United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Venice Office
Regional Bureau for Science
and Culture in Europe

Southeastern European Network
SEENET - MTP
http://www.seenet-mtp.info
In Mathematical And Theoretical Physics

SEENET-MTP
Southeastern European Network in Mathematical and Theoretical Physics

SEE MP
e-Survey

BES SEE

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN MATHEMATICS & PHYSICS E-SURVEY

Research report

September 2010

Statistical analysis:

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Project`s Methodology

Project name	**UNESCO-BRESCE Project „Strengthening Basic and Engineering Sciences Capacities in South Eastern Europe SEE"**
Subproject name	**„Map of Excellence in Physics and Mathematics in SEE"**
Financial source	Contract **AFC 09-50 4500085387, signed between Faculty of Science and Mathematics (University of Nis),** as the coordinating node of SEENET-MTP, and **UNESCO-BRESCE**.
Research Partners	**Faculty of Physics and Sociology Department, University of Craiova, Romania**
Start date of project	October 2009
End date of project	August 2010
Project duration	11 months
Research design	October 2009 – February 2010
Data collection	February 2010 – July 2010
Statistical analysis	August-September 2010
Research method	**Electronic Survey (On-line survey),** accessible from the official sites of UNESCO Venice Office (BRESCE) and of SEENET-MTP (Southeastern European Network in Mathematical and Theoretical Physics), at the addresses: **http://www.unescovenice-eplatfom.org/form.php**

- **Research instrument**
  - **Questionnaire, divided in 9 themes:**
    - ✓ **General data**
    - ✓ **Financial profile**
    - ✓ **Research staff profile**
    - ✓ **Research infrastructure**
    - ✓ **Performance profile**
    - ✓ **Major research & educational programs**
    - ✓ **Regional and international cooperation**
    - ✓ **Major dissemination of scientific information**
    - ✓ **Other information**
- **Research survey sample**
  - 40 representative research centers in Mathematics and Physics from 7 SEE countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia/FYROM, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia.
- **Report data analysis**
  - Descriptive analysis
- **Programs used for the statistical analysis**
  - Microsoft Excel and SPSS Statistics 17.0
- **Statistical analysis team**
  - Constantin Crăițoiu (coordinator)
  - Gabriela Motoi
  - Veronica Ion

  Department of Sociology, University of Craiova

Preliminary report

I. GENERAL DATA

Name of the Research Centre/Institute/Department

The survey is based on data collected from the following Departments or research institutes:

Name of the Research Centre/Institute/Department	City	Country	Web Site
Physics Department and Mathematics Department	Vlore	Albania	http://univlora.edu.al/fe/fiz/
Department of Physics	Tirane	Albania	http://www.unitir.edu.al
Polytechnic University of Tirana / Faculty of Mathematics and Physics Engineering / Department of Physics Engineering	Tirana	Albania	http://www.fimif.upt.al
LuigjGurakuqi University, SHKODER, ALBANİA, Physics Department	Shkoder	Albania	http://www.unishk.edu.al
Faculty of Mathematical & Physical Engineering, Department of Mathamatics	Tirana	Albania	http://www.fimif.upt.al
Centre of Applied Nuclear Physics (CANP)	Tirana	Albania	
Department of Physics	Elbasan	Albania	
Mathematics Department	Vlora	Albania	http://univlora.edu.al/fe/fiz/
Department of Physics/Faculty of Natural Sciences/University of Sarajevo	Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	http://www.pmf.unsa.ba/fizika
Department of Mathematics and Informatics	Banja Luka	Bosnia and Herzegovina	http://www.pmfbl.org/matematika
Department of Physics, Faculty of Sciences	Banja Luka	Bosnia and Herzegovina	http://www.fizika.rs.ba
Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science	Sarajevo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	http://www.pmf.unsa.ba/matematika
Institute of Physics, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Saints Cyril and Methodius University	Skopje	Macedonia/ FYROM	http://www.if.pmf.ukim.edu.mk/
Institute of Mathematics, at Faculty of Sciences, Sts. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje	Skopje	Macedonia/ FYROM	http://www.institutzamatematika.com
Institute of Applied Physics	Chisinau	Moldova	http://www.phys.asm.md
Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova	Chisinau	Moldova	http://www.math.md/
Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Department of Mathematics	Podgorica	Montenegro	
Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Department of Physics	Podgorica,	Montenegro	
Faculty of Physics	Craiova	Romania	http://www.ucv.ro
Faculty of Physics, West University of Timisoara	Timisoara	Romania	http://www.physics.uvt.ro
"SimionStoilow" Institute of	Bucharest	Romania	http://www.imar.ro

Mathematics of the Romanian Academy			
Name of the Research Centre/Institute/Department	**City**	**Country**	**Web Site**
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MATERIALS PHYSICS, BUCHAREST, ROMANIA	Bucharest-Magurele	Romania	http://www.infim.ro
Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science	CONSTANTA	Romania	http://math.univ-ovidius.ro
Gheorghe Asachi Technical University	IASI	Romania	http://www.tuiasi.ro
Ovidius University Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Micro- and Nanostructures	Constanta	Romania	http://www.fcetp-ovidius.ro/en/articles/research-centers
Physics Faculty	ClujNapoca	Romania	http://phys.ubbcluj.ro
Institutul de FizicasiInginerieNuclearaHoriaHulubei	Magurele	Romania	http://www.ifin.ro
Faculty of Physics, University "AlexandruIoanCuza" Iasi	Iasi	Romania	http://www.phys.uaic.ro/
Faculty of Mathematics	Craiova	Romania	http://cis01.central.ucv.ro
Faculty of Mathematics	Iaşi	Romania	http://www.math.uaic.ro
Faculty of Physics, University of Belgrade	Belgrade	Serbia	http://www.ff.bg.ac.yu
Mathematical Institute SANU	Belgrade	Serbia	
Department of Physics, Faculty of Science and Mathematics	Nis	Serbia	
Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Mathematics	Nis	Serbia	
Deparment of Physics	Kragujevac	Serbia	
Faculty of Science, Deptartment of Mathematics	Kragujevac	Serbia	
University of Novi Sad/Faculty of Sciences/Department of Physics	Novi Sad	Serbia	
Faculty of Mathematics, University of Belgrade	Belgrade	Serbia	http://www.matf.bg.ac.yu/
University of Novi Sad/Department of Mathematics and Informatics	Novi Sad	Serbia	
Institute of Physics	Belgrade	Serbia	http://www.ipb.ac.yu

Respondent Centers by Country

	%
Romania	30
Serbia	25
Albania	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10
Montenegro	5
Macedonia	5
Moldova	5
Total	**100.0**

Centre Statute

Statute	%
Public	100
Private	-
Mix	-
Total	100

All forty institutes have a public statute.

Date of Establishment

	%
Before 1900	5.0
1900-1950	15.0
1951-1989	40.0
1990-1999	20.0
2000-present	15.0
NR	5.0
Total	100

In what concerns the date of establishment, the majority of the institutes (40%) were established between 1951 and 1989, while 5% were established before 1900 (The Gheorghe Asachi Technical University in Iasi and the Faculty of Mathematics from the University of Belgrade).

Affiliation or internal structure

	%
University	72.5
Academy	5.0
Research group	10.0
NR	12.5
Total	100

Most of the institutes are universities (72.5%), 10% are research groups and 5% are academies.

Major subdivision of Mathematics and Physics

Disciplines of Mathematics

(Multiple response)

	%
Pure Mathematics	42.5
Applied Mathematics	47.5
Statistics and probability	30.0
Computer and Information Sciences	52.5

The respondents were asked to declare the main fields of their scientific interest. Most of the institutes (52.5%) mentioned Computer and Information Sciences as subdivision, 47.5% have Applied Mathematics, 42.5% provide with Pure Mathematics, while 30% of the institutes have Statistics and Probability.

Disciplines of Physics

(Multiple response)

	%
Atomic, molecular and chemical physics (physics of atoms and molecules including collision, interaction with radiation; magnetic resonances; Mossbauer effect)	55.0
Condensed matter physics (including formerly solid state physics, superconductivity)	55.0
Particles and fields physics	30.0
Nuclear physics	35.0
Fluids and plasma physics (including surface physics)	32.5
Optics (including laser optics and quantum optics)	40.0
Acoustics	5.0
Astronomy (including astrophysics, space science)	32.5

The majority of institutes have as subdivisions Physics Atomic, molecular and chemical Physics (55%), the same percent with Condensed Matter Physics, while Optics is studied in 40% of the institutes and Acoustics in only 5%.

II. FINANCIAL PROFILE

Note: All sums from each state currency were converted into euro (EUR) using the OANDA converter (http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/)

Total Annual Budget of the Centre in 2009:

EUR	%
<10.000	15.0
10.001-50.000	15.0
50.001-100.000	2.5
100.001-500.000	25.0
500.001-1.000.000	7.5
1.000.001-2.000.000	10.0
2.000.001-5.000.000	7.5
>5.000.000	7.5
NR	10.0
Total	100.0

The majority of the institutes have an annual budget between 100.001 and 500.000 Euro, 15% have a budget smaller than 10.000 Euro, while 7.5% have an annual budget of more than 5 million Euro.

Average percent devoted to Research Activities only:

	%
0%	10.0
1-25%	47.5
26-50%	15.0
51-75%	2.5
76-100%	20.0
NR	5.0
Total	100.0

10% of the institutes do not devote any funds to research activities. Most of the institutes (47%) devote up to 25% of their funds to research and 20% of the institutes devote between 76 and 100% to research activities.

Source of funding (for research activities):
National Public – Average (percentage)

	%
0%	7.5
1-25%	5.0
26-50%	2.5
51-75%	7.5
76-100%	75.0
NR	2.5
Total	100.0

The source of funding for most of the institutes (75%) are between 76% and 100% national public, 7.5% do not have any national public funds for research activities, while 5% of the institutes benefit up to 25% of national public funds.

National Private – Average (percentage):

	%
0%	42.5
1-25%	17.5
26-50%	-
51-75%	-
76-100%	-
NR	40.0
Total	100.0

Most of the institutes (42.5%) do not have any national private funds. The percentages may not be relevant due to the fact that a large number of institutes (40%) did not provide the required information.

International Public – Average (percentage)

	%
0%	22.5
1-25%	45.0
26-50%	7.5
51-75%	0
76-100%	2.5
NR	22.5
Total	100.0

22.5% of the institutes do not benefit of any international public funds, while almost half of the institutes (45%) benefit from up to 25% of international public funds. Only 2.5% of the institutes benefit from international public funds in a percentage between 76 and 100%.

International Private – Average (percentage)

	%
0%	55.0
1-25%	2.5
26-50%	-
51-75%	-
76-100%	-
NR	42.5
Total	100.0

More than half of the institutes do not benefit from any international private funds. It is important to specify that 42.5% of the institutes did not provide with the necessary information.

TYPOLOGY OF FUNDING OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Total Annual Average Amount
Average percent devoted only to Research Activities

EUR	%
<10.000	15.0
10.001-50.000	12.5
50.001-100.000	5.0
100.001-500.000	27.5
500.001-1.000.000	10.0
1.000.001-2.000.000	5.0
2.000.001-5.000.000	7.5
5.000.001-10.000.000	2.5
>10.000.000	5.0
NR	10.0
Total	100.0

More than a quarter of the institutes (27.5%) devoted between 100.001 and 500.000 Euro to research activities over the last five years, while 15% devoted less than 10.000 Euro and only a few institutes (5%) devoted more than 10 million Euro to research.

Regular budget

Annual Average Amount

EUR	%
<10.000	17.5
10.001-50.000	10.0
50.001-100.000	7.5
100.001-500.000	25.0
500.001-1.000.000	7.5
1.000.001-2.000.000	7.5
2.000.001-5.000.000	2.5
5.000.001-10.000.000	2.5
>10.000.000	2.5
NR	17.5
Total	100.0

A quarter of the institutes have a regular annual budget between 100.001 and 500.000 Euro, 17.5% have a budget of less than 10.000 Euro, while only 2.5% of the institutes have a budget of over 10 million Euro. 17.5% of the institutes did not provide with the information.

Average percent devoted only to Research Activities

	%
0**%**	17.5
1-25**%**	30.0
26-50**%**	12.5
51-75**%**	2.5
76-100**%**	20.0
NR	17.5
Total	100.0

In what concerns the amounts devoted to research activities, 17.5% of the institutes did not devoted any amounts to research, most of the institutes (30%) devote up to 25% and 20% of the respondents devote to research between 76 and 100% of the budget. 17.5% of the institutes did not provide with the information.

Extra-budgetary Funding

Annual Average Amount

EUR	%
<1000	35.0
1.001-5.000	10.0
5.001-10.000	2.5
10.001-20.000	2.5
20.001-50.000	15.0
50.001-100.000	5.0
>100.000	5.0
NR	25.0
Total	100.0

Concerning the extra-budgetary funding, a quarter of the institutes did not provide with the required information. 35% of the institutes benefit annually from less than 1000 Euro in extra-budgetary funding, 15% of the institutes benefit from 20.001 to 50.000 Euro.

Average percent devoted only to Research Activities

	%
0**%**	32.5
1-25**%**	2.5
26-50**%**	10.0
51-75**%**	2.5
76-100**%**	27.5
NR	25.0
Total	100.0

Of the extra-budgetary funds, 32.5% of the respondents answered that they do not devote any amount to research. 27.5% of the institutes devote between 76 and 100% of the extra-budgetary funding to research activities. A quarter of the respondents did not provide with the information.

III. RESEARCH STAFF PROFILE

Total number of Staff involved in research activities

No	Abs. no.	%
0-25	16	40.0
26-50	11	27.5
51-100	6	15.0
101-250	5	12.5
>250	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Regarding the number of staff involved in research activities, most of the institutes (40%) benefit from up to 25 persons involved in research, 11 institutes have between 26-50 researchers and 2 institutes (5%) benefit from more than 250 persons involved in research activities (The Gheorghe Asachi Technical University in Iasi and Horia Hulubei Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering in Magurele).

Number of researchers hired under 35 years old

No	Abs. no.	%
0-25	28	70.0
26-50	5	12.5
51-75	3	7.5
76-100	0	0
>100	2	5.0
NR	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

The majority of the institutes (70%) have up to 25 researchers under 35 years old, 12.5% of the institutes benefit from 26 to 50 researchers under 35 and 2 institutes (5%) benefit from more than 100 hundred researchers.

Gender Composition

Female researchers

No	Abs. no.	%
0-25	33	82.5
26-50	3	7.5
51-75	2	5.0
76-100	0	0
>100	2	5.0
NR	-	-
Total	40	100.0

The great majority of the institutes (83.5%) benefit from up to 25 female researchers and 2 institutes benefit from more than 100 hundred female researchers.

Male researchers

No	Abs. no.	%
0-25	26	65.0
26-50	4	10.0
51-75	4	10.0
76-100	1	2.5
>100	5	12.5
NR	-	-
Total	40	100.0

From the total number of institutes, 26 of them (65%) benefit from up to 25 male researchers, 5 institutes have more than 100 hundred male researchers and only 1 (2.5%) benefits from 91 male researchers (The National Institute of Material Physics in Bucharest, Romania).

Nationality

National

No	Abs. no.	%
0-25	16	40.0
26-50	10	25.0
51-75	4	10.0
76-100	1	2.5
>100	7	17.5
NR	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

16 institutes (40%) have up to 25 national members of the research staff, 25% of the institutes have 26-50 national researchers and 7 institutes (17.5%) have more than 100 hundred.

International

No	Abs. no.	%
0	24	60.0
1-5	6	15.0
>5	1	2.5
NR	9	22.5
Total	40	100.0

60% of the institutes (24) have no international researchers and only one institute has more than 5 (a number of 25 international researcher at The Gheorghe Asachi Technical University in Iasi). 9 institutes did not provide with the information along the questionnaire.

Permanent employed research staff under regular budget

Number of Junior Researchers (PhD Candidate)

No	Abs. no.	%
0-25	33	82.5
26-50	2	5.0
51-75	3	7.5
>75	1	2.5
NR	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

The great majority of the institutes (82.5) indicated that they have up to 25 junior researchers, 2 institutes have between 26 and 50 PhD candidates and only one has more than 75.

Female number

No	Abs. no.	%
0-5	26	65.0
6-10	5	12.5
11-20	2	5.0
>20	4	10.0
NR	3	7.5
Total	40	100.0

26 institutes (65%) benefit from up to 5 female junior researchers and 12.5% have between 6 and 10. A number of 3 institutes did not respond to this requirement during the questionnaire.

Number of Experienced Scientist/Researchers (post PhD)

No	Abs. no.	%
0-25	29	72.5
26-50	5	12.5
51-75	3	7.5
>75	2	5.0
NR	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

The great majority of the institutes (72.5%) benefit from up to 25 experienced researchers and only 2 institutes have over 75 experienced scientists.

Female number

No	Abs. no.	%
0-5	22	55.0
6-10	9	22.5
11-20	5	12.5
>20	2	5.0
NR	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

More than half of the institutes (22) have up to 5 female experienced researchers, 9 institutes (22.5%) benefit from 6 to 10 female researchers and only one institute has more than 20 female researchers (The Gheorghe Asachi Technical University in Iasi).

Number of Senior Scientist/Researchers (Full professor or equivalent)

No	Abs. no.	%
0-25	32	80.0
26-50	4	10.0
51-75	1	2.5
>75	2	5.0
NR	1	2.5
Total	40	100.0

Most of the institutes (32) have up to 25 senior scientists and 2 institutes have more than 75 senior researchers.

Female number

No	Abs. no.	%
0-5	32	80.0
6-10	3	7.5
11-20	2	5.0
>20	1	2.5
NR	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Most of the institutes (32) have up to 5 senior female scientists, 3 institutes (7.5%) have between 6 and 10 and one institute has more than 20 senior female researchers.

Temporary employed research staff (Extra-budgetary programme/projects) according to typology:

Number of Junior Researchers (PhD Candidate)

No	Abs. no.	%
0-10	26	65.0
11-20	3	7.5
21-50	3	7.5
>50	1	2.5
NR	7	17.5
Total	40	100.0

65% of the institutes (26) have up to 10 temporary employed junior researchers, 3 institutes have between 11 and 20 and one institute has more than 50 temporary employed junior researchers.

Female number

No	Abs. no.	%
0-5	26	65.0
6-10	2	5.0
11-20	2	5.0
>20	1	2.5
NR	9	22.5
Total	40	100.0

65% of the institutes benefit of up to 5 female junior researchers and one has more than 20 female junior researchers. A number of 9 institutes (22.5%) did not respond to this question.

Number of Experienced Scientist/Researchers (post PhD)

No	Abs. no.	%
0-5	22	55.0
6-10	2	5.0
11-20	3	7.5
>20	2	5.0
NR	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

More than half of the institutes (55%) responded that they benefit of up to 5 experienced researchers and only 2 institutes have more than 20 experienced researchers. 27.5% of the institutes did not provide with the required information.

Female number

No	Abs. no.	%
0	16	40.0
1-5	10	25.0
>5	2	5.0
NR	12	30.0
Total	40	100.0

40% of the institutes do not have any female experienced researchers, 10 institutes (25%) have between 1 and 5 and only 2 benefit from more than 5 experienced female researchers. A considerable percentage of 30% of the institutes did not provide with this information.

Number of Senior Scientist/Researchers (Full professor or equivalent)

No	Abs. no.	%
0	13	32.5
1-5	13	32.5
6-10	2	5.0
11-25	0	0
>25	2	5.0
NR	10	25.0
Total	40	100.0

32.5% of the institutes (13) have no senior scientists, the same percentage have up to 5 full professors and 2 institutes (5%) benefit from more than 25 senior researchers. A quarter of the institutes did not respond to this matter.

Female number

No	Abs. no.	%
0	21	52.5
1-5	7	17.5
>5	1	2.5
NR	11	27.5
Total	40	100.0

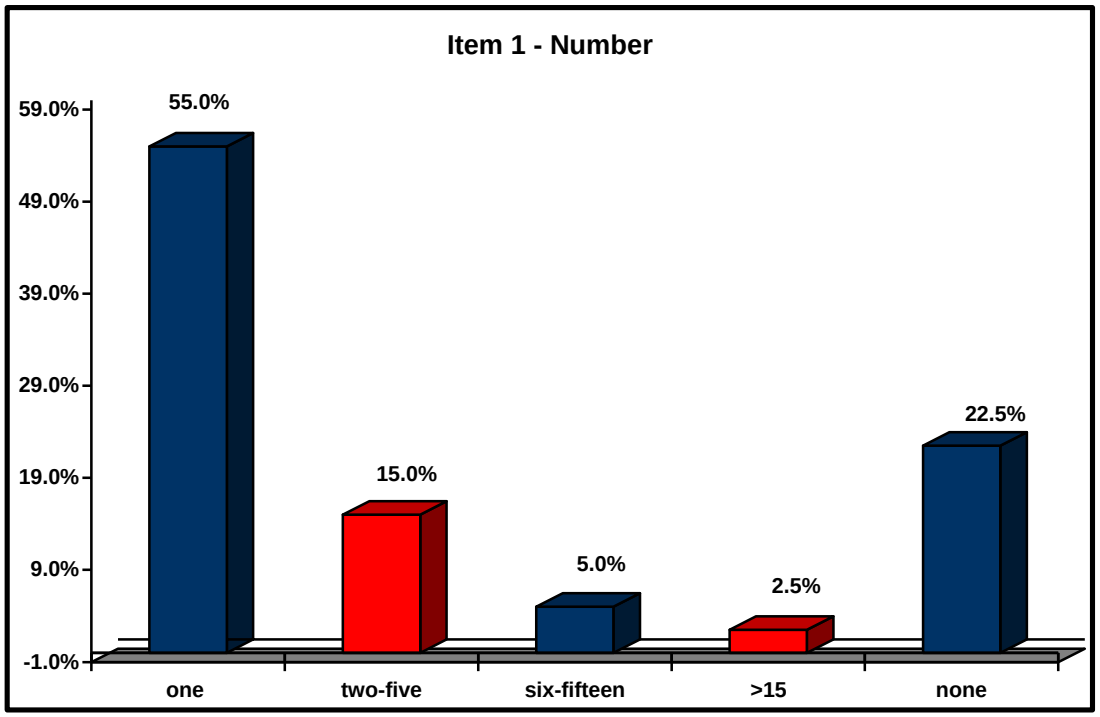
More than half of the respondents (21) have no female senior scientists, 7 institutes benefit from up to 5 female senior researchers and one institute from more than 5. 27.5% did not answer the question.

IV. RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

IV.1. Top five research facilities, equipments/ instrumentation of your centre (research hardware):

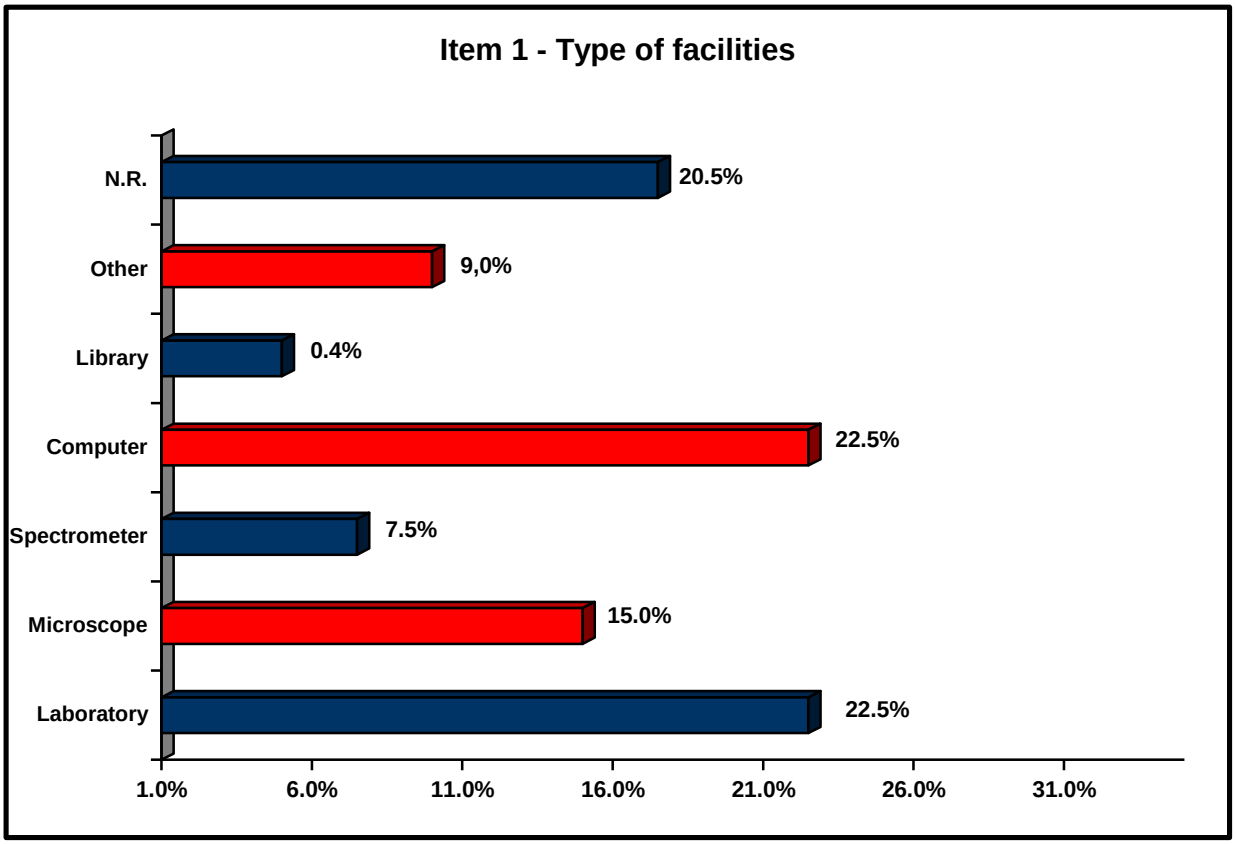
ITEM 1

Number	Abs. no.	%
1	22	55.0
2-5	6	15.0
6-15	2	5.0
>15	1	2.5
0 (None)	9	22.5
Total	40	100.0



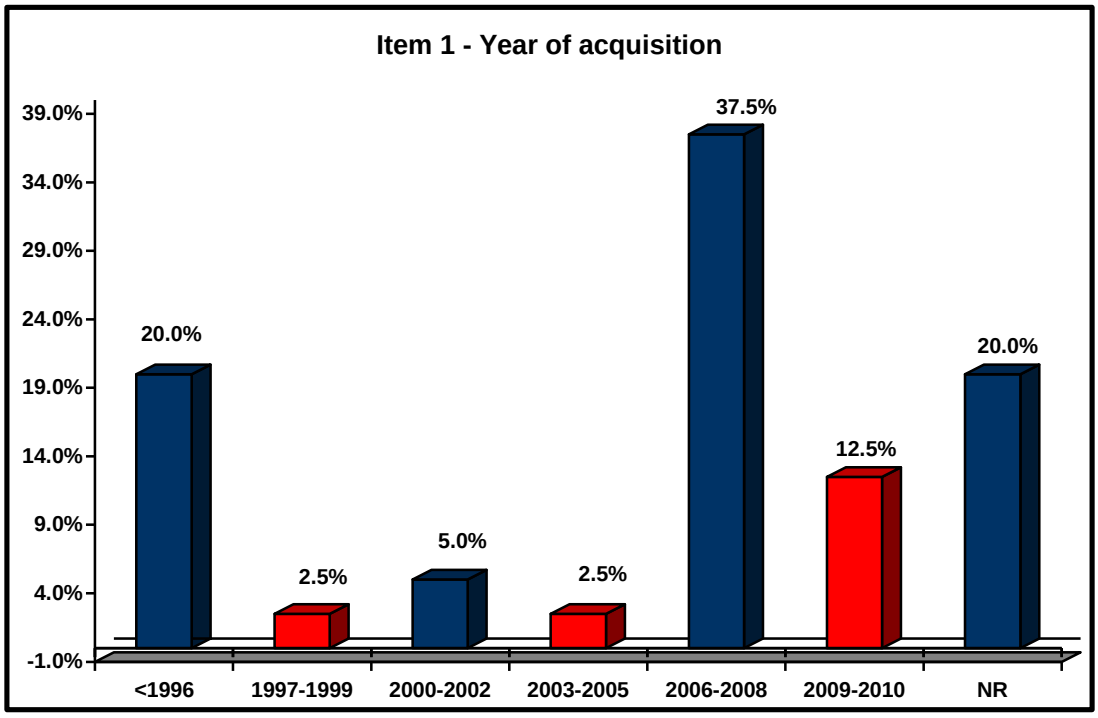
Over half of the respondents (55.0%) indicated that they have one major facility in their research centre and 15.0% that they have between 2-5 major facilities. It is important to see that an important percent (22.5%) indicated that they do not have any major facility in their centre.

Facilities/equipment/ instrumentation	Abs. no.	%
Laboratory	9	22.5
Microscope	6	15.0
Spectrometer	3	7.5
Strong Computer Facility	9	22.5
Library	2	5.0
Other	4	10.0
N.R.	7	17.5
Total	40	100.0



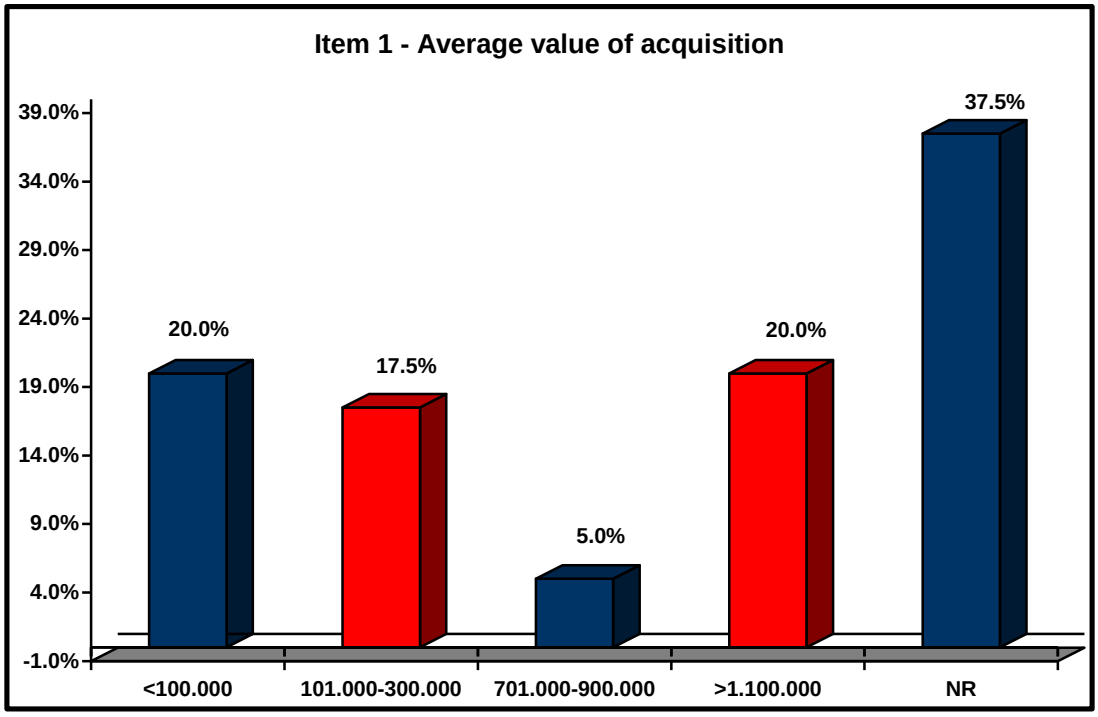
At *Item 1*, the most indicated facilities are: laboratory (22.5%), computers (22.5%), spectrometers (7.5%) and microscope (15.0%).

Year of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<1996	8	20.0
1997-1999	1	2.5
2000-2002	2	5.0
2003-2005	1	2.5
2006-2008	15	37.5
2009-2010	5	12.5
N.R.	8	20.0
Total	40	100.0



Most of the equipments were bought during 2006-2008, as 37.5% of the respondents indicated. 12.5% of centers indicated that they have new equipments, that were bought starting with 2009. It is also important to see that another important part of the centers have facilities, that are bought before 1996 (20.0% of respondents indicated this).

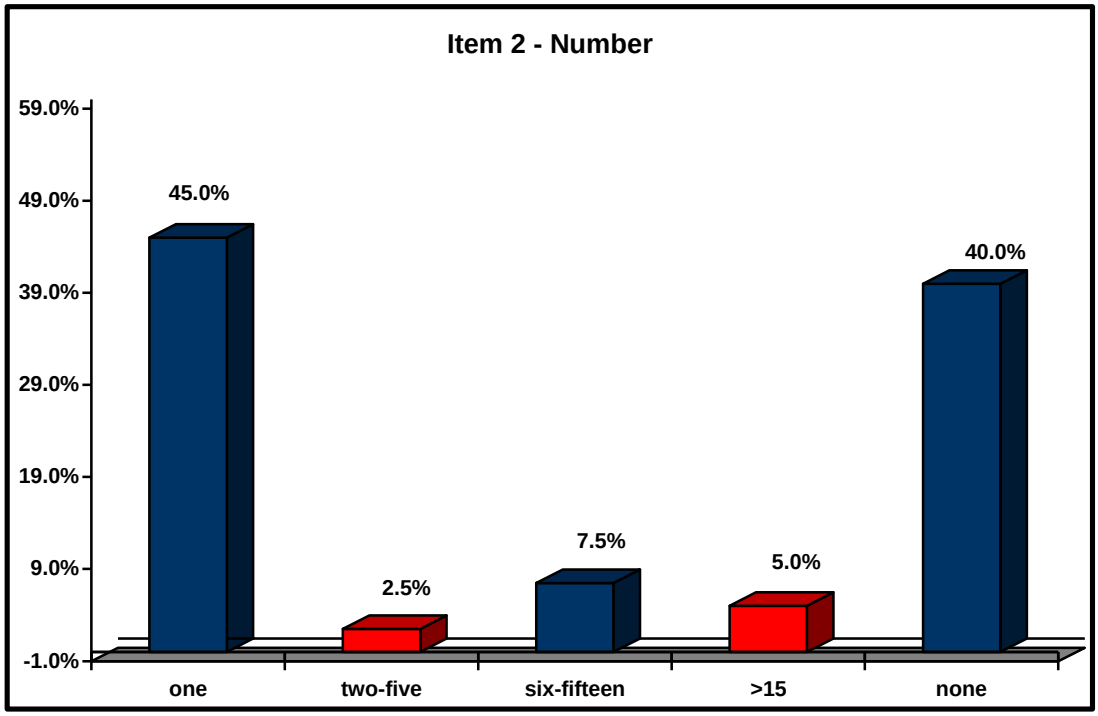
Average value of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<100.000	8	20.0
101.000-300.000	7	17.5
701.000-900.000	2	5.0
>1.100.000	8	20.0
N.R.	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0



Most of the respondents (37.5%) did not know how to evaluate the average value of their facilities. But as for the others, their facilities are either accessible ones (for the value) – less than 100.000 Euro, either they have a value bigger than 1.100.000 Euro.

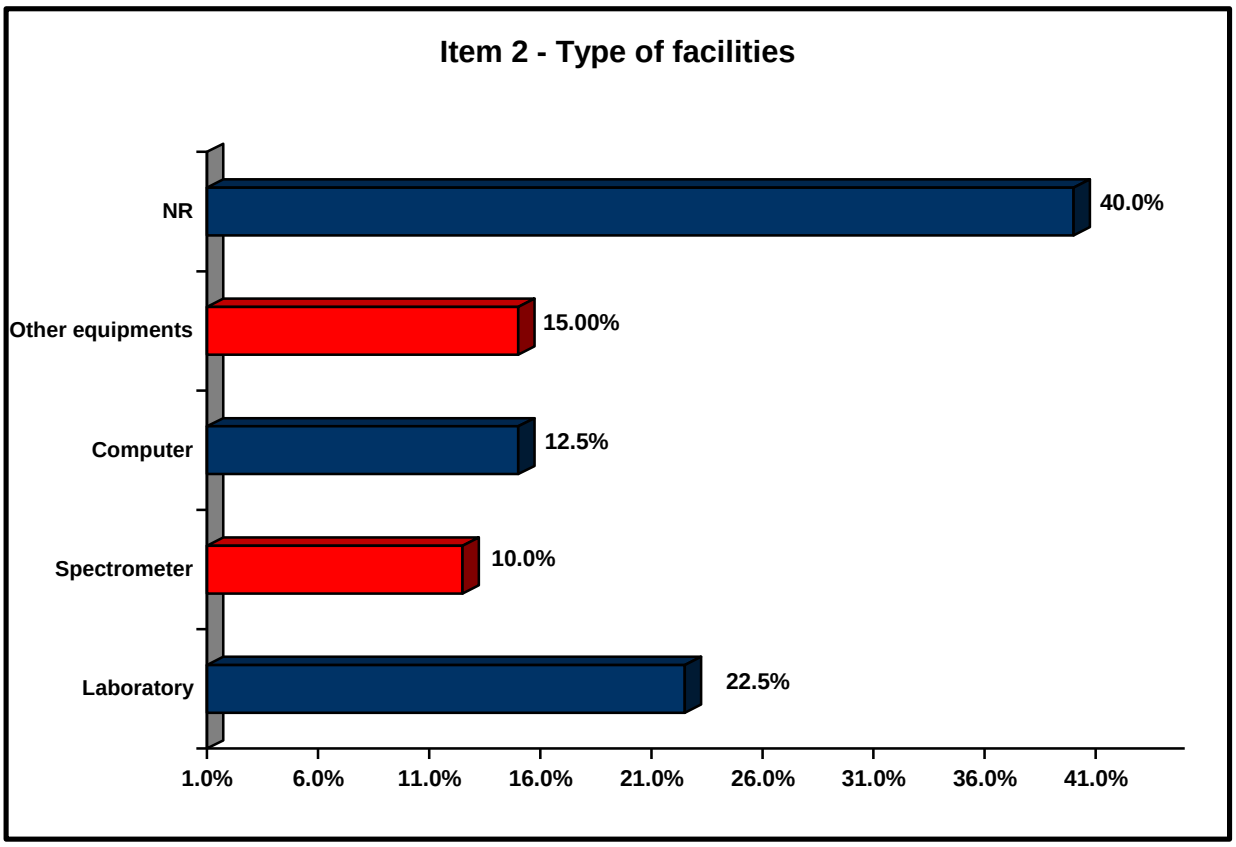
ITEM 2

Number	Abs. no.	%
1	18	45.0
2-5	1	2.5
6-15	3	7.5
>15	2	5.0
N.R	16	40.0
Total	40	100.0



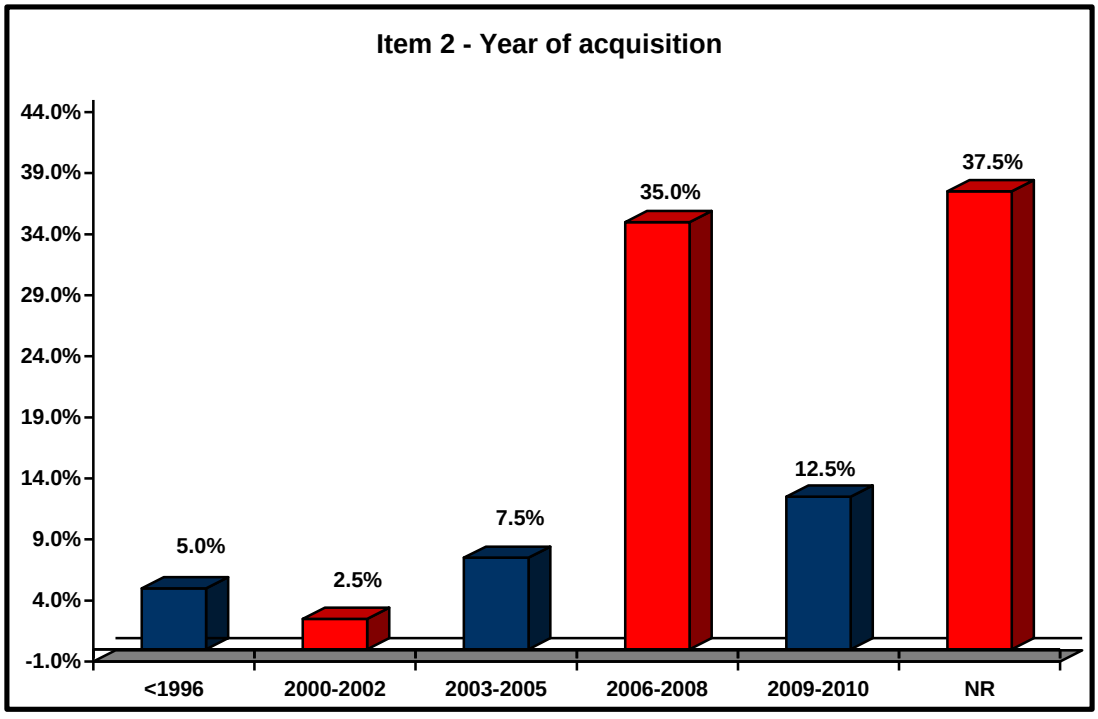
Almost half of the respondents (45%) have at least one important facility that they have mentioned at Item 2 in the questionnaire. For the others, 7.5% indicated a number between 6 to 15, and 5% a number bigger than 15.

Facilities/equipment/ instrumentation	Abs. no.	%
Laboratory	9	22.5
Spectrometer	4	10.0
Computer	5	12.5
Other equipments	6	15.0
N.R.	16	40.0
Total	40	100.0



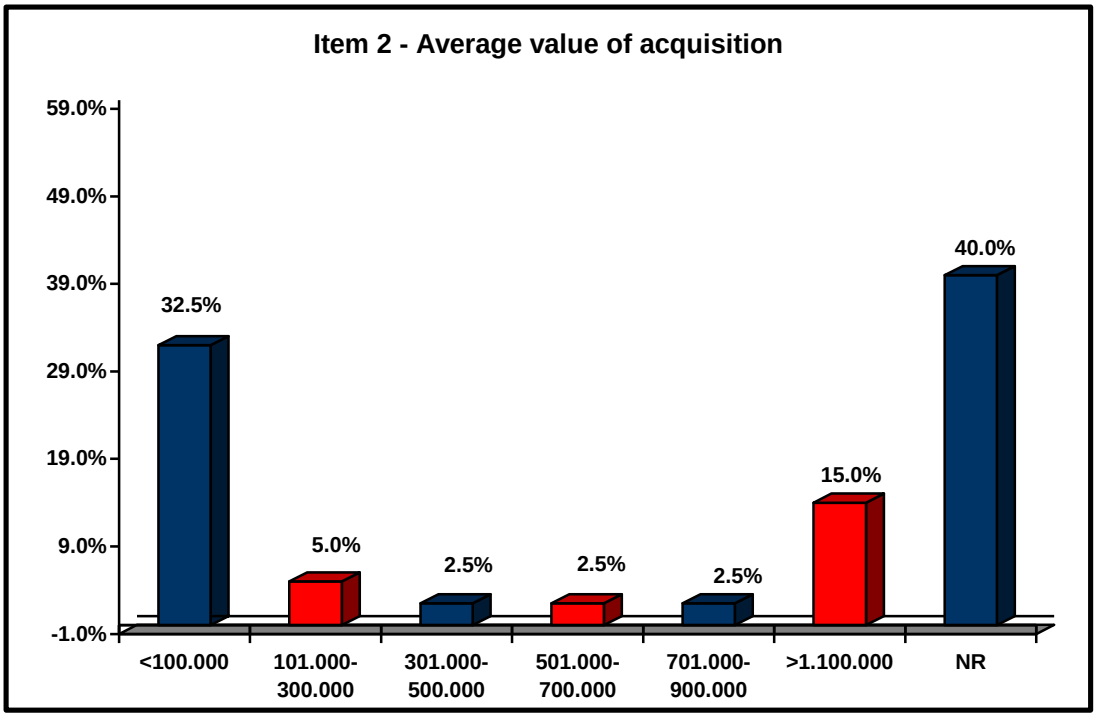
Just like for the Item 1, at Item 2, the most indicated facility was the laboratory (22.5%) and the other responses included: computer (12.5%) and spectrometer (10.0%)

Year of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<1996	2	5.0
2000-2002	1	2.5
2003-2005	3	7.5
2006-2008	14	35.0
2009-2010	5	12.5
N.R.	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0



Most of the equipments were bought during 2006-2008, as 35.0% of the respondents have indicated. 12.5% of centers indicated that they have new equipments, that were bought starting with 2009. For 7.5% of the respondents, the facilities were bought between 2003 and 2005.

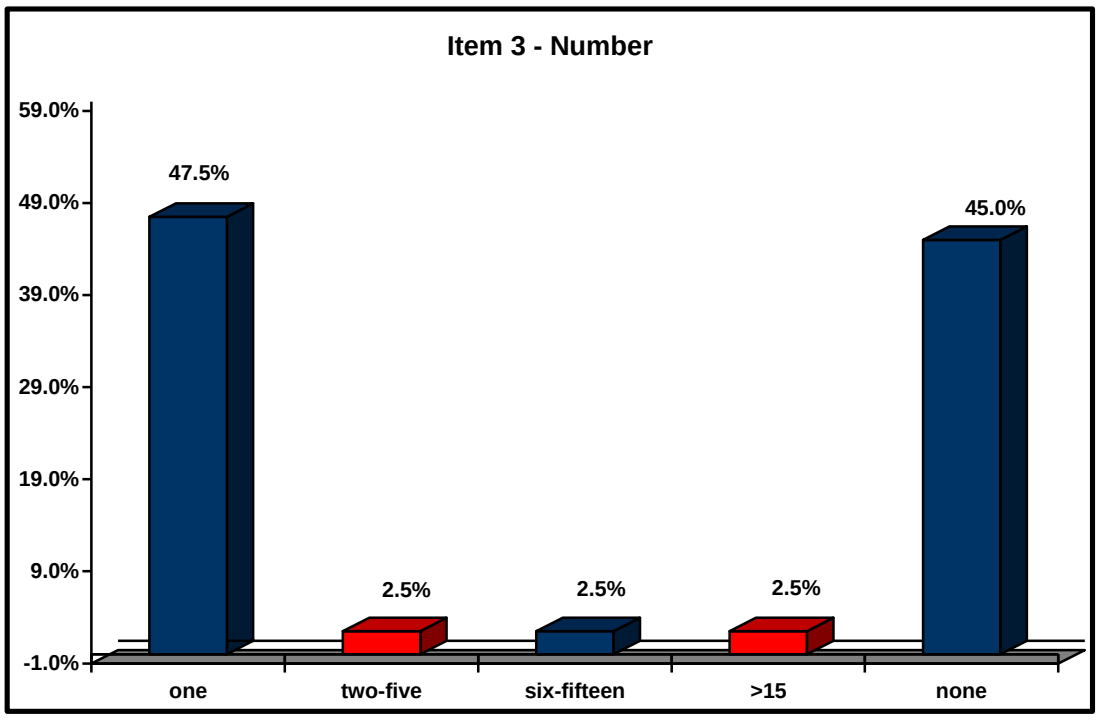
Average value of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<100.000	13	32.5
101.000-300.000	2	5.0
301.000-500.000	1	2.5
501.000-700.000	1	2.5
701.000-900.000	1	2.5
>1.100.000	6	15.0
N.R.	16	40.0
Total	40	100.0



The most indicated value was one under 100.000 Euro (indicated by 32.5% of the respondents). 15.0% indicated that they have important and expensive facilities and instrumentations which have a value over 1.100.000 Euro.

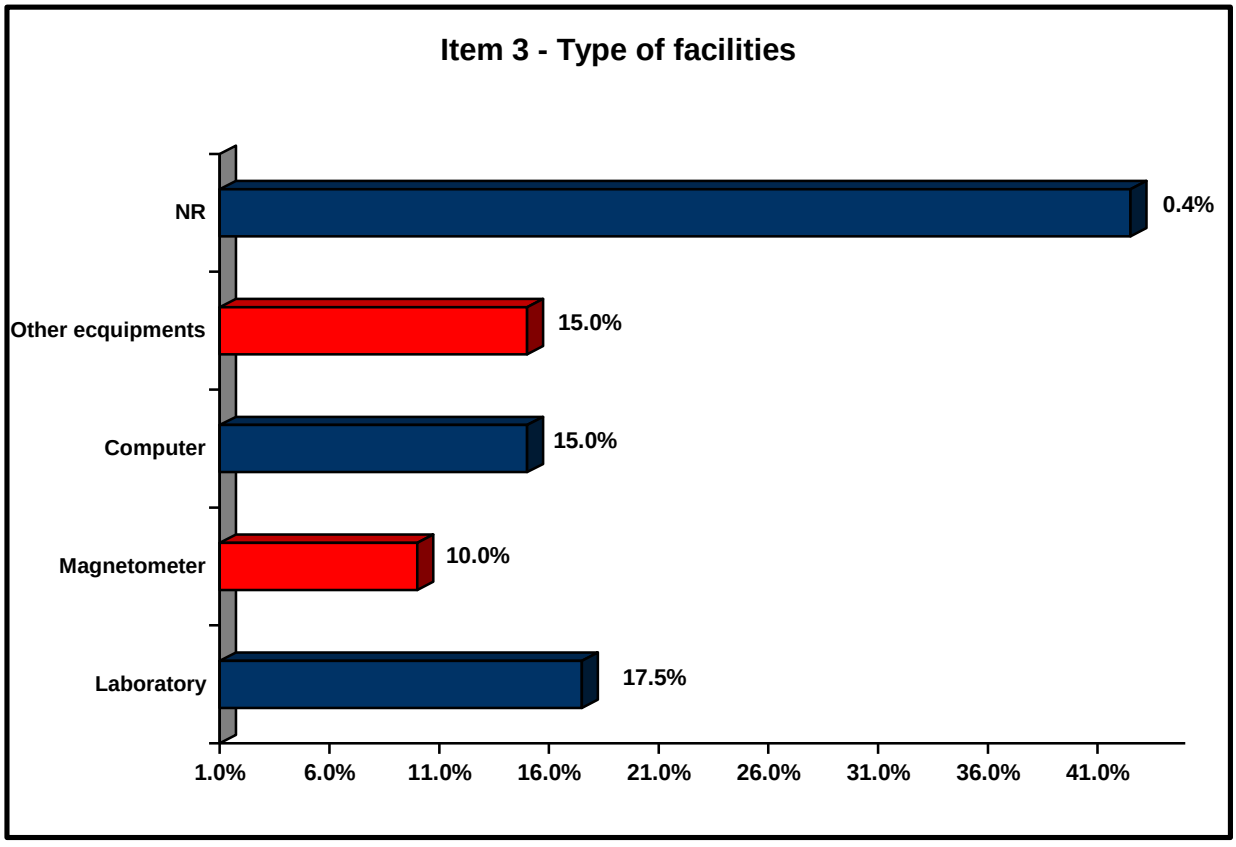
ITEM 3

Number	Abs. no.	%
1	19	47.5
2-5	1	2.5
6-15	1	2.5
>15	1	2.5
N.R (none)	18	45.0
Total	40	100.0



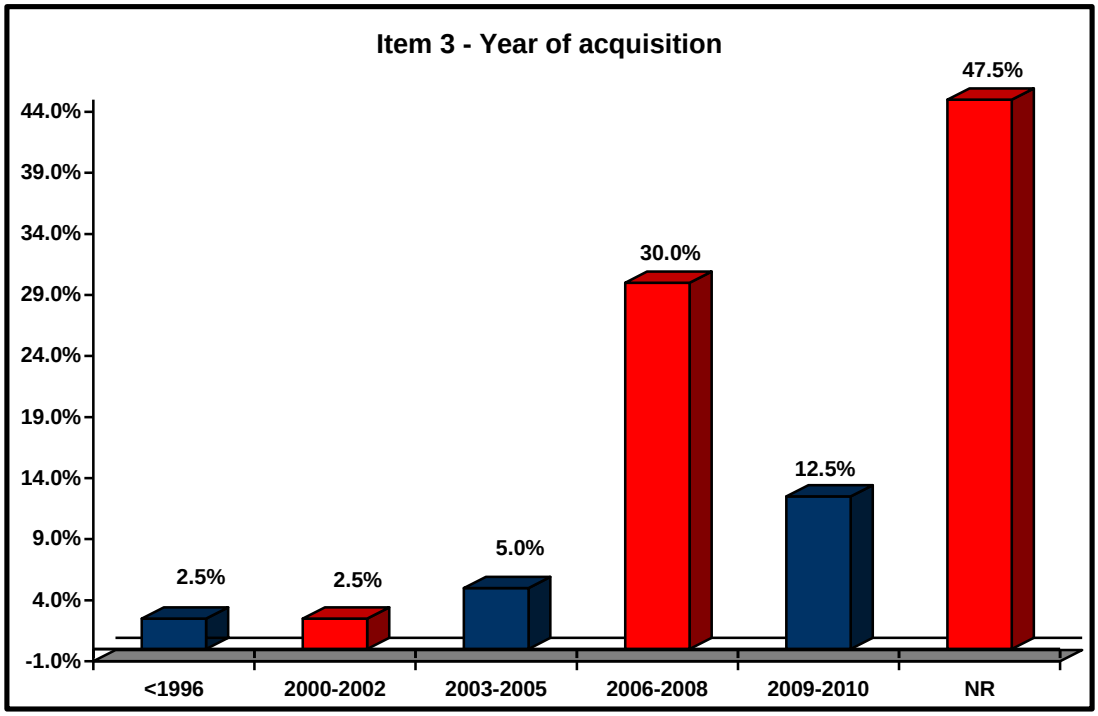
19 centers or 47.5% of respondents indicated one major facility. For the others the percentages are equal – 2.5% - representing those who indicated that they have between 2-5 facilities, 6-15 or more than 15.

Facilities/equipment/instrumentation	Abs. no.	%
Laboratory	7	17.5
Magnetometer	4	10.0
Computer	6	15.0
Other equipments	6	15.0
N.R.	17	42.5
Total	40	100.0



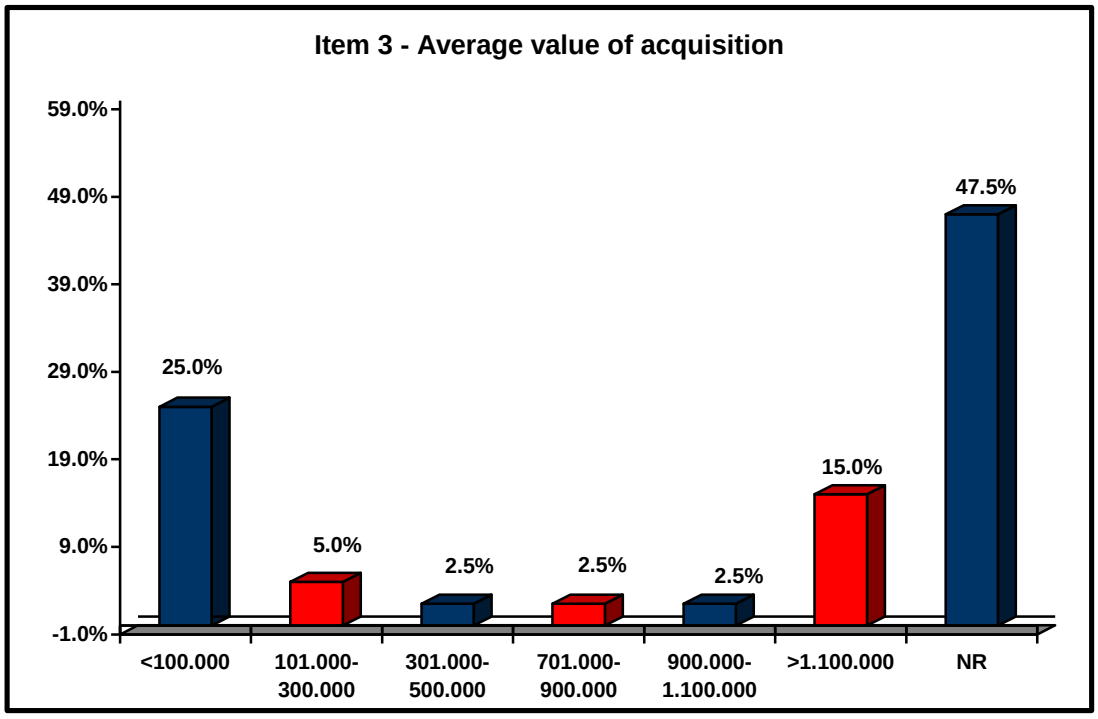
The most indicated facilities were the laboratories (17.5%) and the computers (15.0%)

Year of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<1996	1	2.5
2000-2002	1	2.5
2003-2005	2	5.0
2006-2008	12	30.0
2009-2010	5	12.5
N.R.	19	47.5
Total	40	100.0



Most of the equipments were bought during 2006-2008, as 30.0% of the respondents have indicated. 12.5% of centers indicated that they have new equipments that were bought starting with 2009. 47.5% of the respondents did not know the year of acquisition for their facilities.

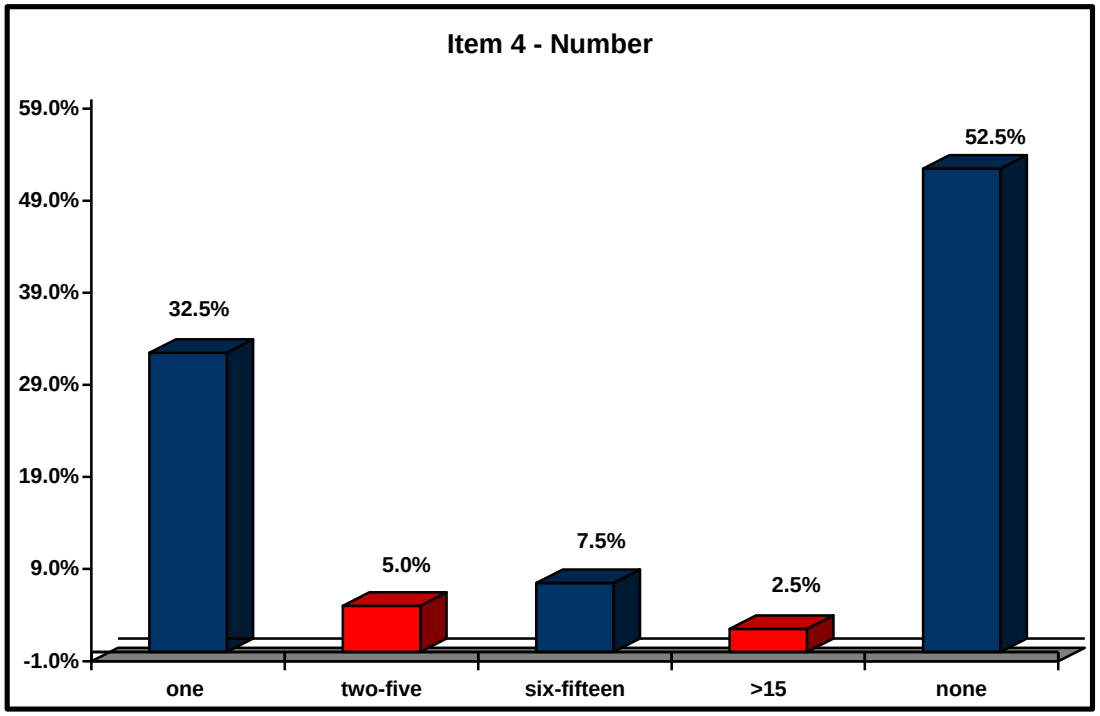
Average value of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<100.000	10	25.0
101.000-300.000	2	5.0
301.000-500.000	1	2.5
701.000-900.000	1	2.5
901.000-1.100.000	1	2.5
>1.100.000	6	15.0
N.R.	19	47.5
Total	40	100.0



The most indicated value was under 100.000 Euro (indicated by 25.0% of the institutes). 15.0% indicated that they have important and expensive facilities and instrumentations which have a value over 1.100.000 euro and 47.5% did not know the value of their acquisitions.

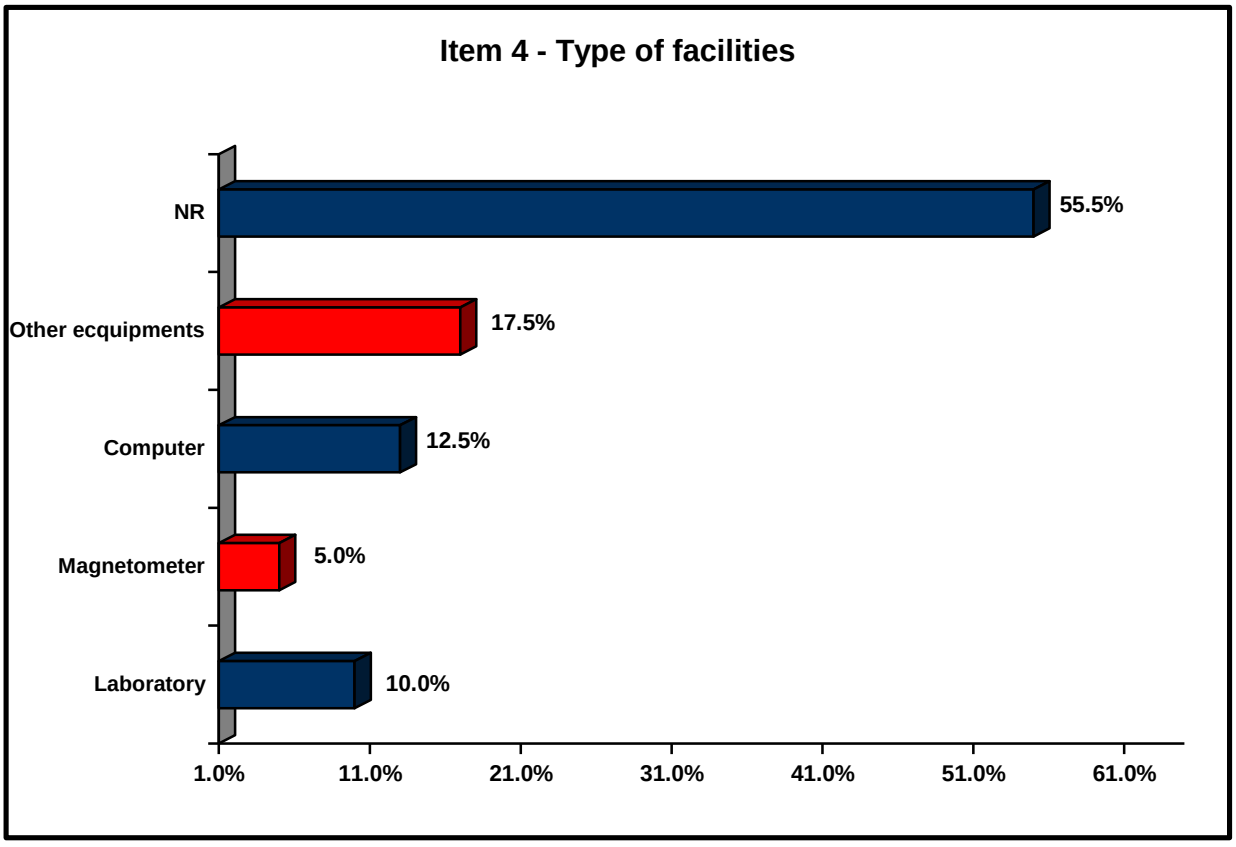
ITEM 4

Number	Abs. no.	%
1	13	32.5
2-5	2	5.0
6-15	3	7.5
>15	1	2.5
N.R	21	52.5
Total	40	100.0



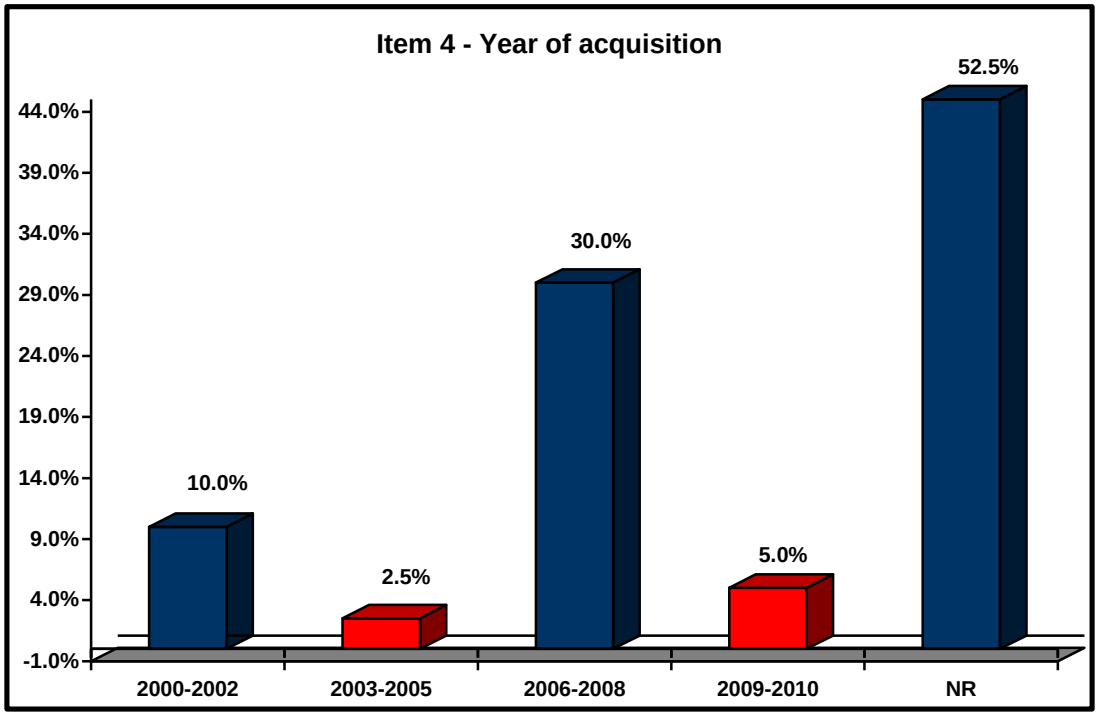
13 centers or 32.5% of respondents indicated one major facility. For the others the percentages are: 7.5% - representing those who indicated that they have between 6 and 15 facilities, and 5.0% for those who have between 2 and 5 facilities.

Facilities/equipment/ instrumentation	Abs. no.	%
Laboratory	4	10.0
Magnetometer	2	5.0
Computer	5	12.5
Other equipments	7	17.5
N.R.	22	55.0
Total	40	100.0



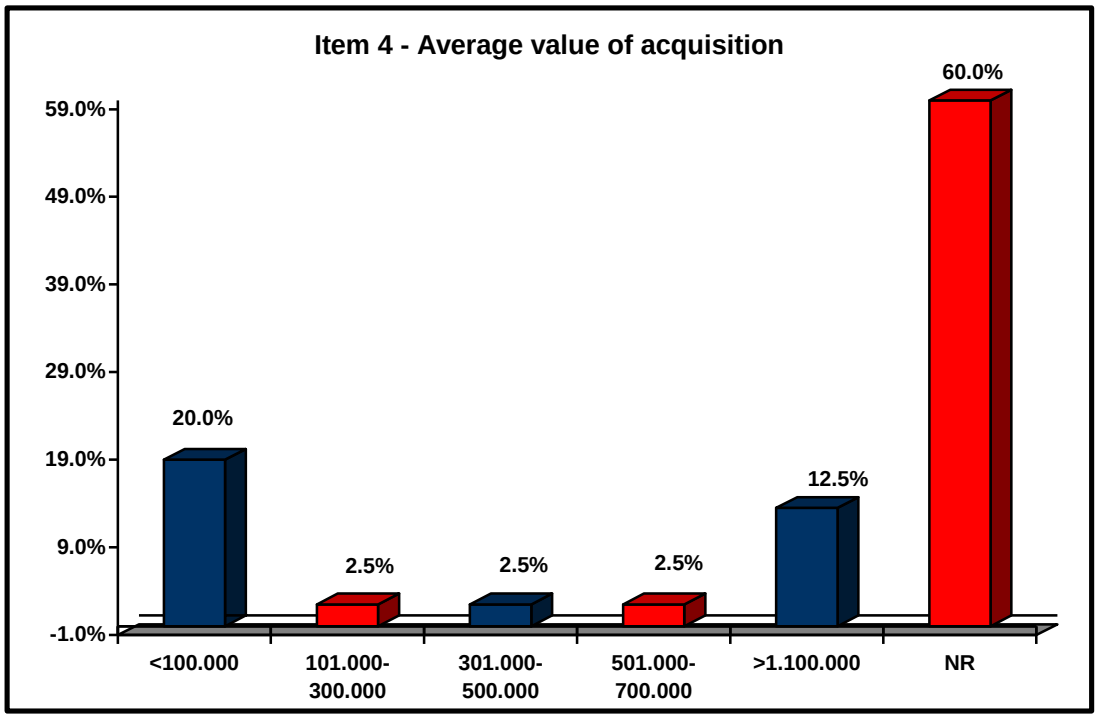
The most indicated facilities were the laboratories (10.0%) and the computers (12.5%).

Year of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
2000-2002	4	10.0
2003-2005	1	2.5
2006-2008	12	30.0
2009-2010	2	5.0
N.R.	21	52.5
Total	40	100.0



Most of the equipments were bought during 2006-2008, as 30.0% of the respondents have indicated. For 10.0% their facilities were bought during 2000 and 2002; 5.0% of the centers indicated that they have new equipments that were bought starting with 2009. 52.5% of the respondents did not know the year of acquisition for their facilities.

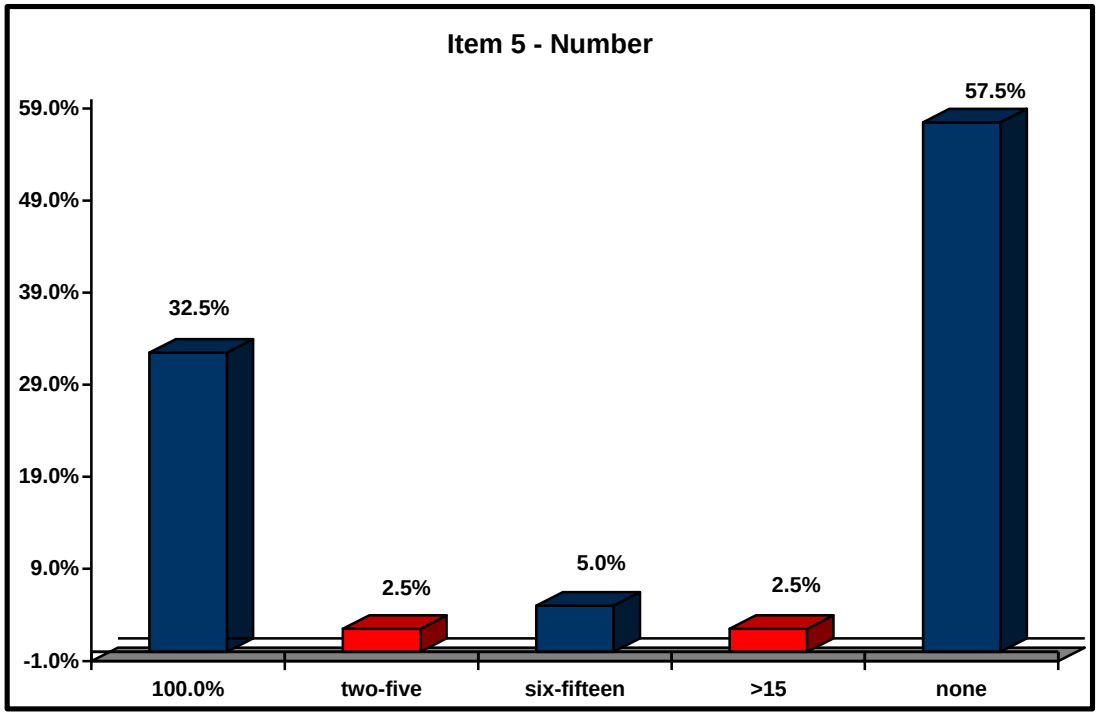
Average value of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<100.000	8	20.0
101.000-300.000	1	2.5
301.000-500.000	1	2.5
501.000-700.000	1	2.5
>1.100.000	5	12.5
N.R.	24	60.0
Total	40	100.0



The most indicated value was under 100.000 Euro (indicated by 20.0% of the institutes). 12.5% indicated that they have important and expensive facilities and instrumentations which have a value over 1.100.000 euro and 60.0% did not know the value of their acquisitions.

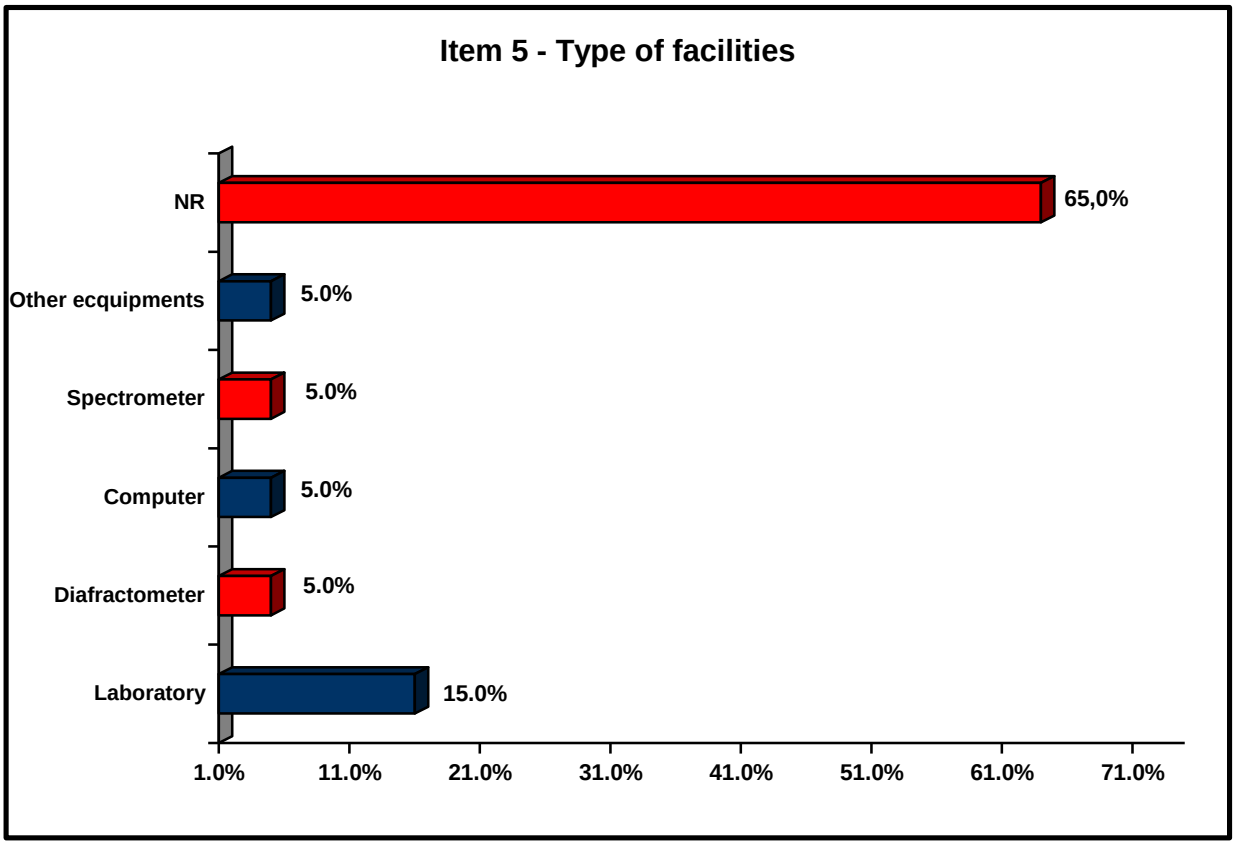
ITEM 5

Number	Abs. no.	%
1	13	32.5
2-5	1	2.5
6-15	2	5.0
>15	1	2.5
N.R	23	57.5
Total	40	100.0



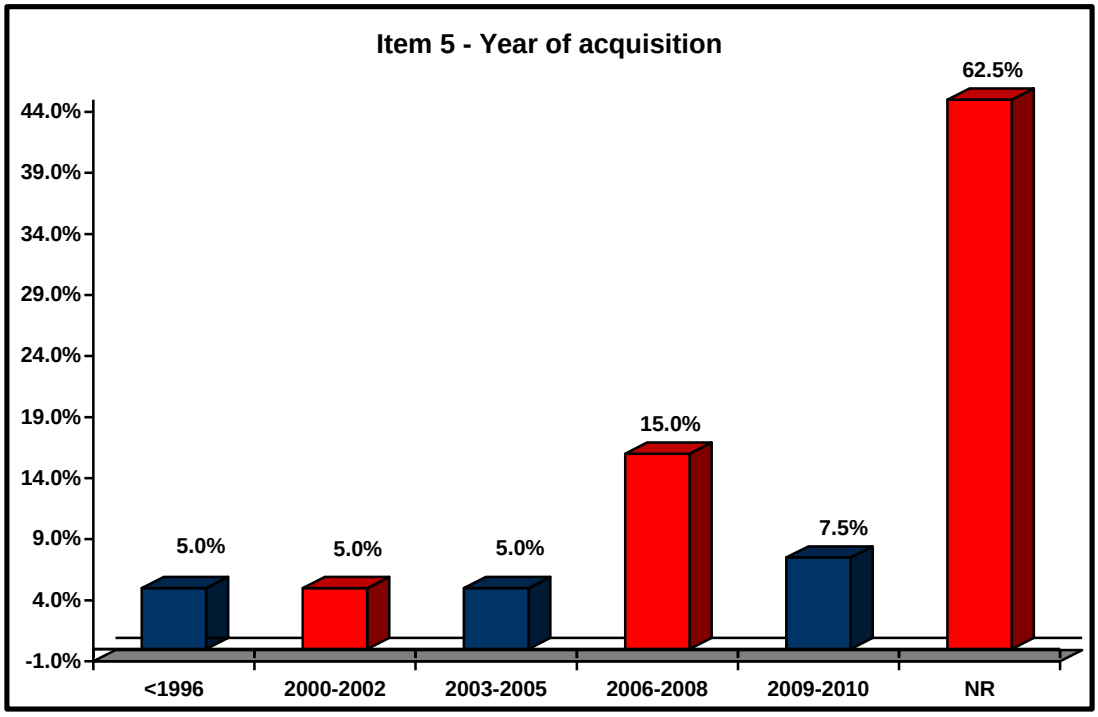
13 centers or 32.5% of respondents indicated one major facility. For the others the percentages are: 5.0% - representing those who indicated that they have between 6 and 15 facilities, and 2.5% for those who have between 2 and 5 facilities.

Facilities/equipment/ instrumentation	Abs. no.	%
Laboratory	6	15.0
Diafractometer	2	5.0
Computer	2	5.0
Spectrometer	2	5.0
Other equipments	2	5.0
N.R.	26	65.0
Total	40	100.0



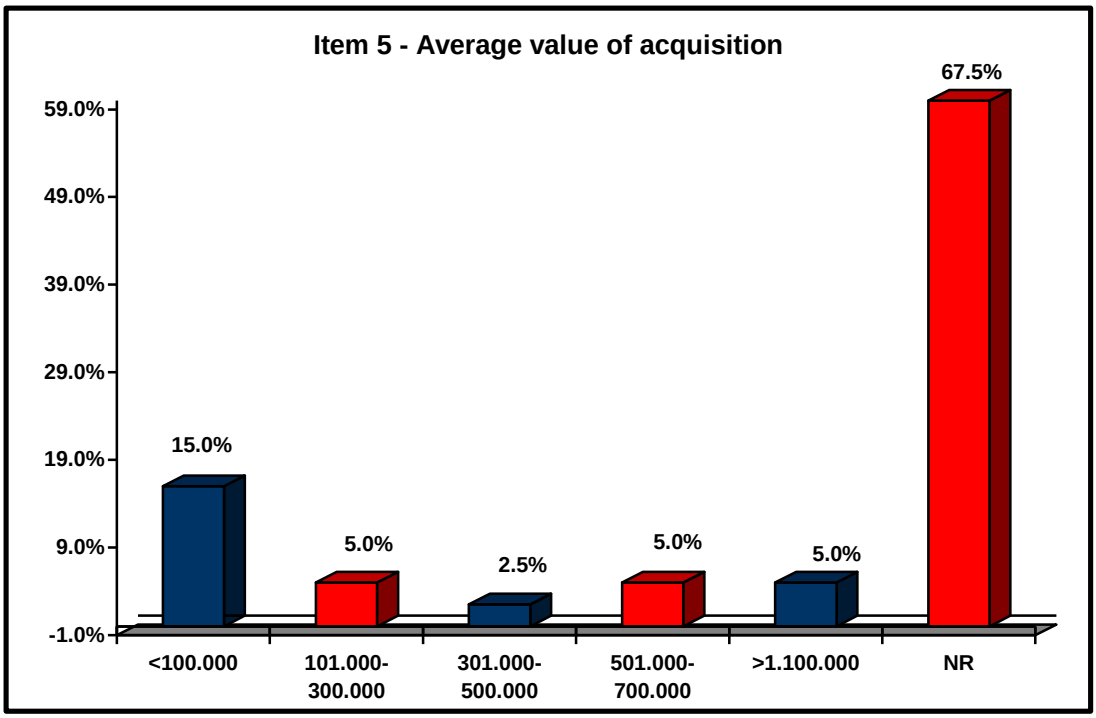
The most indicated facilities were: laboratory (15.0%), diafractometer (5.0%), spectrometer (5.0%) and the computers (5.0%).

Year of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<1996	2	5.0
2000-2002	2	5.0
2003-2005	2	5.0
2006-2008	6	15.0
2009-2010	3	7.5
N.R.	25	62.5
Total	40	100.0



Most of the equipments were bought during 2006-2008, as 15.0% of the respondents have indicated. For 5.0% their facilities were bought during 2000 and 2002, during 2003 and 2005; 7.5% of centers indicated that they have new equipments, that were bought starting with 2009. 62.5% of the respondents did not know the year of acquisition for their facilities.

Average value of acquisition	Abs. no.	%
<100.000	6	15.0
101.000-300.000	2	5.0
301.000-500.000	1	2.5
501.000-700.000	2	5.0
>1.100.000	2	5.0
N.R.	27	67.5
Total	40	100.0

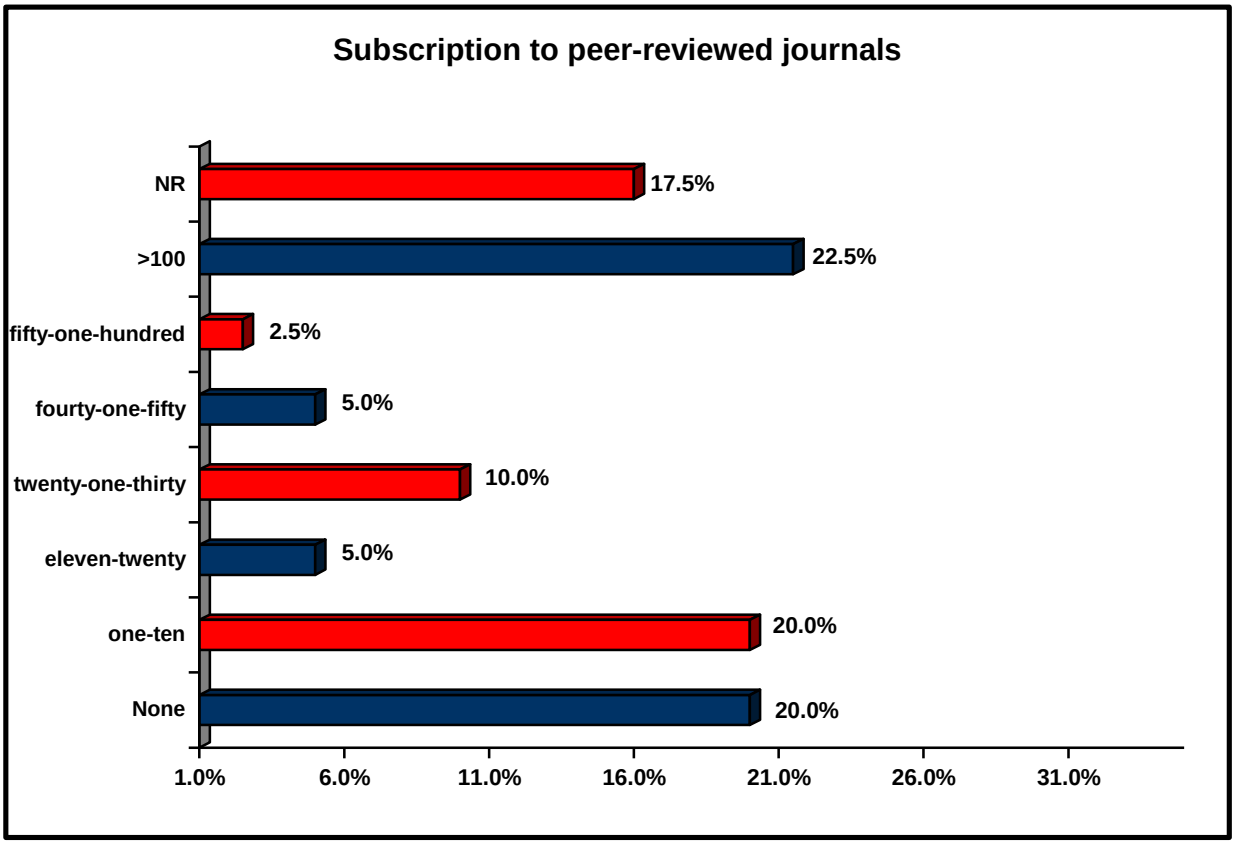


The most indicated value was under 100.000 Euro (indicated by 15.0% of respondents). 5.0% indicated that they have important and expensive facilities and instrumentations which have a value over 1.100.000 euro and 67.5% did not know the value of their acquisitions.

IV.2. Resources and services for scientific exchange and preservation, IT infrastructure for scientific information access:

1. Subscription to peer-reviewed, international journals

Number	Abs. no.	%
0	8	20.0
1-10	8	20.0
11-20	2	5.0
21-30	4	10.0
41-50	2	5.0
51-100	1	2.5
>100	9	22.5
N.R/	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0



Most of the centers (16) have access to 1 to 10 international journal, nine centers have access to more than 100 international peer-reviewed journals.

Short description of the facility (JOURNAL CATHEGORY)

A. PHYSICS JOURNALS

• Chinese Journal of Chemical Physics

• Chinese Physics B

• Chinese Physics C

• Chinese Physics Letters

• Classical and Quantum Gravity

• Communications in Theoretical Physics

• EPL (Europhysics Letters)

• Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics

• Journal of Geophysics and Engineering

• Journal of High Energy Physics

• Journal of Instrumentation

• Journal of Optics

• Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical

• Journal of Physics B: Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics

• Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics

• Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics

• Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter

• Journal of Physics: Conference Series

• European Journal of Physics

• Fluid Dynamics Research

• Journal of Semiconductors

• New Journal of Physics

• Nonlinearity

• Nuclear Fusion

• Physica Scripta

• Physical Biology

• Physics Education

• Physics in Medicine and Biology

• Physics-Uspekhi

• Physiological Measurement

• Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion
• Plasma Science and Technology
• Plasma Sources Science and Technology
• Quantum Electronics
• Reports on Progress in Physics

B. MATHEMATICAL JOURNALS

• Inverse Problems
• Journal of European Applied Mathematics
• Izvestiya: Mathematics (Matematike)
• Russian Mathematical Surveys
• Sbornik: Mathematics

C. NATURAL SCIENCES JOURNALS

• Advances in Natural Sciences: Nanoscience and Nanotechnology
• Biofabrication
• Bioinspiration & Biomimetics
• Biomedical Materials
• Environmental Research Letters (Mjedis)
• IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (Mjedis)
• Journal of Breath Research
• Journal of Radiological Protection
• Nanotechnology
• Research in Astronomy and Astrophysics
• Science Foundation in China
• The Astronomical Journal
• The Astrophysical Journal
• The Astrophysical Journal Letters
• The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series

D. INFORMATICS JOURNALS

• Computational Science & Discovery (Informatikë)

E. MECHANICS JOURNAL

• IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering

• Journal of Micromechanics and Microengineering

• Journal of Neural Engineering

• Journal of Statistical Mechanics: Theory and Experiment

• Measurement Science and Technology

• Metrologia

• Modelling and Simulation in Materials Science and Engineering

• Science and Technology of Advanced Materials

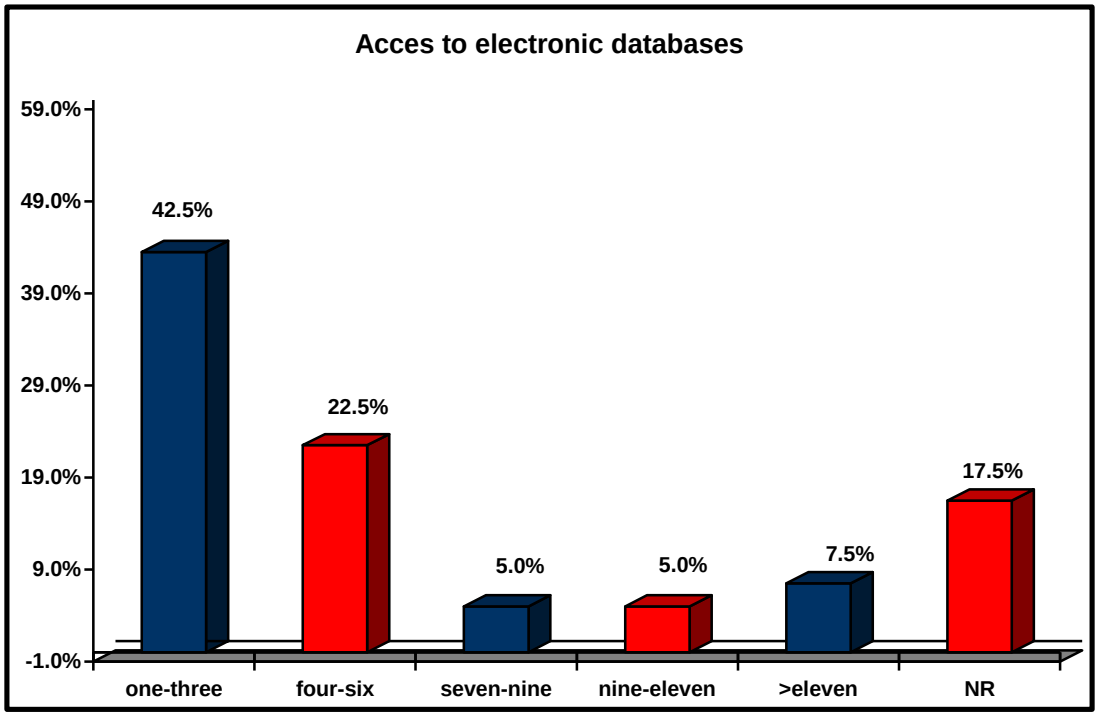
• Semiconductor Science and Technology

• Smart Materials and Structures

• Superconductor Science and Technology

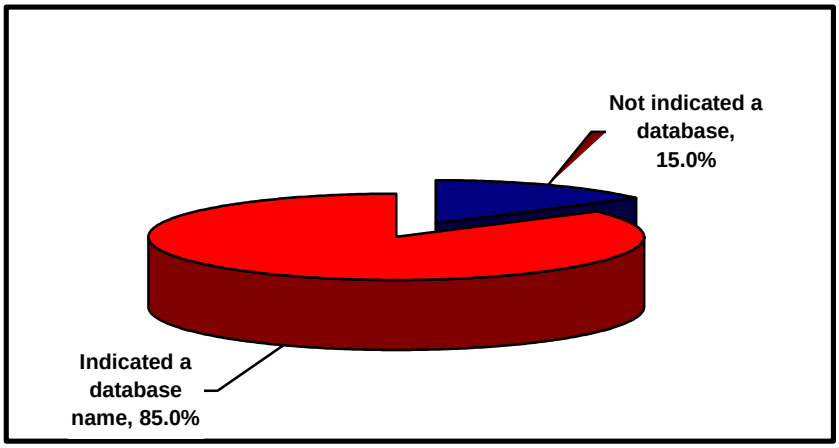
2. Access to electronic databases

Number	Abs. no.	%
1-3	17	42.5
4-6	9	22.5
7-9	2	5.0
9-11	2	5.0
>11	3	7.5
N.R.	7	17.5
Total	40	100.0



17 centres of the total mentioned that they have access to a limited number of electronic databases (between 1 and 3 databases). 22.5% indicated that they have access to a quite large number of data bases (between four and six).

Database Name	Abs.data	%
Indicated a name of an electronic database	34	85.0
Not indicated a name of an electronic database	6	15.0
Total	40	100.0



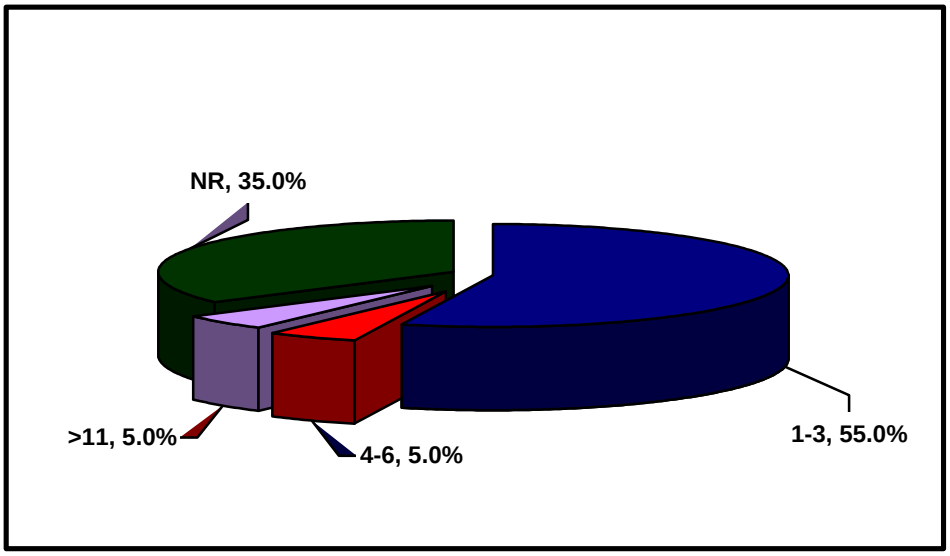
Most indicated database:

Scopus
Web of Science / Thomson ISI
Oxford Journals
Engineering Village
ICTP Database
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Science Direct
The Cambridge Structural Database
SAGE Pubishing
HeinOn Line
EBSCO
Health Interent Work
ProQuest
MathSciNet
Springerlink
SCI Finder
Serbian citation index SCI
CSA Research Pack
Zentrallblatt
ACM Digital Library

IEEE-Digital Library
PROLA Jouurnal database
AIP
MEDLINE
Zentralblatt fur Mathematik
Mathematical Reviews

3. ICT-based infrastructure for scientific information

Number	Abs. no.	%
1-3	22	55.0
4-6	2	5.0
>11	2	5.0
N.R.	14	35.0
Total	40	100.0



IV. 3. Which is (are) your most needed resources and services not currently available at your centre?

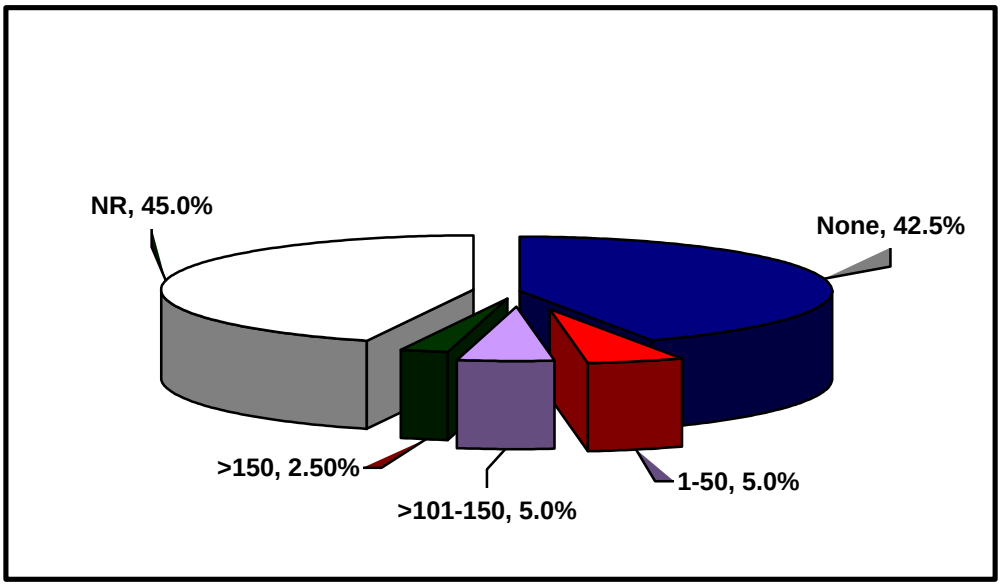
Needed resources	Abs. no.	%
At least one needed resource indicated	26	65.0
Not needs indicated	14	35.0
Total	40	100.0

V. PERFORMANCE PROFILE

Patents

A) 2000-2004

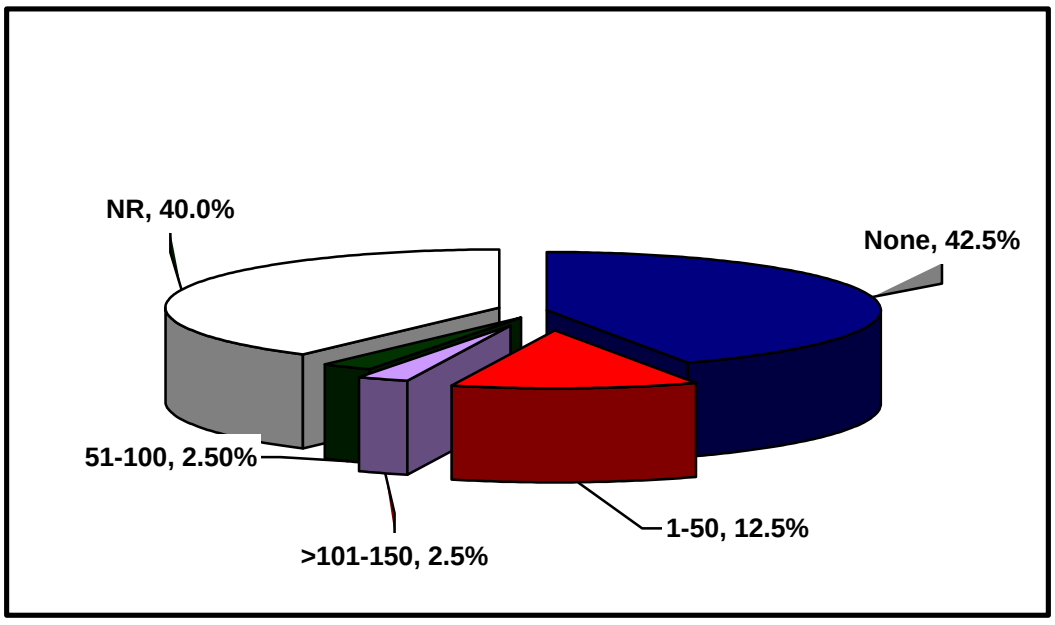
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	17	42.5
1-50	2	5.0
101-150	2	5.0
>150	1	2.5
N.R.	18	45.0
Total	40	100.0



As for the patents, between 2000 and 2004, almost half of the respondents (42.5%) indicated that they have no patent. 5.0% indicated that they have between 1 and 50 patents. Same percentage is for those who indicated a number of patents between 101 and 500.

B) 2005-2009

Number	Abs. no.	%
0	17	42.5
1-50	5	12.5
51-100	1	2.5
101-150	1	2.5
N.R.	16	40.0
Total	40	100.0

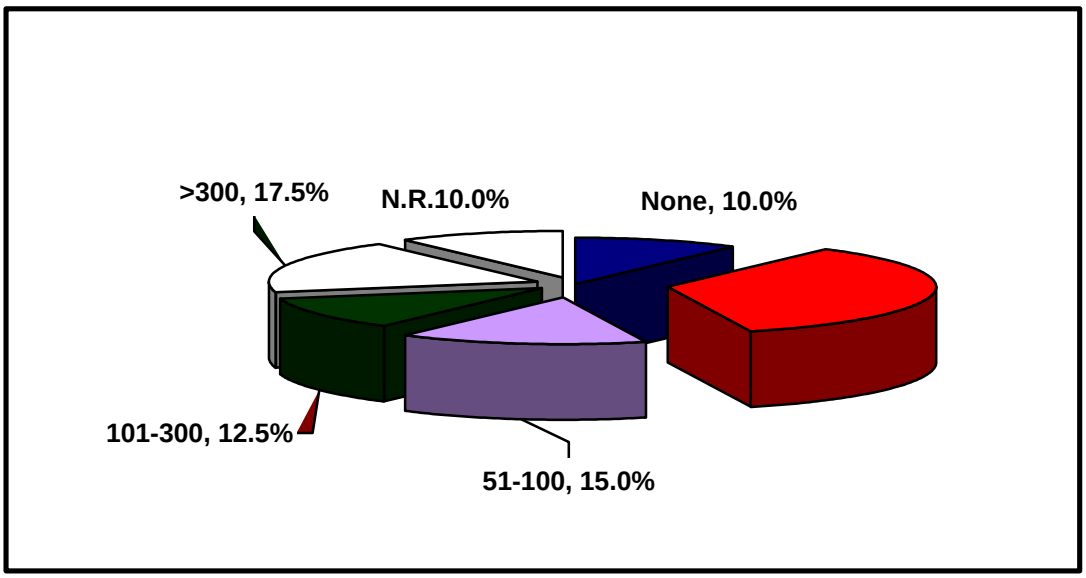


Between 2005 and 2009, almost half of the respondents (42.5%) indicated that they have no patent. 12.5% indicated that they have between 1 and 50 patents. 2.5% indicated that have between 51 and 100 patents. As a general remark, the patents do not represent the major form reflecting the performance profile in Physics and Mathematics.

Peer reviewed publications in international databases (as ISI, Scopus, etc.)

A) 2000-2004

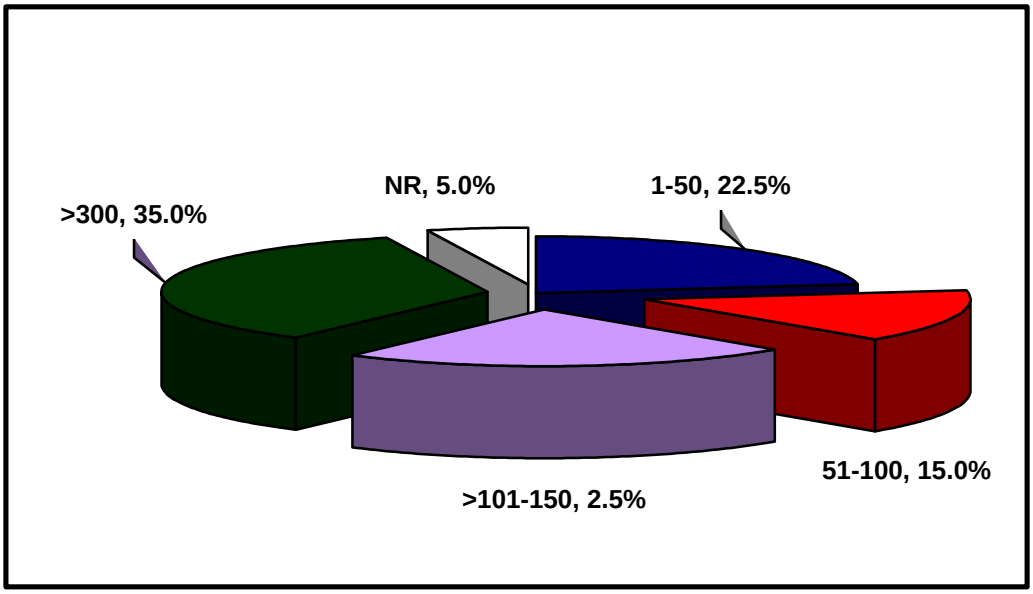
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	4	10.0
1-50	14	35.0
51-100	6	15.0
101-300	5	12.5
>300	7	17.5
N.R.	4	10.0
Total	40	100.0



14 centers indicated that between 2000-2004, there have been publicized between 1 and 50 articles in peer reviewed and included in data base journals. A number between 51 and 100 was indicated by 15.0% of the respondents.

B) 2005-2009

Number	Abs. no.	%
1-50	9	22.5
51-100	6	15.0
101-300	9	22.5
>300	14	35.0
N.R.	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

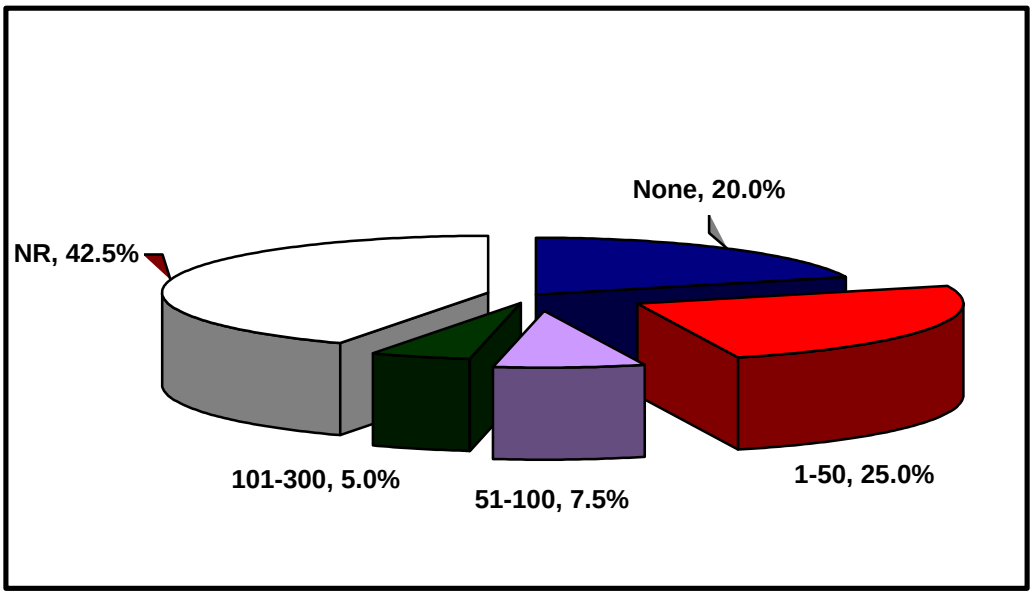


The number of publications in peer-reviewed journals increased during 2005 and 2009: 14 centers (35%) indicated that the number of their publication was more than 300. For the others, the number of publication was between 101 and 300 (as 22.5% of the respondents have indicated).

Peer reviewed proceedings (ISI-NASA-ADS Abstracts)

A) 2000-2004

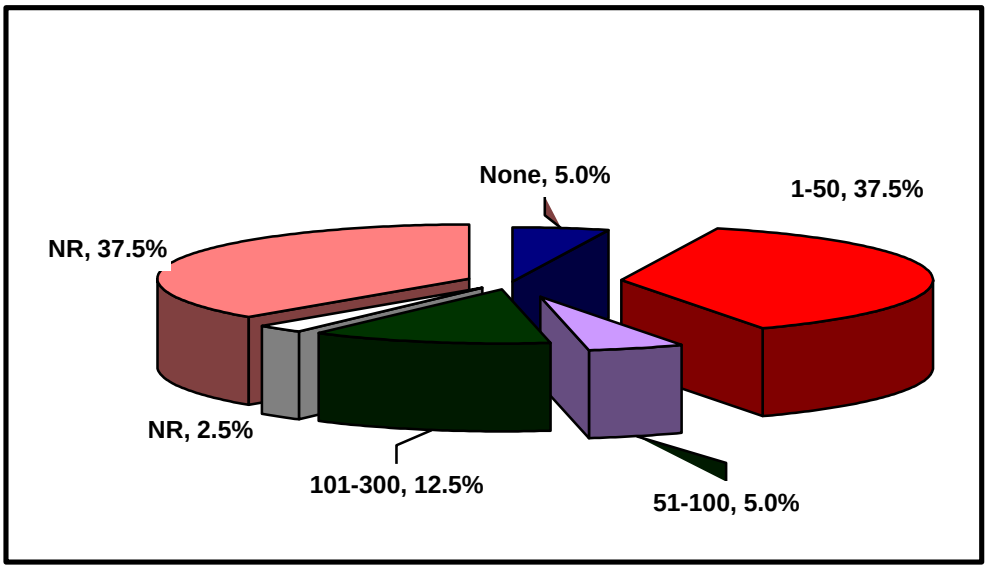
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	8	20.0
1-50	10	25.0
51-100	3	7.5
101-300	2	5.0
N.R.	17	42.5
Total	40	100.0



Between 2000 and 2004, there has been an average between 1 and 50 peer reviewed proceedings (25% of the centers indicated this response).

B) 2005-2009

Number	Abs. no.	%
0	2	5.0
1-50	15	37.5
51-100	2	5.0
101-300	5	12.5
>300	1	2.5
N.R.	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0

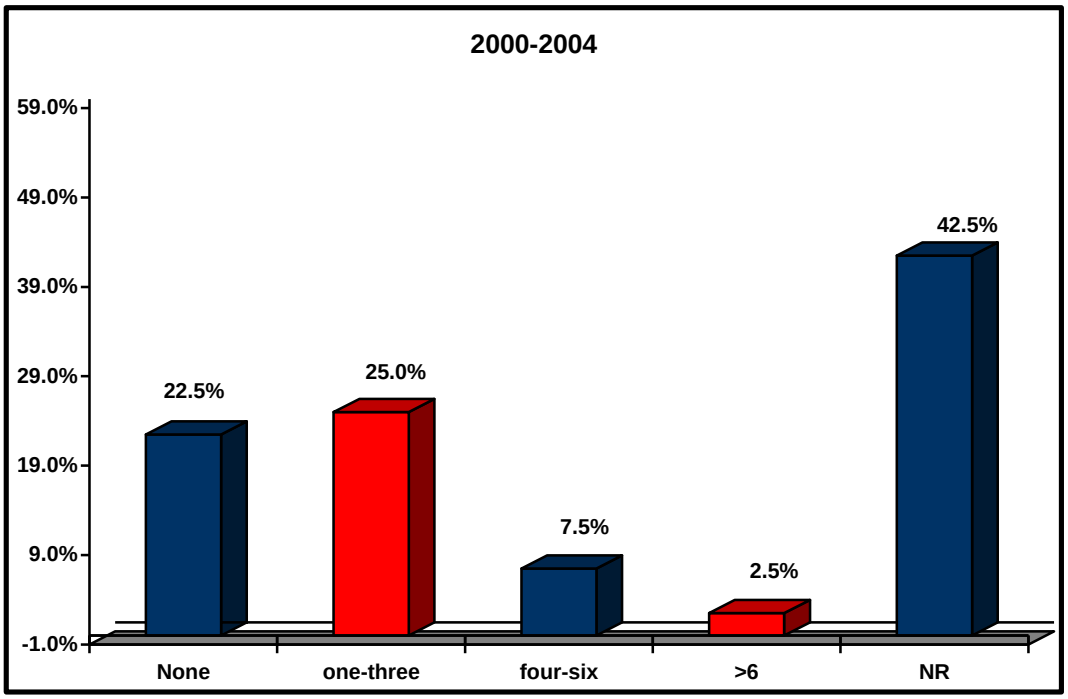


Between 2005 and 2009, there has been an average between 1 and 50 peer reviewed proceedings (37.5% of centers indicated this response).

Implementation of EU Scientific Cooperation programmes/projects

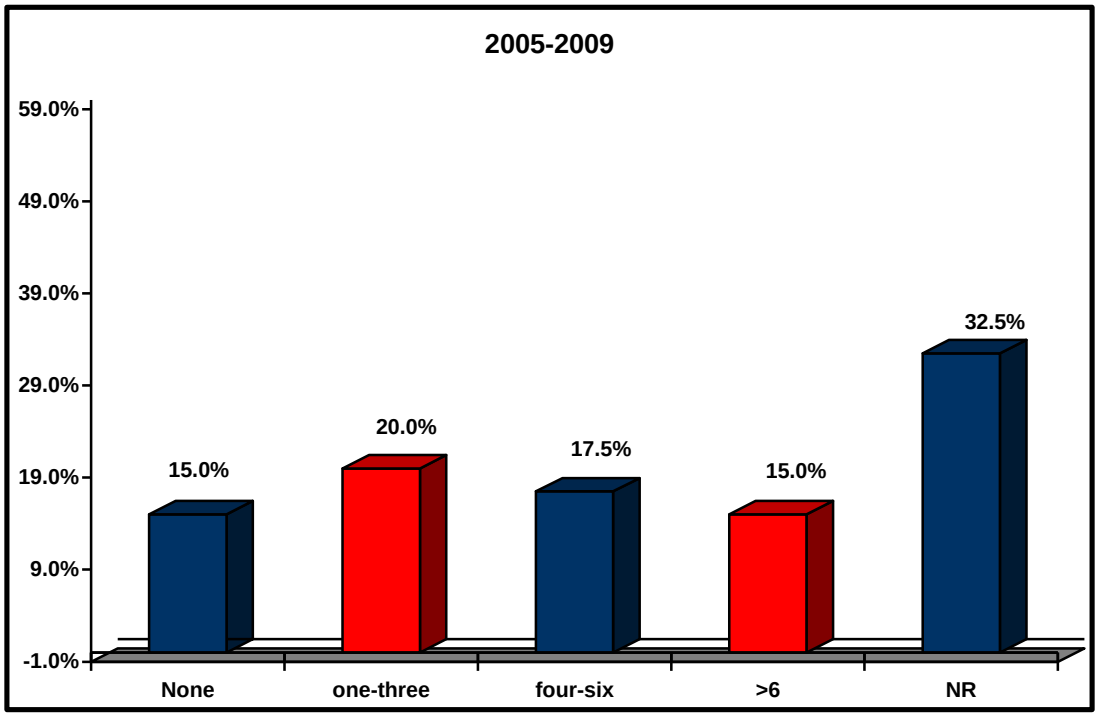
A) 2000-2004

Number	Abs. no.	%
0	9	22.5
1-3	10	25.0
4-6	3	7.5
>6	1	2.5
N.R.	17	42.5
Total	40	100.0



B) 2005-2009

Number	Abs. no.	%
0	6	15.0
1-3	8	20.0
4-6	7	17.5
>6	6	15.0
N.R.	13	32.5
Total	40	100.0



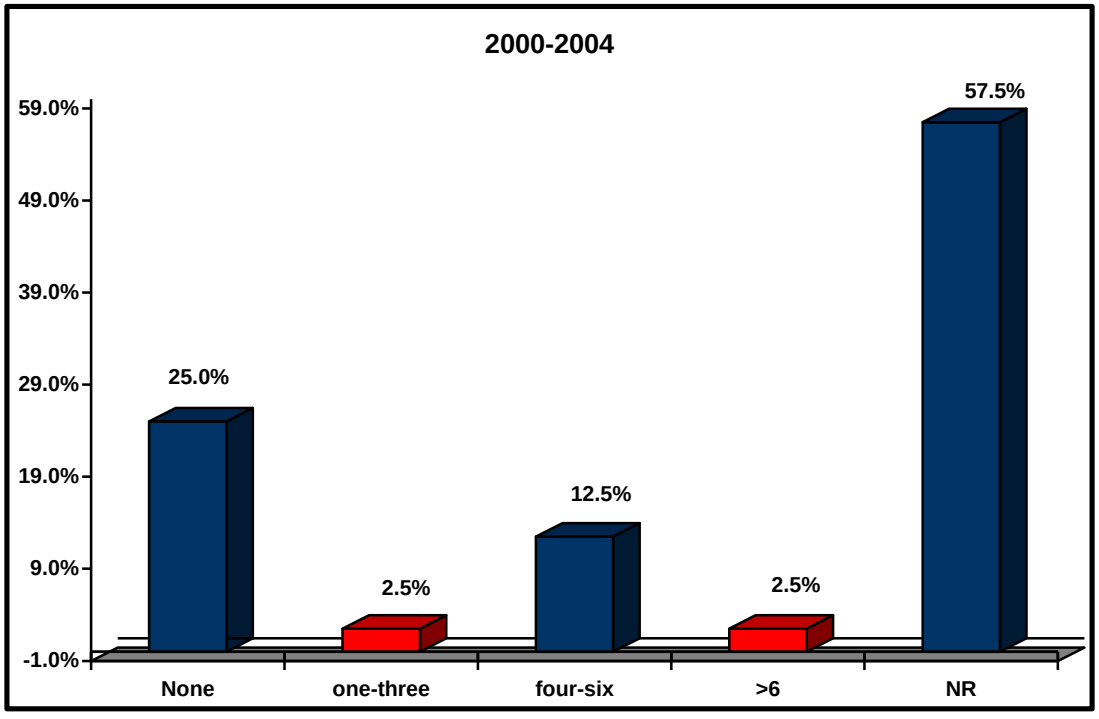
Between 2000 and 2004 in ten institutes there have been implemented between 1 and 3 international cooperation programs. It is important to see that in this period, in 9 centers there hasn`t been implemented any international cooperation project.

As for the period 2005-2009, the number of international project increased: we have 8 centers with 1-3 international programs, 7 centers with 4-6 international programs and 6 centers with more than 6 international cooperation programs or projects.

National Prizes Award *

A) 2000-2004

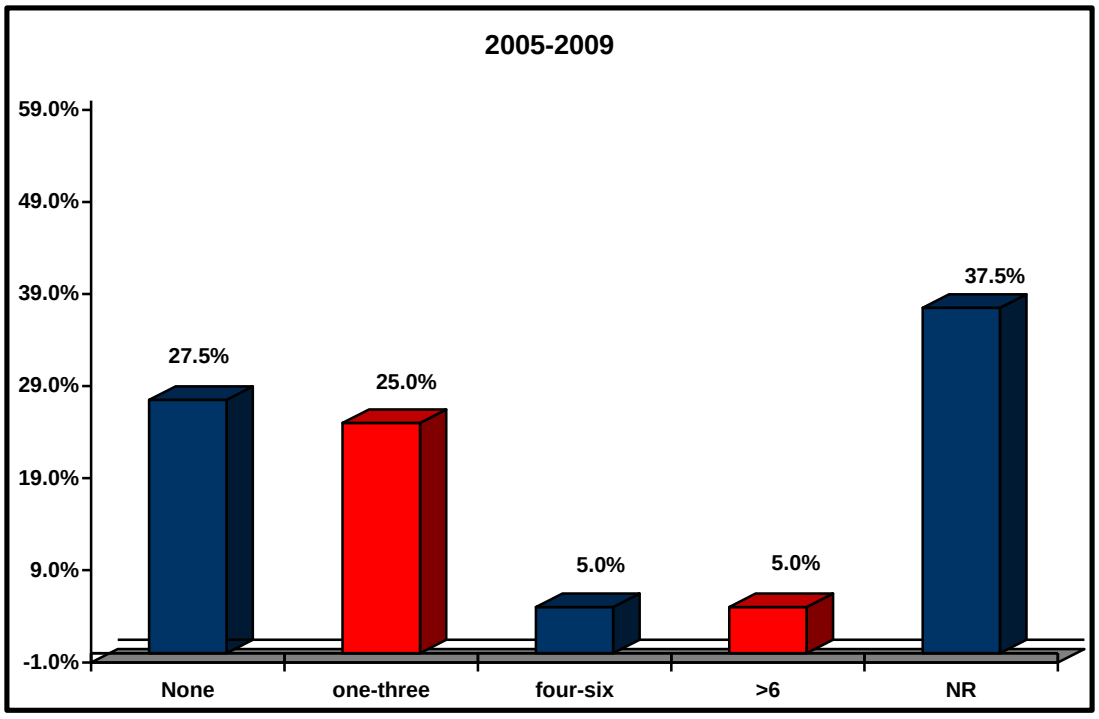
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	10	25.0
1-3	1	2.5
4-6	5	12.5
>6	1	2.5
N.R.	23	57.5
Total	40	100.0



Between 2000 and 2004, 7 centers mentioned that they have at least one national prize award. The number will increase, even double, during 2005 and 2009, as we see in the table below: we have 14 centers that have received at least one national prize award.

B) 2005-2009

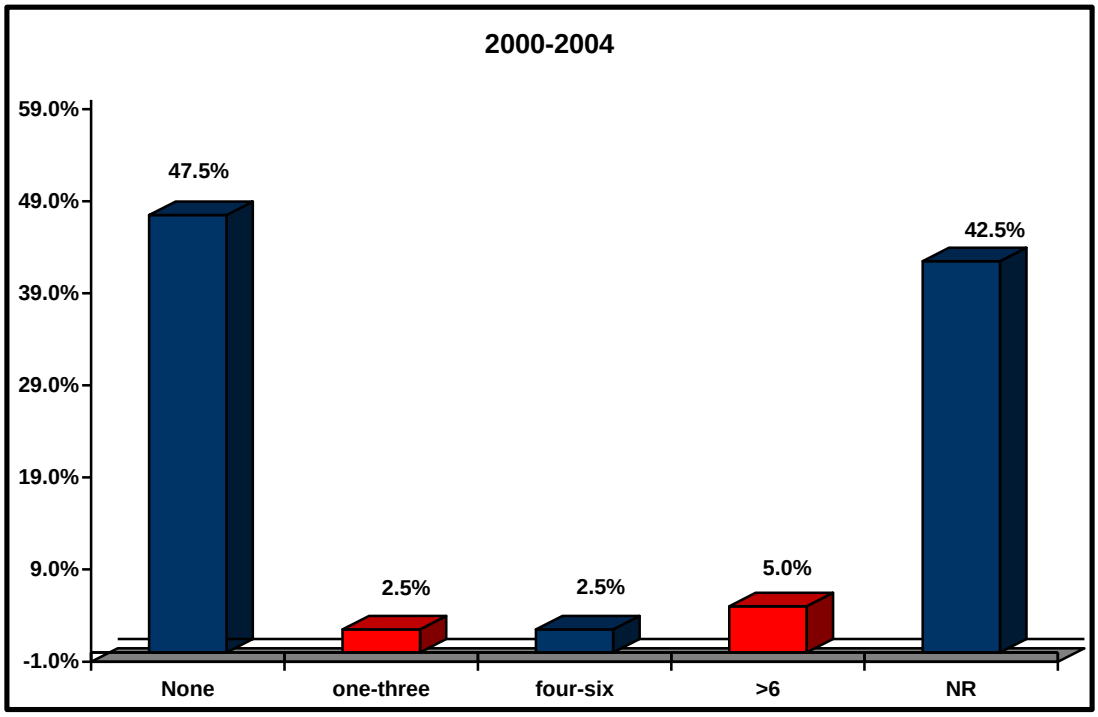
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	11	27.5
1-3	10	25.0
4-6	2	5.0
>6	2	5.0
N.R.	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0



International Prizes Award *

A) 2000-2004

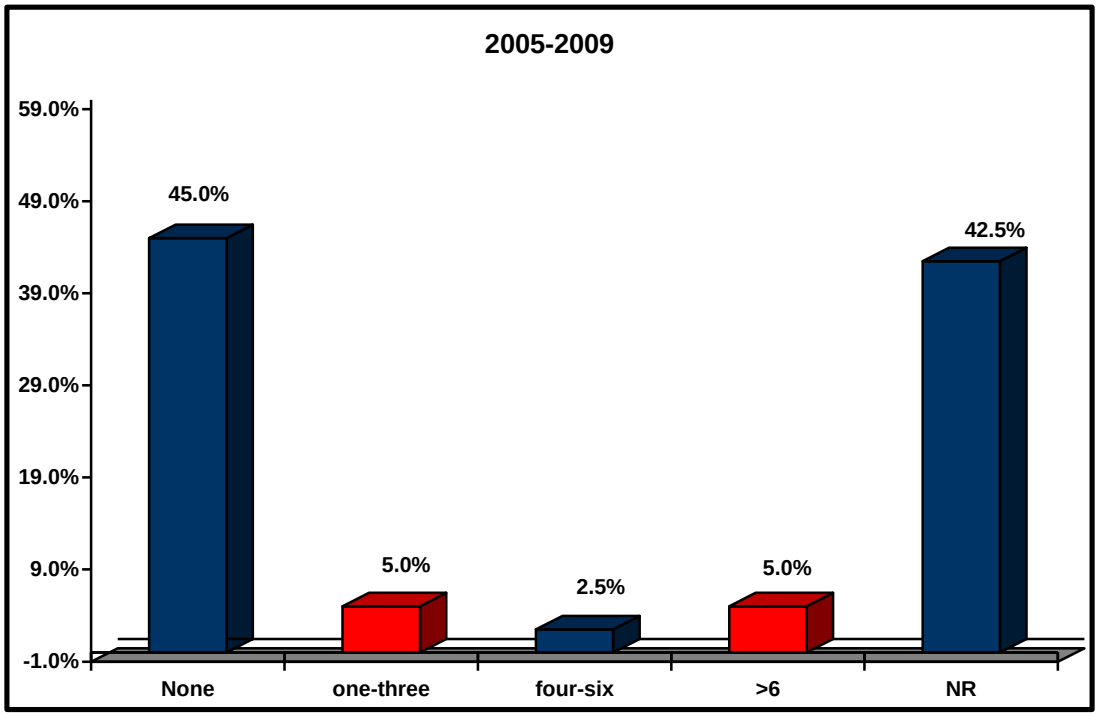
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	19	47.5
1-3	1	2.5
4-6	1	2.5
>6	2	5.0
N.R.	17	42.5
Total	40	100.0



Between 2000 and 2004, 4 centers mentioned that they have at least one international prize award. The number will increase, during 2005 and 2009, as we see in the table below: we have 5 centers that have received at least one international prize award.

B) 2005-2009

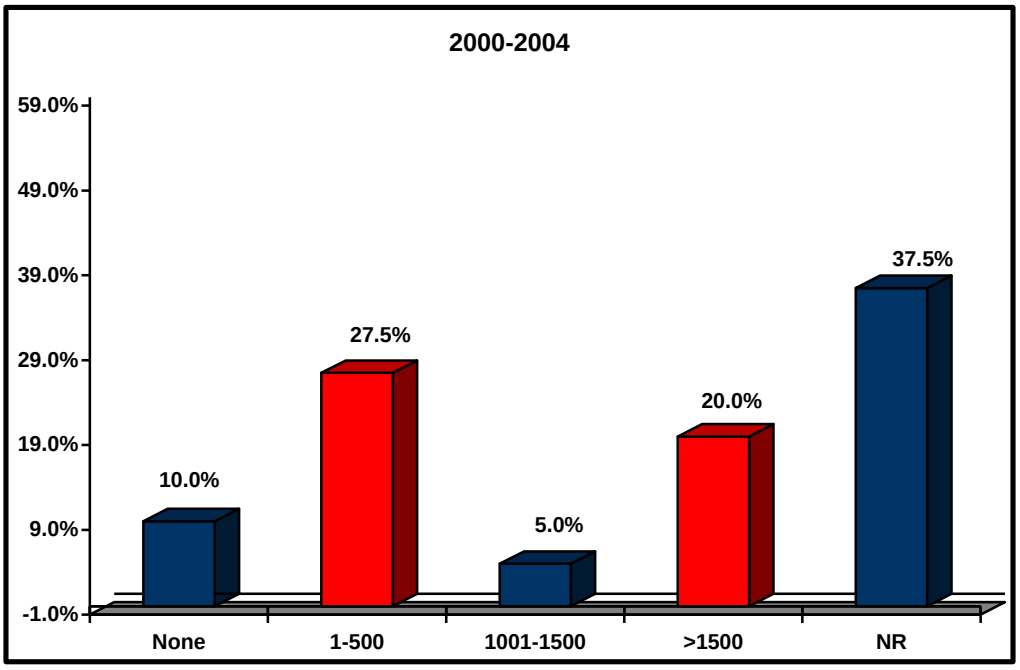
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	18	45.0
1-3	2	5.0
4-6	1	2.5
>6	2	5.0
N.R.	17	42.5
Total	40	100.0



Number of citations of the organization in international journals or reports

A) 2000-2004

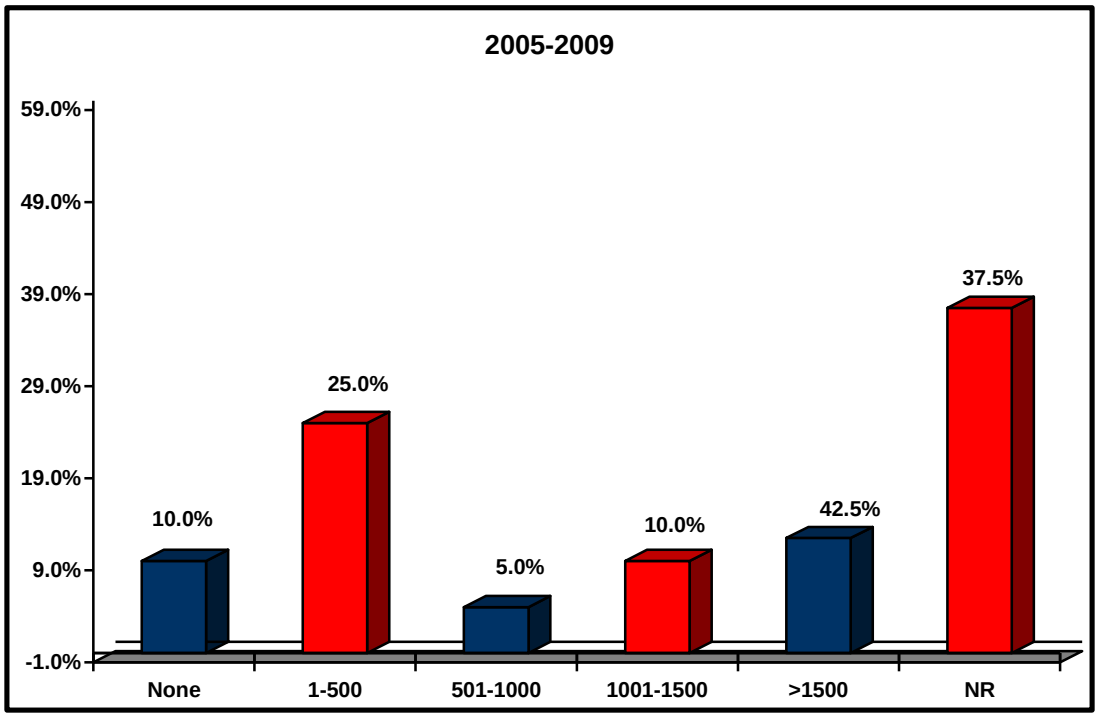
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	4	10.0
1-500	11	27.5
1001-1500	2	5.0
>1500	8	20.0
N.R.	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0



Between 2000 and 2004, we have an average of 1-500 citations for 11 centers in international journal or reports, which indicates a high level of international recognition of the organization's prestige. The same situation is between 2005 and 2009, as we see from the table below.

B) 2005-2009

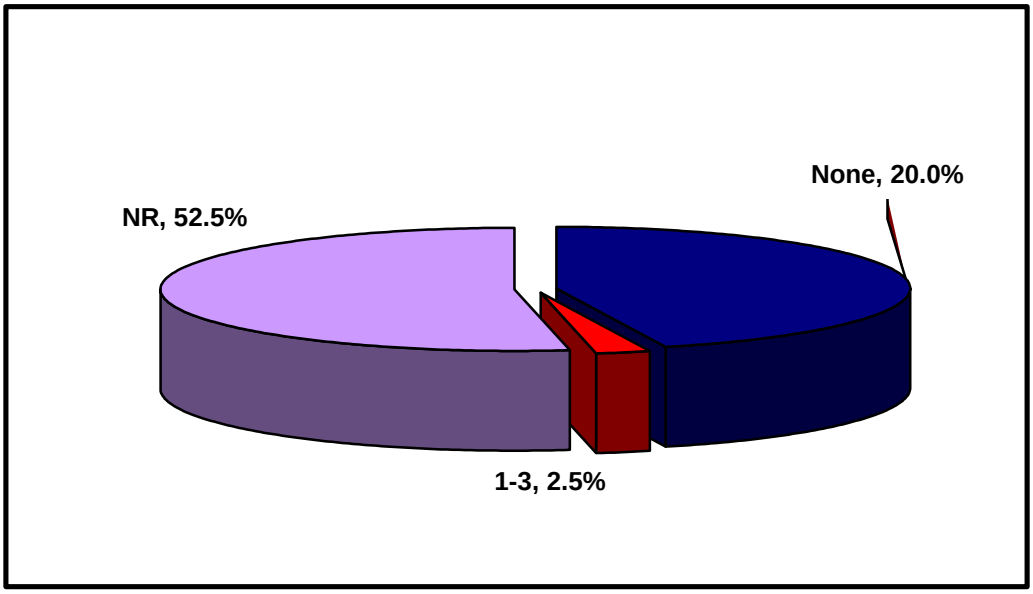
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	4	10.0
1-500	10	25.0
501-1000	2	5.0
1001-1500	4	10.0
>1500	5	12.5
N.R.	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0



UNESCO Chair(s)

2005-2009

Number	Abs. no.	%
0	18	45.0
1-3	1	2.5
N.R.	21	52.5
Total	40	100



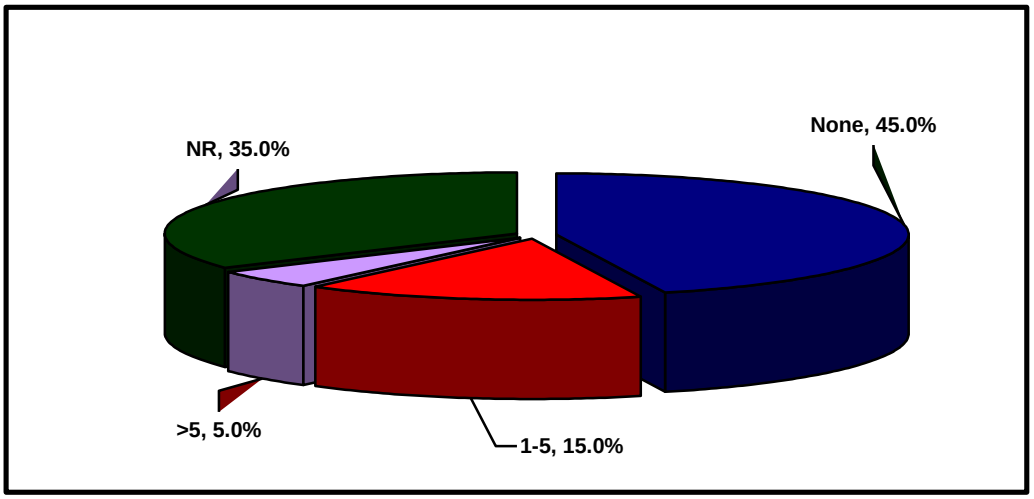
Specified UNESCO chair	%
Zoran Ognjanovic, Chair of the Committee for digitization of the UNESCO commission of Serbia	100
Total	100.0

For the entire sample of 40 centers, he have only one UNESCO chair, between 2005 and 2009: Mr. Zoran Ognjanovic, Chair of the Committee for digitization of the UNESCO commission of Serbia.

VI. MAJOR RESEARCH&EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Post PhD Programs (Total 46)

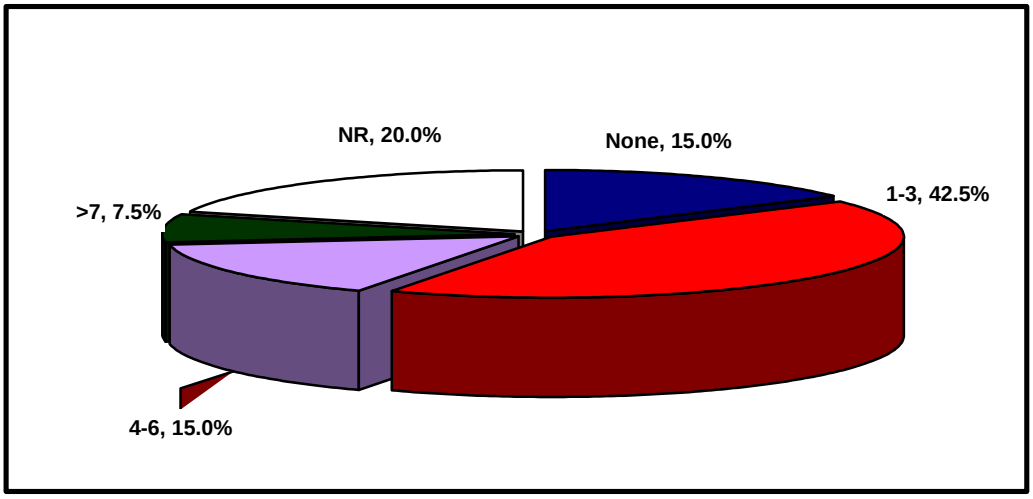
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	18	45.0
1-5	6	15.0
>5	2	5.0
N.R.	14	35.0
Total	40	100



In the 40 centers we have a total of 46 Post Ph.D. Programs. In 6 centers the average of Post PhD. Programs is between 1 and 5.

PhD Programs (Total = 129)

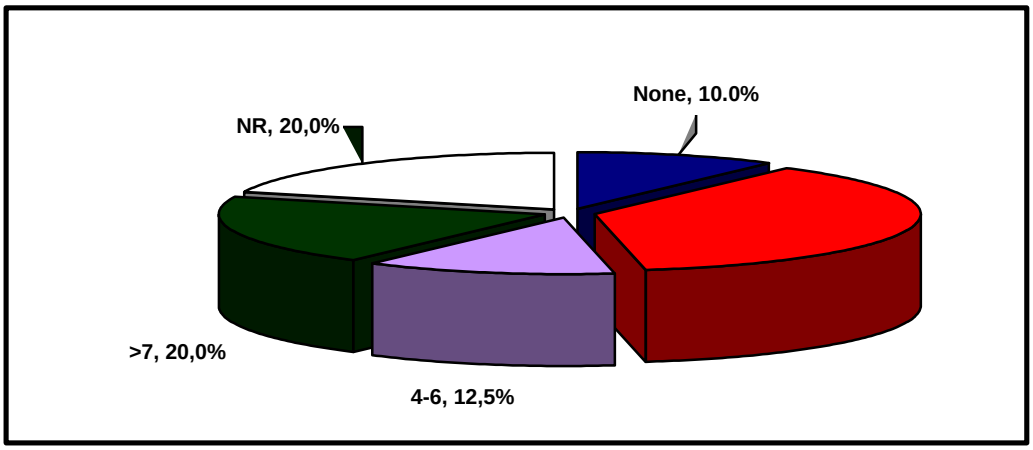
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	6	15.0
1-3	17	42.5
4-6	6	15.0
>7	3	7.5
N.R.	8	20.0
Total	40	100.0



In the 40 centers we have a total of 129 Ph.D. Programs. In 17 centers the average of PhD. Programs is between 1 and 3.

Master Courses (Total = 247)

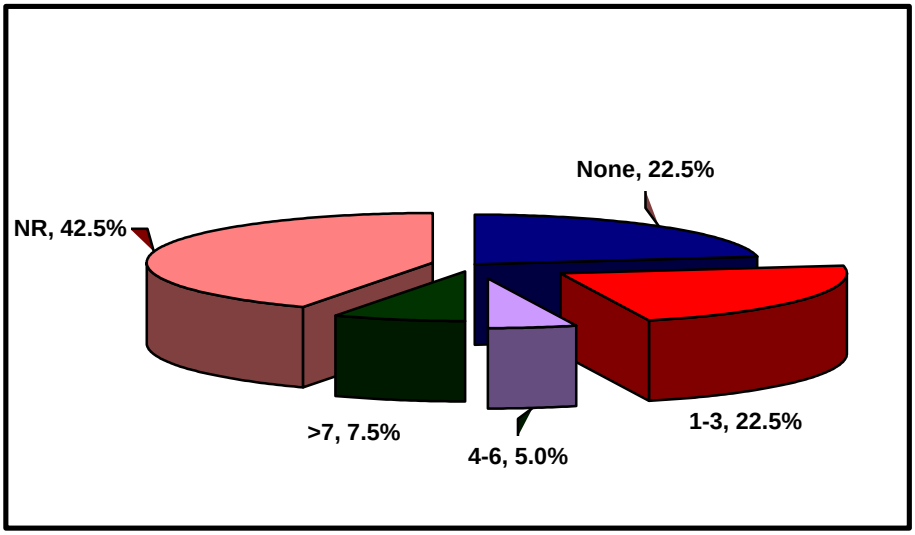
Number	Abs. no.	%
0	4	10.0
1-3	15	37.5
4-6	5	12.5
>7	8	20.0
N.R.	8	20.0
Total	40	100.0



In the 40 centers we have a total of 247 Master Courses. In 15 centers the average of PhD. Programs is between 1 and 3.

Specialization/Vocational Trainings

Number	Abs. no.	%
0	9	22.5
1-3	9	22.5
4-6	2	5.0
>7	3	7.5
N.R.	17	42.5
Total	40	100.0



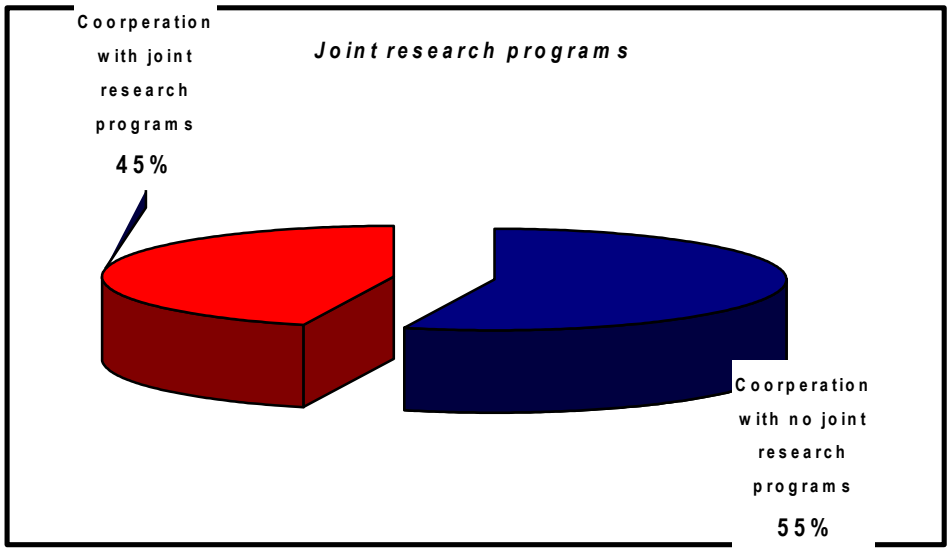
In nine centers the average of vocational trainings is between 1 and 3. Other 9 centers have no vocational trainings.

VII. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. Typology of cooperation

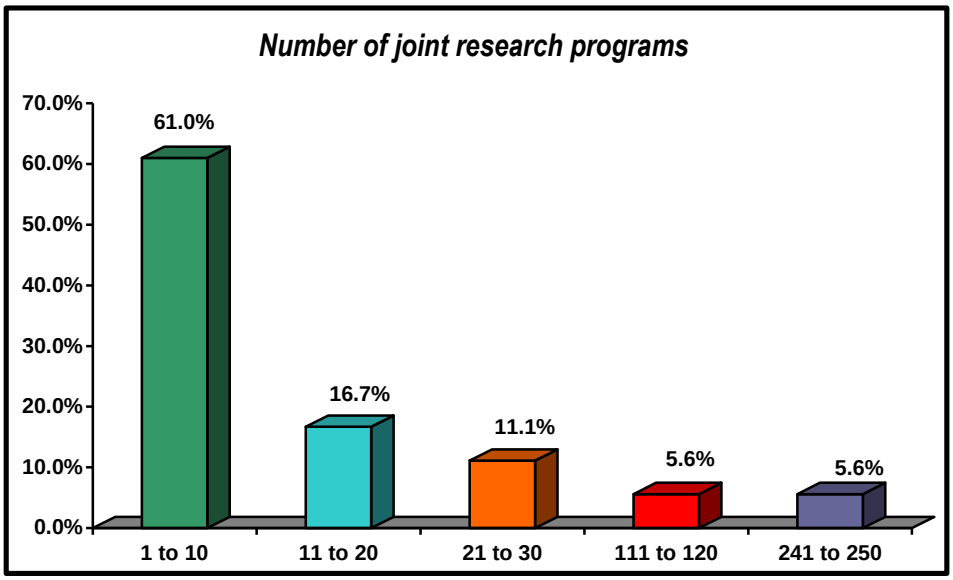
Joint research programs

	%
Cooperation with no joint research programs	55
Cooperation with joint research programs	45
Total	100



Joint research programs

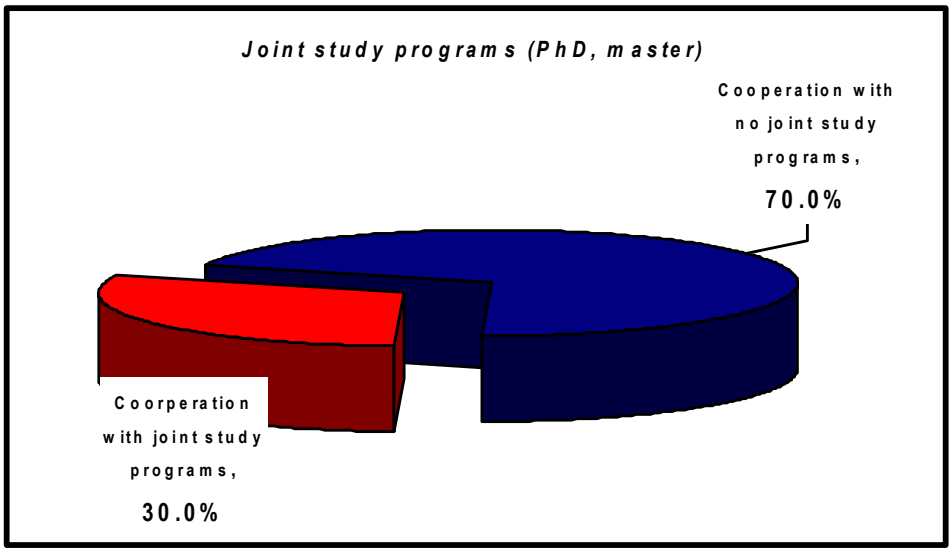
	%
1-10	61,0%
11-20	16,7%
21-30	11,1%
111-120	5,6%
241-250	5,6%
Total	100



Over half of respondents stated that they do not have joint research programs, while more than 50% claimed to have joint research programs. The majority of institutions (61%) have between 1 and 10 joint research programs, while the highest values were registered in Romania at the National Institute Of Materials Physics, from Bucharest (250 joint research programs) and the Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering Horia Hulubei of Măgurele (120 joint research programs).

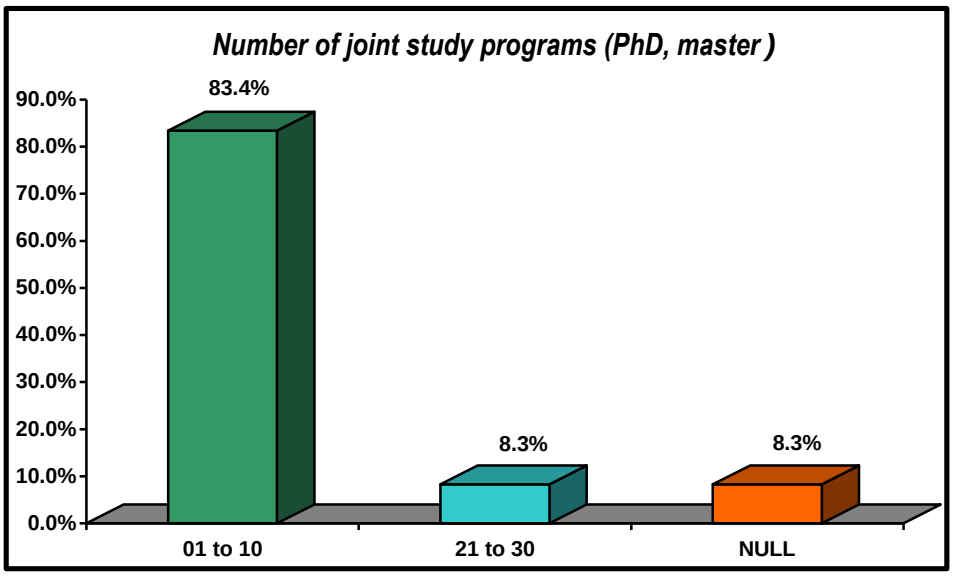
Joint study programs (PhD, master)

	%
Cooperation with no joint study programs	70
Cooperation with joint study programs	30
Total	100



Number of joint study programs (PhD, master)

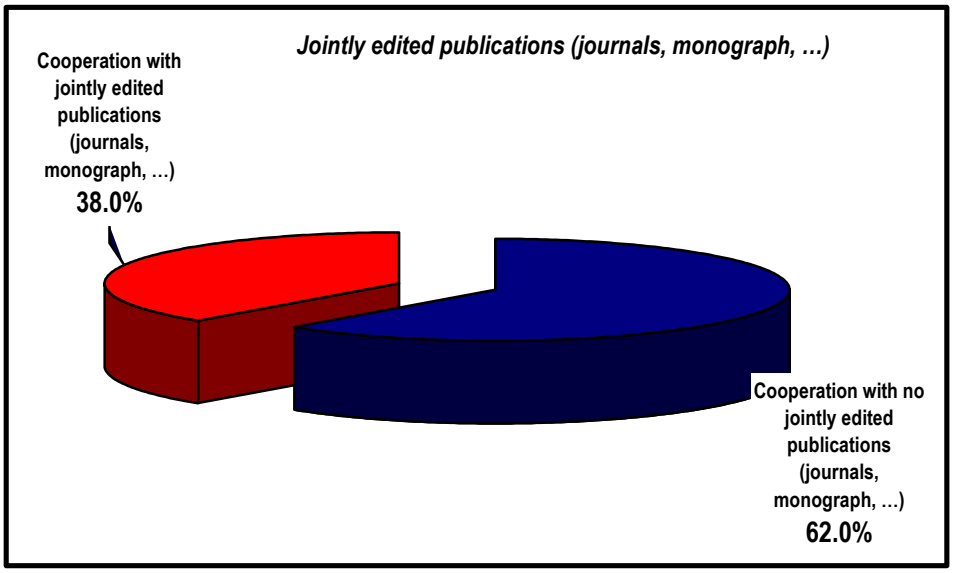
	%
01-10	83,4
21-30	8,3
NULL	8,3
Total	100



Approximately 84% of the corporations organized *joint study programs (PhD, master)*, while the rest claimed they are not involved in such programs. The largest number of institutions has between 1 and 10 PhD and master programs and only 8.3 % sustain they have between 21 and 30 study programs (PhD, master).

Jointly edited publications (journals, monograph, ...)

	%
Cooperation with no jointly edited publications (journals, monograph, …)	62
Cooperation with jointly edited publications (journals, monograph, …)	38
Total	100



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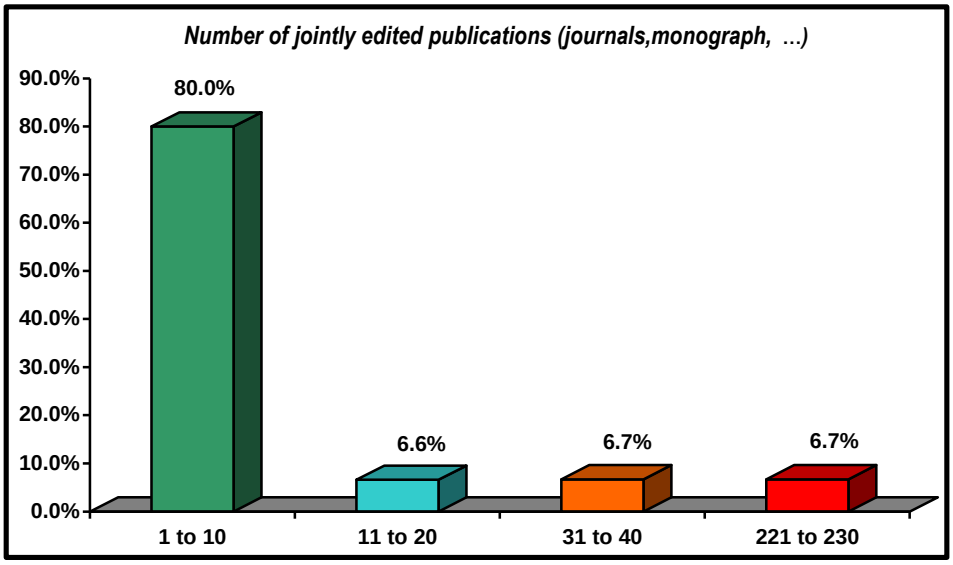
Number of Jointly edited publications (journals, monograph, …)

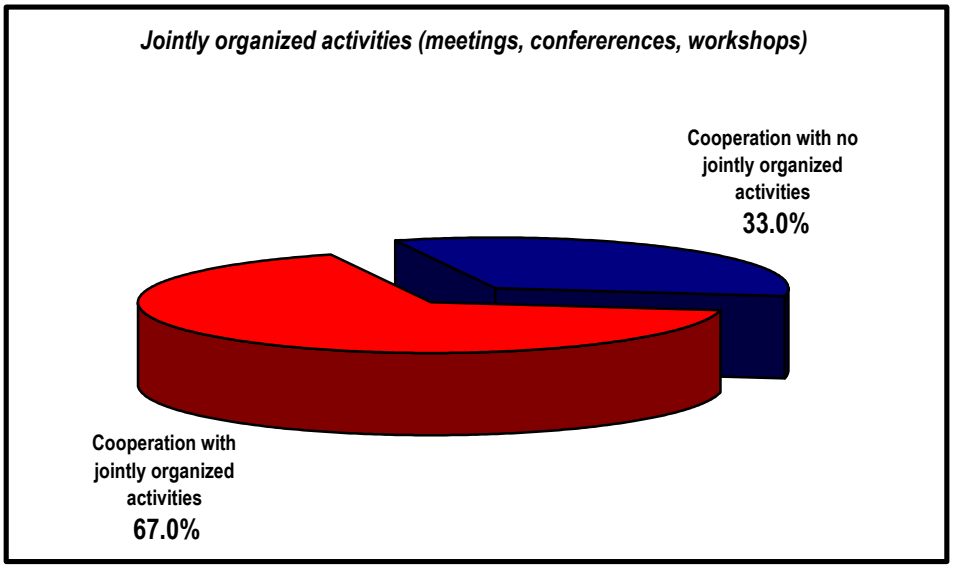
	%
1-10	80
11-20	6,6
31- 40	6,7
221-230	6,7
Total	100



From the investigated respondents, only 38% sustain they have jointly edited publications, such as journals and monograph. Thus, it appears that 80% of institutions have between 1 and 10 jointly edited publications, followed by institutions that have between 11 and 20 jointly edited publications. Equal share of 6.7% was observed in institutions with a number between 31 and 40 and 221 and 230 of jointly edited publications. In contrast, 62% of the institutions alleged they do not have jointly edited publications.

Jointly organized activities (meetings, conferences, workshops)

	%
Cooperation with no jointly organized activities	33
Cooperation with jointly organized activities	67
Total	100



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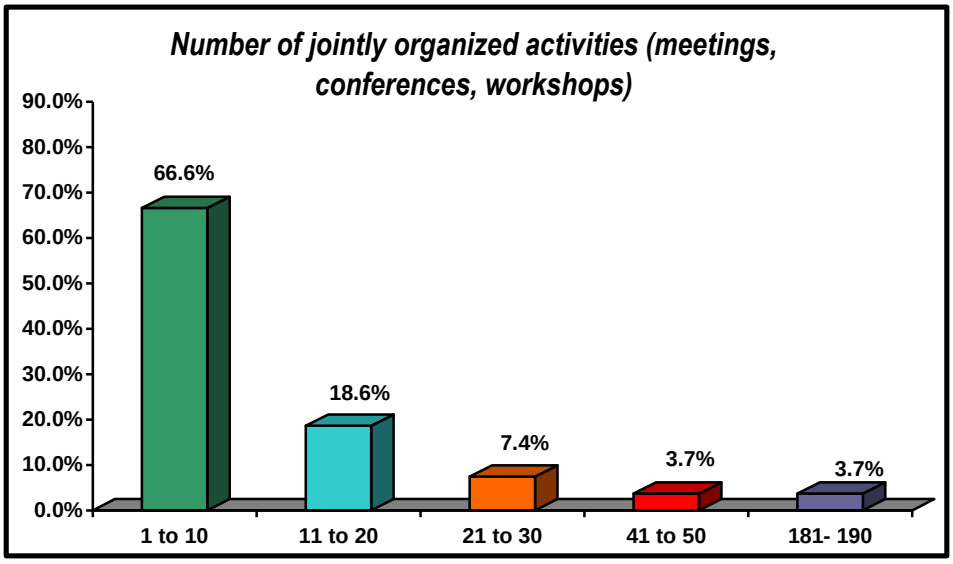
Number of jointly organized activities (Meetings, conferences, workshops)

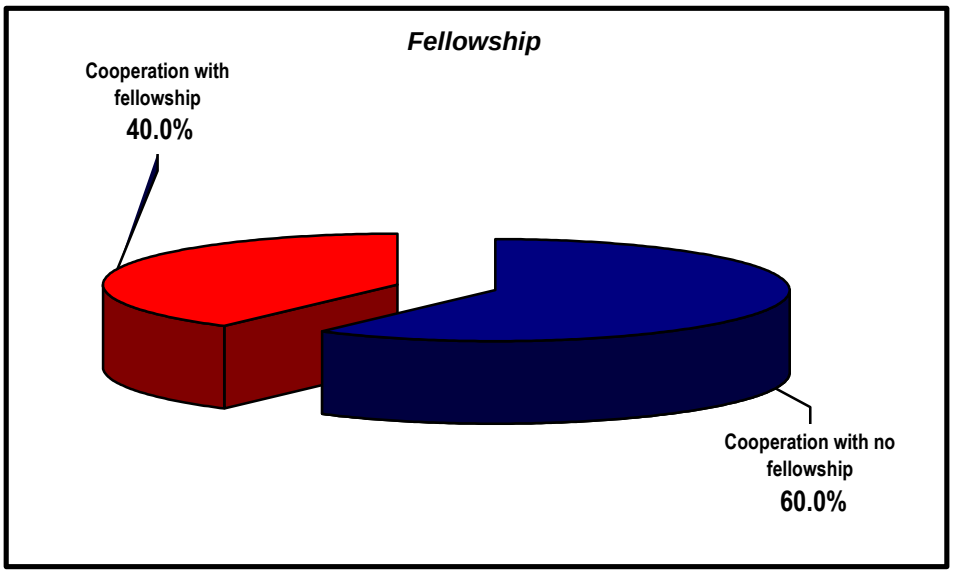
	%
1-10	66,6
11-20	18,6
21-30	7,4
41-50	3,7
181-190	3,7
Total	100



Approximately one quarter of the investigated subjects say that they have organized jointly activities, such as meetings, conferences, workshops. Most jointly activities belong to Albania, which represents about 10% of respondents supporting the organized jointly activities. Although most countries have organized activities between 1 and 10, a 3.7 percent of respondents recorded values between 181 and 190, such as Gheorghe Asachi Technical University form Iasi. The 33% of corporations with no jointly organized activities is represented by departments and institutes from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Romania.

Fellowship

	%
Cooperation with no fellowship	60
Cooperation with fellowship	40
Total	100.0



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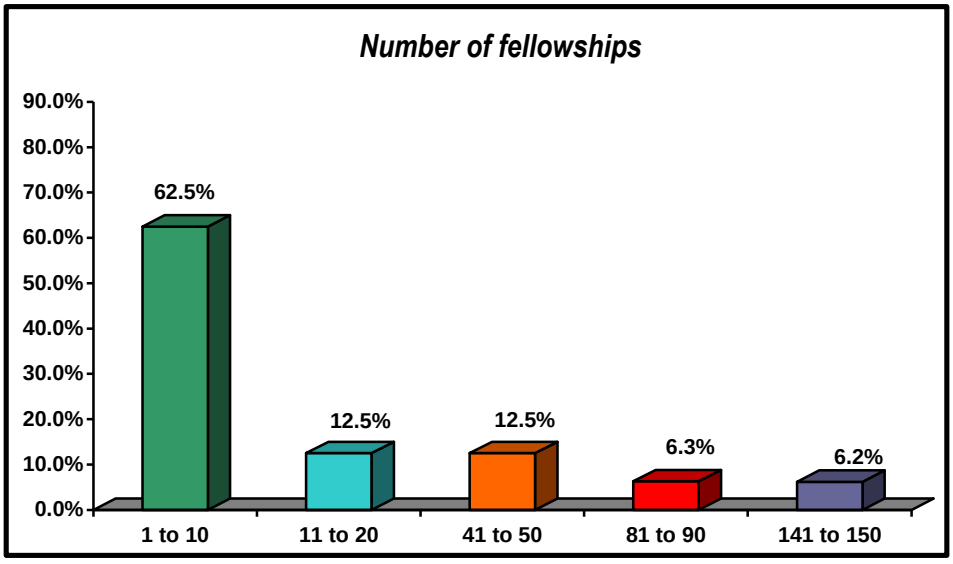
Number of fellowships

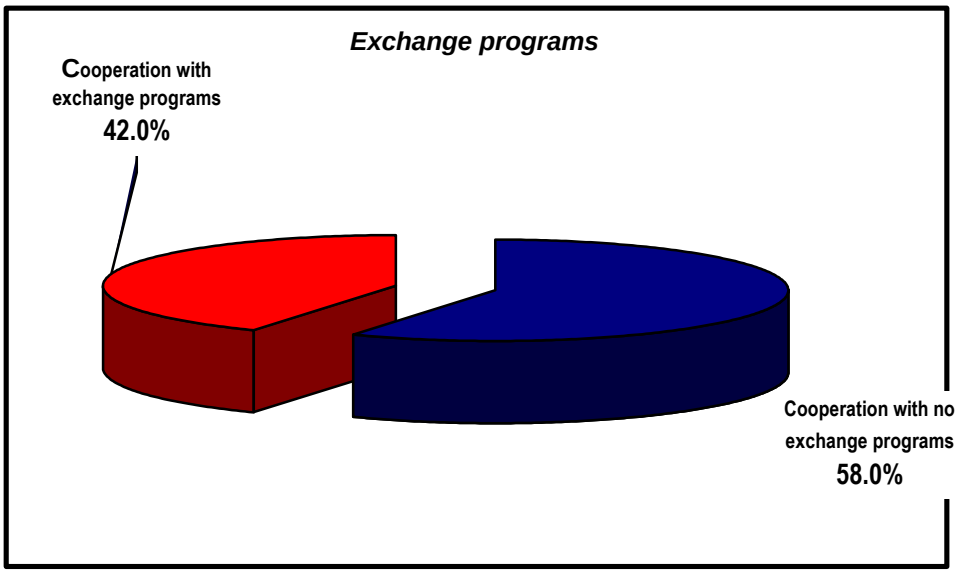
	%
01-10	62,5
11-20	12,5
41-50	12,5
81-90	6,3
141-150	6,2
Total	100



There is a higher percentage of institutions with no fellowship (60%), than those who include cooperation with fellowship (40%). Thus, more than half of the respondents were concerned with opened activities based on cooperation with fellowship. Consequently, a significant share of 62.5% of those interested in cooperation with fellowship, organized between 1 and 10 of these shifts, while 6.2%, the organized between 141 and 150.

Exchange programs

	%
Cooperation with no exchange programs	58
Cooperation with exchange programs	42
Total	100



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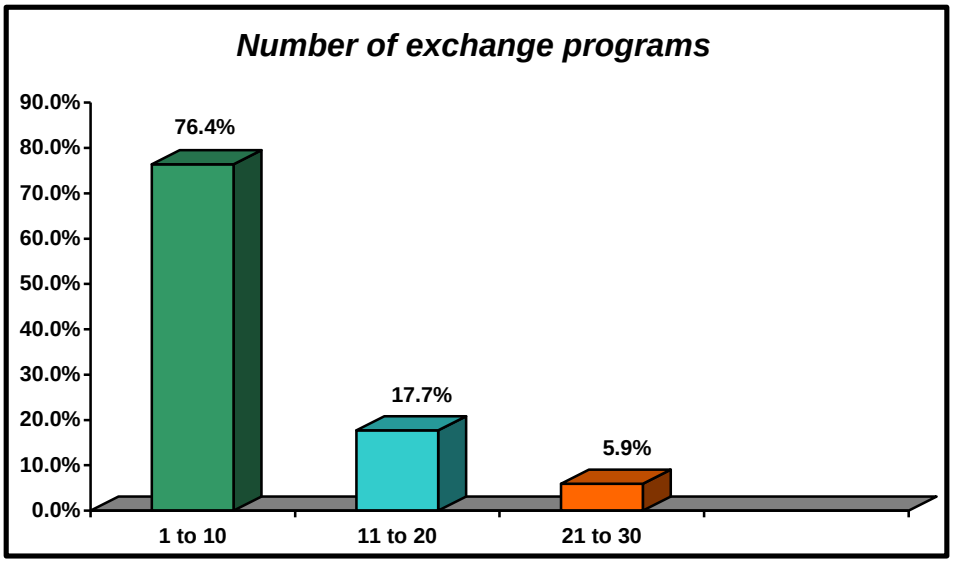
Number of exchange programs

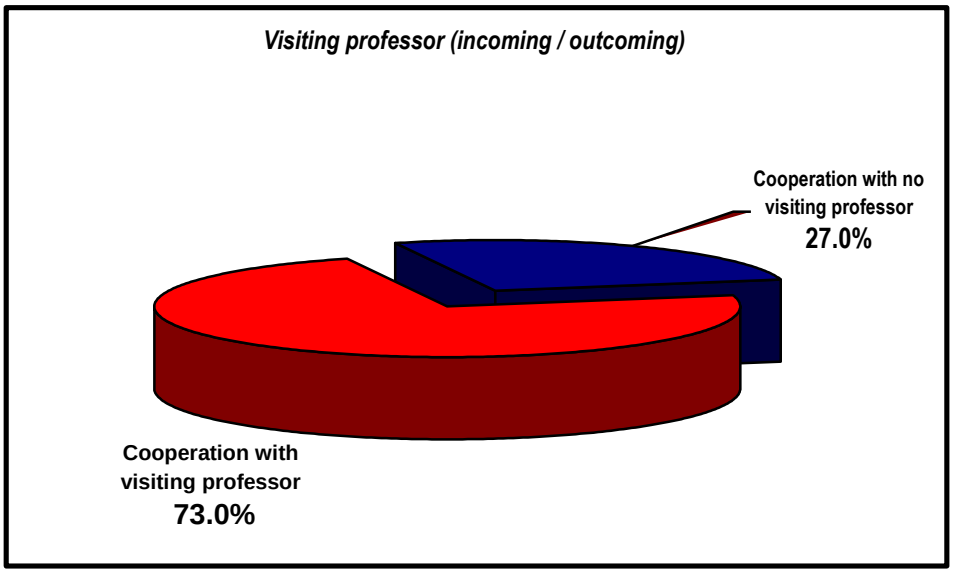
	%
01-10	76,4
11-20	17,7
21-30	5,9
Total	100.0



Approximately 58% of respondents claim that they do not have exchange programs, while the rest of 42% admit of using such programs. From those enrolled in institutions with exchange programs, 76.4% say they have organized between 1 and 10 exchange programs. Romania is the country with the biggest number of exchange programs. Two institutions have between 11 and 20 exchange programs (“Gheorghe Asachi” Technical University and Faculty of Physics from the University ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Iasi) and one institution represented by the Faculty of Physics from the University of Craiova has between 21 and 30.

Visiting professor (incoming / outcoming)

	%
Cooperation with no visiting professor	27
Cooperation with visiting professor	73
Total	100.0



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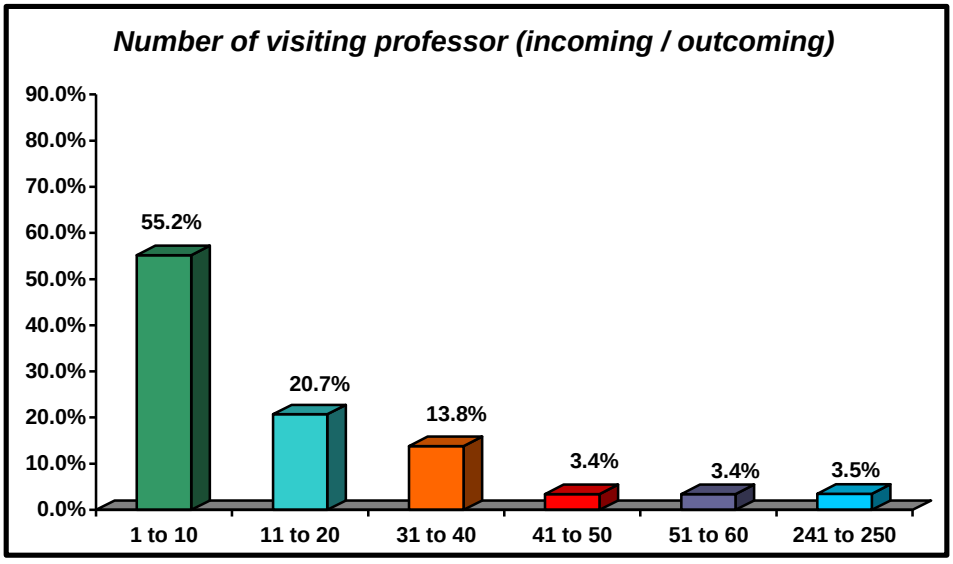
Number of visiting professor (incoming / outcoming)

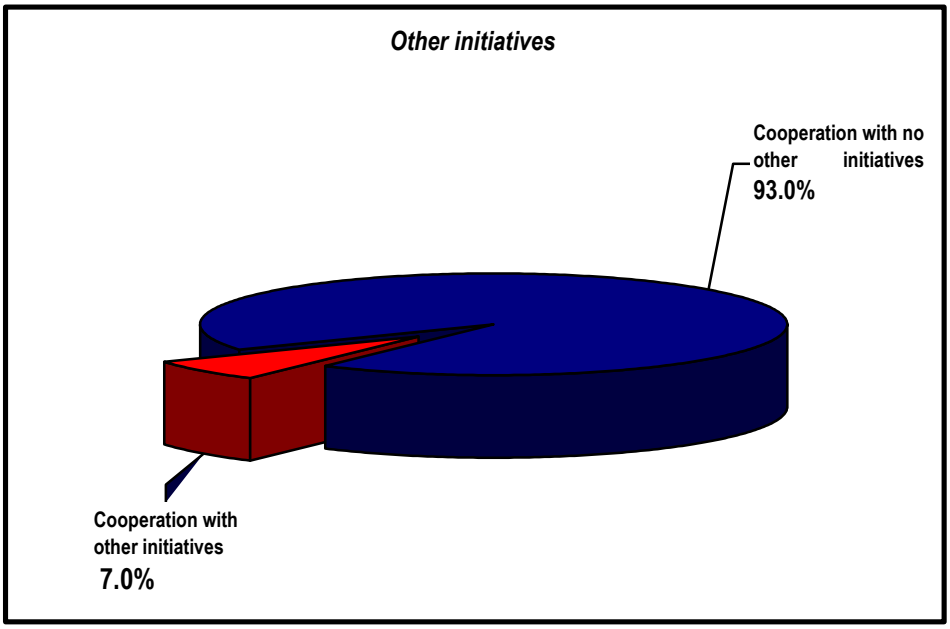
	%
01-10	55,2
11-20	20,7
31-40	13,8
41-50	3,4
51-60	3,4
241-250	3,5
Total	100



The distribution of Institutions after the number of incoming or outcoming visiting professor, shows that about three quarters of respondents dispose of this type of program. Thus, at the time of the survey, 73% of institutions say they have cooperation with visiting professor, while 27% sustain they do not have visiting professor. Therefore, among those who said yes, 55.2% claim to have a number between 1 and 10 of visiting professor, at the other end, with a number of 250 visiting professor is the National Institute of Materials Physics from Bucharest, Romania.

Other initiatives

	%
Cooperation with no other initiatives	93
Cooperation with other initiatives	7
Total	100



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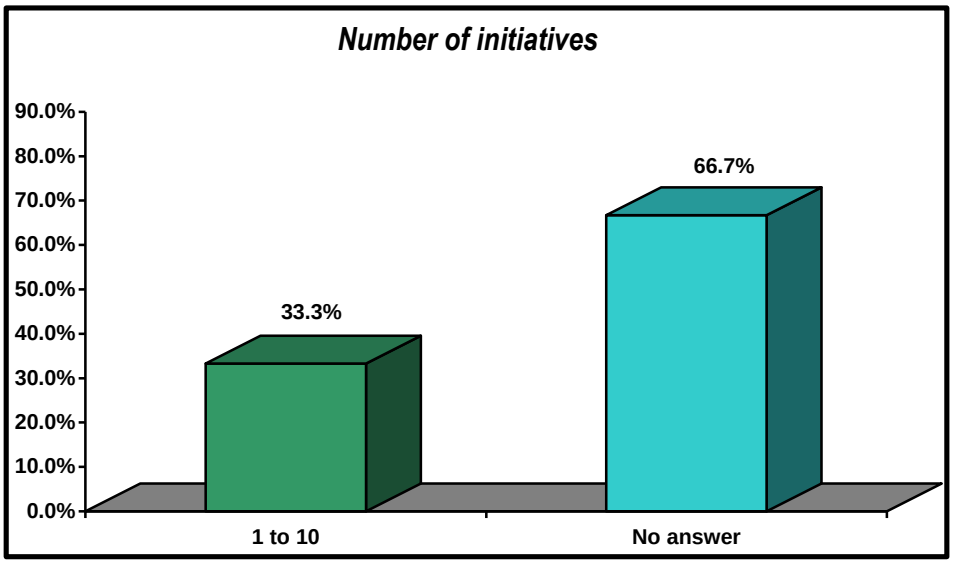
Number of initiatives

	%
01-10	33,3
No answer	66,7
Total	100.0

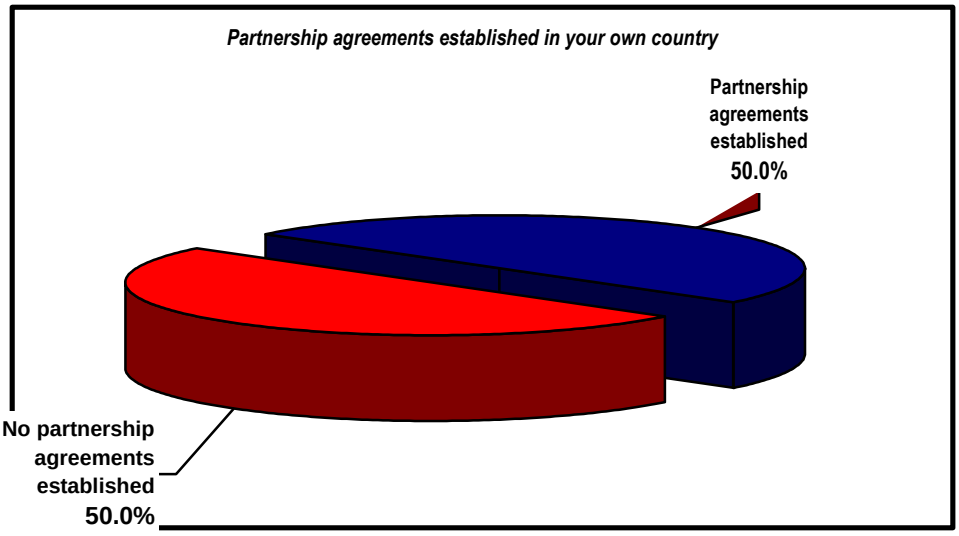


Over 90 % of the respondents say that they do no have other initiatives, while only 10% are those who have other initiatives. Romania is the only country that has other initiatives beside those already mentioned.

2. Typology of partnership

Partnership agreements established in your own country

	%
Partnership agreements established	50
No partnership agreements established	50
Total	100.0



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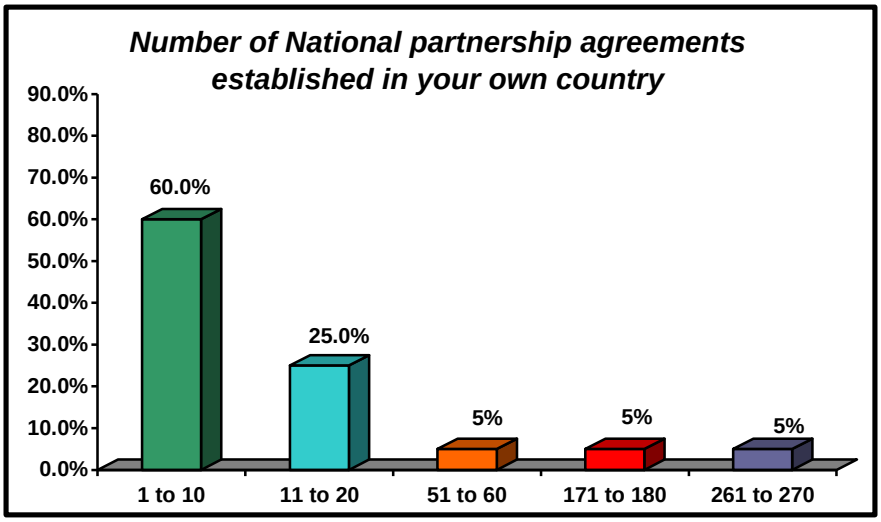
Number of National partnership agreements established in your own country

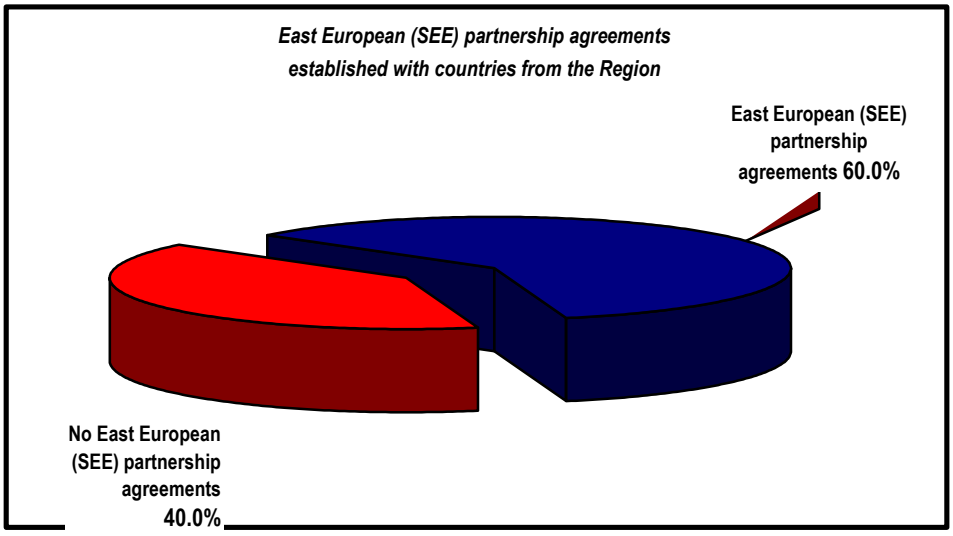
	%
01-10	60
11-20	25
51-60	5
171-180	5
261-270	5
Total	100



Half of institutions have established partnership agreements, while 50% do not have partnership agreements established. Among those with partnership agreements, 60% have realized between 1 and 10 partnership agreements, 25% have between 11 and 20, and the remaining 5% were between 51 and 60, 171 and 180, 261 and 270.

East European (SEE) partnership agreements Established with countries from the Region

	%
East European (SEE) partnership agreements	60
No East European (SEE) partnership agreements	40
Total	100



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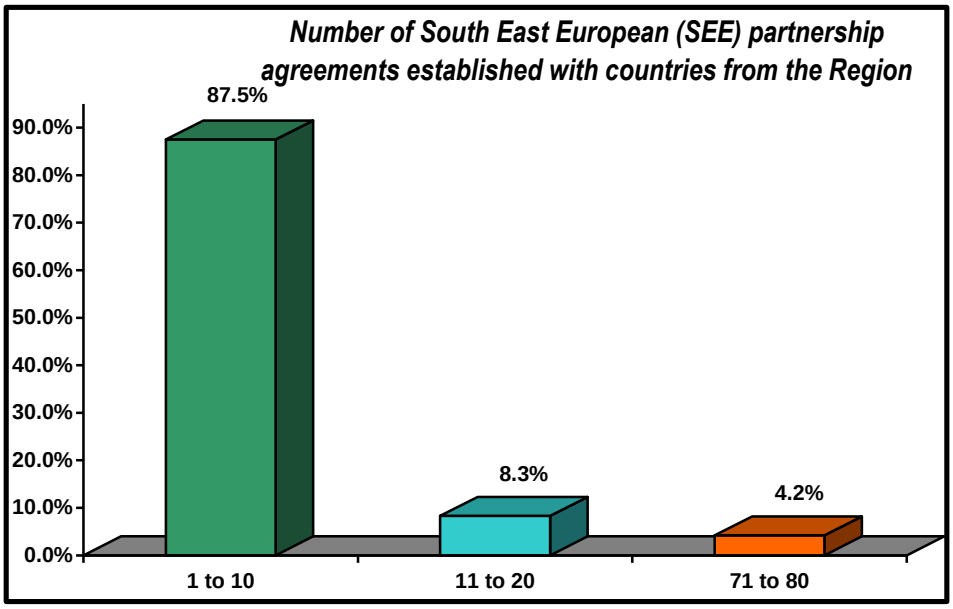
Number of South East European (SEE) partnership agreements established with countries from the Region

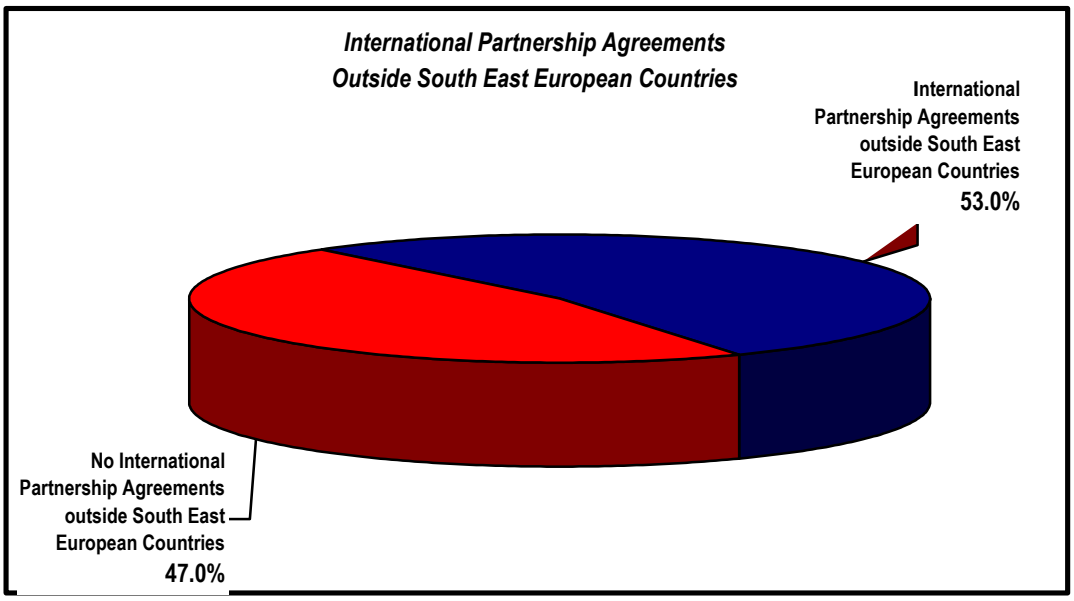
	%
01-10	87,5
11-20	8,3
71-80	4,2
Total	100



Partnership agreements established between East European (SEE) and countries from the Region are at 60%, while 40% do not benefit from them. Among those enjoying the East European (SEE) partnership agreements established with countries from the Region, 87% have established between 1 and 10, 8.3% between 11 and 20 and over 4% between 71 and 80.

International Partnership Agreements Outside South East European Countries

	%
International Partnership Agreements outside South East European Countries	53
No International Partnership Agreements outside South East European Countries	47
Total	100.0



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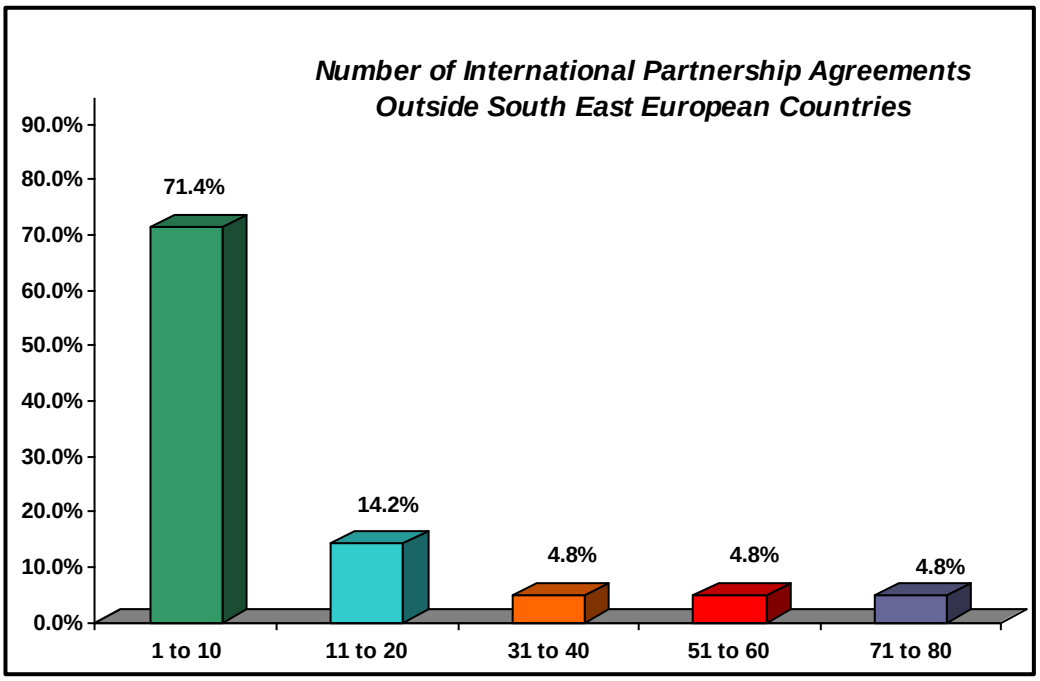
Number of International Partnership Agreements Outside South East European Countries

	%
01-10	71,4
11-20	14,2
31-40	4,8
51-60	4,8
71-80	4,8
Total	100.0



A 53 % of the institutions have established international partnership agreements outside South East European Countries, while 47% do not benefit of this kind of partnership agreements. Almost 72% have between 1 and 10 international partnership agreements outside the South East European Countries, 14.2% have between 11 and 20, and the remaining 14.4% have between 31 and 40, 51, 60, 71 and 80.

VIII. MAJOR DISSEMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

On-line scientific journal publishing

Titles-year (2005-2009)

	%
On-line scientific journal publishing	40
No on-line scientific journal publishing	60
Total	100.0

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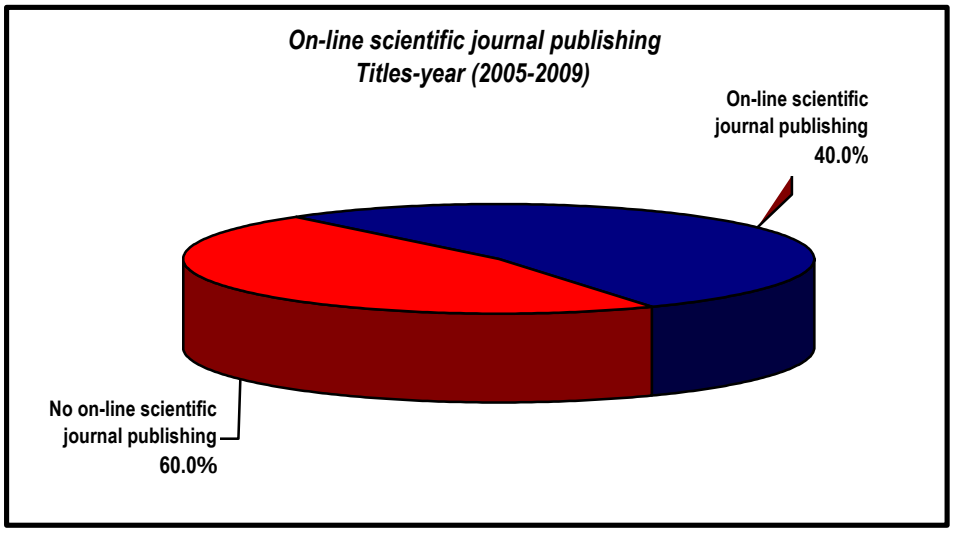
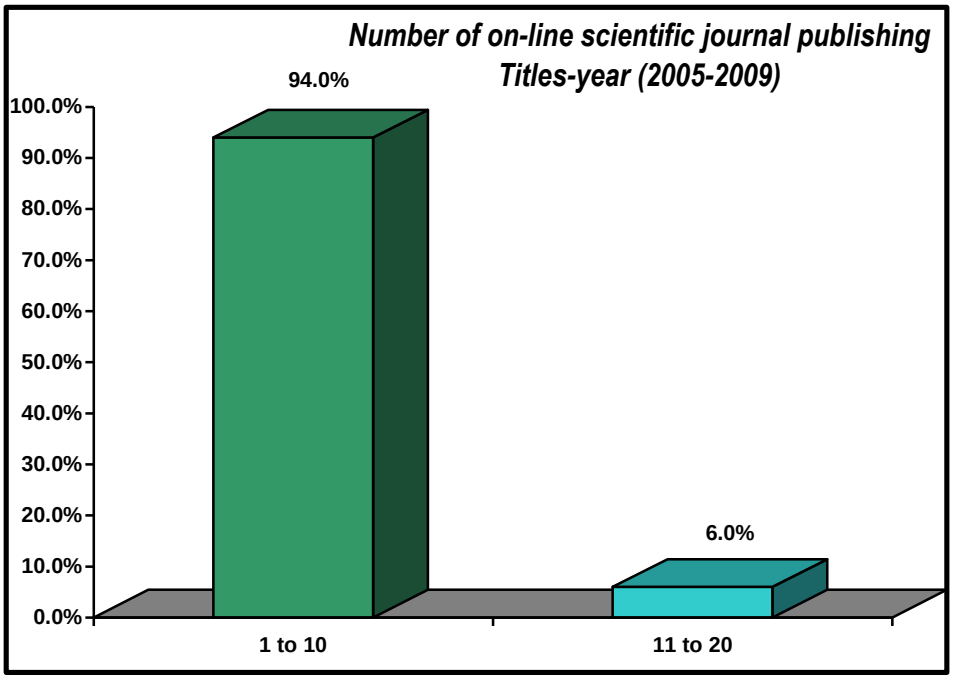


Number of on-line scientific journal publishing

Titles-year (2005-2009)

	%
1-10	94
11-20	6
Total	100.0

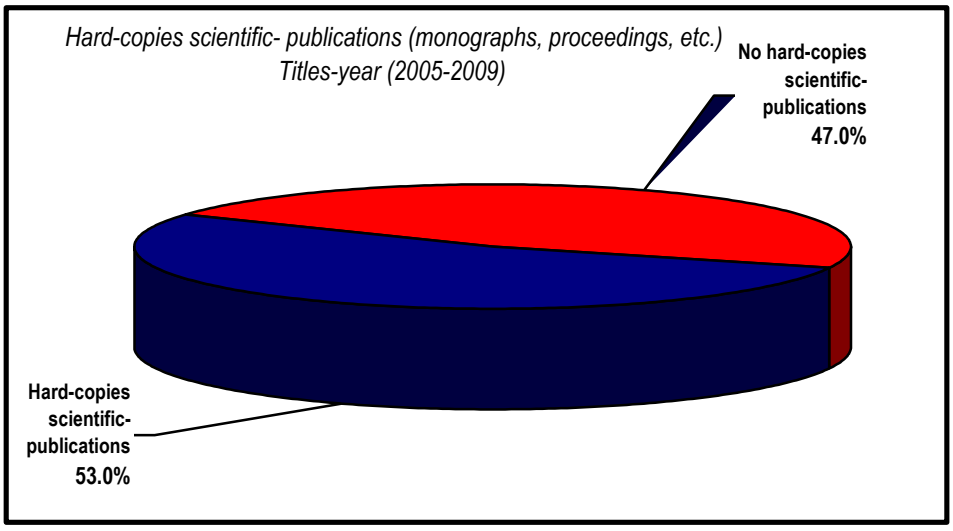


Over half of the respondents do not have on-line scientific journal publishing, while a smaller proportion benefiting from them. Thus, from the 40% of the institutions with on-line scientific journal publishing, the biggest percent have created between 1 and 10 on-line scientific journal publishing, while only 6% created between 11 and 20.

Hard-copies scientific- publications (monographs, proceedings, etc.)

Titles-year (2005-2009)

	%
Hard-copies scientific- publications	53
No hard-copies scientific- publications	47
Total	100.0



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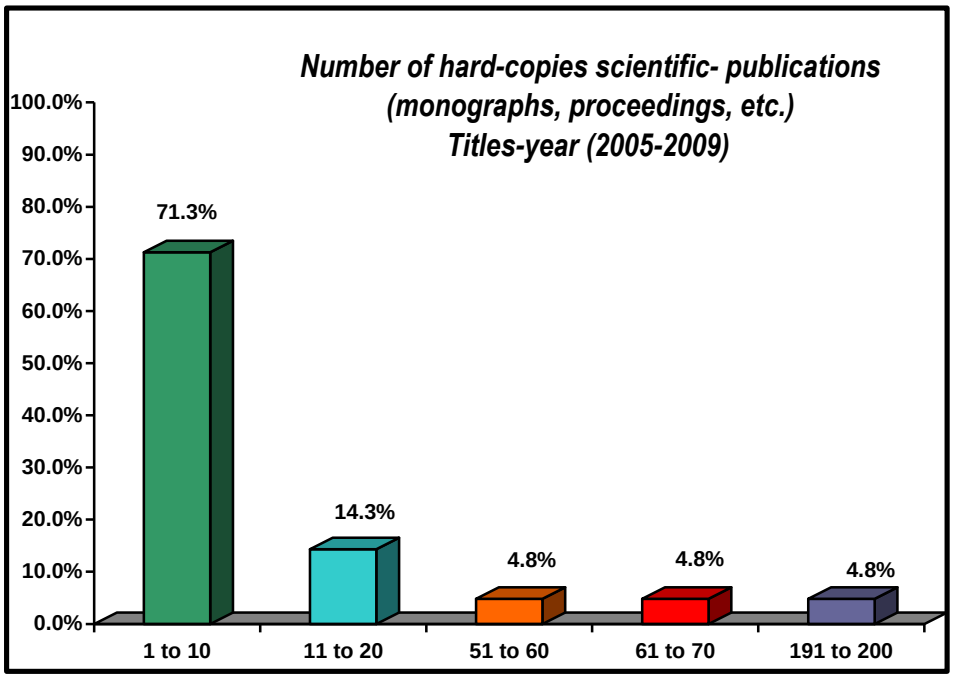
Number of hard-copies scientific- publications (monographs, proceedings, etc.)

Titles-year (2005-2009)

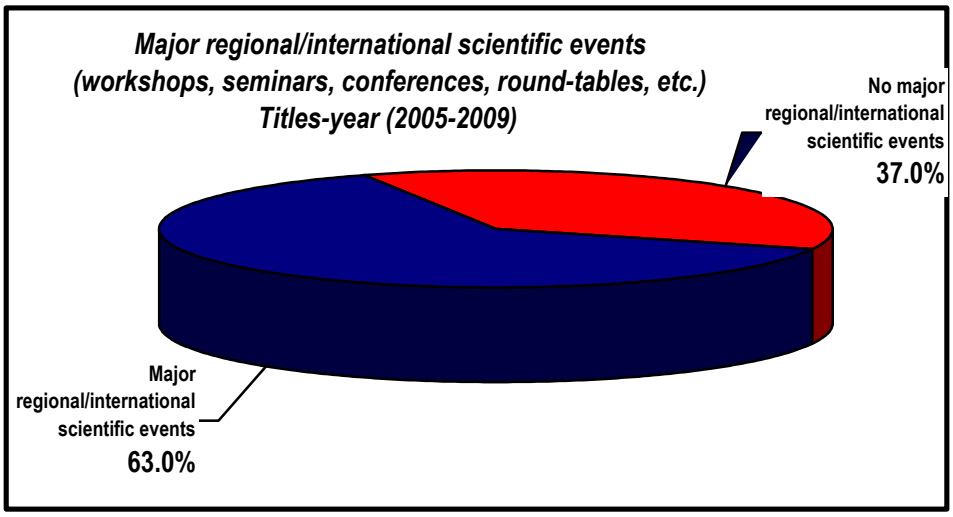
	%
01-10	71,3
11-20	14,3
51-60	4,8
61-70	4,8
191-200	4,8
Total	100.0



A number of 53% of the institutions have hard-copies scientific- publications (monographs, proceedings) while 47% lack this kind of publications. The largest share of hard-copies-scientific publications (monographs, proceedings), over 70%, have realized between 1 and 10, about 14% have between 11 and 20 and the remaining of 4.8% have created each between 51 and 70, 191 and 200.

Major regional/international scientific events (workshops, seminars, conferences, round-tables, etc.) Titles-year (2005-2009)

	%
Major regional/international scientific events	63
No major regional/international scientific events	37
Total	100



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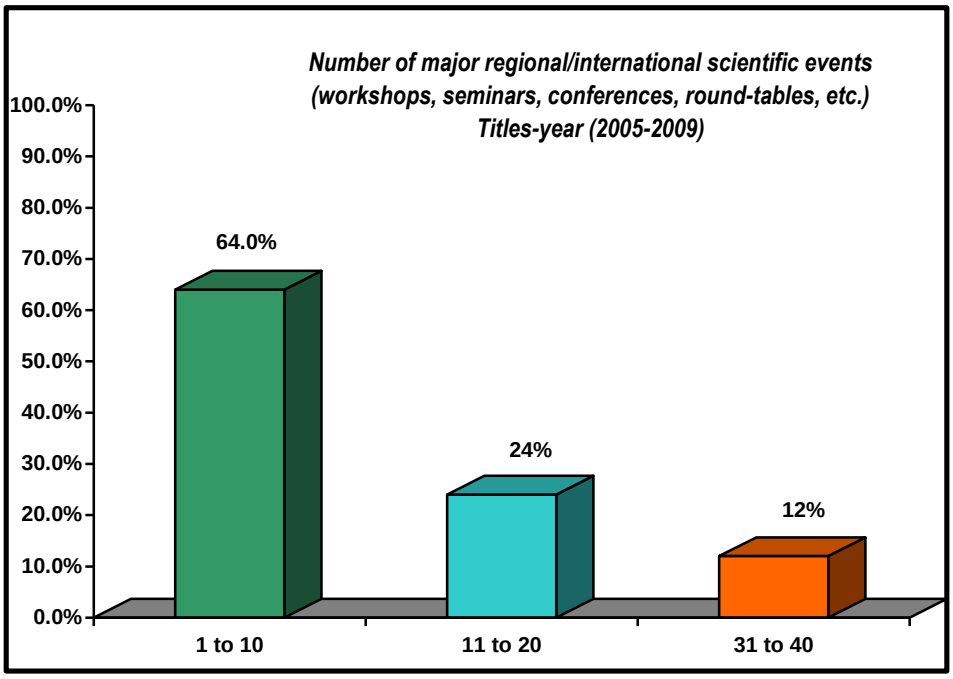
Number of major regional/international scientific events (workshops, seminars, conferences, round-tables, etc.)

Titles-year (2005-2009)

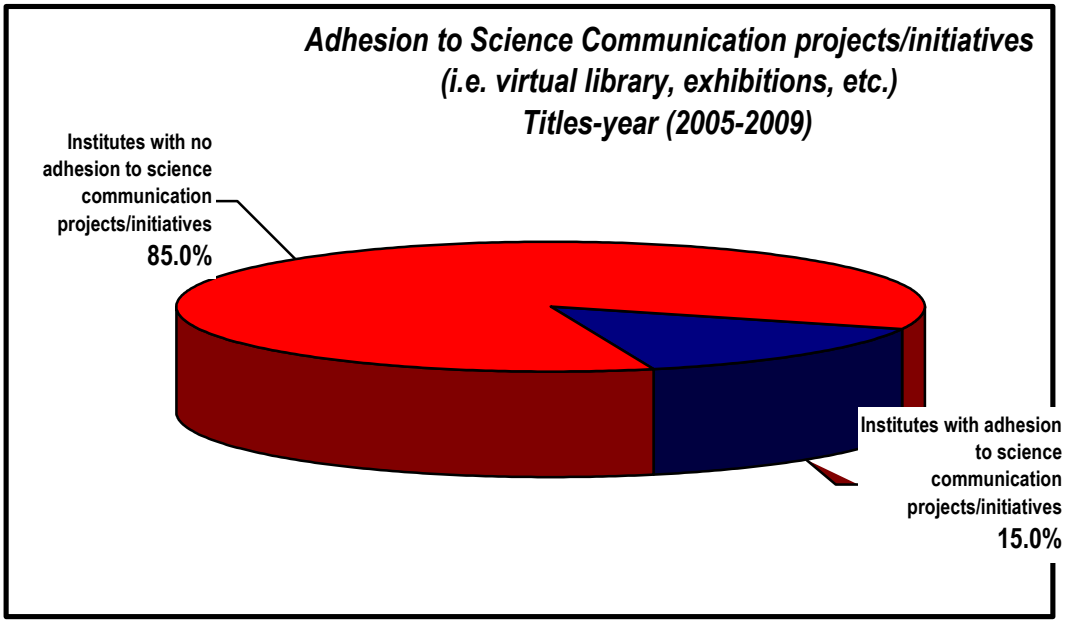
	%
1-10	64
11-20	24
31-40	12
Total	100



Over 60% of the institutions have organized regional or international scientific events (workshops, seminars, conferences, round-tables, etc.). Therefore, 64% of these institutions held between 1 and 10 major regional or international scientific events, 24% between 11 and 20 and 12% between 31 and 40. The answers revealed that 37 % of the institutions do not organize major regional or international scientific events.

Adhesion to Science Communication projects/initiatives (i.e. virtual library, exhibitions, etc.) *Titles-year (2005-2009)*

	%
Institutes with adhesion to science communication projects/initiatives	15
Institutes with no adhesion to science communication projects/initiatives	85
Total	100



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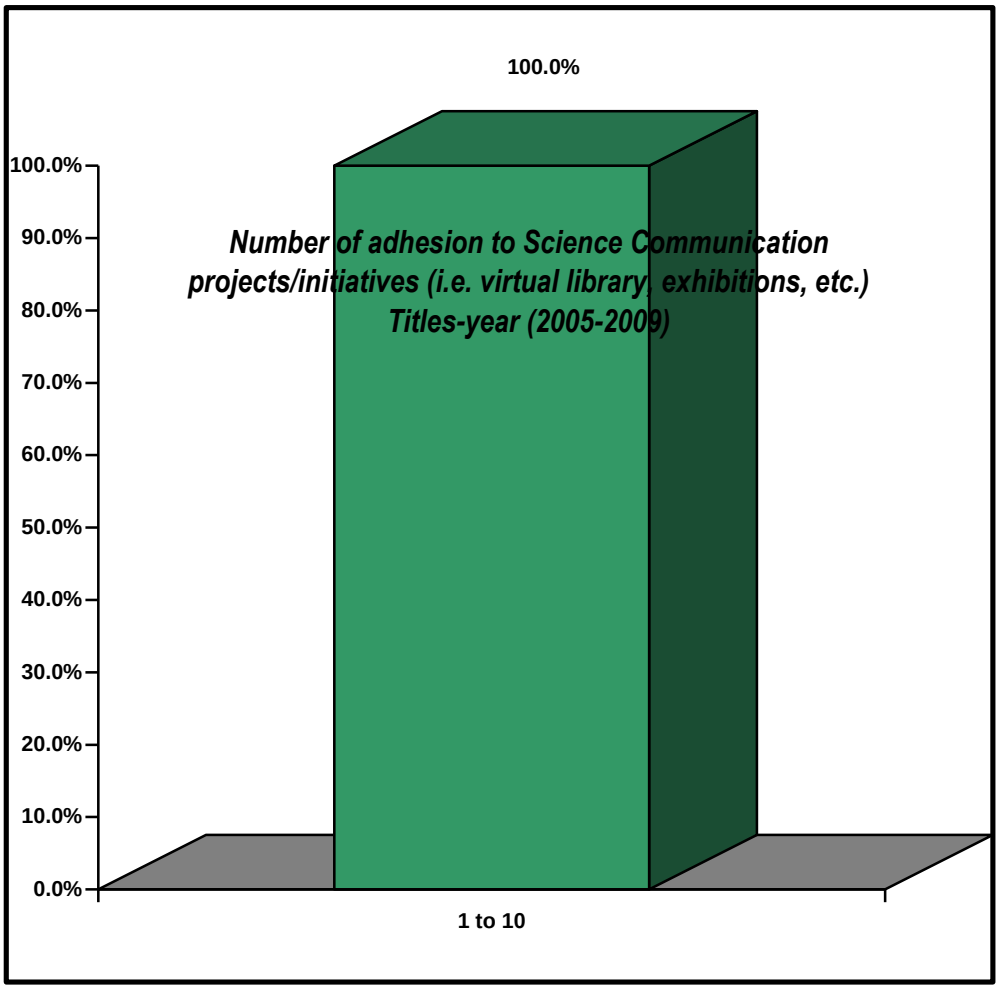
Number of adhesion to Science Communication projects/initiatives (i.e. virtual library, exhibitions, etc.) *Titles-year (2005-2009)*

	%
1-10	100
Total	100

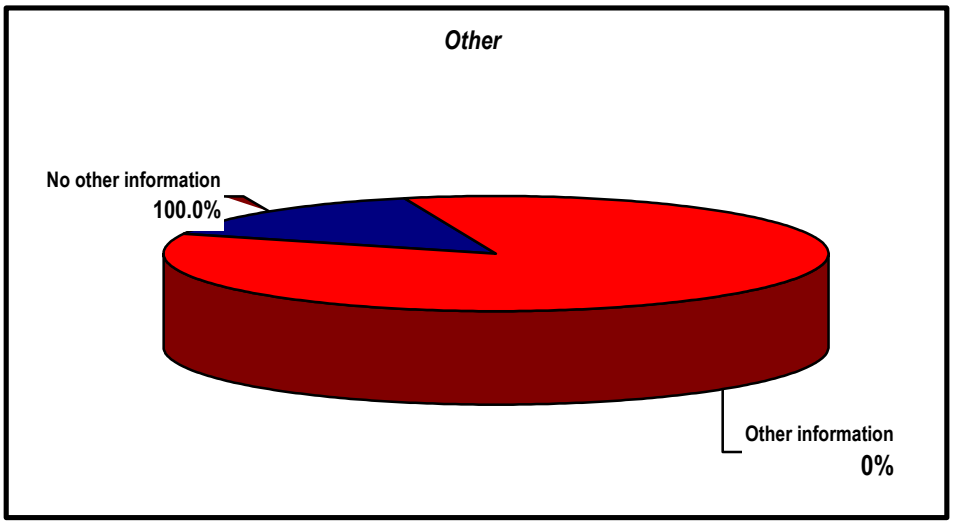


The majority of the respondents do not have adhesion science communication projects or initiatives such as virtual library, exhibitions, etc. Therefore, only 15% of the respondents organize adhesion science communication projects/initiatives, the vast majority being from Chisinau, Moldova. All these projects or initiatives were between 1 and 10.

Other

Titles-year (2005-2009)

	%
Other information (Science Festival)	-
No other information	100
Total	100



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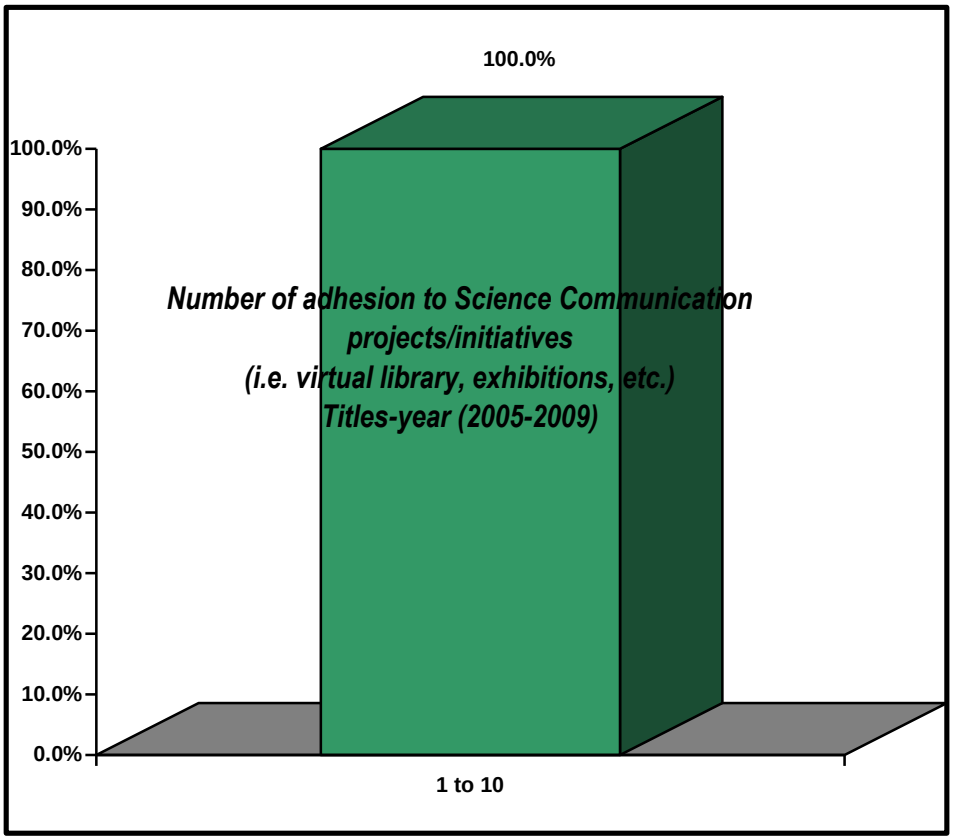
Number

	%
No number	-
Total	*100*



None of the respondents mentioned other information regarding projects or initiatives.