

## **Methodological notes on applicants and beneficiaries of research funds**

### **AT - Austria**

**Source of data:** Austrian Science Funds (FWF), Austrian Academy of Science (ÖAW) and Bureau for International Research and Technology Co-operation (BIT) (programmes).

**Year comment:** Jan-Dec

#### **Remarks:**

Institutions / programmes concerned by the data are government and research centres. Three Austrian institutions are concerned: the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), the Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW) and the Bureau for International Research and Technology Co-operation (BIT). The Austrian National Bank does not give data in time, the Research Fund for Industry records data without gender.

The data on Austrian Science funds (FWF) is not quite reliable until April 97 because of data base rearrangement, but the female share is not significantly different to the following month in each category.

Data for 1997-1999 are recorded in 1997.

### **BE FI - Belgium Flemish speaking community**

**Source of data:** Annual reports of Fund for scientific research Flanders (FWO) and Funds for industrial research (IWT)

**Year comment:** FWO-mandates start at 1/10/year; IWT-mandates start in the year

#### **Remarks:**

The institutions concerned by the data (sources of grants) are FWO and IWT, and do not include Special Fund for Research (BOF). Research mandates and projects financed through the BOF are included in the University staff statistics.

Type of grants: pre and post doctorate grants.

The data provided represent about 61 % of the total Flemish governmental budget for research policy (based on the figures of 2000). The total Flemish governmental budget for research policy in 2000 was about 1131, 15 million euros.

### **BE FR - Belgium Flemish speaking community**

**Source of data:** FNRS  
ETAN report (p.147)

**Year comment:** academic year or March of the year

#### **Remarks:**

*Sources of grants:*

FNRS: Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique

FRIA: Fond de Recherche pour l'Industrie et l'Agriculture

*Type of grants:*

Crédit chercheur: individual research grant to one scientist

F.R.F.C.: collaborative research in between different labs / different universities

F.R.S.M.: same as F.R.F.C. but medical science

I.I.S.N.: engineer nuclear field

Télévie: medical career oriented

Aspirants: PhD grant

Chargés de recherche: post-doc level.

## **CY - Cyprus**

**Source of data:** Research Promotion Foundation (RPF) [www.research.org.cy](http://www.research.org.cy)  
Data are published in the Annual Report of the Research Promotion Foundation.

**Year comment:** Data are provided on a three-year basis. Projects selected for funding under the Programmes for the Financing of Research Projects organised by the RPF are granted an amount for a three-year period.

### **Remarks:**

Data on applicants and beneficiaries have been compiled on the basis of the sex of the coordinator of each proposal submitted/project funded.

#### *Source of grants:*

Data relate only to the annual (i) Programmes for the Financing of Research Projects and (ii) Financing Research Schemes for the Support of Young Researchers, both organised by the Research Promotion Foundation (RPF). The proportion of all research funds which is covered by the data provided cannot be estimated.

Data on applicants and beneficiaries have been compiled on the basis of the sex of the project leader of each proposal submitted/project funded. The corresponding information for all team members is not available.

## **CZ - The Czech Republic**

**Source of data:** Grant Agency

**Year comment:**

### **Remarks:**

Data for year 2002 are from R&D survey without numbers of leaders and members.

## **DE - Germany**

**Source of data:** DFG, BMBF

**Year comment:** Jan-Dec

### **Remarks:**

Differences in the sums because of truncation.

*Funds - DFG (for details on these funds please scroll to end of this document)*

Research fellowships (Habilitation grants), Emmy Noether Programme, Heisenberg Programme, Gerhard Hess Programme, Individual grants programme (Normalverfahren), Priority programmes, Research units on clinical research, Collaborative research centres (Research grants), Prize winners - Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize and Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Prize

## DK - Denmark

**Source of data:** Danish Research Agency  
ETAN report (p.147)

**Year comment:** Jan-Dec

### Remarks:

The councils of research cover all types of funds.  
 SNF: The Danish Natural Science Research Council  
 SSVF: The Danish Medical Research Council  
 SJVF: The Danish Agricultural and Veterinary Research Council  
 SSF: The Danish Social Science Research Council  
 STVF: The Danish Technical Research Council  
 SHF: The Danish Research Council for the Humanities  
 ESA: European Space Agency-related research  
 Data only available on team leaders ('head' applicant and 'head' beneficiary)

## EE - Estonia

**Source of data:** The data was manually collated by the Science Fund on request from the Estonian national steering committee on Women & Science.

**Year comment:**

### Remarks:

*Source of grants:* Estonian Science Fund  
 The data provided was by the main fields. The first 3 categories (Natural Sciences, Chemistry & Molecular Biology, Biology & Geography) can be grouped as Frascati natural sciences. In the case of interdisciplinary grants, the first listed research area was counted.

## EL - Greece

**Source of data:** Hellenic Public Foundation for Grants (IKY)

**Year comment:**

### Remarks:

Source of grants: Hellenic Public Foundation for Grants (IKY)  
 Type of grants: post doc research and postgraduate scholarships

## ES - Spain

**Source of data:** Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología / Dirección General de Investigación  
 Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte / Dirección General de Universidades

**Year comment:** Jan-Dec year

### Remarks:

*Data available only on beneficiaries so not included in online tables*  
 These data include research fellowships financed by the Ministry of Science & Technology. Data related to grants funded by regional or local authorities are missed, as well as private-funded aids for research.  
*Source of grants:* National R&D Plan.  
*Type of grants:* pre and post doctorate fellowships.  
 All these data refers to personal fellowships.

## FI - Finland

**Source of data:** Academy of Finland, research funds database  
(Ref. the data for the years 1989-1997 (1996 for the Academy Professors) is published in the Academy report (1998) "Women in Academia" on page 20)

**Year comment:** Funding decisions each year.

### Remarks:

National publicly-managed funding bodies are Academy of Finland (basic research) and National Technology Agency (industrial R&D projects). Sex disaggregated data on applicants and beneficiaries are not collected in National Technology Agency.

The institutions concerned by funds data are research councils (Academy research funds and posts). Institutions that award research funds are Academy of Finland, National Technology Agency, Ministries and private foundations.

The research posts/grants (about 15% of budget) funded by the Academy include Academy Professors, Academy Research Fellows and Postdoctoral Researchers. All posts are set for a fixed term. Salaries are the same in every type of posts, so the amount applied for is theoretical. The Academy has different forms of research funding (e.g. research projects, research posts, centre of excellence, researcher training, research programmes). The data on research projects (about 41% of total) concerns persons in charge of the research project and members of the team. Research programmes (20% of total) and centre of excellences (9% of total) are more "top-down" research funding, so the data have been excluded. Basically our follow-up system operates with own classification (e.g. research council), but in principle we can produce data by main fields of science (not yet ready-made reports).

## FR - France

**Source of data:** Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de la Recherche et de la Technologie (MENRT)

**Year comment:**

### Remarks:

*Data available only on beneficiaries so not included in online tables*

*Source of grants:* MENRT

*Type of grants:* allocations de recherche

Fields of study for "allocations de recherche" are:

DS1: Mathématiques et informatique

DS2: Physique et Sciences pour l'ingénieur

DS3: Sciences de la terre et de l'univers

DS4: Chimie

DS5: Biologie, médecine et santé

DS6: Sciences de l'homme et des humanités

DS7: Sciences de la société

For 2000 and 2001, series break because of changing the treatment: the number of beneficiaries represents the total number of people who benefited from this his grant in 2001.

For the past years, it was the number of NEW people who benefited from this grant (the average duration of this grant is 3 years).

Fields of sciences are calculated with the discipline of the beneficiary and not following the scientific direction he is associated to. Medical sciences include biology and agricultural sciences Data for 2000 have been changed in accordance with the method used in 2001.

## **HU - Hungary**

**Source of data:** The Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) Office  
(www.otka.hu)

**Year comment:** four year period

**Remarks:**

Data cover researchers and professors. The applicants are the team leaders who submit the research proposals. The beneficiaries are team leaders whose proposal has been accepted, granted.

## **IT - Italy**

**Source of data:** Data bank Ministero Istruzione, Università e Ricerca (Cineca)

**Year comment:** January of the year

## **LT - Lithuania**

**Source of data:** The Department of Science and Higher Education under the Ministry of Education and science

**Year comment:** January of the year

**Remarks:**

The data cover state scientific institutes.

The data for “prominent scientists” and “young scientists” cannot be amalgamated, as they are two different kind state's stipends (differing by age, by pay)

## **LU - Luxembourg**

**Source of data:** Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche

**Year comment:**

**Remarks:**

Source of grants: gouvernement Luxembourgeois

Type of grants : bourse de formation recherche (BFR)

## **LV - Latvia**

**Source of data:** Latvian Council of Sciences,

**Year comment:**

**Remarks:**

Financing for projects is usually allotted for a three-year period. The sex of the head of the project is used to ascribe a project to a particular sex.

*Source of grant:* The general government consolidated budget

## NL - The Netherlands

**Source of data:** Ministry of Education, Culture and Science  
The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (N.W.O);  
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Academy  
fellowship Programme (KNAW)

**Year comment:**

**Remarks:**

- WOTRO: the Netherlands foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research
- Source of grants = KNAW + NWO + WOTRO + other (scholarships, contributions to publications, the TALENT-programme (person oriented), bilateral co-operation with Russia and Hungary)

## PL - Poland

**Source of data:** the State Committee for Scientific Research  
**Year comment:** all governmental funds are stated two times a year - in January and in June, it is described as (I) and (II) in type of funds

**Remarks:**

*Types of fund:* RES (research funds) and P&Y (funds promoting young scientists - doctoral and post-doctoral funds).

All data are for funds, which were stated in specified time, without description of fund realisation time period - in many cases it is longer than one year.

In some cases Frascati classification is not exactly used - funds in Poland are stated by special governmental bodies (the data were initially distinguished by names of the body) and some of them have combined disciplines (such as chemistry and chemical technology).

## PT - Portugal

**Source of data:** OCT - Observatory for Sciences and Technology;  
FCT - Foundation for Science and Technology;  
**Year comment:** Jan-Dec

**Remarks:**

The funds data are scholarships attributed by the PRAXIS XXI programme and by the Ciencia programme.

Some totals are different from male plus female because of unidentified persons.

Data for 1990-1993 are recorded in 1990.

Data for 1994-1998 are recorded in 1994.

## SE - Sweden

**Source of data:** Swedish Research Council  
**Year comment:** Jan.-Dec.

**Remarks:**

The data concern Research councils.

As from 97, data for the Swedish Medical Research Council and the Swedish Natural Science Research Council include positions for underrepresented gender. Some data are missing for some bodies for some years.

## SI - Slovenia

**Source of data:** Ministry of Science and Technology (internet address: [www.mzt.si](http://www.mzt.si)), since 2001 Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (internet address: [www.mszs.si](http://www.mszs.si))

**Year comment:** Fiscal year

### Remarks:

Data on financing are provided by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports, which has financed about 90 % of all research public (government) funds.

Data such as institutional financing, research equipment, general grants for R&D is not possible to divide by gender.

Funds on young researchers are divided by gender and represents about 18 % of total national budget allocations for R&D. Young researchers are persons who have received funds for junior research training (a person can be involved in training in the observed year, but does not receive the funds (belated funding), or a person is not involved in training, but receives the funds (final settlement))

Applicants of funds on young researchers are the persons who applied for the funds in the observed year. This programme of training is usually 2 or 4 or 5 years long. Beneficiaries include all the persons who are receiving funds for junior research, not only the ones who have received the funds in the observed year.

Fields of science are not comparable with Frascati fields of science due to some different national distributions into the categories.

## SK - Slovakia

**Source:** Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic, Science and Technology Assistance Agency

**Year comment:**

### Remarks:

*Source of grant:* State budget

*Funds: (for details on these funds please scroll to end of this document)*

The state R&D programme

The state R&D order

Agency for support of Science and Technology

## UK - United Kingdom

**Source of data:** HESA – for HE sector from the SET website,  
[www.set4women.gov.uk](http://www.set4women.gov.uk)

**Year comment:** ONS – for government sector  
 academic year for HE sector  
 financial year for any government funding

### Remarks:

Allocation of Research councils to field of science:

NS: NERC

ET: EPSRC, PPARC

SS: ESRC

2003 data available only from EPSRC, 2002 data available only from PPARC and EPSRC, 1997 data available only from EPSRC and NERC, 1996 data available only from EPSRC

#### EPSRC

'Funds' data include advanced fellowships, senior fellowships, post-doc fellowships and grants

EPSRC data on applications for/beneficiaries of post-doc fellowships unavailable prior to 1998

EPSRC data up to 2001 available at <http://www4.dti.gov.uk/set4women/statistics>.

2002 and 2003 data supplied directly by EPSRC

#### ESRC

'Funds' data include grants and studentships

Data from ESRC unavailable prior to 1998

#### PPARC

'Funds' data include research grants and fellowships (post-doctoral, advanced, lecturer and senior - Case fellowships have not been included as in previous years)

#### NERC

'Funds' data include research grants, fellowships and studentships

1997 and 1998 data do not include applications for/beneficiaries of NERC studentships. Gender breakdown for studentships has only been collected since 1999

## CH - Switzerland

**Source of data:** Swiss National Science Foundation (FNS)

**Year comment:**

### Remarks:

*Source of grants:* Federal government

Almost all university research projects are funded by the FNS

## IL - Israel

**Source of data:** US-Israel Bi-national Science Foundation  
 Israel Science Foundation

**Year comment:**

### Remarks:

Source of grants:

BSF funds: bilateral (US-Israel) Science foundation

ISF funds: Israel Science Foundation

Type of grants: research grants.

## **IS - Iceland**

**Source of data:** The Science Fund, the Technology Fund and the Graduate Research Fund - information sent based on data supplied by the Icelandic Research Council - IRC (Rannsóknarráð Íslands, RANNÍS).

**Year comment:** Jan. – Dec.

### **Remarks:**

Applicants and beneficiaries refer to project leaders.

#### *Source of grants:*

The Science Fund; The main types of grants given are:

- a) Project grants for R&D projects.
- b) Postdoctoral fellowships at national institutes.
- c) Exploratory awards - for preparatory work and defining research projects.
- d) Publishing - for the presentation and publishing of results.
- e) International grants - for the preparation of international projects.

Fields for the Science Fund are Health and Biomedical Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences, and Natural and Environmental Sciences

## **NO - Norway**

**Source of data:** The Research Council of Norway (RCN)

**Year comment:** Calendar year

### **Remarks:**

*Source of grants:* The Research Council of Norway

The Research Council of Norway is the main Norwegian institution managing public research funding. Thus the data cover the majority of competitive research funding managed by public agents. Financial data are not available.

## **Germany - DFG individual funds information**

### ***Research fellowships (Habilitation grants)***

The purpose is to enable young researchers to carry out a clearly defined research project at a place of their choice in Germany or abroad and so acquaint themselves with new scientific research methods or to complete a larger research project.

#### Eligibility Requirements

- Young German researchers of all disciplines who have completed their academic qualifications (doctorate)
- Young international researchers of all disciplines who have completed their scientific training (doctorate)
  - provided they have been resident in Germany for several years and meanwhile have their centre of life in Germany (fellowships available for research abroad or in Germany)
  - otherwise, proposals can only be submitted for research fellowships in Germany.
  - In both cases, international researchers will be required to state that they wish to continue to do their research in Germany in the future.
- As an exception, older researchers holding a doctorate may submit proposals to allow them to dedicate themselves to a research project of particular importance.

### ***Emmy Noether Programme***

This programme aims to enable outstanding researchers who have just completed their doctorate to qualify for a leading position in science and research by carrying out a project in Germany which is first prepared during a stay abroad; generally, the project will be carried out in Germany with an independent junior research group. Another purpose of the programme is to recruit outstanding young post docs working abroad (back) to Germany by providing them with opportunities to gain the qualifications required for appointment as a university teacher.

Eligible are Young researchers of all disciplines in Germany who have completed their academic qualification (doctorate). The funding consists of

- Phase I: Study abroad fellowship and 4 trips to Germany to prepare the establishment of the independent junior research group for Phase II (2 years)
- Phase II: Position as head of the independent junior research group in salary group BAT Ia/Ib for the applicant and funding for the necessary staff and consumables over four years to carry out the project (4 years)

### ***Heisenberg Programme***

The Heisenberg Programme aims to provide outstanding researchers who fulfil the requirements for appointment to a long-term professorship with the opportunity to prepare for a leading position in science and research and to use the time to work on an advanced research topic. Young researchers of all disciplines up to the age of 35 who qualify for a professorship by holding a habilitation or equivalent qualification and who have proven themselves by carrying out particularly outstanding research are eligible to submit a proposal. Exceptions to the age limit are only possible in special circumstances and up to an absolute maximum age of 39.

***Gerhard Hess Programme***

The programme enables young researchers to build a research group and to follow their research in a long run. The fund consists of 100.000 Euro for the first two years with the possibility to extend for 3 years.

Young researchers of all disciplines who qualify for a professorship by holding a habilitation or equivalent qualification or who have published outstanding research after their Ph.D. are eligible to submit a proposal. Applicants should not be older than 33 years and must work in a research institution or must have a research fund for their own earning.

***Individual grants programme (Normalverfahren)***

Research grants offered in the individual grants programme are the central form of the research funding provided by the DFG. A research grant can be used to fund staff, scientific instrumentation, consumables, travel as well as most of the other financial requirements of a research project. The DFG requires the institution at which the project will be carried out to supply the necessary core support and resources. Researchers who have completed their academic training (as a rule, those who hold a doctorate) are eligible to submit project proposals with a defined thematic focus and project duration.

***Priority programmes***

A particular feature of the Priority Programme is the nationwide cooperation between its participating researchers. The DFG Senate may establish Priority Programmes when the coordinated support given to the area in question promises to produce particular scientific gain.

As a rule, Priority Programmes receive funding for a period of six years. Once the Senate has established the programme, the DFG announces a call for proposals.

Researchers from all disciplines who have completed their academic qualifications (in general, those who hold a doctorate) and now work at research institutes in Germany are eligible to submit project proposals. Proposals cannot be accepted from researchers working at institutions which serve purely commercial purposes and who are not permitted to publish findings in a generally accessible form.

***Research units on clinical research***

Clinical Research Units provide outstanding researchers the opportunity to carry out close, medium-term cooperation in a special research project from the field of disease or patient-oriented clinical research. This cooperation must be expected to produce findings which could not have been achieved with the support available under the Individual Grants Programme or Priority Programme.

***Collaborative research centres (Research grants)***

Collaborative Research Centres are long-term university research centres (normally 12 years, one funding period runs for three or four years) in which scientists and researchers work together within a cross-disciplinary research programme. Eligible are research universities; other research institutes may only be included in the proposal upon consent of the institution applying for funding. The funding consists of staff funding (including the head of an Independent Junior Research Group), funding for scientific instrumentation, consumables, travel, publication allowance, funding for colloquia and visiting researchers

***Prize winners***

The **Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize** is the highest honour awarded in German research. The Leibniz Programme, established in 1985, aims to improve the working conditions of outstanding scientists and academics, expand their research opportunities, relieve them of administrative tasks, and help them employ particularly qualified young researchers. The prize for researchers

working in experimental, instrumentation-based fields is valued at €1.55 m. Researchers working in more theoretical fields receive €770.000. The prize is awarded from a slate of nominations put forward by third parties. The prize winner is selected by the Grants Committee on General Research Support on the basis of a recommendation from the Nominations Committee for the Leibniz Programme.

The **Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Prize** has been awarded to young researchers since 1977 as a distinction for their outstanding achievements. The prize, valued at €16.000, promotes young researchers in the ongoing pursuit of their scientific careers. The award may only be bestowed on researchers who hold a doctorate and who are no older than 33 years of age in the relevant announcement year. Funds for the prize are provided by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung). Six prizes are awarded annually.

## **Slovakia - individual funds information**

### **The state R&D programme**

(Štátny program výskumu a vývoja) is the highest form of organisational grouping of R&D tasks. The state programme is a set of thematically close and from the viewpoint of state or regional development strategy, important, usually cross-cutting R&D tasks, of the extent ranging within industries and of all-social significance. The state programme is approved by the government. The government approved 10 state programmes for the years 2002-2005.

### **The state R&D order**

(Štátna objednávka) is a special category of an R&D task. The state order is the R&D task prepared and formulated by the administrator of the budgetary chapter which solves the actual development intentions in the area of S&T following from industrial branch policies and is in accordance with priorities of the state scientific and technical policy of the Slovak Republic. The state orders are approved by the government of the Slovak Republic.

### **Agency for support of Science and Technology**

(Agentúra na podporu vedy a techniky). The task of the agency is to provide funds for targeted financial support of science and technology in accordance with the state scientific and technical policy of the Slovak Republic in the area of

- a) R&D performed by the government sector, higher education sector, business enterprise sector and private non-profit sector, namely
  1. R&D projects within R&D programmes advertised by the agency,
  2. other individual R&D projects submitted by a domestic legal or physical entity
- b) R&D performed by R&D organisations and workplaces of the Slovak Republic within international agreements on scientific and technical co-operation in the scope and in the manner as given by the agency statutes.