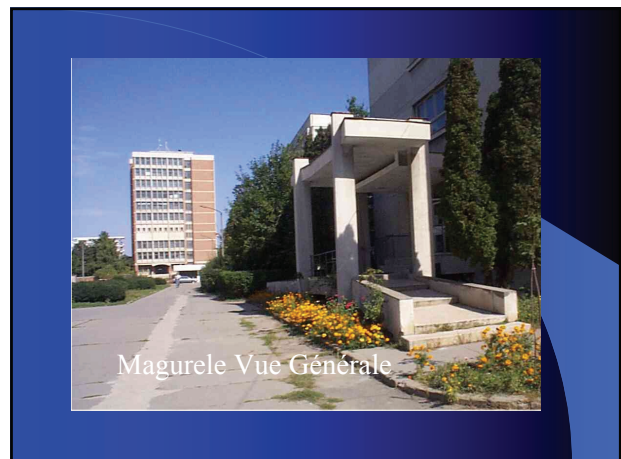


Gender dimension in research funding in Romania

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Expertise

- scientist : physicist laser optics
- academic activities : lectures, seminars, practical works
- colloquial activities: advisor of Romania
- SPIE Student Chapter,
- Module franco-phone
- ROMOPTO int.conf.
- member of SPIE, EOS, RSP
- active member of the civil society



The G&E expert group will focus on the following:

- What are the different types of grant awarding procedures or research funding systems?
- What are the success rates in getting funding by sex?
- Which are the most transparent / opaque procedures / systems?
- What are the barriers (legal, administrative...) to accountability of procedures?
- What are the differences between disciplines?
- How are members of selection committees appointed (or other gatekeepers)?

The expert group should develop:

- Specific profiles per country / discipline on the various existing systems, including data if available, and
- Recommendations to overcome barriers to transparency and accountability.



List of Experts

Suzanne de Cheveigné	(Chairwoman) France
Liisa Husu J.	(Rapporteur) Finland
Maaikje Romijn	Holland
Jana Blahová	Slovakia
Christian SUTER	Switzerland
María Jesús Izquierdo	Spain
Louise Ackers	UK
Petr Pavlik	Czech Republic
Carl Jacobsson	Sweden
Maija Bundule	Estonia
Rossella Palomba	Italy
Thomas Hinz	Germany
Hans K. Gudmundsson	Iceland
Clementina Timus	Romania
Renata Siemienska	Poland

Parliament structure considering gender dimension

Country	Total number	Female		Male	
		number	%	number	%
Romania	331	37	11.2	294	88.8
Bulgaria	240	53	22.1	187	77.9
Portugal	230	49	21.3	181	78.7
Spain	350	126	36	224	64
Slovenia	90	11	12.2	79	87.8
Sweden	349	165	47.3	184	52.7

STATISTICS 2003-2004

1. University System

- 55 public universities
- 67 private (accredited) universities

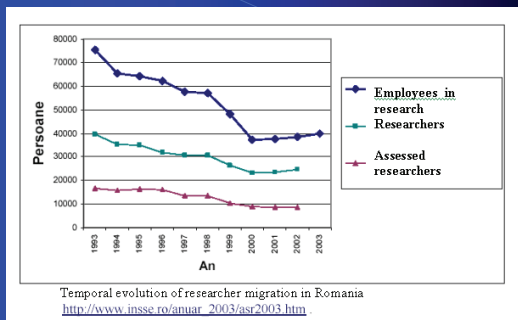
2. R&D structure

- 34 National Institutes
- 65 Research Institutes - Romanian Academy
- > 100 centers for Research and Development-private system

Tinbergen model

Jan Tinbergen (born 1903) Holland
 1969 Nobel Prize for economy
 Planning of the education in respect to the
 economical transformations of the economy

Not adopted by Romania – political reasons



Statistics

- **Romania GDP** : 35 % from the average EU 25 countries
- **Bulgaria GDP**: 32%.
- (Values for 2005 in Europe in figures. Eurostat yearbook 2006-2007, EUROSTAT, European Communities, 2007,p.152)

Investment in R&D

- The investment in research was 100 millions Euros in 2004 and reached in 2008 at about 1 milliard Euros, which still is under 1% from the GDP.

country	%GDP
Romania	0.49
Cyprus	0.42
Sweden	3.82
Germany	3.45
Finland	2.51

“Low Investment in the research” “Romania libera” newspaper
 March 17, 2008

The R&D in Romania, nowadays

- The scientific research is developed in :
 - the university laboratories
 - the institutes of the Romanian Academy
 - national institutes (18 units) under the coordination of the National Agency for Scientific Research – ANCS)
 - 18 institutes under different other umbrella
 - private units

Financial support

- About 80% from the budget allocated for R&D is managed by the ANCS about 8% is allocated to the Academy and 12 % through other programs under the umbrella of different branch ministries .

Experts

- The present data base contains a total of 2312 evaluators out of which 602 persons are women, which represent 26% and 1711 men, 74 %.

Good aspects

- The authors publishing in ISI journals are stimulated by important rewards
- The scientific research is better supported, although the management is not very smart, some amount is wasted
- The salaries are more attractive but there are still high differences among the professors and other academic positions (lecturers, assistants)
- Many of the gifted young people prefer to work in the foreign companies for higher salaries and promotion prospects.

Due to the good tradition of informatics and mathematics schools there are many young graduates who choose to work in the private companies developing soft ware for different economical fields. Siemens Microsoft

The development of Nokia business in the western county Cluj Napoca is due to the soft private companies who made proof of their professionalism