

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES SURVEY FOR FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS, 2019

Questionnaire code

Statistical unit number

IDENTITY and CONTACT INFORMATION

Legal Title			
Signage Title			
Tax Identification Number		Tax Office Code	
Address			
Province			
District			
Village			
Avenue / Street			
Outer door no		Inner door no	
Zip code			
Address code			
Contact information			
Phone number (Fixed)		Fax	
Phone number (GSM)		e-mail	@
WEB	www.	KEP	@

Purpose of survey: The purpose of this survey is to measure the financial and human resources allocated to Research and Development (R & D) activities and the results to be obtained from this study will be an important resource for the establishment of science policy, industrial policy and general economic policies depending on them.

Coverage: Financial and non-financial corporations operating in the private sector as well as State Economic Enterprises (SOEs) are included.

Methodology: All the units in the scope of the research are compiled in electronic form via web.

Confidentiality: This information is collected solely for use in statistical studies. The confidentiality of the obtained information has been secured under Articles 13 and 14 of the Law No. 5429. The information you provide may not be given to any administrative, judicial or military organ, authority, authority or person, can not be used except for statistical purposes, and can not be a means of proof.

This information date 10.11.2005 and Turkey statistical Law No. 5429 "7, 8, 9 and 10 of" harvested in accordance. If the questionnaires are not completed at the desired time, or if they are answered incorrectly or incorrectly, administrative fines of 3.150 (TL) shall be applied according to Articles 53 and 54 of the related law. The implementation of administrative monetary penalties and other penalties does not remove the statistical unit's obligation to provide information.

I would like to ask you to fill out the questionnaire correctly and completely in the direction of the explanations and thank you for your cooperation and information.

Mehmet AKTAŞ
Deputy President

PLEASE SUBMIT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE USING THE FOLLOWING LINK IN 15 DAYS.

<https://harzemli.tuik.gov.tr/ed/EdUygulamaDis>

For your questions, you can contact with the Regional Organization of TurkStat.

Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu
Devlet Mahallesi Necatibey Cad. No: 114 06650 Çankaya/ANKARA
www.tuik.gov.tr

INSTRUCTIONS for QUESTIONNAIRE

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Enterprise: The enterprise is an organizational form that produces goods and services using decision autonomy at first degree. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. The relation between enterprise and legal unit is directly stated by this definition. An enterprise corresponds to a legal unit or combination of legal units. This questionnaire; if the enterprise has a unit operating under more than one account under the same tax identification number, it must be filled out at the enterprise center to cover all the units' information.

Local unit: A unit that carries out some or all of its activities related to goods and services in a geographically defined place. The local unit is the department established in a geographically identifiable address such as an office, a shop, a kiosk, a factory, a workshop, a mine, a building site, a hotel, a restaurant, a café, a school, a hospital, The local unit is the place where one or more people conduct their full-time or part-time economic activity for their own enterprise. The place where the center of the enterprise is located and the units that carry out the auxiliary activities are the local units.

Research and development: Research and experimental development comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

Following examples of sectors that have difficulty in finding R&D activities. Examples and other information on R&D activities and activities to be excluded from R&D can be found as follows:

Five criteria for the definition of R&D: The five main criteria for the identification of R&D projects as well as specific R&D projects are given as follows:

- 1) Novel: The activity has not been used in the market to be defined as R & D and it needs to contain new findings for the sector. Copied, imitated, reverse engineering and information-gathering activities are not covered by R & D. Experimental development projects aiming at the development of new concepts and ideas related to the design of new products or processes are in the scope of R & D. For example, the documentation of a systematic test of a chemical reaction that allows a molecule that can not be produced in the scientific literature to be obtained is also considered as R&D.
- 2) Creative: An R & D project aims to produce new definitions and ideas for the development of existing knowledge. The human factor for this production should be the front panel. The presence of research personnel in a project with other criteria is an important factor in achieving this criterion.
- 3) Uncertain: In general, expenditure, time, etc. required to achieve expected results in R & D activities. the elements are unknown. In some cases, the desired results can be achieved in a shorter period of time or at a lower cost.
- 4) Systematic: Items related to targets, finance and human resources aiming to meet the specific needs of the project with R & D are recorded.
- 5) Transferable and/or reproducible: An R&D project should allow for new information transfer and its results to be used by other researchers in their projects. The results obtained may be negative or unattainable, but the aim is to increase the available knowledge of R&D.

Examples of R & D activities according to R & D scope and sectors

What is R&D?

- Development of Internet technology
- Industrial design for R&D project
- Industrial engineering in prototype development for new or improved products
- Software development including innovation

What is not R&D?

- Routine testing and standardisation
- Production and related technical activities
- Patent and licence work
- Feasibility studies
- Scientific and technical information services
- Routine software development
- General purpose data collection

Examples of software development:

In order for a software development activity to be termed R & D, its completion must be related to a scientific and / or technological progress and to ensure systematic resolution of scientific and / or technological uncertainty for the purpose of the project. Below are some examples of R & D activities in the field of software.

- The development of new programming systems or languages,
- A new search engine design and implementation
- The solution of hardware or software problems used in a network, system or re-engineering process,
- The creation of new or more efficient algorithms with new techniques,
- Creation of a new and original coding or security method.

Software examples that out of scope

- The development of a business software and information system with existing equipment and known methods,
- The addition of user function to existing application ,
- Preparing website or software with existing tools,
- The use of standard applications for coding, security verification and data integrity testing

In service companies, R&D may not always be formally organized (as in the case of the presence of a separate R&D department, researchers or research engineers on the institution's personnel list)

INSTRUCTIONS for QUESTIONNAIRE

Criteria for defining R & D in the service sector:

- Be connected with public research laboratories,
- Participation of personnel with doctoral degrees or PhD students in their studies,
- The publication of findings in scientific publications as a result of research, the organization of scientific conferences or participation in scientific studies,
- Construction of prototypes or pilot installations.

R&D examples in selected service activities:

The general boundaries of R&D also apply to service activities to a large extent. The innovation element is the main measure for the separation of R & D from other activities.

Examples of R & D in banking and insurance fields:

- Mathematical researches related to financial risk analysis,
- Development of risk models for credit policies,
- Conducting studies on the characteristics of insurance policies with high risk groups and new risk areas,
- Conducting studies on the characteristics of insurance policies with high risk groups and new risk areas,
- Development of new account types and techniques for exploring customer behavior to create banking services,
- Researches to identify new risks or new features that arise over time, which should be taken into account in insurance contracts,
- Research on social phenomena, such as insurance coverage, which has a strong impact on new types of insurance (eg for non-smokers),

- Electronic banking and insurance, internet services and e-commerce applications,
- New or significantly upgraded financial services (new concepts related to accounts, loans, insurance and savings funds)

Intramural R&D Activities: Regardless of the financial source, R & D activities are carried out in Turkey by the staff of the enterprise, or by the staff of the company and their external consultants. R & D activities carried out on behalf of third parties (customers) are also included in the intramural R&D activity.

R&D Staff by Occupation

Researchers:

They are specialists dealing with the design and creation of new information. Researcher personnel are those who investigate, improve or improve the methods of operation or software, models, theories and concepts. There is at least one researcher in every statistical unit that conducts R & D activities. The task of investigative staff,

- To carry out tests and analyzes, experiments and research,
- To develop operational methods and software, models, theories, concepts,
- Collecting, processing, evaluating, analyzing and interpreting research data,
- To evaluate the results of research and experiment using different techniques and models, to draw conclusions from them,
- Applying certain principles, techniques and processes to improve or improve practical practices,
- To advise on the design, planning and organization of testing, construction, installation and maintenance of constructions, machines, systems and components,
- To provide advice and support for government institutions and enterprises regarding the implementation of research results,
- To plan, direct and coordinate R & D activities of institutions providing services to other organizations,
- To prepare scientific articles and reports.

Managers and managers who are responsible from scientific and technical planning and management of research conducted by researchers should also be considered within the scope of the researcher.

In addition, PhD students involved in R&D activities should be considered as researchers.

Technicians and equivalent staff:

Its main tasks are those who require technical knowledge and experience in one or more of the fields of art, social and humanities or natural sciences physics and engineering. They participate in R & D under the supervision of researchers in general, carrying out scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and working methods. Equivalent personnel perform similar R & D tasks in social and human units under the supervision of researchers. Duty of technician and equivalent personnel;

- To select appropriate documents from archives and libraries, to make documentation,
- To prepare computer programs,
- Providing technical support and assistance to R&D activities or testing prototypes,
- To use, maintain and repair research equipment,
- To gather information using accepted scientific methods,
- To carry out experiments, tests and analyzes,
- To prepare documents and equipment for testing, testing and analysis,
- To prepare reports, keep records and assist in data analysis,
- To record measurements, make calculations, prepare charts and graphs,
- Perform statistical screenings and interviews.

Other support staff:

Secretarial and civil servants with skilled and unskilled craftsmen who participate in R & D projects or are directly related to such projects.

Intramural R & D staff:

They are people who contribute to your enterprise's intramural R & D activities and are employed by enterprise.

Extramural R & D staff:

They are people who are not employed in your enterprise but contribute directly to your R & D activities (who work in the R & D project or conduct a part of the project in your enterprise).

INSTRUCTIONS for QUESTIONNAIRE

Intramural expenditures:

Intramural expenditures: Intramural expenditures are all expenditures for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

A. Current costs: Current costs are composed of personnel costs and other current costs.

A.1. Personnel cost:

A.2. Other current cost :

It includes materials, consumables, and equipment purchased to support R & D work in a given year. Examples: Water and fuel (including gas and electricity); Books, magazines, reference materials, libraries, scientific communities, etc. Membership for; Internal or actual costs of small prototypes or models made outside the research facility; Materials for laboratories (chemicals, animals, etc.). All costs related to consultants in the field of work, administrative and other overheads (eg office, mail and telecommunications, insurance) and indirect services carried out within the organization or rented or purchased from external providers should also be added to the non-staff current expenditure. Examples of such services include: use, repair and maintenance of security, storage, buildings and equipment, printing of computer services and R & D reports. Interest expense should be excluded.

A.2.1 Extramural R & D Personnel expenditures

A.2.2 Purchase of services

A.2.3 Purchase of materials

A.2.4 Other

B. Investment Expenditures:

B.1. R & D Machinery equipment

Includes the main tools and equipment acquired for use in R & D research and the annual license fees for computer software and R&D for use in R&D work.

B.1.1 Information and communications equipment

B.1.2 Transportation equipment

B.1.3 Other machinery and equipment

2.2. Fixed facility

B.2.1 Land

B.2.2 Buildings

C. Capitalised computer software

This category includes the cost of computer software used in R & D activities for more than one year

D. Other intellectual property products

Types of R&D Activities

1. Basic research:

Basic research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundation of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view.

2. Applied research:

Research is original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge. It is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective.

3. Experimental development:

Experimental development is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/or practical experience, which is directed to producing new materials, products or devices, to installing new processes, systems and services or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.

Extramural R&D activities

R&D activities carried out at home and / or abroad by the initiative and other funds (other enterprises, universities, public, private researchers and international organizations) donated funds to R & D activities carried out at home and abroad .

Exchange R&D funds - Transfer R&D funds:

Exchange r&dfunds are funds that flow between statistical units with a compensatory return flow of r&d; transfer r&dfunds are funds that flow between statistical units without a compensatory return flow of R&D.

1. NATURAL SCIENCES**1.1 Mathematics**

Pure mathematics, Applied mathematics; Statistics and probability

1.2 Computer and information sciences

Computer sciences, information science and bioinformatics (hardware development to be 2.2,

1.3 Physical sciences

Atomic, molecular and chemical physics (physics of atoms and molecules including collision, 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 and quantum optics), Acoustics; astronomy (including astrophysics, space science);

1.4 Chemical sciences

Organic chemistry; Inorganic and nuclear chemistry; Physical chemistry, Polymer science, Electrochemistry (dry cells, batteries, fuel cells, corrosion metals, electrolysis); Colloid chemistry; Analytical chemistry;

1.5 Earth and related Environmental sciences

- Geosciences, multidisciplinary; Mineralogy; Palaeontology; Geochemistry and geophysics; Physical geography; Geology; Volcanology; Environmental sciences
- 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, reproductive biology, developmental biology;
- Zoology, Ornithology, Entomology, Behavioural sciences biology;
- Marine biology, freshwater biology, limnology; Ecology; Biodiversity conservation;
- biology; other biological topics;

1.7 Other natural sciences**2. ENGINEERING and TECHNOLOGY****2.1 Civil engineering**

Civil engineering; Architecture engineering; Construction engineering, Municipal and structural engineering; Transport engineering;

2.2 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;

2.4 Chemical engineering

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

2.5 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 be 2.10; biomaterials to be 2.9);

2.6 Medical engineering

Medical engineering; Medical laboratory technology (including laboratory samples analysis; diagnostic technologies)

2.7 Environmental engineering

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

2.8 Environmental biotechnology

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

2.9 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 2.9);

2.11 Other engineering and technologies

- Food and beverages
- Other engineering and technologies;

3. MEDICAL and HEALTH SCIENCES**3.1 Basic medicine**

Anatomy and morphology (plant science to be 1.6); Human genetics; Immunology; Neurosciences (including psychophysiology); Pharmacology and pharmacy; Medicinal chemistry; 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 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);

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 sciences; Social biomedical sciences (includes family planning, sexual health, psycho-oncology, political and social effects of biomedical research); Medical ethics; Substance abuse;

3.4 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;

3.5 Other medical sciences

- Forensic science
- Other medical sciences

4. AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES**4.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

Agriculture; Forestry; Fishery; Soil science; Horticulture, viticulture; Agronomy, plant breeding (Agricultural biotechnology to be 4.4)

4.2 Animal and Dairy science

- Animal and dairy science; (Animal biotechnology to be 4.4)
- Husbandry; Pets;

4.3 Veterinary science**4.4 Agricultural biotechnology**

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;

4.5 Other agricultural sciences**5. SOCIAL SCIENCES****5.1 Psychology**

- Psychology (including human - machine relations);
- Psychology, special (including therapy for learning, speech, hearing, visual and other physical

5.2 Economics and Business

- Economics, Econometrics; Industrial relations;
- Business and Management;

5.3 Educational sciences

- Education, general; including training, pedagogy, didactics;
- Education, special (to gifted persons, those with learning disabilities);

5.4 Sociology

- Sociology; Demography; Anthropology, ethnology
- Social topics (Womenis and gender studies; Social issues; Family studies, Social work);

5.5 Law

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

5.8 Media and communications

Journalism; Information science (social aspects); Library science; Media and socio-cultural communication;

5.8 Other social sciences

Social sciences, interdisciplinary; Other social sciences;

6. SOCIAL SCIENCES**6.1 History and Archaeology**

History (history of science and technology to be 6.3, history of specific sciences to be under the respective headings); Archaeology;

6.2 Languages and Literature

General language studies; Specific languages; General literature studies; Literary theory; Specific literatures; Linguistics;

6.3 Philosophy, Ethics and Religion

Philosophy, History and philosophy of science and technology;

Ethics (except ethics related to specific subfields); Theology; Religious studies;

6.4 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;

6.5 Other humanities

1. Is your unit that operate at this address, enterprise centre?

Yes 1

No 2 →

Please inform your interviewer to convey this questionnaire to the enterprise center.

2. Is your enterprise part of a corporate group (holding company, company union etc.)?

Yes 1

No 2 → Go to question 3

2.1. Please indicate the country where the center of the group name and group.

Name of Group

Country

CODE

(Do not fill the code area)

3. Capital distribution of your enterprise

	(%)
1. Domestic capital	<input type="text"/>
2. Foreign capital	<input type="text"/>
Total	100

4. Did your enterprise carry out intramural R&D activities in 2019?

(Definitions regarding R&D is clarified in Instructions section.)

Yes 1

No 2 → Go to question 13

5.1 Field of R&D related to your intramural R&D activities carried out in 2019

(Please fill the table according to the distribution of R&D activities considering the instructions in Field of R&D Classification.)

Field of R&D	(%)
1. Natural sciences	<input type="text"/>
2. Engineering and technology	<input type="text"/>
3. Medical sciences	<input type="text"/>
4. Agricultural sciences	<input type="text"/>
5. Social sciences	<input type="text"/>
6. Humanities	<input type="text"/>
Total	100

5.2 Are your intramural R&D activities including biotechnology R&D?

Biotechnology: The application of science and technology to living organisms and / or parts, products and models of these organisms, products and services and for the exchange of living or non-living organisms, for the purpose of producing knowledge.

Yes 1

No 2 → Go to question 6.1.

5.2.1 Proportion of biotechnology R&D activities to intramural R&D activities (%)

6.1 Number of R&D personnel, time devoted to intramural R&D activities and R&D personnel expenditures in 2019

R&D personnel expenditure with service procurement should be taken into consideration "Other Extramural Current Costs" Section.

(Please fill this table considering the detailed information in instructions.)

	Occupation and educational level	Number of full or part time R&D personnel in 2019			Average weekly working time (hour)	Average weekly time devoted to R&D activities (hour)	Average employer cost per person(*) (TL)	R&D personnel expenditure (TL)
		Female	Male	Total	Average hour for each line individually	Average hour for each line individually	Average employer cost per person for each line individually	[Column 3 x (Column 5 / Column 4) x Column 6]
		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
A	Researchers							
1	Doctoral or equivalent level							
2	Master's or equivalent level							
3	Bachelor's or equivalent level							
4	Other tertiary level diplomas							
5	Post-secondary or equivalent level							
	TOTAL - A							
B	Technicians/ equivalent staff							
1	Doctoral or equivalent level							
2	Master's or equivalent level							
3	Bachelor's or equivalent level							
4	Other tertiary level diplomas							
5	Post-secondary or equivalent level							
98	Other							
	TOTAL - B							
C	Other supporting staff							
1	Doctoral or equivalent level							
2	Master's or equivalent level							
3	Bachelor's or equivalent level							
4	Other tertiary level diplomas							
5	Post-secondary or equivalent level							
98	Other							
	TOTAL - C							

GENERAL TOTAL (A+B+C)

Total R&D expenditure for Labour cost in 2019

(*) Average employer cost per person includes net payment, social security share for employee and employer, unemployment insurance for employee and employer, overtime, bonuses, compensation, social and public relief.

6.2. Distribution of your personnel who work full-time or part-time intramural R&D work by age group in 2019

(The total number of female and male personnel should be equal to the total number of female R&D personnel and the total number of male R&D personnel calculated at 6.1. The sum of the number of research male and female personnel must be equal to the total number of researchers in Table 6.1.A.)

R&D personnel age groups	Researcher R&D Staff			Total R&D Staff		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Under 25						
25-34						
35-44						
45-54						
55-64						
At least 65						
Total						

7. Intramural R&D expenditures by the end of 2019 (TL)

7.1 Intramural R&D activities

(Fill in with the definitions given in the explanatory information for completing the questionnaire.)

(Funds for contractual research, including the same aid and payments, depreciation, except VAT and SCT.)

(Please round the kurus)

A. Current R&D expenditures

A.1 R&D personnel expenditure

(Question 6 should be equal to the "General Total" calculated in Column 7.)

A.2 Other current costs

A.2.1 External R&D personnel

A.2.2 Purchase of services, excluding external R&D personnel

A.2.3 Purchase of materials

A.2.4 Other, not elsewhere classified

B. R&D investment expenditures

B.1 R&D Machinery equipment expenditures

B.1.1 Information and communications equipment

B.1.2 Transportation equipment

B.1.3 Other machinery and equipment

B.2 R&D fixed facility expenditures

B.2.1 Land

B.2.2 Buildings

B.3 Capitalised computer software

B.4 Other intellectual property products

General Total

7.2 R&D CENTER EXPENDITURES

How much of the internal R&D expenditure stated in 7.1 is carried out at the R&D center(s) of your enterprise? (TL)

8. Performed intramural R&D activities by type of activity in 2019

(Please fill this table considering the detailed information in instructions.)

Types of R&D activity	(%)
1. Basic research	
2. Applied research	
3. Experimental development	
3.1. Producing new materials, products or devices	
3.2. Improving existing products or services	
3.3. For the purpose of innovation in production methods	
	100
	1+2+(3.1)+(3.2)+(3.3)

9. The financial resources of intramural R&D expenditure that your venture has made in 2019 (TL)

A. R&D expenditure made by your enterprise's budget

(Including recycled loans and borrowing for use in R&D activities)

B. Extramural R&D financial resources

B.1 Financial and non-financial corporations

(Financial corporations consist of all resident corporations that are principally engaged in providing financial services, including insurance and pension funding services, to other institutional units. Non-financial corporations are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services.)

	Exchange funds	Transfer funds
B.1.1 Other enterprises in the same group		
B.1.2 Other domestic enterprises		

B.2 General government

(Government units are unique kinds of legal entities established by political processes that have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a given area. Viewed as institutional units, the principal functions of government are to assume responsibility for the provision of goods and services to the community or to individual households and to finance their provision out of taxation or other incomes, to redistribute income and wealth by means of transfers, and to engage in non-market production)

B.2.1 Central government agencies		
B.2.2 Local agencies		
B.2.3 Other government agencies		

B.3 Higher education sector

B.4 Private non-profit organisations

B.5 Rest of the World

B.5.1 Financial and non-financial corporations

B.5.1.1 Other enterprises in the same group

B.5.1.2 Other enterprises

B.5.2 General government

B.5.3 Higher education sector

B.5.4 Private non-profit organisations

B.5.5 EU Institutions

B.5.6 International organisations (FAO,OECD etc.)

General Total

10. Intramural R&D expenditures carried out by your enterprise in 2019, the number of R&D personnel Please specify in cities where R&D activities are carried out.

(You can specify in the notes section on the last page if the number of institutions in which the R & D activity is carried out is more than 7.)

City	Researcher R&D staff		Total R&D staff		Total intramural R&D expenditures (TL)
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
TOTAL					

(The sum of the number of personnel must be equal to the sum of the personnel given in Question 6.1, and the sum of expenditure must be equal to the sum given in Question 7).