HUNGARIAN LESSONS:

EXPERIENCE OF EUROPEAN COOPERATION OF A NEW MEMBER STATE FROM A PRACTICAL POINT OF VIEW

INFORMATION DAY

Horizon 2020

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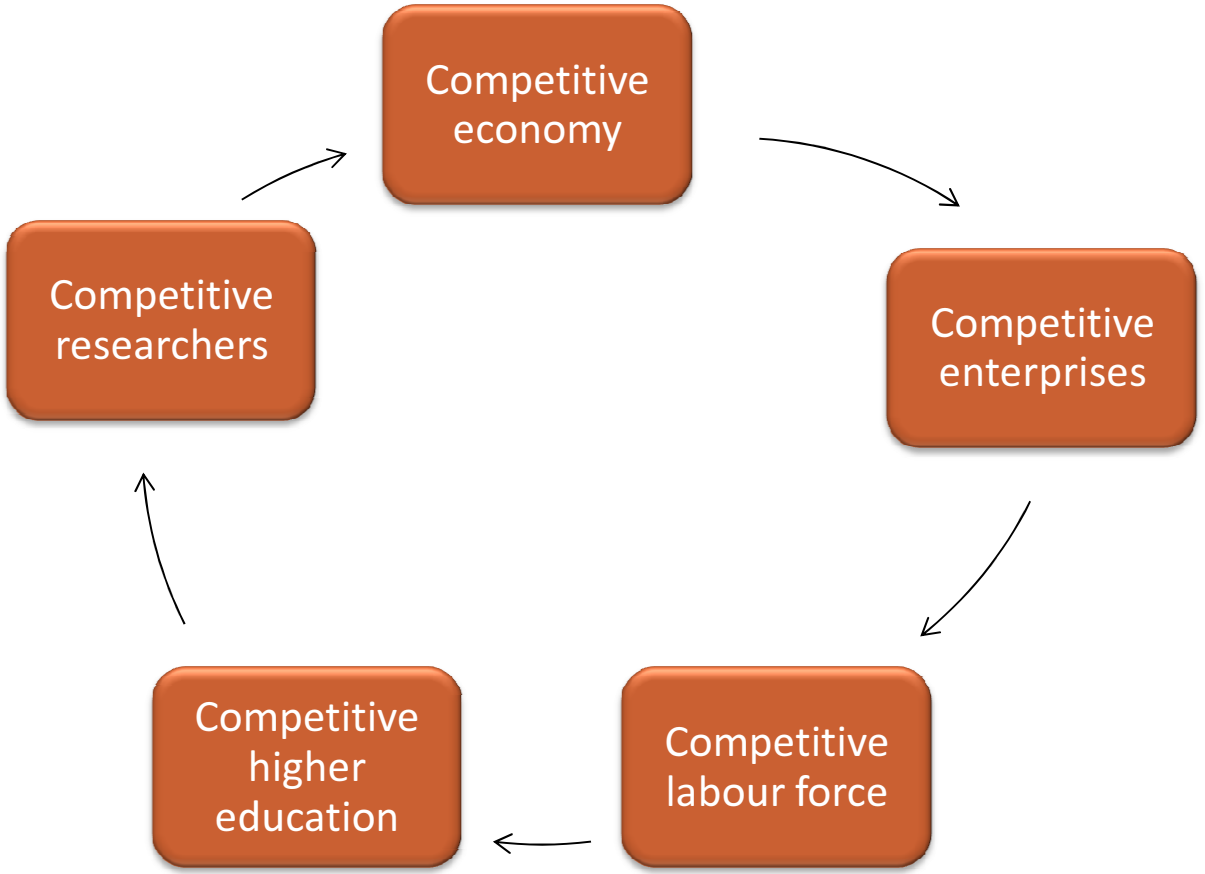
HUNGARY

R&D – Key to competitiveness

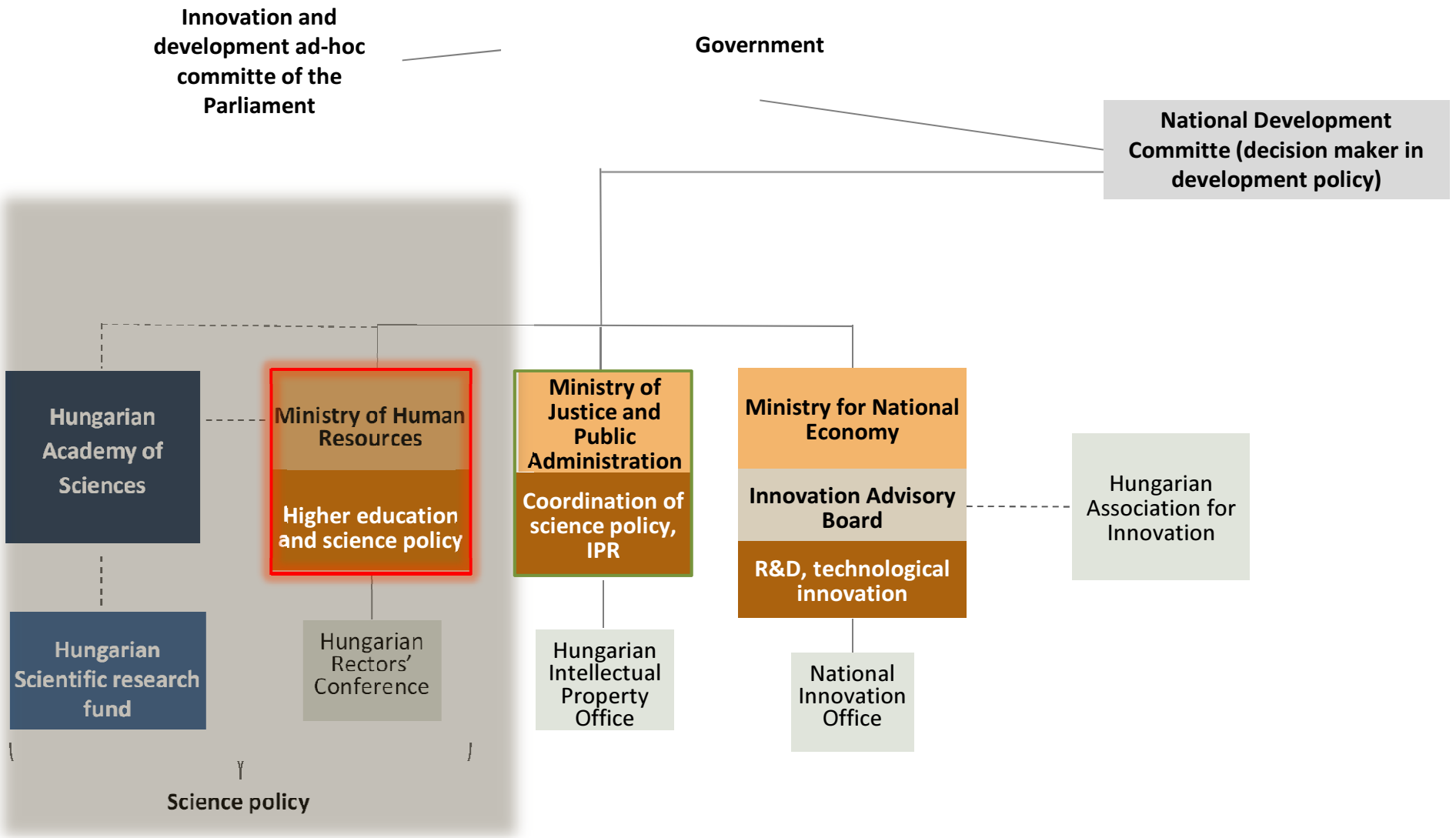


Background information on the Hungarian R&D&I system

	2004	2012	Target for 2020
Total expenditure on R&D as a percentage of the GDP	0,88%	1,3%	1,8%
Total number of researchers	30 420	36 945	56 000

- International excellence of researchers working in a few, narrow research fields
- Number of junior researchers, brain drain
- Significant basic network infrastructure for ICT research
- Exploitation of research results and innovation is still weak
- Public research funding
- Lack of capital of SMEs to conduct R&D&I
- Willingness of big companies to invest in R&D
- Bottlenecks within the triple helix

The Structure of the R&D and Innovation Governance



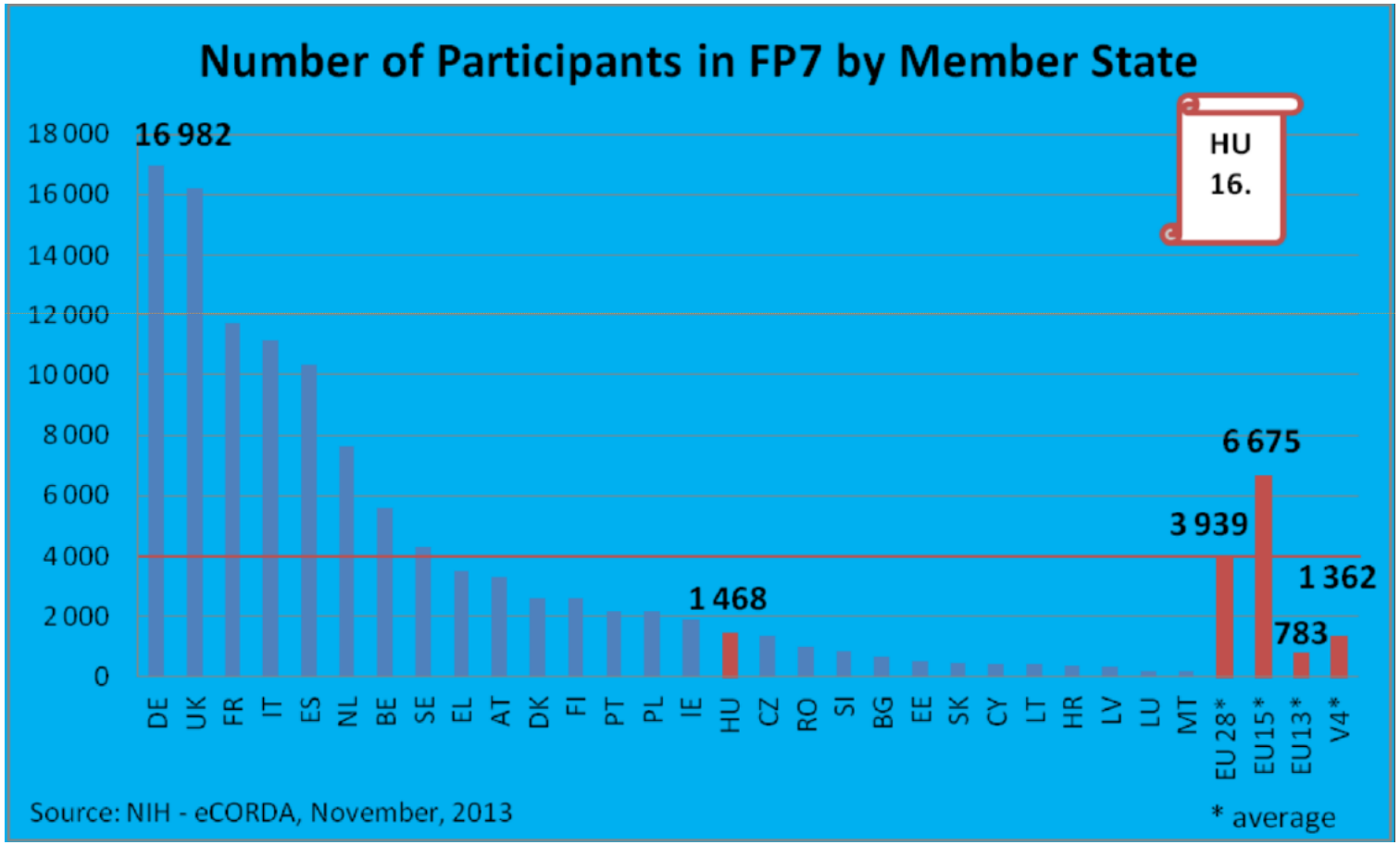
General Features of Participation in Framework Programmes

Requirement: scientific and technological **excellence**, quality and efficiency regarding the implementation and management, potential impact through development, publication and use of project results

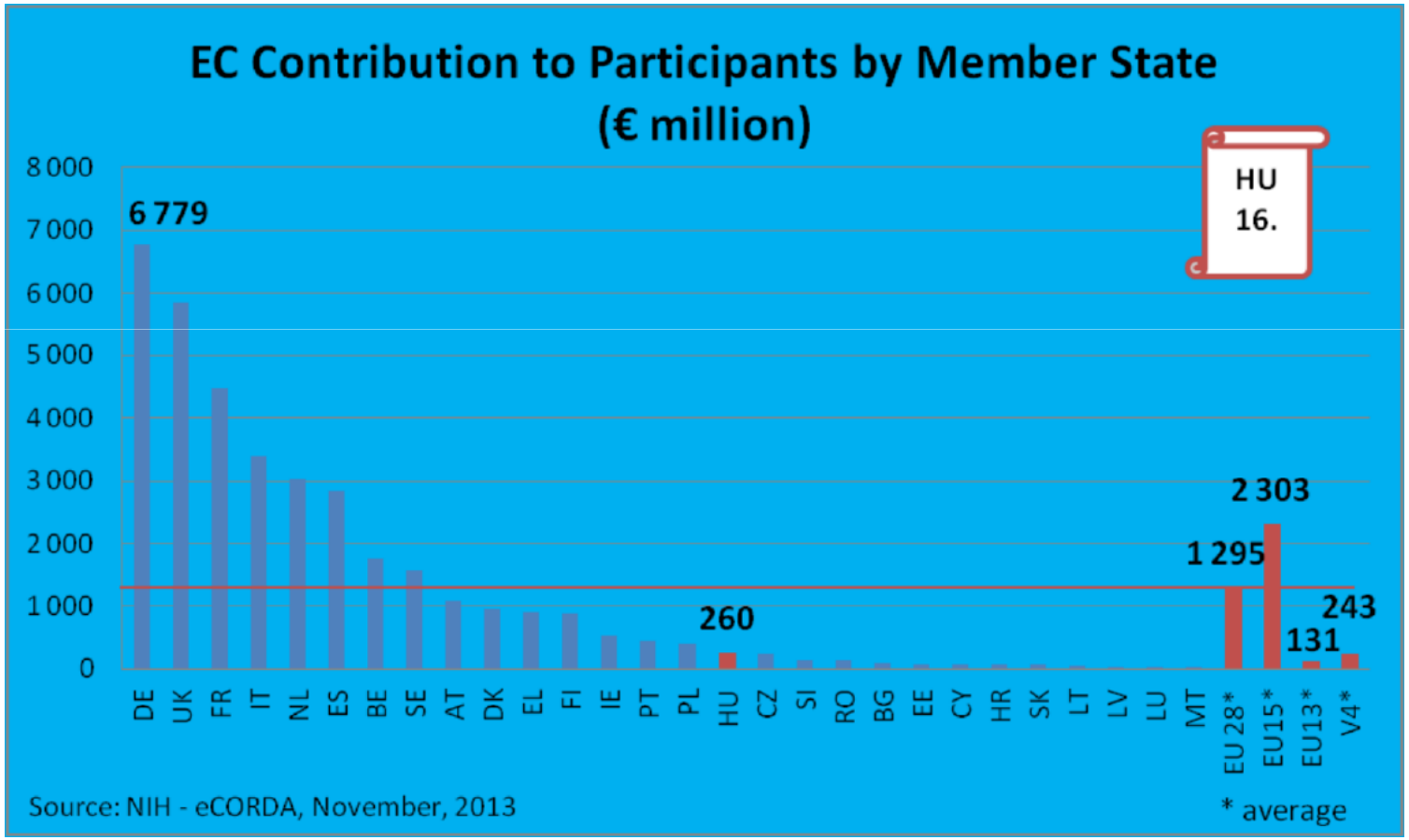
Influences on the level of FP participation

- Socioeconomic factors
  - Personnel and monetary capacities of a country
  - Management skills
  - Excellence
- R&D&I system
  - Converting research results into products
  - R&D strategy

Hungarian Participation in FP7



Hungarian Participation in FP7



Hungarian Participation in FP7

Hungary is much below the EU average but has a relatively good position compared to EU 12 countries

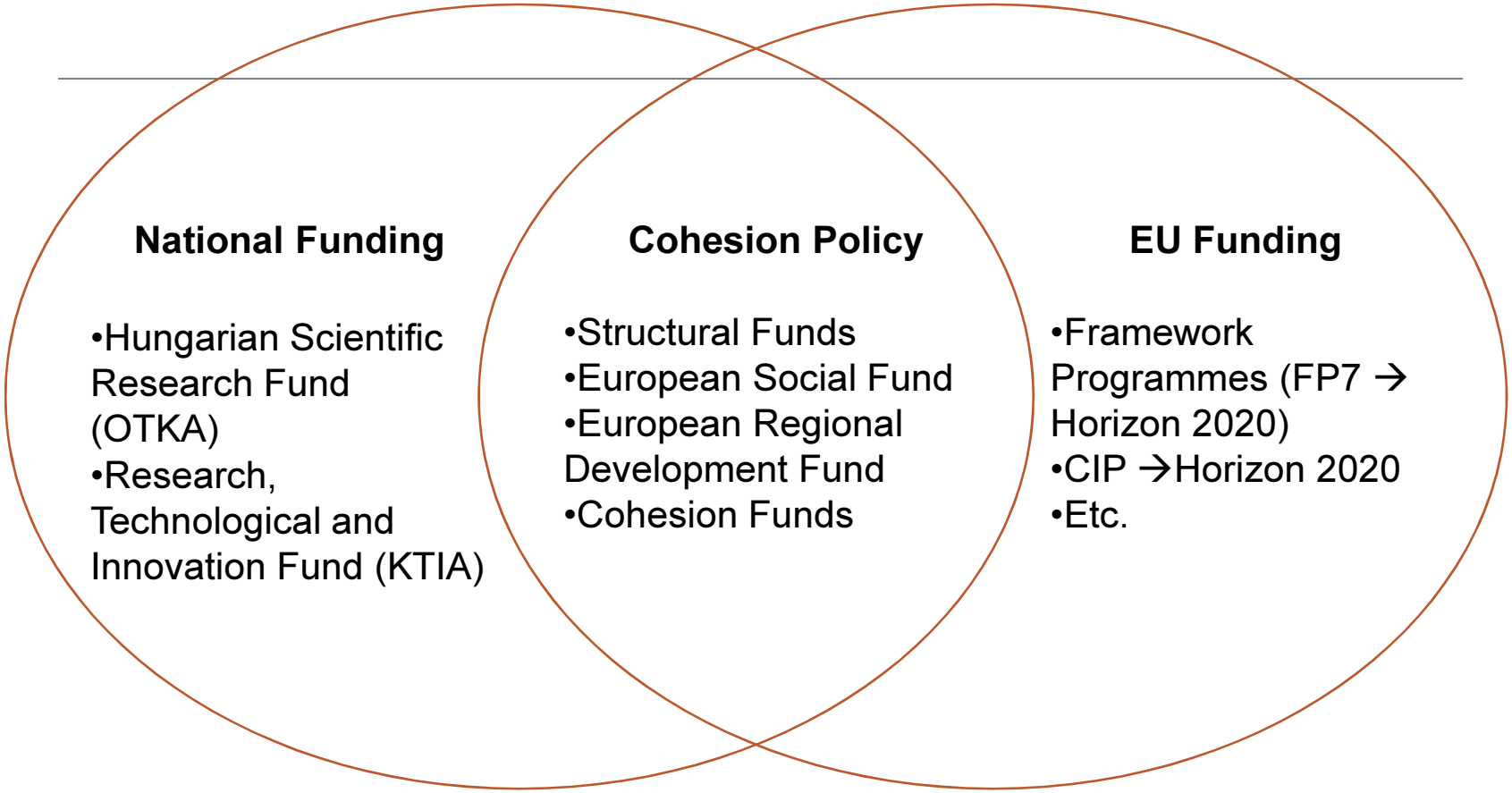
The reason is many-folded

Various programmes and initiatives were elaborated to improve the participation rate of Hungarian institutions, research entities

Most important problems hindering FP participation

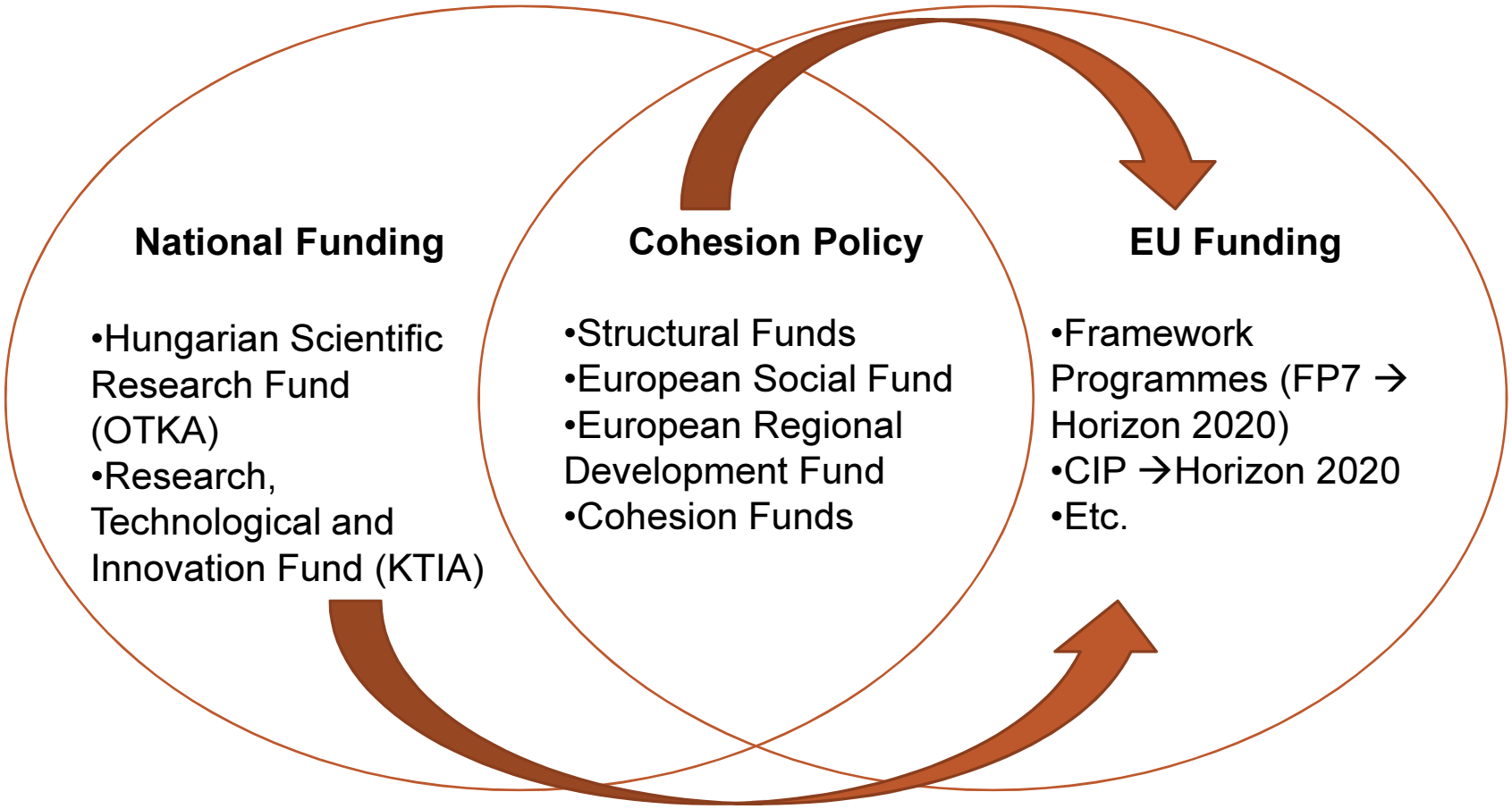
1. Administrative burdens
2. Financial and liquidity problems
   - Companies have to calculate with precise budget, timing, etc.
   - In-kind contribution
   - Lack of motivation: question of additional income in public research institutions for researchers involved in FP projects
3. Problems of „new-comers"
   - Hard to get involved into a successful, experienced consortium – impossible to win as a coordinator
   - Lack of know-how (regulations, techniques) and relationship with experienced applicants from Western Europe
   - Lack of experienced **evaluators** → hindrances in the information channel
   - Lack of expertise in management and administrative issues within research entities & groups
4. Research infrastructure (age, capacities)
5. National funding

Sources of RTDI funding in Hungary



Additional Funds: Swiss Contribution, EEA Financing Mechanism, etc.

National and EU funds are supposed to facilitate participation in FPs



Additional Funds: Swiss Contribution, EEA Financing, etc.

Elements of National Funding supporting internationalization & FP participation (1)

Hungarian Scientific and Research Fund (OTKA)

→main aim is to support basic research

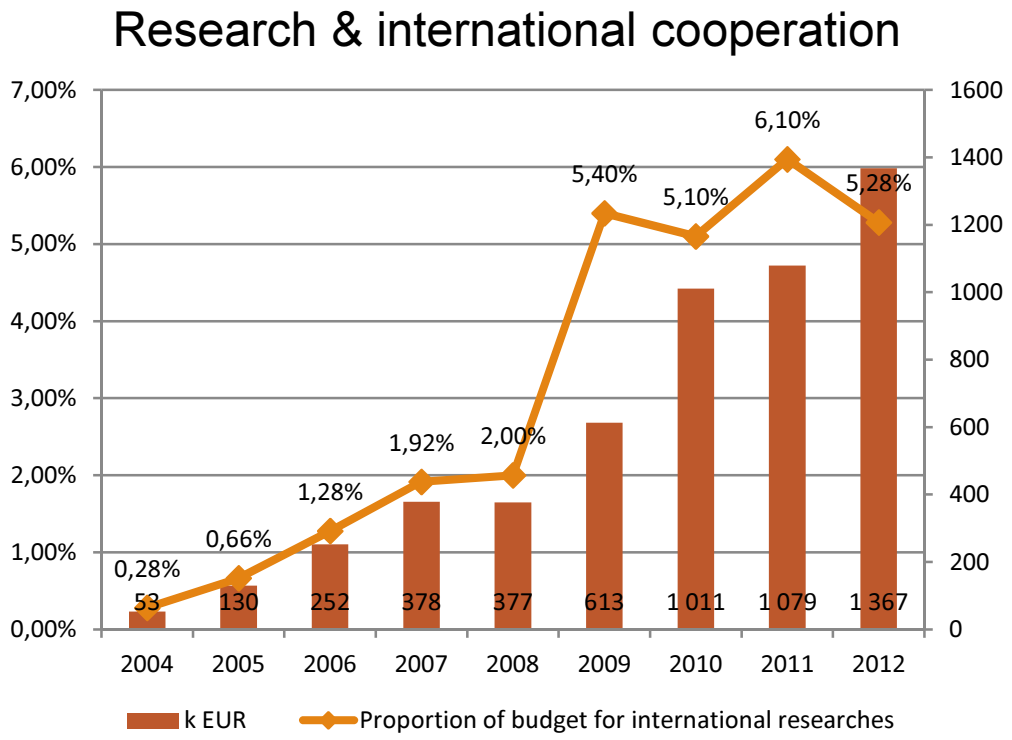
Main instruments supporting internationalization:

Support for excellent, internationally significant research in the frame of international cooperation

Support for internationally acknowledged research teams

Membership in international organizations, R&D foundations

ERA-NET contribution



Elements of National Funding supporting internationalization & FP participation (2)

Research, Technological and Innovation Fund (KTIA)

→one of the main aim is to widen international RTD cooperation and enhance participation in FPs

Main Instruments:

BONUS: national top-up of cooperation projects

Support for consortium building, participation in proposal writing and contracting

ERA-NET: co-funding

EUROSTARS: co-funding

EUREKA : co-funding

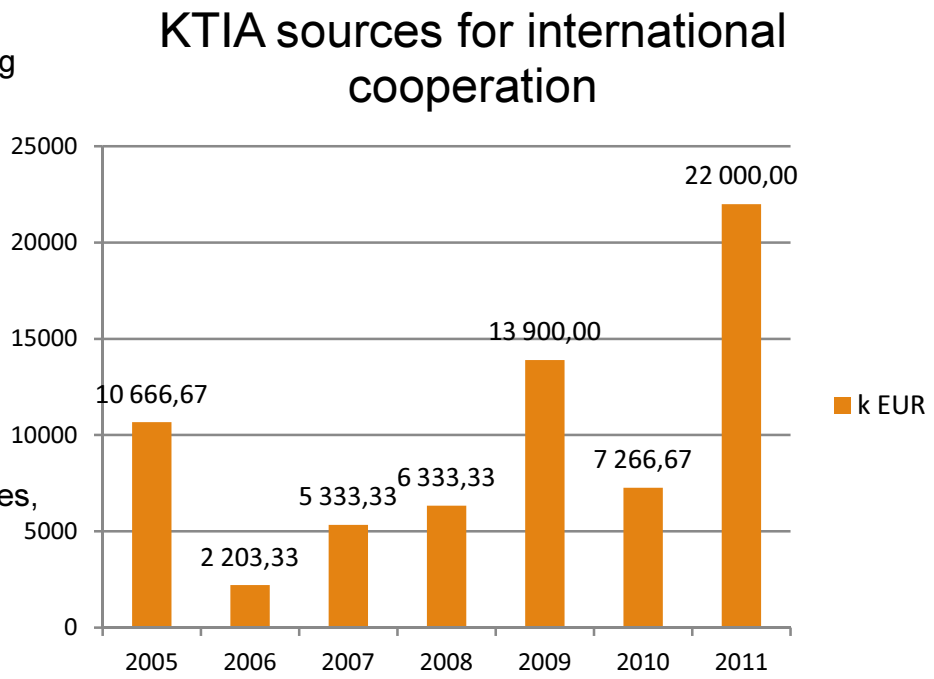
ERC grants

MOBILITY programme

MECENATURA: personal exchanges & networking, conferences, exhibitions, etc.

Bilateral S&T cooperations

Large-scale International Projects



Brief evaluation of National Funding programmes

The national funding programmes are of utmost importance to support participation in FPs

- Enabling accession to international grant systems
- Preparing the research community for multinational R&D&I culture, standards and environment

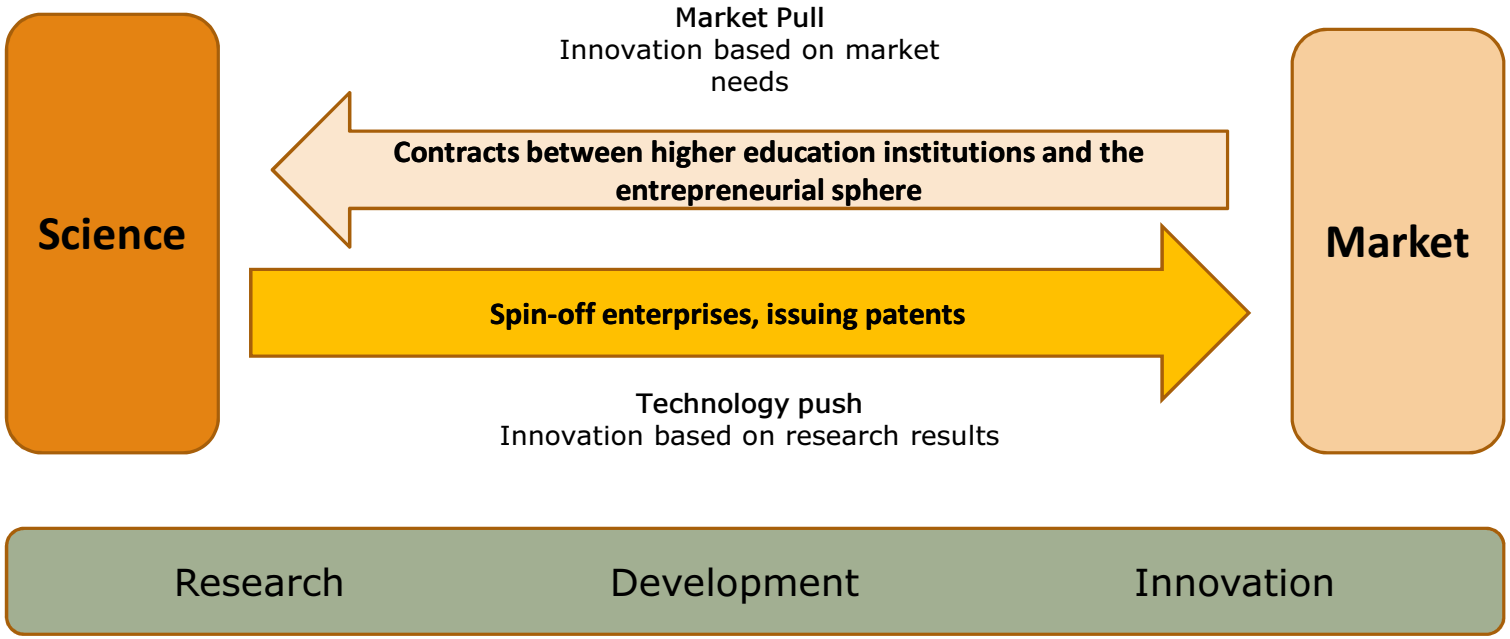
National strategy versus EU strategy

Development level of regions

Securing the in-kind contribution

Supporting technology transfer: A viable option to increase competitiveness

- Higher education institutions, as focal points of R&D activity can be considered as engines of economic growth
- The concentration of R&D capacities can create spill-over effects for the entrepreneurial sphere



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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