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Ten questions to the European Union regarding the scientific research policy

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The scientific research has always been universal, through its own nature and by publications and communication. In what sense then is the research integrating European dimension, announced by the European Union (EU), to be understood?

EU formulates very ambitious goals of research, most void of any scientific or technological relevance, involving very large manpower in number, to be pursued over many years programmes on a very large geographical and historical scale. EU envisions an European Research Area, to help Europe becoming a world power and planetary force. At the same time, the EU funds are 5% on the average of the national research funds. How EU will conduct such an enormous enterprise in research, in terms of means and power?

EU declares that it promotes scientific research. Scientific research goes basically by salaries, equipment and infrastructure. Why then does the EU research policy not provide for funding these items, but assigns instead research money solely to administration, organization and mobility?

What are the scientific degrees and list of publications of the EU research policy-makers, in particular those of the EU Minister of Research?

Is EU sure that the European scientific community recognizes the leadership qualification of the EU scientific leaders and reviewers?

EU declares the basic research, both theoretical and experimental, of utmost importance. Why then is there no EU funding for basic research?

EU declares that it promotes excellence in research. Why then very large integrated research groups, when we know, by definition, that excellence is associated only with a few?

Romania declares that it wants to join the EU research. Why does EU want to integrate the Romanian scientific research?

Romania declares a research budget of cca 0.8% of its GNP to the EU, but in fact this budget is about 0.2%, which means 80 millions USD per year. Does EU care for explaining this discrepancy?

It is well-known that the EU member states spend cca 5% of their national research budgets for unional research on the average. Romania contributes cca 10 millions USD per year for integration into the EU research, which means about 12% of its national research budget. Why this difference?