

# 5

## Tasks, staffing, funding

### 5.1 Staffing

Note that some NRENs provide services only to the Research or Education communities in their country. Others provide other services as well, for example, because they administer the country-code tld or because they connect individuals, companies or institutions that are clearly outside of the Research or Education communities. For the sake of comparability, we have asked NRENs to provide information only about the activities for the Research or Education communities. For short, we have called these 'NREN activities'.

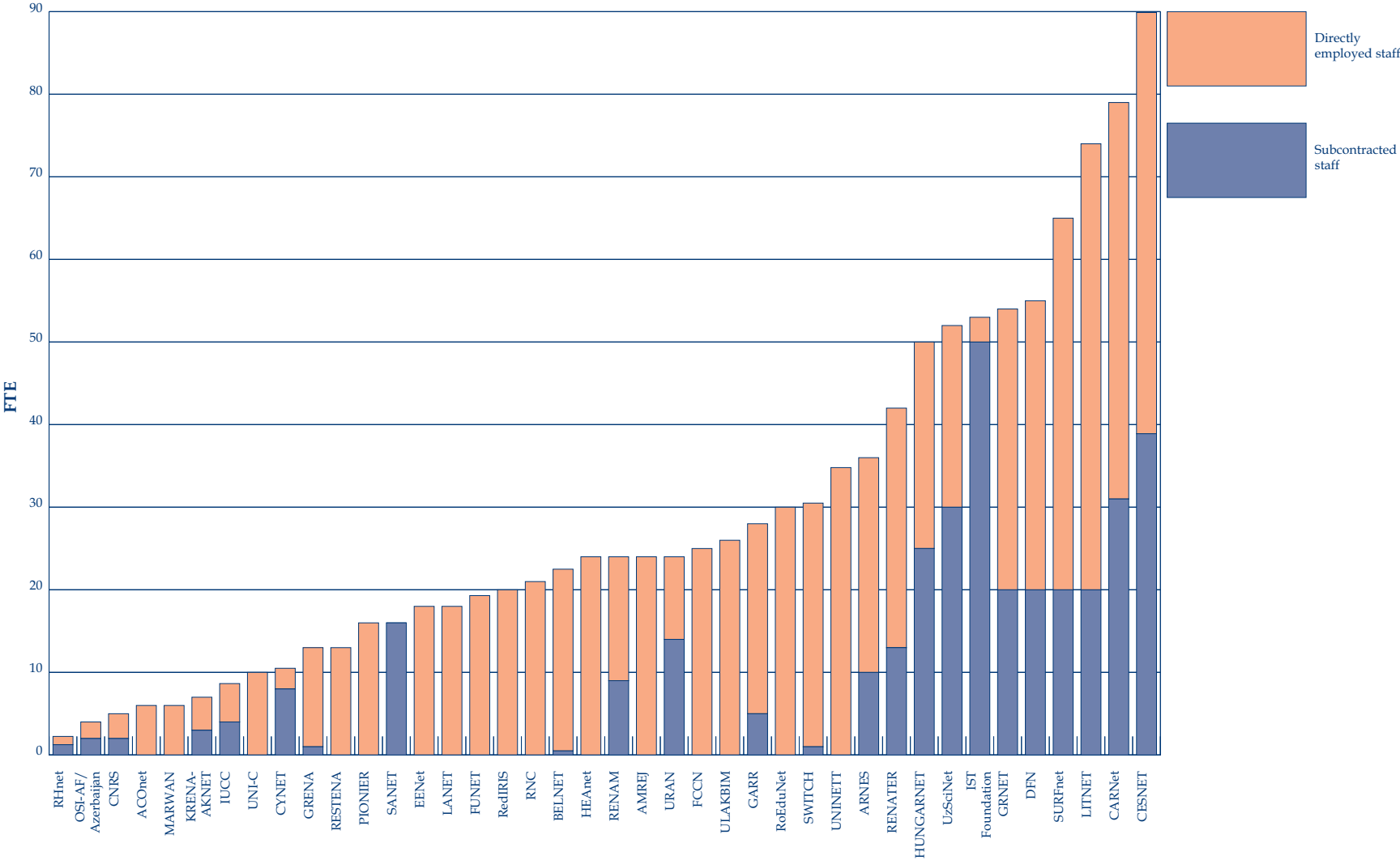
Because many NRENs contract out part of their work, the staff size in itself is not a reliable measure of the amount of person-power that is available to an NREN. The following graph gives an overview of the staff that is directly employed in NREN activities, plus subcontracted staff, in Full-Time Equivalents (FTE).

The second graph gives the same information, but only for the technical staff.

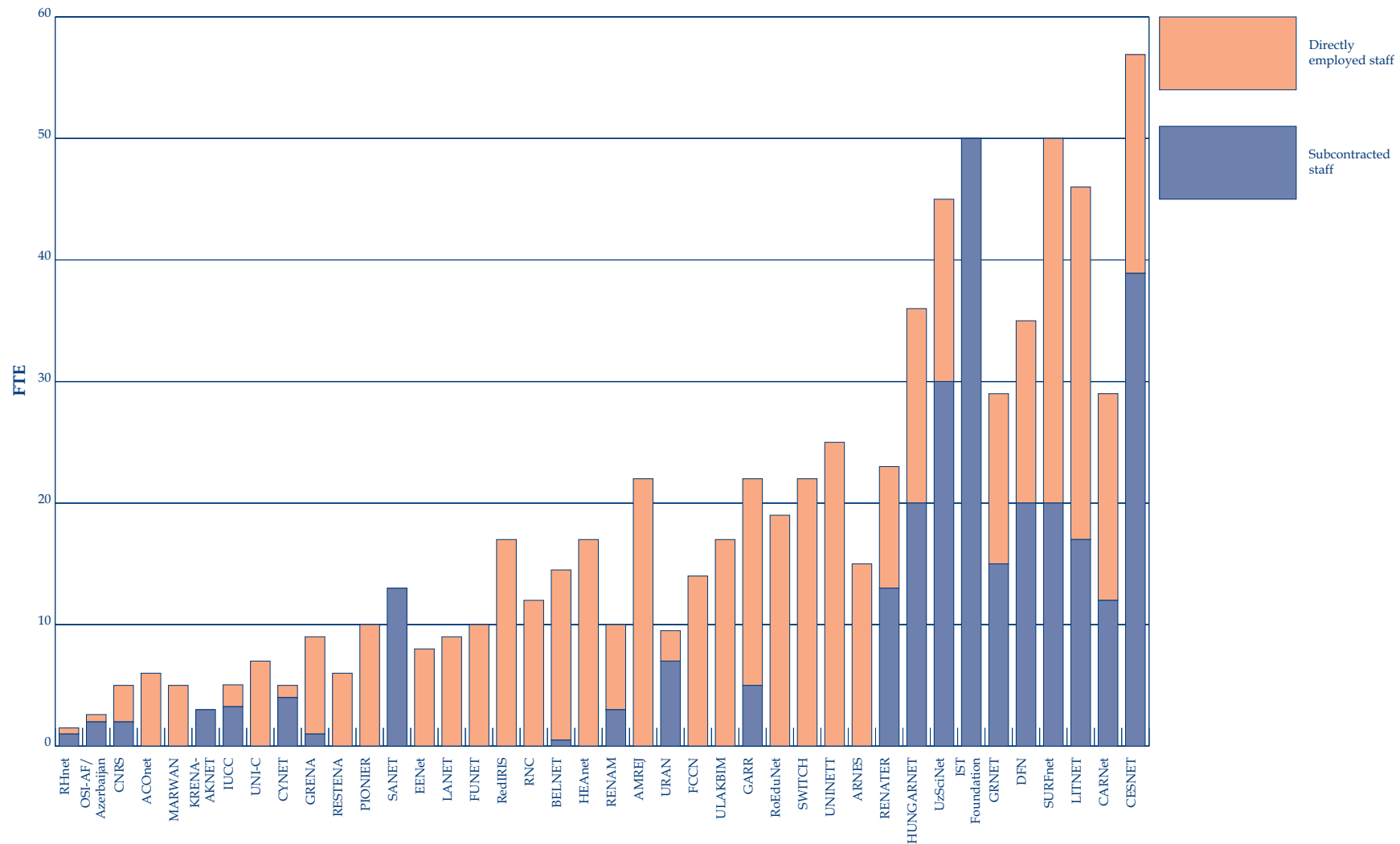
The tasks performed by individual NRENs are different. This may help to explain some of the differences as seen in the graphs. Thus, CARNet provides training and user support to individual students; it operates from three locations in Zagreb and has four additional branch offices. In other countries, the Universities themselves typically do this. As can be seen from the third graph, the proportion of technical staff to total staff of CARNet is relatively low.

The third graph also shows two NRENs which have only technical staff. This is because, in these NRENs, the research networking is provided as a service by a parent organisation and it has not been possible for the NRENs to give a specific estimate of the non-technical staff time devoted to the NREN functions. This may also be a factor explaining why some of the other NRENs have a high proportion of technical staff to total staff.

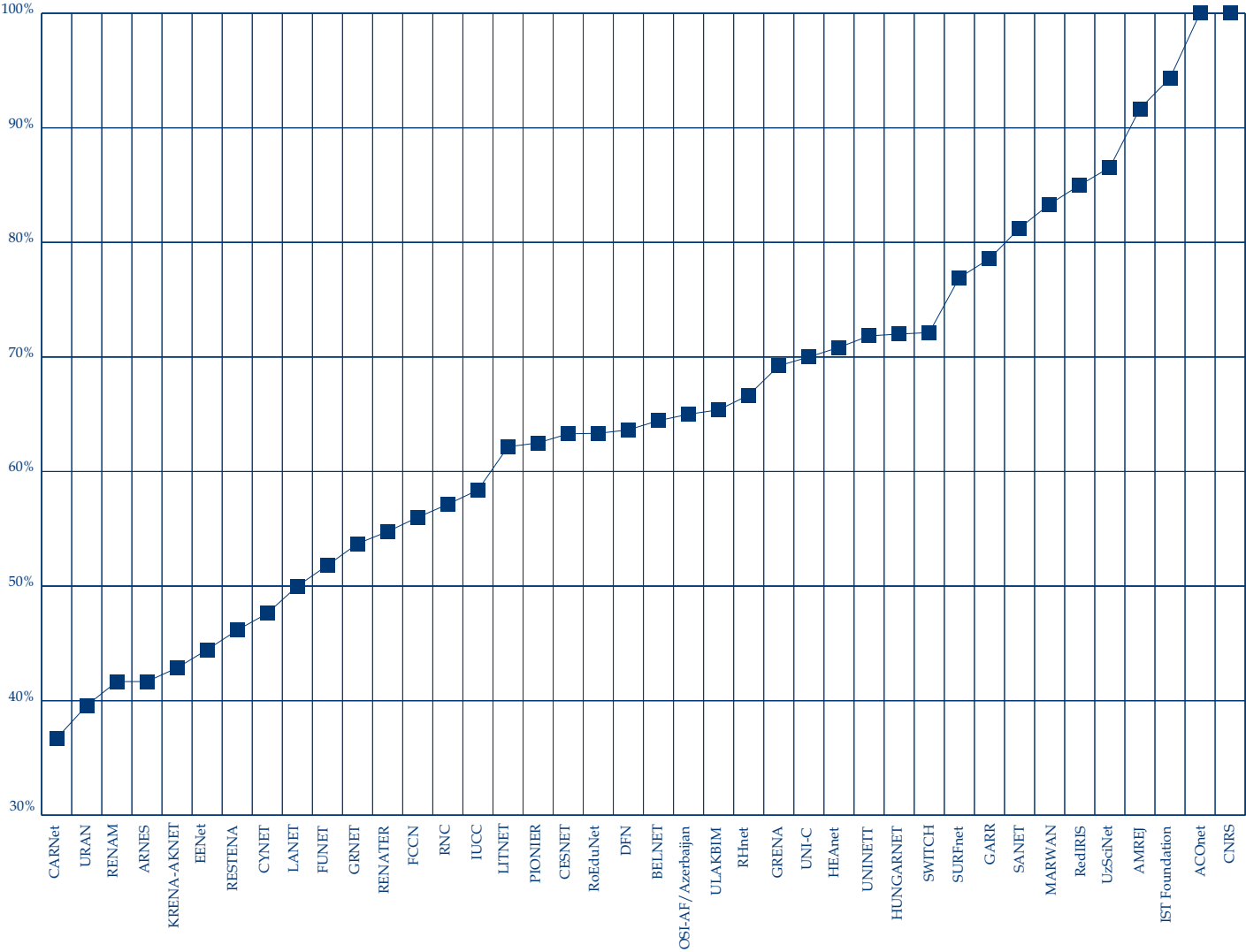
Graph 5.1.1 Total NREN staff in FTE



Graph 5.1.2 NREN technical staff in FTE



Graph 5.1.3 Proportion of NREN technical staff to total staff



## 5.2 Percentage of total staff effort going towards services for secondary and primary schools

Many NRENs have now started or are starting to connect secondary and primary schools to their network. Potentially, this can lead to a lot of work for the NRENs involved, if only because of the large numbers of secondary and primary schools. For the first time, we have asked NRENs to estimate how much of their staff effort is going towards services for secondary and primary schools. Not all NRENs answered this questions. As can be seen from the following table, the replies received ranged from nothing to more than 50% (for two NRENs).

**Table 5.2 Percentage of staff effort going towards services for secondary and primary schools**

EU & EFTA countries	NREN	% of staff effort
Austria	ACOnet	0 - 25
Belgium	BELNET	none
Cyprus	CYNET	none
Czech Republic	CESNET	none
Denmark	UNI•C	none
Estonia	EENet	0 - 25
Finland	FUNET	none
France	RENATER	0 - 25
Germany	DFN	0 - 25
Greece	GRNET	0 - 25
Hungary	HUNGARNET	0 - 25
Iceland	RHnet	none
Ireland	HEAnet	0 - 25
Italy	GARR	0 - 25
Latvia	LANET	none
Lithuania	LITNET	0 - 25
Luxembourg	RESTENA	0 - 25

	NREN	% of staff effort
Netherlands	SURFnet	none
Norway	UNINETT	0 - 25
Poland	PIONIER	0 - 25
Portugal	FCCN	25 - 50
Slovakia	SANET	0 - 25
Slovenia	ARNES	50 - 100
Spain	RedIRIS	none
Sweden	SUNET	none
Switzerland	SWITCH	none
United Kingdom	UKERNA	0 - 25

Other countries	NREN	& of staff effort
Azerbaijan	OSI-AF/ Azerbaijan	25 - 50
Bulgaria	IST Foundation	0 - 25
Croatia	CARNet	0 - 25
Georgia	GRENA	0 - 25
Kyrgyzstan	KRENA-AKNET	0 - 25
Romania	RNC	0 - 25
Romania	RoEduNet	0 - 25
Serbia/Montenegro	AMREJ	none
Turkey	ULAKBIM	none
Ukraine	URAN	25 - 50
Uzbekistan	UzSciNet	50 - 100

## 5.3 Total budgets 2003, 2004

The following graphs give the total NREN budgets for 2003 and 2004.

NREN budgets may fluctuate from year to year, because investments can vary considerably from year to year. Note that the budget year of CERIST (Algeria) runs from March to February; that of UKERNA (UK) runs from August to July. In those cases, the 2004 budget is really the 2004/2005 figure.

Note that NRENs have many different tasks and are organised in different ways. Some NRENs provide services only to the Research or Education communities in their country. Others provide other services as well, for example, because they administer the country-code top-level domain or because they connect others who are clearly outside of the Research or Education communities. For the sake of comparability, we have asked NRENs to provide information only about the budget for the activities for the Research and Education communities in their countries.

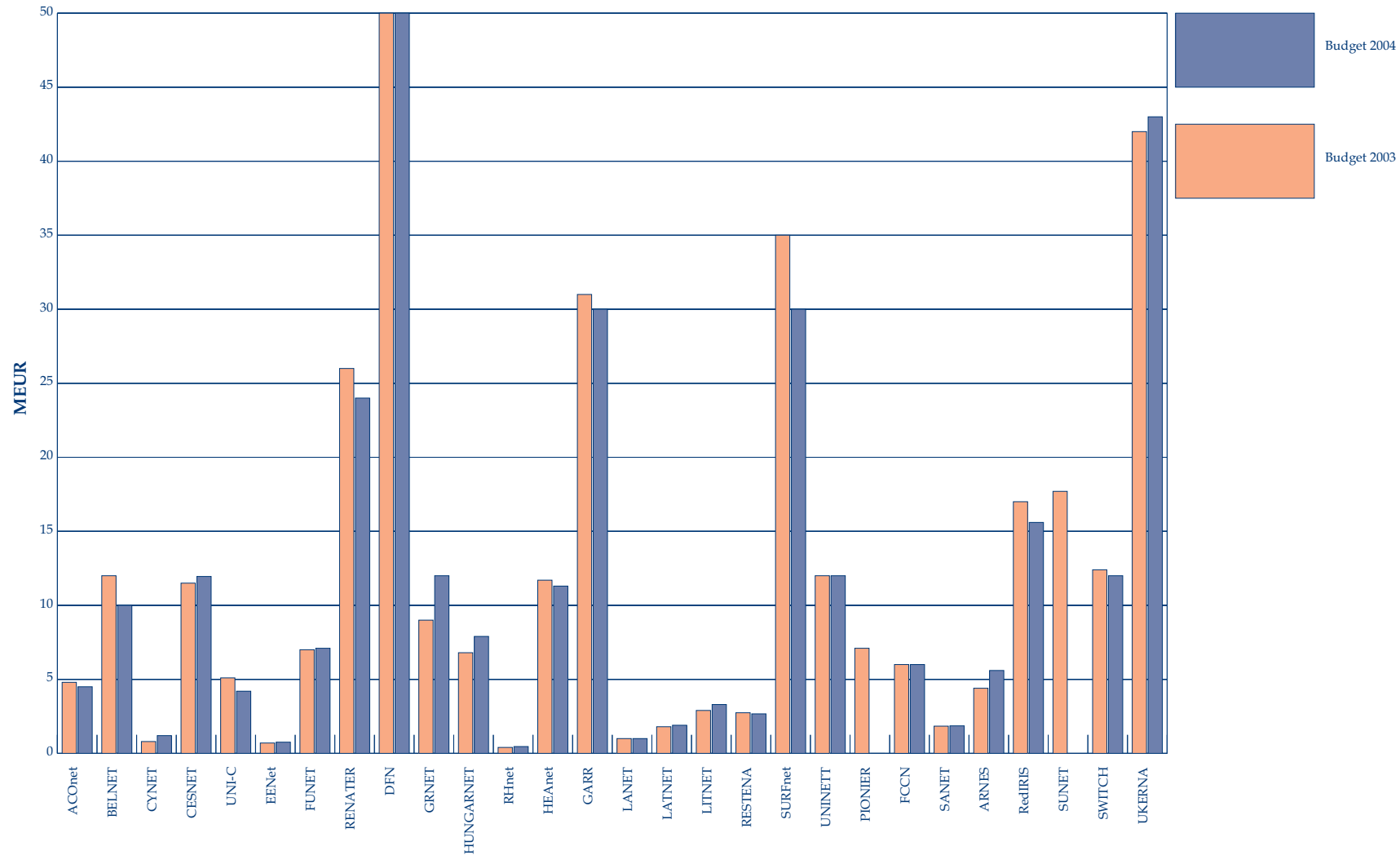
Even so, a comparison between the budgets of different NRENs is tedious. We have asked NRENs if the budget figure given includes the GÉANT subsidy - for some NRENs, this subsidy is shown in the budget, for others, it appears as a reduced cost and is not shown in the budget. Table 5.3.1 below gives the answers received. There are also other reasons why comparisons are difficult. Thus, in section 5.5 it seems that some NRENs do not spend money on salaries. Yet, they do have staff, but this staff is not paid from the NREN budget. Similar situations may apply for other budget categories as well.

**Table 5.3.1 Is the GÉANT subsidy included in your budget figures?**

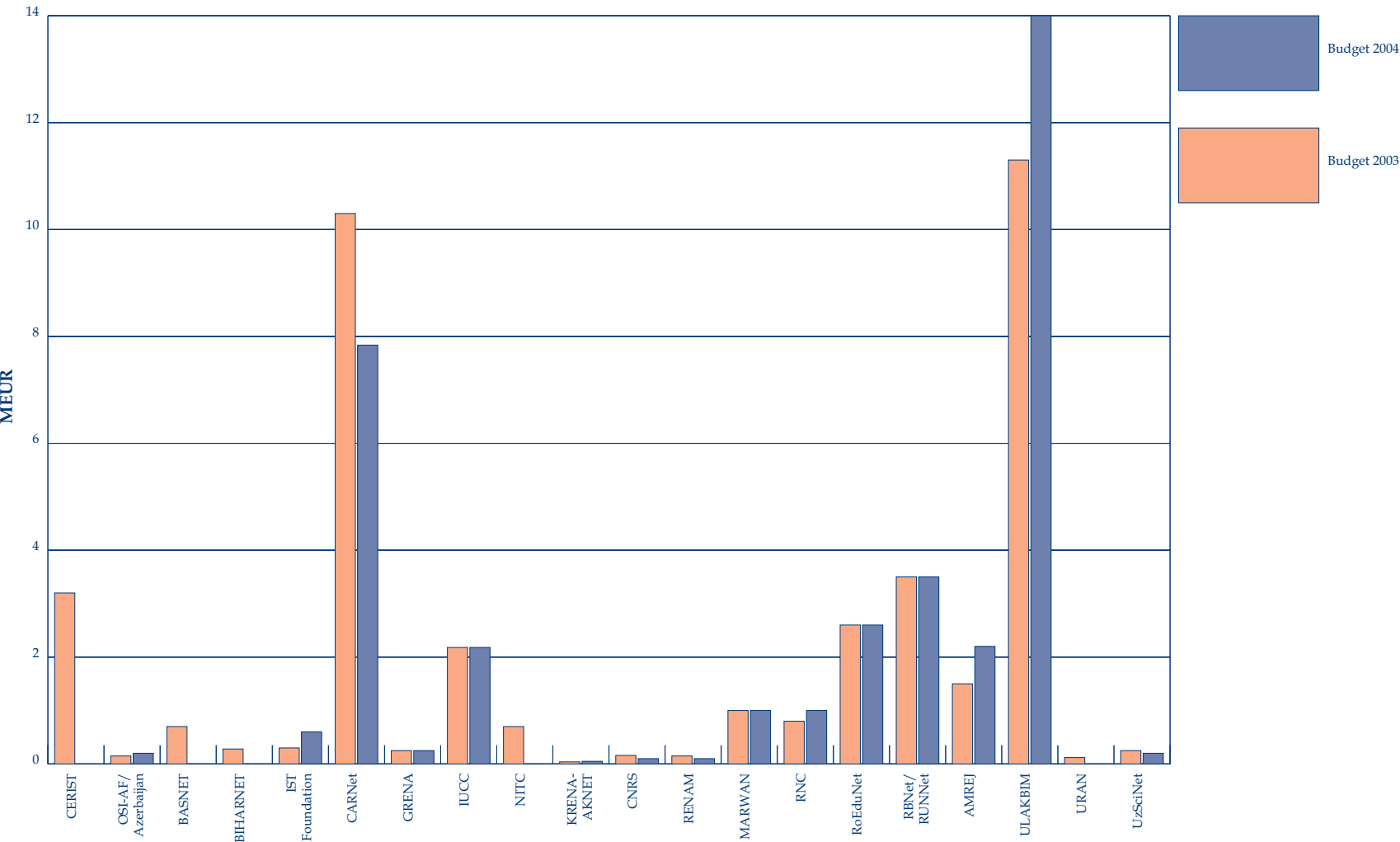
Country	NREN	GÉANT subsidy included?
Belgium	BELNET	no
Croatia	CARNet	no
Cyprus	CYNET	yes
Czech Republic	CESNET	no
Denmark	UNI•C	no
Estonia	EENet	no
Finland	FUNET	yes
France	RENATER	yes
Germany	DFN	no
Greece	GRNET	yes
Hungary	HUNGARNET	yes
Iceland	RHnet	no
Ireland	HEAnet	yes
Italy	GARR	yes
Latvia	LANET	no
Lithuania	LITNET	no
Luxembourg	RESTENA	yes
Moldova	RENAM	no
Morocco	MARWAN	no
Netherlands	SURFnet	yes
Poland	PIONIER	yes
Portugal	FCCN	yes
Romania	RNC	no
Romania	RoEduNet	no
Russia	RBNet/RUNNet	no
Serbia & Montenegro	AMREJ	yes
Slovenia	ARNES	yes
Spain	RedIRIS	yes
Sweden	SUNET	no
Switzerland	SWITCH	yes
Turkey	ULAKBIM	no
United Kingdom	UKERNA	yes

Graph 5.3.2 gives the total budgets for the NRENs from the EU and EFTA countries, graph 5.3.3 gives the same information for the other countries.

**Graph 5.3.2 Total budget 2003 and 2004, EU and EFTA countries**



Graph 5.3.3 Total budget 2003 and 2004, other countries

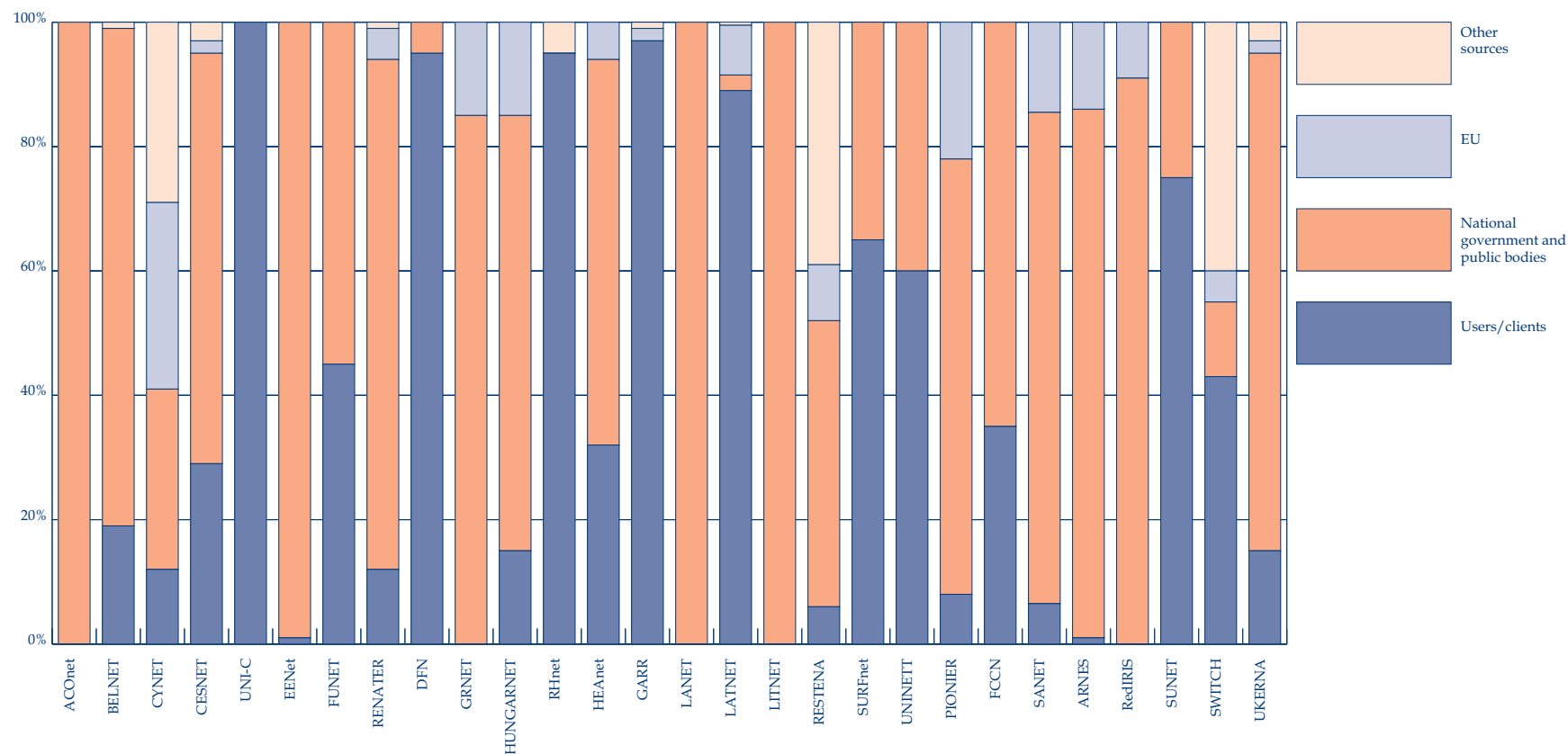




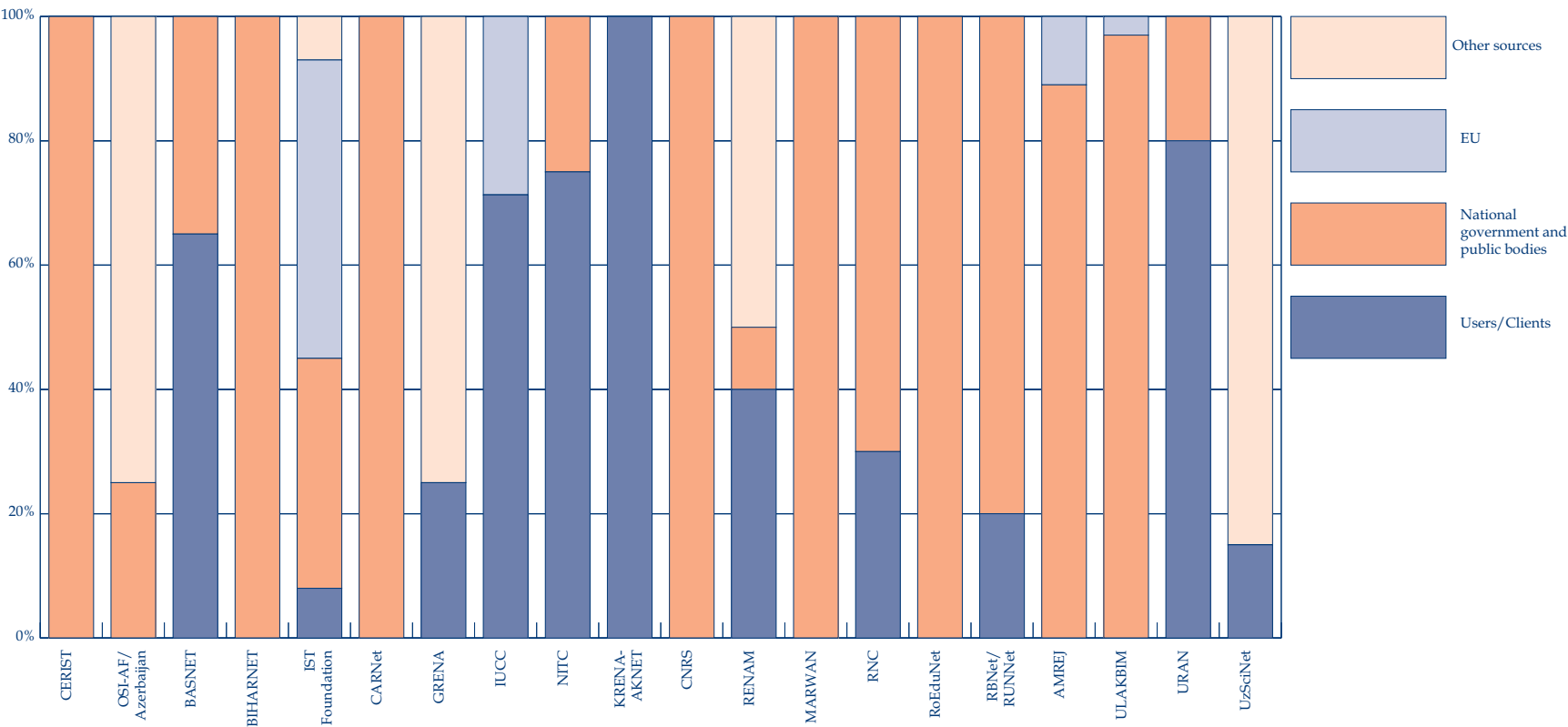
## 5.4 Income Sources

NRENs are funded in different ways: some receive their funding directly from the National Government, others are funded by their users (who may in turn be government-funded). Graphs 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 give information on what percentage of NREN funds come from which source and clearly show the differences. Note that in many cases (see also table 5.5.1) the amount of funding received from the EU is not shown in this table.

Graph 5.4.1 Income sources, EU and EFTA countries



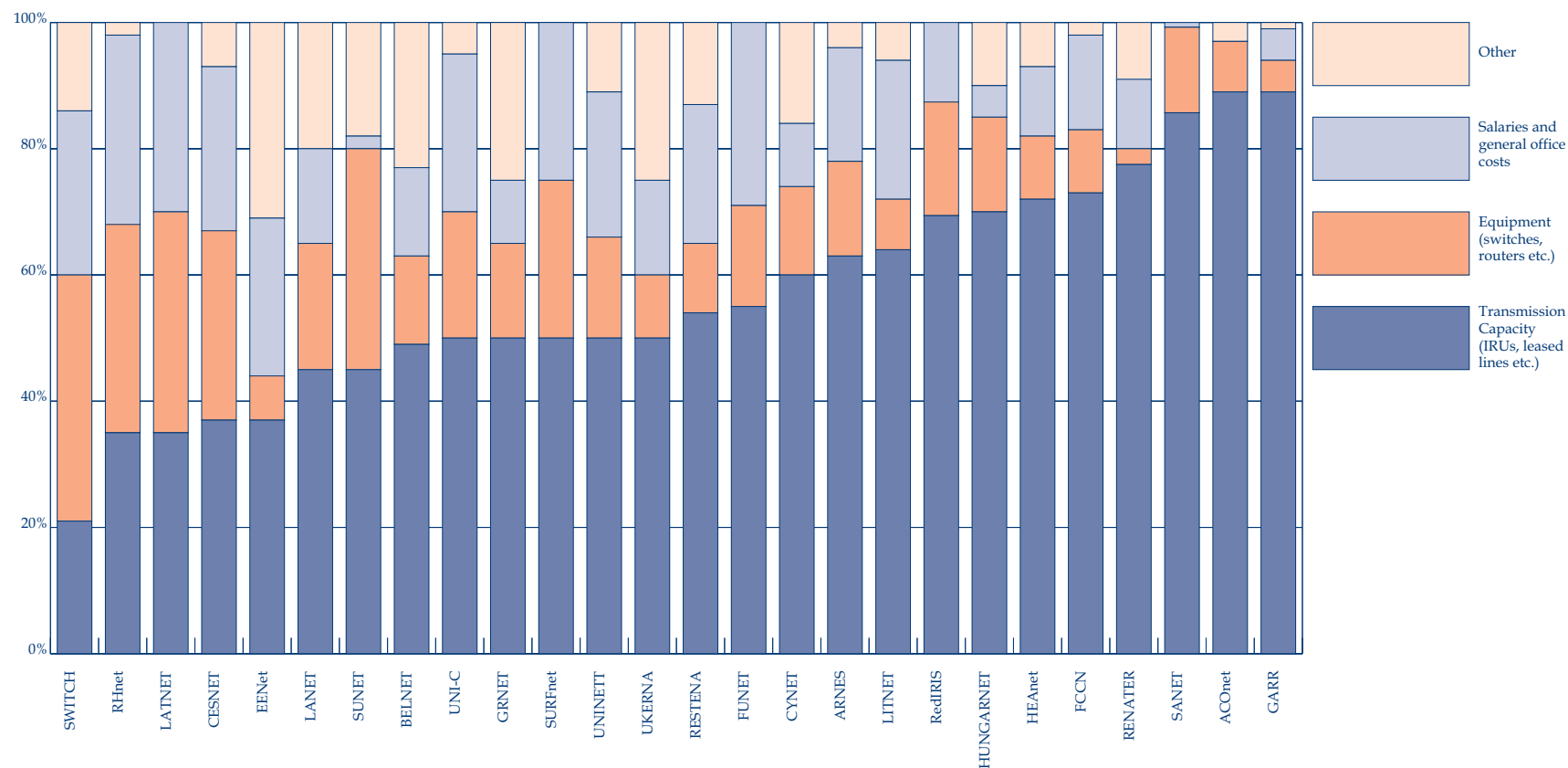
Graph 5.4.2 Income sources, other countries



## 5.5 Expenditure Categories

Graphs 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 below show which percentage of NREN income is spent on which categories of expenditure. For ease of readability, the data has been sorted in the order of the largest expenditure category, which for most NRENs is the transmission capacity. Note that not everything may be funded through the NREN budget in all countries. More information about this can also be found in the “Focus Study on Funding, Management and Operation of European Research Networks analysed by network hierarchy” by John Martin and Baiba Kaskina, TERENA, May 2004.

**Graph 5.5.1 Expenditure by category, EU and EFTA countries**



Graph 5.5.2 Expenditure by category, other countries

