British
Antarctic
Survey

The Research Funding Landscape

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Natural
Environment
Research Council

Foresight

- Government process to set the agenda for future science priorities

Thematic Panels

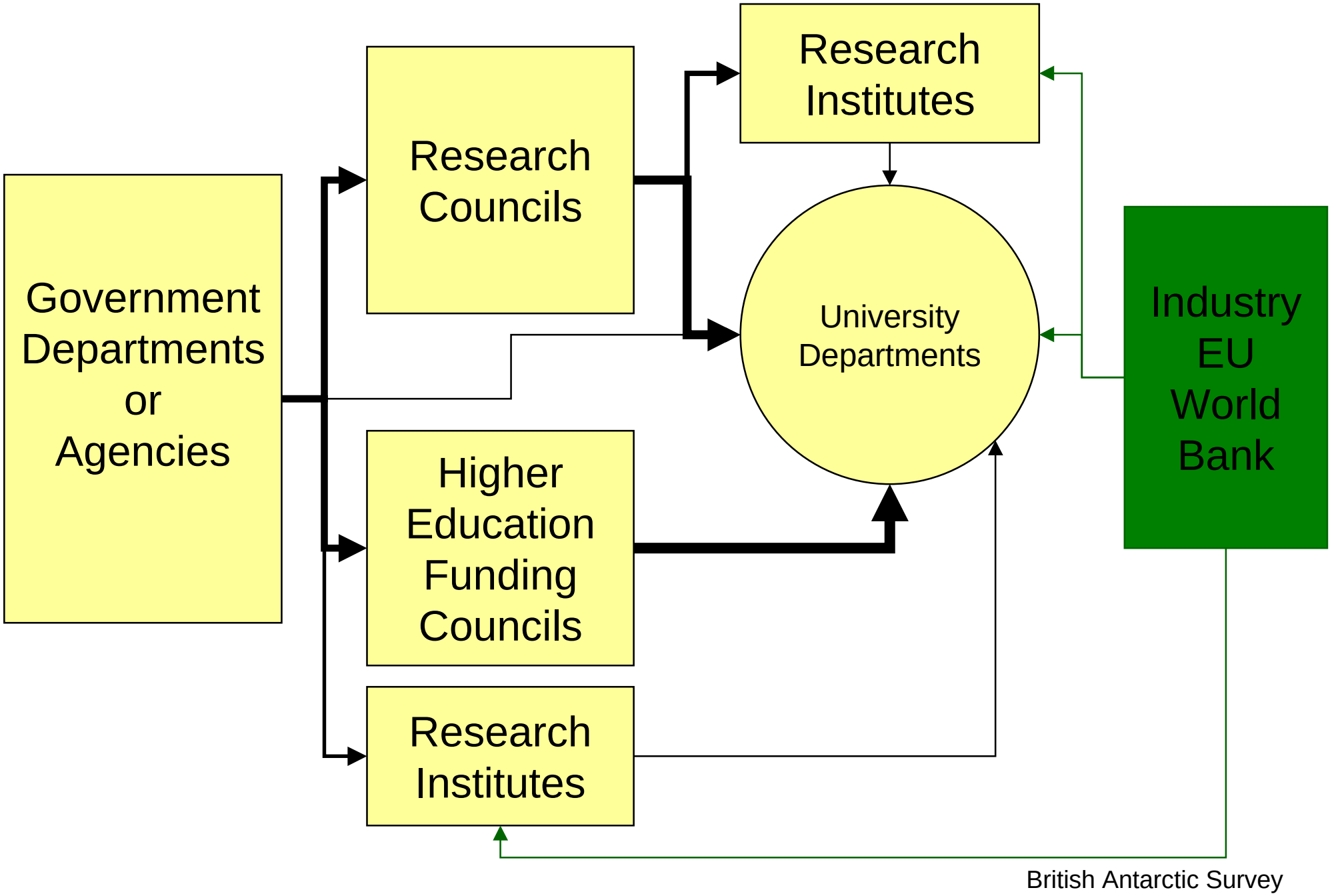
Ageing Population
Crime Prevention
Manufacturing 2020

Underpinning themes

Education, Skills & Training
Sustainable Development

Sectoral Panels

Built Environment & Transport
Chemicals
Defence, Aerospace & Systems
Energy & Natural Environment
Financial Services
Food Chain & Crops for Industry
Healthcare
Information, Communications & Media
Materials
Retail & Consumer Services


Government Departments or Agencies
Research Councils
Research Institutes
University Departments
Higher Education Funding Councils
Research Institutes
Industry EU World Bank
British Antarctic Survey

Funding by Government Departments

- MoD
  - Defence and Evaluation Research Agency (DERA) - £1 billion
- Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions
  - Hadley Centre, Met Office (with MoD)
  - Environment Agency
- Department of Education and Employment through Higher Education Funding Councils
  - University infrastructure and teaching support
- DTI
  - British National Space Centre
- Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food
- Scottish Office

Government Funding of Basic Science

- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) - £175 million
- Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) - £398 million
- Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council (PPARC) - £196 million
- Medical Research Council (MRC) - £305 million
- Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) - £198 million
- Economic and Social Science Research Council (ESRC) - £70 million
- Council for the Central Laboratory of the Research Councils (CCLRC) - £95 million
- Royal Society - £24 million
- Others - £103 million

Total Science Budget for 1999-2000 is £1.47 billion

NERC Strategy

- Environmental risks and hazards
  - Monitoring and predicting extreme and catastrophic events
  - Frequency and magnitude of seismic and volcanic events
  - Predictability of the weather
  - Environmental impact of non-native and genetically modified organisms
- Global change
- Pollution and Waste
- Biodiversity
- Natural resource management

Natural Environment Research Council

- Science funded in three ways
- NERC Research Institutes - £110 million
  - British Geological Survey, British Antarctic Survey, Centre for Coastal Marine Studies, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, and Southampton Oceanography Centre
  - University units - e.g. Environmental Systems Science Centre
- NERC Research Grants and Training
  - Grants - £42 million
  - NERC Research Fellowships, Research Students - £15 million
- Commissioned Research and External Funding - £40 million
  - Support from industry and government departments and agencies
  - European Union grants

Annual Turnover of around £210 million

British Antarctic Survey

Climate variability

Sustainable development of the ocean resources

Environmental conservation

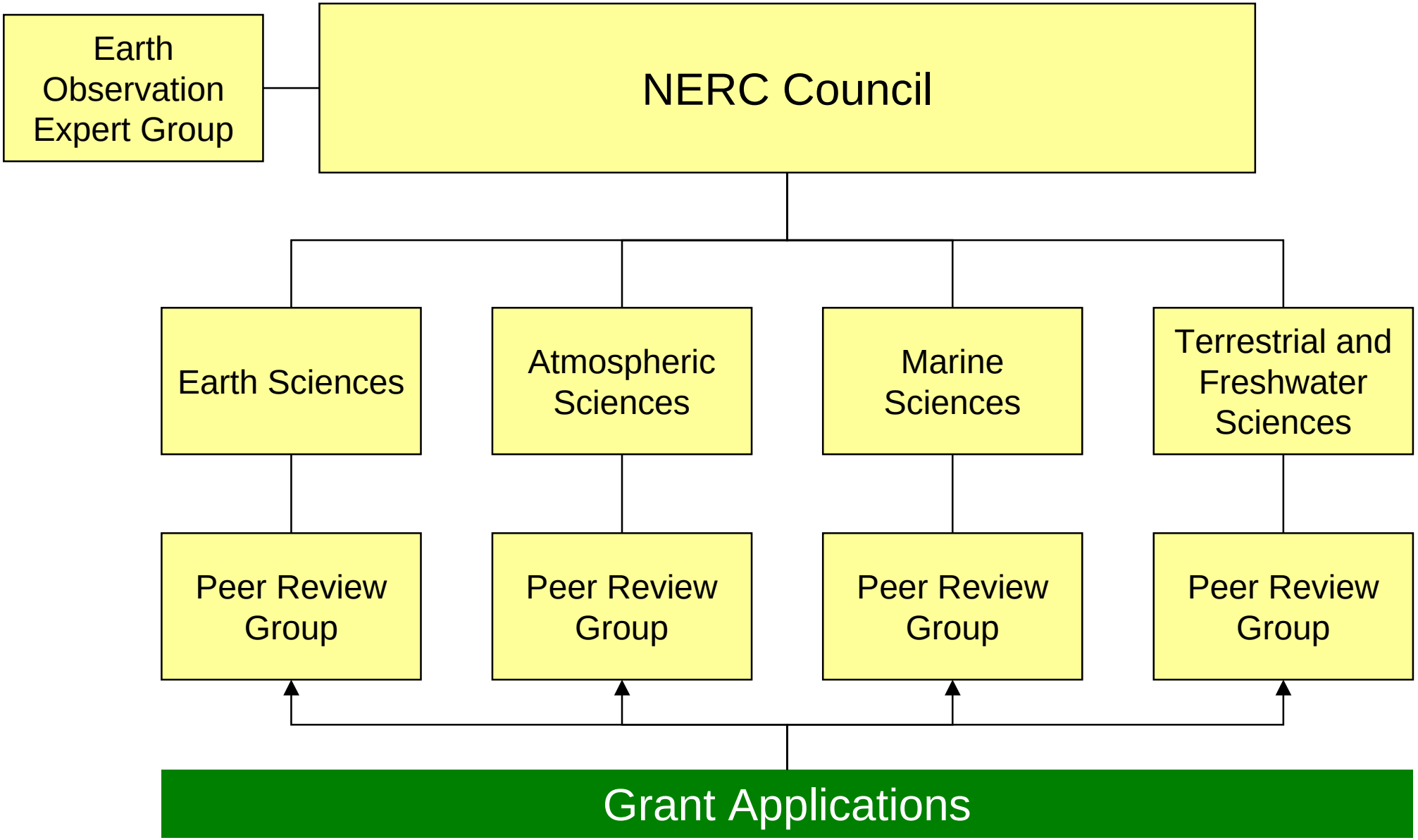
Energy exchange in the upper atmosphere

Geological history of Antarctica

425 staff (180 scientists)

£27 million/yr

British Antarctic Survey


Earth Observation Expert Group
NERC Council
Earth Sciences
Atmospheric Sciences
Marine Sciences
Terrestrial and Freshwater Sciences
Peer Review Group
Peer Review Group
Peer Review Group
Peer Review Group
Grant Applications

Summary

- Government is strongly supporting UK science
- Underpinning basic research funded which strengthens UK science base ability to undertake applied research
- Government objective to see closer relationship between industry and science

See links on TSUNAMI web site

www.nerc-bas.ac.uk/public/tsunami

Foresight

- The purpose of Foresight is to:
  develop visions of the future - looking at possible future needs, opportunities and threats and deciding what should be done now to make sure that we are ready for these challenges; **build bridges** between business, science and government, bringing together the knowledge and expertise of many people across all areas and activities; in order to increase **national wealth and quality of life**.
- The UK Foresight programme was launched in 1994 following a major review of Government science, engineering and technology policy. In 1995 the first set of visions and recommendations for action were published, followed by four years of development and implementation. A **new round** of Foresight began on 1 April 1999.
- The results of Foresight, and the Foresight process itself, are:
  - being used by companies, large and small, to re-shape their business strategies and build sustained competitive advantage;
  - **breaking down barriers** to collaboration across business sectors and academic disciplines, and between business and the science base;
  - focusing business and the science base on key issues for quality of life; and
  - informing policy and spending decisions across Government.