

TABLE 1. • *National Academies of Sciences – Compared**

	<i>est.</i>	<i>continuity: research institutes</i>	<i>recognised academic elite class</i>	<i>status of the na- tional academy</i>	<i>how does it compare to do- mestic research generally</i>	<i>degrees granted by the national academy</i>	<i>role in funding research</i>	<i>accredi- tation role</i>	<i>respect and lobbying power</i>
Latvia	1946 (1815)	completely restruc- tured in 1992	yes, but no remuneration	autonomous memberships- based body without research institutes or employed researchers		only honor- ary	only symbolic role	no	neutral, episodic
Poland	1952 (1800)	5 faculties, 69 research institutes, 5270 re- searchers	yes, 491 mem- bers (of whom 310 are do- mestic), with remuneration	leading research insti- tution	small portion of researchers (about 6%)	yes, same as in HE	separate institu- tion: National Science Centre (NCN), a govern- ment agency, supervised by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education	sepa- rate institu- tion: Polish Accred- itation Com- mittee	academic prestige but low lobbying power
Czech Republic	1953 (1784)	public research institutes	no such mem- bership	no special sta- tus, one among many	18% of re- searchers	only honor- ary (not even PhD)	used to have a Grant Agency, now closed	no	high respect for scientists

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Slovakia	1953 (1792)	3,200 re- searchers	cancelled in 1990 as politi- cally compro- mised		smaller portion of research- ers, higher publication and citation output (48% of the latter)	yes, Dr.Sc. (not compatible abroad)			
Hungary	1825	approx. 5,000 re- searchers	yes, max. 365 academicians at a time, with remuneration	autonomous, membership- based body with 44 research institutes, seen as the main academic body	around 30% of internation- ally visible publications, approx. 25% of researchers	yes, DSc (not compatible abroad)	separate institu- tion (National Research, Devel- opment and In- novation Office), some funding possibilities (e.g. for postdocs)	no (sepa- rate Accred- itation Com- mittee)	high respect for scientists, varying lob- bying power
Romania	1866	66 insti- tutes, 1844 researchers	yes, 157 mem- bers now, with remuneration	important research insti- tution, with 66 institutes and research centres	10% of re- searchers;	yes, PhD	separate institu- tions: e.g. Execu- tive Agency for Higher Educa- tion, Research, Development and Innovation	no	high public confidence
Bulgaria	1869	reduced number of researchers	yes, 200 academicians, renumerated (of whom 120 corresponding members)	main research centre (2/3 of publications and patents) with 42 insti- tutes	1/3 of research budget to the Academy, 3,000 researchers (20,000 in HE)	same as in HE	separate institu- tion: National Fund for Scien- tific Research	no (Higher Attesta- tion Com- mis- sion)	academic prestige but low lobby- ing power (see earlier political will to close down the Academy)

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Ukraine	1918	6 State Academies, most important (National Academy of Science of Ukraine – NAS) with 168 scientific institutes, 46 scientific-industrial organizations, and 18,346 researchers	yes, e.g. NAS contains up to 200 members and up to 400 corresponding members, with remuneration (strong socialist legacy)	main research and expert centre, but not backed up by academic output	almost exclusive place of research (equipment)	yes, PhD and Dr.Sci (not compatible abroad)	only funds its own research	no	close political ties, weak ties with the public
Russia	1724	839 research institutes, 68,284 researchers	yes, 912 academicians, 1132 corresponding members	main research and expert center of the country; the main mission is the generation of basic knowledge for economic growth, technological progress, and country competitiveness	20% of research institutes, 18% of researchers, about 50% of papers cited on Web of Science	the same as HE	financed through the National Program of Basic Research and Programs of the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences	no	high public confidence