

# The Researchers Report 2012

## Country Profile: Hungary



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# 1. Key data

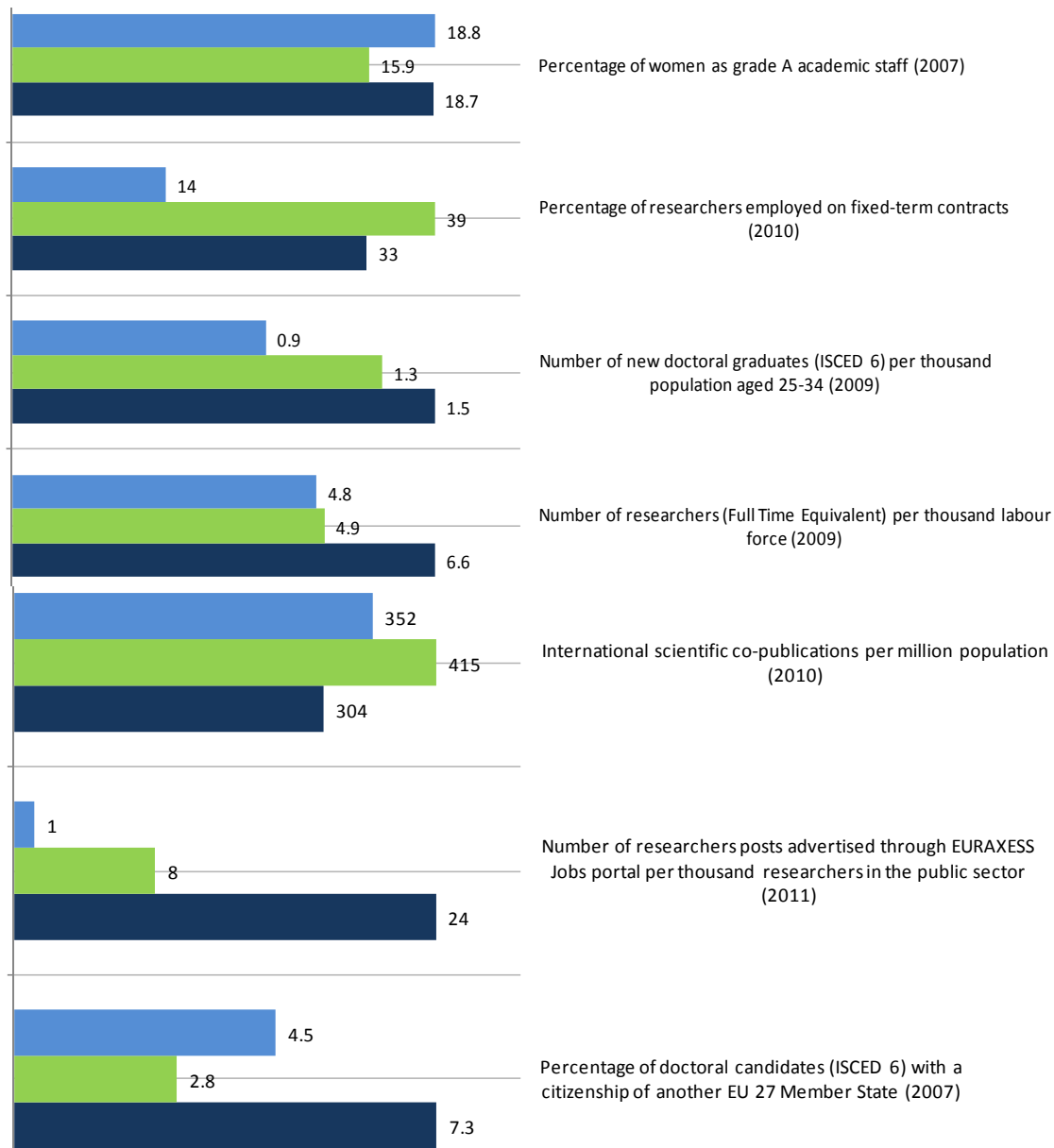
## National R&D intensity target

“Over the period 2000-2009, Hungary's R&D intensity had a cyclical evolution. Even if the business R&D intensity has grown, the low level of overall innovation activity in the private sector is a major challenge. The Hungarian government set a R&D intensity target of 1.8% of GDP by 2020.”<sup>1</sup>

## Key indicators measuring the country's research performance

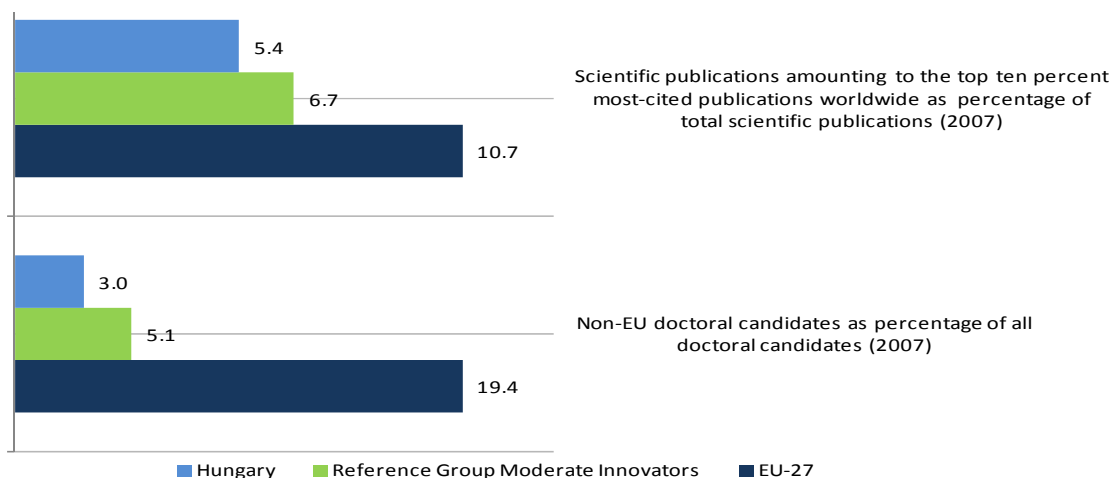
The figure below presents key indicators measuring Hungary's research performance against a reference group and the EU-27 average<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 1: Key indicators – Hungary



<sup>1</sup> European Commission (2011), “Innovation Union Competitiveness Report 2011”.

<sup>2</sup> The values refer to 2011 or the latest year available.



Source: Deloitte

Data: Eurostat, SHE Figures, EURAXESS Jobs Portal, Science Metrix/Scopus (Elsevier), Innovation Union Scoreboard 2010

Notes: Based on their average innovation performance across 24 indicators, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain show a performance close to that of the EU-27. These countries are the Moderate innovators<sup>3</sup>.

### Stock of researchers

The table below presents the stock of researchers by Head Count (HC) and Full Time Equivalent (FTE) and in relation to the active labour force.

Table 1: Human resources – Stock of researchers

Indicator	Hungary	EU Average
Head Count per 1 000 active labour force population (2008)	8.02	9.45
Head Count (2008)	33 739	-
FTE per 1 000 active labour force population (2009)	4.77	6.63
Full time equivalent (FTE) (2009)	20 064	-

Source: Deloitte

Data: Eurostat

## 2. National strategies

The Hungarian Government has adopted a package of measures aimed at training enough researchers to meet its R&D targets and at promoting attractive employment conditions in public research institutions. The table below presents key programmes and initiatives intended to implement the strategic objectives to train enough researchers to reach Hungary's R&D targets, to promote attractive working conditions, and to address gender and dual career aspects.

Table 2: National strategies

Measure	Description
<b>National Innovation Office (NIO) study (2011)</b>	<p>In 2011, the National Innovation Office (NIO) prepared proposals for the development of the higher educational system to suit R&amp;D-based economic improvement. The Report is meant to serve as guidance for future R&amp;D-based (public and private) investments in Hungary within the context of and in line with the headline goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The study covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Serving the needs of the different economic sectors through the socio-economic input of the educational institutions (e.g. training of professionals/researchers, the variety of training offered by the State);</li> <li>– Improve the quality of higher education;</li> <li>– Strengthen the tuition of STEM subjects;</li> <li>– Improve the application of the fundamental principles of modern labour-market competencies and of life-long learning;</li> <li>– Increase the social acceptance of the importance of research and development, and innovation.</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> European Commission (2011), "Innovation Union Scoreboard 2010"

Measure	Description
<b>National Reform Programme of Hungary, based on the Széll Kálmán Plan (2011)</b>	<p>The National Reform Programme contributes to the achievement of the five common European goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy at national level. The Reform Programme covers the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Reorganisation of the institutions of science, technology and innovation policy by establishing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the National Innovation System (NIS), and</li> <li>○ the Science and Technology Observatory;</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Transformation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the National Innovation Office, and</li> <li>○ the tertiary education and State-owned research institutes;</li> <li>○ the research, development and innovation support system by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ streamlining the administration competition, and</li> <li>▪ diversifying the R&amp;D&amp;I support system which is currently exclusively project-based; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>– Renewal and implementation of R&amp;D&amp;I strategy through development of a unified R&amp;D&amp;I monitoring and evaluation system and the harmonisation of relevant professional fields (e.g. tertiary education, priority sectoral policies).</li> </ul>
<b>New Hungary Development Plan (NHDP) (2007-2013)</b>	<p>The objectives of this Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Strengthening R&amp;D&amp;I capacities</li> </ul>
<b>Science - Innovation Programme (2011)</b>	<p>The Science – Innovation Programme is a chapter of the New Szechenyi Plan dealing with reform of the Hungarian higher education system. It offers an overview of the Hungarian national innovation system, highlights its strengths and weaknesses, sets science, technology and innovation policy goals, and identifies thematic priorities. The development of research and innovation, as well as the improvement of doctoral training content and methods, particularly in the fields of mathematics, natural sciences and engineering, are at the forefront of the programme.</p>
<b>Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Strategy (2007-2013) and Implementation Plan (2007)</b>	<p>The Hungarian Government adopted its mid-term STI Strategy in 2007. The general objective of the STI Strategy is to transform Hungary's economy into a knowledge- and innovation-driven economy in the medium term, and to ensure that Hungarian companies deploy competitive products and services on the international market. The priorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– promote the culture of exploitation and appreciation of scientific research results;</li> <li>– set up a quality-, performance- and exploitation-driven, efficient national innovation system;</li> <li>– develop a creative, innovative and appreciated workforce, complying with the demands of a knowledge-based economy and society;</li> <li>– create an economic and legal background to stimulate the generation and exploitation of knowledge; and</li> <li>– promote Hungarian enterprises, products and services which are competitive on the global market.</li> </ul>
<b>The New Széchenyi Plan (2011-2013)</b>	<p>The New Széchenyi Plan is the national programme for economic recovery and progress. The dual objectives of the Plan, within the context of seven break-out points<sup>4</sup>, are to improve the competitiveness of Hungary and to create one million new jobs over ten years. The Plan aims to strengthen the international competitiveness<sup>5</sup> of the Hungarian higher education system by increasing the level of R&amp;D expenditure (both public and private) to 1.8% of GDP by 2020 (compared to 2010 levels of under 1%), while setting an intermediate target of 1.5% by 2015. The New Széchenyi Plan is based on open planning and cooperation with private companies.</p>

Source: Deloitte

<sup>4</sup> The seven break-out points of the New Széchenyi Plan:

1. Healing in Hungary – Health industry;
2. Renewal of Hungary – Development of green economy;
3. Home projects – Residential property policy;
4. Network economy – Development of business environment;
5. Knowledge economy - Science – Innovation – Growth;
6. Employment;
7. Transport – Transit Economy.

<sup>5</sup> Two dedicated calls (between March-April 2011) under the New Széchenyi Plan (TÁMOP-4.2.1.B-11/2/KMR and TÁMOP-4.1.2.A/1-11/1) designed to strengthen the competitiveness of the national higher education institutions in the international scientific “market” and the develop the training and vocational system, mainly in the natural sciences, engineering and computing.

### 3. Women in the research profession

#### Measures supporting women researchers in top-level positions

In 2007, the percentage of women grade A academic staff was 18.8% in Hungary compared with 18.9% among the Innovation Union reference group and an EU average of 18.7%. In Hungary, more women attend school<sup>6</sup>, study in higher education and graduate from the tertiary education than men. Women make up 58% of the total student population in higher education while at university level the figure is 55%. However, more men than women pursue doctoral studies. For instance, for the academic year 2005-06, women represented 47% of the total doctoral student population.

The Hungarian Government has introduced a number of measures to raise the proportion of women in high level positions in research, technology and innovation. The table below provides an overview of key initiatives supporting women in research professions.

Table 3: Women in the research profession - Key programmes and initiatives

Measure	Description
<b>The National Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality – Guidelines and Objectives 2010-2021 (2010)</b>	The National Strategy for the promotion of gender equality is the Hungarian Government's long-term development concept. Its objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– accomplishing equal economic independence of women and men, closing the employment and pay gaps;</li><li>– facilitating the reconciliation of professional, private and family life;</li><li>– facilitating the reduction of the imbalance between women and men in political and economic decision-making and in the sciences.</li></ul>
<b>Women in Science Committee (2006 - 2010)</b>	The Hungarian National Office for Research and Technology (NKTH) set up a Women in Science Committee in 2007. This included members from ministries, university experts, experts from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and other relevant stakeholders. The role of this Committee was to monitor the number of women evaluators in the higher education system and guarantee the presence of acknowledged women experts at a higher level. The Committee also safeguarded the right of women to take maternity leave.

Source: Deloitte

#### Quotas to ensure a representative gender balance

The Hungarian Government does not have quotas to ensure a representative gender balance in any sector. However, under the National Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality – Guidelines and Objectives (2010-21), the proportion of women in leading positions in both the public and private sectors should increase by one third by the end of the period, by making equal opportunities plans more pronounced.

Most Hungarian universities have developed general and non-exhaustive equality plans. Some Universities have more developed plans, such as the Budapest University of Technology and Economics. It organises information sessions on engineering and informatics science for high school girls with the aim of increasing the numbers of female students in the departments where males dominate.

#### Maternity leave

One of the long term objectives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) is to create a platform and work environment where women and men who have children can work without stress and can carry out creative research. In 2009, the HAS started an initiative to improve the work-life balance of researchers by helping women with children. The initiative helps reconcile research and childcare responsibilities by providing extra time for young parents to apply for fellowships and grants (two additional years beyond the age limit). This initiative gave parents the possibility to stay with their children at home and then continue their career. The directly involved institutions are the 41 research institutes of HAS, and the 79 research groups co-financed by the HAS and the universities.

<sup>6</sup> In the school year 2011/2012, 52.5 % of all secondary school students were girls.

## 4. Open, transparent and merit-based recruitment

### Recruitment system

In Hungary, publicly funded research jobs are published online on both the institutions' websites and private job sites.

Since January 1, 2008, it is legally obligatory to recruit openly researchers who are public servants and institutions are obliged to publish all public research jobs on a central governmental recruitment site<sup>7</sup>. Nevertheless, most vacancies are still advertised internally.

### Open recruitment in institutions

The table below presents information on open recruitment in higher education and public research institutions.

Table 4: Open recruitment in higher education and public research institutions

Do institutions in the country currently have policies to ...?	Yes/No	Description
– publish job vacancies on relevant national online platforms	Yes	Since January 1, 2008, there is a legal obligation to recruit researchers who are public servants openly and to publish all public research jobs on a central governmental recruitment site ( <a href="http://www.kozigallas.gov.hu">www.kozigallas.gov.hu</a> ).
– publish job vacancies on relevant Europe-wide online platforms (e.g. EURAXESS)	No	Institutions do not have policies in place to publish job vacancies on relevant Europe-wide online platforms.
– publish job vacancies in English	No	Institutions do not have policies in place to publish vacancies in English.
– systematically establish selection panels	No	Institutions do not have policies in place to systematically establish selection panels.
– establish clear rules for the composition of selection panels (e.g. number and role of members, inclusion of foreign experts, gender balance, etc.)	No	Institutions do not have policies in place to establish clear rules for the composition of selection panels.
– publish the composition of a selection panel (obliging the recruiting institution)	No	Institutions do not have policies in place to publish the composition of a selection panel.
– publish the selection criteria together with job advert	Yes	Institutions publish the selection criteria together with job advert.
– regulate a minimum time period between vacancy publication and the deadline for applying	Yes	In most cases, institutions regulate 30 days time period between vacancy publication and the deadline for applying.
– place the burden of proof on the employer to prove that the recruitment procedure was open and transparent	No	Institutions do not have policies in place placing the burden of proof on the employer to prove that the recruitment procedure was open and transparent.
– offer applicants the right to receive adequate feedback	Yes	Institutions have policies in place offering applicants the right to receive adequate feedback.
– offer applicants the right to appeal	Yes	Institutions have policies in place offering applicants the right to appeal.

Source: Deloitte

### EURAXESS Services Network

In 2011, the number of researcher posts advertised through the EURAXESS Jobs portal per thousand researchers in the public sector was 1 in Hungary compared to 8 among the innovation reference group and an EU average of 24.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Available at: <https://kozigallas.gov.hu/pages/login.aspx?U=https%3a%2f%2fkozigallas.gov.hu%2fpages%2fhome.aspx>

<sup>8</sup> See Figure 1 "Key indicators – Hungary".

The Hungarian EURAXESS Office with its network of regional Contact Points is regarded as the major information source for mobile researchers on practical mobility-related issues. In order to ensure up-to-date and high quality information, the EURAXESS Office is often involved in high-level stakeholder consultations on social security issues. Finally, the Hungarian EURAXESS Office is responsible for both the promotion of the EURAXESS Jobs portal and the implementation of the 'Charter & Code' by higher education institutions.

## 5. Education and training

### Measures to attract and train people to become researchers

The Hungarian Government believes researchers contribute to the competitiveness of the economy and regards them as the driving force of innovation. It has introduced several measures to attract and train young people to become researchers, including life-long learning activities, improvements to doctoral schools, the evaluation of researchers' performance, the establishment of a modern higher education system, the encouragement of industry-academia partnerships, and mobility and training programmes.

In order to raise young peoples' interest in pursuing a researcher career, the Hungarian Government has put in place the following initiatives:

Table 5: Programmes to attract young people to become researchers

Measure	Description
<b>Research University Programme (2010-2012)</b>	The Research University Programme is funded from the Social Renewal Operational Programme, one of whose objectives is: "developing the content and structure of higher education (...) this includes the enhancement of research and development capacities" <sup>9</sup> . The Programme aims to provide funding to HEI-based research. Universities submit applications to gain the title of 'research university' and gain sizeable related support for their proposed research activities and R&D infrastructure development plans. In the framework of this programme, research universities would get a support of HUF 3 billion (some EUR 11 million). The Research University title has been awarded so far to five Universities based on their research capacity, doctorate courses, care for talent, publication activities, support to fundamental and applied R&D&I and revenues.
<b>Support for scientific workshops and schools</b>	The National Development Plan aims to support scientific colleges, PhD schools and scientific student groups to organise scientific workshops and schools. Development and skills training of R&D human resources and research infrastructure activities all fall within the scope of its funding opportunities.

Source: Deloitte

According to the National Innovation Office's report on the development of the Hungarian higher educational system, the low social acceptance of a career in science is a key obstacle to the national effort to increase the number of students taking science to an advanced level. Consequently, the Hungarian Government organises scientific road-shows/workshops promoting researchers' career prospects, is developing the Research University Programme (see chapter 3 "Education and training") and communicates Hungary's international ranking in science and technology at all levels of education through the national media in order to inform and adequately orient young people towards research.

### Doctoral graduates by gender

The table below shows indicators of doctoral graduates by gender.

Table 6: Doctoral graduates by gender

Indicator	Hungary	EU average
<b>New doctoral graduates (ISCED 6) per 1 000 population aged 25-34 (total) (2009)</b>	0.9	1.5
<b>Graduates (ISCED 6) per 1 000 of the female population aged 25-34 (2009)</b>	0.9	1.4
<b>Graduates (ISCED 6) per 1 000 of the male population aged 25-34 (2009)</b>	0.9	1.6

Source: Deloitte

Data: Eurostat

<sup>9</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=384&langId=en>



## Funding of doctoral candidates

In 2011, 1 270 doctoral students received State-funded fellowships. Of these, 420 are studying social sciences (including humanities, theology) and 850 life sciences (including agricultural science, engineering, medical sciences, natural sciences and the arts).

## Measures to increase the quality of doctoral training

Hungarian universities develop and promote their own post doctoral programmes financed by the State. When an education institution plans to introduce a new PhD curriculum, it needs the approval of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee. The new Act on Higher Education (2005) further supports the strategic ambition of increasing the quality of doctoral training in Hungarian institutions. On 1 January 2012, a new Act on Higher Education came into force.

## 6. Working conditions

### Measures to improve researchers' funding opportunities

The table below summarises the measures taken by the Hungarian Government to improve researcher funding opportunities.

Table 7: Funding opportunities for researchers

Measure	Description
<b>OTKA - The Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (1986)</b>	The Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) has been the major funding agency for basic science and scholarship since 1986. OTKA administers calls for proposals with a bottom-up approach to research proposals, postdoctoral research proposals, and proposals for international cooperation. Without any thematic restrictions, its annual calls put special emphasis on the careers of talented young researchers and on the reintegration of Hungarian researchers returning from postdoctoral training or research projects carried out abroad. In addition, OTKA administers calls for proposals for the establishment of scientific schools directed by internationally acknowledged scientists and for the development of libraries to provide research universities with the opportunity to purchase databases and full-text journals available on electronic media and various networks. In 2011, 1651 researchers' agreements were handled. The total budget is around EUR 19 388 000.
<b>The Balassi Institute – the Hungarian Scholarship Board Office (Magyar Ösztöndíj Bizottság)</b>	The Hungarian Scholarship Board (HSB) Office announces university and research scholarships for an academic year and summer school scholarships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– scholarships for doctoral studies and partial doctoral studies;</li><li>– scholarships for postdoctoral studies;</li><li>– scholarships for postgraduate studies/research;</li><li>– scholarship for semester/partial studies (undergraduate and graduate level);</li><li>– scholarship for summer courses.</li></ul>
<b>The Hungarian Academy of Sciences Momentum Programme</b>	In 2009, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences announced the “Momentum Programme” to support outstanding young researchers. The objective of the Momentum Program is a dynamic renewal of the research teams of the Academy and participating universities by attracting outstanding young researchers back to Hungary. The impact and success of this application model is highly acclaimed and recognised even by the international scientific community. Initiated by HAS President József Pálkás, the program aims to halt the emigration of young researchers, provides a new supply of talented researchers, extends career possibilities, and increases the competitiveness of HAS' research institutes and participating universities. Currently, 28 talented young scientists conduct internationally competitive research projects.
<b>The “Mobility Call-HUMAN-MB08” (2008-10)</b>	The Mobility Call co-financed by the FP7 Marie Curie funding line was designed to promote the scientific careers of experienced researchers with PhD degrees or at least four years of full-time employment as researchers. The call supported researcher mobility and the exploitation of experience acquired in non-European countries by supporting researchers returning to Hungary.

Source: Deloitte

## Remuneration

In Hungary, researchers' remuneration levels depend on the specific post-doctoral programmes they are enrolled in, including grants to spend some time as researchers in another country. The remuneration of researchers employed at higher educational institutions is based on a normative system. The funding comes from the central budget based on headcount, as laid down by a legal act. Researchers' salaries and career opportunities are regulated by Act XXIII (1992) on the Legal Status of Public Servants.

## Researchers' Statute

The researcher's statute is defined by:

- Act XXII (1992) on the Labour Code, establishing all rights and obligations of every citizen (domestic or foreign) working in Hungary;
- Act XXIII (1992) on the Legal Status of Public Servants, establishing researchers' salaries and career options at higher-education and other State institutions;
- Act CXXXIV (2004) on Research and Development and Technological Innovation, establishing the fundamental regulations for financing research and development and innovation technology (RTDI) activities in Hungary.

Hungarian laws and acts regulating employment conditions aim to reduce the bureaucratic obstacles for both national and non-Hungarian employees and especially researchers coming from developing countries.

## 'European Charter for Researchers' & 'Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers'

The Hungarian Government actively promotes the implementation of the 'Charter & Code' principles. In 2010, the University of Pecs and the Corvinus University of Budapest signed the 'Charter & Code'. Promotion of the 'Charter & Code' as well as the R&D human resources strategy are an ongoing process which involves both the Hungarian authorities and the Hungarian EURAXESS Office.

## Autonomy of institutions

Hungarian higher educational institutions enjoy full autonomy over which profiles of academic staff to employ. This is enshrined in Act CXXXIX on Higher Education (2005). Hungarian universities or colleges have the legal right to develop their own curricula and have them approved by their own institution's Senate. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences is also a self-governing establishment. In terms of differentiation of researchers' salaries, universities and research institutions must comply with Act XXIII (1992) on the Legal Status of Public Servants.

## Career development

Hungarian higher educational institutions include career development provisions for post doctoral students with the aim of supporting and encouraging them throughout their profession. For example, the Budapest University of Technology and Economics and the University of Miskolc (Northern Hungary) offer post doctoral programmes with detailed career prospects. The Hungarian Academy of Sciences keeps a record of all of its 'Representatives of Doctors'<sup>10</sup> and remains in close contact with them.

## Shift from core to project-based funding

The new Act on Higher Education (amending the current Act CXXXIX) will regulate the project-based research funding system and its impacts on researchers' working conditions. The act was adopted in December 2011.

## Social security benefits (sickness, unemployment, old-age)

In Hungary, researchers working under employment contracts or receiving fellowships are entitled to sickness benefits. If post-graduate students have not signed an employment contract with the host institution, they are not eligible for old-age benefits.

## 7. Collaboration between academia and industry

The following table summarises key programmes designed to boost collaboration between academia and industry, and to foster doctoral training in cooperation with industry.

**Table 8: Collaboration between academia and industry**

Measure	Description
<b>R&amp;D Labour Force Programme (2008-2010)</b>	The R&D Labour Force Programme aims to support R&D projects in order to foster the development of the R&D sector's workforce by creating new workplaces at SMEs, research institutions or non-profit research institutions, and employing highly qualified researchers, who have lost their jobs because of the world economic crisis.

Source: Deloitte

## 8. Mobility and international attractiveness

In 2007, the percentage of doctoral candidates (ISCED 6) who were citizens of another EU Member State was 4.5% in Hungary compared to 2.8% among the Innovation Union reference group and an EU average of 7.3%.<sup>11</sup> In the same year, the percentage of non-EU doctoral candidates as a percentage of all doctoral candidates was 3% in Hungary compared to 5.1% among the Innovation Union reference group and an EU average of 19.4%.<sup>12</sup>

### Measures aimed at attracting and retaining 'leading' national, EU and third country researchers

The table below summarises key measures aimed at attracting and retaining leading national, EU and third-country researchers to Hungary.

**Table 9: Measures to attract and retain 'leading' national, EU and third country researchers**

Measure	Description
<b>The Magyary Zoltán Foundation (ongoing)</b>	The Magyary Zoltán Foundation has introduced several schemes to provide funding for excellent researchers in different scientific fields with the aim of retaining "leading" national researchers. These schemes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Magyary Zoltán postdoctoral fellowships to support excellent postdoctoral studies;</li> <li>- The Szilárd Leó fellowships to fund renowned scientists and thus acknowledge their scientific work;</li> <li>- The Charles Simonyi fellowship to support researchers with outstanding scientific achievements.</li> </ul>
<b>The TRANSMOB-HU - Hungarian support programme for improving the transnational mobility of researchers</b>	The TRANSMOB-HU programme, co-funded by FP7, targets non-residents, aiming to attract them to Hungary to do their research. In 2008, the two main funding bodies for applied and basic research in Hungary, the National Office for Research and Technology (NKTH) and the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) Office developed this programme to support researchers' career development through international mobility. The programme covers the following three areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outgoing mobility scheme: the scheme is open to experienced Hungarian researchers, who would like to expand their specialised knowledge through the execution of research projects at outstanding international research sites. It supports up to two years of basic or applied research. Part of the funded period may be spent reintegrated in the Hungarian host institute;</li> <li>- Incoming mobility scheme: the scheme is open to experienced researchers, who are not Hungarian and would like to expand their specialised knowledge through the execution of research projects at outstanding Hungarian research sites. Funding is available for up to two years basic or applied research;</li> <li>- Reintegration scheme: the scheme is open to experienced researchers, who aim to form research units in Hungary, who are nationals of an EU Member State or an associated country and who lived for at least 36 months in a third country prior to the submission of the proposal. Two to three years of basic or applied research can be funded. This helps the researchers establish the basis for long-term research work at the host institute.</li> </ul>

Source: Deloitte

### Inward mobility

Hungary is regarded as open to researchers coming from abroad without legal or financial obstacles to researchers' mobility. However, settling down in Hungary might be difficult because of differences in bureaucracy compared to other EU countries. The Hungarian Government is focusing on providing more and

<sup>11</sup> See Figure 1 "Key indicators – Hungary".

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

better information to mobile researchers through the EURAXESS Office and its network of regional Contact Points.

A long-term visa or residence permit may be issued for the purpose of carrying out scientific research to third-country nationals in one of the following ways:

- The host research organisation signs an agreement with the non-national researchers for the purposes of carrying out a research project; or
- The research organisation provides a written commitment to reimburse the costs of expulsion in cases where the researcher remains on the territory of the Republic of Hungary past the period authorised – and if the researcher does not have the financial resources necessary for repatriation.

The table below summarises key measures aimed at supporting researchers’ inward mobility.

**Table 10: Measures supporting researchers’ inward mobility**

Measure	Description
<b>Momentum (Lendület) Impetus Young Investigator Programme (2009-ongoing)</b>	The Lendület Programme of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences supports the re-integration of Hungarian researchers working abroad by providing personal allowances for two to three years. The Programme invites researchers to take part in scientific/development programmes in Hungary. In 2011, within the framework of this Programme, approximately EUR 2 million were granted to sixteen Hungarian researchers in order to support their projects – carried out in Hungary – in the field of their specialty. The newly established Lendület Young Investigator Programme supports young researchers from various fields of science to establish independent laboratories in Hungary.
<b>The MOBILITY Programme (2009-2011)</b>	The Mobility Programme, co-financed by the EU 7th Framework Programme (Marie Curie actions), is designed to promote the scientific careers of experienced researchers with PhD degree or at least four years of full-time research experience. The programme includes supporting the mobility and international training of researchers of any nationalities, as well as supporting Hungarian researchers returning to Hungary. The call is open to every field of science; the main evaluation aspect is scientific excellence. The long-term contribution of the funded project to the career development of the researcher (the impact of the grant) is also taken seriously into account. (Total budget: EUR 11.1 million.)

Source: Deloitte questionnaire

### Outbound mobility

The Magyary Zoltán Foundation and the TRANSMOB-HU - Hungarian support programme for improving the transnational mobility of researchers aim to support researchers’ outbound mobility (for details, see chapter 8 “Mobility and international attractiveness”).

### Promotion of ‘dual careers’

The Hungarian Government does not actively promote measures supporting researchers’ dual careers.

### Portability of national grants

Publicly funded grants or fellowships are not portable to other EU countries.

### Access to cross-border grants

National grants are not open to nationalities other than Hungarian. The TRANSMOB-HU programme is, however, an exception (see chapter 8 “Mobility and international attractiveness”).

### Measures encouraging inter-sectoral mobility

During the economic crisis of 2009, several funding schemes were established to employ unemployed researchers in the SME sector. Certain funds still support R&D cooperation between researchers and companies.