183.0	100.0	3,054,536,835.4	100.0	3,545,524,256.6	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0		Total
Year         2021         2018         2015         2012         2018         2015         2012         Amiliani (including attail) (including at	=	مجموع	722,990,552.0	22.2	1,013,093,750.0	33.2	450,694,926.0	12.7	289,308,770.1	6.5	Total	
Year         2021         2018         2015         2012         Amulianilianilianilianilianilianilianilian	<u>-</u>	<i>خری</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,910,898.2	0.1	Other	
Year         2021         2018         2015         2012         الشيخة (إلى إلى السيخة (إلى إلى السيخة (إلى السيخة	=	برمجيات	0.0	0.0	36,293,626.0	1.2	101,919,267.5	2.9	65,660,509.3	1.5	Software	Capital Expenditura
Year         2021         2018         2015         2012         السنة         2018         2015         2012         السنة         السنة         (ق.) أشية (رق.) أساسة (مرة)         %         (ق.) أساسة (مرة)         %         (ق.) أساسة (مرة)         %         (ق.) إساسة (مرة)         %         Value (QR)         <	= =	ڈراضي والمباني والمنشآت ڈخری	356,333,682.1	10.9	783,524,326.9	25.7	81,441,532.9	2.3	106,837,939.1	2.4	Land, Buildings and Other Structures	
Year         2021         2018         2015         2012         2012         2013         2012 <t< td=""><td>9 =</td><td>مركبات والمنشآت والآلات المعدات</td><td>366,656,869.8</td><td>11.3</td><td>193,275,797.1</td><td>6.3</td><td>267,334,125.6</td><td>7.5</td><td>110,899,423.6</td><td>2.5</td><td>Vehicles, plant, Machinery and Equipment</td><td></td></t<>	9 =	مركبات والمنشآت والآلات المعدات	366,656,869.8	11.3	193,275,797.1	6.3	267,334,125.6	7.5	110,899,423.6	2.5	Vehicles, plant, Machinery and Equipment	
Year         2021         2018         2015         2012         السنة         2013         2013         2013         2012         القيمة (ر.ق.)         القيمة (ر.ق.)         %         (ق.ع.) القيمة (ر.ق.)         %         Yalue (QR)         Yalue (QR)         %         Yalue (QR)         Yalue (QR)         %         Yalue (QR)         %         Yalue (QR)         Yalue (QR)         %         Yalue (QR)         Yal	٤	ىموع	2,531,845,631.0	77.8	2,041,443,085.4	66.8	3,094,829,330.6	87.3	4,163,185,711.9	93.5	Total	
Year       2021       2018       2015       2012       السنة       2012       الشية (ر.ق)       %       Yalue (QR)       Yalue (QR)       Yalue (QR)       Yalue (QR)       Egiph (Alue)       Egiph (Alue)<	=	مصروفات الجارية الأخرى*	1,329,371,516.5	40.8	774,225,580.4	25.3	772,937,058.3	21.8	1,558,024,299.3	35.0	Other Current Expenditure*	Expenditure
Year       2021       2018       2015       2012       أألسنة         %       (قيمة (ر.ق)       %       القيمة (ر.ق)       %       القيمة (ر.ق)       %       Value (QR)       Yalue	_ U L:	كلفة القوى العاملة (بما في لك طلبة الدراسات العليا قطاع التعليم العالي)	1,202,474,114.6	36.9	1,267,217,505.0	41.5	2,321,892,272.3	65.5	2,605,161,412.5	58.5	Labor Cost (including Postgraduate Students)	Current
2021 2018 2015 2012			القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	enditure	Type of Exp						
		السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year	

\* Other added from 2021 Survey

\*OTHER CURRENT EXPENDITURE ON R&D Includes percentage of expenditure which is part of R&D activities such as materials, fuels and other inputs (including all

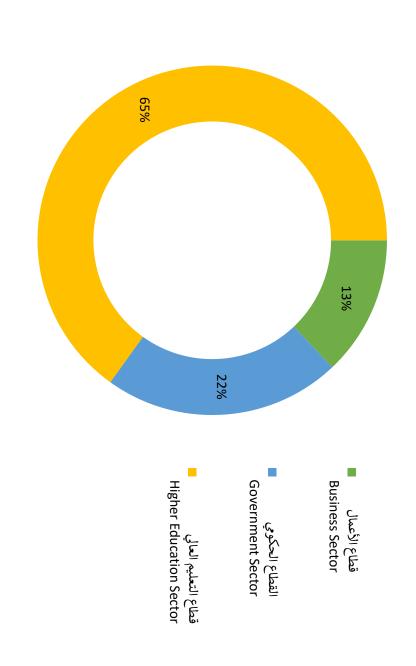
تشمل نسبة الإنفاق التي هي جزء من أنشطة البحث والتطوير مثل المواد والوقود والمدخلات الأخرى (بما في ذلك جميع تكاليف

التشغیل). \* آخری تم إضافتها من مسح ۲۰۲۱

الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب نوع الإنفاق والقطاع (النسبة لكل قطاع) GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND SECTOR (PERCENTAGE PER SETOR) 2021 2021

Carre											
		576,285,614.1	12.9	978,355,826.3	22.0	2,897,853,041.5	65.1	4,452,494,481.9	100.0		Total
	المجموع	41,719,892.0	0.9	160,061,871.4	3.6	87,527,006.7	2.0	289,308,770.1	6.5	Total	
I	اخرى	3,367,500.0	0.1	1,010,000.0	0.0	1,533,398.2	0.0	5,910,898.2	0.1	Other	
النفقات الرأسمالية	البرمجيات	2,772,000.0	0.1	34,096,200.0	0.8	28,792,309.3	0.6	65,660,509.3	1.5	Software	Capital Expenditure
	الأراضي والمباني والمنشآت الأخرى	17,084,000.0	0.4	85,700,000.0	1.9	4,053,939.1	0.1	106,837,939.1	2.4	Land, Buildings and Other Structures	
I 	المركبات والمنشآت والآلات والمعدات	18,496,392.0	0.4	39,255,671.4	0.9	53,147,360.2	1.2	110,899,423.6	2.5	Vehicles, plant, Machinery and Equipment	
7	المجموع	534,565,722.1	12.0	818,293,954.9	18.4	2,810,326,034.8	63.1	4,163,185,711.9	93.5	Total	
الجارية	المصروفات الجارية الأخرى*	200,222,562.1	4.5	306,794,983.1	6.9	1,051,006,754.1	23.6	1,558,024,299.3	35.0	Other Current Expenditure*	Expentiture
النفقات	ثكلفة القوى العاملة (بما في ذلك طلبة الدراسات العليا لقطاع التعليم العالي)	334,343,160.1	7.5	511,498,971.8	11.5	1,759,319,280.7	39.5	2,605,161,412.5	58.5	Labor Cost (including Postgraduate Students)	Current
نوع الإنفاق		القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	% لكل قطاع % Per Setor	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	دلكل % قطاع % Per Setor	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	% لكل قطاع Per Setor	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	% لكل قطاع % Per Setor	enditure	Type of Expenditure
	القطاع	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	Bus	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	قي چي Gove	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	الي Highe	المجموع Total		Sector	

الإنفاق المحلي الإجمالي على البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY SECTOR 2021



مصادر تمويل البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع ونوع المصدر RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING SOURCES BY SECTOR AND SOURCE TYPE 2021

	المجموع	576,285,614.1	100.0	978,355,826.3	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0	Total	
المصادر الأجنبية	جميع المصادر الأجنبية الأخرى	29,812,500.0	5.2	9,616,000.0	1.0	2,368,227.7	0.1	41,796,727.7	0.9	All other foreign sources	Foreign sources
	مؤسسات التعليم العالي الأخرى	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	543,000.0	0.0	543,000.0	0.0	Other Higher Education institutions	
الأخرى	التبرعات الفردية	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Individual Donations	sources
المصادر المطنية	المنظمات غير الربحية (بما في ذلك المؤسسات)	480,000.0	0.1	32,877,747.0	3.4	113,325,829.9	3.9	146,683,576.9	3.3	Non-Profit Organizations (including Foundations)	Other national
قطاع الأعمال المحلي	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير	82,992,755.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	3,774,186.7	0.1	86,766,942.2	1.9	R&D Contracts	Local Businesses
	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير المباشر	39,979,000.0	6.9	268,537,749.2	27.4	299,193.6	0.0	308,815,942.8	6.9	Direct R&D Contracts	
الحكومة	المنح خصوصا منها ذات الغر الخاص بما في ذلك منح الطلاب	57,041,000.0	9.9	147,387,793.4	15.1	105,502,573.7	3.6	309,931,367.1	7.0	Grants, especially those for special purpose, including student scholarships	Government
<b>المؤسسات</b> التمويل الخاص	التمويل الخاص	365,980,358.6	63.5	519,936,536.7	53.1	2,672,040,029.9	92.2	3,557,956,925.2	79.9	Private Funds	Organizations
مصادر التمويل		القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%		Funding Source
	القطاع	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	Bu c	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	مەر ت	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	ني Highe	المجموع Total		Sector	
جدول رقم (۱,٥)											<b>TABLE No. (5.1)</b>

# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING SOURCES BY SOURCE TYPE IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR مصادر تمويل البحث والتطوير حسب نوع المصدر في قطاع الاعمال 2015-2021

	المجموع	526,298,056.1	100.0	430,799,119.9	100.0	576,285,614.1	100.0	Total	
المصادر الأجنبية	جميع المصادر الأجنبية الأخرى	37,093,340.0	7.0	10,486,900.0	2.4	29,812,500.0	5.2	All other foreign sources	Foreign sources
	مؤسسات التعليم العالي الأخرى	0.0	0.0	2,169,950.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	Other Higher Education institutions	
الأخرى	التبرعات الفردية	94,500.0	0.0	1,236,000.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	Individual Donations	sources
المصادر المطنية	المنظمات غير الربحية (بما في ذلك المؤسسات)	81,150,417.9	15.4	74,165,560.0	17.2	480,000.0	0.1	Non-Profit Organizations (including Foundations)	Othor pational
قطاع الأعمال المحلي	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير	8,668,984.0	1.6	5,946,100.0	1.4	82,992,755.5	14.4	R&D Contracts	Local Businesses
,	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير المباشر	11,534,959.0	2.2	3,677,500.0	0.9	39,979,000.0	6.9	Direct R&D Contracts	
الحكومة	المنح خصوصا منها ذات الغر الخاص بما في ذلك منح الطلاب	191,345,555.2	36.4	10,960,643.0	2.5	57,041,000.0	9.9	Grants, especially those for special purpose, including student scholarships	Government
المؤسسات	التمويل الخاص	196,410,300.0	37.3	322,156,466.9	74.8	365,980,358.6	63.5	Private Funds	Organizations
مصادر التمويل		القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%		Funding Source
	السنة	2015		2018		2021		Year	
جدول رقم (۲٫۵)									<b>TABLE No. (5.2)</b>

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING SOURCES BY SOURCE TYPE IN THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR مصادر تمويل البحث والتطوير حسب نوع المصدر في القطاع الحكومي 2015-2021

	المجموع	396,820,614.3	100.0	563,312,131.0	100.0	978,355,826.3	100.0	Total	
المصادر الأجنبية	جميع المصادر الأجنبية الأخرى	9,668,201.0	2.4	367,774.0	0.1	9,616,000.0	1.0	All other foreign sources	Foreign sources
	مؤسسات التعليم العالي الأخرى	1,635,600.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Other Higher Education institutions	
الأخرى	التبرعات الفردية	1,070,000.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Individual Donations	sources
	المنظمات غير الربحية (بما في ذلك المؤسسات)	112,560,268.0	28.4	182,890,388.8	32.5	32,877,747.0	3.4	Non-Profit Organizations (including Foundations)	Other pational
قطاع الأعمال المحلي	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير	1,648,349.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	R&D Contracts	Local Businesses
,	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير المباشر	74,921,869.0	18.9	128,534,399.0	22.8	268,537,749.2	27.4	Direct R&D Contracts	
الحكومة	المنح خصوصا منها ذات الغر الخاص بما في ذلك منح الطلاب	23,333,108.5	5.9	70,411,198.5	12.5	147,387,793.4	15.1	Grants, especially those for special purpose, including student scholarships	Government
المؤسسات	التمويل الخاص	171,983,218.8	43.3	181,108,370.7	32.2	519,936,536.7	53.1	Private Funds	Organizations
مصادر التمويل		القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%		Funding Source
	السنة	2015		2018		2021		Year	
جدول رقم (۲٫۰									<b>TABLE No. (5.3)</b>

مصادر تمويل البحث والتطوير حسب نوع المصدر في قطاع التعليم العالي RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING SOURCES BY SOURCE TYPE IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR 2015-2021

	المجموع	2,131,418,165.0	100.0	2,551,413,005.7	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	Total	
المصادر الأجنبية	جميع المصادر الأجنبية الأخرى	9,833,828.5	0.5	7,084,900.2	0.3	2,368,227.7	0.1	All other foreign sources	Foreign sources
	مؤسسات التعليم العالي الأخرى	0.0	0.0	160,320.0	0.0	543,000.0	0.0	Other Higher Education institutions	
الأخرى	التبرعات الفردية	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Individual Donations	sources
	المنظمات غير الربحية (بما في ذلك المؤسسات)	656,823,533.9	30.8	192,335,924.0	7.5	113,325,829.9	3.9	Non-Profit Organizations (including Foundations)	
قطاع الأعمال المحلي	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير	8,837,126.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	3,774,186.7	0.1	R&D Contracts	Local Businesses
,	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير المباشر	15,020,000.0	0.7	10,226,088.1	0.4	299,193.6	0.0	Direct R&D Contracts	
الحكومة	المنح خصوصا منها ذات الغر الخاص بما في ذلك منح الطلاب	813,436,060.7	38.2	744,156,431.4	29.2	105,502,573.7	3.6	Grants, especially those for special purpose, including student scholarships	Government
المؤسسات	التمويل الخاص	627,467,615.0	29.4	1,597,449,342.0	62.6	2,672,040,029.9	92.2	Private Funds	Organizations
مصادر التمويل		القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%		Funding Source
	السنة	2015		2018		2021		Year	
جدول رقم (٤٫٥)									<b>TABLE No. (5.4)</b>

مجموع مصادر تمويل البحث والتطوير حسب نوع المصدر TOTAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING SOURCES BY SOURCE TYPE 2015-2021

	المجموع	3,054,536,835.4	100.0	3,545,524,456.6	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0	Total	
المصادر الأجنبية	جميع المصادر الأجنبية الأخرى	56,595,369.5	1.9	17,939,576.7	0.5	41,796,727.7	0.9	All other foreign sources	Foreign sources
	مؤسسات التعليم العالي الأخرى	1,635,600.0	0.1	2,330,270.5	0.1	543,000.0	0.0	Other Higher Education institutions	
الأخرى	التبرعات الفردية	1,164,500.0	0.0	1,236,000.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	Individual Donations	sources
المصادر المطنية	المنظمات غير الربحية (بما في ذلك المؤسسات)	850,534,219.7	27.8	449,391,922.5	12.7	146,683,576.9	3.3	Non-Profit Organizations (including Foundations)	Other national
قطاع الأعمال المحلي	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير	19,154,459.9	0.6	5,946,101.4	0.2	86,766,942.2	1.9	R&D Contracts	Local Businesses
	عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير المباشر	101,476,828.0	3.3	142,438,010.8	4.0	308,815,942.8	6.9	Direct R&D Contracts	
الحكومة	المنح خصوصا منها ذات الغر الخاص بما في ذلك منح الطلاب	1,028,114,724.4	33.7	825,528,287.9	23.3	309,931,367.1	7.0	Grants, especially those for special purpose, including student scholarships	Government
المؤسسات	التمويل الخاص	995,861,133.8	32.6	2,100,714,286.5	59.2	3,557,956,925.2	79.9	Private Funds	Organizations
مصادر التمويل		القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%		Funding Source
	السنة	2015		2018		2021		Year	
جدول رقم (٥٫٥)									TABLE No. (5.5)

الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع ومجال البحث RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR AND FIELD OF SCIENCE

TABLE No. (6.1)									جدول رقم (۱٫۱)
Sector		المجموع Total	ت. Highe	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	Go	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector		قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	القطاع
Field of Science	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	مجال البحث
Natural Science	18.5	825,207,578.4	17.0	491,599,688.0	25.1	245,103,880.7	15.4	88,504,009.6	العلوم الطبيعية
Engineering and Technology	18.5	825,900,271.3	14.6	422,335,620.7	6.5	63,850,590.8	58.9	339,714,059.8	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا
Medical and Health Sciences	15.5	692,009,283.3	14.7	425,583,041.5	25.7	251,282,970.1	2.6	15,143,271.6	العلوم الطبية والصحية
Agriculture Science	2.2	99,509,578.4	0.0	1,281,876.6	5.1	49,432,715.4	8 .5	48,794,986.3	العلوم الزراعية
Social Science	32.9	1,465,723,610.5	38.2	1,106,900,471.0	28.4	278,059,024.3	14.0	80,764,115.3	العلوم الاجتماعية
Humanities	12.2	544,144,160.1	15.5	450,152,343.6	9.3	90,626,645.0	0.6	3,365,171.5	العلوم الإنسانية
Total	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	978,355,826.3	100.0	576,285,614.1	المجموع

#### الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب مجال البحث في قطاع الاعمال RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY FIELD OF SCIENCE IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR 2012-2021

المجموع	841,201,363.8	100.0	526,298,056.1	100.0	430,799,119.9	100.0	576,285,614.1	100.0	Total
العلوم الإنسانية	8,412,013.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	10,076,318.4	2.3	3,365,171.5	0.6	Humanities
العلوم الاجتماعية	156,769,345.1	18.6	87,716,342.7	16.7	46,730,752.0	10.8	80,764,115.3	14.0	Social Science
العلوم الزراعية	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29,206,720.0	6.8	48,794,986.3	% .51	Agriculture Science
العلوم الطبية والصحية	76,472,851.3	9.1	65,787,257.0	12.5	29,206,720.0	6.8	15,143,271.6	2.6	Medical and Health Sciences
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	344,892,559.1	41.0	333,322,102.2	63.3	267,387,521.5	62.1	339,714,059.8	58.9	Engineering and Technology
العلوم الطبيعية	254,654,594.7	30.3	39,472,354.2	7.5	48,191,088.0	11.2	88,504,009.6	15.4	Natural Science
مجال البحث	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Field of Science						
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
جدول رقم (۲٫۲)									<b>TABLE No. (6.2)</b>

# الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب مجال البحث في القطاع الحكومي RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

المجموع	1,050,651,853.5	100.0	396,820,614.3	100.0	563,312,131.0	100.0	978,355,826.3	100.0	Total
العلوم الإنسانية	0.0	0.0	17,006,597.8	4.3	60,609,533.1	10.8	90,626,645.0	9.3	Humanities
العلوم الاجتماعية	234,851,590.8	22.4	80,781,339.3	20.4	144,393,299.4	25.6	278,059,024.3	28.4	Social Science
العلوم الزراعية	67,983,355.2	6.5	28,344,329.6	7.1	21,391,599.9	3.8	49,432,715.4	5.1	Agriculture Science
العلوم الطبية والصحية	488,244,096.6	46.5	185,655,358.8	46.8	190,741,765.9	33.9	251,282,970.1	25.7	Medical and Health Sciences
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	77,253,812.8	7.4	68,026,391.0	17.1	64,174,799.7	11.4	63,850,590.8	6.5	Engineering and Technology
العلوم الطبيعية	182,318,998.1	17.4	17,006,597.8	4.3	82,001,133.0	14.6	245,103,880.7	25.1	Natural Science
مجال البحث	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Field of Science
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
جدول رقم (٦٫٣)				P (	P				TABLE No. (6.3)
			ERMENT SECTOR	E IN THE GOV	BY FIELD OF SCIENCE IN THE GOVERMENT SECTOR	BY F			

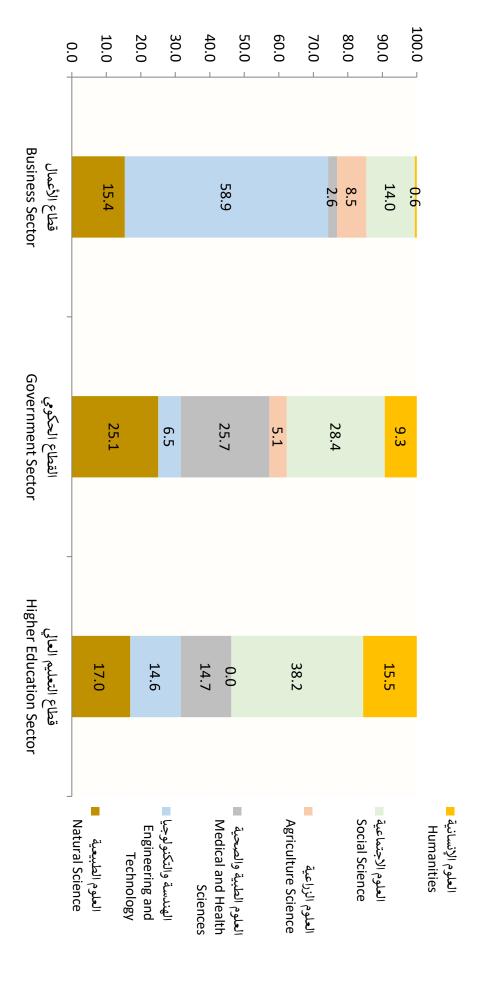
#### الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب مجال البحث في قطاع التعليم العالي RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY FIELD OF SCIENCE IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR 2012-2021

المجموع	1,362,982,965.7	100.0	2,131,418,165.0	100.0	2,551,413,005.7	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	Total
العلوم الإنسانية	304,762,991.1	22.4	528,845,644.9	24.8	556,364,971.1	21.8	450,152,343.6	15.5	Humanities
العلوم الاجتماعية	281,183,385.8	20.6	694,510,176.0	32.6	920,399,400.8	36.1	1,106,900,471.0	38.2	Social Science
العلوم الزراعية	2,725,965.9	0.2	99,599.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,281,876.6	0.0	Agriculture Science
العلوم الطبية والصحية	301,900,726.9	22.2	318,719,713.6	15.0	317,043,793.6	12.4	425,583,041.5	14.7	Medical and Health Sciences
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	265,509,081.7	19.5	489,533,560.2	23.0	381,246,418.5	14.9	422,335,620.7	14.6	Engineering and Technology
العلوم الطبيعية	206,900,814.2	15.2	99,709,470.4	4.7	376,358,421.7	14.8	491,599,688.0	17.0	Natural Science
مجال البحث	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Field of Science						
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
جدول رقم (٦٫٤)									<b>TABLE No. (6.4)</b>

#### مجموع الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب مجال البحث TOTAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY FIELD OF SCIENCE 2012-2021

المجموع	3,254,836,183.0	100.0	3,054,536,835.4	100.0	3,545,524,256.6	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0	Total
العلوم الإنسانية	313,175,004.8	9.6	545,852,242.6	17.9	627,050,822.6	17.7	544,144,160.1	12.2	Humanities
العلوم الاجتماعية	672,804,321.7	20.7	863,007,858.0	28.3	1,111,523,452.2	31.4	1,465,723,610.5	32.9	Social Science
العلوم الزراعية	70,709,321.2	2.2	28,443,929.5	0.9	50,598,319.9	1.4	99,509,578.4	2.2	Agriculture Science
العلوم الطبية والصحية	866,617,674.8	26.6	570,162,329.5	18.7	536,992,279.5	15.1	692,009,283.3	15.5	Medical and Health Sciences
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	687,655,453.6	21.1	890,882,053.4	29.2	712,808,739.7	20.1	825,900,271.3	18.5	Engineering and Technology
العلوم الطبيعية	643,874,407.0	19.8	156,188,422.4	5.1	506,550,642.6	14.3	825,207,578.4	18.5	Natural Science
مجال البحث	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Field of Science						
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
جدول رقم (٦٫٥)									<b>TABLE No. (6.5)</b>

EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY SECTOR AND FIELD OF SCIENCE الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع ومجال البحث 2021



الشكل رقم (4) Graph No.

الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع وتصنيف الأهداف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES 2021

المجموع	576,285,614.1	100.0	978,355,826.3	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	4,452,494,481.9	100.0	Total
التعليم	10,902,700.8	1.9	154,580,220.6	15.8	274,330,087.9	9.5	439,813,009.3	9.9	Education
الزراعة	42,053,274.5	7.3	39,134,233.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	81,187,507.6	1.8	Agriculture
الصحة	37,380,688.5	6.5	361,991,655.7	37.0	508,785,718.0	17.6	908,158,062.2	20.4	Health
الإنتاج الصناعي والتكنولوجيا	96,566,778.6	16.8	43,047,656.4	4.4	161,874,070.9	5.6	301,488,505.8	6.8	Industrial production and technology
الطاقة	106,690,715.1	18.5	23,480,539.8	2.4	193,190,202.8	6.7	323,361,457.6	7.3	Energy
النقل والاتصالات والبنى التحتية الأخرى	90,492,416.7	15.7	35,220,809.7	3.6	57,261,576.1	2.0	182,974,802.6	4.1	Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures
البيئة	63,547,170.4	11.0	39,134,233.1	4.0	137,300,277.1	4.7	239,981,680.6	5.4	Environment
الدفاع	15,575,286.9	2.7	3,913,423.3	0.4	11,591,412.2	0.4	31,080,122.3	0.7	Defence
التقدم العام للمعارف	28,814,280.7	5.0	80,225,177.8	8.2	663,956,088.9	22.9	772,995,547.3	17.4	General advancement of knowledge
النظم والهياكل والعمليات السياسية والاجتماعية	51,398,446.7	8.9	129,142,969.1	13.2	290,442,150.8	10.0	470,983,566.6	10.6	Political and social systems, structures and processes
الثقافة والترفيه والدين ووسائل الإعلام	20,247,872.9	3.5	52,831,214.6	5.4	595,663,352.2	20.6	668,742,439.7	15.0	Culture, recreation, religion and mass media
استكشاف واستغلال الأرض	12,615,982.4	2.2	15,653,693.2	1.6	3,458,104.6	0.1	31,727,780.2	0.7	Land exploration and exploitation
الأهداف	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Objective
القطاع	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	ل Bus	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	وي Gover	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	لعالي Higher I	المجموع Total		Sector
جدول رقم (۷٫۱)									TABLE No. (7.1)

## الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب تصنيف الأهداف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية في قطاع الأعمال BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE 2012-2021

المجموع	841,201,363.8	100.0	526,298,056.1	100.0	430,799,119.9	100.0	576,285,614.1	100.0	Total
التعليم	91,767,421.5	10.9	33,409,400.6	6.3	7,179,985.3	1.7	10,902,700.8	1.9	Education
الزراعة	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,359,970.7	3.3	42,053,274.5	7.3	Agriculture
الصحة	107,061,991.8	12.7	89,470,669.5	17.0	50,259,897.3	11.7	37,380,688.5	6.5	Health
الإنتاج الصناعي والتكنولوجيا	59,648,824.0	7.1	31,577,883.4	6.0	87,595,821.0	20.3	96,566,778.6	16.8	Industrial production and technology
الطاقة	122,356,562.0	14.5	119,574,918.3	22.7	50,259,897.3	11.7	106,690,715.1	18.5	Energy
النقل والاتصالات والبنى التحتية الأخرى	30,589,140.5	3.6	84,207,689.0	16.0	80,415,835.7	18.7	90,492,416.7	15.7	Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures
البيئة	252,360,409.1	30.0	103,154,419.0	19.6	33,027,932.5	7.7	63,547,170.4	11.0	Environment
الدفاع	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14,359,970.7	3.3	15,575,286.9	2.7	Defence
التقدم العام للمعارف	38,236,425.6	4.5	4,210,384.4	0.8	35,899,926.7	8.3	28,814,280.7	5.0	General advancement of knowledge
النظم والهياكل والعمليات السياسية والاجتماعية	39,765,882.7	4.7	54,377,115.2	10.3	28,719,941.3	6.7	51,398,446.7	8.9	Political and social systems, structures and processes
الثقافة والترفيه والدين ووسائل الإعلام	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28,719,941.3	6.7	20,247,872.9	3.5	Culture, recreation, religion and mass media
استكشاف واستغلال الأرض	99,414,706.6	11.8	6,315,576.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	12,615,982.4	2.2	Land exploration and exploitation
الأهداف	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Objective						
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
جدول رقم (۷٫۲)									<b>TABLE No. (7.2)</b>

## الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب تصنيف الأهداف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية في القطاع الحكومي BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES IN THE GOVERMENT SECTOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE 2012-2021

Total	Education	Agriculture	Health	Industrial production and technology	Energy	Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures	Environment	Defence	General advancement of knowledge	Political and social systems, structures and processes	Culture, recreation, religion and mass media	Land exploration and exploitation	Objective	Y	<b>TABLE No. (7.3)</b>
				hnology		on and			wledge	structures	ind mass	ation		Year	
100.0	15.8	4.0	37.0	4.4	2.4	3.6	4.0	0.4	8.2	13.2	5.4	1.6	%		
978,355,826.3	154,580,220.6	39,134,233.1	361,991,655.7	43,047,656.4	23,480,539.8	35,220,809.7	39,134,233.1	3,913,423.3	80,225,177.8	129,142,969.1	52,831,214.6	15,653,693.2	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2021	
100.0	15.3	э. 8	35.4	0.6	0.0	8. 8	6.3	0.0	19.7	2.5	5.2	2.5	%		
563,312,131.0	86,443,767.2	21,124,204.9	199,567,405.2	3,390,434.9	0.0	49,289,811.5	35,207,008.2	0.0	110,902,075.8	14,082,803.3	29,221,816.8	14,082,803.3	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2018	
100.0	2.3	6.7	45.7	6.7	6.7	2.7	10.0	0.0	2.3	11.1	3 3	2.7	%		
396,820,614.3	9,259,147.7	26,454,707.6	181,214,747.2	26,454,707.6	26,454,707.6	10,581,883.0	39,682,061.4	0.0	8,994,600.6	43,914,814.6	13,227,353.8	10,581,883.0	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2015	
100.0	19.4	7.6	38.4	1.5	3.1	1.5	5.1	0.0	13.5	6.0	0.9	2.9	%		
1,050,651,853.5	203,950,065.7	80,343,965.3	403,573,917.8	15,450,762.6	32,755,616.6	15,450,762.6	53,768,653.7	0.0	142,147,015.5	63,039,111.2	9,270,457.5	30,901,525.1	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	2012	
المجموع	التعليم	الزراعة	الصحة	الإنتاج الصناعي والتكنولوجيا	الطاقة	النقل والاتصالات والبنى التحتية الأخرى	البيئة	الدفاع	التقدم العام للمعارف	النظم والهياكل والعمليات السياسية والاجتماعية	الثقافة والترفيه والدين ووسائل الإعلام	استكشاف واستغلال الأرض	الأهداف	السنة	جدول رقم (۲٫۲)

# الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب تصنيف الأهداف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية في قطاع التعليم العالي RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR 2012-2021

المجموع	1,362,982,965.7	100.0	2,131,418,165.0	100.0	2,541,159,514.7	100.0	2,897,853,041.5	100.0	Total
التعليم	185,365,683.3	13.6	192,796,461.3	9.0	737,836,748.6	29.0	274,330,087.9	9.5	Education
الزراعة	0.0	0.0	7,750,611.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Agriculture
الصحة	284,863,439.8	20.9	359,434,608.7	16.9	437,519,491.5	17.2	508,785,718.0	17.6	Health
الإنتاج الصناعي والتكنولوجيا	74,964,063.1	5.5	39,721,884.0	1.9	58,841,962.4	2.3	161,874,070.9	5.6	Industrial production and technology
الطاقة	0.0	0.0	123,040,957.7	5.8	155,365,105.7	6.1	193,190,202.8	6.7	Energy
النقل والاتصالات والبنى التحتية الأخرى	0.0	0.0	152,105,750.9	7.1	35,719,782.1	1.4	57,261,576.1	2.0	Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures
البيئة	0.0	0.0	114,321,519.8	5.4	109,439,671.6	4.3	137,300,277.1	4.7	Environment
الدفاع	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,684,042.0	0.4	11,591,412.2	0.4	Defence
التقدم العام للمعارف	190,817,615.2	14.0	369,122,873.1	17.3	349,687,098.8	13.8	663,956,088.9	22.9	General advancement of knowledge
النظم والهياكل والعمليات السياسية والاجتماعية	81,778,977.9	6.0	257,707,832.7	12.1	147,168,691.4	5.8	290,442,150.8	10.0	Political and social systems, structures and processes
الثقافة والترفيه والدين ووسائل الإعلام	408,894,889.7	30.0	515,415,665.4	24.2	498,896,920.6	19.6	595,663,352.2	20.6	Culture, recreation, religion and mass media
استكشاف واستغلال الأرض	136,298,296.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,458,104.6	0.1	Land exploration and exploitation
الأهداف	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Objective						
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year
جدول رقم (۷٫٤)									TABLE No. (7.4)

### مجموع الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير حسب تصنيف الأهداف الاجتماعية والاقتصادية TOTAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES 2012-2021

7	_
4	$\square$
ı	$\Box$
ı	E
ı	Z
ı	0
ı	(7
ı	ū
ı	

المخصور	3,234,030,103.0	TO0:0	3,034,330,633.3	100.0	3,333,270,763.3	100.0	4,432,434,461.9	100.0	iorai
	2 254 026 102 0	1000	2 064 636 936 6	1000	3 535 770 765 5	900	A AED ADA AD1 D	1000	Total
التعليم	481,083,171.0	14.8	235,465,009.6	7.7	831,460,501.1	23.5	439,813,009.3	9.9	Education
الزراعة	80,343,965.0	2.5	34,205,319.3	1.1	35,484,175.6	1.0	81,187,507.6	1.8	Agriculture
الصحة	795,499,349.0	24.4	630,120,025.5	20.6	687,346,794.0	19.4	908,158,062.2	20.4	Health
الإنتاج الصناعي والتكنولوجيا	150,063,650.0	4.6	97,754,475.0	3.2	149,828,218.4	4.2	301,488,505.8	6.8	Industrial production and technology
الطاقة	155,112,179.0	4.8	269,070,583.7	8. 8	205,625,003.0	5.8	323,361,457.6	7.3	Energy
النقل والاتصالات والبنى التحتية الأخرى	46,039,903.0	1.4	246,895,322.9	8.1	165,425,429.3	4.7	182,974,802.6	4.1	Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures
البيئة	306,129,063.0	9.4	257,158,000.2	8.4	177,674,612.3	5.0	239,981,680.6	5.4	Environment
الدفاع	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25,044,012.6	0.7	31,080,122.3	0.7	Defence
التقدم العام للمعارف	371,201,056.0	11.4	382,327,858.2	12.5	496,489,101.2	14.0	772,995,547.3	17.4	General advancement of knowledge
النظم والهياكل والعمليات السياسية والاجتماعية	184,583,972.0	5.7	355,999,762.5	11.7	189,971,436.0	5.4	470,983,566.6	10.6	Political and social systems, structures and processes
الثقافة والترفيه والدين ووسائل الإعلام	418,165,347.0	12.8	528,643,019.2	17.3	556,838,678.7	15.8	668,742,439.7	15.0	Culture, recreation, religion and mass media
استكشاف واستغلال الأرض	266,614,528.0	8.2	16,897,459.7	0.6	14,082,803.3	0.4	31,727,780.2	0.7	Land exploration and exploitation
الأهداف	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	القيمة (ر.ق) Value (QR)	%	Objective
السنة	2012		2015		2018		2021		Year

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY SECTOR, NATIONALITY, GENDER AND OCCUPATION موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع والجنسية والنوع والمهنة 2021

ABLE NO. (8.1)			المجموع Total		ماني Higher	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	هو Sector	ي م	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	)) ctor	Bu	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	7		جیوں رقم (۱۸
Occupation	Gender	المجموع Total	غير قطريين -Non	قطریون Qataris	المجموع Total	غير قطريين -Non	قطریون Qataris	المجموع Total	غير قطريين -Non	قطریون Qataris	المجموع Total	غير قطريين -Non	قطريون Qataris	النوع	المهنة
			Qataris			Qataris			Qataris			Qataris			
	Males	2,371	2,074	297	1,616	1,461	155	351	269	82	404	344	60	ذكور	
Researchers	Females	1,109	625	484	575	397	178	421	159	262	113	69	44	أناث	الباحثون
	Total	3,480	2,699	781	2,191	1,858	333	772	428	344	517	413	104	المجموع	
	Males	851	792	59	253	230	23	125	108	17	473	454	19	ذكور	
Technicians	Females	419	313	106	193	145	48	203	150	53	23	18	5	إناث	الفنيون
	Total	1,270	1,105	165	446	375	71	328	258	70	496	472	24	المجموع	
	Males	495	440	55	72	59	13	120	88	32	303	293	10	ذكور	
Support Staff	Females	383	258	125	169	108	61	174	110	64	40	40	0	إناث	موظفو الدعم إناث
	Total	878	698	180	241	167	74	294	198	96	343	333	10	المجموع	
	Males	3,717	3,306	411	1,941	1,750	191	596	465	131	1,180	1,091	89	ذكور	
Total	Females	1,911	1,196	715	937	650	287	798	419	379	176	127	49	إناث	المجموع
	Total	5,628	4,502	1,126	2,878	2,400	478	1,394	884	510	1,356	1,218	138	المجموع	

Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY, GENDER موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب الجنسية والنوع والمهنة في قطاع الاعمال AND OCCUPATION IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR 2012-2021

<b>=</b>	المجموع	106	541	647	124	445	569	55	473	528	138	1,218	1,356	Total	
	إناث	24	135	159	66	101	167	22	129	151	49	127	176	Females	Total
G.	ذكور	82	406	488	58	344	402	33	344	377	89	1,091	1,180	Males	
<u></u>	المجموع	36	181	217	57	71	128	ъ	124	129	10	333	343	Total	
, <u>c</u> :	إناث	10	52	62	31	28	59	2	33	35	0	40	40	Females	Support Staff
\ن.ٰ ان	ذكور	26	129	155	26	43	69	ω	91	94	10	293	303	Males	
<u></u>	المجموع	17	56	73	25	76	101	11	110	121	24	472	496	Total	
, <u>c</u> :	إناث	ъ	<b>∞</b>	13	16	27	43	6	50	56	и	18	23	Females	Technicians
Ľ,	ذكور	12	48	60	9	49	58	ъ	60	65	19	454	473	Males	
<u>C</u> .	المجموع	53	304	357	42	298	340	39	239	278	104	413	517	Total	
,c:	إناث	9	75	84	19	46	65	14	46	60	44	69	113	Females	Researchers
\ن.ٰ ا	ذكور	44	229	273	23	252	275	25	193	218	60	344	404	Males	
	النوع	قطریون Qataris	غیر قطریین Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	قطريون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	Gender	Occupation
			2012			2015			2018			2021			

موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب الجنسية والنوع والمهنة في القطاع الحكومي RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY, GENDER AND OCCUPATION IN THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR 2012-2021

	المجموع	153	655	808	291	651	942	224	521	745	510	884	1,394	Total	
المجموع	إناث	94	152	246	197	203	400	159	217	376	379	419	798	Females	Total
	ذكور	59	503	562	94	448	542	65	304	369	131	465	596	Males	
	المجموع	27	86	113	35	71	106	27	97	124	96	198	294	Total	
موظفو الدعم إناث	إناث	14	52	66	27	43	70	19	66	85	64	110	174	Females	Support Staff
	ذكور	13	34	47	∞	28	36	∞	31	39	32	88	120	Males	
	المجموع	38	98	136	48	126	174	52	141	193	70	258	328	Total	
الفنيون	إناث	27	22	49	28	30	58	38	79	117	53	150	203	Females	Technicians
	ذكور	11	76	87	20	96	116	14	62	76	17	108	125	Males	
	المجموع	88	471	559	208	454	662	145	283	428	344	428	772	Total	
الباحثون	إناث	53	78	131	142	130	272	102	72	174	262	159	421	Females	Researchers
	ذكور	35	393	428	66	324	390	43	211	254	82	269	351	Males	
المهنة	النوع	قطريون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	قطريون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	قطريون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	Gender	Occupation
			2012			2015			2018			2021			
جدول رقم (۸٫۳)	(^														<b>TABLE No. (8.3)</b>

موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب الجنسية والنوع والمهنة في قطاع التعليم العالي RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY, GENDER AND OCCUPATION IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR 2012-2021

	المجموع	136	1,447	1,583	504	2,705	3,209	696	3,142	3,838	478	2,400	2,878	Total	
المجموع	إناث	86	311	397	318	1,010	1,328	438	1,130	1,568	287	650	937	Females	Total
	ذكور	50	1,136	1,186	186	1,695	1,881	258	2,012	2,270	191	1,750	1,941	Males	
	المجموع	29	359	388	165	394	559	188	408	596	74	167	241	Total	
موظفو الدعم إناث	إناث	23	94	117	125	278	403	138	260	398	61	108	169	Females	Support Staff
	ذكور	6	265	271	40	116	156	50	148	198	13	59	72	Males	
	المجموع	18	368	386	59	746	805	94	749	843	71	375	446	Total	
الفنيون	إناث	10	108	118	30	338	368	46	300	346	48	145	193	Females	Technicians
	ذكور	∞	260	268	29	408	437	48	449	497	23	230	253	Males	
	المجموع	89	720	809	280	1,565	1,845	414	1,985	2,399	333	1,858	2,191	Total	
الباحثون	إناث	53	109	162	163	394	557	254	570	824	178	397	575	Females	Researchers
	ذكور	36	611	647	117	1,171	1,288	160	1,415	1,575	155	1,461	1,616	Males	
نه المهنا	النوع	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	Gender	Occupation									
			2012			2015			2018			2021			
جدول رقم (۸٫٤)	(V														<b>TABLE No. (8.4)</b>

#### مجموع موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب الجنسية والنوع والمهنة TOTAL OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY, GENDER AND OCCUPATION 2012-2021

	المجموع	395	2,643	3,038	919	3,801	4,720	975	4,136	5,111	1,126	4,502	5,628	Total	
المجموع	إناث	204	598	802	581	1,314	1,895	619	1,476	2,095	715	1,196	1,911	Females	Total
	ذكور	191	2,045	2,236	338	2,487	2,825	356	2,660	3,016	411	3,306	3,717	Males	
	المجموع	92	626	718	257	536	793	220	629	849	180	698	878	Total	
موظفو الدعم إناث	إناث	47	198	245	183	349	532	159	359	518	125	258	383	Females	Support Staff
	ذكور	45	428	473	74	187	261	61	270	331	55	440	495	Males	
	المجموع	73	522	595	132	948	1,080	157	1,000	1,157	165	1,105	1,270	Total	
الفنيون	إناث	42	138	180	74	395	469	90	429	519	106	313	419	Females	Technicians
	ذكور	31	384	415	58	553	611	67	571	638	59	792	851	Males	
	المجموع	230	1,495	1,725	530	2,317	2,847	598	2,507	3,105	781	2,699	3,480	Total	
الباحثون	إناث	115	262	377	324	570	894	370	688	1,058	484	625	1,109	Females	Researchers
	ذكور	115	1,233	1,348	206	1,747	1,953	228	1,819	2,047	297	2,074	2,371	Males	
Ę.	Ğ	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين -Non -Qataris	المجموع Total	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين Non- Qataris	المجموع Total	Gender	Occupation
Δ: • •	2		2012			2015			2018			2021			
جدول رقم (۸٫۵)	(×														<b>TABLE No. (8.5)</b>

موظفو البحث والتطوير بمعادل الوقت الكامل حسب القطاع والجنسية والنوع والمهنة RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL WITH FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT BY SECTOR, NATIONALITY, GENDER AND OCCUPATION 2021

Occupation	Gender	المجموع Total	المجموع Total غير قطريين غير قطريين Non- Qataris	قطريون Qataris	ائي Higher المجموع Total	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector ربون غير قطريين المجا	كف Sector قطريون Qataris	Gov المجموع Total	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector ين غير قطريين اله ال Non- Qa Qataris	<b>2.76</b>		قطاع الأعمال Business Sector غير قطريين Non- Qataris	Q <sub>a</sub> ့	النوع
	Males	1,806	1,572	235	1,221	1,092	128	243	182	61	342	297		45
Researchers	Females	839	463	376	438	287	152	293	109	183	107	66		41
	Total	2,645	2,034	611	1,659	1,379	280	536	291	245	450	364	<b>~</b>	86
	Males	444	402	42	251	229	22	92	80	13	101	94		7
Technicians	Females	378	287	91	191	143	48	168	130	38	20	15		ъ
	Total	822	689	133	442	372	70	260	209	51	121	108	12	2
	Males	231	190	40	59	47	12	96	75	21	76	68		∞
Support Staff	Females	329	216	113	142	86	57	161	105	56	26	26	0	
	Total	560	406	153	201	133	69	257	180	77	101	94	<b>∞</b>	
	Males	2,481	2,164	317	1,530	1,368	162	431	336	95	519	459	60	
Total	Females	1,546	966	580	772	516	256	621	344	278	153	106	46	6
	Total	4,027	3,129	897	2,302	1,884	418	1,053	680	373	672	566	106	6

Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021

## موظفو البحث والتطوير والمعادل بوقت كامل حسب القطاع ومجال العلوم والمهنة PERSONNEL AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BY SECTOR, FIELD OF SCIENCE AND OCCUPATION

کي 1356		671.7		1394	1052.6	2878	2302.4	5628	4026.7	100.0	100.0	Grand Total	
256.7 294 101.5 343	256.7 294 101.5	256.7 294 1	256.7	N	1	241	201.3	878	559.5	15.6	13.9	Total	
ن آخي 44.9 62 79.0 264 خآن	44.9 62 79.0	44.9 62	44.9		23		10.0	349	133.9	6.2	ω .ω	Not specified elsewhere	
العلوم الاجتماعية 23 62.5 65 65	62.5 65 6.3 13.3 17 7.3	62.5 65 13.3 17	62.5		8 4		87.8	182	156.6 24.1	3.2	3.9	Social science Humanities	:
العلوم الزراعية 16.0 16 1.0 10	16.0 16 1.0	16.0 16	16.0		2		2.0	28	19.0	0.5	0.5	Agricultural science	Support Staff
العلوم الطبية والصحية 1 1.0 97 العلوم الطبية والصحية	90.6 97 1.0	90.6 97	90.6		6	46	40.3	144	131.9	2.6	3.3	Medical & health sciences	
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا 23 5.7 14.3	14.3 15 5.7	14.3 15	14.3		0	30	24.0	68	44.0	1.2	1.1	Engineering & technology	
الملوم الطبيعية 2 12 العلوم الطبيعية	15.1 22 1.2	15.1 22	15.1			38	33.8	62	50.1	1.1	1.2	Natural science	
المجموع 328 120.6 496	328 120.6	328		259.9		446	441.7	1270	822.1	22.6	20.4	Total	
غير محدَّد في مكان آخر 0.0 0 23	13.4 23 0.0	13.4 23	13.4			62	62.0	85	75.4	1.5	1.9	Not specified elsewhere	
العلوم الانسانية 3.0 5 3.0	35 3.0	35		10.5		15	15.0	55	28.5	1.0	0.7	Humanities	
. 27.6 33 13.4 17	27.6 33 13.4	27.6 33	27.6		ľ	21	20.5	71	61.5	1.3	1.5	Social science	Connicianis
العلوم الزراعية 7 2.3 10.0 العلوم الزراعية	10.0 10 2.3	10.0 10	10.0		۳	23	23.0	40	35.3	0.7	0.9	Agricultural science	Technicians
العاوم الطبية والصحية 0.0 0 158.7 168	158.7 168 0.0	158.7 168	158.7		1	91	91.0	259	249.7	4.6	6.2	Medical & health sciences	
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا 28.9 45 95.9	28.9 45 95.9	28.9 45	28.9		4	114	112.2	618	236.9	11.0	5.9	Engineering & technology	
العلوم الطبيعية 8 10.8 14 8.0	10.8 14 6.0	10.8 14	10.8		0	120	118.0	142	134.8	2.5	3.3	Natural science	
المجموع 449.6 517 المجموع	536.1 772 449.6	536.1 772	536.1		)1	2191	1659.4	3480	2645.0	61.8	65.7	Total	
غير محدّد في مكان آخر 11.1 19 11.0 عبر محدّد في مكان آخر	14.1 19 11.0	14.1 19	14.1		4	194	131.4	224	156.5	4.0	3.9	Not specified elsewhere	
العلوم الأنسانية 27 36.1 107 27.0	36.1 107 27.0	36.1 107	36.1		0	350	255.6	484	318.7	8.6	7.9	Humanities	
العلوم الاجتماعية 57.0 57 209.2	219 57.0	219		209.2		603	416.4	879	682.6	15.6	17.0	Social science	Nescarchers
العلوم الزراعية 40.5 42 6.0 10	40.5 42 6.0	40.5 42	40.5			4	4.0	56	50.5	1.0	1.3	Agricultural science	Rosparchors
العلوم الطبية والصحية 124.9 188 15.0 15	124.9 188 15.0	124.9 188	124.9			261	225.3	464	365.2	8.2	9.1	Medical & health sciences	
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا 37.2 42 310.9	27.2 42 310.9	27.2 42	27.2			413	351.8	828	689.9	14.7	17.1	Engineering & technology	
العلوم الطبيعية 24.2 155 22.7	155 22.7	155		84.2		366	274.9	545	381.8	9.7	9.5	Natural science	
المعادل المعادل عدد الموظفين بوقت كامل عدد عدد الموظفين بوقت كامل عدد الموظفين بوقت كامل عدد mt FTE Headcount FTE Headcount	المعادل بوقت كامل عدد الموظفين بوقت كامل FTE Headcount FTE	المعادل عدد الموظفين بوقت كامل FTE Headcount	المعادل بوقت كامل FTE		# K	عدد الموظفين Headcount	المعادل بوق <i>ت</i> كامل FTE	عدد الموظفين Headcount	المعادل بوقت كامل FTE	عدد الموظفين Headcount	المعادل بوقت كامل FTE		
القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector			3	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	المجموع Total	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	% النسبة % Percentage	% ۾ Percer	Field of Science	Occupation
جدول رقم (۱۰)												0)	TABLE No. (10)

Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY, GENDER, موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب الجنسية والنوع والمؤهل العلمي والمهنة **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND OCCUPATION** 

		Total					Support Staff					Technicians					Researchers				Occupation	IABLE NO. (11)
<b>Grand Total</b>	PSc & Below	Higher Diploma	M.A / M.Sc.	Ph.D.	Total	PSc & Below	Higher Diploma	M.A / M.Sc.	Ph.D.	Total	PSc & Below	Higher Diploma	M.A / M.Sc.	Ph.D.	Total	PSc & Below	Higher Diploma	M.A / M.Sc.	Ph.D.	Qualification	Educational	
5,628	2,478	67	857	2,226	878	721	10	123	24	1,270	909	26	266	69	3,480	848	31	468	2,133	المجموع Total		
1,911	962	21	425	503	383	288	4	79	12	419	265	2	132	20	1,109	409	15	214	471	إناث Females	المجموع Total	
3,717	1,516	46	432	1,723	495	433	6	44	12	851	644	24	134	49	2,371	439	16	254	1,662	ذکور Males		
4,502	1,803	56	700	1,943	698	567	7	100	24	1,105	764	25	247	69	2,699	472	24	353	1,850	المجموع Total		
1,196	497	12	322	365	258	181	ъ	64	12	313	176	2	115	20	625	140	9	143	333	إناث Females	غير قطريين Non-Qataris	
3,306	1,306	44	378	1,578	440	386	6	36	12	792	588	23	132	49	2,074	332	15	210	1,517	ذکور Males		
1,126	675	11	157	283	180	154	ω	23	0	165	145	1	19	0	781	376	7	115	283	المجموع Total		
715	465	9	103	138	125	107	ω	15	0	106	89	0	17	0	484	269	6	71	138	إناث Females	قطریون Qataris	
411	210	2	54	145	55	47	0	∞	0	59	56	ъ	2	0	297	107	ъ	44	145	ذکور Males		
المجموع الكلي	بكالوريوس فأقل	دبلوم عالي	ماجستير	دكتوراة	المجموع	بكالوريوس فأقل	دبلوم عالي	ماجستير	دكتوراة	المجموع	بكالوريوس فأقل	دبلوم عالي	ماجستير	دكتوراة	المجموع	بكالوريوس فأقل	دبلوم عالي	ماجستير	دكتوراة	.(	المؤهل العلمي	
	-	المجموع					موظفو الدعم	1 -				الفنيون	1.5				الباحثون			•	المهنة	جدون رقم (۱۱)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY SECTOR, NATIONALITY, موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع والجنسية والمؤهل العلمي والمهنة **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND OCCUPATION** 

	المجموع الكلي	138	1,218	510	884	478	2,400	1,126	4,502	5,628	Grand Total	
	بكالوريوس فأقل	103	941	397	429	175	433	675	1,803	2,478	PSc & Below	
المجموع	دبلوم عالي	ь	37	9	11	Ь	∞	11	56	67	Higher Diploma	Total
	ماجستير	28	142	68	195	61	363	157	700	857	M.A / M.Sc.	
	دكتوراة	6	98	36	249	241	1,596	283	1,943	2,226	Ph.D.	
	المجموع	10	333	96	198	74	167	180	698	878	Total	
	بكالوريوس فأقل	∞	305	85	155	61	107	154	567	721	PSc & Below	
موظفو الدعم	دبلوم عالي	0	5	2	1	1	1	w	7	10	Higher Diploma	Support Staff
	ماجستير	2	20	9	34	12	46	23	100	123	M.A / M.Sc.	
	دكتوراة	0	3	0	∞	0	13	0	24	24	Ph.D.	
	المجموع	24	472	70	258	71	375	165	1,105	1,270	Total	
	بكالوريوس فأقل	22	419	61	165	62	180	145	764	909	PSc & Below	
الفنيون	دبلوم عالي	1	19	0	4	0	2	ъ	25	26	Higher Diploma	Technicians
	ماجستير	1	29	9	78	9	140	19	247	266	M.A / M.Sc.	
	دكتوراة	0	5	0	11	0	53	0	69	69	Ph.D.	
	المجموع	104	413	344	428	333	1,858	781	2,699	3,480	Total	
	بكالوريوس فأقل	73	217	251	109	52	146	376	472	848	PSc & Below	
الباحثون	دبلوم عالي	0	13	7	6	0	5	7	24	31	Higher Diploma	Researchers
	ماجستير	25	93	50	83	40	177	115	353	468	M.A / M.Sc.	
	دكتوراة	6	90	36	230	241	1,530	283	1,850	2,133	Ph.D.	
		قطريون Qataris	غیر قطربین Non-Qataris	قطريون Qataris	غير قطريين Non-Qataris	قطري <u>و</u> ن Qataris	غير قطربين Non-Qataris	قطریون Qataris	غير قطريين Non-Qataris	المجموع Total		
المهنة	المؤهل العلمي	قطاع Sector	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	القطاع nt Sector	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	قطاع الت	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector		المجموع Total		<b>Educational Qualification</b>	Occupation
جدول رقم (۱۲												<b>TABLE No. (12)</b>

موظفو البحث والتطوير بمعادل الوقت الكامل حسب القطاع والجنسية والمؤهل العلمي والمهنة RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL WITH FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT BY SECTOR, NATIONALITY, EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION, AND OCCUPATION 2021

		Total					Support Staff					Technicians					Researchers				Occupation	17001 (10)
Grand Total	PSc & Below	Higher Diploma	M.A / M.Sc.	Ph.D.	Total	PSc & Below	Higher Diploma	M.A/M.Sc.	Ph.D.	Total	PSc & Below	Higher Diploma	M.A / M.Sc.	Ph.D.	Total	PSc & Below	Higher Diploma	M.A / M.Sc.	Ph.D.		Educational Qualification	
4,026.7	1,601.6	36.3	717.1	1,671.6	559.5	425.5	4.8	109.0	20.3	822.1	511.0	6.1	238.8	66.3	2,645.0	665.1	25.5	369.4	1,585.1	المجموع Total		
3,129.4	1,070.2	26.9	584.4	1,447.9	406.1	295.4	2.5	88.0	20.3	689.0	396.6	6.0	220.2	66.3	2,034.3	378.3	18.5	276.2	1,361.4	غير قطريين Non-Qataris	المجموع Total	
897.3	531.4	9.4	132.8	223.8	153.4	130.1	2.3	21.0	0.0	133.2	114.5	0.1	18.6	0.0	610.7	286.8	7.0	93.2	223.8	قطریون Qataris		
1,884.0	374.3	8.0	313.5	1,188.2	132.8	77.8	1.0	43.0	11.0	371.7	177.5	2.0	139.2	53.0	1,379.4	119.0	5.0	131.3	1,124.2	غير قطريين Non-Qataris	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	
418.4	162.3	1.0	57.7	197.4	68.5	56.0	1.0	11.5	0.0	70.0	61.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	279.9	45.3	0.0	37.2	197.4	قطريون Qataris	قطاع الت ntion Sector	
679.9	348.4	8.4	157.6	165.6	179.6	139.0	1.0	32.6	7.0	209.2	129.4	2.6	67.2	10.0	291.2	80.1	4.8	57.8	148.6	غیر قطریین Non-Qataris	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	
372.7	291.8	8.3	51.5	21.2	77.1	66.8	1.3	9.0	0.0	50.7	42.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	244.9	182.9	7.0	33.9	21.2	قطریون Qataris	القطاع الحكومي ernment Sector/	
565.5	347.5	10.5	113.3	94.1	93.7	78.5	0.5	12.4	2.3	108.1	89.7	1.4	13.8	3.3	363.7	179.3	8.7	87.2	88.6	غیر قطربین Non-Qataris	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	
106.1	77.3	0.1	23.6	5.2	7.8	7.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	12.5	11.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	85.9	58.6	0.0	22.1	5.2	قطریون Qataris	قطاع Sector	
المجموع الكلي	بكالوريوس فأقل	دبلوم عالي	ماجستير	دكتوراة	المجموع	بكالوريوس فأقل	دبلوم عالي	ماجستير	دكتوراة	المجموع	بكالوريوس فأقل	دبلوم عالي	ماجستير	دكتوراة	المجموع	بكالوريوس فأقل	دبلوم عالي	ماجستير	دكتوراة		المؤهل العلمي	
=		المجموع		Ü	9		موظفو الدعم			9		الفنيون د			9		الباحثون				نه <u>ا</u>	

حدول رقم (۱۲)

## موظفو البحث والتطوير والمعادل بوقت كامل حسب القطاع والمُؤهل العلمي والمهنة RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT BY SECTOR, EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND OCCUPATION

TABLE No. (14)													جدول رقم (۱٤)
Occupation	<b>Educational Qualification</b>	(%) i	(%) النسبة Percentage (%)	10 Ge	المجموع Total	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	تطاع الت tion Sector	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	القطاع nt Sector	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector		المُؤهل العلمي	المهنة
		المعادل بوقت كامل FTE	عدد الموظفين Headcount	المعادل بوقت کامل FTE	عدد الموظفين Headcount	المعادل بوقت کامل FTE	عدد الموظفين Headcount	المعادل بوقت کامل FTE	عدد الموظفين Headcount	المعادل بوقت کامل FTE	عدد الموظفين Headcount		
	Ph.D.	39.4	37.9	1585.1	2,133	1321.6	1,771	169.7	266	93.8	96	دكتوراة	
	M.A / M.Sc.	9.2	8.3	369.4	468	168.5	217	91.6	133	109.2	118	ماجستير	
Researchers	Higher Diploma	0.6	0.6	25.5	31	5.0	5	11.8	13	8.7	13	دبلوم عالي	الباحثون
	PSc & Below	16.5	15.1	665.1	848	164.3	198	263.0	360	237.9	290	بكالوريوس فأقل	
	Total	65.7	61.8	2645.0	3,480	1659.4	2,191	536.1	772	449.6	517	المجموع	
	Ph.D.	1.6	1.2	66.3	69	53.0	53	10.0	11	3.3	5	دكتوراة	
	M.A / M.Sc.	5.9	4.7	238.8	266	148.2	149	75.8	87	14.8	30	ماجستير	
Technicians	Higher Diploma	0.2	0.5	6.1	26	2.0	2	2.6	4	1.5	20	دبلوم عالي	الفنيون
	PSc & Below	12.7	16.2	511.0	909	238.5	242	171.5	226	101.1	441	بكالوريوس فأقل	
	Total	20.4	22.6	822.1	1,270	441.7	446	259.9	328	120.6	496	المجموع	
	Ph.D.	0.5	0.4	20.3	24	11.0	13	7.0	∞	2.3	ω	دكتوراة	
	M.A / M.Sc.	2.7	2.2	109.0	123	54.5	58	41.6	43	12.9	22	ماجستير	
Support Staff	Higher Diploma	0.1	0.2	4.8	10	2.0	2	2.3	ω	0.5	ъ	دبلوم عالي	موظفو الدعم دبلوم عالي
	PSc & Below	10.6	12.8	425.5	721	133.8	168	205.8	240	85.8	313	بكالوريوس فأقل	
	Total	13.9	15.6	559.5	878	201.3	241	256.7	294	101.5	343	المجموع	
	Ph.D.	41.5	39.6	1671.6	2,226	1385.6	1,837	186.7	285	99.3	104	دكتوراة	
	M.A / M.Sc.	17.8	15.2	717.1	857	371.2	424	209.0	263	136.9	170	ماجستير	
Total	Higher Diploma	0.9	1.2	36.3	67	9.0	9	16.7	20	10.6	38	دبلوم عالي	المجموع
	PSc & Below	39.8	44.0	1601.6	2,478	536.6	608	640.2	826	424.8	1,044	بكالوريوس فأقل	
	Grand Total	100.0	100.0	4026.7	5,628	2302.4	2,878	1052.6	1,394	671.7	1,356	المجموع الكلي	

Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021

موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب القطاع والجنسية والنوع ومجال العلوم والمهنة RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY SECTOR, NATIONALITY, GENDER, FILED OF SCIENCE AND OCCUPATION

	R 49 89	91	127 1091	1218 1	1180 1	176 1	1356	121	379	510	419 465	884 41	596 2	798	1394	191	8 287	50 478	50 1750	2400 650		937 1941	2878 9:	5628 2	100.0	Grand Total	
3	0 10	33 10	40 293	333 4	303	46	343	32	62	96	110 88	198 11	120 :	174	294	13	61	74	108 59	167 10		169 72	241 1	878	15.6	Total	
1	0 7	11 7	16 241	257 1	248	16	264	18	10	28	1 33	34	51	ä	62	0	0		4 9	<b>23</b> 14		14 9	23 1	349	6.2	Not specified elsewhere	
'	0 1	1 1	8 11	19	12	∞	20	2	4	6	7 4	11	6	11	17	0	0		7 1	8 7		1	8 7	45	0.8	Humanities	
'	0 1	1 1	11 11	22 1	12	11	23	7	18	25	19 21	40 1	28	37	65	υ	34	39	6 19	<b>55</b> 36		70 24	94 7	182	3.2	Social science	1
-	0 0	10 <b>0</b>	0 1	10	10	0	10	2	10	12	3 1	4	ω	13	16	0	0	0	0 2	2 0		0 2	2	28	0.5	Agricultural science	Support Staff
	0 0	0	1 0	1	0	1	1	₽	14	15	71 11	<b>82</b> 7	12	85	97	0	9	9	29 8	<b>37</b> 2		38 8	46 3	144	2.6	Medical & health sciences	
	0 1	18 1	4 1:	22	19	4	23	₽	ω	4	2 9	11	10	и	15	4	00	12	1 7	18 11		19 11	30 1	68	1.2	Engineering & technology	
-	0 0	0	0 2	2	2	0	2	ь	v	6	7 9	16	10	12	22	4	10	8 14	11 13	24 1		21 17	38 2	62	1.1	Natural science	
•	5 19	454 24	18 45	472 1	473 (	23 '	496	17	53	3 70	150 108	258 19	125	203	328	23	48	0 71	145 230	375 14		193 253	446 1	1270	22.6	Total	
Ī	0		0	0	0	0	0	4	7	Ħ	8	12 ,	12	Ħ	23	0	0	0	8 34	<b>62</b> 28		28 34	62 2	85	1.5	Not specified elsewhere	
	0 0	0	1 4	л	4	1	ъ	1	14	15	12 8	20 1	9	26	35	1	4	5	3 7	<b>10</b> 3		7 8	15	55	1.0	Humanities	
	0 1	1 1	5 11	16	12	ъ	17	v	7	12	3 18	21 :	23	10	33	2	4	6	5 10	<b>15</b> 5		9 12	21	71	1.3	Social science	
	0 0	0	0 7	7	7	0	7	2	1	ω	0 7	7 (	9	-	10	0	4	4	0 9	<b>19</b> 10		14 9	23 1	40	0.7	Agricultural science	Technicians
	0 0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	σ	20	25	116 27	143 11	32	136	168	2	10	8 12	1 18	<b>79</b> 61		71 20	91 7	259	4.6	Medical & health sciences	
1	5 17	26 22	11 426	437 1	443 4	16 ,	459	0	2	2	7 36	43	36	9	45	13	и	18	1 75	96 21		26 88	114 2	618	11.0	Engineering & technology	
	0 1	5	1 6	7	7	1	∞	0	2	2	8	12 8	4	10	14	υ	21	7 26	7 77	94 17		38 82	120 3	142	2.5	Natural science	
3	4 44 60	14 104	69 344	413 6	404 4	113 '	517	82	262	344	159 269	428 15	351 '	421	772	155	3 178	51 333	397 1461	1858 39		575 1616	2191 5:	3480 2	61.8	Total	
	0 1	0 1	0 10	10	11	•	11	∞	7	15	3 1	4	9	6	19	0	1	9 1	4 139	<b>193</b> 54		55 139	194 5	224	4.0	Not specified elsewhere	
	3 2	5	4 18	22	20	7	27	12	57	69	24 14	<b>38</b> 2	26	81	107	31	29	9 60	71 219	290 7		100 250	350 1	484	8.6	Humanities	
	4 2	6	13 38	51 1	40	17	57	31	98	129	39 51	<b>90</b> 3	82	137	219	43	63	5 106	102 395	<b>497</b> 10		165 438	603 1	879	15.6	Social science	
	0 1	1	1 8	9	9	-	10	9	17	26	6 10	16 (	19	23	42	2	1	ω	0 1	1 (		1 3	4	56	1.0	Agricultural science	Researchers
-	2 0	2	7 6	13	6	9	15	ω	24	27	63 98	<b>161</b> 6	101	87	188	10	28	2 38	71 152	223 7		99 162	261 9	464	8.2	Medical & health sciences	
	. 28 53	51 <b>81</b>	41 251	292 4	304 2	69	373	10	16	26	3 13	16	23	19	42	34	. 20	5 <b>54</b>	4 315	359 44		64 349	413 6	828	14.7	Engineering & technology	
	7 1	ω <b>∞</b>	3 13	16	14	10	24	9	43	52	21 82	103 2	91 :	64	155	35	36	0 71	5 240	<b>295</b> 55		1 275	366 91	545	9.7	Natural science	
- 5;	ذكور إناث المجموع T F M		ذکور إناث F M	ذكور إناث المجموع T F M		ذكور إناث المجموع T F M	المجموع	ع ذکور	- FE		ذكور إناث المجموع T F M	ئ ا <u>لج</u> مو	M E		إناث المجموع	نګور ۸	إناث المجموع T F		ذکور انا M	إناث المجموع F		ذکور إناث m ج	إناث المجموع F	No. of &	Headcount (%)		
	قطریون Qataris		غير قطريين Non-Qataris	اربين Non-C		المجموع Total	٦ C.		قطریون Qataris	_	غير قطريين lon-Qataris	غير قطريين Non-Qataris		المجموع Total	۰, ۲۰	<u>s.</u> e.	قطریون Qataris		غيرقد ataris	غير قطريين Non-Qataris		Total	المجموع Total	عدد الموظفين	عدد الموظفين (%) الموظفين	Field of Science	Occupation
			Sector	فطاع الاعمال Business Sector	Bus						الفطاع الحذومي Government Sector	ernme	Gov					ector	tion Se	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	ا igher ا	I		<u>a</u> &	المجموع Total		

قطاع الأعمال Business Sector

TABLE No. (16.1)

Humanities  Not specified elsewhere	Humanities	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Social science	Agricultural science	Medical & health sciences	Engineering & technology	Natural science	Total	Not specified elsewhere	Humanities	Social science	Agricultural science	Medical & health sciences	Engineering & technology	Natural science	Total	Not specified elsewhere	Humanities	Social science	Agricultural science	Medical & health sciences	Engineering & technology	Natural science	Total	Not specified elsewhere	Humanities	Social science	Agricultural science	Medical & health sciences	Engineering & technology	Natural science		Occupation		ABLE No. (16.1)
lsewhere				ience	lth sciences	technology	ro		lsewhere			ience	lth sciences	technology	rD		lsewhere			ience	lth sciences	technology	rið		slsewhere			ience	lth sciences	technology	ro .		rield of Science		
-6.6	20.3	3.8	7.2	2.0	1.2	63.1	2.5	25.3	19.5	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.1	36.6	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	33.8	0.6	38.1	0.8	2.0	4.2	0.7	1.1	27.5	1.8	(%)	Headcount	الموظفين (%)	
	275	52	97	27	16	855	34	343	264	20	23	10	ъ	23	2	496	0	ъ	17	7	0	459	8	517	11	27	57	10	15	373	24	Total	المجموع		
	16	16	33	1	10	89	11	40	16	<b>∞</b>	11	0	1	4	0	23	0	1	и	0	0	16	1	113	0	7	17	1	9	69	10	Females	ن إيان	المجموع Total	
	259	36	64	26	6	766	23	303	248	12	12	10	0	19	2	473	0	4	12	7	0	443	7	404	11	20	40	9	6	304	14	Males	ذکور		
	267	46	89	26	14	751	25	333	257	19	22	10	1	22	2	472	0	и	16	7	0	437	7	413	10	22	51	9	13	292	16	Total	المجموع	Z.	
	16	13	29	1	∞	56	4	40	16	∞	11	0	ь	4	0	18	0	ь	и	0	0	11	1	69	0	4	13	1	7	41	ω	Females	ن ناڻ	غير فطريين Non-Qataris	
	251	33	60	25	6	695	21	293	241	11	11	10	0	18	2	454	0	4	11	7	0	426	6	344	10	18	38	∞	6	251	13	Males	ذكور		
	<b>∞</b>	6	∞	1	2	104	9	10	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	24	0	0	1	0	0	22	1	104	1	σ	6	1	2	81	∞	Total	المجموع		
	0	ω	4	0	2	33	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	и	0	0	0	0	0	ъ	0	44	0	ω	4	0	2	28	7	Females	ن آغاث	فطریون Qataris	
	<b>∞</b>	ω	4	1	0	71	2	10	7	ь	ь	0	0	ь	0	19	0	0	ь	0	0	17	1	60	1	2	2	1	0	53	ב	Males	ذكور		
	غير محدّد في مكان آخر	العلوم الانسانية	العلوم الاجتماعية	العلوم الزراعية	العلوم الطبية والصحية	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	العلوم الطبيعية	المجموع	غير محدّد في مكان آخر	العلوم الانسانية	العلوم الاجتماعية	العلوم الزراعية	العلوم الطبية والصحية	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	العلوم الطبيعية	المجموع	غير محدّد في مكان آخر	العلوم الانسانية	العلوم الاجتماعية	العلوم الزراعية	العلوم الطبية والصحية	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	العلوم الطبيعية	المجموع	غير محدّد في مكان آخر	العلوم الانسانية	العلوم الاجتماعية	العلوم الزراعية	العلوم الطبية والصحية	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	العلوم الطبيعية		مجال العلوم	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	('21)
			الطر الطر موظفو الدعم الطر الطر الطر الطر الطر الطر الطر														السيون	الفنيون							بن ا						نهها	:	جدول رقم (۱٦٫۱)		

القطاع الحكومي Government Sector

8     11     7     4     نجموع       108     70     53     17     المجموع       9     6     5     1     غير محدّد في الطنية والصحية والتكنولوجيا       9     4     3     1     غير محدّد في الطنية والصحية والتحيية       11     15     14     1     غير محدّد في مكان آخر 2       1     12     10     2     غير محدّد في المخاص الطنية والصحية والمحدة في مكان آخر 2       88     96     64     32     الملوم الطبيعة والصحية والصحية والصحية والمحدة والصحية والصحية والمحدة والمح	258     150       16     7       11     2       82     71       4     3       40     19       111     7       34     1       198     110       131     36       131     36       151     61       69     43       50     8       884     410	9 112 1125 10 10 110 12 28 28 6 6 6 6 6 6 9 145 145 145 133 113 133	111 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	23 328 22 15 97 16 65 65 17 10 294 191 102 453 68 317 1394	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7 7.3 32.5 4.9 4.9 22.7 11.4		Support Staff
11         7         4         يخا           70         53         17         باخر           6         5         1         باخر           15         14         1         4           12         10         2         10           25         18         7         7           6         4         2         2           96         64         32         32           60         50         10         1           41         28         13         4           90         75         15           166         123         43         4           167         28         13         1           166         123         43         4           166         123         43         4           168         123         43         4		9 112 1125 10 10 110 12 12 3 3 28 6 6 6 6 6 9 105 145 145 133 133	11 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	23 328 22 15 97 16 65 65 17 10 294 191 1102 453 317 1159	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7 7.3 32.5 4.9 22.7 11.4		Support Staff
11         7         4         يخا           70         53         17         باخر           6         5         1         باخر           15         14         1         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         4         2         4         4         2         4         4         2         4         4         2         4         4         2         4         4         2         4         4         3         2         4         4         3         4         3         4         4         4         4         4         2         4         4         2         4         4         2         4         4         2         4         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         3         4         4         4         3         4		9 112 1125 10 10 110 12 3 28 28 6 6 6 6 6 6 9 145	111 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11 11 114 118	23 328 22 15 97 16 65 65 17 19 11 102 453 317	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7 7.3 32.5 4.9		Support Staff
11         7         4         يخا           70         53         17         باخر           6         5         1         باخر           15         14         1         4           12         10         2         2           25         18         7         7           6         4         2         2           96         64         32         32           60         50         10         4           41         28         13         43           166         123         43         43		9 112 125 10 10 11 12 3 28 6 6 6 51 1120 105 145	111 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11 11 174 86 86 86 33 308 37	23 328 22 15 97 16 65 65 17 10 294 191 1102 453 317	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7 7.3 32.5 4.9		Support Staff
11     7     4     اخر       70     53     17     باح       6     5     1     باح       15     14     1     4       15     14     1     4       12     10     2       25     18     7       6     4     2       28     10     18     3       96     64     32       32     21     11     بحا       67     58     9     4       41     28     13		9 112 1125 10 10 110 12 12 3 3 28 6 6 51 1120 105 69 145	11 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11 11 174 86 86 308 308	23 328 22 15 97 16 65 65 294 191 191 102	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7 7.3 32.5		Support Staff
11     7     4     ياخي       70     53     17     4       6     5     1     4       4     3     1     4       15     14     1     4       12     10     2       25     18     7       6     4     2       28     10     18     32       96     64     32       60     50     10       10     10     10       12     11     12       13     21     11     12       14     2     2     2       15     32     21     11     12       15     32     21     11     12       15     25     10     12     12       16     4     32     2     12       16     50     10     12     12       16     4     32     12     13     14       17     10     10     12     12       18     2     2     13     14     14       18     3     12     14     14     14       18     3     14     14     14 <t< td=""><td></td><td>9 125 10 10 10 12 12 3 3 28 6 6 51 105 105</td><td>11 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11 11 11 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38</td><td>23 328 22 15 97 16 65 65 17 62 294 191 191 102</td><td>23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7 7.3</td><td></td><td>Support Staff</td></t<>		9 125 10 10 10 12 12 3 3 28 6 6 51 105 105	11 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11 11 11 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	23 328 22 15 97 16 65 65 17 62 294 191 191 102	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7 7.3		Support Staff
11     7     4     ياخي       70     53     17       6     5     1       4     3     1     يج       15     14     1     4     4       12     10     2     2       25     18     7     7       6     4     2     2       96     64     32     32       60     50     10     11       8     2     10     10		9 12 125 10 10 11 12 3 3 28 6 6 51	11 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11 174 86	23 328 22 15 97 16 65 65 17 17 62 294 191	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7		Support Staff
11     7     4     اخي       70     53     17       6     5     1       4     3     1     اخي       15     14     1     4     4       25     18     7     7     7       6     4     2     2     4     2       16     4     2     4     2     4       96     64     32     32     32		9 12 125 10 10 110 12 12 28 28 6 6 51	11 203 12 5 85 85 13 37 11 11 11	3328 222 25 97 16 65 65 17 62 294	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1 13.7		Support Staff
11     7     4     اخر       70     53     17     17       6     5     1     1       4     3     1     1       15     14     1     4       12     10     2       25     18     7       6     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     32		9 12 125 10 10 11 12 3 3 28 6 6	11 203 12 5 85 85 13 13 11 11 11	3328 22 22 15 97 16 65 17 62 294	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2 4.4 21.1	L L.	Support Staff
11     7     4     ياخي       70     53     17     4       6     5     1     4       4     3     1     1       4     3     1     2       15     14     1     4       12     10     2       25     18     7       6     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     2       16     4     2       17     4       18     3		9 125 10 10 10 12 12 3 3 28 6 6	11 203 12 5 85 85 13 13 11 11	23 328 22 15 97 97 16 65 65	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7 1.2		Support Staff
11     7     4     اخر       70     53     17     4       6     5     1     4       4     3     1     1       4     3     1     4       4     3     1     4       25     14     1     4       25     18     7       6     4     2		9 125 10 10 10 125 10 28 28	11 203 12 5 85 85 13 37	23 328 22 15 97 97 16 65	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7		Support Staff
11     7     4     اخر       70     53     17     17       6     5     1     1       4     3     1     1       4     3     1     4       4     3     1     4       25     18     7		9 12 125 10 10 11 12 12 28	11 203 12 5 85 85 13	23 328 22 15 97 16	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0 1.1 4.7	L.	Support Staff
11     7     4     اخر       70     53     17       6     5     1       4     3     1     بجا       15     14     1     4       4     3     1     4       5     1     4     4       6     5     1     1     4       7     4     3     1     1     4       8     9     9     9     9     9       12     10     2     9     9		9 12 125 10 10 12 3	11 203 12 5 85 13	23 328 22 15 97	23.5 1.6 1.1 7.0		Support Staff
11     7     4       70     53     17       6     5     1       4     3     1       15     14     1		9 12 125 10 10	11 203 12 5 85	328 328 22 15	1.6 1.1 7.0	Total  Natural science  Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences	
ا في مكان آخر 4 70 53 17 6 5 1 ليبعية 4 3 1		9 12 125 10	11 203 12 5	328 22 15	23.5 1.6 1.1	Total Natural science Engineering & technology	
افي مكان آخر 4 70 53 17 6 5 1		9 12 125	11 203 12	328 22	23.5	Total  Natural science	
افي مكان آخر 4 70 53 17		9 12 125	11 203	328	23.5	Total	
11 7 4		12	11	23	T.o	Morapecinea ciacmileic	
	<b>12</b> 4	9		;	7	Not specified elsewhere	
العلوم الانسانية 1 14 1	<b>20</b> 12		26	35	2.5	Humanities	
العلوم الاجتماعية 5 12 7	<b>21</b> 3	23	10	33	2.4	Social science	
المزيمة: العلوم الزراعية 7 3 1 2	<b>7</b> 0	9	ъ	10	0.7	Agricultural science	Technicians
العلوم الطبية والصحية 5 25 20	<b>143</b> 116	32	136	168	12.1	Medical & health sciences	
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا 0	43 7	36	9	45	3.2	Engineering & technology	
العلوم الطبيعية 0 2 2 العلوم الطبيعية	<b>12</b> 8	4	10	14	1.0	Natural science	
المجموع 344 262 82	428 159	351	421	772	55.4	Total	
غير محدّد في مكان آخر 8 عبر محدّد في مكان آخر	<b>4</b> 3	9	10	19	1.4	Not specified elsewhere	
العلوم الانسانية 14 69 57 12	<b>38</b> 24	26	81	107	7.7	Humanities	
العلوم الاجتماعية 31 129 53 العلوم الاجتماعية	<b>90</b> 39	82	137	219	15.7	Social science	
الباحثين العلوم الزراعية 9 26 17	<b>16</b> 6	19	23	42	3.0	Agricultural science	Researchers
العلوم الطبية والصحية 3 والصحية	<b>161</b> 63	101	87	188	13.5	Medical & health sciences	
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا 10 16 26	<b>16</b> 3	23	19	42	3.0	Engineering & technology	
العلوم الطبيعية 9 52 43	<b>103</b> 21	91	64	155	11.1	Natural science	
Females	Total Females	Males .	Females	Total	(%)		
المهنة مجال العلوم ذكور إناث المجموع ذكور	إناث المجموع	بع ذکور	إناث	المجموع	Headcount	Field of Science	Occupation
	غیر قطریین Non-Qataris		المجموع Total		الموظفين (%)		:

قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector

94         17         77         26         21         5         بليدوم الطبيعية والمكتولوجيا           96         21         75         18         5         13         بليدوم الطبية والمكتولوجيا           79         61         18         12         10         2         بليدوم الطبية والصحياة والمحيدة           115         5         10         6         4         2         بليدوم الطبيع المحيدة           110         3         7         5         4         1         2         بليدوم الطبيع المحيدة           110         3         7         5         4         1         4         2           110         3         7         5         4         1         4         2           110         3         7         5         4         1         4         2           110         1         1         7         12         8         2         3         4	71 20 114 9 9 12 7 8 7 8 28 34 193 253 21 17 19 111 38 8 0 2 70 24 7 1 14 9 1169 72 1169 72 119 448 208 190 115 114 2244 474 271 1259	0.7     21       0.5     15       2.2     62       15.5     446       1.3     38       1.0     30       1.6     46       0.1     2       3.3     94       0.3     8       0.3     8       0.3     23       8.4     241       118.2     524       19.4     557       13.8     398       1.0     29       24.9     718       13.0     373       9.7     279	Not specified elsewhere   Total
17 77 26 21 5 21 275 18 5 13 나무 21 75 18 5 13 나무 61 18 12 10 2 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology Medical & health sciences Agricultural science  Humanities  Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science  Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences  Social science  Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences  Agricultural science
17 77 26 21 5 21 75 18 5 13 나무			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology Medical & health sciences Agricultural science Social science Humanities Not specified elsewhere
17 77 26 21 5 21 75 18 5 13 나무			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology Medical & health sciences Agricultural science Social science Humanities Not specified elsewhere Total  Natural science Engineering & technology Medical & health sciences
17 77 26 21 5 21 75 18 5 13 나무 10 21 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences Agricultural science Social science Social science  Humanities  Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology
17 77 26 21 5 21 375 18 5 13 나는 21 75 18 5 13 나는 61 18 12 10 2 4 10 9 4 4 4 0 10 9 4 4 4 0 15 10 6 4 2 28 34 0 0 0 0 0 1 28 34 0 0 0 0 0 1 29 8 9 9 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 21 1 7 12 8 4 22 0 0 0 0 0 23 33 33 11 67 13 5 24 15 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences Agricultural science Social science Social science Humanities  Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science
17 77 26 21 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences Agricultural science Social science Humanities Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science
17 77 26 21 5 21 75 18 5 13 나무 61 18 12 10 2 4 4 4 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences Agricultural science Social science Humanities Not specified elsewhere  Not specified elsewhere
17 77 26 21 5 21 75 18 5 13 나무 61 18 12 10 2 4 4 2 10 5 4 4 2 10 5 4 4 2 10 5 4 4 2 10 5 5 13 1 5 5 13 1 5 5 13 1 5 5 13 1 5 1 5			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences Agricultural science Social science Humanities Not specified elsewhere
17 77 26 21 5 21 75 18 5 13 나무 61 18 12 10 2 4 21 75 18 5 13 나무 61 10 2 4 21 0 9 4 4 0 0 25 10 6 4 2 2 4 28 34 0 0 0 0 0 5 28 34 0 0 0 0 0 5 29 230 71 48 23 23 23 23 23 24 23 23 23 23 24 23 23 23 24 23 23 24 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences  Agricultural science  Social science
17         77         26         21         5           21         75         18         5         13         يج           61         18         12         10         2         4           10         9         4         4         0         9           5         10         6         4         2         4           28         34         0         0         0         5           145         230         71         48         23         7           11         13         14         10         4         1           29         8         9         9         0         4         1           36         19         39         34         5         5         4         1         1			Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology Medical & health sciences Agricultural science
17 77 26 21 5 21 75 18 5 13 나는 21 75 18 5 13 나는 61 18 12 10 2 4 10 9 4 4 4 0 5 10 6 4 2 28 34 0 0 0 0 5 11 13 14 10 4 29 8 9 9 0 0 6 4 나는 20 0 0 0 0		4	Not specified elsewhere  Total  Natural science Engineering & technology  Medical & health sciences  Agricultural science
17     77     26     21     5     طلبعة والصحار المحرور			
17     77     26     21     5     طبیعت المیتولوجیا       21     75     18     5     13     بیات المیتولوجیا       61     18     12     10     2     میتولوجیا       10     9     4     4     0     میتولوجیا       5     10     6     4     2     میتولوجیا       3     7     5     4     1     میتولوجیا       28     34     0     0     یخال میتولوجیا       11     13     14     10     4     بیاتیدید       11     7     12     8     4     بیاتیدید			
البيدة المحتواد المح			sewhere
17     77     26     21     5     ليبم أوالتكنولوجيا       21     75     18     5     13     پاتكنولوجيا       61     18     12     10     2     أي كان ميانية والصحيا       10     9     4     4     0     4     4       2     5     10     6     4     2     4     4     4       28     34     0			
17       77       26       21       5         21       75       18       5       13 $\downarrow =$ 61       18       12       10       2 $\downarrow =$ 10       9       4       4       0       0         5       10       6       4       2       2         28       34       0       0       0 $\downarrow \rightarrow 1$			Not specified elsewhere
17     77     26     21     5       21     75     18     5     13     بخیا       61     18     12     10     2     فیحی       10     9     4     4     0       5     10     6     4     2       3     7     5     4     1			
17     77     26     21     5       21     75     18     5     13     ایج       61     18     12     10     2     قیمت       10     9     4     4     0       5     10     6     4     2			Humanities
17     77     26     21     5       21     75     18     5     13       61     18     12     10     2       10     9     4     4     0			Social science
17     77     26     21     5       21     75     18     5     13       61     18     12     10     2		0.8 23	Agricultural science
17 77 <b>26</b> 21 5 21 75 <b>18</b> 5 13		3.2 91	Medical & health sciences
17 77 <b>26</b> 21 5	26 88	4.0 114	Engineering & technology
	38 82	4.2 120	Natural science
المجموع 1,858 397 1,461 333 178 155	575 1,616	76.1 2,191	Total
غير محدّد في مكان آخر 0 1 1 1 9 غير محدّد في مكان آخر	55 139	6.7 194	Not specified elsewhere
العلوم الأنسانية 11 290 60 29 31	100 250	12.2 350	Humanities 1
العلوم الاجتماعية 497 102 395 106 63 43	165 438	21.0 603	Social science
العلوم الزراعية 1 0 1 3 1 2	1 3	0.1 4	Researchers Agricultural science
العلوم الطبية والصحية 10 38 28 10	99 162	9.1 261	Medical & health sciences
الهندسة والتكنولوجيا 44 315 <b>54</b> 20 34	64 349	14.4 413	Engineering & technology
العلوم الطبيعية 35 55 240 <b>71</b> 36 35	91 275	12.7 366	Natural science 1
Total Females	Females Males	) Total	(%)
المجموع ذكور	ذكور إناث	المجموع ount	Occupation Field of Science Headcount
فطریون غیر فطریین Non-Qataris Qataris	المجموع Total	الموظ	

المجموع Total

				T0++							700000000000000000000000000000000000000	Support Staff								Technicians							ive 3 car circi 3	Researchers					Occupation		<b>TABLE No. (16.4)</b>
Total	Not specified elsewhere	Humanities	Social science	Agricultural science	Medical & health sciences	Engineering & technology	Natural science	Total	Not specified elsewhere	Humanities	Social science	Agricultural science	Medical & health sciences	Engineering & technology	Natural science	Total	Not specified elsewhere	Humanities	Social science	Agricultural science	Medical & health sciences	Engineering & technology	Natural science	Total	Not specified elsewhere	Humanities	Social science	Agricultural science	Medical & health sciences	Engineering & technology	Natural science		rield of Science		4)
100.0	11.7	10.4	20.1	2.2	15.4	26.9	13.3	15.6	6.2	0.8	3.2	0.5	2.6	1.2	1.1	22.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.7	4.6	11.0	2.5	61.8	4.0	8.6	15.6	1.0	8.2	14.7	9.7	(%)	Headcount	الموظفين (%)	
5,628	658	584	1,132	124	867	1,514	749	878	349	45	182	28	144	68	62	1,270	85	55	71	40	259	618	142	3,480	224	484	879	56	464	828	545	Total	المجموع		
1,911	145	248	461	53	526	231	247	383	41	26	118	13	124	28	33	419	39	34	24	15	207	51	49	1,109	65	188	319	25	195	152	165	Females	يان	المجموع Total	
3,717	513	336	671	71	341	1,283	502	495	308	19	64	15	20	40	29	851	46	21	47	25	52	567	93	2,371	159	296	560	31	269	676	380	Males	ذكور		
4,502	595	423	807	75	739	1,294	569	698	314	38	117	16	120	51	42	1,105	74	35	52	33	222	576	113	2,699	207	350	638	26	397	667	414	Total	المجموع	7	
1,196	120	137	233	20	419	144	123	258	31	22	66	ω	101	17	18	313	32	16	13	10	177	39	26	625	57	99	154	7	141	88	79	Females	إناث	غير قطريين Non-Qataris	
3,306	475	286	574	55	320	1,150	446	440	283	16	51	13	19	34	24	792	42	19	39	23	45	537	87	2,074	150	251	484	19	256	579	335	Males	ذكور		
1,126	63	161	325	49	128	220	180	180	35	7	65	12	24	17	20	165	11	20	19	7	37	42	29	781	17	134	241	30	67	161	131	Total	المجموع		
715	25	111	228	33	107	87	124	125	10	4	52	10	23	11	15	106	7	18	11	ъ	30	12	23	484	∞	89	165	18	54	64	86	Females	إناث	قطریون Qataris	
411	38	50	97	16	21	133	56	55	25	ω	13	2	ъ	6	ъ	59	4	2	∞	2	7	30	6	297	9	45	76	12	13	97	45	Males	ذكور		
المجموع	غير محدّد في مكان آخر	العلوم الانسانية	العلوم الاجتماعية	العلوم الزراعية	العلوم الطبية والصحية	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	العلوم الطبيعية	المجموع	غير محدّد في مكان آخر	العلوم الانسانية	العلوم الاجتماعية	العلوم الزراعية	العلوم الطبية والصحية	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	العلوم الطبيعية	المجموع	غير محدّد في مكان آخر	العلوم الانسانية	العلوم الاجتماعية	العلوم الزراعية	العلوم الطبية والصحية	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	العلوم الطبيعية	المجموع	غير محدّد في مكان آخر	العلوم الانسانية	العلوم الاجتماعية	العلوم الزراعية	العلوم الطبية والصحية	الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	العلوم الطبيعية		سجب العموم		3,71)
								والموالعات	موظفه الدعم							O Sirver	الفنيد							با						4	À: - =	جدول رقم (۱٦,٤			

Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021

625 موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب الجنسية والنوع والمهنة ،RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY NATIONALITY 59 GENDER AND OCCUPATION 792 الفنيون 106 313 55 موظفو الدعم Support Staff 440 125

إناث قطريات

Non-Qatari Males ذكور غير قطريين

Qatari Females

2000

2074

ذکور قطریون Qatari Males

**2500** <sub>]</sub>

1000

500

484

297

0

Researchers الباحثون

Technicians

1500

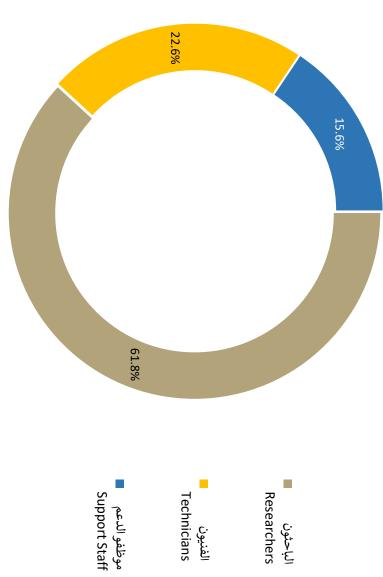
الشكل رقم (5) Graph No.

258

Non-Qatari Females

إناث غير قطريات

موظفو البحث والتطوير حسب المهنة RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL BY OCCUPATION



مخرجات النشر لقطاع التعليم العالي PUBLICATION OUTPUTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR 2018-2021

2021	2018		Publication Outputs
100.0	100.0	النسبة %	المجموع Total
6,269	4,531	العدد Number	المغ
12.2	17.1	النسبة %	ملخصات السياسات وغيرها Policy briefs; other
764	776	العدد Number	ملخصات وغز efs; other
0.1	0.0	النسبة %	تقاریر العملاء Client reports
<b>∞</b>	0	العدد Number	تقارير eports
5.7	11.5	النسبة %	الكتب Books
360	523	العدد Number	
81.9	71.3	النسبة %	المقالات الموثقة Peer reviewed articles (Web of Science; Scopus)
5,137	3,232	العدد Number	المقالات ed articles Science; vus)
7.71	7.17		مخرجات النشر

Results of Research & Development Survey State of Qatar 2021

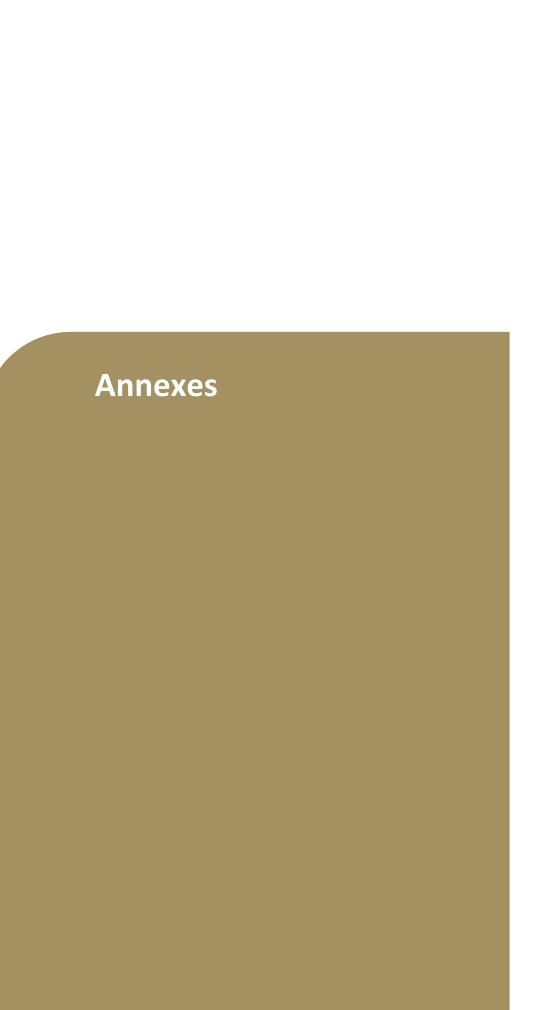
\* خاص بقطاع التعليم العالي

PUBLICATION OUTPUTS BY SECTORS (BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT & HIGHER EDUCATION) مخرجات النشر حسب القطاعات ( الأعمال، حكومي ،التعليم العالي ) 2021

TABLE No. (18)

المجموع	4,129	100	4,669	100	14,192	100	Total
أخرى	272	6.6	198	4.2	122	0.9	Other
عدد المشروعات البحثية الدولية	13	0.3	52	1.1	215	1.5	Number of international research projects
عدد المشروعات البحثية المحلية	24	0.6	624	13.4	545	3.8	Number of local research projects
عدد الدوريات العلمية	1,516	36.7	178	э 8	1,062	7.5	Number of scientific journals
عدد الأبحاث المنشورة	91	2.2	166	3.6	4,093	28.8	Number of papers published
عدد الأبحاث الدولية	61	1.5	524	11.2	1,317	9.3	Number of international research
عدد الأبحاث المحلية	80	1.9	1,474	31.6	569	4.0	Number of local research
ملخصات السياسات وغيرها	129	3.1	74	1.6	764	5.4	Policy briefs; other
تقارير العملاء	1,531	37.1	10	0.2	&	0.1	Client reports
الكتب	68	1.6	117	2.5	360	2.5	Books
المقالات الموثقة	344	8.3	1,252	26.8	5,137	36.2	Peer reviewed articles (Web of Science; Scopus)
	العدد Number	%	العدد Number	%	العدد Number	%	
مخرجات النشر	قطاع الأعمال Business Sector	عمال Busin	القطاع الحكومي Government Sector	حکومي Governr	قطاع التعليم العالي Higher Education Sector	م العالي Higher Edı	Publication Outputs
جدول رقم (۱۸)							TABLE No. (18)

100



Annex (1) (١)

# Research and Development Survey Form 2021

# ملحق (۱) ا**ستمارة مسح البحث التطوير ۲۰۲۱**



### المسح الوطني لمدخلات البحث والتطوير

#### National Survey of Research and Development (R&D) Input

[Data are Confidential by L	_aw]	Year (	السنة (		[ البيانات سربة طبقاً للقانون ]
200100	 الأعمال	ومي	الحك	التعليم العالى	
Sector: Tick (✓) for your organization	Business	Gover		ligher Education	القطاع:
sector					ضع علامة (✔) لقطاع مؤسستكم
PART ONE: GENER	AL INFORMAT	ION			الجزء الأول: معلومات عامة
1. Name of Institution					١. اسم المؤسسة
2. Name of reporting unit (e.g. faculty)					اسم الوحدة المُصرّحة ٢. (على سبيل المثال الكلية)
	rities and/or National Class lassification (ISIC) code (so derives its main income.	ee Appendix C) from	ا الأساسي.		خاص بقطاع الأعمال ٢,١ اذكرقائمة الأنشطة الرئيسية و المؤيسة و المؤ
	مداخيل الشركة التي تم ome obtained (%)	International Standard	التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الا Industrial Classification SIC)		الأنشط ctivities
2.2 Parent Company (if ap	oplicable) with % ownershi	p		مبة المئوية للملكية	الشركة الأمّ (إن وجدت) مع النه (الله عليه الله
	النسبة المئوبة للملكية % % Ownership			الشركة الأم Parent company	
2.3 Approximate foreign/l complex holding structure	ctures exist.)			•	٢,٣ نسبة الامتلاك الأجنبي/المحلي (ا
المجموع Total	آخر Other	الصين China	الولايات المتحدة الأمربكية USA	الاتحاد الأوروبي EU	محلي Domestic
%100					
2.4 Gross sales revenue of currency (1000 QR) (0					۲٫٤ إجمالي الإيرادات بالعملة المحلي (ألف رمال قطري) (اختياري)
3. Financial Year					٣. السنة المالية
4. Annual budget Qatari	Riyal (Optional)			ي (اختياري)	
5. Total number of all em (Optional)	ployees				o. إجمالي عدد العاملين (اختياري)
6. Did the reporting unit during the fiscal year				<u>ث وتطویر</u> ) ؟	<ul> <li>٦. هل أنجزت الوحدة المُصرَحة يح</li> <li>خلال السنة المالية (</li> </ul>
	D (move to page 13) or both (In-House & D) (continue)	Yes	نعم	<u>۱۳ ة)</u> خلي وخارجي) (استمر)	٦,١ في حالة الإجابة بـ" نعم" أ- خارجي ( <u>انتقل الي صفح</u> ب- داخلي أو الاثنين معاً (دا
6.2 If the unit <u>does not</u> perform return the questionnaire as		No No	خانة لا	طوير، ضع علامة في هذه الع	رة اكانت الوحدة <u>لا تنجز</u> أنشطة بحث وت والرجاء إرجاع الاستبيان كإجابة سلبية.
Person Completing	the Questionnaire	:		ن:	الشخص الذي استوفى الاستبيا
Name					الاسم
Job / Position		** ** **			الوظيفة - ١٠ ١٠:
Mobile		رقم الجوال	Tel		رقم الهاتف
E-mail Website					البريد الالكتروني الموقع الالكتروني
				Date	التاريخ
Signature	نيع	التوة		Date	



## The following definitions are important in the completion of the survey questionnaire:

#### إنّ التعريفات التالية مهمّة لإكمال الاستبيان:

#### **Definition of R&D:**

This survey follows the Frascati Manual guidelines for conducting surveys on the inputs to R&D (OECD, 2002).

It defines research and development (R&D) as:

- Research is creative work and original investigation undertaken on a systematic basis to gain new knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture and society.
- Development is the application of research findings or their scientific knowledge for the creation of new or significantly improved products, applications or processes.

The basic criterion for distinguishing R&D from related activities is the presence in R&D of an appreciable element of novelty and the resolution of scientific and/or technological uncertainty, i.e. when the solution to a problem is not readily apparent to someone familiar with the basic stock of commonly used knowledge and techniques in the area concerned.

#### تعريف البحث والتطوير:

ينّبع هذا الاستقصاء المبادئ التوجهية لدليل فراسكاتي لإجراء الاستقصاءات على مدخلات البحث والتطوير (منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية، ٢٠٠٢). وهي تعرّف البحث والتطوير كالتالى:

- البحث هو العمل الإبداعي والمنتظم يتم القيام به لزيادة مخزون المعرفة بما في ذلك معرفة الإنسان والثقافة والمجتمع.
- التطوير هو تطبيق نتائج البحث أو المعارف العلمية بهدف إنتاج منتجات أو تطبيقات أو أساليد.
   جديدة أو لتحسينها بشكل كبير.

إنّ المعيار الأساسي لتمييز البحث والتطوير عن الأنشطة ذات الصلة هو احتواؤه على غنصر لا يستهان به من التجديد وتبديد الشكّ العلمي و/أو التكنولوجي، أي عندما لا يبدو حلّ مشكلة ما بديهياً بالنسبة لشخص مُطلّع على جملة المعارف والتقنيات الأساسية المستعملة في القطاع المعنى.

#### Scope of survey:

 The survey requests data on R&D performed IN-HOUSE by your organization on the national territory.

#### R&D in research institutions:

Any activity classified as R&D is characterised by originality; it should have investigation as a primary objective and should have the potential to produce results that are sufficiently general for humanity's stock of knowledge (theoretical and/or practical) to be recognisably increased.

R&D includes – but is not limited to: Activities of personnel who are obviously engaged in R&D.

#### In addition, research activity includes:

- The provision of professional, technical, administrative or clerical support and/or assistance to personnel directly engaged in R&D.
- The management of personnel who are either directly engaged in R&D or are
  providing professional, technical or clerical support or assistance to those
  R&D activities of students undertaking postgraduate research courses.
- Software development where the aim of the project is the systematic resolution of a scientific uncertainty.
- Research work in the natural sciences, engineering, medical sciences, agricultural sciences, social sciences and the humanities.
- · R&D carried out as a participant in any unincorporated joint venture.
- R&D projects performed on contract for other legal entities, such as businesses. Business and Government Sector
- "Feedback R&D" directed at solving problems occurring beyond the original R&D phase – for example, technical problems arising during initial production runs.. Business and Government Sector
- Prototypes and pilot plants, as long as long as the primary objective is to make further improvements. Business Sector
- Industrial design and drawing but only if required for R&D.  ${\bf Business\ Sector}$

#### نطاق الاستقصاء:

 يطلب الاستقصاء بيانات عن البحث والتطوير الداخلي المنجزة من طرف منظمتكم على التراب الوطلي.

#### البحث والتطوير في المؤسسات البحثية العامة:

يتميز أيّ نشاط مُصنّف كبحث وتطوير بأصالته: وينبغي أن يكون البحث هدفه الأساسي، وأن يمتلك القدرة على إنتاج نتائج عامة تسمح بزيادة رصيد المعارف (النظرية و/أو العملية) للبشرية.

> يشمل البحث والتطوير ما يلي دون الاقتصار عليها: أنشطة الأفراد الذين يعملون بوضوح في مجال البحث والتطوير.

#### بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يتضمن النشاط البحثي:

- تقديم دعم مني أو تقني أو إداري أو مساعدة للموظفين الذين يشاركون مباشرة في البحث والتطوير.
- إدارة الموظفين الذين يشاركون بشكل مباشر في البحث والتطوير أو تقديم الدعم أو المساعدة المهنية أو الفنية أو الإدارية لأنشطة البحث والتطوير التي يقوم بها الطلاب في إطار دروس الدراسات العليا.
  - تطوير برمجيات عندما يكون هدف هذا المشروع هو تبديد شكّ علمي.
- العمل البحثي في مجال العلوم الطبيعية، الهندسة، العلوم الطبية، العلوم الزراعية، العلوم الاجتماعية والعلوم الإنسانية.
  - البحث والتطوير المُنجز في إطار مشروع مُشترك لا يتخذ شكل شركة.
- مشاريع البحث والتطوير المنجزة بصورة تعاقدية لحساب كيانات قانونية أخرى، مثل مؤسسات الأعمال. خاص بقطاع الاعمال والقطاع الحكومي
- "ردود الفعل للبحث والتطوير" التي تهدف إلى حل المشاكل التي تحدث بعد مرحلة البحث والتطوير
   الأصلية على سبيل المثال، المشاكل التقنية الناشئة خلال أشواط الإنتاج الأولى. خاص بقطاع
   الإعمال والقطاع الحكومي
- النماذج الأولية والمعامل التجريبية، طالما يكون الهدف الرئيسي هو تحقيق مزيد من التحسينات.
   خاص بقطاع الاعمال
- التصميم والرسم الصناعي فقط إذا كان ذلك ضروريا للبحث والتطوير. خاص بقطاع الاعمال

#### R&D excludes:

The following specific activities are excluded, except where they are used primarily for the support of or as part of R&D activities performed in this reporting unit:

- Scientific and technical information services.
- Engineering and technical services.
- General purpose or routine data
- Standardisation and routine testing.
- Feasibility studies (except into R&D projects).
- · Specialised routine medical care, for example routine pathology services.
- The commercial, legal and administrative aspects of patenting, copyrighting or licensing activities.
- Routine computer programming, systems work or software maintenance where there are no technological uncertainties to be resolved.
- Preparation for teaching. Higher Education and Government Sector
- Academic development activities. Higher Education and Government Sector

#### يستثنى البحث والتطوير:

يتم استبعاد الأنشطة المحددة التالية إلا إذا تم استخدامها في المقام الأول لدعم أو كجزء من أنشطة البحث والتطوير التي تجرى في هذه الوحدة المصرّحة:

- خدمات المعلومات العلمية والتقنية.
- جمع البيانات للأغراض العامة/ الروتينية.
   الاختبارات الروتينية وأعمال توحيد المعايير.
  - دراسات الجدوى (ماعدا مشاريع البحث والتطوير).
  - الرعاية الطبية المتخصصة الروتينية، على سبيل المثال خدمات علم الأمراض الروتينية.
- الجوانب التجاربة والقانونية والإداربة لأنشطة تسجيل براءات الاختراع وحقوق التأليف أو التراخيص.
- برمجيات الكمبيوتر الروتينية، وعمل الأنظمة أو صيانة البرامج عندما لا يوجد شكوك تكنولوجيا
   تستوجب تبديدها.
  - الإعداد للتعليم. خاص بقطاع التعليم العالى والقطاع الحكومي
  - أنشطة التطوير الجامعية. خاص بقطاع التعليم العالى والقطاع الحكومي



#### **Examples: Business and Government Sector**

- Investigating electrical conduction in crystals is basic research; application of crystallography to the properties of alloys is applied research.
- · New chip designs involve development.
- Investigating the limiting factors in chip element placement lies at the border between basic and applied research, and increasingly involves nanotechnology.
- Much service R&D involves software development where the completion of the project is dependent on a scientific or technological advance and the aim of the project is the systematic resolution of a scientific or technological uncertainty.

#### الأمثلة: خاص بقطاع الاعمال والحكومي

- البحث في التوصيل الكهربائي للبلورات يندرج ضمن البحوث الأساسية؛ تطبيق علم البلوريات على خصائص السبائك يندرج ضمن البحوث التطبيقية.
  - النماذج الجديدة من الرقائق تشمل عملية تطوير.
- تقع دراسة العوامل التي تحد من عملية وضع عناصر الرقائق على الحدود بين البحوث الأساسية
   والتطبيقية، وتحتوي على نسبة متزايدة من تكنولوجيا النانو.
- تشمل العديد من خدمات البحث والتطوير تطوير برمجيات عندما يعتمد انجاز المشروع على
   احراز تقدّم على أو تكنولوجي وعندما يكون الهدف من المشروع هو التبديد المنهي لشك علىي أو
   تكنولوجي.

#### Borderline cases

#### **Higher Education Sector:**

Research institutes (such as specialised health care clinics or "attached" research institutions) that are not directly concerned with third-level teaching but host activities, R&D or otherwise, that are all the same closely associated with the higher education sector should be carefully considered:

- Entities initiated by a higher education institution (HEI) but subsequently became a not-for-profit or business entity should be classified as such and surveyed by not-for profit or business sectors even if there are close links with an HE
- Staff and R&D expenditure should be reported where it was incurred.
- Staff members on the payroll of the HEI (e.g. department heads) should be reported by the HEI concerned.
- Staff that appears on the payroll of the "borderline" institution should be reported by the institution concerned and not the HEI.
- The same applies to equipment and running costs.
- It would be appreciated if we were informed of all such institutions to ensure that they are surveyed by the appropriate sectors and to minimise double counting.

#### Government/academic hospitals:

Higher education institutions (HEIs) are requested to report on all academic and technical staff performing R&D with joint appointments between government/academic hospitals and the HEI. This includes headcount, FTEs, labour costs, equipment and running costs.

It is understood that some of these costs may not be reflected in the HEI's Management Information System data or financial statements but we request that a best estimate be included where necessary.

#### حالات تقع على الحدود

#### خاص بقطاع التعليم العالي:

يجب فحص معاهد البحوث (مثل عيادات الرعاية الصحية المتخصصة أو مؤسسات البحوث "المرتبطة") التي لا تهتم مباشرة بالتدريس في المستوى العالي غير أنّها تستضيف أنشطة بحث وتطوير وغيرها، مرتبطةً بشكل وثيق بقطاع التعليم العالي بعناية:

- الكيانات التي تعاقدت معها مؤسسة التعليم العالي ولكنها أصبحت في وقت لاحق شركة أو مؤسسة
  لا تستهدف الربح يجب تصنيفها على ذلك النحو وفحصها ضمن قطاعي مؤسسات الأعمال
  ومؤسسات خاصة لا تستهدف الربح حتى لو كانت هناك روابط وثيقة مع مؤسسات التعليم العالي.
  - ينبغى التصريح بتكلفة اليد العاملة والبحث والتطوير عند حصولها.
- ينبغي التصريح بالموظفين ضمن رواتب مؤسسة التعليم العالي (مثل رُؤساء الأقسام) من قبل مؤسسة التعليم العالى المعنية.
- ينبغي التصريح بالموظفين الذين يظهرون في دُفوعات المؤسسة الواقعة على حدود المسح من قبل
   المؤسسة المعنية وليس مؤسسة التعليم العالى.
  - الأمر نفسه ينطبق على المعدات وتكاليف التشغيل.
- من المُستحسن اعلامنا حول جميع هذه المؤسسات حتى يتم استقصاؤها من قبل القطاعات
   المناسبة والتقليل من ازدواجية الحساب.

#### المستشفيات الحكومية/الجامعية:

يُطلب من مؤسسات التعليم العالي الابلاغ عن جميع الموظفين الأكاديميين والتقنيين الذين ينجزون أنشطة بحث وتطوير مع تعيينات مشتركة بين المستشفيات الحكومية/الجامعية ومؤسسات التعليم العالي. وهذا يشمل عدد الموظفين، المكافئون بالوقت الكامل، تكاليف اليد العاملة، التجهيزات وتكاليف التشغيل.

بطبيعة الحال، لا يمكن عكس بعض هذه التكاليف في بيانات نظام معلومات الإدارة في مؤسسات التعليم العالى أو البيانات المالية لكننا نطلب أن يتم تضمين أفضل تقدير عند الضرورة.

#### Government Sector:

- Institutions (public research institutions and other government departments
  engaged in R&D) whose principal activity is R&D often have secondary, nonR&D activities (e.g. scientific and technical information, testing, quality control,
  analysis, background papers and studies for policymakers). Insofar as a
  secondary activity is undertaken primarily in the interests of R&D, it should be
  included in R&D activities; if the secondary activity is designed essentially to
  meet needs other than R&D, it should be excluded.
- S&T service institutions whose main purpose is an R&D-related scientific service/activity often undertake some research in connection with this activity. Such research should be isolated and included when measuring R&D.

#### خاص بالقطاع الحكومي:

- تملك المؤسسات (مؤسسات البحوث العامة والدوائر الحكومية الأخرى التي تعمل في البحث والتطوير) التي يكون نشاطها الرئيسي هو البحث والتطوير في كثير من الأحيان أنشطة ثانوية، غير البحث والتطوير (مثل المعلومات العلمية والتقنية، الاختبارات، مراقبة الجودة، التحليل، وثائق إعلامية والدراسات لصانعي السياسات). في حال انجاز النشاط الثانوي أساساً لمصلحة البحث والتطوير ، يجب تضمينه في أنشطة البحث والتطوير: أما إذا وقع تصميم النشاط الثانوي أساساً لتلبية حاجيات لا تتعلق بالبحث والتطوير، فيجب استبعاده.
  - تقوم مؤسسات خدمات العلوم والتكنولوجيا التي يكون هدفها الرئيسي خدمة/نشاطاً علمياً يرتبط بالبحث والتطوير في كثير من الأحيان ببعض الأبحاث في إطار هذا النشاط. ينبغي عزل هذه البحوث وتضمينها عند قياس البحث والتطوير.

#### **Business Sector:**

The greatest source of error in measuring R&D is the difficulty of locating the cutoff point between experimental development and the related activities required to realise an innovation.

- Care must be taken to exclude activities that although undoubtedly a part of the innovation process, rarely involve any R&D, e.g. patent filing and licensing, market research, manufacturing start-up, tooling up and redesign for the
- manufacturing process.

  It is also difficult to define precisely the cut-off point between experimental development and pre-production development, such as producing user demonstration models and testing, and production that is applicable to all industrial situations. If the primary objective is to make further technical improvements on the product or process, then the work falls within the definition of R&D. If, on the other hand, the product, process or approach is substantially set and the primary objective is to develop markets, to do preproduction planning or to get a production or control system working smoothly, the work is no longer R&D.

#### خاص بقطاع الأعمال:

يتمثّل أكبر مصدر للخطأ في قياس البحث والتطوير في صعوبة تحديد الخطّ الفاصل بين التطوير التجريبي والأنشطة ذات الصلة الضرورية لتحقيق الابتكار .

- يجب الحرص على استبعاد الأنشطة التي هي بلا شكّ جزءا من عملية الابتكار، ونادراً ما تنطوي على
   البحث والتطوير، على سبيل المثال تسجيل براءات الاختراع والترخيص، أبحاث السوق، بدء التصنيع،
   ولأدوات وإعادة تصميم لعملية التصنيع.
- من الصعب أيضا تحديد الخط الفاصل بين التطوير التجربي والتطوير التجربي الذي يسبق الإنتاج، مثل إنتاج نماذج عرض واختبار، والإنتاج الذي ينطبق على جميع الحالات الصناعية. إذا كان الهدف الرئيسي هو ادخال المزيد من التحسينات الفنية على المنتج أو العملية، عندها يقع العمل ضمن تعريف البحث والتطوير. في المقابل، إذا سبق تطوير المنتج أو العملية أو المقاربة بشكل كبير وكان الهدف الرئيسي هو تطوير الأسواق، والتخطيط لمرحلة ما قبل الإنتاج أو الحصول على نظام إنتاج أو تحكم يعمل بسلاسة، لا يعتبر ذلك من قبيل البحث والتطوير.



#### PART TWO: IN-HOUSE R&D PERSONNEL

#### الجزء الثاني: موظفو البحث والتطوير الداخلي

Report for all R&D personnel, both permanent and on contract (6 months or longer).

يجب الإبلاغ عن كل الموظفين العاملين في البحث والتطوير سواء أكانوا موظفين دائمين أم كانوا على عقود مؤقتة (1 أشهر أو أكثر).

#### Researchers

- Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems and also in the planning and management of the projects concerned.
- Managers and administrators engaged in the planning and management of the scientific and technical aspects of a researcher's work. Their rank is usually equal or superior to that of persons directly employed as researchers and they are often former or part-time researchers.
- Academic staff involved in research and also studying towards a Master's or Doctoral degree should be included as research staff (not students). Higher Education Sector
- All post-doctoral fellows in whichever capacity they are appointed by the institution. Higher Education Sector
- Doctoral students working on R&D. Higher Education Sector

#### Exclude:

- Managers and directors concerned primarily with budgets and human resources rather than project management or content (include in "other personnel directly supporting R&D").
- Master's students Higher Education Sector

#### Technicians directly supporting R&D

Persons doing technical tasks in support of R&D, normally under the direction and supervision of a Researcher.

#### Other personnel directly supporting R&D

- Other personnel include skilled and unskilled crafts persons, secretarial and clerical staff participating in R&D projects or directly associated with R&D Projects.
- Included are executives and directors concerned primarily with budgets and human resources in support of research rather than project management.

#### Do not include the count of personnel indirectly supporting R&D.

Typical examples are transportation, storage, cleaning, repair, maintenance and security activities, as well as administration and clerical activities undertaken not exclusively for R&D (such as the activities of central finance and personnel departments).

Allowance for these should be made in other current R&D expenditure

#### Headcount Of R&D Personnel

#### Headcount' (HC):

HC data cover the total number of persons who are mainly or partially employed in R&D. This includes all staff <a href="mailto:employed">employed</a> whether permanent, contract, full-time or part-time.

#### الباحثون

- هم مهنتون عاملون في تصميم وابتكار معارف ومنتجات ومنهجيات وأساليب جديدة وكذلك في إدارة المشروعات المعنية.
- الباحثون يشملون المدراء والمسؤولين الإداريين العاملين في تخطيط وإدارة الجوانب العلمية والتقنية
   لعمل الباحثين. وعادة ما تكون رتهم مساوية أو أعلى من الأشخاص العاملين مباشرة كباحثين وغالبا
   ما يكونون باحثين سابقين أو باحثين بدوام جزئي.
- الموظفون الجامعيون الذين يشاركون في البحث وبجب إدراج الطلاب في مستوى الماجستير أو
   الدكتوراه ضمن موظفي البحوث (من غير الطلبة). خاص بقطاع التعليم العالي
- طلبة ما بعد الدكتوراه مهما كانت الصفة التي تعطى لهم من طرف المؤسسة . خاص بقطاع التعليم العالى
  - طلبة الدكتوراه الذين يعملون في مجال البحث والتطوير. خاص بقطاع التعليم العالي

#### استثناء:

- المدراء والمسؤولين الإدارين الذين يهتمون أساسا بالمسائل المالية وإدارة الموارد البشرية بدلا من ادارة
   المشروع أو معتواه (التضمين في" موظفين آخرين يدعمون البحث والتطوير بشكل مباشر").
  - طلبة مستوى الماجستير. خاص بقطاع التعليم العالى

#### الفنيون الذين يساعدون مباشرةً في البحث والتطوير

هم أشخاص يشاركون في البحث والتطوير لتنفيذ مهامَ علمية وتقنية تتطلّب تطبيق مفاهيم وأساليب تشغيلية، تكون عادةً تحت إشراف الباحثين.

#### الموظَّفون الآخرون الذين يساعدون مباشرةً في البحث والتطوير

- يشملون الحرفيين المؤهلين وغير المؤهلين، وموظفي السكرتارية والأعمال الكتابية المشاركين في مشروعات البحث والتطوير أو المرتبطين مباشرةً بها.
- يتم إدراج المدراء والمسؤولين الإداريين الذين يهتمون أساسا بالمسائل المالية وإدارة الموارد البشرية بدلا من إدارة المشروع.

#### جب عدم تضمين الموظفين المشاركين يشكل غير مباشر في دعم البحث والتطوير.

ومن أمثلة ذلك العاملون في مجال النقل والتخزين والتنظيف والإصلاح والصيانة وأنشطة الأمن، فضلاً عن أنشطة الإدارة والأعمال الكتابية الذين ينفذون أنشطة لا تدخل في مجال البحث والتطوير (مثل الأنشطة المالية المركزية وموظفى الإدارات).

هذا النوع من البدلات ينبغي أن يُسجل ضمن النفقات الحالية الأخرى للبحث والتطوير.

#### عدد موظفي البحث والتطوير

#### عدد الموظفين:

عدد الموظفين هو عبارة عن بيانات بشأن مجموع الأشخاص الموظفين بشكل رئيسي أو جزئي في البحث والتطوير. وهذا يتضمّن كل الموظفين <u>العاملين</u> بصفة دائمة أو جزئية أو بعقود على حدٍّ سِواء.



#### 7. Headcount of R&D Personnel Calculating Headcount (HC) Data

عدد موظفي البحث والتطوير احتساب بيانات عدد الموظفين

HC data cover the total number of persons who are mainly or partially employed in R&D. This includes staff employed both full-time and part-time on R&D activities.

تغطي البيانات المتعلّقة بعدد الموظفين عدد الأشخاص الذين يعملون بشكل رئيمي أو جزئي في مجال البحث والتطوير. وهي تشمل الأشخاص الذين يعملون بدوام كامل أو جُزئي في مجال البحث والتطوير.

7.1 Headcount of all R&D Personnel by Nationality, Gender and Highest Qualification

٧,١ عدد الموظفين في البحث والتطوير حسب الجنسية والنوع والمؤهّل الأعلى

	Highest Qualification		المجموع Total			غير قد Qataris	بون Qat	قطر، aris	المنا المنا	
	Highest Qualification	المجموع T	إناث F	ذکور <b>M</b>	إناث F	ذکور M	إناث F	ذکور <b>M</b>	المؤهّل الأعلى	
	Ph.D.								دكتوراه	
	M.A / M.Sc.								ماجستير	
HERS	Higher Diploma								دبلوم عالي	_
ARCI	University								بكالوريوس	الباحثون
RESEARCHERS	Pre-University. Diploma								دبلوم أقل من الجامعة	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
_	Secondary								ثانوية	
	Below Secondary								دون الثانوية	
	Total Researchers								مجموع الباحثين	
	Ph.D.								دكتوراه	
	M.A / M.Sc.								ماجستير	
ANS	Higher Diploma								دبلوم عالي	_
TECHNICIANS	University								بكالوريوس	الفنيون
TECH	Pre-University. Diploma								دبلوم أقل من الجامعة	
	Secondary								ثانوية	
	Below Secondary								دون الثانوية	•
	Total Technicians								مجموع الفنيين	
	Ph.D.								دكتوراه	
ΙĀF	M.A / M.Sc.								ماجستير	4
RT S	Higher Diploma								دبلوم عالي	وظفو
JPPO	University								بكالوريوس	الدعم
OTHER SUPPORT STAF	Pre-University. Diploma								دبلوم أقل من الجامعة	موظفو الدعم الآخرون
OTH	Secondary								ثانوية	ંંં
	Below Secondary								دون الثانوية	
	Total Other Support Staff								بموع موظفي الدعم الآخرون	<u>-</u> -a
	Total R&D Personnel								موع موظفي البحث والتطوير	مج



7.2 Headcount of All R&D Personnel by Nationality, Gender and Fields of Science

٧,٢ عدد الموظفين في البحث والتطوير حسب الجنسية والنوع والمجال العلمي

	And Fields of Science Highest Qualification		المجموع Total			غير قد Qataris	بون <b>Q</b> at	قطر، aris	المجال العلمي	
	nignest Quamication	المجموع T	إناث <b>F</b>	ذکور M	إناث <b>F</b>	ذکور <b>M</b>	إناث <b>F</b>	ذکور M	المجال العلمي	
	Natural sciences								العلوم الطبيعية	
	Engineering and technology								الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	
RESEARCHERS	Medical and health sciences								العلوم الطبية والصحية	
ARCH	Agricultural sciences								العلوم الزراعية	الباحثوز
RESE	Social sciences								العلوم الاجتماعية	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
_	Humanities								العلوم الإنسانية	
	Not specified elsewhere								غير محدّد في مكان آخر	
	Total Researchers (same as 7.1)								مجموع الباحثين س ما جاء في الإجابة على السؤال ٧,١)	(نفہ
	Natural sciences								العلوم الطبيعية	
	Engineering and technology								الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	
ANS	Medical and health sciences								العلوم الطبية والصحية	_
TECHNICIANS	Agricultural sciences								العلوم الزراعية	الفنيون
TEC	Social sciences								العلوم الاجتماعية	
	Humanities								العلوم الإنسانية	
	Not specified elsewhere								غير محدّد في مكان آخر	
	Total Technicians (same as 7.1)								مجموع الفنيين س ما جاء في الإجابة على السؤال ٧,١)	(نفہ
	Natural sciences								العلوم الطبيعية	
TAF	Engineering and technology								الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	1
OTHER SUPPORT STAF	Medical and health sciences								العلوم الطبية والصحية	موظفو الدعم الآخروز
UPPO	Agricultural sciences								العلوم الزراعية	الدعم
ER SI	Social sciences								العلوم الاجتماعية	الآخرو
OTH	Humanities								العلوم الإنسانية	·3
	Not specified elsewhere								غير محدّد في مكان آخر	
•	Total Other Support Staff (same as 7.1)								جموع موظفي الدعم الآخرون س ما جاء في الإجابة على السؤال ٧,١)	
	Total R&D Personnel								موع موظفي البحث والتطوير	مج



### Research Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) in R&D and Cost

Provide an estimate of person-years of effort on R&D (or Full-time equivalents), according to the categories below.

Using the male and female headcounts of all R&D personnel reported for in Question 7, provide the research full-time equivalents (time devoted to R&D). Then, calculate the total labour costs of R&D using the average annual full cost-to-company for full-time staff (including annual wages, salaries and all associated costs or fringe benefits, such as bonus payments, contributions to pension and medical aid funds, payroll tax, unemployment insurance fund and all other statutory payments) per category below.

#### **Calculating Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Persons**

FTE data measure the volume of human resources in R&D. One FTE may be thought of as one person-year. That is 1 FTE is equal to 1 person working full-time on R&D for a period of 1 year or more persons working part-time or for a shorter period corresponding to one person-

For the purpose of this survey, an employee can work a maximum of 1

The following is a theoretical approach to calculating FTE:

FTE: (Dedication to the employment: Full-time/Part-time) x (Portion of the year active on R&D) x (Time or portion spent on R&D)

#### See the following examples:

- $(1 \times 1 \times 1) = 1$  FTE
- A full-time employee spending 30% of time on R&D during a year: (1 x 1 x 0.3) = 0.3 FTE
- A full-time R&D worker who is spending 100% of time on R&D and is employed at an R&D institution for only six months: (1 x 0.5 x 1) =
- A full-time employee spending 40% of time on R&D during half of the year (person is only active for 6 months per year):  $(1 \times 0.5 \times 0.4) =$
- A part-time employee (working 40% of a full time year) engaged only in R&D (spending 100% of time on R&D) during a year: (0.4 x 1 x 1) = 0.4 FTE
- A part-time employee (working 40% of a full-time year) spending 60% of time on R&D during half of the year (person is only active for 6 months per year):  $(0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.6) = 0.12$  FTE
- $20 \times (1 \times 1 \times 0.4) = 8 \text{ FTE}$

NOTE: please calculate FTEs for all R&D personnel.

#### المكافئ بوقت كامل في البحث والتطوير وتكلفة البحث في المؤسسات

تقديم تقدير بحساب <u>لجهود البحث والتطوير للشخص في السنة (أو ما يكافئها بوقت كامل)</u> حسب الفئات أدناه.

باستخدام عدد الموظفين من الذكور والإناث في إجمالي موظفي البحث والتطوير في السؤال ٧، قم بتقدير المكافئ بوقت كامل للبحث (الوقت المخصِّص للبحث والتطوير). ثم حساب التكاليف الإجمالية لليد العاملة في مجال البحث والتطوير باستخدام المتوسط السنوي للتكلفة الإجمالية للشركة بالنسبة للموظفين بدوام كامل (بما في ذلك الأجور السنوبة والرواتب وجميع التكاليف المرتبطة بها أو المزايا الاجتماعية الإضافية مثل المكافآت، والمساهمات في المعاشات والمساعدات الطبية والضرببة على الرواتب وصندوق التأمين ضد البطالة وجميع المدفوعات النظامية الأخرى) لكل فئة أدناه.

حساب المكافئين بوقت كامل

تقيس بيانات المكافئين بوقت كامل حجم الموارد البشرية في مجال البحث والتطوير. ١ مكافئ بوقت كامل هو مساو لواحد شخص-سنة. وهذا يعني أن ١ مكافئ بوقت كامل يساوي ١ شخص يعمل بدوام كامل في البحث والتطوير لمدة ١ سنة أو عدّة أشخاص يعملون بدوام جزئي أو لفترة أقصر تساوى مدة الشخص في السنة.

فيما يتعلّق بهذا المسح، يمكن لموظف أن يعمل مكافئ بوقت كامل واحد في السنة على أقصى

فيما يلي مقاربة نظرية لاحتساب المكافئ بوقت كامل:

المكافئ بوقت كامل: (التفرغ للعمل: دوام كامل/دوام جزئي) × ( نسبة مدة النشاط في البحث والتطوير خلال السنة) × (الوقت أو الجزء المقضى على البحث والتطوير)

#### أنظر الأمثلة التالية:

- A full-time employee spending 100% of time on R&D during a year: 👚 (۱ × ۱ × ۱) عند والتطوير خلال سنة: (۱ × ۱ × ۱) المحقق علم الوقت كامل يقضي ١٠٠ % من الوقت في البحث والتطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ۱) عند المحقود التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند المحتود التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند المحتود التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند المحتود التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ١) عند التطوير خلال ١ مكافئ بوقت كامل
  - موظف بوقت كامل يقضى ٣٠ % من الوقت في البحث والتطوير خلال سنة: (١ × ١ × ٣٠) = ٢,٠ مكافئ بوقت كامل
  - موظف البحث والتطوير بوقت كامل ١٠٠ % من الوقت في البحث والتطوير ويعمل في مؤسسة البحث والتطوير مدة ٦ أشهر فقط: (١ × ٠,٥ × ١) = ٥,٠ مكافئ بوقت كامل
  - موظف بوقت كامل يقضى ٤٠ % من الوقت في البحث والتطوير خلال نصف سنة (شخص ينشط ٦ أشهر في السنة فقط): (١ × ٥٠٠ × ٠٠٠) = ٢,٠ مكافئ بوقت كامل
  - موظف بوقت جزئي (يعمل ٤٠ % من السنة بوقت كامل) يعمل فقط في البحث والتطوير (يقضى ١٠٠ % في البحث والتطوير) خلال السنة: (١٠ × ١ × ١) = ١,٠ مكافئ بوقت كامل
  - موظف بوقت جزئي (يعمل ٤٠ % من السنة بوقت كامل) يقضى ٦٠ % من الوقت في البحث والتطوير خلال نصف سنة (شخص ينشط ٦ أشهر في السنة فقط):  $(3, - \times 0, - \times 0, \times 1, - 0)$ ٠,١٢ مكافئ بوقت كامل
- ۲۰ موظفاً بوقت كامل يقضون ٤٠ % من الوقت في البحث والتطوير خلال السنة: ٢٠ \ (١ ) × (١ ) بدير المسنة ١١٥ كا وقت كامل يقضون ٤٠ % من الوقت في البحث والتطوير خلال السنة ٢٠ إدار المسنة ١٩٥٠ عند المسنة ١٩٥١ عند المسنة ١٩٥ عند المسنة ١٩٥١ عند المسنة ١٩٥ عند المسنة ١٩٥ عند المسنة ١٩٥ عند المسنة ١٩٥١ عند المسنة ١٩٥ عند المسنة ١٩٥٤ عند المسنة ١٩٥ عند المسنة ١٩ × ۱ × ۲ ، ۰ ) = ۸ مكافئ بوقت كامل

ملاحظة: يُرجى احتساب المكافئ بوقت كامل لجميع موظفى البحث والتطوير.



#### 8.1 FTE in R&D by Nationality, Gender And Highest Qualification

#### ٨,١ المكافئون في البحث والنطوير بوقت كامل حسب الجنسية والنوع والمؤهّل الاعلى

		_		ىئون بوقت كا Time Equiv				ـؤال ٧,١)	لفين (من الس ounts (Fror	عدد الموظ		J.J.J. 3 . Q.S	
H	lighest Qualification	المجموع	طربين	غيرة	ربون		المجموع	نطر <i>بين</i>	غيرة	ربون		المؤهّل الأعلى	
		Total	Non-Qa إناث F	ataris ذکور M	Qata إناث F	ris ذکور M	Total	Non-Qa إناث F	taris ذکور M	Qata إناث F	ris ذکور M		
	Ph.D.		•					•				دكتوراه	
	M.A / M.Sc.											ماجستير	
RS	Higher Diploma											دبلوم عالي	
SCHE	University											بكالوريوس	الباحثون
RESEARCHERS	Pre-University. Diploma											دبلوم أقل من الجامعة	عُون
	Secondary											ثانوية	
	Below Secondary											دون الثانوية	
Т	otal Researchers											مجموع الباحثين	•
	Ph.D.											دكتوراه	
	M.A / M.Sc.											ماجستير	
Š	Higher Diploma											دبلوم عالي	
ICIA	University											بكالوريوس	الفنيون
TECHNICIANS	Pre-University. Diploma											دبلوم أقل من الجامعة	. <u>.</u> 2
	Secondary											ثانوية	
	Below Secondary											دون الثانوية	
1	Total Technicians											مجموع الفنيين	
	Ph.D.											دكتوراه	
	M.A / M.Sc.											ماجستير	
Staff	Higher Diploma											دبلوم عالي	موظف
pport	University											بكالوريوس	ال ي
Other Support Staff	Pre-University. Diploma											دبلوم أقل من الجامعة	موظفي الدعم الآخرون
0	Secondary											ثانوية	د.
	Below Secondary											دون الثانوية	
Т	otal Other Support Staff											موظفي الدعم الأخرون	مجموع
	Total R&D Personnel											موع موظفي البحث والتطوير	مجم



#### 8.2 FTE in R&D by Nationality, Gender And Field Of Science

#### ٨,٢ المكافئون في البحث والتطوير بوقت كامل حسب النوع والجنسية والمجال العلمي

	Field of colones		المكافنون بوقت كامل Full-Time Equivalent قطربون غير قطربين					Headco	لفين (من الس unts (Fror	n Q 7.2)	t. i			
	Field of science	المجموع	Non-Q	ataris	Qat	aris	المجموع	Non-C	غيرقد ataris	Qat		المجال العلمي		
		Total	إناث F	ذکور <b>M</b>	إناث <b>F</b>	ذکور <b>M</b>	Total	إناث <b>F</b>	ذکور M	إناث F	ذکور <b>M</b>			
	Natural sciences											العلوم الطبيعية		
S	Engineering and technology	nd technology									الهندسة والتكنولوجيا			
HER	Medical and health sciences											العلوم الطبية والصحية	5	
RESEARCHERS	Agricultural sciences											العلوم الزراعية	الباحثون	
ESE,	Social sciences											العلوم الاجتماعية	·Š	
₹	Humanities							•	•	•		العلوم الإنسانية	•	
	Not specified elsewhere											غير محدّد في مكان آخر		
	Total Researchers											مجموع الباحثين		
	(same as 7.1)											ما جاء في الإجابة على السؤال ٧,١)	(نفس	
	Natural sciences											العلوم الطبيعية		
	Engineering and technology											الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	الفنيون	
ANS	Medical and health sciences											العلوم الطبية والصحية		
NIC	Agricultural sciences											العلوم الزراعية		
TECHNICIANS	Social sciences											العلوم الاجتماعية	.0	
-	Humanities											العلوم الإنسانية		
	Not specified elsewhere											غير محدّد في مكان آخر		
	Total Technicians											مجموع الفنيين		
	(same as 7.1)											ما جاء في الإجابة على السؤال ٧,١)	(نفس	
	Natural sciences											العلوم الطبيعية		
Staff	Engineering and technology											الهندسة والتكنولوجيا	3	
ort S	Medical and health sciences											العلوم الطبية والصحية	نظ	
oddn	Agricultural sciences											العلوم الزراعية	لما	
Other Support	Social sciences											العلوم الاجتماعية	موظفي الدعم الآخروز	
oth	Humanities											العلوم الإنسانية	رون	
	Not specified elsewhere											غير محدّد في مكان آخر		
	Total Other Support Staff (same as 7.1)											موع موظفي الدعم الآخرون ما جاء في الإجابة على السؤال ٧,١)		
	Total R&D Personnel											وع موظفي البحث والتطوير	مجم	

#### **Higher Education Sector** خاص بقطاع التعليم العالي عدد الموظفين في البحث والتطوير والمكافئ بوقت كامل لطلبة الدراسات العليا حسب Headcount in R&D and FTE of Postgraduate Students by nationality, gender and type of certificate الجنسية والنوع ونوع الشهادة Using the headcounts of all R&D post-doctoral fellows and postgraduate students provide the Full Time Equivalents (FTE) on R&D. باستخدام أعداد موظفي البحث والتطوير من زملاء ما بعد الدكتوراه وطلبة الدكتوراه سنحصل على المكافئ بوقت كامل للبحث والتطوير. عدد الموظفين المكافئون بوقت كامل Full-Time Equivalen Headcounts قطربون قطربون Type of Certificate غيرقطربين غيرقطربين نوع الشهادة المجموع المجموع Non-Qataris کور إناث Non-Qataris Qataris ر إناث **Qataris** Total Total ذکور M Doctoral students طلبة الدكتوراه زملاء ما بعد الدكتوراه\* Postdoctoral Fellows\* المجموع Total Postdoctoral Fellows: Students who have completed their doctorate and are still completing their thesis at the college or university until this dissertation is completed and they are appointed to their positions. زملاء ما بعد النكتوراه: هم الطلبة الذين تخرجوا بدرجة النكتوراه وما زالوا يكملون اطروحتهم العلمية في الكلية او الجامعة الى ان تكتمل هذه الاطروحة ويُعينون في مناصبهم.



#### الجزء الثالث: الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير الداخلي

#### **PART THREE: IN-HOUSE R&D EXPENDITURE**

The Definition and Calculation of In-House R&D Expenditure

تعريف واحتساب نفقات البحث والتطوير الداخلي

المصر و فات الجارية الأخرى

#### تشمل لكنها لا تقتصر على:

#### ● المصروفات المباشرة للمشروع والمواد الاستهلاكية للمشروع وتكاليف التشغيل المرتبطة بالبحوث، مثل المواد والوقود وغيرها من المدخلات، بما في ذلك الهاتف والطباعة.

- مصروفات السفر والاقامة.
- مصروفات الإصلاح والصيانة.
- الدُفوعات إلى المنظمات الخارجية لاستخدام مرافق الاختبار المتخصصة أو العمل التحليلي أو الهندسية أو غيرها من الخدمات المتخصصة في دعم مشاريع البحث والتطوير التي تنجزها هذه الوحدة
  - مصروفات العمولات/الاستشاريين للمشاريع البحثية التي تقوم بها هذه الوحدة المُصرَحة.
- النسبة المئوية المعنية من التكاليف غير المباشرة والمؤسسية وتكاليف المرافق، مثل الإيجار ورسوم فضاء العملُّ والتأجير ونفقات التوظيف والأثاث والماء والكهرباء والنفقات العامة الأخرى.
- النسبة المئوية المعنية من تكاليف اليد العاملة للأشخاص الذين يقدمون خدمات غير مباشرة مثل المكتب الرئيسي والموارد البشرية والمالية وموظفي الأمن والصيانة بالإضافة إلى موظفي المكتبات المركزية وأقسام تكنولوجيا المعلومات.
- عندما يتم استخدام النفقات الجاربة مثل تكاليف المشروع والمواد الاستهلاكية المباشرة للبحث والتطوير فقط، يجب تخصيص التكلفة الكاملة لهذه المواد.
- إذا تم استخدام هذه النفقات الجاربة لأكثر من نشاط واحد، يجب إدراج تقدير واحد فقط للحصة المستخدمة في البحث والتطوير.
- فقط عندماً يكون تقدير هذه الحصة المستخدمة في البحث والتطوير غير مُتوفر، مثل التكاليف غير المباشرة والمرافق العامة وتكاليف اليد العاملة للموظفين الذين يقدمون خدمات غير مباشرة، ينصح أن يطبّق المسؤولون عن تعبئة الاستبيان النسبة المئوبة للوقت الذي يخصصه الباحثون في الوحدة المصرّحة للبحث والتطوير على مجموع هذه النفقات الجارية.
- إذا أظهر الابلاغ عن مداخيل ونفقات الكلية أن المصروفات الجاربة للنفقات غير المباشرة والمرافق العامة وتكلفة اليد العاملة للموظفين الذين يقدمون الخدمات غير مباشرة للسنة كانت في حدود ١٧٠٠٠٠٠ دولار أمريكي وأن الباحثين يقضون في المتوسط ٢٢٪ من وقتهم للبحث والتطوير ، يمكن تقدير المصروفات الجارُّبة للبحث والتطوير كالآتيُّ ٢٧٠٠٠٠ × ١٧٠٠٠٠ دولار أمريكي = ٣٧٤٠٠٠ دولار أمريكي.

#### دامية ثناء:

- نفقات البحث والتطوير المُنجز بموجب عقد عندما يتم تنفيذ مشروع بحثي في مكان آخر من قبل آخرين باسم هذه الوحدة المُصرّحة.
  - الدُفوعات لشراء الدراية التقنية (الشُهرة التجارية).
    - رسوم الترخيص
    - اعتمادات الاستهلاك.

#### المصروفات الرأسمالية

يجب التصريح بالتكلفة الإجمالية للمصروفات الرأسمالية في سنة الشراء (يجب عدم الاستهلاك).

#### تشمل لكنها لا تقتصر على:

- الإنفاق المتعلق بالأصول الثابتة المستخدمة في مشاريع البحث والتطوير لهذه الوحدة المُصرّحة.
- اقتناء البرمجيات، بما في ذلك رسوم الترخيص، التي من المتوقع استخدامها لأكثر من سنة واحدة.
  - شراء قواعد البيانات المتوقع استخدامها لأكثر من سنة واحدة.
  - الإصلاحات، التحسينات والتغييرات الرئيسية على الأراضي والمباني.
- حيث يتم استخدام عنصر من رأس المال للبحث والتطوير فقط، يجب تخصيص التكلفة الإجمالية
- إذا تم استخدام عنصر من رأس المال لأكثر من نشاط واحد، يجب فقط إدراج تقدير للحصة المُستخدمة في البحث والتطوير. على سبيل المثال، قطعة جديدة من المُعدات سيتم استخدامها للبحث والتطوير (مشمولة)، للاختبارات (مستبعدة)، ومراقبة الجودة (مستبعدة). مثلاً، إذا كان الاستخدام المقصود للمُعدات الجديدة لأغراض البحث والتطوير هو ٤٠٪ من الاستخدام الكلى (أي أنّ ٦٠٪ المتبقية ستخصّص لأنشطة أخرى)، ينبغي اعتبار ٤٠٪ فقط من إجمالي تكلفة المعدات كنفقات ذات صلة بالبحث والتطوير.
- عندما يكون تقدير الحصة المستخدمة للبحث والتطوير غير متوفر، يجب تطبيق النسبة المئوية للوقت الذي خصصه باحثو الوحدة المصرّحة للبحث والتطوير على تكلفة العنصر.

#### باستثناء:

- اعتمادات الاستهلاك.
- مصاريف الإصلاح والصيانة الأخرى.
- عائدات بيع أصول البحث والتطوير.

#### Other Current Expenditure

Including – but not limited to:

- Direct project costs, project consumables and running costs linked to research, such as materials, fuels and other inputs, including telephone and printing
- Subsistence and travel expenses.
- Repair and maintenance expenses.
- · Payments to outside organizations for use of specialised testing facilities, analytical work, engineering or other specialised services in support of R&D projects carried out by this reporting unit.
- Commission/consultant expenses for research projects carried out by this reporting unit.
- The relevant % of indirect and institutional costs and utility costs, such as rent, space charge, leasing and hiring expenses, furniture, water, electricity and any other overhead costs.
- The relevant % of labour costs of persons providing indirect services such as the head office, human resources, finances, security and maintenance personnel as well as staff of central libraries and IT departments...
- Where current expenses such as direct project costs and consumables are used solely for R&D, allocate the full cost of the items.
- If these current expenses are used for more than one activity, include only an estimate of the portion used for R&D.
- Only where such an estimate of the portion used for R&D is not available, such as indirect and utility costs and labour costs of staff providing indirect services, it is advised that respondents apply the percentage time that researchers in the reporting unit spent on R&D to the total of these current expenditures.
- So if a faculty's income and expenditure statement shows that the current expenditure for indirect and utility costs and labour costs of staff providing indirect services for the year was say USD 1,700,000 and that researchers on average spent 22% of their time to R&D, then this component of R&D current expenditure may be estimated as 0.22 x USD 1,700,000 = USD 374,000.

#### Excluding:

- Contract R&D expenses where the research project is carried out elsewhere by others on behalf of this reporting unit.
- Payments for purchases of technical know-how (goodwill).
- Licence fees.
- Depreciation provisions

#### **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

The full cost of capital expenses must be reported in the year of purchase (do not depreciate)

Including - but not limited to:

- Expenditure on fixed assets used in the R&D projects of this reporting unit.
- Acquisition of software, including license fees, expected to be used for more than
- Purchase of databases expected to be used for more than one year.
- Major repairs, improvements and modifications on land and buildings.
- Where a capital item is used solely for R&D, allocate the full cost of the item.
- . If the capital item is used for more than one activity, include only an estimate of the portion used for R&D. For example, a new piece of equipment that will be used for R&D (included), testing (excluded) and quality control (excluded). For instance, if the intended use of this new equipment for R&D purposes is 40% of the total usage (i.e. the other 60% for other activities), only 40% of the total equipment cost should be considered as relevant R&D expenditure.
- Only where such an estimate of the portion used for R&D is not available, apply the percentage time that researchers in the reporting unit spent on R&D to the cost of the item.

#### Excluding:

- Depreciation provisions.
- Other repairs and maintenance expenses.
- · Proceeds from the sale of R&D assets.

112



#### 9. In-House R&D Expenditure

#### ٩. الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير الداخلي

#### 9.1 Labour Costs of R&D

٩,١ تكلفة القوى العاملة في البحث والتطوير

		بالربال القطري Qatari Riyal		
Personnel categories	تكلفة اليد العاملة المُحتسبة للبحث والتطوير Calculated labour cost of R&D (A x B)	متوسّط تكلفة اليد العاملة لكلّ شخص Average annual labour cost per person (B)	المكافئون بوقت كامل (من السؤال ٨,١) Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) (From Q 8.1) (A)	فنات الموظفين
Total researchers				مجموع الباحثين
Total technicians				مجموع الفنيين
Total other support staff				مجموع موظفي الدعم الآخرون
Total Doctoral students*				مجموع طلبة الدكتوراه*
Total Labour Cost				مجموع تكلفة اليد العاملة

<sup>\*</sup>Higher Education Sector

\*خاص بقطاع التعليم العالي

#### 9.2 Other Current Expenditure On R&D

٩,٢ نفقات البحث والتطوير الجارية الأخرى

(أنظر تعربف النفقات الجاربة وكيفية احتساب النفقات الجاربة المخصصة للبحث (See the definition of current expenditure and how to calculate current expenditure devoted to R&D on the previous page) والتطوير في الصفحة السابقة)

بالريال القطري Qatari Riyal

	, , ,	
Other current expenditure		النفقات الجاربة الأخرى

#### 9.3 Capital Expenditure On R&D

٩,٣ النفقات الرأسمالية على البحث والتطوير

(أنظر تعريف النفقات الرأسمالية وكيفية احتساب النفقات الرأسمالية المخصصة (See the definition of capital expenditure and how to calculate capital expenditure on R&D on the previous page) للبحث والتطوير في الصفحة السابقة)

#### بالربال القطري Qatari Riyal

9.3.1	Vehicles, plant, machinery and equipment	المركبات والمنشآت والآلات والمعدات	٩,٣,١
9.3.2	Land, buildings and other structures	الأراضي والمباني والمنشآت الأخرى	٩,٣,٢
9.3.3	Software	البرمجيات	٩,٣,٣
9.3.4	Other	أخرى	٩,٣,٤
9.3	Total	المجموع	٩,٣

0.4	Total R&D Expenditure	مجموع نفقات البحث والتطوير	9 6
9.4	(9 1 + 9 2 + 9 3)	(9.7+9.7+9.1)	٠,٠

#### 10. Sources Of Funds For In-House R&D

#### ١٠. مصادر التمويل للبحث والتطوير الداخلي

Provide a breakdown of total R&D expenditure by the sources of funds.

اعطِ توزيع إجمالي إنفاق البحث والتطوير حسب مصادر التمويل

	ao a 2.0	andonn or total read expenditure by the count	000 01 1411401	ر— ن · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ورے ، ۔۔۔ی
0.1	Institu	ution	بالريال القطري Qatari Riyal	ت	المؤسساه
	10.1.1	Own funds		التمويل الخاص	1.,1,1
10.2		rnment (include Departments/Ministries an ng Institutes)	d grant (منح	ة (يتضمن الوزارات والإدارات والمعاهد المقدمة لل	الحكومة
	10.2.1	Grants, especially general purpose including studentships		المنح خصوصا منها ذات الغرض الخاص بما في ذلك منح الطلاب	1.,7,1
	10.2.2	Contracts to perform directed R&D		عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير المباشر	1.,7,7
10.3	Local	Businesses	1	عمال المحلي	قطاع الأ
	10.3.1	Contracts to perform R&D		عقود للقيام بالبحث والتطوير	1.,٣,1
10.4	Other	national sources	1	الوطنية الأخرى	المصادرا
	10.4.1	Not for Profit Organizations (including Foundations)		المنظمات غير الربحية (بما في ذلك المؤسسات)	1.,£,1
	10.4.2	Individual Donations		التبرعات الفردية	۱۰,٤,۲
	10.4.3	Other Higher Education institutions		مؤسسات التعليم العالي الأخرى	1.,£,٣
10.5	Foreig	gn sources	1	الأجنبية	المصادرا
	10.5.1	Parent Institution		المؤسسة الأم	1.,0,1
	10.5.2	Philanthropic organizations and Foundations		المؤسسات والمنظمات الخيرية	1.,0,7
	10.5.3	All other foreign sources		جميع المصادر الأجنبية	1.,0,7
0.6	Total R	&D Expenditure		بات البحث والتطوير	إجمالي نفق
		•	1		Ŧ



In-House R&D Expenditure By Type Of R&D

#### الجزء الرابع: فئات نفقات البحث والتطوير الداخلي

#### PART FOUR: CATEGORIES OF IN-HOUSE R&D EXPENDITURE

#### البحث الأساسي 11.1 Basic research Work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena and observable facts without a • عمل يهدف أساسا لاكتساب معارف جديدة عن الأسس الكامنة وراء الطواهر والحقائق المشاهدة، دون أي تطبيق أو استخدام (النسبة المئوية) specific application in view معين في البال. (Percentage) Analyses of properties, structures and relationships with a view to formulating and testing • تحليل الخصائص والهياكل والعلاقات بهدف صياغة فرضيات أو نظربات أو قوانين واختبارها. hypotheses, theories or laws. The results of basic research are usually published عادةً ما يتم نشر نتائج البحوث الأساسية في مجلات علمية. in peer-reviewed scientific journals. البحث التطبيقي Applied research Original investigation to acquire new knowledge يتمثّل البحث التطبيقي في عمل مبتكر يهدف لاكتساب معارف with a specific application in view. · Activities that determine the possible uses for the جديدة موجّهة إلى تطبيق محدّد. findings of basic research. The results of applied research are intended أنشطة تحدد الاستعمالات المُمكنة لنتائج البحوث الأساسية. (النسبة المئوية) • تهدف نتائج البحث التطبيقي في المقام الأول لتكون صالحة لمنتج

(Percentage)

property protection. 11.3 Experimental development ١١,٣ التطوير التجريبي

<ul> <li>Systematic work using existing knowledge for creating new or improved materials, products, processes or services, or improving substantially those already produced or installed.</li> </ul>		سبة المئو ercenta		<ul> <li>العمل المنهجي المبني على المعارف الحالية بهدف إنتاج مواد أو منتجات أو أجهزة جديدة أو انشاء أساليب وأنظمة وخدمات جديدة أو لتحسينها بشكل كبير.</li> </ul>
Total (11.1+11.2+11.3)	1	0	0	المجموع (۱۱٫۳+۱۱٫۲+۱۱)

#### Detailed Fields of Science (FoS)

#### المجالات العلمية المفصلة

الفكرية.

Classify R&D according to two-digit field of science (FoS) with associated percentage expenditure (see Appendix A)

primarily to be valid for a single or limited number

of products, operations, methods or systems. · Applied research develops ideas into operational

Information or knowledge derived from applied research may be published in peer-reviewed

journals or subjected to other forms of intellectual

تصنيف أنشطة البحث والتطوير حسب المجال العلمي برقمين مع النسبة المئوية للنفقات (أنظر الملحق أ)

الانفاق على البحث والتطوير الداخلي حسب نوع البحث والتطوير

أو عملية أو أسلوب أو نظام واحد أو لعدد محدود منها.

في المجلات العلمية أو أن تخضع لأشكال أخرى من حماية المُلكية

• يحوّل البحث التطبيقي الأفكار إلى حقيقة ملموسة. يمكن نشر المعلومات أو المعارف المستمدة من البحث التطب

The FoS codes are based on recognised academic disciplines and emerging areas of study.

تستند رموز المجالات العلمية على التخصصات الأكاديمية المُعترف بها ومجالات الدراسة

رموز المجالات العلمية FoS codes		النسبة المئوية Percentage		رموز المجالات العلمية FoS codes		رمو	النسبة المئوية Percentage		ול
FoS cod	les	Percentage			FoS codes		Percentage		je
FoS				FoS					
FoS				FoS					
FoS				FoS					
FoS				FoS					
FoS				FoS					
	المجموع Total								

#### 13. Socio-Economic Objectives (SEO)

#### الهدف الاجتماعي والاقتصادي

تصنيف البحث والتطوير حسب الهدف الاجتماعي والاقتصادي مع النسبة المنوية . Classify R&D according to socio-economic objective (SEO) with associated percentage expenditure (see Appendix B)

للنفقات (أنظر الملحق ب)

The SEO classification provides an indication of the main beneficiary
of your R&D activities.

ر ٠ - ص ٠٠
 يُبيّن تصنيف الهدف الاجتماعي والافتصادي المستفيد الرئيسي من أنشطة البحث
 مااتمان العاب ت ٠٠

or your Rab activities.	·						سة بكم.	تطوير الخاه
رموز الاجتماعية والاقتصادية SEO codes	الأمداف	النسبة المنوية Percentage	-	رموز جتماعية والا SEO code			نسبة المئوية Percentag	
SEO			SEO					
SEO			SEO					
SEO			SEO					
SEO			SEO					
SEO			SEO					
	1	0	0					



#### **Business Sector**

#### 14. Detailed Industrial Breakdown

Classify the actual industrial orientation of the R&D carried out by the business, according to the National Industrial Classification or

ISIC with associated percentage expenditure (see Appendix C)
 ISICs indicate the classification that best describes company R&D according to the intended use of the product.

ناعي	التوزيع الصا	رموز		النسبة المئوية							
	ISIC codes	3		Percentage							
ISIC											
ISIC											
ISIC											
ISIC											
ISIC											
					Total	المجموع					

#### خاص بقطاع الأعمال

#### ١٤. التوزيع الصناعي المفصل

تصنيف التوجه الصناعي الفعلي للبحث والتطوير المنجز من طرف مؤسسات الأعمال، وفقا للتصنيف الصناعي الوطني أو التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد مع النسبة المنوبة للنفقات (أنظر الملحق ج)

التصنيف الصناعي الدولي الموحد يبيّن التصنيف الذي يناسب أكثر البحث والتطوير
 الذي تنجزه الشركة حسب الاستعمال المقصود للمنتج.

	التوزيع الصا			النسبة المئوية			
	ISIC codes	3		Percentage			
ISIC							
ISIC							
ISIC							
ISIC							
ISIC							
		1	0	0			

#### الجزء الخامس: البحث والتطوير الخارجي

#### **PART FIVE: EXTRAMURAL R&D**

#### Extramural R&D refers to:

#### يشير البحث والتطوير الخارجي إلى:

- Extramural expenditures are the sums a reporting unit paid or committed to pay to another organization for the performance of R&D during a specific period.
- This includes acquisition of R&D performed by and/or grants given to other organizations for performing R&D (FM § 408).
- النفقات الخارجية هي المبالغ التي دفعتها الوحدة المصرّحة أو تعرّدت بدفعها إلى منظمة أخرى لأداء البحث والتطوير خلال فترة محددة.
- وهي تشمل اقتناء أعمال البحث والتطوير التي تقوم بها وحدات أخرى و/أو المساعدات المالية المقدّمة لمنظمات أخرى لتنفيذ أعمال بحث وتطوير (دليل فراسكاتي، الفقرة 408).

#### 15. Detailed Fields of Science (FoS)

Classify R&D according to two-digit field of science (FoS) with associated percentage expenditure (see Appendix A)  $\,$ 

 The FoS codes are based on recognised academic disciplines and emerging areas of study. ١٥. المجالات العلمية المفصلة

. 10.1

- تصنيف أنشطة البحث والتطوير حسب المجال العلمي برقمين مع النسبة المنوبة للنفقات (أنظر الملحق أ)
- تستند رموز المجالات العلمية على التخصصات الأكاديمية المُعترف بها ومجالات الدراسة الحديدة.

ىية	رموز المجالات العلمية FoS codes		النسبة المئوية Percentage			القيمة التقريبية (ر.ق) Approximate value (Q.R)	اسم الجهة التي أنجزت البحث والتطوير The organization(s) that conducted the extramural R&D		
FoS									
FoS									
FoS									
FoS									
FoS									
	Total		1	0	0		المجموع		

Research carried out outside the agency (outside Qatar) by research الأبحاث التي نفذت خارج الجهة (خارج الدولة) حسب مجال البحث والنسبة المنوية field, percentage, estimated cost and name of the implementing agency

رموز المجالات العلمية FoS codes				النسبة المئوية Percentage			القيمة التقريبية (ر.ق) Approximate value (Q.R)	اسم الجهة التي أنجزت البحث والتطوير The organization(s) that conducted the extramural R&D
FoS								
FoS								
FoS								
FoS								
FoS								
Total		1	0	0		-	المجموع	



#### الجزء السادس: مُخرجات النشر من الإنفاق على البحث والتطوير الداخلي

#### PART SIX: PUBLICATION OUTPUTS OF IN-HOUSE R&D EXPENDITURE

#### 16. Publication Outputs

#### ١٦. مخرجات النشر

- Indicate the number of publications by publication type that يُرجى بيان عدد المطبوعات حسب نوع المنشور التي ألفها الباحثون في مؤسستِكم خلال Researchers at your organization authored during the Survey period.
- Only count publications that include at least one author that lists the address of the organization e.g. University Qatar.

16.1	Peer reviewed articles (Web of Science; Scopus)	المقالات المُوثقة (Web of Science; Scopus)	17,1
16.2	Books	الكتب	17,7
16.3	Client reports	تقاربو العملاء	17,7
16.4	Policy briefs; other	مُلخصات السياسات وغيرها	17,£
16.5	Number of local research (Research conducted and published locally)	عدد الأبحاث المحلية (أبحاث تم إنجازها محليا وتم النشر محليا)	17,0
16.6	Number of international research (Research conducted and published)	عدد الأبحاث الدولية (هي أبحاث أنجزت ونشرت دوليا في وسائل نشر الأبحاث العلمية المختلفة)	17,7
16.7	Number of papers published (Officially printed and published)	عدد الأبحاث المنشورة (المطبوعة ورقيا والمنشورة رسميا)	17,7
16.8	Number of scientific journals (Official bulletins, magazines or publications)	عدد الدوريات العلمية (عبارة عن نشرة أو مجلة أو مطبوعة رسمية)	۱٦,٨
16.9	Number of local research projects (Local funding and ownership)	عدد المشروعات البحثية المحلية (التمويل والملكية محليا)	17,9
16.10	Number of international research projects (Joint funding and ownership with an international body, organization or agency)	عدد المشروعات البحثية الدولية (التمويل والملكية مشتركة مع جهة او منظمة او هيئة دولية)	17,1.

#### 17. Studies and Consultations:

#### ١٠ الدراسات والاستشارات:

These are considered as part of R&D and its activities. The number of studies and consultations, staff, and expenditures are included in this report

عملية جمع ومعالجة وتعليل البيانات اللازمة لاتخاذ القرارات ورسم السياسات ووضع الخطط، وغالبا ما تكون جزء لا يتجزأ من عمل المؤسسة، وقد صنفت الدراسات والاستشارات كجزء من عملية البحث والتطوير

17.1	Number of Studies and Consultations		عدد الدراسات والاستشارات	17,1	
------	--	--	--------------------------	------	--

شكراً على وقتكم وجهدكم THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND EFFORT



#### الملاحق **APPENDIXES**

#### **Appendix A: Two Digit Field of Science Classification**

#### Natural sciences

#### Mathematics

· Pure mathematics, Applied mathematics; Statistics and probability (Includes research on statistical methodologies, but excludes research on applied statistics which should be classified under the relevant field of application (e.g. Economics, Sociology,

#### Computer and information sciences

Computer sciences, information science and bioinformatics (hardware development to 2.2, social aspect to 5.8);

#### Physical sciences

 Atomic, molecular and chemical physics (physics of atoms and molecules including collisions, interaction with radiation; magnetic resonances; Moessbauer effect); Condensed matter physics (including formerly solid state physics, superconductivity); Particles and fields physics; Nuclear physics; Fluids and plasma physics (including surface physics); Optics (including laser optics quantum optics), Acoustics; Astronomy (including astrophysics, space science);

#### Chemical sciences

Organic chemistry; Inorganic and nuclear chemistry; Physical organic differentially, intogratic and induced internation, invariant chemistry, Polymer science, Electrochemistry (dry cells, batteries, fuel cells, corrosion metals, electrolysis); Colloid chemistry; Analytical chemistry;

#### Earth and related Environmental sciences

- Geosciences, multidisciplinary; Mineralogy; Palaeontology; Geochemistry and geophysics; Physical geography; Geology; Volcanology; Environmental sciences (social aspects to 5.7);
- Meteorology and atmospheric sciences; climatic research;
- · Oceanography, Hydrology, Water resources;

#### 1.6 Biological sciences (Medical to be 3, and Agricultural to be 4)

- Cell biology, Microbiology; Virology; Biochemistry and molecular biology; Biochemical research methods; Mycology; Biophysics;
- Genetics and heredity (medical genetics to be 3); reproductive biology (medical aspects to be 3); developmental biology;
- Plant sciences, botany;
- Zoology, Ornithology, Entomology, Behavioural sciences biology;
- Marine biology, freshwater biology, limnology; Ecology; Biodiversity conservation;
- Biology (theoretical, mathematical, thermal, cryobiology, biological rhythm), Evolutionary biology; other biological topics;

#### 1.7 Other natural sciences

#### Engineering and technology

#### Civil engineering

- Civil engineering; Architecture engineering; Construction engineering, Municipal and structural engineering; Transport
- engineering;
  Electrical engineering, Electronic engineering, Information engineering
  electrical engineering, Electronic engineering, Information engineering
  Electrical and electronic engineering; Robotics and automatic control; Automation and control systems; Communication engineering and systems; telecommunications; Computer hardware and architecture;

#### 2.3 Mechanical engineering

- Mechanical engineering; Applied mechanics; Thermodynamics;
- · Aerospace engineering;
- · Nuclear related engineering; (nuclear physics to be 1.3);
- Audio engineering, reliability analysis;

#### Chemical engineering

• Chemical engineering (plants, products); Chemical process engineering;

#### Materials engineering

· Materials engineering; Ceramics; Coating and films; Composites (including laminates, reinforced plastics, cermets, combined natural and synthetic fibre fabrics; filled composites); Paper and wood; textiles; including synthetic dyes, colours, fibres; (nanoscale materials to 2.10; biomaterials to be 2.9);

#### الملحق أ: تصنيف مجالات العلوم والتكنولوجيا الثنائي

#### العلوم الطبيعية

#### رىاضيات

● رباضيات أساسية -رباضات تطبيقية –الإحصاء والاحتمالات (يشمل البحث على . المنهجيات الإحصائية . ويستثنى البحث في الإحصاء التطبيقي الذي ينبغي أن يُصنف ضمن الحقول ذات الصَّلة بالتطبيق (على سبيل المثال الاقتصاد، علم الاجتماع،

#### حاسب آلي ومعلومات

• علم الحاسب - معلوماتية - معلوماتية حيوية (تطوير أجهزة الحاسب تحت ٢,٢ النواحي الاجتماعية تحت ٥,٨).

#### علوم فيزيائية

• الفيزياء النووية والجزئية والكيميائية (الفيزياء النووية والجزيئات بما فيها التفاعل التصادمي والتفاعل مع الإشعاع والرنين المغناطيسي وتأثير موسبارو) -فيزياء المادة المكثفة (تضمناً فيزياء الجوامد والمواد فائقة التوصيل) - فيزياء الجسيمات والمجالات -فيزياء نووية -فيزياء السوائل والبلازما (متضمناً فيزياء السطوح) -بصريات (متضمناً بصريات الليزر وبصريات الكم) -السمعيات - علم الفلك (متضمناً الفيزياء الفلكية

#### علوم كيميائية 1, ٤

• كيمياء عضوية -كيمياء غير عضوية وكيمياء نووية -كيمياء فيزيائية -كيمياء اللدائن (البوليمر) -كيمياء كهربائية (الخلايا الجافة -البطاريات -خلايا الوقود -تأكل المعادن -التحليل الكهربي) -كيمياء الغرويات -كيمياء تحليلية.

#### علوم الأرض والبيئة المرتبطة بها 1.0

- علوم جيولوجية علوم جيولوجية متعددة التخصصات جيولوجيا المعادن -الحفائر الأثرية - كيمياء جيولوجية وفيزياء جيولوجية - جغرافيا فيزيائية - جيولوجيا - علم البراكين - علوم بيئية (الجانب الاجتماعي ٥,٧).
  - علوم الأرصاد الجوبة والظواهر الجوبة والبحوث المناخية.
  - علوم البحار علوم المياه (هيدرولوجيا) مصادر المياه.

#### العلوم الحياتية (الطبية تحت ٣ والزراعية تحت ٤)

- بيولوجيا الخلية الكائنات الدقيقة الفيروسات كيمياء حيوية وبيولوجيا جزئية - طرق البحوث الكيمياء الحيوية -علم الفطريات -الفيزياء الحيوية.
- علم الوراثة (الجينات الطبية تحت ٣) -بيولوجيا التناسل (الطبية تحت ٣) -بيولوجيا تطويرية.
  - علوم النبات، الحياة النباتية.
  - علم الحيوان -علم الطيور -علم الحشرات -علم بيولوجيا السلوكيات.
- علم الأحياء البحرية، علم أحياء المياه العذبة، علم المسطحات المائية الداخلية، علم البيئة، حفظ التنوع الإحيائي.
- بيولوجيا (النظرية رياضيات حرارية بيولوجيا الصقيع التواتر البيولوجي)، علم الأحياء التطوري - مجالات بيولوجية أخرى.

#### علوم طبيعية أخرى

#### هندسة وتكنولوجيا

• هندسة مدنية - هندسة معمارية- هندسة إنشائية- هندسة بلدية وهيكلية- هندسة

#### هندسة كهربائية والكترونية وهندسة معلومات

● هندسة كهربائية والكترونية- إنسان آلى وتحكم آلى- الاتمتة ونظم التحكم- هندسة ونظم الاتصالات- اتصالات عن بعد- تصميم وهندسة معدات الحاسب.

#### هندسة ميكانيكية:

- هندسة ميكانيكية- ميكانيكا تطبيقية- ديناميكية حراربة
  - هندسة فضائية
  - هندسة الطاقة الذرية (فيزياء ذرية تحت ١-٣).
    - هندسة السمعيات تحليل الدقة.

#### هندسة كيميائية:

• هندسة كيميائية (منشآت ومنتجات) هندسة خطوط الانتاج

#### 1.0

• هندسة المواد- السيراميك- الطلاء والاغشية- المواد المركبة (متضمنة الصفائح والبلاستيك المقوى والاسمنت والخيوط المخلوطة من طبيعية ومصنعة) - الخشب والورق- النسيج (متضمنة الاصباغ الصناعية والالوان والخيوط- (المواد النانونية الحجم تحت ٢,١٠ والمواد البيولوجية تحت ٢,٩).



#### 2.6 Medical engineering

 Medical engineering; Medical laboratory technology (including laboratory samples analysis; diagnostic technologies); (Biomaterials to be 2.9 [physical characteristics of living material as related to medical implants, devices, sensors]);

#### Environmental engineering

 Environmental and geological engineering, geotechnics;
 Petroleum engineering, (fuel, oils), Energy and fuels;
 Remote sensing; Mining and mineral processing; Marine engineering, sea vessels; Ocean engineering;

#### Environmental biotechnology

• Environmental biotechnology; Bioremediation, diagnostic biotechnologies (DNA chips and biosensing devices) in environmental management; environmental biotechnology related ethics;

#### Industrial biotechnology

 Industrial biotechnology; Bioprocessing technologies (industrial processes relying on biological agents to drive the process) biocatalysis, fermentation; bioproducts (products that are manufactured using biological material as feedstock) biomaterials, bioplastics, biofuels, bioderived bulk and fine chemicals, bio-derived novel materials;

#### 2.10 Nano-technology

- Nano-materials [production and properties];
- Nano-processes [applications on nano-scale]; (biomaterials to be عملية صناعة المواد متناهية الصغر (التطبيق على نطاق متناهي الصغر) (المواد

#### 2.11 Other engineering and technologies

- Food and beverages;
- · Other engineering and technologies;

#### Medical and Health sciences

#### Basic medicine

• Anatomy and morphology (plant science to be 1.6); Human genetics; Immunology; Neurosciences (including psychophysiology); Pharmacology and pharmacy; Medicinal Toxicology; Physiology (including cytology); Pathology;

#### 3.2 Clinical medicine

· Andrology; Obstetrics and gynaecology; Paediatrics; Cardiac and Cardiovascular systems; Peripheral vascular disease; Hematology; Respiratory systems; Critical care medicine and Hematology; Respiratory systems; Critical care medicine and Emergency medicine; Anaesthesiology; Orthopaedics; Surgery; Radiology, nuclear medicine and medical imaging; Transplantation; Dentistry, oral surgery and medicine; Dermatology and venereal diseases; Allergy; Rheumatology; Endocrinology and metabolism (including diabetes, hormones); Gastroenterology and hepatology; Urology and nephrology; Oncology; Ophthalmology; Otorhinolaryngology; Psychiatry; Clinical neurology; Geriatrics and gerontology; General and internal medicine; other clinical medicine subjects; Integrative and complementary medicine (alternative practice systems): and complementary medicine (alternative practice systems);

#### 3.3 Health sciences

- Health care sciences and services (including hospital administration, health care financing); Health policy and services;
- · Nursing: Nutrition. Dietetics:
- Public and environmental health; Tropical medicine; Parasitology; Infectious diseases; epidemiology;
- Occupational health: Sport and fitness scien
- Social biomedical sciences (includes family planning, sexual health, psycho-oncology, political and social effects of biomedical research); Medical ethics; Substance abuse;

#### Medical biotechnology

 Health-related biotechnology; Technologies involving the manipulation of cells, tissues, organs or the whole organism (assisted reproduction); Technologies involving identifying the functioning of DNA, proteins and enzymes and how they influence the onset of disease and maintenance of well-being (gene-based diagnostics and therapeutic interventions (pharmacogenomics, gene-based therapeutics); Biomaterials (as related to medical implants, devices, sensors); Medical biotechnology related ethics;

#### Other medical sciences

- Forensic science
- · Other medical sciences

#### هندسة طبية ۲.٦

● هندسة طبية - تكنولوجيا المختبرات الطبية (متضمنة معامل تحليل العينات المختبرية - تكنولوجيا التشخيص) (مواد بيولوجية تحت ٢,٩ وتتضمن الخواص الفيزيائية للمادة الحية المرتبطة بعمليات الاستزراع الطبي، المعدات، ادوات الاستشعار).

• هندسة بيئية جيولوجية- تكنولوجيات جيولوجية- هندسة البترول والطاقة والوقود- الاستشعار عن بعد- المناجم واستخلاص المعادن- هندسة بحربة-السفن- هندسة المحيطات.

#### التكنولوجيا الحيوبة البيئية:

● التكنولوجيا الحيوبة البيئية - العلاج البيولوجي- التكنولوجيا الحيوبة التشخيصية في الادارة البيئية (شرائح الحمض النووي (DNA) واجهزة الاستشعار البيولوجية) - أخلاقيات التكنولوجيا الحيوية البيئية.

#### التكنولوجيا الحيوية الصناعية

• التكنولوجيا الحيوية الصناعية - تكنولوجيا المعالجة الحيوية (المعالجات الصناعية القائمة على العناصر الحيوية لقيادة العملية) - المحفزات البيولوجية-التخمير- منتجات ثانوية (منتجات مصنعة باستخدام مواد بيولوجية) - مواد بيولوجية - لدائن (بلاستيك) بيولوجية- وقود بيولوجي- كيماويات دقيقة مشتقة بيولوجياً- مواد مستحدثة بيولوجياً.

#### النانوتكنولوجي (التكنولوجيات متناهية الصِغر)

- المواد متناهية الصغر (إنتاج وخواص).
- البيولوجية تحت (٢,٩).

#### هندسة وتكنولوجيا أخرى

- الغذاء والمشروبات.
- هندسة وتكنولوجيا أخرى

#### العلوم الطبية والصحبة

#### طب أساسى

● تشريح ومورفولوجي (علم النبات ١,٦)- وراثة بشرية- المناعة- الجهاز العصبى (متضمن الفيزيولوجيا النفسية- الصيدلة والعقاقير- كيمياء الدواء- السموم- علم وظائف الأعضاء (فيزيولوجي) (متضمن علم الخلية)- علم الأمراض.

#### طب تشخيصي

● طب الذكورة- النساء والولادة- طب الأطفال- القلب والأوعية الدموية- أمراض الدم- الجهاز التنفسي- الرعاية الطبية الحرجة والطوارئ- التخدير- العظام-الجراحة- الأشعة والطب النووي- الاستزراع- طب الأسنان- جراحة وطب الفم-أمراض جلدية وتناسلية- الحساسية- أمراض الروماتزم- الغدد الصماء (يتضمن أمراض السكر والهرمونات)- أمراض الجهاز الهضمي والكبد- أمراض الكلى والغدد والمسالك البولية- علم الأورام- أمراض العيون- أذنّ وأنف وحنجرة- الطب النفسي-أمراض الجهاز العصبي- أمراض الشيخوخة- الطب العام الباطنة- أمراض تشخيصية أخرى- الأمراض المتكاملة (متضمن الطب البديل).

#### العلوم الصحية

- الرعاية الطبية والخدمات (متضمن إدارة المستشفيات وتمويل الرعاية الصحية)-السياسة والخدمات الطبية.
  - التمريض- التغذية- الأنظمة الغذائية.
- الصحة العامة والبيئية- طب المناطق الاستوائية- علم الطفيليات- الأمراض المعدية- علم الأوبئة.
  - الصحة المهنية- العلوم الرباضية واللياقة البدنية.
- علوم الطب الاحيائي الاجتماعي (يتضمن تنظيم الأسرة والصحة الجنسية والعلاج . النفسى المرتبط بالأورام والتأثير الاجتماعي والسياسي لأبحاث الطب الاحيائي)-أخلاقيات الطب- سوء استخدام المواد.

#### التكنولوجيا الحيوبة الطبية

• التكنولوجيا الحيوبة المتعلقة بالصحة- التكنولوجيات المتعلقة باستخدام الخلايا والأنسَجة والأعضاء أو أجزاء منها (التلقيح الصناعي)- التكنولوجيات المتعلقة بتحديد وظائف الحمض النووي (DNA) والبروتينات والأنزيمات وكيفية تأثيرها على بدء الأمراض وصيانة الصّحة (التشخيص المبني على الجينات والتدخل العلاجي- علم الجينوم الصيدلي والعلاجات القائمة على الجينات)- المواد الحيوبة (بما فها الأجهزة المُستزرعة وأجهزة الاستشعار)- الأخلاقيات المُرتبطة بالتكنولوجيا

#### علوم طبية أخرى

- علوم الطب الجِنائي.
- علوم طبية أخرى.

#### ٤ العلوم الزراعية

#### Agricultural sciences

#### المسح الوطني لمدخلات البحث والتطوير National Survey of Research and Development (R&D) Input

- Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
  - Agriculture; Forestry; Fishery; Soil science; Horticulture, علم البساتين- زراعة الأعناب- علم البساتين- زراعة الأعناب علم البساتين- الأعناب علم البساتين- زراعة الأعناب علم المتناب على viticulture; Agronomy, plant breeding and plant protection; الزراعة وإنتاج المحاصيل- إنتاج ووقاية نباتية (تكنولوجيا حيوية للنبات ٤.٤). (Agricultural biotechnology to be 4.4)
- Animal and Dairy science
  - Animal and dairy science: (Animal biotechnology to be 4.4)
  - · Husbandry; Pets;
- 4.3 Veterinary science
- Agricultural biotechnology 44
  - Agricultural biotechnology and food biotechnology; GM technology (crops and livestock),livestock cloning, marker assisted selection, diagnostics (DNA chips and biosensing devices for the early/accurate detection of diseases) biomass feedstock production technologies, biopharming; agricultural biotechnology related ethics;
- Other agricultural sciences 4.5

#### Social sciences

- 5 1 Psychology
  - · Psychology (including human machine relations);
  - Psychology, special (including therapy for learning, speech, hearing, visual and other physical and mental disabilities);
- Economics and Business
  - Economics, Econometrics; Industrial relations;
  - Business and Management:
- Educational sciences 5.3
  - Education, general; including training, pedagogy, didactics;
  - Education, special (to gifted persons, those with learning
- Sociology
  - · Sociology; Demography; Anthropology, ethnology,
  - Social topics (Women's and gender studies; Social issues; Family studies. Social work):
- 5.5
  - Law, criminology, penology;
- 5.6 Political science
  - · Political science; public administration; organisation theory;
- 5.7 Social and economic geography
  - Environmental sciences (social aspects); Cultural and economic geography; Urban studies (Planning and development); Transport planning and social aspects of transport (transport engineering to 2.1);
- Media and communications
  - Media and socio-cultural communication:
- Other social sciences
  - Social sciences, interdisciplinary:
  - · Other social sciences;

#### Humanities

- History and Archaeology 6.1
  - · History (history of science and technology to be 6.3, history of specific sciences to be under the respective headings); Archaeology;
- Languages and Literature 6.2
  - General language studies; Specific languages; General literature studies; Literary theory; Specific literatures; Linguistics;
- Philosophy, Ethics and Religion 6.3
  - Philosophy, History and philosophy of science and technology;
  - Ethics (except ethics related to specific subfields); Theology;
- Arts (arts, history of arts, performing arts, music)
  - Arts, Art history; Architectural design; Performing arts studies (Musicology, Theater science, Dramaturgy); Folklore studies;
  - Studies on Film. Radio and Television:
- Other humanities

Source:OECD:DSTI/EAS/STP/NESTI(2006)19/FINAL

زراعة- الغابات- الثروة السمكية

- علوم الحيوان والألبان علوم الحيوان والألبان (تكنولوجيا حيوية للحيوان (٤,٤). الدواجن- حيوانات أليفة.
  - العلوم البيطرية ٤.٣

٤,١

٤,٢

- تكنولوجيا حيوية زراعية ٤,٤
- تكنولوجيا حيوية زراعية وتكنولوجيا حيوية للأغذية- تكنولوجيا المعدلة وراثياً (محاصيل ودواب) واستنساخ الدواب والانتقاء باستخدام علامات- أدوات التشخيص (شرائح الحمض النووي (DNA) وأجهزة الحس الإحيائية لتحديد الأمراض بدقة ومبكراً)- تكنولوجيات إنتاج المواشي- الأخلاقيات المرتبطة بالتكنولوجيا الزراعية الحيوبة.
  - علوم زراعية أخرى

#### العلوم الاجتماعية

- علم النفس 0.1
- علم النفس (يتضمن علاقات الإنسان بالأجهزة).
- علم النفس وعلم النفس الخاص (متضمن العلاج التعليمي والكلام والسمع وغيرها من الاضطرابات البصرية والجسدية والعقلية).
  - الاقتصاد والأعمال 0.1
  - الاقتصاد والمؤشرات الاقتصادية والعلاقات الصناعية.
    - الأعمال والإدارة.
    - العلوم التعليمية
  - التعليم العام (يتضمن التدريب وعلم أصول التدريس ومهنة التعليم).
  - التعليم الخاص (يتضمن الأشخاص الموهوبين وأصحاب الإعاقات).
    - علم الاجتماع
    - الاجتماع والديموغرافيا وعلم الإنسان وعلم الأجناس.
- مواضيع اجتماعية (دراسات المرأة والجنس ومواضيع اجتماعية والدراسات الأسرية والعمل الاجتماعي).
  - القانون 0.0
  - القانون وعلم الجريمة وعلم السجون ومعاملة المجرمين.
    - علوم سياسية ٥.٦
  - العلوم السياسية والإدارة العامة، والنظربات التنظيمية.
    - الاجتماع وألاقتصاد الجغرافي 0,7
- علوم بيئية (الجانب الاجتماعي)- جغرافيا اقتصادية وثقافية- دراسات حضرية (تخطيط وتنمية)- تخطيط المواصلات والجانب الاجتماعي للنقل (هندسة المواصلات ١.٢).
  - الإعلام والاتصالات
- الصحافة- علم المعلومات (الجوانب الاجتماعية)- علوم المكتبات- الإعلام والثقافة علم المعلومات (الجوانب الاجتماعية)- علوم المكتبات- الإعلام والثقافة الاحتماعية للاتصالات.
  - علوم اجتماعية أخرى
  - علوم اجتماعية- متعددة التخصصات.
    - علوم اجتماعیة أخرى.
      - العلوم الإنسانية
        - تاريخ و آثار ٦.١
  - تاريخ (تاريخ العلم والتكنولوجيا ٣٠٦- تاريخ العلوم المحددة تحت العناوين المحددة)،
    - اللغات والأداب ٦.٢
  - الدراسات اللغوية العامة- لغات خاصة- دراسات عامة للآداب- نظربات أدبية- آداب خاصة- لغويات (الألسنية).
    - الفلسفة والأخلاقيات والديانة
    - الفلسفة- تاريخ وفلسفة العلم والتكنولوجيا.
  - لخلاقيات (فيما عدا الأخلاقيات المرتبطة بالفروع المحددة)- اللاهوت- دراسات
    - الفنون (الفنون وتاريخ الفنون والفنون المسرحية والموسيقي)
  - الفنون- تاريخ الفنون- تصميم هندمي- دراسات الفنون المسرحية (علم الموسيقى-علم المسرح- التمثيل المسرحي)- دراسات الفنون الشعبية.
    - دراسات عن الأفلام والراديو والتليفزيون.
      - علوم إنسانية أخرى

المدر: OECD: DSTI/EAS/STP/NESTI(2006)19/FINAL



Appe	ndix B: One Digit Socio-Economic Objective Classifica	: تصنيف الأهداف الاجتماعية-الاقتصادية الأحادي	الملحق ب:
1.	Exploration and Exploitation of the Earth.	استكشاف واستغلال الأرض.	٠.١
2.	Environment.	البيئة.	۲.
3.	Exploration and Exploitation of Space.	استكشاف واستغلال الفضاء.	۳.
4.	Transport, telecommunication and other infrastructures.	النقل والاتصالات وغيرها من البني التحتية.	٤.
5.	Energy.	الطاقة.	.0
6.	Industrial production and technology.	الإنتاج الصناعي والتكنولوجيا.	٦.
7.	Health.	الصحة.	.Υ
8.	Agriculture.	الزراعة.	۸.
9.	Education.	التعليم.	.٩
10.	Culture, recreation, religion and mass media.	الثقافة والترفيه والدين ووسائل الإعلام.	.1.
11.	Political and social systems, structures and processes.	النظم السياسية والاجتماعية، والهياكل والعمليات.	.11
12.	General advancement of knowledge.	تقدم المعرفة العامة.	.17
13.	Defence.	الدفاع.	.1٣
Appe	ndix C: (ISIC) (Rev. 4)	(ISIC) (التنقيح ٤)	الملحق ج:
Interna Activiti	tional Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of Economic es	ـ الصناعي الدولي الموحد لجميع الأنشطة الاقتصادية (ISIC)	التصنيف
A : Ag	riculture, forestry and fishing	اعة والحراجة وصيد الأسماك	ألف: الزر
	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	. أنشطة زراعة المحاصيل والإنتاج الحيواني والصيد والخدمات المتصلة	١
	2. Forestry and logging	. الحراجة وقطع الأخشاب	۲
	3. Fishing and aquacult	. صيد الأسماك وتربية المائيات	٣
B : Mir	ning and quarrying	ين واستغلال المحاجر	باء: التعد
	5. Mining of coal and lignite	. تعدين الفحم والليغنيت	0
	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	. استخراج النفط الخام والغاز الطبيعي	٦
	7. Mining of metal ores	. تعدين ركازات الفلزات	Υ
	Other mining and quarrying	. الأنشطة الأخرى للتعدين واستغلال المحاجر	٨
	Mining support service activities	. أنشطة خدمات دعم التعدين	٩
C : Ma	nufacturing	ناعة التحويلية	جيم: الص
	10. Manufacture of food products	١. صُنع المنتجَّات الغذائية	
	11. Manufacture of beverages	١. صُنع المشروبات	١
	12. Manufacture of tobacco products	١. صُنع منتجات التبغ	۲
	13. Manufacture of textiles	١. صُنع المنسوجات	٣
	14. Manufacture of wearing apparel	ر. صُنع الملبوسات 1. صُنع الملبوسات	٤
	15. Manufacture of leather and related products	١. صُنع المنتجات الجلدية والمنتجات ذات الصلة	o
	16. Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except	١. صُنع الخشب ومنتجات الخشب والفلين، باستثناء الأثاث؛ صُنع أصناف من القش	
	furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	ومواد الضفر ١. صُنع الورق ومنتجات الورق	v
	17. Manufacture of paper and paper products	١. صنع الورق ومنتجات الورق ١. الطباعة واستنساخ وسائط الإعلام المسجّلة	
	18. Printing and reproduction of recorded media	, .	
	19. Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	١. صُنع فحم الكوك والمنتجات النفطية المكررة	
	20. Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	<ol> <li>مؤتم المواد الكيميائية والمنتجات الكيميائية</li> </ol>	
	<ol> <li>Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>مؤنع المنتجات الصيدلانية الأساسية والمستحضرات الصيدلانية</li> </ol>	
	22. Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	<ol> <li>مُنع منتجات المطاط واللدائن</li> </ol>	
	23. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	٢. صُنع منتجات المعادن اللافلزية الأخرى	
	24. Manufacture of basic metals	٢. صُنع الفلّزات القاعدية ۚ	
	<ol> <li>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>مُنع منتجات المعادن المشكّلة، باستثناء الآلات والمعدات</li> </ol>	
	26. Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	٢. صُنع الحواسيب والمنتجات الإلكترونية والبصرية	
	27. Manufacture of electrical equipment	٢. صُنع المعدات الكهربائية	
	28. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	٢. صُنع الآلات والمعدات غير المصنّفة في موضع آخر	
	29. Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	٢. صُنع المركبات ذات المحرَكات والمركبات المقطورة ونصف المقطورة	
	30. Manufacture of other transport equipment	٣. صُنع معدات النقل الأخرى	•
	31. Manufacture of furniture	٣. صُنع الأثاث	1
	00 011 ()	٣ الله وامات التحديلية الأخرى	v

#### D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

32. Other manufacturing

35. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

33. Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

# دال: إمدادات الكهرباء والغاز والبخار وتكييف الهواء ٢٥. توصيل الكهرباء والغاز والبخار وتكييف الهواء

٣٢. الصناعات التحويلية الأخرى

٣٣. إصلاح وتركيب الآلات والمعدات



#### E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

- 36. Water collection, treatment and supply
- 37. Sewerage
- 38. Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery

45. Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and

46. Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

47. Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

39. Remediation activities and other waste management services

#### هاء: إمدادات المياه؛ أنشطة المجاري، وإدارة الفضلات والمعالجة

- ٣٦. تجميع المياه ومعالجتها وتوصيلها
  - ٣٧. الصرف الصحي

٤١. تشييد المباني

٤٢. الهندسة المدنية

- ٣٨. أنشطة جمع النفايات ومعالجتها وتصريفها، واسترجاع المواد
  - ٣٩. أنشطة المعالجة وخدمات إدارة النفايات الأخرى

#### F: Construction

motorcycles

45

46

47

- Construction of buildings
- Civil engineering
- Specialized construction activities

G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and

#### زاى: تجارة الجملة والتجزئة؛ إصلاح المركبات ذات المحركات والدراجات النارية

- ٤٥. تجارة الجملة والتجزئة وإصلاح المركبات ذات المحركات والدراجات الناربة

  - ٤٧. تجارة التجزئة، باستثناء المركبات ذات المحركات والدراجات الناربة

#### H: Transportation and storage

motorcycles

- 49. Land transport and transport via pipelines
- 50. Water transport
- 51. Air transport
- 52. Warehousing and support activities for transportation
- 53. Postal and courier activities

#### I: Accommodation and food service activities

- 55 Accommodation
- 56. Food and beverage service activities

- J: Information and communication
  - 58. Publishing activities
  - 59. Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
  - 60. Programming and broadcasting activities
  - 61. Telecommunications
  - 62. Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
  - 63. Information service activities

- 64. Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
- social security
- 66. Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities

٤٣. أنشطة التشييد المتخصصة

- - ٤٦. تجارة الجملة، باستثناء المركبات ذات المحركات والدراجات الناربة

#### حاء: النقل والتخزين

واو: التشبيد

- ٤٩. النقل البري والنقل عبر الأنابيب
  - ٥٠. النقل المائي
  - ٥١. النقل الجوي
- ٥٢. التخزين وأنشطة الدعم للنقل
- ٥٣. أنشطة البريد ونقل الطرود بواسطة مندوبين

#### طاء: أنشطة الإقامة والخدمات الغذائية

- ٥٥ الاقامة
- ٥٦. أنشطة خدمات الأطعمة والمشروبات

#### ياء: المعلومات والاتصالات

- ٥٨. أنشطة النشر
- ٥٩. أنشطة إنتاج الأفلام والبرامج التليفزبونية والتسجيلات الصوتية ونشر الموسيقي
  - ٦٠. أنشطة البرمجة والإذاعة
    - ٦١. الاتصالات
  - ٦٢. أنشطة البرمجة الحاسوبية والخبرة الاستشارية وما يتصل بها من أنشطة
    - ٦٣. أنشطة خدمات المعلومات

#### K: Financial and insurance activities

- 65. Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory

#### كاف: الأنشطة المالية وأنشطة التأمين

- ٦٤. أنشطة الخدمات المالية، ما عدا تمويل التأمين وصناديق المعاشات
- ٦٥. تمويل التأمين واعادة التأمين وصناديق المعاشات التقاعدية باستثناء الضمان الاجتماعي الإلزامي
  - ٦٦. الأنشطة المساعدة لأنشطة الخدمات المالية وأنشطة التأمين

#### L : Real estate activities

68 Real estate activities

#### لام: الأنشطة العقارية

#### ٦٨. الأنشطة العقاربة

#### M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

- 69. Legal and accounting activities
- 70. Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
- 71. Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and
- 72. Scientific research and development
- 73. Advertising and market research
- 74. Other professional, scientific and technical activities
- 75. Veterinary activities

#### ميم: الأنشطة المهنية والعلمية والتقنية

- ٦٩. الأنشطة القانونية وأنشطة المحاسبة
- ٧٠. أنشطة المكاتب الرئيسية، والأنشطة الاستشارية في مجال الإدارة
  - ٧١. الأنشطة المعمارية والهندسية، والاختبارات الفنية والتحليل
    - ٧٢. البحث والتطوير في المجال العلمي
      - ٧٣. أبحاث الإعلان والسوق
    - ٧٤. الأنشطة المهنية والعلمية والتقنية الأخرى
      - ٧٥. الأنشطة البيطرية

#### N : Administrative and support service activities

- 77. Rental and leasing activities
- 78. Employment activities
- 79. Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related
- 80. Security and investigation activities
- 81. Services to buildings and landscape activities
- 82. Office administrative, office support and other business support الأنشطة الإدارية للمكاتب، وأنشطة الدعم للمكاتب وغير ذلك من أنشطة الدعم ٨٢. الأنشطة الإدارية للمكاتب، وأنشطة الدعم للمكاتب وغير ذلك من أنشطة الدعم

#### نون : أنشطة الخدمات الإدارية وخدمات الدعم

- ٧٧. الأنشطة الإيجارية
- ٧٨. أنشطة الاستخدام
- ٧٩. وكالات السفر ومشغّلو الجولات السياحية وخدمات الحجز والأنشطة المتصلة بها
  - ٨٠. أنشطة الأمن والتحقيقات
  - ٨١. أنشطة تقديم الخدمات للمباني وتجميل المواقع
- الأعمال



#### O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

84.Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

#### P: Education

85. Education

#### Q: Human health and social work activities

86. Human health activities

87. Residential care activities

88. Social work activities without accommodation

#### R: Arts, entertainment and recreation

90. Creative, arts and entertainment activities

91.Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities

92. Gambling and betting activities

93. Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities

#### S: Other service activities

94. Activities of membership organizations

95. Repair of computers and personal and household goods

96. Other personal service activities

# T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use

97.Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel

98. Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use

#### U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

99. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Source: stats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27

#### سين: الإدارة العامة والدفاع؛ الضمان الاجتماعي الإجباري

٨٤. الإدارة العامة والدفاع؛ والضمان الاجتماعي الإلزامي

#### عين: التعليم

٨٥. التعليم

#### فاء: أنشطة الصحة البشرية والخدمة الاجتماعية

٨٦. الأنشطة في مجال صحة الإنسان

٨٧. أنشطة الرعاية مع الإقامة

٨٨. أنشطة العمل الاجتماعي، دون إقامة

#### صاد: الفنون والترفيه والترويح

٩٠. الأنشطة الإبداعية والفنون وأنشطة الترفيه

٩١. أنشطة المكتبات والمحفوظات والمتاحف والأنشطة الثقافية الأخرى

٩٢. أنشطة ألعاب القمار والمراهنة

٩٣. الأنشطة الرباضية وأنشطة التسلية والترفيه

#### قاف: أنشطة الخدمات الأخرى

٩٤. أنشطة المنظمات ذات العضوية

٩٥. إصلاح أجهزة الحاسوب والسلع الشخصية والمنزلية

٩٦. أنشطة الخدمات الشخصية الأخرى

#### راء: أنشطة الأسر المعيشية كصاحب عمل؛ أنشطة الأسر المعيشية لإنتاج سلع وخدمات غير مميّزة لاستعمالها الخاص

٩٧ . أنشطة الأُسَر المعيشية التي تستخدم أفراداً للعمل المنزلي

٩٨. الأنشطة غير المميّزة لإنتاج السلع والخدمات التي تقوم بها الأُسَر المعيشية لاستعمالها ٩٨ الخاص

#### شين: أنشطة المنظمات والهيئات الخارجة عن نطاق الولاية الإقليمية

٩٩. أنشطة المنظمات والهيئات غير الخاضعة للتشريعات الوطنية

المصدر: stats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27



For inquires please contact us through:







+974 4483 5943



(+974) 4495 8523 – (+974) 4495 8613



