



UK Science & Innovation Network Country Snapshot:

Hungary

Country position in Global Innovation Index 2016:

39

Position of UK in country's international collaboration 2013-17:

3rd

Hungary - Science and Innovation Landscape

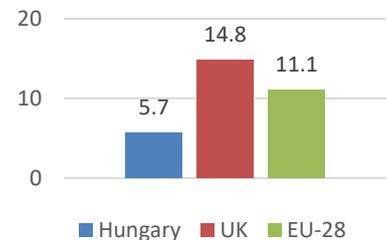
Hungarian gross domestic expenditure on R&D increased to 1.21 % in 2016, but it is still far away from the 2% average of the European Union. In absolute numbers (1 372 mil EUR), Hungarians have 2 times higher spending than Slovakia, but 2 times lower than the Czech Republic with similar number of inhabitants.

Even though total expenditure on R&D has been growing only slowly, since 2008 there has been a positive trend as the proportion of R&D expenditure from the business sector has increased rapidly and now exceeds the public resources (50% from business sector, 35% from governmental sources, 15% from abroad). The national priorities are strongly influenced by EU programmes, especially structural funds.

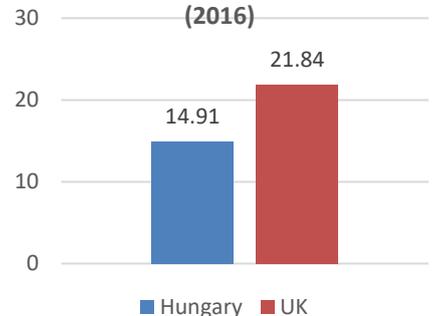
The high level of scientific excellence in Hungary is in **aeronautics, energy, construction, biomedicine and biotechnology**, also Hungarian **mathematical research** and education is world-renowned. Hungary takes part in several large research infrastructures, e.g. ELI (Extreme light infrastructure) - the joint European project of the highest-intensity lasers, or CERN Data Centre (Tier 0), which has been, additionally to Geneva, located at Wigner Research Centre for Physics in Budapest.. Hungary is also one of the 9 Central European states, which initiated the "CERIC (Central European Research Infrastructure Consortium) project". CERIC is designed to create the region's largest ("distributed") infrastructure consortium, consisting of analytical and materials science infrastructures.

Research and Innovation development is strongly supported by Hungarian government. In January 2015 the [National Research, Development and Innovation Office \(NKFIH\)](#) was created as a merger of the former National Innovation Office (NIH), and the ministerial departments responsible for innovation policy. Concurrently, the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund was established coming from the merger of two former funds, the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) and the Research and Technological Innovation Fund (KTIA). The key document defining the goals of the R&I policy is the [National Research and Development and Innovation Strategy \(2013-20\)](#). In 2018, a new [Ministry of Technology and Innovation](#) was established.

Top 10% highly cited scientific publications (as % of total scientific publications of the country)



Citations per document (2016)



[The European Institute of Innovation and Technology \(EIT\)](#), established in 2008 with its headquarters in Budapest, is the first Europe-wide institution based in Hungary. The EIT is the EU's flagship institute designed to connect European business and research, and to integrate innovation, research and economic growth in Europe. The mission



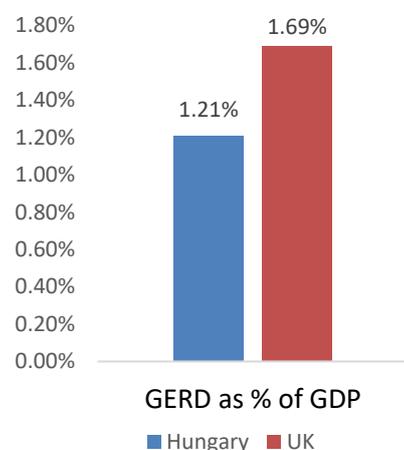
of EIT is carried out through the so-called Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs), integrating European innovation platforms of leading European stakeholders from industry, academia, and policy.

UK Science and Innovation in Hungary

In Hungary, UK S&I based policy making, and science and innovation in general have good reputation. There is intense scientific cooperation between UK and Hungarian research centres. For example, just between Hungarian researchers and the University of Cambridge, there is a dozen of Hungarian members participating in research projects worth nearly EUR 5 million in the fields of nanotechnology, food safety and healthy society. However, there are not any recent bilateral government agreements, or bilateral UK-Hungarian R&D programmes.

There are many opportunities for UK engagement. Hungary benefits from substantial EU structural and cohesion funding, which will continue over the budget period 2014 to 2020 with spend until the end of 2023. Over €25bn was approved by EU for Hungary. Most cooperative R&D projects in Europe are carried out within the European Framework Programmes for Research and Technological Development, such as FP7 (2007-2013) and Horizon 2020 (2014-2020). Hungary's performance in FP7 as well as in Horizon 2020 ranked high within EU13 (rank in grant awarded: 2nd for FP7 and 3rd for Horizon 2020). **In Horizon 2020, 758 UK-Hungarian collaborative projects were reported by March 2018, third largest number after Germany and Spain.** Among the British research organizations the University College London, the University of Edinburgh and the Imperial College have the largest number of collaborative projects with Hungary within Horizon 2020.

The Hungarian scientists are also the most successful within EU13 in receiving grants of the European Research Council (65 funded projects by 2018, twice as many as the second most successful Czech Republic).



According to the European Commission Science and Innovation Report, between 2014 and 2016 Hungary had 5,7 % of the overall scientific publications within the 10 % most cited scientific publications worldwide (compared to 14,8 % of the UK). Out of overall Hungarian publications in the Web of Science in 2016 and 2017 (9 057 articles), most co-authorships were with USA (2 863), secondly with Germany (2 775), and thirdly with the UK (2 339). The UK has the largest co-authorship share of overall number of Hungarian scientific papers in the field of Physics, Space Science, Clinical Medicine, Molecular Biology and Neuroscience.

SIN works to support UK science and innovation policy objectives through exchange with Hungarian counterparts and reporting on Hungarian science and innovation landscape. Promoting UK science excellence and policies across Hungary is also a key objective. EU Horizon 2020 with almost €80bn is a great tool for building UK collaborations with Hungary. Multinational consortia are required and we are well prepared to help with building of useful networks.

Value of UK exports to Hungary:

£1.9bn

Value of UK imports from Hungary:

£3.5bn

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