



THE ROYAL SOCIETY

CELEBRATING 350 YEARS



Invest in future scientific leaders and in innovation **Influence** policymaking with the best scientific advice **Invigorate** science and mathematics education **Increase** access to the best science internationally **Inspire** an interest in the joy, wonder and excitement of scientific discovery

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CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

Review of the Year 2007/08



PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD

This year our efforts have focused on meeting our strategic objectives as we approach our 350th Anniversary in 2010.

We have had a particularly successful year for fundraising. In July we officially launched the Royal Society 350th Anniversary Campaign with the aim of raising £100 million by 2010 to strengthen all aspects of our work.

The overwhelming support from Fellows and Foreign Members has been one of the most important elements in the success of the Anniversary Campaign. Nearly 25% of the Fellowship have made personal gifts or pledges totalling nearly £10 million to all areas of the Campaign. This response has meant a great deal to me personally, and has also encouraged many others to contribute to the Society. The list of donors in this year's report is quite possibly the longest in our history and every person on that list has played a pivotal role in raising an astonishing £78.7 million in the Campaign by the end of the year.

The personal support from the Fellowship and the leadership of the Campaign Board, guided by Lord Sainsbury, has been a real boost to the Society and the cause of science. I am confident that if we maintain our momentum, we will reach, or even surpass, our goals.

Thanks to a number of large donations in support of the Royal Society Enterprise Fund, we were able to launch the Fund in February 2008. It will provide early-stage investments for innovative new businesses emerging from the science base and is intended to make a significant impact on the commercialisation of scientific research in the UK for the benefit of society.

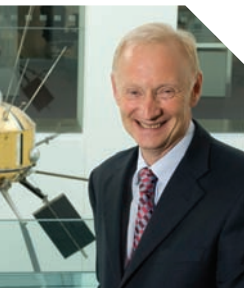
Our Parliamentary-Grant-in-Aid is another vital source of income, allowing us to support active researchers. Our private funds, generously provided by many donors and supplemented by our own activities, enable us to undertake a wide range of other initiatives.

An important role for a national academy is to build strong relationships with similar bodies from other countries. The Society has long-standing links with the US National Academy of Sciences and the Officers of our two academies meet regularly. A generous donation from Raymond and Beverly Sackler will now allow us to develop this relationship further by setting up a USA-UK Scientific Forum, allowing younger scientists and leading experts from two of the world's leading scientific nations to meet and exchange ideas in ways that promote scientific research in both countries.

For almost 150 years, the Royal Society has been enormously successful in promoting discussion of scientific research, education and policy. We now want to expand the volume, range and depth of such activities we undertake, and are looking to develop a new base – a second home for science – outside London. Advanced discussions are under way to buy an imposing eighteenth century hall in Buckinghamshire where the Society can undertake a range of meetings and other activities covering science and its wider applications.

These are stimulating times for the Royal Society and we are committed to promoting the long-term vitality of the scientific community. The Society exists, through its Fellows, for the greater public good, and we are committed to using our unique resources and opportunities for that end.

Martin Rees



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Royal Society's 350th Anniversary in 2010 will provide us with a unique opportunity to raise the profile of science. This year's Review is named 'Challenges for the future' as we continue to focus our efforts on our five strategic priorities to ensure that our contribution to shaping the future of science in the UK and beyond has a deep and enduring impact.

The next generation of scientific leaders are funded through our Dorothy Hodgkin and University Research Fellowships. These schemes enable researchers to dedicate their time to conducting research of the highest standard and this year we appointed ten new Dorothy Hodgkin Fellows, bringing the total number of scientists supported under this scheme to 54. Thirty-two new University Research Fellows were appointed and by the end of the year we supported 313 scientists under this scheme.

We continued to build on our reputation to influence policy making by focusing on the impact and promotion of our policy work. We published reports on sustainable biofuels and separated plutonium and influenced the debate on carbon capture and storage. Throughout the year we held workshops to address topics including *Detecting nuclear and radiological materials*, *Innovative mechanism for tackling antibacterial resistance*, *Pandemic influenza* and *Carbon dioxide, capture and storage*.

The international reach of our work was strengthened through collaboration with partners in India and Asia. Our capacity building work in Ghana and Tanzania was boosted by the announcement of the Leverhulme Africa Award and we organised a successful programme of Frontiers of Science meetings, held in India and Hong Kong.

The Summer Science Exhibition is our most popular public event. In July we attracted a record number of 5,000 visitors to our building during the three and a half days that it was open. We also held a diverse and popular public programme of lectures and debates and Professor James Lovelock FRS's lecture, *Climate change on the living Earth*, had a record number of viewers for the live webcast.

In education work the criteria for a new Royal Society Education Research Fellowship programme were discussed with key UK-based STEM education research stakeholders in October 2007. In December we published the first in a series of 'state of the nation' reports assessing the health of UK science and mathematics education.

We are concentrating on the future with a wide ranging and ambitious programme of events planned for our Anniversary year in 2010. Writer and broadcaster Melvyn Bragg chairs the Society's 2010 Anniversary Programme Board and under his leadership plans are proceeding apace. The summer of 2010 will be the Summer of Science, representing just part of our commitment to communicate science to the widest possible audience.

Stephen Cox

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INVEST

IN FUTURE SCIENTIFIC LEADERS AND IN INNOVATION

Through its research fellowships and funding programmes, the Royal Society works in partnership with universities and industry, both within the UK and internationally, to support excellent scientists and invest in the future of UK science.

UK-based research fellowships

As of 31 March 2008 the Society was supporting the following UK-based research fellowships:

Research Professorships

These fellowships provide 10-15 years support for internationally recognised scientists of outstanding achievement and promise. A total of 18 Research Professors were supported. No new Research Professors were appointed in 2007/08, although two Research Professors appointed in 2006/07 took up their posts during the year.

University Research Fellowships

These fellowships provide up to ten years support to outstanding scientists with the potential to become leaders in their field. Thirty-two University Research Fellows were appointed from 1 October 2007, bringing the total number of scientists supported under this scheme to 313.

Dorothy Hodgkin Fellowships

These fellowships provide up to four years support and offer a recognised first step into an independent research career for excellent scientists and engineers for whom career flexibility is essential. The scheme recognises that not all of today's leading researchers can spend 100% of their time on their work. Ten Dorothy Hodgkin Fellows were appointed from 1 October 2007, bringing the total number of scientists supported under this scheme to 54.

Industry Fellowships

These fellowships are funded by the Royal Society, the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, the Natural Environment Research Council, Rolls-Royce plc and AstraZeneca. Awards can be for any period up to two years full-time or pro rata, and support knowledge transfer in science and technology between those in industry and those in academia. Fifteen industry fellows were appointed last year, bringing the total number of scientists supported under this scheme to 35.

Relocation Fellowships

These awards have been discontinued and no new awards were made. Three ongoing Relocation Fellowships were funded in 2007/08.

Wolfson Research Merit Awards

These fellowships are jointly funded by the Society, the Wolfson Foundation and the Office of Science and Innovation. They offer salary enhancements for up to five years with the aim of attracting, or retaining in the UK, key researchers with great potential or outstanding achievement. Forty-eight awards were made, bringing the total number of scientists supported to 147.

Leverhulme Trust Senior Research Fellowships

Funded by the Society and the Leverhulme Trust, these fellowships seek to provide opportunities for academic researchers to be relieved of all their teaching and administrative duties. These appointments enable academic researchers to concentrate on full-time research for up to one year. Seven Leverhulme Trust Senior Research Fellows were appointed.

PROFESSOR CAROLE MUNDELL – UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FELLOW

A Royal Society University Research Fellow at the Astrophysics Research Institute at Liverpool John Moores University, Professor Mundell and her team won the 2007 Times Higher Education Supplement Research Project of the Year Award for their work on Measuring Gamma-Ray Bursts. This work, which gives us an idea of what the universe must have been like billions of years ago, was praised for having made a "brilliantly innovative discovery into the fundamental nature of the Universe that could have a profound impact in the decades ahead."





Royal Society discussion meetings are interdisciplinary international conferences on novel, innovative and exciting areas of science, engineering and technology. Leaders in the subject come from all over the world to present the latest advances to participants from the UK and further afield.

the course to colleagues. The popularity of the courses, which are not restricted by institution, funding source or discipline, has increased and there are increasing numbers of younger scientists attending.

A small number of established professors also attend and it is hoped that these more senior scientists provide role models and support for younger scientists who are interested in communication activities.

Courses for research fellows

The Society offers a range of training programmes to its research fellows. These include training in *Innovation and the Business of Science*, which was developed by the Society in partnership with the Tanaka Business School. The course is intended to help young scientists work more effectively with industry and to better target their research to relevant market. This tailor-made programme was designed for the Society as part of its response to the Lambert Review of Business-University Collaboration. Each module consists of sessions taught by Tanaka Business School faculty and workshops led by scientists, entrepreneurs and industry heads that have extensive experience of the challenges involved in transforming inventions into products.

Media training

The Society's Communication Skills and Media Training courses trained 77 post-doctoral scientists (many of whom are Royal Society funded researchers) through ten courses. The courses equipped participants to interact and engage non-specialist audiences with participants finding the experience informative and constructive, increasing their confidence in communicating science to the general public (through giving talks to local schools, giving television interviews and publishing articles in magazines). Feedback from participants on the courses is very positive, particularly in regard to the standard of the tutors and almost 100% of participants said they would recommend

Research grants

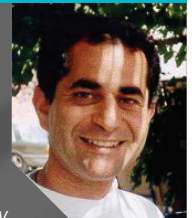
Funding from the Research grants scheme continued to be in great demand. These grants provide 'seed corn' funding to enable young scientists to initiate new projects and established scientists to change the direction of their research. 197 grants were awarded in 2007/08.

Discussion meetings

Royal Society discussion meetings are interdisciplinary international conferences on novel, innovative and exciting areas of science, engineering and technology. Leaders in the subject come from all over the world to present the latest advances in the area and are attended by up to 300 participants from the UK and further afield. The meetings are published in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, forming a permanent record of the meeting. During 2007-08 1650 participants attended 10 two-day scientific discussion meetings held on a variety of topical science subjects including *Networks: modelling and control*, *The neurobiology of violence: implications for prevention and treatment*, *Photosynthetic and atmospheric evolution* and *From computers to ubiquitous computing by 2020*.

DR MAZIAR NEKOVEE – INDUSTRY FELLOW

A Royal Society Industry Fellow working at the Centre for Computational Science at University College London in collaboration with British Telecom. The team are working on Wireless Fidelity (WiFi) based car-to-car networks for safer roads. WiFi is the fastest growing wireless technology today, and has revolutionised wireless communications. Dr Nekovee explains: "We are developing novel stimulation platforms for computational experimentation and exploration of such future wireless Internets. An important goal is to explore how WiFi technology can be used to create high-speed ad hoc networks between millions of vehicles as they move on the road network." Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) supported by such cooperating networked vehicles show greater promise for safer roads, reduced congestion and lower emissions.





Additional funding from the Department of Innovation, Universities & Skills (DIUS) enabled the Society to award two Brian Mercer Awards for Innovation. These Awards provide funding for an area of research to be developed to a stage where it becomes technologically viable.

£876,000 for the calendar year 2007 and we are on track to deliver our target surplus of £1m in 2010/11.

Awards, medals and prizes

The Society's premier medal, the Copley medal, was awarded to Lord May of Oxford OM FRS for his seminal studies of interactions within and among biological populations

Publishing cutting-edge scientific research

Royal Society Publishing continued to perform well in all its principal objectives to publish high quality science, provide first class service to our authors and deliver a financial surplus to the Society.

Impact Factors of both *Proceedings* journals and *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A* increased in the latest (2006) Journal Citation Reports. *Biology Letters* received 2.00 for its first Impact Factor and *Interface* leapt to almost 3.00 after only two years.

Online usage of Royal Society journals continued to grow with total article downloads reaching four million for the calendar year 2007. Traffic has been boosted considerably by the inclusion of our B-side journals and *Interface* in the main US repository PubMedCentral.

Submissions to our research journals have doubled in just five years. Paper flow continued to grow in 2007 and our aim is to ensure that submissions grow faster than our rate of publishing articles to publish the very best work. We have seen a dramatic fall in publication time (both pre-and post-acceptance). Average time from submission to online publication has fallen from over 300 days in 2001 to just 80 days in 2007.

Our recently expanded sales operation is performing well with £150,000 worth of new business planned for the 2008 subscription year. We returned a surplus of

OTHER AWARDS

Additional funding from the Department of Innovation, Universities & Skills (DIUS) enabled the Society to award two Brian Mercer Awards for Innovation. These Awards provide funding for an area of research to be developed to a stage where it becomes technologically viable and suitable for venture capital funding. Seven Brian Mercer Feasibility Awards were made – enabling holders to investigate the technical and economical feasibility of commercialising their scientific research.

The winners of the Brian Mercer Awards for Innovation were Professor Andrea Ferrari of the Engineering Division of the Engineering Department, University of Cambridge, and Professor David Stuckey of the Department of Chemical Engineering, at Imperial College, London. Professor Ferrari will use his award to develop new polymer and carbon nanotube materials to create a number of optical and photonics devices. Such devices are expected to find a wide range of applications in optical communications and bio-medical instruments, chemical analysis, microscopy and surgery. Dr Ferrari says, "The ability to manipulate the structure and composition at the nanoscale opens huge opportunities to create new materials with superior performance for new products and devices."

Professor Stuckey will continue his work on anaerobic wastewater treatment – developing reactors which are more efficient, occupy less space, produce energy in the form of methane, and recycle nutrients. Professor Stuckey said; "This funding from the Royal Society will hopefully allow us to take our work from the laboratory out to the wider world. If we are successful, our system will offer significant benefits in terms of space which makes it particularly suited to urban areas. It will also provide more reusable water at a lower cost which makes it ideal for developing countries."



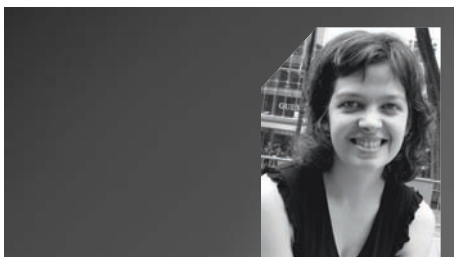


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that have reshaped our understanding of how species, communities and entire ecosystems respond to natural or human created disturbance. Sir Aaron Klug FRS and Professor Robin Clark FRS were awarded the Croonian and Bakerian lectureships respectively.

Dr Jim Al-Khalili was awarded the 2007 Michael Faraday Prize in January 2008. Professor Ottoline Leyser received the Rosalind Franklin award and Dr Carolyn Stephens was awarded the 2007 Royal Society Kohn Award for Excellence in Engaging the Public with Science.

The Royal Society Pfizer Award was given to Dr Hiba Muhammed from the University in Khartoum in Sudan for her work on Leishmaniasis. Our partners at the Académie des sciences hosted the Royal Society and Académie des sciences Microsoft Award ceremony in Paris, where Professor Georgio Parisi received the award for his research into complex systems at the University of Rome.



DR ASHLEIGH GRIFFIN – DOROTHY HODGKIN FELLOW

A Royal Society Dorothy Hodgkin Fellow at the Institute of Evolutionary Biology at the University of Edinburgh, Dr Ashleigh Griffin's research focuses on the difficult choices animals face in maximising reproductive success with limited resources. Dr Griffin says this is why cooperative behaviour is interesting to evolutionary biologists: "Cooperative individuals allocate resources to enhance the reproductive success of others. In my research, I apply a variety of approaches to address 'the problem of cooperation'." Dr Griffin's work has provided the first experimental support for the prediction that cooperation will be favoured between related interactants, and that this effect is weakened under certain competitive conditions. She says: "Increasingly, I have become interested in the social behaviour of microbes in their own right. For example, through collaboration with microbiologists, I have demonstrated that cell-to-cell communication in bacteria is a social trait that can be exploited by 'cheats'."

- Copley Medal Lord Robert May FRS
- Royal Medals Professor James Feast FRS, Dr Tomas Lindahl FRS and Professor Cyril Hilsum CBE FRS
- Davy Medal Professor John Simons FRS
- Gabor Medal Dr Richard Roberts FRS
- Hughes Medal Professor Artur Ekert

INFLUENCE

POLICYMAKING WITH THE BEST SCIENTIFIC ADVICE

The Royal Society provides advice and information working with a range of partners, on a number of policy issues of global importance including biosciences; energy; climate change; and innovation.

Biosciences and health

The Royal Society engaged with Government in the drafting of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill, and with the Houses of Lords and Commons in its progression through Parliament. The Society responded independently to scrutiny of the draft Bill by a joint Committee of Members and Peers and to scientific questions posed by the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority.

In addition, the Society worked in partnership with the Wellcome Trust, the Medical Research Council and the Academy of Medical Sciences in the production of briefing material on the need for human-animal embryos in research.

In November 2007 a one day symposium was held following the publication of the joint Royal Society and Academy of Medical Sciences study on *Pandemic influenza: science to policy*. A report of the symposium summarises key issues raised, including international avian influenza surveillance and avian vaccines, antiviral drugs and resistance, human vaccines, epidemiology and social science, and science, communication and policy.

An international symposium on innovative mechanisms for tackling antibacterial resistance was held in March 2008. Representatives from academia, industry, Government and other stakeholders identified areas of policy in which further

scientific advice is required, discussed recent scientific and technological advances, and highlighted barriers to the development of novel antibacterial agents. A report of the symposium will be published later this year.

Climate change, energy and environment

Influencing the debate on the development of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) has also been an important objective. In November the Society organised a joint meeting with the Royal Academy of Engineering, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Coal Industry Advisory Board (CIAB). Held at the IEA's head quarters in Paris the meeting fed into the IEA's work for the G8 on the development of CCS.

SUSTAINABLE BIOFUELS REPORT

The launch of the Society's Sustainable biofuels report in January received extensive media coverage (in the Times, New York Times, Guardian, Telegraph, Financial Times, and Economist, as well as broadcast mentions on CBS, BBC 4 and BBC Radio 4). Widely applauded for providing a balanced view of the future of biofuels, the report is positive about the potential role biofuels could play in tackling greenhouse gas emissions from transport and states that the policy framework currently being negotiated must be flexible enough to be able to respond to developments in the science. The report received almost unprecedented demand and had to be reprinted within three months of publication.

Members of the biofuels working group took the report's key recommendations to an international audience in February 2008, with Professor Dianna Bowles giving a presentation at the annual meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston and Dr Jeremy Woods presenting to a World Bank seminar in Washington. We also held a briefing session on biofuels with policy makers from the Department for Transport (DFT), Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Department for International Development (DFID), Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (BERR), Her Majesty's Treasury and the Technology Strategy Board. Two requests have also been made to the Society to speak at workshops at the European Parliament on issues raised in the report, and one such session took place in March.



The Society took a novel approach to communicating the science of climate change with the launch of the climate controversies document, a simple guide to understanding some of the main misleading arguments used by those who seek to undermine the issues involved.

While giving a cautious welcome to the announcements of the Energy White Paper and the Energy Bill, the Society has highlighted the importance of increased investment in energy research and demonstration if these ambitious goals are to be achieved. Similar messages were sent to the G8 by the Academies of the G8+5, at a meeting with Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany, to present their joint statement *Sustainability, energy efficiency and climate protection*.

Early on in the year the environment team organised a major international meeting to showcase the results of the *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group 1* report. Hosted at the Society, the event was hugely popular with 390 attendees including senior policy makers and scientists.

In 2007 the Society took a novel approach to communicating the science of climate change with the launch of the *Climate Controversies* document. This short publication provides a simple guide to understanding some of the main misleading arguments used by those who seek to undermine the science of climate change. It has proven to be extremely popular with over 15,000 copies printed and distributed to date.

In June, the Society prepared a response to the Government's consultation on the UK Climate Change Bill. The Bill laid out a new approach to managing climate change in the UK with a framework for the reduction of CO₂ emissions, recommendations to enhance the UK's ability to adapt to the

impacts of climate change, and by establishing accountability processes to the UK Parliament and devolved administrations. The Society was supportive of the Climate Change Bill in principle, but made a number of recommendations aimed at strengthening the proposed framework. The Society also presented oral evidence to the Environmental Audit Committee's inquiry into the Bill.

The Society organised and hosted a workshop in June on the topic of *climate change and biodiversity interactions: adaptation, mitigation and human livelihoods*. This workshop was a first for the Society as it was co-hosted by DEFRA, DFID, the Royal Botanical Gardens Kew, the UK Joint Nature Conservation Committee, the UK Natural Environment Research Council, and the UK Hadley Centre. A full report from the meeting was launched at an event held during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties Meeting in Bali in December.

The Royal Society responded to the consultative process towards an International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMOSEB) in November 2007. This was in response to a call from the international scientific community in 2005 for a consultation on a new mechanism which would provide independent and regular scientific expertise on biodiversity.

Over the course of 2007 the environment team has been preparing a major policy report on *Ground level ozone in the 21st century: future trends, impacts and policy implications*. The team launched a call for evidence to which we received an unprecedented response with many volumes of evidence received. A two day workshop was held at which ozone and climate change experts were invited to provide presentations to the working group.

International security

The Society launched its policy report *Strategy options for the UK's separated plutonium* in September 2007, which updated its 1998 report on the management of separated plutonium in light of technological, economic and political changes. The report outlined the health, environmental and security risks associated with the UK plutonium stockpile and how they might be managed. The report was disseminated widely and received considerable media coverage including *Al-Jazeera* television and the *BBC Radio 4 Today* programme. The report's recommendations have been followed-up with the Department of Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform and the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.

In December 2007, the Society held a two-day workshop to explore innovative ways to *detect the illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radiological materials*, and to encourage interdisciplinary scientific research and networking in this area. It brought together 70 leading



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The second report drew on the findings of both phases of the project and included policy recommendations regarding the maintenance of a STEM HE system which is fit for purpose into the middle of the next decade and beyond.

The main recommendations from this study were: that courses in core subjects need to be sustained at all levels; that the UK should allow and properly fund a norm of eight years from starting as an undergraduate to finishing with a PhD; within this framework, that there should be flexibility of timescales and modes of study to suit students and the subject matter; and that the UK's status as a destination of choice for HE studies should be maintained.

scientific and policy experts from the USA, Russia, Israel and other European countries. A full report of the workshop, outlining key messages, was made available to all attendees and was distributed widely to relevant scientific and government officials worldwide.

New and emerging technologies

In July 2007 the Society issued a call for views on synthetic biology to help identify the most significant issues relating to this rapidly developing area of research. One issue that arose was the lack of coordination or awareness of synthetic biology activities in the UK. The Society established its *synthetic biology policy coordination group* to help tackle this problem.

The Responsible Nanocode initiative arose from a recommendation at a workshop the Society held with Insight Investment and the Nanotechnologies Industries Association (NIA) in November 2006 to discuss the technical, commercial and social uncertainties around nanotechnology. A draft code was put out to consultation and the final code is due to be launched in 2008.

Science Base and Innovation

The Society published *A higher degree of concern*, a detailed examination of post-graduate Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) education in the UK, in January 2008. This report was the concluding phase of a project examining STEM higher education (HE) and followed an earlier report on undergraduate degrees, published in October 2006.

The Society responded to a consultation on the assessment and funding of HE research after the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise in which we strongly endorsed the maintenance of the 'dual support' system of financing research. We also said that an overall funding system that includes the proposed Research Excellence

UK CIVIL SPACE STRATEGY 2007-2010

In response to a consultation on the future of the UK's space policy in April 2007, the Royal Society proposed that a National Space Agency is needed to assume the role of chief funding co-ordinator and policy maker to focus the efforts of the UK space science community.

The response stated that by replacing the British National Space Centre (BNSC), the new agency would provide a 'one stop shop' for space, setting out and implementing a clear national Space strategy. It would provide a focal point for established and emerging areas of space science and raise the profile of UK Space activities within the UK Government, wider society and internationally. A UK Space Agency would also help build the resources necessary for future and more extensive UK involvement in human spaceflight.

The submission, prepared in consultation with national and international experts, including Royal Society Fellows and University Research Fellows, considered the technological and economic opportunities of space exploration, as well as where the UK could take the lead in scientific activity. It highlighted that a UK Agency would be better placed to 'broker' deals with other national bodies and initiatives, like the European Space Agency's (ESA) programme on robotic space missions.

Martin Rees, President of the Royal Society, said: "A UK Space Agency would have the authority to implement a national space strategy and raise the profile of scientists and industries working in the space sector."



The Science in Society programme continued to innovate and move into new territory. Alongside flagship activities, notably the MP-Scientist pairing scheme, the programme teamed up with the New and Emerging Technologies team to develop the Responsible Nanocode and work on synthetic biology.

Science in Society

The Science in Society programme continued to innovate and move into new territory. Alongside established flag-ship activities, notably the MP-Scientist pairing scheme, the programme teamed up with the New and Emerging Technologies team in the development of the Responsible Nanocode and to work on synthetic biology.

Framework (REF), must properly recognise broader research-related activities such as public engagement, innovation, engagement with user communities and contributions to policy. We believe that the proposed division between science and non-science subjects is neither appropriate nor workable.

The Society established a dedicated innovation policy portfolio in 2007, and will soon launch a project on the role of STEM in services sector innovation as well as plans for a project on metrics and indicators for innovation. In preparation, the Society has been active in developing relationships with innovation policy stakeholders and monitoring a number of national and international policy developments.

The Society made a written submission to DIUS which fed into the Government's *Innovation Nation* white paper. In its submission the Society urged the Government to develop a more sophisticated approach to studying innovation, and in particular the relationship between knowledge creation and economic impact, so as to avoid undervaluing the role of STEM in innovation. The Society's submission strongly encouraged the Government to focus on public sector innovation and stressed the need for a sophisticated approach to innovation in the services sectors. The submission also urged universities and central Government to encourage study in core STEM subjects at all levels to support innovation and to avoid serious shortages of vital science and engineering skills.

With experts from six continents, the programme held a major international workshop Indicators of science and the public. Over 30 participants compared international indicators of public engagement with science and worked toward spearheading a new research agenda. Ian Pearson MP, Minister for Science and Innovation, gave the keynote speech at the workshop's evening event *The value of public science indicators*.

The Society also piloted a Civil Servant-Scientist pairing scheme in 2007. This ran in parallel with the well established MP-Scientist pairing scheme and included the placement of six scientists in six Government departments within England and Wales.

Faced with changing circumstances following the Government's spending review last autumn, we had to work out how to ensure that the Royal Society's Science in Society work could continue to have an impact. Some of our flagship activities – such as the MP-Scientist pairing scheme – are simply too valuable to lose. Other parts of the Royal Society's Science in Society programme will be brought into the mainstream of our policy work, sustaining our established commitment to thorough stakeholder dialogue in relevant areas, such as depleted uranium, nanotechnology, personalised medicine and synthetic biology.

JOINT SCIENCE ACADEMIES' STATEMENTS TO THE G8

In May 2007, the Royal Society along with the national science academies of the G8 nations and Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa produced two joint statements ahead of the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm in June 2007.



One statement called on world leaders to cooperate in identifying common strategic objectives for sustainable, efficient and climate friendly energy systems, and in implementing actions toward them.

In the second statement on the promotion and protection of innovation, the academies highlighted the need to balance the enforcement of intellectual property with the need to remove barriers from innovation, and provide the infrastructure to foster it, particularly in the developing world.

INVIGORATE

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS EDUCATION IN THE UK

This year the Society strengthened the evidence base supporting science and mathematics education and secured the future of the key partnerships of SCORE and ACME for the next three years.



SUMMER SCIENCE EXHIBITION

The 2007 Summer Science Exhibition included among its 23 exhibits an exhibit entitled 'Generating life on Mars' a Partnership Grants project from Balderstone Technology College and the University of Manchester. The Society saw a 12% rise in student visitors to the exhibition which included 1,553 students in 102 school groups. Of the school groups 72% came from non-independent schools and 69% came from at least 50 miles outside London. After attending, 77% of them were more interested in science, and 61% were more likely to consider a career in science. Importantly, 69% said they felt they now knew more about a subject they were currently studying or interested in, which was matched by 67% of teachers feeling that the exhibition updated their own knowledge of science.

Education research and policy

The criteria for a new *Royal Society Education Research Fellowship* programme were discussed with key UK-based STEM education research stakeholders at a joint seminar held with the Economic and Social Research Council in October 2007. The fellowships will increase the impact of research on the STEM education policy agenda. Informal discussions with potential funders continued and it is hoped that a number of new fellowships will become available from 2009.

In July 2007, supported by a kind donation from Sir Ewen Fergusson and matched with funding from the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, we commissioned exploratory papers on the interaction between socioeconomic status and participation and attainment in school science. A seminar and discussion day in February 2008 was attended by around 20 academics and policy influencers and generated discussion about future research and policy initiatives. The discussion and commissioned papers are to be worked into a report for publication.

In December 2007 we published the first in a series of '*state of the nation*' reports assessing the health of UK science and mathematics education. This comprehensive survey details what is known about the numbers of, supply of and demand for science and mathematics teachers across the UK and received widespread press coverage. Acknowledging the shortcomings in data provision the report exposes, the Government has undertaken to update its teacher supply model (which should lead to more realistic workforce modelling). The Independent Schools Council has committed to building up hard data on the workforce in the independent sector and both the Science Community Representing Education (SCORE) and Advisory Committee on Mathematics Education (ACME) will consider how science and mathematics teachers should best be defined.

Advisory Committee on Mathematics Education (ACME)

ACME, operating under the auspices of the Royal Society, has maintained its profile as the leading advisory body on maths education. *The Mathematical Needs of 14-19 Pathways* was the theme of ACME's annual conference and an accompanying report was produced in June 2007. ACME produced two position statements during 2007-08, one on Functional Mathematics and one on Level 3 Maths Diplomas. ACME also held a major national conference and provided ongoing advice to the Department for Children, School & Families (DCSF) and its agencies.

ACME is presently the lead organisation on Mathematics Enrichment and Enhancement work within the STEM agenda. Its new chair, Professor Adrian Smith FRS, Principal of Queen Mary, University of

INCREASE

ACCESS TO THE BEST SCIENCE INTERNATIONALLY

The aim of the Royal Society's international policy work is to encourage global cooperation on science policy, bring an international voice of science into the global policy debate, and promote individual and institutional scientific capacity building in developing countries.

Pursuing an international policy agenda

The Society continued to work closely with European partner academies, playing a leading role in and hosting the secretariat for, the European Academies Science Advisory Council (EASAC). During the year, EASAC released a report on *Tackling Antibacterial Resistance*, as well as three statements on migration and infectious diseases, the use of non-human primates in research, and the use of EU structural funds in Science and Technology – subjects which were either relevant to the goals of the European Union Presidency, or which addressed legislation being drafted by the Commission. EASAC assisted the European Commission in the implementation of an MEP pairing programme, to improve MEPs' awareness and contacts with European science.

The Society followed up its previous work with the G8 academies of science by significantly contributing to the release of two statements under the German G8 Presidency, on climate change and energy efficiency, and the protection and promotion of innovation. Launched by the German Federal Chancellor, Angela Merkel, these statements had an unprecedented profile.

Working with international partners

The Society continued its activity with African academies on the implementation of their respective strategic action plans. Jointly with the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST) and the Kenyan Academy, a workshop was organised in Nairobi for East African academies on how to generate meaningful links between a science academy and a national parliament. An early result from this workshop has been the launch of a parliamentary pairing scheme by the science academy in Uganda and development of the Ghanaian model.

Capacity building work with the Tanzanian and Ghanaian academies has included provision of an initial start up fund, participation in the Royal Society's Prizes for Science Books, and joint coordination of a climate change conference in Dar es Salam for late 2008.

Work with the Network of African Science Academies (NASAC) has included the production of a policy statement on behalf of African science academies to the G8 summit in Heiligendamm. In February 2008 the Society funded the NASAC meeting in Addis Ababa. This enabled the scientific community in Ethiopia to meet with NASAC members and NASAC members to participate in the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) *Science with Africa* conference. It proved a productive networking opportunity for the academies and industry.

FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE MEETING

We held a successful Frontiers of Science meeting in India with our partners from the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) which brought together 70 young scientists from the UK and India to explore interdisciplinary collaboration.



Another such meeting was held with Hong Kong, in partnership with the Croucher Foundation, successfully stimulating contacts between the young scientific community of the UK and the Special Autonomous Region. Dr Ashley Cadby, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield was in Hong Kong: "It was a fantastic meeting, which really inspired me. I learnt a lot about other fields of science, which I think is very important for academic scientists. I learnt about a different culture, [which] is probably the most important lesson for people who will go on to be policy makers." A reciprocal meeting with Germany was also held, with partners from the Junge Academy and Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, building on the success of our first meeting with these partners in 2006.



The Royal Society displayed an exhibition of polar research to celebrate the *International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2008*.

This is an intense, internationally coordinated campaign of research that will initiate a new era in polar science. It recognises the strong links that both polar regions have with the rest of the globe.

The Society displayed an exhibition of polar research to celebrate the *International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2008*. This is an intense, internationally coordinated campaign of research that will initiate a new era in polar science. It recognises the strong links that both polar regions have with the rest of the globe. IPY was initiated by the International Council for Science (ICSU), which is one of several international organisations of which the Society is a member, providing further means for it to influence science policy internationally. The Society plays a major role in ICSU, the InterAcademy Panel (IAP), and InterAcademy Council (IAC).

The Society participated prominently in the opening of the UK Research Council's first office outside Europe, seconding a member of staff as the Deputy Director of this Beijing office. Joint activities with the Chinese Academy of Sciences have concentrated on energy issues, with the Society participating in an event in Beijing on carbon capture and storage, and jointly organising, under the auspices of the Government Office for Science funded Network scheme, a workshop on *Solar Energy* in March. Elsewhere in Asia, the Royal Society has participated in the science and technology fair at the Indian Institute of Technology in Mumbai, taking participants from previous Summer Science Exhibitions to exhibit in India. In Japan the Society took part in the Science and Technology in Society (STS) Forum in Kyoto in October, and has been working with the Science Council of Japan in preparing for the G8 summit.

International grants

The Society's international grants programme enables high-calibre UK scientists to initiate collaborations, exchange ideas, develop new skills and gain experience through working with the world's leading researchers.

The *Newton International Fellowship* scheme aims to attract the very best early stage post-doctoral researchers from all over the world, and offers support for two years at UK research institutions.

This new scheme is run as a partnership between The British Academy, The Royal Academy of Engineering, and the Royal Society (acting as the implementing body). The Fellowships cover the broad range of natural and social sciences, engineering and the humanities; and it is planned to make 50 research appointments each year. The award provides grants of £24,000 per annum to cover subsistence and £8,000 to cover research expenses, plus a one-off relocation allowance of £2,000. All Newton Fellows will be granted a ten year follow-up funding package worth £6,000 per annum.

The *International Short Visits* scheme aims to provide mobility on a global scale giving UK scientists opportunities to visit other countries and overseas scientists the opportunity to visit the UK. The number of short visit grants funded in 2007-08 totalled 290, with 160 overseas scientists visiting the UK and 130 UK scientists travelling overseas.

Conference Grants are awarded to UK-based scientists to present their own paper, or chair a session at an overseas conference. Grants were made to 1008 UK-based scientists.

The *International Joint Project* scheme supports travel costs of research between a UK group and one overseas. Each grant gives scientists an opportunity to link two centres of excellence, encouraging international collaboration. 116 new awards were made for UK scientists to work with colleagues in Europe, the former Soviet Union and East and South East Asia, and under new agreements with India and South America.

118 scientists were supported under the *International Networking Grants* scheme, established to help UK scientists develop partnerships with overseas counterparts (45 China-UK; 12 India-UK; 30 South Africa-UK; 33 Ghana and Tanzania), and two capacity building projects.

UK partnership work

The Society continued to work closely with our network of UK partners on international science activities, in particular the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), DFID, GOScience, DIUS, UK Trade & Industry, the Research Councils and other academies and societies. We are active members of the Chief Scientific Adviser's Global Science and Innovation Forum (GSIF) committee, as well as participating in project groups that function under its auspices. We have sought to influence the agenda for those involved in supporting international collaboration in the UK, by working with a wide range of stakeholders, and in particular through our evidence to the House of Commons select committee inquiry on the International Role of the Research Councils. These activities allow the Society to ensure that our international role complements the wider science, technology and innovation strategies of the government and other parties in the UK.

INSPIRE

AN INTEREST IN THE JOY, WONDER AND EXCITEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

Our innovative programme of inspirational activities continues to help us reach a wider audience. From discussion meetings, talks, lectures, prizes, awards and exhibitions, to increased use of new media, we stimulate interest in and debate around major scientific issues.

Summer Science Exhibition

The Royal Society Summer Science Exhibition had record numbers of visitors over the three and a half days that it was open with 5,000 visitors, about a third of whom were students aged 16 and over. In addition to these over 10,000 viewers explored the Summer Science Exhibition website.



ROYAL SOCIETY JOURNALS

The Society's journals continued to enjoy a high profile in the media. Palaeontology discoveries were among the most popular reported research this year including: the discovery of a claw from a giant sea scorpion, the finding of a fossilised giant rat skull (alive over four million years ago the rodent was thought to weigh one ton) and estimating dinosaur running speeds using computer models which showed that dinosaurs would have been able to run faster than modern day footballers. Animal studies, such as the discovery that hammerhead sharks can reproduce without having sex, also featured strongly in the media.

The exhibition comprised 23 competitively selected exhibits showcasing some of the best UK science. In addition to these were two exhibits from the Royal Society archives, *Neutron star! Chadwick and 75 years of the neutron* and *Polar science*, as well as *Bye-bye blackboard...* a selection of the blackboards from the exhibition at the Museum of the History of Science, University of Oxford. The exhibition received widespread press coverage, including a segment on the *Richard and Judy Show* on *Channel 4*.

Public communication

We held 16 lectures and debates across a diverse programme including the Royal Society lecture at the Cheltenham Science Festival on *New views on human origins* by Chris Stringer FRS. Other highlights included the Royal Society of Literature joint event entitled *Behaving badly* with a panel of scientists and authors chaired by Uta Frith FRS, Professor V.S. Ramachandran's lecture on *Nature and nurture in brain function: clues from synesthesia and phantom limbs* which filled the Royal Society's lecture theatre and Professor James Lovelock FRS's lecture *Climate change on the living Earth* which had a record number viewers for the live webcast. In addition, the Royal Society Bakerian lecture given by Professor Robin Clark CNZM FRS was relayed live to an audience at the Royal Society of New Zealand.

The Royal Society continued to raise its profile in the media, influencing and inspiring policy makers, opinion formers and the wider public. The launch of a report on biofuels was widely reported. It placed the Society at the heart of the debate about possible technological solutions, such as biofuels and carbon capture and storage, which can play a part in tackling climate change. Other issues the Media Relations team were active in highlighting included the problems of the UK's stockpile of separated plutonium, the use of hybrid embryos in stem cell research and the shortage of specialist science and maths teachers. The Society's journals continue to be widely reported by the press. The Summer Science Exhibition and the Royal Society Prizes for Science Books also enjoyed a high profile, bringing science to a wider audience.

The website was the principal medium through which the Society communicated with its global audiences attracting nearly 1.5 million visitors over the last 12 months. The most notable change to the website was the rebranding from royalsoc.ac.uk to royalsociety.org to reflect our wider reach. As we prepare for our 350th Anniversary in 2010, the new website address, alongside an augmented logo and strapline provide a small statement about the importance of the Royal Society's strategic objectives. To coincide with the launch of our 350th Anniversary Campaign to raise £100 million by 2010, we launched a new website royalsociety.org/campaign in June to raise awareness of the campaign, and to allow us to accept online



The Royal Society Summer Science Exhibition had record numbers of visitors over the three and a half days that it was open with 5,000 visitors, about a third of whom were students. In addition to these over 10,000 viewers explored the Exhibition website.

History of science

Work progressed on the Royal Society's Centre for the History of Science. The Wolfson Foundation has provisionally agreed substantial funding to improve the physical environment of the present Library, to make the Centre possible. However, this will need to be matched during the coming year. Meanwhile, donations of material and their cataloguing, grant allocation, publishing and events organisation have shown substantial successes.

Donations of papers to the Society's archives included the following major 20th century collections: papers of Robert Hanbury Brown FRS (1916-2002) physicist and astronomer: some scientific notebooks of Brebis Bleaney FRS (1915-2002) physicist: additional papers of Sir Cyril Norman Hinshelwood FRS (1897-1967): and perhaps most importantly, collected papers of Sir John Vane FRS (1927-2004) pharmacologist and Nobel-prizewinner.

Earlier materials accepted included various individual autographs, for example an 1830 letter by Karl Ludwig Rumker to Davies Gilbert, then President of the Society. In September 2007 an important collection of letters to the chemist Charles Hatchett FRS (1765-1837) was donated, the most significant historical donation of its kind for many years.

New cataloguing on the archive database, which now stands at over 111,000 records, included work on the papers of the astronomer Thomas Gold FRS. In addition to recording the contents of over 4,000 individual documents, around 1,000 scanned images were added to the database, allowing remote full-text access to a significant part of the collection. Additionally, 10,000 records of 20th century medical and physiological interest were added to the database by a Wellcome Trust-funded cataloguer.

Scholarly presentations of the Hooke Folio were launched during late summer 2007. The web version of the *Turning the Pages* exhibition commanded 9,600 hits during its first week of operation. A private donation of £10,000 was used to capture images of the Society's portraits in preparation for a new catalogue.

Internal tours and external talks were given, many in support of Development Office fundraising activity for 2010. Working closely with Development, this type of general advocacy based on the Society's heritage was a significant feature of the Library's work. All events are now reproduced as podcasts as a routine, attracting larger audience figures by that route.

The Chadwick Exhibition was one of several major displays produced during the year and for Anniversary Day 2007, the Library produced *Before the British Museum*, an examination of the early museum repository. National bodies such as the Natural History Museum are increasingly contributing to these activities.

donations. The Summer Science website summerscience.org.uk was again a very popular companion site to the Exhibition, attracting over 10,000 visitors.

Webcasting of lectures, award ceremonies and other events was once again a prominent feature of the service with the archive of webcast events growing to over 200. We also introduced audio and video podcasts of some of our events for this first time.

A new emailing system was introduced to improve communications with our wide and varied audiences. This will provide our readers with a better experience, better content and reduce administrative tasks for Royal Society staff.

Science book prizes

The Royal Society's Prizes for Science Books 2007 award ceremony was held in May. Awarded for the 20th time, the Prizes continue to encourage reading, writing and publication of high quality, accessible science books, and are one of the world's most prestigious non-fiction literary prizes. The prizes were without sponsor in 2007 and were funded by the Royal Society. In September 2007 Adrian Beecroft stepped forward to provide sponsorship for the 2008 prizes. The Society continues to seek a new sponsor to carry the Prizes forward. The Junior Prize, selected by judging panels of young people nationwide, went to *Can you feel the force?* by Richard Hammond (Dorling Kindersley). The General Prize was awarded to *Stumbling on happiness* by Daniel Gilbert (Harper Collins).

SUMMARISED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial information given here is a summary extracted from the Society's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2008, which was approved by its Council on 3 July 2008.

The summarised financial statements may not contain sufficient detail to allow for a full understanding of the Society's financial affairs.

The Auditor's report on the statements was unqualified. A copy of the financial statements will be submitted to the Charity Commission.

For further information, the full annual financial statements, the Auditor's report on those financial statements and the Trustees' Report should be consulted. Copies of these can be obtained from the Society at 6-9 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AG

On behalf of the Trustees
Sir Peter Williams, Treasurer
3 July 2008

Independent Auditors' Statement to the Fellowship of The Royal Society

We have examined the summarised financial statements of The Royal Society on page 18.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

The Council members are responsible for preparing the summarised financial statements in accordance with the recommendations of the Statement of Recommended Practice, Accounting and Reporting for Charities.

Our responsibility is to report to you our opinion on the consistency of the summarised financial statements with the full financial statements and Trustees' Report. We also read the other information contained in the summarised annual report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the summarised financial statements.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 1999/6, The Auditor's statement on the Summary Financial Statements, issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom.

Opinion

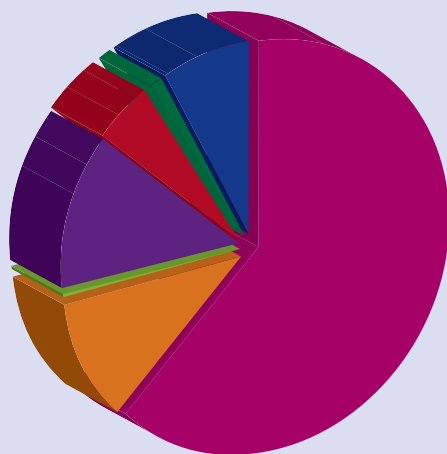
In our opinion the summarised financial statements are consistent with the full financial statements and the Trustees' Report of The Royal Society for the year ended 31 March 2008.

PKF (UK) LLP
Registered auditors
London, UK
3 July 2008



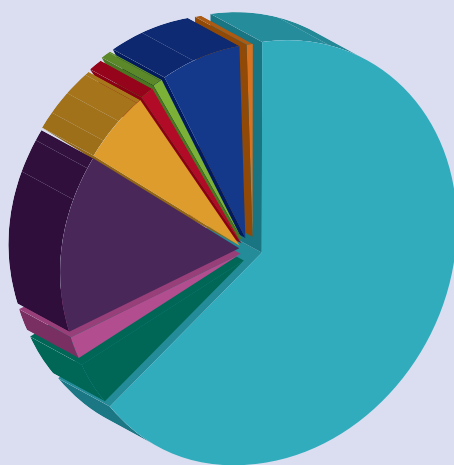
BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

As at 31 March 2008, the net assets of the Society were £204.2m.



Income 2007/08

Income	£'000
▶ Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid	44,933
▶ Other grants for activities	7,835
▶ Fellows' contributions	225
▶ Donations and legacies	9,246
▶ Investment income	3,652
▶ Realised Foreign Exchange Gains	755
▶ Publications and services	5,511
Total	72,157



Expenditure 2007/08

Expenditure	£'000
▶ Invest in future scientific leaders and in innovation	38,367
▶ Influence policymaking with the best scientific advice	2,283
▶ Invigorate science and mathematics education	1,247
▶ Increase access to the best science internationally	8,781
▶ Inspire an interest in the joy, wonder and excitement of scientific discovery	3,405
▶ Governance	688
▶ Fundraising	616
▶ Publications and services	4,028
▶ Investment management	300
Total	59,715

FUNDRAISING AND SUPPORT

During the last financial year, the Royal Society embarked on an ambitious fundraising campaign with the aim to raise £100 million by 2010 to mark its 350th Anniversary and to strengthen key areas of its work.

The 350th Anniversary Campaign was officially launched on 3 July 2007 by Lord Sainsbury, Chairman of the Campaign Board, and included guests of honour, Professor Stephen Hawking FRS and Dr Magdi Yacoub FRS. Thanks to the active leadership of the Campaign board, the Society has raised £78.7 million towards the overall goal to date.

We have had an overwhelmingly positive response from Fellows and Foreign Members, with 22% of the Fellowship contributing to the campaign an overall amount of £8.9 million in donations and pledges. Furthermore, we were particularly encouraged to see early leadership gifts towards a number of key projects including grants towards the Education Research Fellowship scheme and Education Policy Unit and an important donation towards the Climate change unit in the Science Policy Centre. With significant donations from a number of individuals in support of the Royal Society Enterprise Fund, the Fund was officially launched in February of this year.

We would like to thank all individuals, companies and trusts and foundations, who have demonstrated their commitment to the future of science by contributing to our ambitious campaign goals.

The Royal Society Enterprise Fund

The Enterprise Fund, launched in February 2008, will provide early-stage funding for innovative new businesses emerging from the science base. Funded by donations to the 350th Anniversary Campaign, the Fund is intended to make a significant impact on the commercialisation of scientific research in the UK for the benefit of society.

The Fund will establish an initial £20 million capacity to invest in promising business opportunities and this will also help attract substantially greater external finance into a sector of the market where the financing of exciting young companies has been particularly difficult. By establishing the Fund the Royal Society sends a strong message to the science and engineering community about the importance of science for societal benefit. The Fund is intended to be evergreen, which means that financial gains will be returned to the Fund for reinvestment in future innovative science and commercialisation opportunities.

The Fund's new Chief Executive, Dr Andrew Mackintosh explains. "The Royal Society brings key advantages to the idea of the Enterprise Fund, for example its network of Fellows (who can offer uniquely qualified peer review of promising ideas) and also unrivalled access to investment opportunities. Additionally the Society funds 600 Research Fellows – the brightest researchers in the country – each year, and this gives us an additional network of information, advice and support. Through these relationships we understand in depth the emerging commercial opportunities from the science base and we have access to the expertise to help us make the most of them."

ENTERPRISE FUND PANEL

A panel of experts has provided strategic guidance for the creation of the Enterprise Fund. These business leaders are:

*Adrian Beecroft,
FInstP, Senior Managing Partner, Apax Partners*
*Roger Brooke,
Founder of Candover Investments, non-executive Director of IP Group*
*Stephen Brooke,
Founder and Managing Partner of Swarraton Partners*
*Anne Glover,
Founder and CEO of Amadeus Capital Partners*
*Herman Hauser CBE FREng,
Founder of Amadeus Capital Partners*
*Sir Peter Williams CBE FREng FRS,
Treasurer of the Royal Society*



LIST OF DONORS

The Society gratefully acknowledges the generosity of individuals and organisations who have contributed during the period 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008.

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 EP Abraham Cephalosporin Fund
 ERA Foundation
 Salters' Company
 The Croucher Foundation
 The Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation
 The Gatsby Charitable Foundation
 The Kohn Foundation
 The Leverhulme Trust
 The Ogden Trust
 The Raymond and Beverly Sackler Foundation
 The Rothschild Foundation
 The Wolfson Foundation
 Wellcome Trust

Companies

AstraZeneca plc
 BP Plc
 Microsoft Research
 Pfizer Limited
 Rolls Royce Group plc

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Noreen Murray CBE FRS
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 Professor Brian Worthington FRS*
 Professor Carl Wunsch ForMemRS
 Professor Charles Yanofsky ForMemRS
 Dr Ian Young OBE FREng FRS
 Mrs Shirley Zangwill

* *Deceased*

Legacies and gifts In Memoriam

Professor Durward Cruickshank FRS
 Mrs Joan Forrest
 Dr Anthony James CBE FRS
 Professor Paul Polani FRS
 Rink Bequest
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