

**STI OUTLOOK 2002- COUNTRY RESPONSE TO POLICY QUESTIONNAIRE****HUNGARY****1. General framework and trends in science and technology policy**

S&T have been growing importance in the policy of the Hungarian Government. Presently, the Government intends to pay outstanding attention to the improvement of S&T. One of the national priorities, stated in the framework of the Széchenyi Plan,<sup>1</sup> is to support of R&D and innovation. Therefore, there has been an increase concerning the Hungarian R&D since late 1999. In order to take further steps towards the foundation of knowledge-based economy, the improvements are the followings:

- The increase of the GERD.
- The reconstruction of the governmental R&D institutional system.
- The foundation of the National R&D Programmes in the frame of the Széchenyi Plan.
- Strengthening the ongoing research programmes.
- The establishment of the National Register of R&D Activities in Hungary.
- Growing R&D sources of public sector research and public research organisations.
- An increased R&D activity in the private sector.
- The increase in the number of research units.
- Fostering the technology transfer.
- More emphasis on enhancing the human resources of R&D.
- A strengthened international S&T co-operation.

International experience shows that those countries are only successful, which can achieve high-standard innovation and bring to the market new products with a high intellectual input. Under the circumstances of today's strong economic competition, which takes place in a global arena, governments have to provide support not only for science, but also for technological development, and – from time to time – they have to formulate their science and technology policies.

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<sup>1</sup> National Development Plan named on the famous figure of the 19<sup>th</sup> century patriot István Széchenyi.

Realising that the modern economies in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be based on knowledge, Hungary took steps in the foundation of knowledge-based economy, which were recognised internationally. According to a survey on OECD countries, Hungary is among the first six countries, having good chance to build the knowledge-based economy and society. Using OECD statistics, the survey was published in the Financial Times in October 2001. On the basis the analysis of ten major indicators (four inputs and six outputs), Hungary was ranked the 6<sup>th</sup> place.

### *Policy documents*

The Government Programme declares that both the state and the business community have a role in ensuring that research, development and production are brought closer to each other and placed in the service of the country's economic advancement. To achieve this, the country needs co-ordinated education, research, development and innovation policies, as well as measures to stimulate the research and development activities of the private sector. The national programmes formulated in this spirit include the main directions of development, taking into account the economic, social and political changes in the world as well as Hungary's national characteristics.

The Government has recently published important policy documents, emphasising the necessity of active science and technology policy. The most important publications related to those policies are the 'Science and Technology Policy 2000' and the 'Széchenyi Plan'.

- **The Science and Technology Policy 2000** outlines a long-term development programme for the Hungarian science, technology and innovation. It is based on the concepts and plans for the future of wide circles in Hungarian intellectual, economic and political life. The document summarises the science and technology policy actions, necessary for achieving Hungary's overall objectives. The document gives an overview of the present situation under five headings: human resources, institutional structure, financing, infrastructure, and international relations. Based on these, the document sets out the goals and the actions necessary to achieve them. In order to increase the competitiveness of industrial sector, three horizontal programmes (Strengthening the co-operation between research and development institutions and the business sector; Enhancing the innovation capability of the entrepreneurial sphere; Fostering the regional innovation) were set up.
- **The Széchenyi Plan** is a medium-term economic development plan announced in 2000. In the framework of this plan, one of the most important objectives of the **Programme for the Support of Research, Development and Innovation** is to assist the Hungarian economy in its change to an innovation-driven economic growth model and knowledge economy. The overall objectives of this programme are to:
  - Develop and strengthen human resources, as the foundation of a knowledge society.
  - Extend the institutional framework for utilising knowledge.
  - Channel foreign direct investments into high technology sectors and accelerate the computerisation of the economy.
  - Support the application of generic technologies.
  - Strengthen co-operation between the knowledge basis and the business sector.

- Improve the innovation capacity of enterprises.
- Building the institutional network of regional innovation and development.
- Develop co-operating research centres.
- Develop the institutional infrastructure of R&D.

#### Reconstruction of the governmental R&D institutional structure

Recognising the outstanding importance of S&T, the needs of co-ordinated education, R&D and innovation policy, the Hungarian Government has introduced changes in the governmental S&T structure. The National Committee for Technological Development (NCTD), the former government office in charge of S&T policy and implementation under the supervision of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, was integrated into the Ministry of Education as its new division on 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2000, headed by a Deputy State Secretary. Simultaneously, under the name of NCTD an advisory body was established to work out strategic documents of research, innovation and technology policy. It expresses its opinion firstly, on the programme priorities of the National Technology Development Fund and secondly, on the report on the annual activity of this fund. Its functions and activities were defined by the Government Regulation 226/1999. (XII. 30.)

The present Hungarian R&D system consists of three main components such as the governmental organisations, the NGOs and the different research institutions.

#### Governmental organisations

The governmental organisations are responsible for the Hungarian S&T policy, for formulating R&D strategy and for managing different R&D programmes. In order to shape science and technology policy, the **Science and Technology Policy Council (STPC)** was founded in 1999. At the same time, an advisory, evaluative and co-ordinatory body, the Science Advisory Board (SAB), was set up to support the work of the Council. The SAB consists of two sections, one governmental and the other drawn from representatives of business and scientific life. The STPC and the SAB function on the basis of Government Resolution 1038/2000 (V.5.), which empowered them to work out the principles for Hungarian science and technology policy, to make an assessment of the country's research activities, and to define thematic priorities for research.

In the governmental area, the R&D Division of the Ministry of Education (OM) is responsible for the Hungarian science and technology policy, for the competition based national research and development programmes and for promoting the international science and technology co-operation of Hungary.

- OM works out documents concerning the national science and technology development policy, runs technology foresight programmes, prepares reports and reviews for promoting the acquisition and dissemination of new knowledge and information serving the government's science and technology strategy in co-operation with social partners, NGOs, industrial and professional associations.
- OM represents the government in intergovernmental S&T organisations and programmes, organises and co-ordinates the Hungarian participation in such programmes. OM is also active in the multilateral S&T co-operation and participates in the EU accession process.

- The Fund Management Directorate of the OM was founded in 2001, which is responsible for the implementation of the science and technology policy by managing different R&D programmes financed from the National Technology Development Fund and the National R&D Programmes.

## NGOs

The main body of the civil sector is the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS). In accordance with Law XL of 1994, the HAS is an independent public body based on the principle of self-government with mission of cultivating, supporting and representing the Hungarian science. The HAS has a high quality research institute network. Since their restructuring, the research institutes have operated in the reformed institutional set up with renewed goals. Associations and foundations are also parts of the civil sector organisations, which spread the results of the different sciences, organise lectures and courses, prepare the society of the knowledge-based 21<sup>st</sup> century and finance certain research projects.

## Research institutions

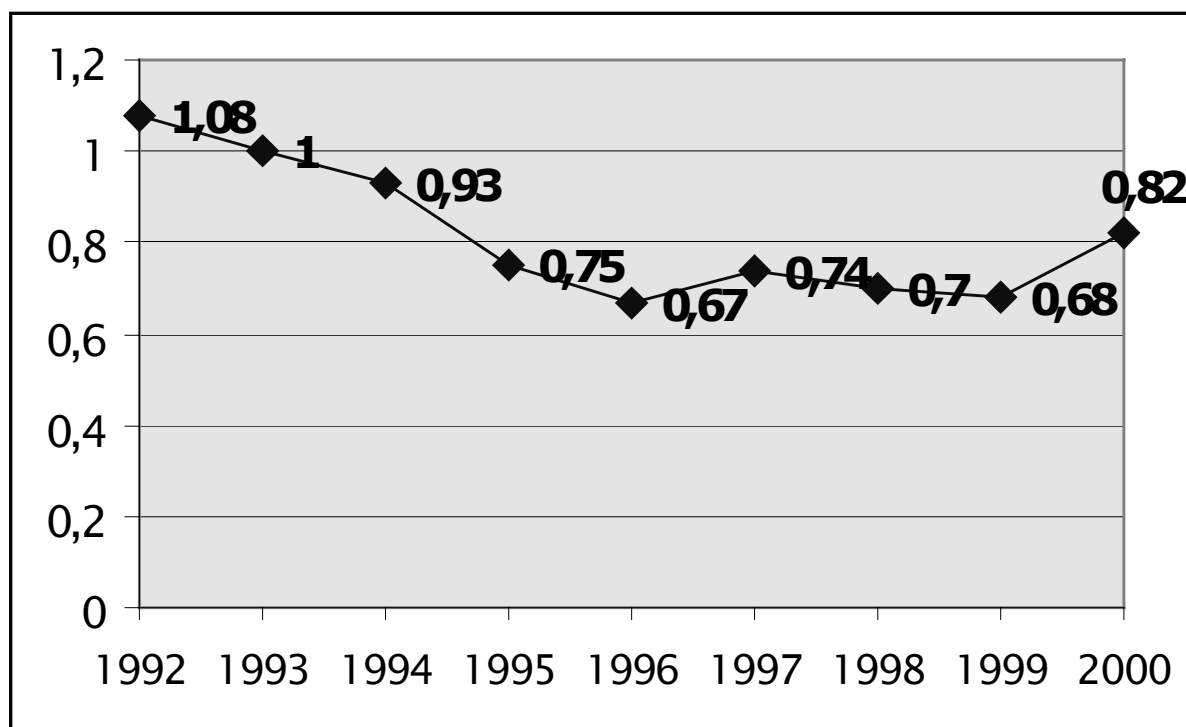
In Hungary, there were 2020 research units in 2000, comprising the R&D units of higher education (1421), the R&D units of companies (478), the R&D institutes of the HAS, the R&D institutes of foundations and associations (e.g. the Bay Zoltán Foundation for Applied Research and the Collegium Budapest, Institute for Advanced Studies), the R&D units of the ministries, libraries and public collections.

### *Increasing the financial resources for R&D*

The Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of GDP is still fairly low in the European context as well as compared to most of the OECD countries. As a result of the substantial economic and financial challenge that accompanied Hungary's transition to a market economy, state subsidies for R&D and innovation dropped significantly in the 1990's. Between 1990 and 1996, the rate of expenditures spent on R&D relative to the GDP decreased from 1.6% to 0.7% and stayed at a low level in the second half of the decade. In 1996, the GERD was 0.67%, the lowest value in the 1990's.

The Hungarian Government has recognised the importance of an active science and technology policy. It has been acknowledged that via this kind of S&T policy, economic growth, job creation and competitiveness can be substantially increased. Between 1999-2001, the annual GDP increase was 4-5%. The favourable economic situation made it possible to increase R&D expenditures. The first very important step was taken in 2000, when the GERD increased to 0.82% (from 0.68% of the previous year). The Parliament allocated significant additional resources for R&D in the two-year-state budget of 2001-2002 as a major component of the Széchenyi Plan. It is a clearly declared objective of the Government that Hungarian GERD should reach the average rate of spending of the European Union by 2006.

Figure: R&D expenditures in Hungary as a percentage of GDP



#### *The foundation of the National R&D Programmes*

Supporting research, development and innovation, the **National R&D Programmes** (NRDPs) were established in the frame of the Széchenyi Plan. The Government has taken a decision in its Resolution 1073/2000 (VIII. 31.) on launching the NRDPs included in the document 'Science and Technology Policy 2000'. The rules of the implementation of the NRDPs are stipulated in the Government Decree 201/2000 (XI. 29.). The NRDPs were launched of in the following five fields: Improving the quality of life; Information and communication technologies; Environmental and materials science; Research on agribusiness and biotechnology; Research on the national heritage and contemporary social challenges. The purpose of the NRDPs is to support the implementation of comprehensive research, development and innovation projects. The Programmes are intended to concentrate on financial and intellectual resources, to synchronise basic and applied research with technological development, to strengthen and ensure the efficient utilisation of national research and development capacities and to improve our international scientific competitiveness.

Strengthening the ongoing national research budgetary programmes with the increase of their budget

- **National Scientific Research Fund** (NSRF) – It was established in 1986, supervising by the HAS. Since 1991, it has been operating as an independent organisation. The mission of the NSRF is to support basic research, development of R&D infrastructure and scientific work of young researchers. The Laws XXII of 1993 and CXXXVI of 1997 provide the legal base for its operation.

- **National Technology Development Fund (NTDF)** - Its goals are defined by the Government Regulations 98/1996 (VII. 10.) and 158/2001. (IX. 12.) as promoting technological innovation, development of R&D infrastructure, and the dissemination and economic application and development results. The next table shows the growth of the sources of the three major R&D programme allocated by the budget law of the Parliament.

	<b>1999</b> <b>(billion HUF)</b>	<b>2000</b> <b>(billion HUF)</b>	<b>2001</b> <b>(billion HUF)</b>	<b>2002</b> <b>(billion HUF)*</b>
National Scientific Research Fund	2.5	3.1	4.2	5.4
National Technology Development Fund	5.1	6.3	8.75	10.94
<b>National R&amp;D Programmes</b>	0	0	5.572	10

\*On the basis of two-year-state budget approved by the Parliament in 2000.

### New registration system of the Hungarian R&D

In last few years, the growing demand of proper documentation of the budgetary financed research emerged in the governmental R&D policy. Therefore, new documentation system of the Hungarian R&D will be established in 2002. In order to increase the transparency of the budgetary financed research, to disclose the double research support, and to help domestic and international partner search, the Government founded the Register of National Research Activities by the Government Regulation 160/2001 (IX. 12.). Presumably, the new online database will give an in-depth view on the results of the Hungarian R&D, and help the Hungarian participation in international co-operation. All beneficiaries are obliged to give information on all R&D projects, being supported by the state budget. In addition, the Register is open to every research unit dealing with R&D. The related technical work and supply (e.g. collecting and putting information on computer) are performed by the National Technical Information Centre and Library, the evaluation and analysis of information will be provided by the R&D Division of the Ministry of Education.

## 2. Public sector research and public research organisations<sup>2</sup>

The overwhelming proportion of the research units is part of the higher education (1 421 units). Before 2000, an important integration process took place in the Hungarian higher education sector. To face the challenge represented by the growing number of students, in accordance with the long-term goals of the Government, and by the need of more flexibility and variety, a large university integration programme were accepted. Based on the Law LII of 1999, the formerly compartmentalised, strongly specialised universities with their usually narrow profiles of specialisation, were transformed into integrated, multidisciplinary universities (for the list of the integrated universities see appendix). This move made it possible to increase the number of students, broaden curricula, reach an intellectually critical mass and establish research centres of international significance.

The R&D budget of universities largely dependent on governmental subsidies. There are two main types of subsidies: the normative research support and the various governmental funds and programmes. Besides, the co-operation between universities and private sectors and the participation in multilateral and bilateral scientific programmes are the main income sources of the universities. Although the sources of higher education increased largely in the past few years, the research expenditure of that did not grew

<sup>2</sup>. This section, especially sub-section 2.2 partly overlaps with a separate questionnaire circulated to members of the CSTP Ad hoc Working Group *on Steering and Funding of Research Institutions*. When appropriate, countries could make references to responses given to that questionnaire.

significantly. Nevertheless, the R&D sources of the universities will be started to accelerate in 2002, for example, the budget of the Higher Education Research Fund increases approx. threefold (from 884 million HUF to 2.3 billion HUF).

The 34 research institutes of the HAS are dealing with natural sciences and mathematics, life sciences and social sciences including humanities (more than half of the institutions). It must be emphasised that a consolidation and reorganisation process was carried out in the budgetary financed research institution network of the HAS, merging similar R&D profiles and maintaining the research staffs but aiming at more effective utilisation of the facilities. Several HAS research groups working at universities continue their activities in favourable atmosphere at the new integrated universities.

Of the research units of foundations and associations, the Bay Zoltán Foundation (BZF) and the Collegium Budapest are the most important. The BZF is the largest research foundation in Hungary, founded in 1993, comprising three research units: Institute for Biotechnology, Institute for Materials Science and Technology and Institute of Logistics and Production Engineering. Following the model of the pioneering Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies, the Collegium Budapest (CB) is the first IAS-type institute in Central and Eastern Europe. As an adaptation of the Princeton model, the CB represents a new type of institute, different from both universities and specialised research institutes. Its main attraction is that it offers its research fellows temporary liberation from their administrative and teaching obligations, allowing them to concentrate fully on their chosen research agenda.

It is important to mention that five research institutes belonging to the HAS as well as the CB were successfully applying for a three-year grant from the European Commission in the programme supporting 'Centres of Excellence' in the region, and received a significant grant from the European Commission. More than 180 institutes from CEE countries applied, the CB was ranked on the third place.

### **3. Government support for private-sector R&D and innovation**

This is now a global economic trend that the private sector plays a distinctive role in the technological development of national economies. In Hungary, more than 50% of total R&D expenditure is provided by the state budget and the use of these resources is fragmented. It is quite important that the present 38% share of the private sector in total R&D expenditure is expected to reach at least 50% in the near future.

Due to the economic recovery, more and more multinational companies have been establishing their research centres in Hungary, primarily in the fields of the pharmaceutical industry, the IT technology, the automobile industry and telecommunication. The Széchenyi Plan, while promoting research and development, puts particular emphasis on enhancing the innovative capacities of the SME sector. It is worth mentioning that between 1998-2000 the number of research units belonging to companies increased from 258 to 478.

In Hungary, there exist mainly two types of governmental support for R&D and innovation in the private sector: firstly, the tax incentives and secondly, the direct non-refundable state support. As an example, from January 2001, companies can account for their R&D expenditure at 200%. This option is now also available for extramural (subcontracted) R&D activity not carried out in the companies themselves.

*Ongoing programmes supporting business R&D.*

Programme to establish new high-tech R&D units.

With the contribution of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, a program for supporting investments associated with high-tech and serving the applied research and development activities started in 1999. The aim of the program is to create, either in form of independent business venture or of an independent organisation unit within a business venture, a research centre that will be responsible for the domestic development and introduction of advanced technologies. At least 30 R&D jobs shall be established for at least five years.

Integrator

Another programme, called INTEGRATOR, has been started in 1999 to enable and promote the joint innovative activities of major industrial enterprises, corporations with Hungarian SMEs as their suppliers. 95% of the support is given to SMEs for competence building and 5% to the integrating large companies for formulating the requirements and for consulting.

TECH-START (Programmes to strengthen the creation of the NTBF)

Since 1999, the Government has run a programme called TECH-START to support the newly formed technology based firms to implement their initial innovation plans. Grants are given to technology based firms not older than five years and under ten employees.

Regional programme

Due to the decision of the Parliament, there has been a special catching-up development programme involving the Hungarian regions lagged behind since 1999. The programme was launched first for three counties in 1999 and it is broadened to five counties in 2000. In the field of R&D and innovation, local development agencies operate demand-driven innovation programmes for SMEs, with special respect to knowledge acquisition and application, R&D infrastructure, networking and training. It is also an important objective to enable local SMEs to become suppliers in large co-operation networks. These goals fit to the national innovation strategy.

**4. Enhancing collaboration and networking among innovating organisations**

One of the main difficulties in the Hungarian innovation system is the lack of linking institutions of technology transfer. It is a fact that the knowledge transfer between higher education and industry is unsatisfactory. In the last few years, there were several attempts to establish special research and technology centres at the universities in order to promote the flow of knowledge. The R&D institutions and their industrial partners should work closer in order to enhance co-operation among academic knowledge

base and companies. Significant changes are needed at both sides. On the one hand, universities and academic research centres have to be assisted to enhance a more direct practical utilisation of their professional-academic knowledge. On the other hand, the expert knowledge and the needs of the business sector should orient research centres when setting their research topics and the content of education they provide.

It must be emphasised that OM has taken responsibility for strengthening technology transfer. In order to increase the R&D co-operation between universities and companies, OM founded a grant to establish Co-operative Research Centres. The first contracts were signed in 2001, and the centres will be opened and run 2002 on. These research and engineering centres will be located at major universities and will provide good conditions for the higher education to collaborate with the industry in order to concentrate their knowledge and resources to work out new technologies. The common use of knowledge is of mutual interest, integrating education and technology, developing not only the company assets, but also the university curricula. An additional result of the programme is that many universities and companies got an impetus to formulate or reformulate their R&D strategies.

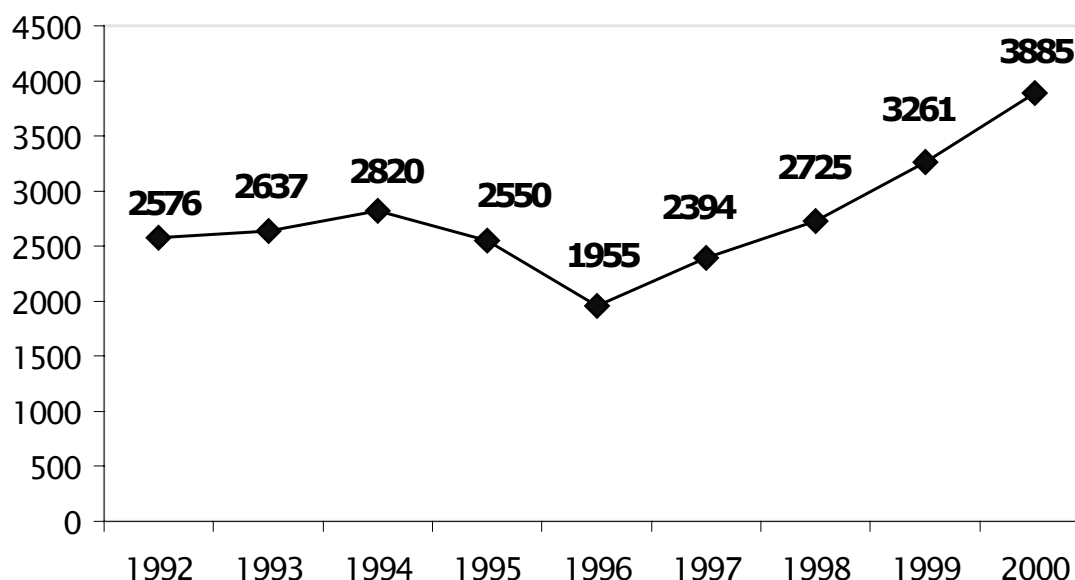
In Hungary, it is a fact that there are great deficiencies in co-operation with universities and private sectors. Nevertheless, it might be said that there is an increase in number of co-operation. Universities and multinational companies founded common research centres and courses in order to work out research projects. It must be mentioned that of the total income of certain universities, increasing proportion is being financed by private sectors.

## **5. S&T human resources**

Today, strengthening human resources in S&T is the crucial question, not only in Hungary, but also in most developed and converging countries. The OECD countries pay particular attention to the development of quality and quantity of human resources of S&T. It is quite important to develop the quality and size of the scientific and innovation potential as an input of the economic growth.

In the first half of the 1990's, in parallel with the decrease of GERD as a percentage of GDP, the total number of R&D researchers continuously decreased. There was a significant drop in the number of professionals engaged in R&D. Due to the economic transition of Hungary; many companies terminated their R&D activities. Nonetheless, the statistics show declining trends in the early 1990's. During the last few years, in accordance with the general recovery of the Hungarian economy, the number of R&D researchers at companies has been growing again. The figure doubled between 1996-2000, mainly due to the international companies. In the same period, the number of researchers increased from 10 499 to 14 406 (FTE) in Hungary.

## Company researchers in Hungary (FTE)



In 2001, in order to enhance the human resources of S&T, the Government raised significantly the salary of the researchers engaged in public research organisations. In addition to this, there are several smaller funds and grants (e.g. Fund of Higher Education and Research), which support R&D activities of the researchers and teachers at higher education establishments. It must be mentioned that they can also apply for grants on an individual basis thus ensuring a higher monthly income (e.g. Széchenyi, Békésy, Bolyai, Magyary and Szilárd scholarships). Therefore, improving the quality of life of the grant holder might even prevent 'brain drain'.

### 6. International co-operation and globalisation

Hungarian R&D organisations have an increasing opportunity to participate in multilateral and bilateral scientific programmes. Over the past decades a large number of international science and technology co-operation links has been developed. Hungary has become full member in most European and Euro-Atlantic research organisations and programmes (e.g. COST, EUREKA, CERN, EMBL, ESA/PRODEX and the NATO Science Programme).

It is important to mention that the country has 30 S&T bilateral interstate contracts in order to promote mobility and international co-operation in science and research. Presently, the number of the running bilateral research projects is more than 500. Hungary has been playing an active role in the science and technology policy activity of the OECD as well.

During the reference period, Hungary continued to be fully associated with the EU 5<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme as well as with the EURATOM Framework Programme. The financial and institutional framework of the Hungarian participation is well established. The Hungarian contribution to the EU 5

FWP has been growing continuously since 1999. To ensure a successful participation of Hungary in the EU 5 FWP, a network of National Contact Points and R&D liaison offices, operated and supervised by the OM, was established at the end of 1999. From the point of view of successful participation in FP5 as well as in order to be able to contribute to the design of the European Research Area and to the preparation of the 6<sup>th</sup> RTD Framework Programme, it is quite important that Hungary, like other associated candidate countries, has been granted observer status (since May 2001) in meetings of CREST (Comité pour la Recherche Scientifique et Technique).

## APPENDIX

### 1. S&T links

Ministry of Education [www.om.hu](http://www.om.hu)

Ministry of Economic Affairs [www.gm.hu](http://www.gm.hu)

Hungarian Academy of Sciences [www.mta.hu](http://www.mta.hu)

Hungarian Scientific Research Fund [www.otka.hu](http://www.otka.hu)

Bay Zoltán Foundation for Applied Research [www.bzaka.hu](http://www.bzaka.hu)

Collegium Budapest [www.colbud.hu](http://www.colbud.hu)

Document of the Science and Technology Policy 2000 [www.om.hu/jg.html](http://www.om.hu/jg.html)

National R&D Programmes [www.om.hu/j6.html](http://www.om.hu/j6.html)

Hungarian Patent Office [www.hpo.hu](http://www.hpo.hu)

Hungarian Competition Office [www.gvh.hu](http://www.gvh.hu)

Hungarian Standards Institution [\*\*www.mszt.hu\*\*](http://www.mszt.hu)

Hungarian Central Statistical Office [www.ksh.hu](http://www.ksh.hu)

Association of Hungarian Innovation [www.innovacio.hu](http://www.innovacio.hu)

**Association of Hungarian Inventors [\*\*www.inventor.hu\*\*](http://www.inventor.hu)**

Association of Hungarian Industrial Parks [www.datanet.hu/ipe](http://www.datanet.hu/ipe)

Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies [www.mtesz.hu](http://www.mtesz.hu)

Hungarian Academy of Engineering [www.mernokakademia.hu](http://www.mernokakademia.hu)

Hungarian Science and Technology Foundation [www.tetalap.hu](http://www.tetalap.hu)

National Technical Information Centre and Library [www.omikk.bme.hu](http://www.omikk.bme.hu)

GKI Economic Research Co. [www.gki.hu](http://www.gki.hu)

INNOSTART National Business Innovation Centre [www.innostart.hu](http://www.innostart.hu)

Institute for Economic Analysis and Informatics [www.ecostat.hu](http://www.ecostat.hu)

KOPINT-DATORG Economic Research, Marketing and Computing Company Limited [www.kopdat.hu](http://www.kopdat.hu)

## **2. List of the Hungarian state universities**

Budapest University of Economic Sciences and Public Administration ([www.bkae.hu](http://www.bkae.hu))

Budapest University of Technology and Economics ([www.bme.hu](http://www.bme.hu))

University of Debrecen ([www.klte.hu](http://www.klte.hu))

Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest ([www.elte.hu](http://www.elte.hu))

University of Kaposvár

Ferenc Liszt Musicology University, Budapest ([www.liszt.hu](http://www.liszt.hu))

Hungarian University of Craft and Design, Budapest ([www.mie.hu](http://www.mie.hu))

University of Miskolc ([www.uni-miskolc.hu](http://www.uni-miskolc.hu))

University of Western Hungary, Sopron ([www.nyme.hu](http://www.nyme.hu))

University of Pécs ([www.pte.hu](http://www.pte.hu))

Semmelweis University, Budapest ([www.sote.hu](http://www.sote.hu))

University of Szeged ([www.u-szeged.hu](http://www.u-szeged.hu))

University of Veszprém ([www.vein.hu](http://www.vein.hu))

University of Saint Stephen, Gödöllő ([www.szie.hu](http://www.szie.hu))

Miklós Zrinyi University of Defense, Budapest ([www.zmne.hu](http://www.zmne.hu))

Academy of Drama and Film, Budapest ([www.filmacademy.hu](http://www.filmacademy.hu))

### 3. Research and development institutes of the HAS by scientific fields

Natural Sciences And Mathematics	Life Sciences	Social Sciences Including Humanities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alfréd Rényi Mathematical Institute (<a href="http://www.renyi.hu">www.renyi.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Astronomical Research Institute (<a href="http://www.konkoly.hu">www.konkoly.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Chemical Research Centre (<a href="http://www.chemres.hu">www.chemres.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Computer and Automation Research Institute (<a href="http://www.sztaki.hu">www.sztaki.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute of Nuclear Research (<a href="http://www.atomki.hu">www.atomki.hu</a>)</li> <li>• KFKI Atomic Energy Research Institute (<a href="http://www.kfki.hu/~aekihp">www.kfki.hu/~aekihp</a>)</li> <li>• Solid State Physics and Optics (<a href="http://www.szfki.hu">www.szfki.hu</a>)</li> <li>• KFKI Research Institute For Particle and Nuclear Physics (<a href="http://www.rmki.kfki.hu">www.rmki.kfki.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Research Centre for the Earth Sciences</li> <li>• Research Institute for Technical Physics and Materials Science (<a href="http://www.mfa.kfki.hu">www.mfa.kfki.hu</a>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Research Institute (<a href="http://www.mgki.hu">www.mgki.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Balaton Limnological Research Institute (<a href="http://tres.blki.hu/">http://tres.blki.hu/</a>)</li> <li>• Institute of Ecology and Botany (<a href="http://www.botanika.hu">www.botanika.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute of Experimental Medicine (<a href="http://www.koki.hu">www.koki.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Research Institute of Plant Protection (<a href="http://www.nki.hu">www.nki.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Research Institute for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry (<a href="http://www.taki.iif.hu">www.taki.iif.hu</a>)</li> <li>• The Szeged Biological Research Centre (<a href="http://www.szbk.u-szeged.hu">www.szbk.u-szeged.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Veterinary Medical Research Institute (<a href="http://www.vMRI.hu">www.vMRI.hu</a>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archeological Institute</li> <li>• Ethnographical Research Institute (<a href="http://www.neprajz.mta.hu">www.neprajz.mta.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute of History (<a href="http://www.tti.hu">www.tti.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute for Legal Studies</li> <li>• Institute for Literary Studies (<a href="http://www.iti.iif.hu">www.iti.iif.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute for Musicology (<a href="http://www.zti.hu">www.zti.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute of Philosophy (<a href="http://www.phil-inst.hu">www.phil-inst.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute for Psychology (<a href="http://www.cogpsyphy.hu">www.cogpsyphy.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute of Sociology</li> <li>• Research Institute for Art History (<a href="http://www.arthist.mta.hu">www.arthist.mta.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Research Institute for Linguistics (<a href="http://www.nytud.hu">www.nytud.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Centre for Regional Studies (<a href="http://www.rkk.hu">www.rkk.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute of Economics (<a href="http://www.econ.core.hu">www.econ.core.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute for Political Sciences (<a href="http://www.mtapti.hu">www.mtapti.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Institute for World Economics (<a href="http://www.vki.hu">www.vki.hu</a>)</li> <li>• Minority Studies Institute (<a href="http://www.mtaki.hu">www.mtaki.hu</a>)</li> </ul>