

主要国アカデミーの予算について

米国科学アカデミーの沿革

n 1863年設立。1916年、政府に対するアカデミーの助言業務に参画する専門家を幅広い分野からリクルートするために、**National Research Council**が置かれた。

n 1964年にはNational Academy of Engineering, 1970年にはInstitute of Medicineが設立された(2015年にNational Academy of Medicineに改組)。それぞれの組織のメンバーは、当該分野における顕著な業績を基に、peersにより選出される。

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) was founded on March 3, 1863, at the height of the Civil War. The immediate roots of the NAS can be traced back to the early 1850s and a group of scientists based largely in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The group enlisted the support of Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson, who helped draft a bill for the incorporation of the National Academy of Sciences. Wilson brought the bill to the Senate on February 20, 1863, where it was passed on March 3. It was passed by the House of Representatives later that day, and was signed into law by President Lincoln before the day was over. The National Academy of Sciences had officially come into being with 50 charter members, who over the years would be joined by the election of the nation's most distinguished scientists.

Over the years, the National Academy of Sciences has broadened its services to the government. During World War I it became apparent that the limited membership—then numbering only about 150—could not keep up with the volume of requests for advice regarding military preparedness. **In 1916 the Academy established the National Research Council at the request of President Wilson to recruit specialists from the larger scientific and technological communities to participate in the Academy's advisory work to the government.** Recognizing the value of scientific advice to the nation in times of peace as well as war, Wilson issued an executive order at the close of World War I asking the Academy to perpetuate the National Research Council. Subsequent executive orders, by President Eisenhower in 1956 and President Bush in 1993, have affirmed the importance of the National Research Council and further broadened its charter.

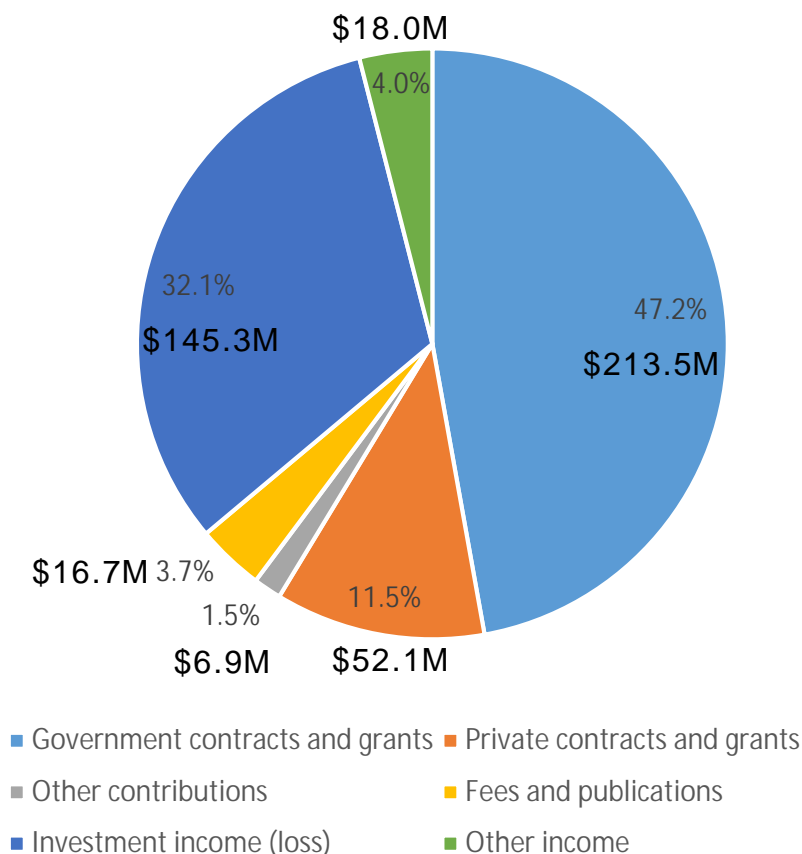
Under the authority of its charter, **the National Academy of Sciences established the National Academy of Engineering in 1964 and the Institute of Medicine in 1970** (which became the National Academy of Medicine in 2015). Much like the National Academy of Sciences, **each of these organizations consists of members elected by peers in recognition of distinguished achievement in their respective fields.**

National Research Council (NRC)の予算（収入）

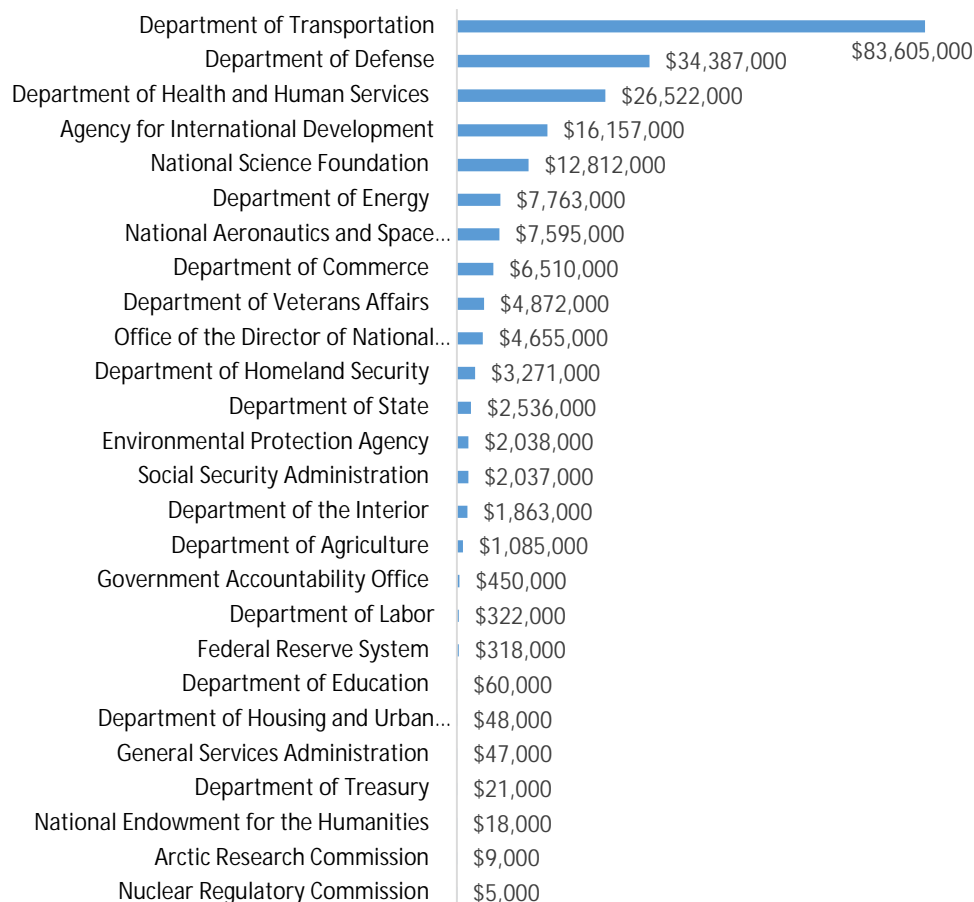
n 1916年、政府に対するアカデミーの助言業務に参画する専門家を幅広い分野からリクルートするために、また、The National Academy of Sciences (NAS): 米国科学アカデミーの実働組織として National Research Council(NRC): **全米研究評議会**が設置された。

n NRCの活動はNASのガバナンス下に置かれており、NRCの財源もNASの予算に含まれている。 NASの収入は、省庁やその他の機関へ助言を行った際に支払われる対価やグラントが6割程度を占める。

NASの収入(2019年度, 総計\$452.6M)



政府契約・グラントの財源内訳(2019年度, \$213.5M)



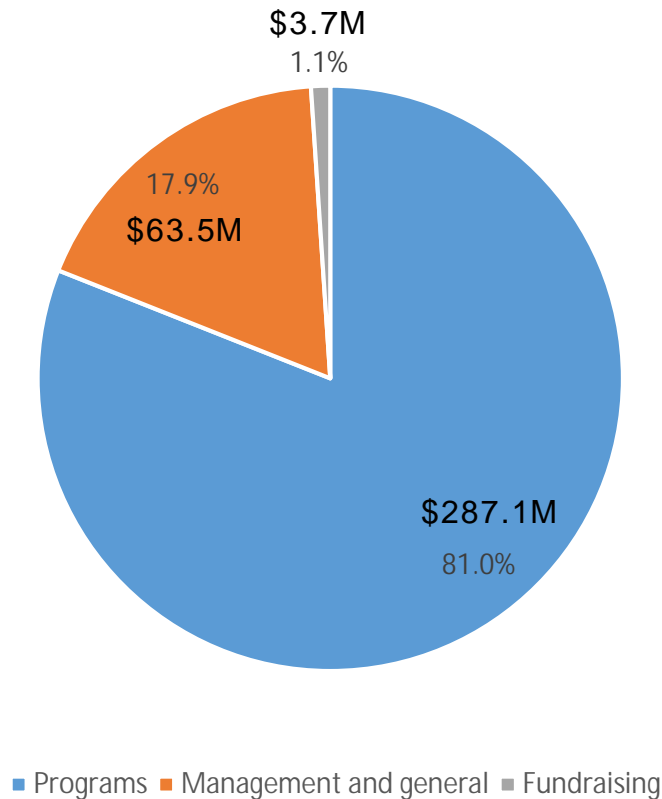
National Research Council (NRC)の予算（支出）

nNASの支出はプログラム関連が81%を占める。

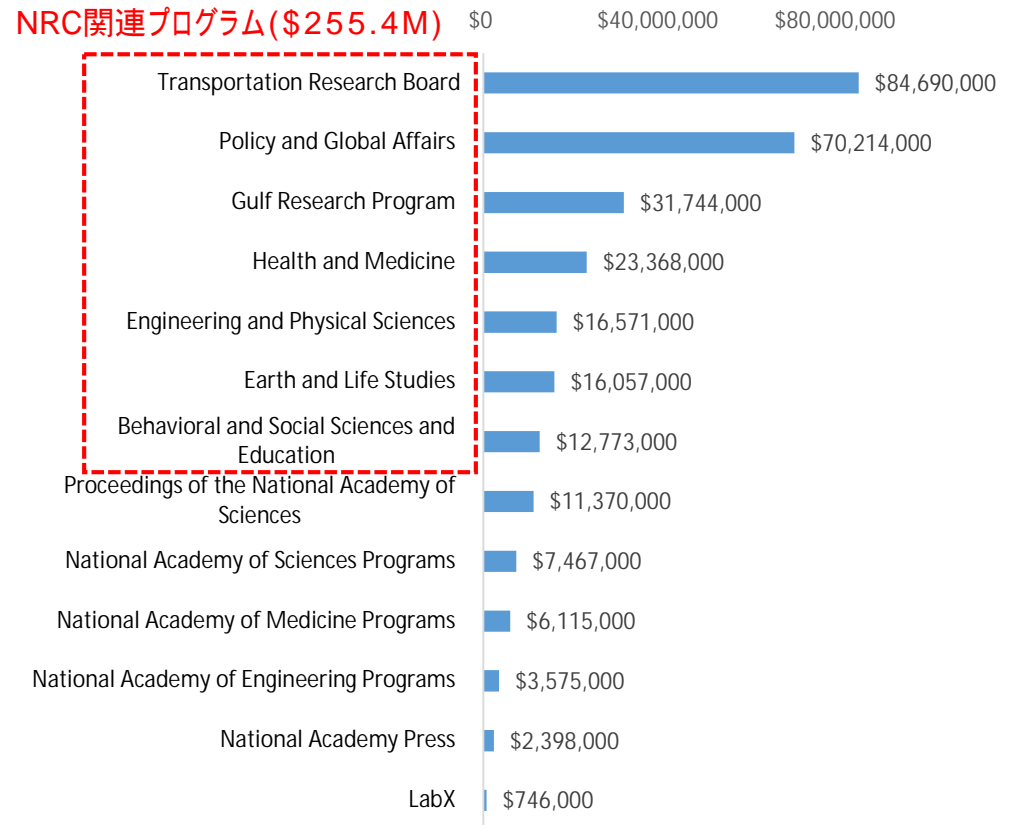
nプログラム支出（\$287.1M）のうち、NRCの研究部門に係る支出（\$255.4M）が大半を占める。

nNRCの主要研究部門 Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education / Earth and Life Studies / Engineering and Physical Sciences / Gulf Research Program / Health and Medicine / Policy and Global Affairs / Transportation Research Board

NASの支出(2019年度, 総計\$354.4M)



プログラム支出内訳(2019年度, \$287.1M)



米国科学アカデミーの活動例

Created to Advise the Nation

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine provide independent, objective advice to spark progress and advance science, engineering, and medicine for the benefit of society. The work of the nonprofit, nongovernmental National Academies is grounded in the expertise of our three honorific societies — the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the National Academy of Medicine.

What We Do

We marshal knowledge and expertise across disciplines to study complex and sometimes contentious issues, reach consensus based on the evidence, and identify the best path forward.



Trusted Advice

Each year, thousands of the world's leading experts serve pro bono on study committees that address some of society's toughest challenges. Our rigorous process produces independent, objective reports that present the evidence-based consensus on these issues. [Learn about our projects](#) as well as our institutional structure, policies, and procedures.



Convening Power

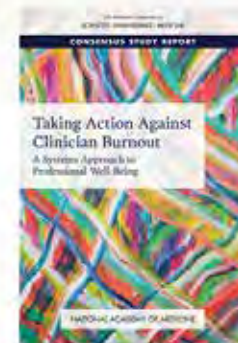
We advance the conversation around critical issues facing the U.S. and the world, gathering leading thinkers to share the latest research and explore new ideas and solutions. [Learn about our events.](#)



Champions of the Research Enterprise

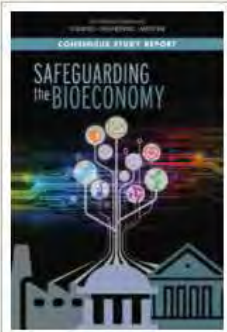
We honor excellence in science, engineering, and medicine, and pursue efforts to strengthen these fields. Learn about the many awards and fellowships given out by our organization.

Featured Titles from the National Academies

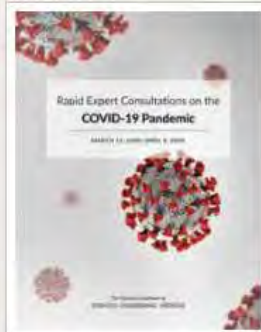


米国科学アカデミーの活動例

Featured Titles



Safeguarding the Bioeconomy



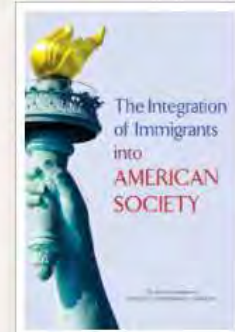
Rapid Expert Consultations on the COVID-19 Pandemic: March 14, 2020-April 8, 2020



A Vision for NSF Earth Sciences 2020-2030: Earth in Time



Social Isolation and Loneliness in Older Adults: Opportunities for the Health Care System



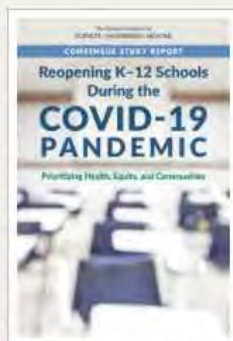
The Integration of Immigrants into American Society

New Releases

more →



Research Roadmap on Safety Issues



Reopening K-12 Schools During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Prioritizing Health, Equity, and Communities



Measuring Alternative Work Arrangements for Research and Policy



Report to the President of the National Academy of Sciences

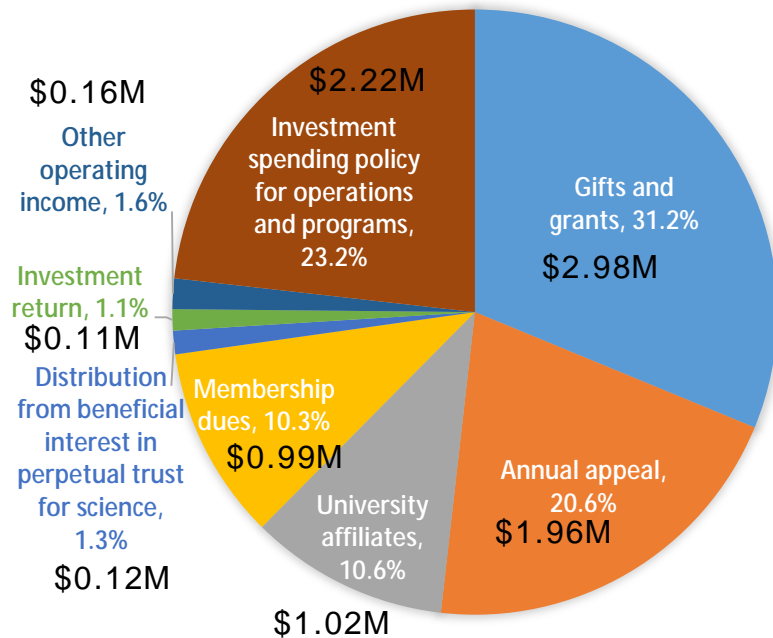


Design and Access Management Guidelines for Truck Routes: Planning and Design Guide

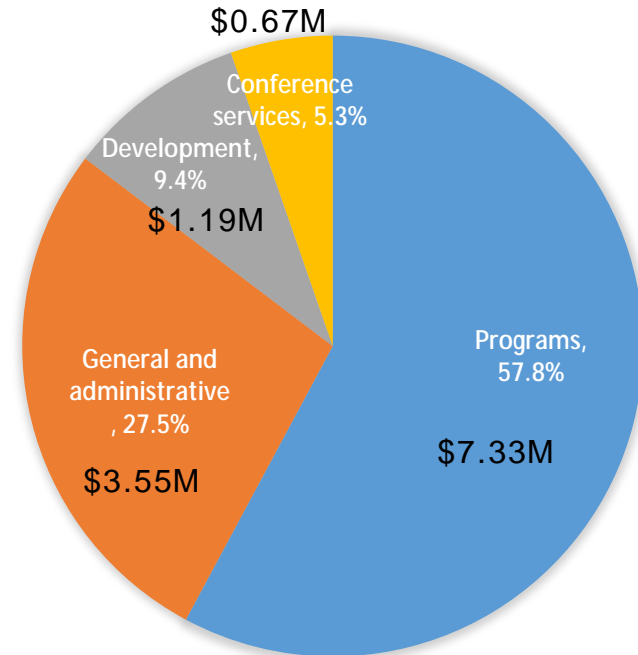
American Academy of Arts and Sciencesの概要・予算

- アメリカ芸術科学アカデミーは、学芸を奨励するために1780年に設立された学術団体である。
- 学者、科学者、官僚、実務家から約6,000名の専門家がメンバーとして選出されており、公益に関わる学際的かつ公正な研究プロジェクト（主要領域 Science, Engineering and Technology; Global Security and International Affairs; Humanities, Arts and Culture; Education and the Development of Knowledge; and American Institutions, Society and the Public Good）を運営している。
- 研究活動で得られた成果は、publication、会議、アウトリーチ活動の中で積極的に発表され、政府・高等教育・産業界の政策決定者や指導者に参照されている。
- アカデミーの主な収入はグラント、寄附や会員費が大半を占める。支出に関してはプログラムに関わる支出が6割程度であり、人件費が3割程度となっている。

収入(2019年度, 総計\$9.55M)



支出(2019年度, 総計\$12.7M)



英国王立協会の概要

- n 1600年に設立され、1663年にチャールズ2世により勅許が与えられた世界で最も古い科学者組織の1つ。
- n 約1500名のフェローと170名の外国人フェローから構成されている。
- n 政策立案者への科学的助言や、優れた科学研究の支援を目的として、研究者支援の授与やジャーナルの編集、国際連携の促進等を行っている。

At a glance

£114.7m

total expenditure, 13% increase from 2017/18

1,477

Fellows

1,176

researchers currently supported through research fellowships

170

Foreign Members

883

grants awarded

212

employees

£84.7m

grants awarded, 16% increase from 2017/18

1,664

downloads of Greenhouse gas removal report

65

countries where the Society supported researchers in 2018/19

4.5m

people reached by #SummerScience on social media

40m

downloads of papers from our journals

38

scientific meetings

Our strategy at a glance

Our mission

To promote science and its benefits.

Our motto

Nullius in verba – take nobody's word for it.

Our principles

- Independence
- Integrity
- Diversity and inclusion
- Collaboration
- Inspiration

Our roles

- Charity
- Fellowship
- National academy

Strategic priorities

Promoting excellence in science

- Elect exceptional scientists to the Fellowship.
- Advise on research landscape.
- Demonstrate economic impact of science investment.
- Fund outstanding researchers.
- Recognise scientific achievements.
- Encourage and support innovation.
- Publish scientific research.

Read more on pages 12 – 15.

Supporting international scientific collaboration

- Proactive engagement in major issues.
- Address global challenges.
- Partner with leading scientific nations on new technologies.
- Implement Commonwealth programmes.
- Convene leading international meetings to advance science.

Read more on pages 18 – 21.

Demonstrating the importance of science to everyone

- Increase scientific advice for policy makers.
- New programme of public dialogue and engagement.
- Integrate science into public debate and culture.
- Promote value of STEM education.
- Inspire through historic collections.

Read more on pages 24 – 27.

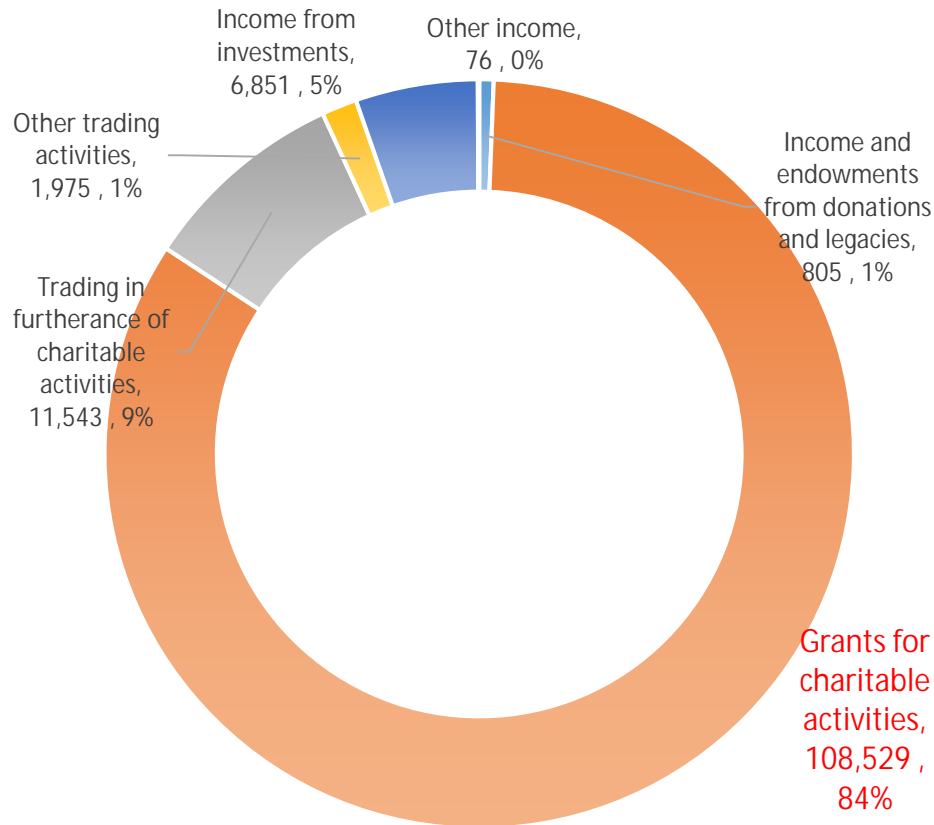
Relationships Government, parliament and key influencers and funders

Resources Royal Charter and strong governance framework Robust systems, policies and procedures

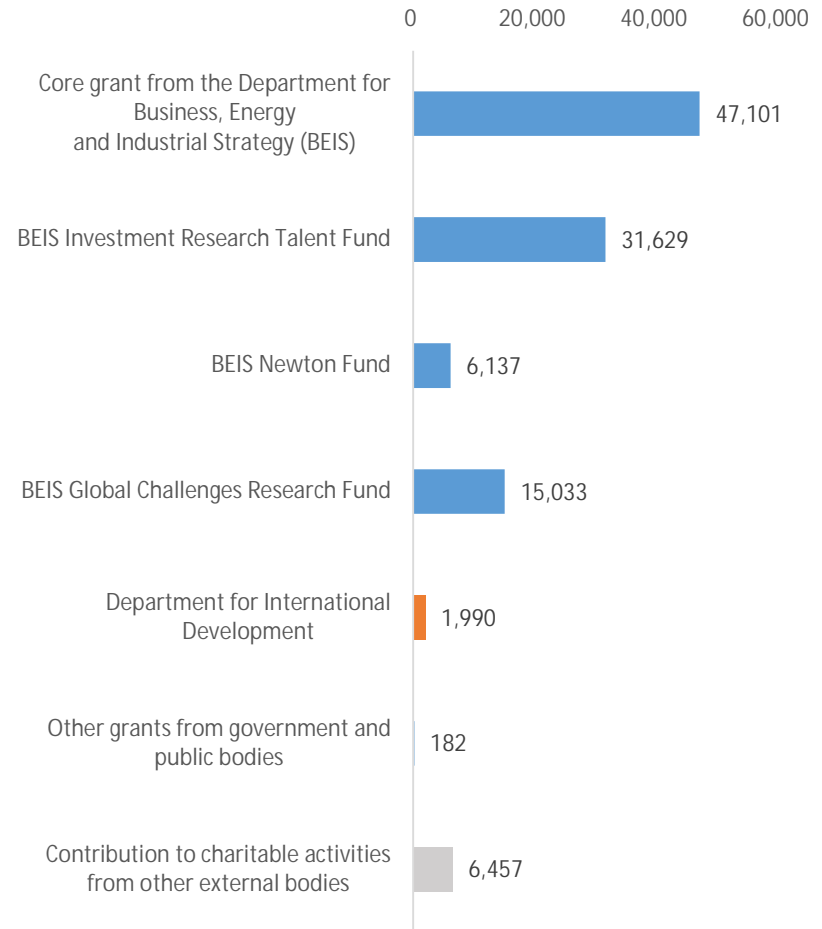
英国王立協会の予算（収入）

n 英国王立協会が保有する資産の運用益や出版収入を基礎的な収入としつつ、主たる事業である研究者支援（フェローシップ）や研究助成・表彰事業は、主に英ビジネス・エネルギー・産業戦略省（BEIS）から措置される予算を財源に行われる。

英国王立協会の収入(2020年度, 総計 £ 129.8M)



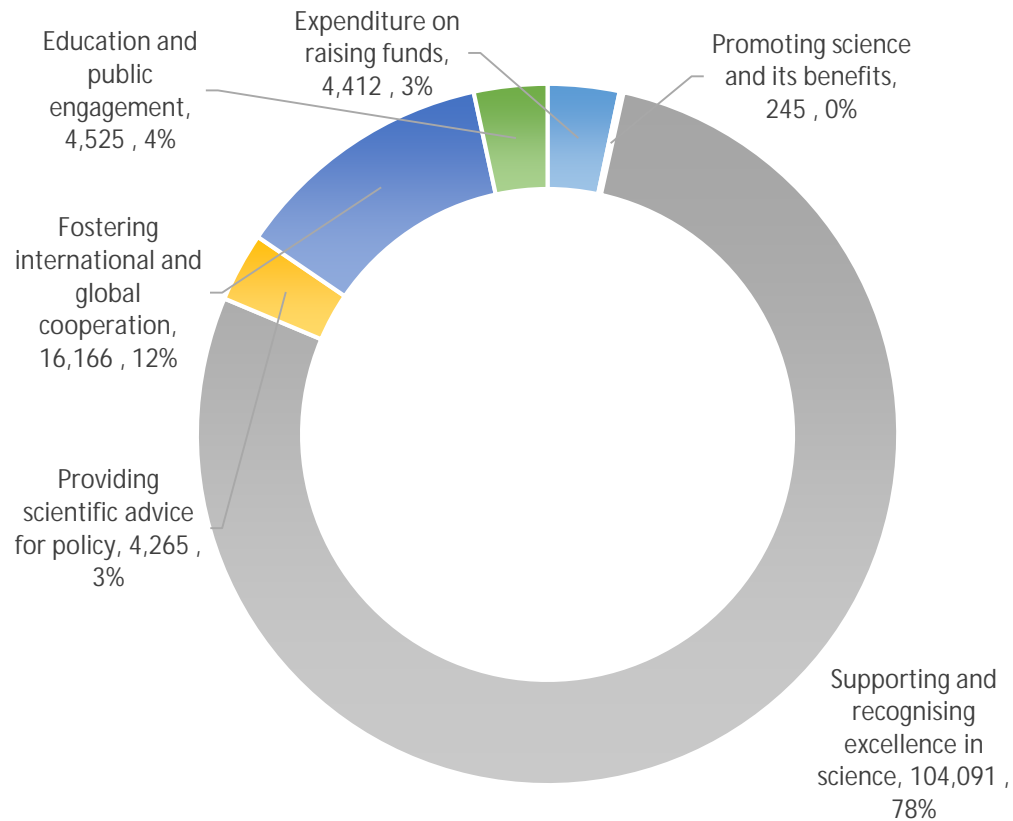
慈善事業グラントの内訳(総計 £ 108.5M)



英国王立協会の予算（支出）

n 英国王立協会の事業の大半は、研究者支援（フェローシップ）や研究助成・表彰事業が占める。

英国王立協会の支出(2020年度, 総計 £ 133.7M)



英国王立協会の活動例

[The UK and Horizon Europe: Royal Society position statement](#)

25 September 2020 - A position statement setting out the Society's views on the UK and Horizon Europe.

[Consultation response: Submission to the Cabinet Office call for evidence to inform the government's Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy](#)

11 September 2020 - The Society has responded to the Cabinet Office's request for evidence to inform the government's Integrated Review of Security, Defence, Development and Foreign Policy

[Consultation response: Commons Science and Technology Committee inquiry into UK Science, Research and Technology Capability and Influence in Global Disease Outbreaks](#)

18 August 2020 - The Royal Society has submitted evidence to the Commons Science and Technology Committee to highlight the role of UK research and innovation in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

[Consultation response: Science & Technology inquiry into a new UK research funding agency](#)

30 July 2020 - Royal Society submission to the House of Commons Science & Technology committee inquiry into a new UK research funding agency.

Our policy work



Agriculture and food



Diversity in science



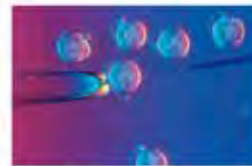
Economy and development



Education and skills



Energy, environment and climate



Ethics and conduct



Funding, governance and careers



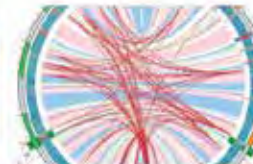
Health and wellbeing



Industry and innovation



New and emerging technology



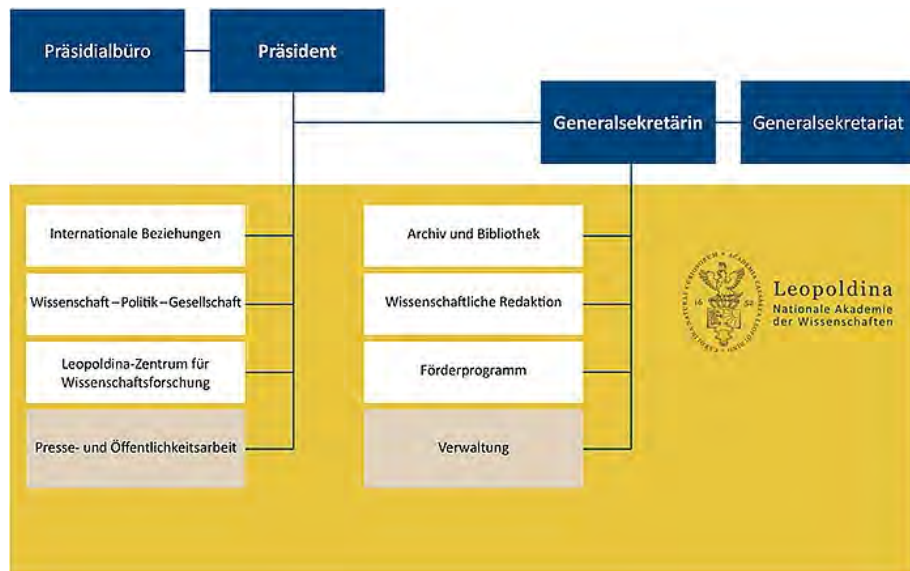
Data and AI



Security and risk

ドイツ国立科学アカデミー・レオポルディーナの概要

- n 1652年創立、ドイツ自然科学アカデミー・レオポルディーナとして活動していたが、2008年に国立化され、国立科学アカデミー・レオポルディーナと改称。国内最高の学術機関として、政府等に対し科学的根拠に基づく助言・政策提言を行っている。
- n 会員は約1600人で、ほぼ全ての自然科学分野の研究者からなる。
- n コロナ対応においても提言を発出し、それに基づきドイツ政府が感染防止対策や制限措置解除を検討。



News | Friday, 29 May 2020

Coronavirus: National Academy Leopoldina presents fourth ad-hoc-statement



Picture: Pixabay / iStock

The German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina has issued a fourth ad-hoc-statement on the coronavirus pandemic. It is dedicated to the topic: "Medical Care and Patient-Oriented Research in an Adaptive Healthcare System". The paper focuses on short- and medium-term aspects of medical and care services under the conditions of a sustained pandemic and identifies long-term measures that lead to a more resilient and adaptive healthcare system.



POLICY ADVICE

Science for Politics and Society

The wide-ranging expertise of its members allows the Leopoldina to voice its opinions on significant developments and the most pressing challenges of our time. In the 21st century, these primarily concern climate change, global food security, disease control and health, demographic change, global economic systems, conflict research and the use of natural resources.

▶ MORE ▶ CONTACT

POLICY ADVICE

Statements



Science-based recommendations and statements are addressed to political institutions.

▶ MORE ▶ FROM IDEAS TO STATEMENTS

<https://www.leopoldina.org/en/leopoldina-home/>

<https://www.leopoldina.org/en/about-us/about-the-leopoldina/leopoldina-mission-statement/>

<https://www.leopoldina.org/en/about-us/about-the-leopoldina/organisation-chart/>

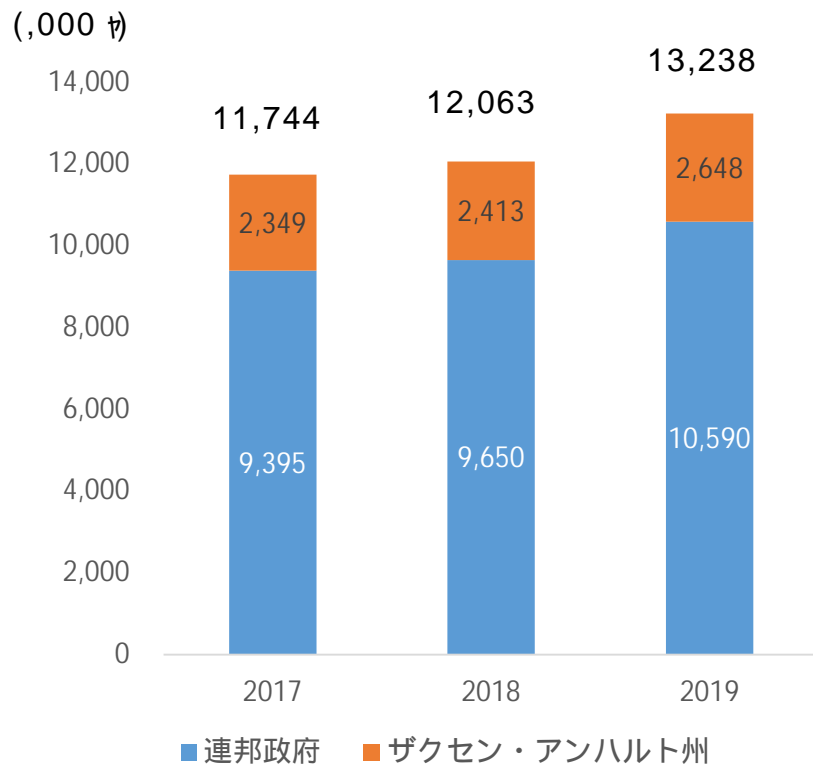
<https://www.leopoldina.org/en/about-us/about-the-leopoldina/about-the-leopoldina/>

ドイツ国立科学アカデミー・レオポルディーナの財源

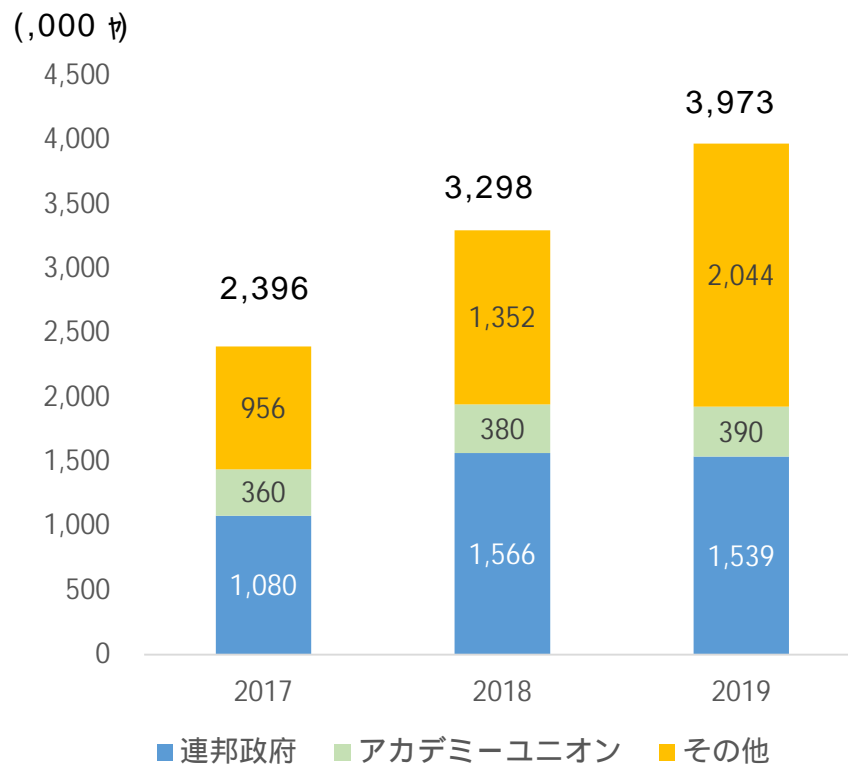
国立科学アカデミー・レオポルディーナの2019年度の総予算は約1300万 ヶ、この予算はドイツ政府が80%、ザクセン・アンハルト州が20%を負担している。

上記の政府からの予算以外に、レオポルディーナは第三者からの資金調達に努めている。2019年度の外部資金獲得額は約397万 ヶであり、これらを元に約321万 ヶの自己管理基金を次年度に繰り越している。

レオポルディーナの年間予算



レオポルディーナの外部資金獲得額とその資金提供元



連邦政府 連邦教育・研究省、国際事務局、ドイツ航空宇宙センター
 その他 ドイツ科学創設者協会、コメルツ銀行財団、ジェイコブス財団、
 レオポルディーナアカデミーサークルオブフレンズ、クラブ財団、フォルクス
 ワーゲン財団、ユネスコ

ドイツ国立科学アカデミー・レオポルディーナの活動例

PRESS



08.10.2020

Clear and standardized corona rules: Leopoldina appeals to federal and state governments

07.10.2020

Leopoldina president Gerald Haug congratulates Academy member Emmanuelle Charpentier on receiving the Nobel Prize in Chemistry

06.10.2020

Leopoldina president Gerald Haug congratulates Leopoldina member Reinhard Genzel on receiving the Nobel Prize in Physics

01.10.2020

How education can succeed in times of crises: Leopoldina publishes English version of its fifth ad-hoc statement on the coronavirus pandemic

PUBLICATIONS



09.10.2020

Leopoldina news 5/2020

08.10.2020

Coronavirus pandemic: Establishing effective rules for autumn and winter (2020)

02.10.2020

CO₂ bepreisen, Energieträgerpreise reformieren – Wege zu einem sektorenübergreifenden Marktdesign (2020)

02.10.2020

Netzengpässe als Herausforderung für das Stromversorgungssystem (2020)

▶ MORE

EVENTS



13. - 14.10.2020

Halle (Saale)

Pflanzenproduktion in Deutschland – Bestandsaufnahme und Perspektiven für die Zukunft

15.10.2020

Halle (Saale) / Online

Populistische Strömungen – Wo kommen sie her und wie kann ihnen begegnet werden?

17.10.2020

Online / Halle (Saale)

SILBERSALZ-Conference 2020 "The Two Faces of Trust"

20.10.2020

Hannover

Verlorene Jahre – Hintergründe und Folgen gesundheitlicher Ungleichheit

▶ MORE

ドイツ国立科学アカデミー・レオポルディーナの財源

n 国立科学アカデミー・レオポルディーナの2019年の年間予算は約1300万 ャで、ドイツ政府が80%、ザクセン・アンハルト州が20%を負担しているが、独立した非営利組織として活動を行っている。

The Academy is registered and recognized as a nonprofit organisation funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (80%) and its home state of Saxony-Anhalt (20%).

