



Hungary

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Mid-term science, technology and innovation policy strategy (2007-2013)

A Kormány középtávú (2007-2013) tudomány-, technológia és innováció-politikai (TTI) stratégiája

Country	Hungary
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Name of authors/organisation responsible	Ministry of Economy and Transport; Ministry of Education and Culture; Hungarian Academy of Sciences
Other organisations involved	National Office for Research and Technology (contributing to co-ordinating previous drafts)
Keywords	science, technology and innovation policy, mid-term strategy
Type	Official government policy document: discussion/strategy document
Overview	<p>The main aim of the strategy is to put the Hungarian economy and society on a new development path by 2013, where knowledge and innovation is the engine of growth and businesses can enter global markets with competitive, knowledge- and technology-intensive products and services.</p> <p>Based on analyses of the current strengths and weaknesses of the Hungarian national innovation system, the strategy sets out several target indicators to be reached by 2010 and 2013, respectively. Targets are defined for all relevant areas: the organisations performing and co-ordinating R&D activities, human resources, business innovation exploiting S&T results, national and regional intermediary organisations, international co-operation. The highest level aggregated target stipulates that GERD must reach 1.8 percent of GDP (2005: 0.95) and BERD 0.9 percent (2005: 0.37) by 2013.</p> <p>The strategy document will be accompanied by an action plan elaborating on the tasks to be performed.</p>
Main issues addressed	<p>Based on the market situation of the domestic industry, and envisaged international trends, the document determines several breakthrough opportunities for the Hungarian R&D sector. First, "<i>key technology areas</i>" are identified, such as info-communication technologies; life sciences and biotechnology; materials science and nanotechnology; technologies of renewable energy resources; environmental technologies. Second, these S&T opportunities are supposed to be translated into economic success in "<i>knowledge-based industries</i>": IT and electronics industry; engineering and vehicle manufacturing; pharmaceutical industry; chemical industry; food manufacturing industry; innovative service industry. Furthermore, besides Budapest (as the dominant centre of the domestic RTDI activities), six so-called "development poles" have been defined with specific priority fields of science and sectors of industry.</p> <p>The STI Strategy sets out broad visions or specific goals in the following fields:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a culture of embracing and exploiting S&T results; • Creating a quality-, performance- and exploitation-driven, efficient national innovation system; • Developing a respected, creative and innovative workforce suited for the needs of the "knowledge-based" economy and society; • Building a legal and economic environment that stimulates the creation and utilisation of knowledge; • Creating domestic businesses that are competitive on the global markets.
Main audience	Government; Research community; Policy makers
Additional audience targeted	Businesses
Policy context	<p>The STI strategy was long overdue: there was no stand-alone, explicit STI policy document approved by the government since the transition process started (only a science policy document). Moreover, it was devised with an almost 2-year delay: the Law on Research and Technological Innovation explicitly stipulated that this strategic document be devised by May 2005. Several stakeholders had been invited to comment on earlier versions. However, it would be overly optimistic to talk about a wide-ranging, proper dialogue or a broad consensus. Notably, no white or green paper has been published to initiate a thorough professional discussion. Moreover, neither the Science and Technology Policy Council, the highest level decision-making body in the field of STI policies, nor its Advisory Board has discussed the document prior to its approval by the government</p>
Indicators	Economic and financial Science and technology
In original language	http://www.nkth.gov.hu/innovaciopolitika/strategiai/kormany-kozeptavu-2007
In English language	
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