

**Infrastructure**

Science Research Investment Fund, DIAMOND – synchrotron,  
Joint Research Equipment Initiative etc.

**£189m (10%)**

**Innovation**

Higher Education Innovation Fund, University Challenge,  
Science Enterprise Challenge, Cambridge-MIT Institute

**£44m (2%)**

**Other**

**£61m (3%)**

**Additions to the Science Budget 01/02 to 03/04, resulting from the 2000 Spending Review:**

£million	01/02	02/03	03/04	Total
Baseline	1702.5	1702.5	1702.5	
Additions	64.000	208.000	453.000	<b>725.000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1766.5</b>	<b>1910.5</b>	<b>2155.5</b>	

The **£725 million addition** to the Science Budget is comprised of:

- **£225 million** towards OST's contribution to the new £1 billion Science Research Investment Fund (SRIF) to renew the infrastructure of the science and engineering base;

- **£352 million** to boost basic research. Of this, £252m is directed to cross-Research Council research programmes in genomics (£110m), e-science (£98m) and basic technology (£44m). The remaining £100m provides an uplift to existing Council programmes;

- **£4 million** for the Royal Society to enable universities to recruit, reward, and develop researchers of outstanding achievement and potential;

- **£34 million** to enable Research Councils to increase the PhD stipends; and

- **£110 million** to boost university knowledge transfer activities and the commercialisation of public sector research.

**B) S&T Structure in the United Kingdom in 2002**

In 1999/00, **£16.66 billion** was spent on R&D in Britain (1.83% of GDP). Of this expenditure, 29% was financed by government; 49% by industry – with the pharmaceutical and aerospace and defence sectors dominating; 18% from abroad (88% of which was in the private sector); and 4% from private endowments, trusts and charities (especially in the biomedical sector). When compared internationally, these figures place the UK 5<sup>th</sup> amongst the G7 countries and 13<sup>th</sup> in the OECD.

Government-funded science and technology is conducted in government labs, universities and public sector research institutes. There is no central Ministry of Science and R&D activities are instead decentralised, with each department being responsible for S&T within its own areas of