

**An Aggregate of Academy Law XL of 1994 As Amended by
Parliament in 2009, 2010 and 2011
with the
Statutes and Procedures of the Hungarian Academy of
Sciences
Both Amended in 2011**

HASL = Academy Law as effective since 2011

STAT = Statutes as effective since 7 December, 2011

PROC = Procedures as effective since 7 December, 2011

HASL

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences was established by the Nation in order to cultivate the Hungarian language and to serve science and scholarship.

It is a just demand of society that the freedom of this time-honoured national institution of Hungarian science and scholarship be endorsed and enlarged through the legislative reinforcement of its self-governing rights, and the democracy of its internal life strengthened without, however, interfering with the autonomy of other institutions cultivating and representing science.

To achieve these ends, Parliament has passed the following Act

On the Legal Status of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Section 1

(1) The Hungarian Academy of Sciences (hereinafter: "the Academy") shall be an independent public-law association based on the principle of self-government and functioning as a legal entity. As such it shall perform public responsibilities related to the cultivation, support, and representation of science.

(2) This independent public-law association shall be constituted by the members of the Academy as defined by Section 6, as well as by other, non-member representatives of science defined by Section 7.

(3) Its academician members shall exercise their rights through participation, while its non-academician members, by representation in the manner determined by this Act and the Statutes of the Academy.

(4) The views of the Academy shall be obtained on any draft legislation, prospective government measure or program etc. directly affecting its activity as an independent public-law association, or the professional work of its research centres.

Section 2

(1) In order that the Academy can perform its duties defined by this Act, it shall establish and operate a publicly funded research network governed by it. Also, in keeping with Section 23 (6) of this Act, it may establish companies owned by itself as well as support other organisations promoting science or the arts.

(2) The Academy comes under a separate heading in the central budget of the Government, a heading also covering the budgets of non-profit organisations operated by the Academy as a public-law association.

(3) Rules relating to public-law associations should be applied to the Academy with derogations defined by this Act.

STAT 1. §

(1) The Hungarian Academy of Sciences (hereinafter: the Academy) is a national public institution that functions as a public-law association in keeping with Academy Law No. XL of 1994 As Amended in 2009 (hereinafter: HASL).

(2) (As amended by General Assembly, 5 December, 2011, marked hereinafter as GA) The Academy and its institutions perform the cultivation, support, and representation of science in order to increase scientific knowledge for the sake of mankind as well as the rise, livelihood, and welfare of the nation. With their research results they serve the nation, they participate in the cultivation of the Hungarian language, the protection of the nation's cultural and environmental heritage, and the spread and application of scientific discoveries as well as the forming of public opinion.

(3) (GA) Whenever the stand of the Academy is sought on any draft legislation, prospective government measure or program etc. directly affecting its activity as an independent public-law association, a budgetary organisation, or the performance of its public duties, its President is entitled to voice that stand on the basis of the views voiced by appropriate bodies whenever those views must or may be obtained.

(4) (GA) Entitled to represent the Academy's stand towards the Government is the Academy's President on a ministerial level, the Academy's General Secretary on a secretary of state level, albeit by previous arrangement with the President, and on a

ministerial department head level, any Academy official designated for the job at hand by the President or the General Secretary in his stead.

(5) The elected bodies, elected or commissioned leading officials must make and present their decisions and stands according to detailed rules defined by the Academy in its Procedures (hereinafter: *PROC*). Similarly, rules of filing and registration are also fixed there.

(6) The Academy's seat is Budapest.

HASL

On the Responsibilities of the Academy

Section 3

(1) It shall be the public duty of the Academy

a) to support the cultivation of sciences, scientific research, and the publication of scientific books and journals;

STAT 2. §

(1) The Academy's journal is Magyar Tudomány (Hungarian Science).

(2) To promote the publication of books and journals, the Academy maintains a Committee on Publishing Scientific Books and Journals which recommends annual breakdowns of the budget earmarked for this purpose.

HASL

b) to maintain, regulate, and efficiently operate a professional research network funded by the Government for the cultivation of scientific research;

c) to operate a system of scientific qualification granting the following titles: Doctor of HAS, Corresponding Member of HAS, and Full Member of HAS according to well-defined rules and regulations;

d) to evaluate regularly the results and trends of scientific research at home and abroad, and also to formulate relevant proposals;

STAT 2.§

(3) (GA) In view of the latest trends in scientific research, the Academy formulates proposals bi-annually concerning the

directions, organisation, financing, and other conditions of scientific research carried on in Hungary. The proposals are put together by the 11 scientific sections of the Academy and presented by the Academy's President in an edited version reflective of the opinion of the General Assembly. Proposals relating to several branches of science must also be harmonised with all scientific sections and research units concerned.

HASL

e) when asked by Parliament or Government, to formulate its professional judgment on issues within its competence, i.e. issues mainly of science, education, the environment, and the economy.

STAT 3. §

(1) (GA) After weighing to which fields of science they belong, the Academy's President shall forward requests for judgments coming in from Parliament or Government to the appropriate scientific section(s) or commit them to the care of specially designated committees. The resulting professional judgments shall form the groundwork for an official stand which may be forwarded or published only by the President or the person designated by him.

(2) (GA) Beyond the above, public-law association units of the Academy (General Assembly, Presidium, scientific sections, scientific committees authorised by the sections, the President, or any body of the Academy) may also, whether of their own accord or by request, take stands on issues of principle, or voice opinions on particular issues.

(3) (GA) When the judgment is arrived at on a request, the committees designated by the President, the Presidium, or the Governing Board may only publish their stands or opinions with the consent of the person or body that had asked them to form a judgment in the first place. Entitled to forward or publish stands or opinions formed by scientific sections or scientific committees are chairs thereof. Stands or opinions must clearly indicate the name of the body/committee issuing them. On issues relating to several scientific sections (being multi- or interdisciplinary in nature), an aggregate stand or opinion must be voiced. Should there be no consent across the sections concerned, the stand or opinion must not be made public.

(4) (GA) Nothing but a statement made or authorised by the General Assembly, the Presidium or the President can qualify as an official stand (opinion) of the Academy.

(5) (GA) When publishing a stand (opinion) arrived at in keeping

with points (1)-(4) above it must be stated clearly in what quality the body or person publishing the stand (opinion) has been proceeding.

PROC 1. §

Stands or opinions arrived at by scientific sections, scientific committees, or the Academy's research institutes must be sent for information's sake to the President and the General Secretary of HAS before, or simultaneously at the latest, they are forwarded.

HASL

f) to promote the development of the Hungarian language by enhancing the cultivation of science and scholarship in Hungarian;

STAT 3. §

(6) (GA) The Academy supports the research, and publication of the discoveries made in the research of the history, vocabulary, and grammar of the Hungarian language. It also supports the use of Hungarian versions of international technical terms.

HASL

g) to safeguard high standards of public morale in the world of science and the freedom of scientific research and opinion;

STAT 3. §

(7) (GA) The Academy operates a Committee on the Ethics of Science for the protection of scientific moral standards and the freedom of scientific research and opinion. Recommended by the scientific sections, members of the Committee are elected by the General Assembly. The Committee forms its own procedural rules to be endorsed by the Presidium.

HASL

h) to maintain relations and conclude agreements with scientific institutions and organisations of other countries, especially academies, institutions of higher learning, and scientific organisations of the EU;

STAT 4. §

(1) (GA) Responsible for relations with scientific institutions and organisations of other countries is the President.

(2) (GA) Funds for nurturing international relations are allotted by the President in keeping with related legal regulations and estate management rules.

PROC 2. § (GA)

In charge of handling international relations (planning, administration, and organisation) is the Academy's Secretariat. Rules pertaining to the establishment, maintenance, and cessation of international relations may be set by special decrees issued by the President.

STAT 4. §

(3) The yearly funds earmarked to finance international relations can be broken down as follows:

- a) participation fees in international organisations and projects;
- b) travel and hotel expenses of the Academy's leading officials;
- c) travel and hotel expenses of the Academy's scientific sections;
- d) travel and hotel expenses incurred during the international activities of the Academy's research institutes;
- e) travel and hotel expenses incurred in Hungary by co-operating foreign academies in mutual travel agreement with the Academy;
- f) travel expenses incurred during joint scientific co-operation projects of the Academy and contracting partner academies;
- g) funds earmarked to finance international events organised by the Academy;
- h) funds earmarked to finance organisational purposes especially, but not exclusively, the maintenance of the Academy's representation abroad.

PROC 3. § (GA)

Duties pertaining to funds for international relations are performed by the Academy's Secretariat.

HASL

i) to maintain relations with scholars and scientists living abroad but working in fields related to Hungary or the Hungarian language, and to support Hungarian science and scholarship beyond Hungary's frontiers;

STAT 5. §

(1) (GA) The Academy maintains relations with its External Members and external members of its public-law association as well as any foreign citizen professing him/herself Hungarian who is active in science and wishes to have such relations. Professional guidance is catered by the Hungarian Science Abroad Presidential Committee with assistance provided for Western Europe and overseas by the Council of Hungarian Scientists in Diaspora. Technical assistance is provided by the Secretariat of Hungarians Abroad, a body belonging to the Secretariat of HAS.

(2) (GA) In keeping with (1), the Academy may enhance the programs of Hungarian scholars and scientists working abroad by awarding competitive grants, prizes, and other funding to them.

(3) (GA) The extent to which External Members of the Academy should be supported is determined by a resolution of the Presidium.

HASL

j) to organise scientific programs and conferences, and to conduct competitions;

STAT 6. §

(1) (GA) All conferences and programs organised by such bodies of the Academy as its General Assembly, its Presidium, its Governing Board, its President, its scientific sections, its Committees elected by its General Assembly, its Presidium, its Governing Board, and its President, as well as by its research institutes must be regarded as scientific programs and conferences of the Academy itself. A program organised by a budgetary organisation of the Academy can qualify for a scientific event of the Academy only if it is called and conducted strictly in keeping with the special decree issued by the President concerning events organised by the Academy.

(2) (GA) Over and beyond the above mentioned bodies, the Academy's President and General Secretary are also entitled to conduct competitions for the Academy.

PROC 4. §

Scientific sections must notify the Academy's President of the timeline of the events and programs to be organised by them by 31 January of the year concerned. The program schedule of each event or program must be sent to him in advance.

HASL

***k)* to promote and assist the social and economic application of the results of scientific research;**

STAT 7. § (GA)

As well as cultivating, supporting, and representing science, the Academy and its institutions also participate actively in the dissemination, application, and propagation of scientific achievements as well as in not only the execution of research programs, science-based developments, social and technological innovation but also in their social and economic utilization.

HASL

***l)* to maintain scientific research units in universities and libraries or museums by special agreement that may also involve the Academy's participation in undergraduate or doctoral education;**

STAT 8. §

(1) By establishing subsidised research units, the Academy wishes to support outstanding places of scholarship and science in institutions outside the sphere of the Academy.

(2) (GA) Overall supervision over subsidised research units is provided by the Council of the Academy's Research Units, while technical assistance is catered by the Office of Subsidised Research Units.

(3) Heads of subsidised research units elect their representatives into the Academy's Council of Research Unit Executives as stipulated by STAT 54.§ and PROC 37.§.

(4) The Academy's research centres and research institutes are fully entitled to enter into agreements with institutions of higher learning allowing for joint research and education programs.

HASL

***m)* to enhance the replenishment of the research community with a system of grants to be financed from a special heading in the Academy's budget; whether from its own resources, or by inviting public benefit engagements, the Academy may endow grants or prizes for researchers of outstanding promise for a limited period, the conditions and details of such endowments being specifically regulated;**

STAT 9. §

For young researchers the Academy may provide junior research posts. Recommended by the President, the number of junior

research posts is approved each year by the Presidium.

PROC 5. § (GA)

(1) It is the Council of Research Institutes that determines the breakdown of research posts among branches of science. After consulting with the scientific committees of those branches of science, it also determines the breakdown of research posts among research centres, institutes, other budgetary organisations engaged in research as well as subsidised research units respectively.

(2) Outstanding new PhDs may gain post-doctoral posts as research fellows in the research centre, institute, and other budgetary organisation engaged in science, or subsidised research unit of their choosing. Funds to be allotted to this end are determined by the Academy's President. Such post-doctoral posts are funded from other resources than junior research posts, applications may be handed in by the PhDs themselves or by their supervisors to the Academy's President who then forwards them to the scientific committees of the branches of science concerned.

(3) Other specific rules pertaining to gaining and performing junior research or post-doctoral posts may be set by special decrees issued by the President.

STAT 10. §

(1) (GA) The Academy has endowed the Bolyai Grant for young researchers with a PhD employed in Hungary. Bolyai Grants are awarded by the Academy's Janos Bolyai Research Grant Board of Curators (hereinafter: Bolyai Board).

(2) (GA) The nine-strong Bolyai Board's chair and members are appointed by the Academy's President for a three-year term, renewable once pending the President's renewed appointment.

(3) (GA) Technical assistance to the activities of the Bolyai Board is provided by the Academy's secretariat unit designated by the President.

PROC 6. §

(1) The names of the chair and members of the Bolyai Board must be announced on the Academy's website and in Akadémiai Értesítő (Academy Register).

STAT 10. §

(4) (GA) To the limit of the funds designated by the Academy's

President, the Bolyai Board yearly announces the number of those who can be given Bolyai Grants.

(5) (GA) The Bolyai Board prepares the yearly terms of applications for the Bolyai Grants, the rules of their evaluation, and also the bylaws of its own structure and operation to be approved by the Academy's Presidium.

(6) (GA) The Chair of the Bolyai Board submits a report to the Academy's Presidium about each year's call for entries and their evaluation.

(7) (GA) In order to comply with § 3 of HASL stipulating the replenishment of the research community and overall support for scientific research, the Academy may award further special subsidies.

PROC 6. §

(2) (GA) The Bolyai Board must announce the rules pertaining to the submission of entries and their evaluation as approved by the Academy's Presidium, on the Academy's website.

HASL

n) to establish scientific sections that are the basic units of scientific professional autonomy, units that can form other bodies (e.g. scientific committees, regional committees, etc.) in a manner set by the Academy's Statutes.

(2) The Academy's President shall submit a bi-annual report to Parliament on the recent work done by the Academy and the general situation of Hungarian science and scholarship.

(3) The Academy's President shall submit an annual report to the Government on its recent work as well as its contribution to the advancement of Hungarian society and the economy.

STAT 11. § (GA)

The reports to Parliament and the Government respectively are organised by the President with contributions from the General Secretary. When requested, research unit staffs, members of the Academy's public-law association, and its Secretariat are all obliged to supply data and analyses and provide all other assistance towards the completion of the reports.

PROC 7. § (GA)

(1) Responsible for preparing the necessary documents are mainly organisational units of the Secretariat designated by the Statutes and Procedures (especially units in charge of the professional supervision of the research network, and of communication).

(2) Preparing the documents must be timed in view of the fact that the leading bodies and scientific sections of the Academy should be left enough time to study the materials at length.

(3) The organisational units of the Secretariat supervising the research network (see point 1 above) must invite annual reports from research centres and institutes in a form suitable to serve as a basis for the reports to be submitted by the Academy.

HASL

(4) While compiling the reports prescribed by HASL, the Academy may use not only public data, but also data it has acquired from voluntary sources, or from other institutions. Personal data may only be used with the prior consent of the person(s) concerned.

(5) State-run institutions or state-owned enterprises shall provide the Academy with public interest data handled by them within 15 days, as stipulated by Law No. CL of 2007 on the availability of information necessary for decision-making.

Section 4

4. § While performing its duties, the Academy shall manage its estate, its budgetary allotment, its own income, and other resources in keeping with what this Law stipulates in its section on the Academy's estate management.

The Academy's Structure and Governance

Public-Law Association

Section 5

5. § (1) Members of the Academy as a public-law association are academicians as defined by Section 6, and non-academicians as defined by Section 7.

(2) Domestic academician members of the Academy as a public-law association are automatically members of the General Assembly as well as of the particular scientific section that has elected them, and also of the scientific committee of their particular field of science. Non-academician members of the Academy as a public-law association elect from their ranks, in a manner set by the Academy's Statutes, those who may represent them at the General Assembly and the scientific sections.

(3) Members of the Academy as a public-law association elect from their ranks, in a manner set by the Academy's Statutes, those whom they want to become members of scientific and other bodies of the Academy.

Academicians

Section 6

6. § (1) The term „academician” covers Full and Corresponding (together hereinafter: domestic) as well as External and Honorary Members of the Academy. In a manner set by the Academy's Statutes, they all contribute to the Academy performing its public duties.

(2) Academicians are elected to become members by domestic members of the Academy. Each academician belongs to a scientific section. In a manner set by the Academy's Statutes, academicians can apply to transfer to another scientific section.

(3) The number of domestic academicians under 70 cannot exceed 200, while at no time can the total number of domestic academicians exceed 365.

STAT 12. §

(1) Eligible to become Corresponding Members are Hungarian citizens holding Doctor of the Academy or equivalent degrees as stipulated in Section 8, furthermore who cultivate their fields of science on a well-recognized, extremely high and creative level.

(2) Eligible to become Full Members are Hungarian-citizen Corresponding Members who have attained important scientific results since gaining their corresponding membership.

(3) (GA) Eligible to become External Members are scholars and scientists living abroad, professing themselves to be Hungarians or having dual citizenship, furthermore who cultivate their fields of science on a well-recognized, extremely high and creative level, and maintain close relations with science and scholarship in Hungary.

(4) (GA) Eligible to become Honorary Members are foreign scholars and scientists (non-Hungarian citizens or persons with multiple citizenship) who cultivate their fields of science on an internationally recognized level and who can lay claim to exceptional appreciation from Hungarian science.

STAT 13. §

(1) The Academy elects new members every three years.

(2) (GA) Nomination is done by the scientific sections. Eligible to become nominees are those who have received enough nominations from domestic members of the Academy. External Members may nominate persons for external membership; as stipulated in point (5) below, their Assembly may set up further rules pertaining to this matter. The necessary number of nominations for membership as well as the number of nominations any one domestic member can make is determined by the Presidium before the nomination process starts.

(3) (GA) The domestic members of the scientific sections rank nominees by secret ballot. The ballot determining the overall rank order of nominees cannot be repeated. However, if two or more nominees receive exactly the same rank order, their particular placements can be re-tried by renewed balloting. Rules pertaining to rank order balloting are contained in the Procedures of scientific sections. Only nominees acquiring more than half of the votes cast in their scientific sections can be put on the Academy's aggregate list of nominees.

(4) While making an aggregate list of nominees out of the lists submitted by the scientific sections, the Presidium designates the maximum number of new members for each scientific section. While making an aggregate list, the Presidium must not alter the rank order determined by the scientific sections. The Presidium then submits its aggregate list to the Academicians' Assembly.

(5) It is the Academicians' Assembly that determines and adopts the procedural rules pertaining to the election of new members. It also carries out the election of new members.

PROC 8. §

(1) All scientists elected to become academicians are from the proclamation of their election entitled to practice the rights, and obliged to perform the duties, pertaining to their membership.

(2) (GA) Nominations are published by the journal Magyar Tudomány (Hungarian Science) as well as posted on the Academy's website. The publication records of nominees can be searched in the Publication Database of the Academy operated for this purpose.

STAT 14. § (GA)

(1) At any one time, no academician can be a member of more than one scientific section.

(2) New academicians belong to the scientific section that had nominated them for membership. Those nominated by several

scientific sections will join the single section that had aggregated their nominations coming from several sections.

(3) Honorary and External Members belong to the scientific section that had nominated them for membership.

(4) Should an academician change fields during his/her research, he/she may apply for transfer to another scientific section with due justification.

PROC 9. §

Applications for transfer must be handed in to both sections simultaneously in writing. Transfers come into effect as soon as both sections approve of them. If one of the two sections concerned happens to decline an application for transfer, the Presidium must decide on it after weighing the grounds presented and talking to the section chairs concerned.

STAT 15. § (GA)

Domestic academicians must make a written statement at the outset of each three-year academic cycle as to which scientific committee of their particular scientific section they wish to work in. Should they so wish, or should they be requested, they can also work in scientific committees of other scientific sections.

STAT 16. §

(1) (GA) Domestic academicians have the right to vote at the General Assembly, and also at meetings held by scientific sections, scientific committees, inter-sectional committees, doctoral committees or regional committees of which they are members.

(2) Domestic academicians are eligible to fill any post in the Academy's public-law association except when any of the rules of incompatibility set out by the present Procedures apply to them.

(3) (GA) External and Honorary Members of the Academy may have voice but no vote at meetings mentioned in (1). Scientific sections must inform them about upcoming section meetings and other events organised by them.

(4) (GA) Full and Corresponding Members must deliver an inaugural lecture within one year of their election. They are also obliged to continually participate in the work of the Academy and submit a report on their recent scientific work on request. Members above 70 of age participate in the work of the

Academy on a voluntary basis.

(5) External and Honorary Members may also deliver inaugural lectures.

HASL

(4) As part of the recognition of the scientific achievement of, and work contributed to its public-law association by, domestic academicians living in Hungary the Academy remits a monthly fee to them. Domestic academicians are entitled to such fee until they die, while after they die, a certain part of their fee goes towards the sustenance of their widow and offspring.

(5) Cover for the fee and sustenance mentioned in (4) must be determined under a separate heading in the Academy's budget.

STAT 17. § (GA)

As to the suspension of remitting a monthly fee to academicians, the appropriate laws and regulations must be applied; the exact procedure of the suspension is set by the President's special decree.

PROC 10. § (GA)

(1) As to STAT 17. §, domestic academicians must report any obstacle to their participation in Hungarian scientific life to the secretariat of their particular branch of science in charge of administering their scientific section (hereinafter: branch-of-science secretariat) in writing, indicating the prospective timeline of the obstacle. The branch-of-science secretariat must perform the appropriate technical duties.

(2) The secretary of the branch-of-science secretariat section keeps a tab on members' participation at section meetings and their performance of other public duties. In case of a prolonged absence, he/she must inform the chair of the section who must warn the inactive member of the consequences of his/her prolonged absence.

HASL

Non-academician members of the public-law association

Section 7

7. § (1) Eligible for non-academician membership of the Academy's public-law association are those from

among persons holding scientific degrees acquired or nationalised in Hungary who contribute to the performance of the duties of Hungarian science and register their wish to become members with the appropriate scientific section of the Academy. If their application is endorsed by the section, those applying will be included in the register of the public-law association.

STAT 18. §

(1) Applications for non-academician membership of the public-law association should be handed in with the appropriate scientific section.

(2) Such membership cannot be used as a scientific title.

PROC 11. § (GA)

(1) Applications for membership in the public-law association must be handed in with the appropriate branch-of-science secretariat in writing. The application must include data of the applicant's scientific degree (name, field, issuing institution, year), the name of the appropriate scientific section and committee, his/her scientific posts if any, his/her date and place of birth, employment particulars, postal address, and electronic mailbox. He/she must also register his/her publications as of the date of his/her application with the Academy's Publication Database operated for this purpose. By filling in the statement, the applicant agrees to the public-law association handling his/her data for the sake of administering his/her application and later membership. Rules pertaining to the handling of data may be set by special decrees issued by the President.

(2) On receiving the application, and if it undertakes its competence over the application, the scientific section named in the application requests the appropriate scientific committee to ascertain whether the applicant meets the conditions set by HASL. If so, the section arranges for the applicant to be included in the register of the public-law association and notifies him/her about this by mail in writing. The scientific section approves the committee's decision in a simplified procedure, and informs the applicant without delay in writing of his/her acceptance or rejection. Acceptance or rejection is weighed in detail only if there is disagreement between the stands of the committee and the section respectively, or for any other reason deemed substantial by the section.

- (3) *Should the scientific section handling the application ascertain its incompetence, it should transfer the case to another section more closely related to the applicant's field of science. In any conflict of competence between sections, jurisdiction falls to the Presidium.*
- (4) *Members of the public-law association must continually update their personal data and their list of publication in the databases of the public-law association. Members failing to do so are warned about their failure by the carers of the databases.*

STAT 18. §

- (3) Members of the public-law association are recorded in the register of the public-law association with their field and branch of science and their committee posts indicated.

PROC 12. § (GA)

Charged with maintaining, supervising the central registry of public-law association members, and also with operating it as a public database, is the budgetary organisation designated by the President as well as that in charge of the three branch-of-science secretariats.

STAT 18. §

- (5) Citing professional reasons, members may request for their classification as to field and branch of science and scientific committee to be altered.

PROC 13. § (GA)

- (1) *The request for a member's classification to be altered is to be launched by the member him/herself. The written request addressed to the appropriate scientific section must include both the member's old and prospective committee classification as well as the professional reasons underlying his/her request. Simultaneously, his/her publication data must be uploaded in the database established for this purpose*
- (2) *After consulting with the scientific committee, it is the scientific section that decides on and arranges for the classification to be altered while notifying the petitioner in writing. A rejection of the request may be objected to by the petitioner appealing to the Presidium in a letter addressed to the President.*
- (3) *If a scientific committee is re-organised or dissolved, the*

scientific section must call for its members to indicate which other committee they wish to join. The change of classification then proceeds along the guidelines given in points (1) and (2) above.

STAT 19. § (GA)

- (1) Non-academician members of the public-law association may participate in projects and events (except for restricted section meetings) organised by their scientific sections, scientific committees, or regional committees to which they geographically belong.
- (2) Scientific sections and committees must pay close attention to the activities of non-academician members of the public-law association who, in their turn, are supposed to vigorously participate in section and committee activities.
- (3) Non-academician members of the public-law association have the right to vote in electing their representatives for the General Assembly. Non-academician members of the public-law association are eligible to fill any post in the public-law association unless HASL or the Academy's Procedures order otherwise.

PROC 14. § (GA)

Non-academicians applying for membership in the public-law association become members as soon as the Academy's appropriate body validly and effectively decides on their inclusion in the registry of public-law association members. Applicants must be notified of the decision within 30 days after it has been taken.

STAT 20. § (GA)

Membership in the public-law association discontinues with the member's statement of resignation addressed to the appropriate scientific section, his/her death, or in other cases legally stipulated.

PROC 15. §

- (1) *Statements of resignation must be sent to the appropriate scientific section in writing.*
- (2) (GA) *It is the duty of the appropriate scientific section to enter a member's cessation of membership (for any reason) in the registry of public-law association members.*

STAT 21. §

(1) (GA) The Academy may suspend the public-law association membership of those who have received a legally binding jail sentence for an intentional felony, or in cases stipulated by law or the appropriate regulation of the Academy. If no other legal stipulation prevails, the length of the suspension dovetails with the length of the sentence (or its suspension) including a subsidiary ban (or its suspension) on taking part in public affairs.

(2) It is the Committee on the Ethics of Science that is, after weighing a motion from the appropriate scientific section, to rule on the suspension.

PROC 16. §

It is the duty of the appropriate scientific section to enter the ruling of the Committee on the Ethics of Science in the registry of members of the public-law association.

STAT 22. § (GA)

In a written request expounding the reasons to the scientific section, members may ask for a recess in their membership. With the cessation of the circumstances leading to their request, they may ask for the restoration of their membership.

PROC 17. §

It is the duty of the appropriate scientific section to enter the recess in the persons' membership in the registry of members of the public-law association.

HASL

(2) Persons living abroad and holding scientific degrees acquired outside Hungary may become external members of the public-law association in a manner stipulated by the Academy's Statutes.

STAT 23. §

(1) Eligible to become external members of the public-law association are persons holding scientific degrees recognised in Hungary or in their own countries, living abroad as non-Hungarian citizens, but professing themselves to be Hungarians, or holding dual citizenship, and cultivating their fields of science creatively, and maintaining relations with Hungarian scientific life.

(2) (GA) Applications for external public-law association membership can be handed in to the Secretariat of Hungarians Abroad in writing. By handing in his/her application, the applicant agrees to the right of the appropriate body or organisation of the Academy to handle his/her data for the sake of his/her application and the continuation of his/her membership.

(3) Non-academician external public-law association membership cannot be used as a scientific title.

PROC 18. § (GA)

Those who apply for external public-law association membership must hand in a bilingual (Hungarian and English) application indicating their citizenship, the name of their scientific degree complete with the place and time of its acquisition, their field of science, their prospective adherence to a scientific section, and their professional focus. They must also indicate the Hungarian research unit with which they maintain close relations, furthermore their current place of employment in the language of the country concerned as well as in Hungarian and English, their date and place of birth, and enclose a copy of the document verifying the existence of their scientific degree.

HASL

Doctors of the Academy

Section 8

8. § (1) The Academy's Council of Doctors may award a Doctor of the Academy title to those who can claim outstanding scientific results, hold a scientific degree, and have met other relevant requirements set by the doctoral regulations of the Academy.

(2) The title mentioned in (1) can be attained through a doctoral procedure started by request. Entitled to start such procedures and award the title is the Academy's Council of Doctors.

STAT 24. § (GA)

- (1) The Academy may award a Doctor of the Academy title to those
- a) who hold a scientific degree,
 - b) who have enriched their field of science with original scientific results since the issuance of their degree,
 - c) whose research activities are known to, and recognised as outstanding by, standard Hungarian and international experts of their field,
 - d) who have synthesised their scientific results in a doctoral dissertation.

- (2) The Council of Doctors prepares its Doctoral Regulations to be approved by the General Assembly. The Doctoral Regulations may set further terms for obtaining a doctoral title beyond those included in point (1) above. It also prepares its Procedural Rules to be approved by the Presidium.
- (3) The President of the Council of Doctors starts a doctoral procedure if the applicant has verified that he/she holds a scientific degree, enclosed to his request the supplements proving that he/she had met all the requirements prescribed by the Academy's appropriate scientific section and relevant regulations, as well as his/her dissertation to serve as the basis for his/her attaining the Doctor of the Academy title in its capacity as an outstanding scientific achievement. He/she must also submit the scientometric data pertaining to his/her publications and references.
- (4) A doctoral procedure consists of the following stages:
 - a) handing in the request,
 - b) doctoral profiling, i.e. assessment of the petitioner's scientific and personal competence. The assessment is issued by the appropriate scientific committee, forwarded after consideration by the scientific section (several sections if inter-disciplinary), and approved or declined by the Council of Doctors,
 - c) allowing for a procedure of review and defence of the dissertation pending the decision of the Council of Doctors,
 - d) a review of the dissertation accomplished by three qualified experts of the field,
 - e) allowing for a public debate of the dissertation suggested by the three reviewers and decided upon by the Council of Doctors,
 - f) a public debate at the end of which, on the three reviewers' suggestion, the reviewing committee may recommend that the scientific section award the title,
 - g) awarding the title, a procedure proposed by the scientific section to the Council of Doctors which then may or may not comply.
- (5) Once the doctoral procedure gets started, the Council of Doctors forwards the request to the appropriate scientific section for an assessment of scientific achievement.
- (6) Should scientific assessment concern several sections at once, the Council of Doctors may designate two or at most even three sections to contribute to the assessment. One of those sections must be in charge, while the others must act as contributing sections. When in doubt, the Council of Doctors must decide on those roles.
- (7) In any stage of the procedure, the Council of Doctors is

entitled to ask experts for their opinions. The applicant must be made privy to the opinions drawn up by the experts and must be allowed to comment on them.

(8) The Council of Doctors may revoke the title on ascertaining that the applicant had deceived participants of the procedure by presenting the achievement of others as his/her own (demerit). Also, the Council of Doctors must take into account any legally binding sentence passed by a court of law in the same matter, but it must learn the applicant's stand before making the ruling.

(9) Review of any ruling made by the Council of Doctors can only be requested if procedural rules were violated in a way that could affect the ruling.

(10) Requests for a review handed in on the grounds of a procedural offence are examined by the three-strong Procedural Committee of the Council of Doctors.

(11) The Council of Doctors elects the chair and the two other members of the Procedural Committee on the proposition of the Economics and Law Section from among the academician or non-academician (doctor or equivalently qualified) members of the public-law association for a term of three years. Membership in the Committee can be prolonged for one other term.

PROC 19. § (GA)

No members of the Council of Doctors can serve as members of its Procedural Committee.

STAT 24. § (GA)

(12) Should the Procedural Committee detect a procedural offence, the Council of Doctors revokes its ruling and rules for a new procedure. With no procedural offence detected, it rejects the request for review.

(13) Requests for review on account of ethical offences committed during the doctoral procedure are examined by the Committee on the Ethics of Science. Procedural rules for an inquiry of ethical offences are detailed in the Procedures of said Committee.

(14) Secretarial assistance to the operation of the Council of Doctors is provided by its own Secretariat within the Academy's Secretariat.

HASL

(3) As part of the recognition of the scientific achievement of, and work contributed to its public-law association by, domestic doctors of the Academy living in Hungary the Academy remits a monthly fee to them payable from the time of their earning the title until they die. As stipulated in the Statutes of the Academy, doctors of the Academy receiving such a fee must contribute to the performance of the Academy's public duties. The annual total of the fees paid to all the Academy's doctors must not exceed 180 per cent of the fees paid to all academicians.

STAT. 25. § (GA)

- (1) As to a suspension of doctoral fee payments, the relevant laws and regulations as well as the President's special decree must be applied. While assessing work done in the public-law association, public-law association membership must be taken into account with all members under 70 of age.
- (2) Tenets for ascertaining work done in science and the public-law association may be expounded in the President's special decree complying with the special features of branches of science and the opinion of the Chair of the Council of Doctors.

PROC 20. §

As to STAT 25. §, doctors of the Academy must report any obstacle to their participation in Hungarian scientific life to the secretariat of their particular branch of science in writing, indicating the prospective timeline of the obstacle. The secretariat must perform the appropriate administrative duties. Further rules pertaining to the continuation of doctoral fees are set by special regulations as well as related decrees issued by the President.

HASL

(4) Cover for remitting the fees mentioned in (3) must be determined under a separate heading in the Academy's budget.

(5) Titles "Doctor of Science" and "Doctor of the Academy" awarded before this Law taking effect are equivalent to the title "Doctor of the Academy" awarded after this Law taking effect.

(6) The Council of Doctors may, after thorough examination, naturalise a scientific degree acquired abroad only if its equivalence to the Hungarian PhD or DSc degrees

is stipulated expressly by an international agreement or contract.

The General Assembly

Section 9

9. § (1) The General Assembly of the Academy consists of domestic academicians and representatives of non-academicians. The latter, up to a force of 200, can gain membership by direct and secret ballot as prescribed by the Academy's Statutes.

STAT 26. §

(1) (GA) Non-academician representatives for the General Assembly are elected by non-academician members of the public-law association for a three-year term renewable only once.

(2) Their breakdown by branches of science is as follows: 99 places are spread evenly among the 11 scientific sections, while the remaining 101 places are allotted according to the relative force of non-academician public-law association members attached to each section.

(3) Within their allotments, the sections themselves can gauge the representation of their committees. The precise manner of distribution is contained in Ch. 1 of Supplement 1 to the present Statutes.

(4) (GA) With voice but no vote, directors (in-chief) of the Academy's research centres and independent research institutes may also attend General Assembly sessions.

HASL

(2) The General Assembly is the supreme decision-making body of the public-law association which is entitled

a) to adopt the strategic principles concerning the Academy's operation by establishing the regulation of its structure and operation, i.e. its Statutes;

b) to adopt the rules of its estate management and determine the principles of alienation and encumbrance of real estate owned by or entrusted to the Academy, its contribution or transfer of its use as non-financial capital to foundations or economic enterprises;

c) to discuss and approve the outline of the report to be submitted to Parliament;

d) relying on reports provided by professional bodies, to formulate stands on vital issues of Hungary's science and society;

e) relying on a proposal put forth by the Academy's President, to approve the guidelines of the forthcoming year's Academy budget;

f) relying on a report of the Supervisory Board, to approve the budget report relating to the previous year;

g) to elect the President, the Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary and his/her Deputy as well as other officials named by this Law and the Academy's Statutes;

h) to elect the members of the Estate Management Board, the Council of Doctors, the Supervisory Board, the Committee on Publishing Scientific Books and Periodicals, and the Committee on the Ethics of Science;

i) to elect those members of the Council of the Academy's Research Institutes and the Academy's Presidium who are to be elected by the General Assembly;

j) in its role as founder, in keeping with a separate bylaw, to found, restructure, re-classify, or liquidate budgetary organisations including the Office of Subsidised Research Units.

STAT 27. § (GA)

(1) The untransferable competences of the General Assembly are as follows:

a) to adopt the strategic principles concerning the Academy's operation by establishing the regulation of its structure and operation, i.e. its Statutes;

b) to adopt the rules of its estate management and determine the principles of alienation and encumbrance of real estate owned by or entrusted to the Academy, its contribution or transfer of its use as non-financial capital to foundations or economic enterprises;

c) to discuss and approve the outline of the reports to be submitted to Parliament;

d) relying on reports provided by professional bodies, to formulate stands on vital issues of Hungary's science and society;

e) relying on a proposal put forth by the Academy's President, to approve the guidelines of the forthcoming year's Academy budget;

f) relying on a report of the Supervisory Board, to approve the budget report relating to the previous year;

g) to elect the President, the Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary and his/her Deputy as well as other officials named by HASL and the Academy's Statutes;

h) to elect the members of the Estate Management Board, the Council of Doctors, the Supervisory Board, the Committee on

Publishing Scientific Books and Periodicals, and the Committee on the Ethics of Science;

i) to elect those members of the Council of the Academy's Research Units and the Academy's Presidium who are to be elected by the General Assembly;

j) to determine the Estate Management Guidelines;

k) to comment on the President's report on the alienation or encumbrance of the Academy's effects or real estate worth more than HUF 50m apiece;

m) to found, liquidate, restructure, or re-classify a budgetary organisation;

n) to make leading officials elected by the General Assembly and bodies named by the Statutes accountable;

o) to approve the Regulations of the Council of Doctors;

p) to discuss reports submitted by the President and the Presidium as well as by other bodies named in the Statutes.

(2) The General Assembly elects officials and members of standing committees by secret ballot for three years. Re-election of officials for another term must proceed in a manner set by HASL and these Statutes. The service of the President commences on the day of his/her election by the General Assembly, and ceases on the day another President is elected by it in keeping with HASL. Within 15 days of this day the defunct President must transfer his/her post to the newly elected President. The same procedure applies to the election of the Academy's General Secretary, his/her Deputy, and the Vice-Presidents.

(3) Elections are prepared by the Nominating Committee comprising 22 members, 2 from each scientific section, one of whom must come from among domestic academicians, the other, from among representatives of non-academician members of the public-law association belonging to the section. At its first meeting, the Committee elects its Chair and Secretary from among its members.

(4) In nominating officials for election, it is the Nominating Committee's duty to chart the will of the members of the General Assembly without outside influence, and nominate persons accordingly.

(5) The Nominating Committee shall work out its procedural rules to be approved by the Presidium. Technical assistance to the administrative work of the Committee is catered by the Head of the Presidential Secretariat.

(6) At their first meeting convened by the Academy's President, members of the standing committees of the General Assembly elect from among themselves chairs (a co-chair in the case of the Council of Doctors), and if deemed necessary, also secretaries.

PROC 21. §

(1) The period over which the Nominating Committee should prepare the election of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary and his/her Deputy (hereinafter: officials), Presidium members, and members of standing committees is fixed by the General Assembly.

(2) (GA) The Nominating Committee should prepare the election of officials and members bearing in mind the timeline of their respective appointments as follows:

a) Officials, academician Presidium members of the three branches of science, and academician members of standing committees of the General Assembly, and other members of the public-law association are appointed simultaneously by one and the same General Assembly.

b) with Presidium members elected from among non-academician General Assembly representatives, the starting date of their appointment is the date of their election into the Presidium.

(3) (GA) Six weeks before the General Assembly due to elect officials and Presidium members, the Nominating Committee shall issue a circular containing its proposals to all members of the General Assembly who then may comment on the proposals within two weeks of their receipt in a statement signed by at least 40 General Assembly members of whom at least 20 must be academicians.

(4) Multiple nominations may be made to any post.

(5) Should the General Assembly disagree with a nomination made by the Nominating Committee, it may call on it to make a new nomination on the same day or at a later time.

STAT 27. § (GA)

(7) Failing other legal stipulations, it cannot be considered a decision on the founding, liquidation, reorganising or re-classifying a budgetary organisation if the General Assembly

a) alters its name or seat;

b) applies a national legal change to its legal status or operation;

c) transfers its operational or financial duties to another budgetary organisation

(8) Committee meetings are convened by their chairs, their founding meetings must be convened by the President. At least a third of their memberships may also convene a meeting with a designated agenda if the Committees' chairs or the President in

the case of a founding meeting fail to comply with their request for a meeting.

(9) The activities of the standing committees are regulated by their procedural rules which they must present to the Presidium for approval within 3 months of their formation.

(10) Standing committees of the General Assembly must submit yearly reports on their activities to the General Assembly.

HASL

(3) The duties and procedural rules of elected bodies are contained by the Academy's Statutes.

STAT 28. § (GA)

(1) The procedural rules of elected bodies, rules that cannot contravene those contained in the Academy's Statutes and Procedures, are established by the bodies themselves pending the approval of the Academy's Presidium unless stipulated otherwise by the Academy's Statutes and Procedures.

(4) The manner in which decision-making bodies should conduct a ballot is prescribed in Ch. 2 of Supplement 1 to these Statutes.

The Council of Doctors

STAT 29. § (GA)

(1) It is the duty of the Council of Doctors to supervise professionally, procedurally, and ethically the procedure of awarding the title „Doctor of the Academy” to those meeting the relevant requirements by taking the appropriate decisions in all the stages, furthermore to revoke the title in case of demerit as stipulated by the Academy's Statutes and Doctoral Rwegulations with the proviso that procedural issues must be decided by the Procedural Committee, and issues relating to science ethics, by the Committee on the Ethics of Science.

(2) The Council of Doctors has 22 members. Eligible for membership are domestic academicians or members of the public-law association holding the „Doctor of the Academy” or an equivalent degree.

(3) Members of the Council of Doctors are nominated by the scientific sections, each section nominating one of its domestic academicians, and one of its non-academician public-law association members. Two substitute members (one academician, and one doctor) for each section are also nominated. Members and substitute members are elected for

three-year terms, renewable once only.

The Supervisory Board

STAT 30. §

(1) It is the duty of the Supervisory Board to check the regularity and rationality of the Academy's husbandry, furthermore to examine the Academy's annual budgetary guidelines and reports. It shall compile a report on its stands and stances to the General Assembly.

(2) In preparation for a major decision, the President or the General Secretary may ask for the Supervisory Board's preliminary stance.

(3) (GA) The Supervisory Board has 7 members well-versed in the economy, finances, and science organisation, at least 4 of whom must be members of the public-law association. On the suggestion of the Nominating Committee, members are elected for three-year terms renewable once only. The Supervisory Body elects its own chair out of its public-law association members.

(4) Ineligible for membership in the Supervisory Board are

- a) officials of the Academy,
- b) persons employed by the Academy or any of its institutes or institutions,
- c) members of the Estate Management Board,
- d) (GA) members of the Council of the Academy's Research Units or any of its committees.

(5) In order to perform its duties, the Supervisory Board is entitled to glean reports or information from the Academy's leading officials or senior employees, to examine the financial records and files of the Academy's institutions or have them examined by experts hired by the Academy. The Supervisory Board may also work out points to consider while compiling the Academy's budgetary plan or annual budgetary report.

(6) (GA) Should the Academy's vital financial interests so dictate, the Supervisory Board may recommend that the President convene the Presidium or the General Assembly. Should with the passage of six weeks the President fail to comply, the Supervisory Board is entitled to convene either with a designated agenda.

(7) The Supervisory Board works out its own procedural rules.

(8) It meets as often as it is required, but at least four times a year.

(9) Secretarial assistance to the Supervisory Board is catered by

the Academy's Secretariat.

STAT 31. § (GA)

The Estate Management Board

(1) It is the Estate Management Board's duty to promote husbandry that effectively serves the Academy's estate interests. To this end, the Estate Management Board performs the following particular duties:

a) in keeping with the estate management guidelines approved by the General Assembly, it establishes and continually updates the Academy's Regulations of Estate Husbandry and Utilisation,

b) in keeping with those regulations, it establishes rules as to how the Academy's institutions should use and utilise estate owned by the Academy,

c) within the framework of guidelines and competences set by those regulations, not diminishing, however, the competences ascribed to the Academy's President by the law in general, and by these Statutes in particular, it shall also comment on proposals of sales, acquisitions, or barter involving the Academy's estate over a certain value set by the General Assembly.

d) It shall also comment on procedures involving the management of the Academy's intellectual estate.

(2) The Estate Management Board has 7 members who can claim an appropriate schooling, experience, and skill in estate management. Members do not have to be members of the Academy's public-law association. They get appointed for a three-year period, renewable once only. The Board's members elect their own chair from among themselves.

(3) The Estate Management Board works out its own regulations and procedural rules. It holds its meetings as often as needed, but at least four times a year. Secretarial assistance to the Supervisory Board is catered by the Academy's Secretariat.

(4) The Board may invite external expertise whenever needed.

(5) The Board must submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly.

The Committee on the Ethics of Science

STAT 32. § (GA)

(1) It is the duty of the Committee on the Ethics of Science to

formulate stands of principle concerning the freedom of scientific research, and the purity of scientific life.

(2) The Committee on the Ethics of Science has 22 members nominated by the scientific sections each of whom may nominate one full or corresponding member of the Academy, and one non-academician member of the public-law association. The same person cannot serve on the Committee more than twice.

(3) The Committee on the Ethics of Science is entitled to pass rulings in particular cases provided both the claimant and the defendant announce in writing that they submit to the procedure and the ruling. Obligated to submit to the Committee's procedure are applicants and reviewers in procedures towards a Doctor of the Academy title, and also persons mentioned in the Academy's Science Ethics Code. The Committee may in such cases invite and heed the opinion of a legal expert.

(4) Secretarial assistance is given to the Committee on the Ethics of Science by a unit of the Academy's Secretariat specially designated by separate regulation.

The Committee on Publishing Scientific Books and Journals
STAT 33. §

(1) (GA) It is the duty of the Committee on Publishing Scientific Books and Journals to co-ordinate the publishing policies of the Academy's institutions, and to promote an efficient husbandry with the budgetary resources earmarked for publishing books and journals.

(2) Consulting with the Committee previously, it is the Academy's President who exercises the founder's rights over Hungarian or foreign language journals founded by the Academy.

(3) (GA) The Committee on Publishing Scientific Books and Journals has 16 members. Its chair as well as its 11 academician members nominated by their particular scientific sections are elected by the General Assembly. Participating in the Committee's work with voice but no vote are furthermore the Heads of the Presidential Secretariat and the Department of Economics respectively, and a representative for Akadémiai Publishers Inc. Secretarial assistance to the Committee is catered by the Academy's Secretariat.

HASL

(5) Each member of the General Assembly enjoys equal rights in the work of the General Assembly and the scientific sections except for electing new members for the

Academy, a process carried out by domestic academicians only. As to the doctoral processes of the scientific sections, only domestic academicians and non-academician members of the public-law association with a Doctor of the Academy degree are allowed to vote.

STAT 34. §

(1) Non-academician members of the public-law association elected to serve as representatives at the General Assembly are fully allowed to vote at the General Assembly and the meetings of the scientific section and committee that had elected them. However, electing new members for the Academy is a process carried out by domestic academicians only, and during the doctoral processes of the scientific sections, only domestic academicians and non-academician members of the public-law association with a Doctor of the Academy degree are allowed to vote.

(2) (GA) Non-academician members of the public-law association elected to become members of the Academy's regional committees are entitled to vote at the meetings of their regional committees.

HASL

(5) The Academy holds a General Assembly at least once in a year.

(6) The General Assembly is convened by the Academy's President with an indication of its agenda.

STAT 35. §

(1) In preparing the General Assembly, the President can rely on the assistance of the Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary, the Presidium, and the Governing Board. While assisting the President, the Presidium can lean on assistance provided by the scientific sections.

(2) Organisation and administration of the General Assembly is done by the Academy's Secretariat.

PROC 22. §

(1) Major written proposals to be submitted to the General Assembly by individuals must be prepared in a manner enabling scientific sections to debate them previously and take a stand on them. Such proposals must reach the President at least 60 days prior to the General Assembly so that he can forward them in time to the scientific sections. Once the sections have taken their stand on the proposal, no further individual proposals or

propositions to the General Assembly can be made.

(2) The General Assembly must be prepared so that those entitled to vote can learn about its time and agenda at least 30 days before it is held. They must receive the texts of the written proposals at least 8 days previously.

(3) (GA) Other written proposals, provided they have reached the Presidential Secretariat at least 3 working days before the time of the General Assembly, and bear the signature of at least 20 members of the General Assembly, must be available in copies immediately before the General Assembly to those entitled to vote. To be made similarly available are individual proposals or proposals bearing the signature of fewer than 20 members provided they have been signed by the chair of the scientific section concerned.

(4) Should the agenda so require, the General Assembly may choose to sit in three sections according to the three main branches of science. Any of the three sections may then submit a motion to the General Assembly for a resolution.

HASL

(7) One-fifth of those entitled to vote may also initiate convening the General Assembly in writing, indicating its prospective agenda. On receipt of the motion, the President must convene the General Assembly within 60 days.

(8) The General Assembly has a quorum if more than half of those entitled to vote are present.

PROC 23. § (GA)

(1) After checking members' signatures on the attendance registers (or after totalling electronic registrations) the President proclaims whether the General Assembly has or has not a quorum.

(2) Sessions of the General Assembly are conducted by the Academy's President or (see point 3 below) with the assistance of a conducting chair.

(3) On the suggestion of the President, an open ballot may be held about the person(s) who assist the President in conducting the sessions (hereinafter: conducting chair/s).

(4) It is the conducting chair's duty to recommend ad hoc committees to be approved by open ballot.

(5) Those who want to make a contribution must indicate their intention by word of mouth or in writing with the conducting chair. The General Assembly may put a time-limit on

contributions depending on the character of the particular debate. Such time-limit cannot be applied to responses made to contributions by the President, the General Secretary, and others submitting motions.

HASL

(9) The General Assembly passes its resolutions with the “Yes” vote of more than half of those in attendance who are entitled to vote. In accepting or amending the Academy’s Statutes, however, a “Yes” vote of more than two-thirds of those entitled to vote at a General Assembly with a quorum is needed.

STAT 36. §

Resolutions passed by the General Assembly are binding to all bodies, officials, members of the Academy as well as to budgetary organisations founded and governed by it in keeping with separate regulations.

PROC 24. § (GA)

(1) The General Assembly passes resolutions about issues, propositions, and motions previously debated by it. Entitled to put an issue or motion to the vote is the conducting chair. Resolutions must be put in writing and then proclaimed by the conducting chair. They must be published in the Academy Register (Akadémiai Értesítő).

(2) Secret balloting must be ordered in all personal motions. However, personal motions concerning merely the organisation of decision-making duties (e.g. forming a vote-checking committee) can be decided by open ballot.

(3) Any member of the General Assembly may ask the conducting chair to order a secret ballot in any matter. He/she must put this to an open vote that can be decided by a “yes” vote of the simple majority of those entitled to vote present.

(4) If voting slips are used for a secret ballot, and no objections were made, or no objection was approved, they must be destroyed within 15 days of the checking and announcement of the outcome.

(5) The General Assembly may form a Vote-checking Committee which may also be used for counting the votes.

(6) Before ordering a ballot, the conducting chair must indicate fully and unambiguously the manner in which voting is carried out, and also the conditions of its validity.

(7) *Invalid are votes unsuitable for ascertaining the voter's intention beyond reasonable doubt, or votes cast in violation of (8) below.*

(8) *The person named in a vote concerning one single nominee for a post cannot take part in the vote.*

(9) *In selecting one from several nominees, the person receiving a "yes" vote from more than half of those entitled to vote gets elected. If none/neither of the nominees receive "yes" votes sufficient for election, the ballot must be repeated.*

(10) *A repeated ballot must restrict itself to those receiving the largest number of "yes" votes in the first ballot. Here, too, the person receiving a "yes" vote from more than half of those entitled to vote gets elected.*

(11) *Should even the second ballot bring no result, a third ballot can be ordered on the nominees receiving the largest number of "yes" votes in the second ballot, or indeed the General Assembly may decide to adjourn voting.*

(12) *If several persons are nominated for several similar posts, those who have received majority votes, i.e. the largest number of "yes" votes, get elected. If several persons have received the same number of "yes" votes, their rank order must be ascertained by the corresponding number of "no" votes. Should even this bring no result, and/or not enough nominees to the posts have been elected, a new ballot must be ordered comprising nominees so far not elected. With several persons nominated for the same number of posts (excluding the posts of the Academy's elected officials, e.g. Vice-Presidents) the Nominating Committee may propose a wholesale vote.*

(13) *Voting results are ascertained and proclaimed by the chair (conducting chair) of the session.*

(14) *Resolutions of the General Assembly put into writing are read out by the conducting chair or the chair of an ad hoc wording committee to the General Assembly for approval.*

(15) *If the length, the nature, the precision etc. of the resolution so require, the General Assembly may empower the Presidium to put it into its final shape at a later time.*

(16) *Word-for-word minutes must be made of the proceedings of the General Assembly. Equal in force to the minutes are sound recordings made at the sessions. Two attending members of the General Assembly appointed by it earlier on the suggestion of the conducting chair must authenticate the minutes by signing their pages. Members of the General Assembly are entitled to*

look into the minutes, take notes from them, or listen to the sound recordings.

(17) Failing other regulation, a similar procedure may be followed concerning the quorum and the voting protocol of meetings held by the Presidium, scientific sections, and scientific committees.

STAT 37. § (GA)

(1) The Academy's Procedures are approved by the General Assembly. For approving or amending the Procedures, a "yes" vote by more than half of those entitled to vote and attending a General Assembly with a quorum is needed.

(2) Approving or amending the Statutes or the Procedures of the Academy is only possible if any of those items were featured in the agenda when the General Assembly was convened.

PROC 25. §

(1) (GA) The Academicians' Assembly is attended by domestic academicians as well as the Academy's external and honorary members and is authorised to proceed with the rights of a General Assembly in matters listed by the Academy's Statutes and Procedures. Only domestic academicians are entitled to vote. The Academicians' Assembly normally sits during a General Assembly.

(2) (GA) The Academicians' Assembly must also be convened if the Presidium so recommends or if a third of domestic academicians asks the President to convene it in writing while indicating its agenda.

(3) (GA) While ascertaining its quorum, academicians not attending and over 70 of age do not have to be reckoned with.

(4) Rules pertaining to sessions of the General Assembly must be applied to the Academicians' Assembly with the difference that the minutes can be authenticated by two attending domestic academicians.

(5) The Assembly of Representatives of Non-Academician Members of the Public-Law Association breaks down to three sections comprising representatives from social sciences, mathematical and natural sciences, and life sciences respectively.

(6) Each of those sections nominates by secret ballot one of its own members to serve in the Academy's Presidium. Those nominated must be elected by the General Assembly. The

nominating session of the section only has a quorum in more than half of its members are in attendance. Any member of the Assembly is entitled to nominate. The person receiving a majority votes will become the nominee of the particular section.

(7) (GA) Voting may take several rounds in keeping with the procedures of electing the Academy's officials. For a ballot on paper a three-strong vote-counting committee is recommended by the President and elected by the Assembly. No nominees may be members of the vote-counting committee.

(8) Section sessions are convened and conducted by the appropriate Presidium member of the section. However, a third of its membership may also suggest that a session be convened.

HASL

Scientific Sections

Section 10

10. § (1) Scientific sections comprise representatives of one or several related fields of science or scholarship. The number and names of scientific sections are fixed by the Academy's Statutes.

STAT 38. § (GA)

(1) Scientific sections are basic units of the structure of the Academy as a public-law association. No scientific sections can be established, re-structured, re-organised, or eliminated without a resolution by the General Assembly.

(3) The Academy's scientific sections are as follows:

- I. Linguistics and Literary Studies Section,
- II. Philosophy and Historical Studies Section,
- III. Mathematical Sciences Section,
- IV. Agricultural Sciences Section,
- V. Medical Sciences Section,
- VI. Engineering Sciences Section,
- VII. Chemical Sciences Section,
- VIII. Biological Sciences Section,
- IX. Economics and Law Section,
- X. Earth Sciences Section,

XI. Physical Sciences Section.

HASL

(2) Scientific sections have as their members academician and non-academician members of the public-law association elected in the particular sections' fields of science.

(3) In a manner set by the Statutes, scientific sections elect their chairs and deputy chairs themselves.

STAT 38. § (GA)

(3) From among their domestic academician members, scientific sections elect a chair and one or more deputy chairs for a three-year term. After their term is up, those serving can be re-elected once only.

(4) Section meetings are convened and presided over by the section's chair. The section chair must convene a meeting if at least 20 per cent of the section's academician members request it in writing.

(5) It is the section chair's duty to represent the section, to coordinate the work of scientific committees that belong to the section, to report to the section on issues discussed and resolutions passed by the Presidium, and also on measures taken by him/her in between section meetings, to submit for approval the section's procedures or their amendments, to submit the section's agenda or its changes for approval by the Presidium, and to inform the Academy's President or Vice-President in charge of the section's fields of science about the section's activities relevant to other sections or the entirety of the Academy.

(6) As to multidisciplinary fields of science relevant to several sections, the sections concerned are to promote their development in unison.

(7) A scientific section may hold the following types of meetings:

- a) a restricted meeting for the section's domestic academician members;
- b) a restricted meeting for members with vote (domestic academicians and non-academician representatives of doctors);
- c) a meeting for all the section's members with both voice and vote, i.e. domestic academicians, non-academician representatives of doctors, external

- and honorary members, chairs of the section's scientific committees, and directors of research units belonging to the section;
- d) a moderately open meeting for all public-law association members belonging to the section; and
 - e) an open meeting for a wide range of participants determined by the section.

(8) Section meetings may also be attended by persons enjoying a standing invitation issued to them by the section.

PROC 26. § (GA)

(1) Section chairs are substituted for by their deputies.

(2) Section chairs and their deputies are accountable for their activities to their sections.

(3) It is the head of the branch-of-science secretariat who is to perform, along guidelines set by the section's chair, the secretarial and science-organisational duties bound up with the operation of the section.

HASL

(4) Scientific sections shall perform the duties arising from the Academy's public duties with regard to the section's particular fields of science. Section duties are listed in the Academy's Statutes.

(5) Scientific sections shall evaluate the professional reports submitted to the Academy by research units active in the sections' particular fields of science.

STAT 39. § (GA)

(1) Scientific sections shall

- a) follow, promote, and evaluate scientific activities carried out in their particular fields of science,
- b) participate in evaluating the work of research centres and institutes, and the selection of their directors,
- c) keep count of scientists active in research units, university departments, and elsewhere within their particular fields of science,
- d) maintain relations with scientific societies active in their particular fields of science,
- e) organise scientific sessions,
- f) take stands and expound opinions on major scientific, science policy, research organisational and personal issues bound up with their particular fields of science,
- g) take stands and expound opinions, when asked to do so by the

Academy's President or the Council of the Academy's Research Units, on the activities of research centres and institutes, and subsidised research units active in their particular fields of science,

- h) work out their particular set of requirements for awarding the "Doctor of the Academy" title in their particular fields of science, and participate in the appropriate awarding processes,
- i) perform duties bound up with their public-law association members' admission, classification, registry, suspension, or resignation,
- j) nominate members to serve in the Council of the Academy's Research Units and standing committees of the General Assembly,
- k) maintain relations with Hungarian scholars and scientists abroad, and with external members of the public-law association in their particular fields of science,
- l) award prizes falling within their authority; nominate or evaluate persons to be awarded with prizes not endowed by them, but falling within their authority.

PROC 27. § (GA)

(1) Scientific sections organise scientific sessions at least twice a year.

(2) A scientific section may establish the following kinds of committees:

- a) Scientific committees representing one particular field of science comprised of members of the public-law association, performing duties listed in HASL and the Statutes but especially duties pertaining to doctoral proceedings. However, sections may establish special doctoral committees too.*
- b) Inter-sectional scientific committees linking up several fields of science comprised of members of the public-law association, performing duties listed in HASL and the Statutes but especially duties pertaining to doctoral proceedings.*
- c) Standing committees established by one or more sections to perform specific duties. Their membership does not have to rely exclusively on members of the public-law association but is barred from duties pertaining to doctoral proceedings. No standing committees can be established for matters falling specifically within the scope of a scientific (doctoral) or inter-sectional committee.*

(3) Others than academicians, no section members may be elected into (or elect in) more than a single scientific (inter-sectional) committee. Thus a member of the public-law association may not serve simultaneously in a scientific and an inter-sectional committee.

- (4) *To discuss doctoral matters, the section may establish its special doctoral committee which must be guided by rules pertaining to scientific committees in general unless the Statutes, the Procedures or the Doctoral Procedures stipulate otherwise. However, membership in a doctoral committee for a public-law association member does not preclude membership in a scientific or inter-sectional committee. As to how exactly scientific or doctoral committees should proceed in doctoral matters is regulated by the Doctoral Procedures in sync with HASL, the Statutes, and the Procedures.*
- (5) *Each section's procedures contains a list of the scientific, inter-sectional, doctoral and standing committees falling within its scope.*
- (6) *Entitled to participate in a section's work with voice but no vote are External and Honorary Members of the Academy, directors-in-chief of research centres and directors of research institutes, and chairs of scientific committees who all have to be notified about and invited to upcoming events of the section.*
- (7) *Sections may set up ad hoc committees for a given time and for the performance of a specific duty. Membership thereof does not have to rely exclusively on members of the public-law association but they are barred from duties falling within the scope of committees listed in points (2)-(4) above.*

STAT 39. § (GA)

- (2) A scientific section may proceed and make decisions in a self-sufficient way but also in accordance with the resolutions and guidelines of the General Assembly.
- (3) Scientific sections hold section meetings to debate, occasionally with experts in attendance, the issues and results of their particular fields of science, or public, organisational, or operational issues that are of direct concern to them.

PROC 27.§ (GA)

- (8) *Scientific sections hold section meetings usually monthly, but at least once every quarter of a year (ordinary meetings). An extraordinary meeting must be convened if at least 20 per cent of its members entitled to vote so recommend.*
- (9) *The agenda of an ordinary section meeting is recommended by the section's chair and voted upon by the meeting. Depending on the vote, the section's chair then proclaims the meeting's agenda. He should not only prepare but also conduct the meeting. The time of the meeting must be fixed so that those*

invited have enough time to prepare for the debate.

(10) Due to attend section meetings by invitation are the President, the General Secretary and his/her Deputy, and the Vice-President in charge of the appropriate branch of science.

(11) Except for a ballot in absentia, to be subtracted from the number of those entitled to vote at a meeting are those who are abroad, and also members over 70 of age not in attendance. The meeting has a quorum if more than half of those entitled to vote are present.

(12) Scientific sections should regularly evaluate the international trends of their particular fields of science.

(13) Scientific sections receive research centres', institutes' and subsidised research groups' reports from the Council of the Academy's Research Institutes together with external appraisals, and comments on them made by the Council. They must add their own appraisals and send them to the Chair of the Council of the Academy's Research Institutes.

STAT 39. § (GA)

(4) It is the exclusive duty of section meetings

- a) to elect or acquit section chairs and deputy chairs, to approve their reports,
- b) to nominate persons for Corresponding, Full, External, or Honorary Membership on the proposition of their members entitled to nominate as stipulated by the Academy's special regulations,
- c) to determine who should be given a standing invitation to section meetings,
- d) in doctoral proceedings, to designate the appropriate scientific committee, to execute, jointly with the scientific committee, a doctoral profiling of the applicant's achievement and competence, to recommend a stand for the Council of Doctors to take on the applicant, furthermore to recommend expert reviewers and members for a reviewing committee, and finally, to recommend a stand for the Council of Doctors on awarding or staying the title on the basis of the reviewing committee's report on the public doctoral debate.

PROC 27. § (GA)

(14) Conducting the stage of the section meeting designated to elect a chair and deputy chairs is the Academy's Vice-President in charge of the section's fields of science. To prepare such an election, the section must first elect a nominating committee whose composition, term, and procedure is set by the section itself.

(15) In doctoral proceedings, on the scientific committee's recommendations, the section can recommend members for a reviewing committee. To be invited to section meetings weighing doctoral matters are representatives of the appropriate scientific (doctoral) committees. The section must send its detailed and well-grounded proposals to the Council of Doctors without delay. Also, it must recommend a stand for the Council of Doctors on awarding or staying the title on the basis of the reviewing committee's report on the public doctoral debate.

STAT 39. § (GA)

(4)

- e) to establish a scientific committee (also a working or sub-committee) indicating its name, scope, and the number of its members entitled to vote, and also to dissolve one,
- f) in co-operation with the Committee on Publishing Scientific Books and Journals, to form the publication policy of the section, and also to decide which books and journals to subsidise from the resources available,

PROC 27. § (GA)

(16) The section should make its yearly rank-order of publications that it recommends for support by the Committee on Publishing Scientific Books and Journals in co-operation with the scientific committees concerned.

STAT 39. § (GA)

(4)

- g) to approve reports and scientific progress reports made by the section and its scientific committees, and to evaluate the work of research centres and institutes, and subsidised research units active in the section's fields of science,
- h) to approve the section's procedures.

PROC 27. § (GA)

(17) A scientific section should lay out the procedural rules of its operation in its separate section procedures which are sent to and examined by the Presidium. The Presidium may send the section procedures back if it finds they contravene the Academy's Statutes, Procedures, and other regulations of the Academy or resolutions adopted by the General Assembly or the Presidium.

STAT 39. § (GA)

(4)

- i) to establish or dissolve standing or ad hoc committees, or to establish or dissolve joint committees connecting the section with other sections, or organisations outside the Academy,
- j) to nominate members for the Academy's various committees.

(5) About interdisciplinary committees and their ties to particular sections, the founding sections are to deliberate and decide jointly.

Scientific committees

STAT 40. § (GA)

(1) Scientific committees are units of scientific sections established in a way described in the Academy's procedures that represent particular or bind several (interdisciplinary) fields of science. Their membership, orientation, qualification etc. may be determined either by the section's general procedural rules, or by ad hoc founding decisions.

(2) Scientific committees perform the duties arising from the Academy's general duties and the commissions of a scientific section in one particular field of science.

(3) Scientific committees are

- a) to follow the domestic situation of their particular fields of science,
- b) to organise scientific sessions,
- c) to take stands and pronounce opinions on important issues of science, science policy, research organisation, and also personal matters of concern to their particular fields of science,
- d) if requested by scientific sections, to evaluate the activities of research centres and institutes, and subsidised research units active in their particular fields of science,
- e) representing their particular fields of science, to recommend a list of publications to be subsidised by their scientific sections,
- f) to participate in proceedings aimed at awarding a "Doctor of the Academy" title by evaluating the applicant's scientific achievement and competence, and by providing expert opinions throughout as prescribed by the Academy's Statutes, thereby assisting their scientific sections in formulating their proposals to the Council of Doctors.

PROC 28. § (GA)

(1) Data needed for the committee to formulate its expert opinion are forwarded by the scientific section.

(2) Assistance to the work of scientific committees is provided by the appropriate branch-of-science secretariat.

STAT 40. § (GA)

(4) Full and Corresponding Members and non-academician representatives of the public-law association at the General Assembly are automatically members of the committees to which their respective scientific activities are classified. A domestic academician may be active in an unlimited number of committees but may have a vote in no more than three excluding doctoral committees. The rest of the committees' members are elected by public-law association members belonging to the field of science in question. When electing members for a scientific committee, an academician may have a vote only in the one committee that he /she had previously designated. Membership lasts for three years, a term renewable any number of times.

(5) Scientific committees should proceed and make their decisions in a self-sufficient way but in keeping with the resolutions and guidelines of the General Assembly and the appropriate scientific section.

(6) Scientific committees evaluate issues and results of their field of science as well as relevant public, organisational, and operational issues at committee meetings attended by external experts if needed.

PROC 28. § (GA)

(3) Scientific and inter-sectional scientific committees discussing doctoral matters among other things must be established with at least ten members with a Doctor of the Academy title (which includes academicians). Should there be a distortion in the representation of fields of science, relying on a previous decision, the section is allowed to increase the committee membership by a maximum of 25 per cent and co-opt further public-law association members to correct the distortion.

(4) Scientific committees evaluate international trends of their field of science and submit recommendations of substance to their scientific sections.

STAT 40. § (GA)

(7) A committee meeting has a quorum if more than half of the members entitled to vote are present. To be subtracted from the number of those entitled to vote are members staying permanently abroad as well as those over 70 of age and not in attendance. For accepting or amending the committee's procedures, a two-third majority of votes is needed. Unless otherwise indicated in the procedures, all other matters are decided by a simple majority of votes. If votes for and against are equal it is the vote of the committee's chair that swings the balance.

PROC 28. § (GA)

(4) In order to establish and operate working or sub-committees, the scientific committee may involve external members of the public-law association as well as non-members.

STAT 40. § (GA)

(8) It is the exclusive authority of a scientific committee

- a) to elect or acquit its chair and deputy chair(s) as well as to approve a report submitted by its chair,
- b) to approve progress reports on its particular fields of science,
- c) to maintain relations with professional committees of the Academy's regional committees,
- d) to approve a proposal concerning publication subsidies for its fields of science,
- e) to discuss and approve proposals to be submitted to the scientific section,
- f) in keeping with 11. § (2) of the Academy's Procedures, to participate in admission proceedings into the Academy's public-law association,
- g) to approve the committee's own procedures.

(9) A committee meeting elects the committee's chair, deputy chair(s), and secretary for a three-year term renewable once only.

(10) The scientific section's chair is ineligible to serve as chair of a scientific, inter-sectional or doctoral committee.

(11) It is the committee's chair who should convene and conduct committee meetings, represent the committee, submit a report on his/her activities in between committee meetings, submit the committee's procedures or its amendments to the scientific section, inform the section's chair about the committee's activities relevant to other committees or the entirety of the scientific section.

(12) In order to better perform its duties, the scientific committee may establish working committees and sub-committees with the consent of the scientific section.

HASL

The Presidium and Governing Board of the Academy

Section 11

11. § (1) The Academy's Presidium (hereinafter: Presidium) comprises the Academy's President, the Vice-Presidents, the chairs of scientific sections, one chair representing the chairs of the Academy's domestic regional committees, the Academy's General Secretary and his/her

Deputy, three academician and three non-academician representatives elected to sit in the Presidium by the General Assembly, furthermore three research institute directors nominated by the Council of Research Institutes and elected by the General Assembly. Its chair is the Academy's President. Of the three Vice-Presidents, elected academicians and non-academicians, and research institute directors one should represent mathematics and the natural sciences, another, the life sciences, and the third, the social sciences.

(2) In between General Assemblies the Presidium is the Academy's supreme decision-making body. The Academy's Statutes clearly outline its authority and order of operation as well as the particular authorities it may transfer to the Governing Board (see Section 12 below). For its decisions, the Presidium is accountable to the General Assembly.

STAT 41. § (GA)

(1) The Presidium's meetings are convened and conducted by the Academy's President. It has a quorum if more than half of its members entitled to vote are present. Its resolutions are passed with a "Yes" vote given by more than half of its members in attendance. If votes for and against are equal, it is the President's vote that swings the balance. In matters related to electing new members of the Academy, only academician members of the Presidium are entitled to vote. The following persons must be invited to attend the Presidium's meetings with voice but no vote: the chair of the Hungarian University Vice-Chancellors' Conference, the chair of the Council of Doctors, the chair of the Hungarian Science Abroad presidential committee to represent Hungarian scholars and scientists living abroad, and finally the Editor-in-Chief of Magyar Tudomány (Hungarian Science).

PROC 29. § (GA)

(1) If invited by the President, staff of the Academy's Secretariat assisting the transaction of the meeting or expected to execute its prospective resolutions may also attend the Presidium's meetings.

(2) Should the President be incapacitated to attend and conduct the Presidium's meeting, it must be conducted by the General Secretary with a licence equalling that of the President.

(3) The Presidium holds its meetings as the need arises, but at least once in a quarter of a year.

(4) In matters in which a decision-making authority is

attributed to the Presidium by the Statutes or the General Assembly, the Presidium's resolutions are binding even for the President.

(5) The Presidium's meetings must be prepared so that its members are left at least three working days to prepare for the discussion.

(6) The meeting's agenda is set by the President but members may ask for other issues of major concern to the Academy also to be discussed outside the agenda.

(7) Minutes must be prepared of the meeting and two members in attendance must be asked to validate it. The simultaneous sound recording of the transaction is of equal value.

(8) After the discussion of each item on the agenda, the President should sum up the stand taken by the Presidium. Resolutions containing stands taken by the Presidium must be put in writing within 8 working days of the meeting. It is up to the President as to which resolution should receive numbering and be published in the Academy Register (Akadémiai Értesítő). The resolutions signed by the President must be sent to all members of the Presidium and those entrusted with their execution.

STAT 41. § (GA)

(2) The Presidium should contribute to the preparation and transaction of the General Assembly. It should discuss motions featuring on the agenda of the General Assembly, submit finalised motions to the General Assembly, and comment on procedural proposals bearing on the transaction of the General Assembly. Every decision and procedure which is not referred to the authority of another body or person by some law or the Academy's Statutes falls to the exclusive, non-transferrable authority of the Presidium. Thus, it is the Presidium's exclusive authority

- a) to approve the Academy's report to Parliament;
- b) to approve the Academy's report to the Government;
- c) to set guidelines of science policy;
- d) to approve the Academy's Regulations of Estate Husbandry and Estate Utilisation;
- e) to comment on the President's report on the Academy alienating or encumbering its effects or real estate worth above HUF 25m but under HUF 50m apiece such as real estate rights, machinery and equipment, vehicles, thoroughbred animals, investment and refurbishment and advance payments thereto, etc. furthermore planned transfers of real estate of any market value;
- f) to approve the organisational and operational regulations of the Bolyai Board of Curators.

(3) The Presidium participates in settling disputes among scientific sections.

(4) It is the Presidium that may suggest to the General Assembly to establish new scientific sections or regional committees, or re-organise or dissolve existing ones.

(5) As part of the election process of new Full and Corresponding Members, it is the Presidium that may – while keeping track of the development of branches of science, and following the principle of proportional representation - divide available places among scientific sections.

(6) It is the Presidium that may decide on propositions submitted by the scientific sections concerning prizes and awards to be given by the Academy, and submit proposals for the awarding of other prizes.

(7) Asked by the President, or on its own initiative, the Presidium may formulate its stand on issues of science, science policy, or social affairs of concern to several fields of science.

(8) In order to better perform its duties, the Presidium may establish standing, ad hoc, or interdisciplinary committees.

HASL

Section 12

12. § (1) The Governing Board is an elected body governing the operation of the Academy.

(2) The Governing Board has ten members: the President chairing it, the Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary and his/her Deputy, three academician and one non-academician members of the Presidium elected by the General Assembly.

(3) It is the duty of the Governing Board to execute decisions made by the General Assembly and the Presidium as well as to make decisions relegated to its authority by the General Assembly or the Presidium. Its authority and order of operation is outlined in the Statutes.

(4) For its decisions made in an authority relegated to it by the General Assembly or the Presidium, the Governing Board is accountable to the General Assembly or the Presidium respectively.

STAT 42. § (GA)

(1) The Governing Board is a body designed to prepare the Presidium's decisions and to participate in the performance of duties that should follow the operative guidance of the Academy or its research network.

(2) One out of the three non-academician members of the Presidium elected by the General Assembly can serve on the Governing Board every year. The order of those members' alternating yearly service is decided upon by the President after consultations with non-academician members of the Governing Board.

(3) The Governing Board has to decide upon all matters relegated to its authority by the Presidium and the General Assembly, with special regard to

a) assisting the President in preparing the General Assembly,

b) fixing the duties of the Vice-Presidents according to a division of labour determined by the President,

c) approving contracts aimed at the foundation or purchase of welfare institutions or long-term welfare services,

d) approving the foundation, re-organisation, or dissolution of welfare institutions of non-budgetary status,

e) examining whether donations offered to the Academy are lawful, unencumbered, sustainable etc., weighing major expenditures needed initially and/or continuously to sustain, operate, and guard them, and whether to accept or reject the donations offered,

f) approving the sale of the Academy's portfolio in economic enterprises,

g) approving the organisational and operational regulations of the Academy's Secretariat.

(4) The Governing Board holds its meetings as the need arises, but at least once a month. Its meetings are conducted by the President who also recommends its agenda in writing, a recommendation that can be modified or complemented by members. Members must receive the President's agenda recommendation and related documents at least a day before the meeting is scheduled. Depending on the matters to be discussed, experts may also be invited to attend.

(5) The Governing Board has a quorum if more than half of its members are present. It makes its decisions with the "Yes" votes of more than half of its members in attendance. If at least 4 members disagree with a decision, they may ask the President to pass the matter on to the Presidium.

(6) The Governing Board discusses all matters that are to go before a meeting of the Presidium.

PROC 30. § (GA)

(1) On matters undecided by the Governing Board the Presidium must decide.

(2) Stands taken by the Governing Board are put in writing and numbered by its secretary, and after they have been approved by the President, are sent out to members of the Governing Board and heads of the organisational units in charge. Stands are registered by both the Presidential Secretariat and the organisational unit designated by the Secretariat's organisational and operational regulations.

(3) Serving as secretary to the Governing Board is the Head of the Presidential Secretariat whose duty it is to prepare and transact Governing Board meetings.

STAT 42. § (GA)

(7) To better prepare its decisions, the Governing Board may establish standing or ad hoc committees. Their duties are determined, and they are dissolved, by the Governing Board.

(8) Unless stipulated otherwise by HASL or the Statutes, standing committees of the Governing Board operate under the leadership of a Vice-President assigned by the President. Each scientific section delegates one of its public-association members to a standing committee for a three-year term, and experts invited by the committees' leaders may also serve as members.

PROC 30. § (GA)

(4) Standing Committees of the Governing Board are:

- a) the Library Committee,*
- b) the Welfare Committee,*

(5) Leaders of the standing committees should submit yearly written reports on their activities to the Governing Board.

STAT 42. § (GA)

(9) Beyond its duties determined by the Governing Board, the Library Committee also provides professional supervision over the preparation of an unified catalogue of the Academy's Library and, in collaboration with the Council of Research Institutes, that of the professional libraries of the Academy's research centres and institutes. Library heads must yield all information to the Committee requested in its supervisory capacity.

(10) Beyond its duties determined by the Governing Board, the Welfare Committee must chart the working and living conditions of public-law association members, and make recommendations for improvement if necessary. All public-law association members, all organisations and institutions of the Academy are

obliged to yield the information that is necessary for the Committee to perform its duties.

HASL

Leading officials of the Academy elected by the General Assembly

Section 13

13. § (1) The Academy's President, Vice-Presidents, General Secretary and his/her Deputy shall be elected on the proposal of domestic academicians by the General Assembly from among domestic academicians. The President shall be confirmed in his/her post by the President of the Republic.

(2) The President and the General Secretary shall be accountable for their activities to the General Assembly.

(3) The same person can fill the same elected post only twice.

(4)¹ The President shall be entitled to remuneration equal to that of government ministers, the General Secretary to that of government state secretaries, his/her Deputy to that of government under-secretaries as well as to a leave of 40 working days. As to their other allowances, the guidelines to follow are contained in the Law on central organs, government ministers and state secretaries of public administration, and the Government Decree on the remuneration and conditions thereof of public servants.

(5) Matters not covered by HASL shall be governed by the provisions of Act XXIII of 1992 on the Legal Status of Public Servants (hereinafter "the Public Servants Act"), with the exception of Sections 1 to 4, 8, 23 to 36, 50 to 56 and Chapters VII and VIII.

The President and Vice-Presidents of the Academy

Section 14

14. § (1) The Academy's activities shall be directed by the President in accordance with the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly, and in a manner set by the Academy's Statutes. The President shall represent the Academy.

(2) The President is also the head of the Academy as an organisation subsumed under a separate budget heading.

¹ As amended by § 83. d) of Law XLIII, §72. b) of Law LVIII, and § 57 of Law CXLVIII, all of 2010.

(3) Within the framework of decisions made in his authority outlined in (2) b) of Section 9, the President may exercise proprietary rights over the estate of the Academy. He represents the Academy and makes sure that the decisions of the General Assembly are carried out.

(4) The President's decision-making work is helped by a Strategic Counselling Body whose composition is stipulated by the Statutes.

(5) An incapacitated President is replaced by the General Secretary.

(6) Vice-Presidents perform their duties in keeping with a division of labour determined by the President. They also represent their respective branches of science in the Presidium and the Governing Board, while elsewhere they may represent the Academy as a whole on the President's assignment.

STAT 43. § (GA)

(1) The President represents the Academy, proceeds and decides on matters specified by law, the Academy's Statutes and Procedures, furthermore in matters not relegated by law, the Statutes or the Procedures to the authority of other bodies or persons.

- (2) It is the exclusive, non-transferable authority of the President
- a) to appoint or acquit directors (in-chief) of the research centres and institutes and other institutions of the Academy in keeping with a special Presidential decree;
 - b) to appoint or acquit economic executives of budgetary organisations founded by the Academy;
 - c) to formulate guidelines for planning and accomplishing the budget of the Academy as an organisation subsumed under a separate national budget heading;
 - d) to decide, in view of the stand taken by the Estate Management Board, on the sale of a part the Academy's estate, on pain of informing the General Assembly in the case of alienation or encumbrance of the Academy's effects or real estate worth more than HUF 50m apiece, and on pain of informing the Presidium in the case of the alienation or encumbrance of the Academy's effects or real estate worth more than HUF 25m but less than HUF 50m apiece;
 - e) to convene the General Assembly with exceptions stipulated by the Statutes;
 - f) to approve the stands taken by the Governing Board;
 - g) to establish standing or ad hoc committees for the performance of certain duties;
 - h) to approve the formation of or to dissolve a county-based scientific body bearing the Academy's name;
 - i) to establish research groups;

- j) to exercise founder's rights over Hungarian and English language journals founded by the Academy.

(3) The President makes sure that the resolutions of the General Assembly are carried out. He may relegate a part of his duties for a certain time to the General Secretary, his/her Deputy, or the Vice-Presidents, retaining meanwhile his full accountability for those duties to the General Assembly.

(4) The President governs the tasks arising from planning and accomplishing the Academy's budget subsumed under a separate national budget heading. Assisted by the General Secretary, he keeps count of the preparation for, and the progress of, the Academy's budget planning, entering meanwhile into negotiations with Government and parliamentary officials. It is the President who must exercise budgetary governance rights stipulated in a separate regulation.

(5) With regard to the Academy's estate, it is the President who must make sure that resolutions made by the General Assembly, the Presidium, and the Governing Board are operatively carried out.

(6) It is also the President who must exercise employer's rights with regard to persons employed at the Academy's Secretariat as public servants or employees. He may, however, delegate all or part of his governance rights stipulated in (4) above, or all or part of his employer's rights in keeping with a special Presidential decree.

(7) The President must decide on the sale, encumbrance, or acquisition of estate according to HASL and the Statutes.

(8) By the President's incapacitation one must understand his/her inability to act or his/her unavailability while matters are timely. In such cases the General Secretary replaces him/her by force of law. Should the President be on leave, abroad, or personally unavailable ad interim only, the General Secretary replacing him/her must consult with him/her before making decisions for him/her.

(9) Aided by the Vice-Presidents, the General Secretary and his/her Deputy, the President must make sure that the Academy's reports to Parliament and the Government are prepared, their guidelines presented to the General Assembly for approval, written up accordingly, approved by the Presidium and properly presented to Parliament and the Government.

(10) Vice-Presidents perform their duties in keeping with the division of labour determined by the President. Their permanent duties are recorded in resolutions passed by the Presidium or the

Governing Board. To perform their occasional duty of representing the President, they are requested by word of mouth or in writing. Their activities are recognised by a fee whose extent is set by the Presidium.

(11) The President may establish standing or ad hoc committees for the performance of certain duties.

(12) Failing contravening legal stipulations, the President may commission any body, organisation, institution, public-law association member, public servant, or employee of the Academy to accomplish a certain task, and he/she is entitled to take part at any meeting held by any scientific section, committee, body, or organisation of the Academy.

(13) The President submits a yearly report to the General Assembly on his/her and the Presidium's activities. The General Assembly must pass a resolution of approval over the President's and the Presidium's report.

(14) Assisting the President in making decisions affecting the long-term operation of the Academy is a six-strong Strategic Counselling Body comprising an outstanding domestic or external representative of each of the three main branches of science. Another two members of the Body must be well-known CEOs of enterprises boasting sizable industrial R and D activity. Finally, a recognised expert of finances and economics must also participate in the Body.

(15) Members of the Strategic Counselling Body are invited by the President. Their membership ensues with presidential appointment and lasts as long as the President remains in his/her office. No allowances are due to the members for their work.

HASL

The General Secretary and his/her Deputy

Section 15

15. § (1) The General Secretary operates the organisation of the Secretariat in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly, guidelines from the President, and in a manner set by the Procedures, while performing, through the Secretariat, the administrative governance of the research network.

(2)² The General Secretary ex officio chairs the Council of the Academy's Research Institutes.

² As amended by § 62.(1) of Law CX of 2010.

(3) The Deputy General Secretary assists the General Secretary in his/her work, and substitutes for him/her whenever he/she is incapacitated.

STAT 44. § (GA)

(1) It is the General Secretary's basic duty that within the framework of HASL, the Statutes, the Procedures, resolutions of the General Assembly, and guidelines from the President he/she should lead the Academy's Secretariat as well as, through it, the operation of the Academy's public-law association and research network administration.

(2) With special regard to the operation and results of the research network, the General Secretary should submit a yearly report on his/her activities to the General Assembly which passes a resolution of approval if it accepts the report.

(3) Within the framework of the governing and employer's rights relegated to him/her by the President, the General Secretary may commission any body, organisation, institution, public-law association member, public servant, or employee of the Academy to accomplish a certain task, and he/she may also establish standing or ad hoc committees.

(4) The General Secretary

- a) contributes to preparing the Academy's reports to Parliament and the Government,
- b) participates in the formation of science policy guidelines and programs of concern to the entirety of the Academy,
- c) participates in the execution of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly,
- d) exercises governance and employer's rights delegated to him/her by the President in keeping with STAT 43. § (6),
- e) chairs the Council of the Academy's Research Institutes,
- f) assists the President in organising interior control systems within the Secretariat as stipulated by separate regulation,
- g) performs the duties with which he is charged by the General Assembly or the President.

(5) It is the basic duty of the Deputy General Secretary to assist the General Secretary in his/her work. Permanent features of their respective division of labour may be outlined by a resolution of the Governing Board. The Deputy General Secretary may be asked to perform occasional duties by the President or the General Secretary.

HASL

Regional Bodies of the Academy

Section 16

16. § (1) The Academy maintains regional committees to organise the regional operation of its public-law association in a manner set by the Statutes.

(2) In order to lend support to Hungarian science and scholarship in the entire Carpathian Basin, the Academy may establish and maintain regional committees also in neighbouring countries. Those regional committees are to carry on their activities in keeping with the laws and regulations of their own respective states.

STAT 45. § (GA)

- (1) Regional committees are units of the Academy organised according to geographical regions. The General Assembly is entitled to decide on the division or contraction of regions covered by committees by a simple majority of votes.
- (2) Regional committees of the Academy:
 - a) Debrecen Regional Committee covering Counties Hajdú-Bihar, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg,
 - b) Miskolc Regional Committee covering Counties Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Heves, Nógrád,
 - c) Pécs Regional Committee covering Counties Baranya, Somogy, Tolna, parts of Zala,
 - d) Szeged Regional Committee covering Counties Bács-Kiskun, Békés, Csongrád,
 - e) Veszprém Regional Committee covering Counties Fejér, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Komárom-Esztergom, Vas, Veszprém, and parts of Zala.

PROC 31. § (GA)

- (1) *The Academy endorses county local government or regional initiatives aimed at operating separate, self-financed scientific bodies to help solve regional problems the solution of which requires scientific work.*
- (2) *Those county bodies should operate as self-sufficient but associated units of local regional committees.*
- (3) *The establishment of a county scientific body bearing the Academy's name should be approved by the Academy's President on the collated recommendation of the Academy's local regional committee and county local government officials. Such approval may be withdrawn in well-grounded cases and then, unless the body wishes to continue its activities in another form, the body must be regarded as dissolved. If the approval is withdrawn, the body may not use the Academy's name, nor can it define itself as a scientific body of the Academy.*

STAT 45. § (GA)

(4) In their respective geographical areas, regional committees should

a) play an outstanding role in

1. organising local scientific life and formulating science policy strategy,
2. mediating new scientific achievements to the public,
3. fostering co-operation between the Academy and local institutions of higher learning,
4. fostering co-operation with local county and municipal governments, and regional development councils,
5. showcasing the research and development achievements and available capacities of local research units,
6. mediating the R and D needs of local corporations to local research units,
7. mediating regional partnerships in innovation and promoting participation in Hungarian and international competitions;

b) keep count of and support local scientific activities;

c) support the replenishment of the local scientific community by conducting competitions;

d) publish scientific works;

e) establish professional and working committees that organise scientific sessions,

f) through their committees, they should establish and maintain relations with the Academy's scientific sections and their committees;

g) establish international relations with researchers of other countries, especially of regions next to their own region.

PROC 31. § (GA)

(4) Regional committees may

a) operate a club where scientists and citizens interested in science can establish and deepen their ties while informally discussing scientific, cultural, and public interest issues,

b) initiate and support the establishment of foundations in order to increase the funds needed for the performance of their duties,,

c) involve in their activities external members of the public-law association living in their region, and even experts as invitees with no vote who are not members of the public-law association.

STAT 45. § (GA)

(4) Eligible for membership in regional committees are domestic academicians and non-academician representatives at the General Assembly living and/or active in the region as well as non-academician representatives of doctors for the duration of their service; while non-academician members of the public-law association must be elected to become members by locally active non-academician members according to the organisational regulations of the regional committee. Regional committees may also involve in their work with voice but no vote professionals engaged in scientific activity without a scientific degree.

PROC 31. § (GA)

(5) Members of regional committees are elected for a three-year term renewable any number of times. It is the chair of the regional committee who shall – considering the scientific features of each county - prepare, convene, and conduct the assembly designed to elect new members. With new members elected, all previous appointments discontinue. The Academy’s President must be informed about election results in writing.

STAT 45. § (GA)

(5) Regional committees elect a chair from among their domestic academician members for a three-year term renewable only once.

PROC 31. § (GA)

(6) The election of a regional committee’s chair proceeds by secret ballot. The academician receiving “Yes” votes from more than half of those entitled to vote gets elected. The Academy’s President must be informed about the election result in writing.

STAT 45. § (GA)

(6) Chairs of domestic regional committees elect from among themselves a member for the Academy’s Presidium for a specific period not longer than his/her appointment as chair. At least four-fifths of the Academy’s regional committee chairs must be represented during the election which proceeds by secret ballot and presupposes the “Yes” vote of more than half of the regional committee chairs in attendance.

(7) Meetings of a regional committee are convened and presided over by its chair. It is the chair who represents the committee, co-ordinates work done by its professional and working committees, submits a report to the committee on activities in between meetings, submits furthermore the organisational regulations and their amendments to the Presidium, and provides

information for the Presidium on all substantial elements of the committee's activities.

PROC 31. § (GA)

(7) Regional committees should prepare a written summary of their year's work for the Academy's ordinary General Assembly.

(8) When asked by the President, and along the guidelines given by the President in his/her request, a regional committee should prepare a brief analysis as a contribution to the Academy's annual report to the Government.

(9) When asked by the President, and along the guidelines given by the President in his/her request, a regional committee should compile a professional document as a contribution to the Academy's bi-annual report to Parliament.

STAT 45. § (GA)

(8) The specific rules of the organisation and operation of regional committees are determined by their organisational and operational regulations. Those organisational and operational regulations and their amendments must be approved by a two-third majority of votes.

(9) In order to lend support to Hungarian science and scholarship in the entire Carpathian Basin, the Academy may establish and maintain regional committees also in neighbouring countries. Those regional committees are to observe the laws and regulations of their own respective states while organising the scientific life of local Hungarians, and latching up to scientific life in Hungary.

(10) A regional committee of the Academy operating beyond the frontier is the Kolozsvár Regional Committee (KAB, area of operation: Romania).

HASL

**The Academy's institutions
The Academy's research network**

Section 17

17. § (1) The Academy's research network consists of research centres, research institutes, and subsidised research units (collectively: research units).

(2)³ Research centres and research institutes not affiliated to research centres are established, re-organised, re-classified, or dissolved by resolutions passed by the General Assembly. The resulting documents are signed by the President. Relevant rules of procedure are fixed by the Statutes.

(3) Subsidised research units are organisational units belonging to the Office of Subsidised Research Units whose employees do not work for any institution governed by the Academy. The Academy's President can establish or dissolve subsidised research units according to the competition prescriptions fixed by the Statutes.

STAT 46. §

(1) (GA) A research centre can be established from existing or newly founded research institutes. The founding of a research centre can be initiated by the Academy's President, the Council of Research Institutes, a merger, by the directors of the institutes concerned, a prospective institute, by the research team concerned, in the following manner: the proposal made by the directors of merging institutes, or by the research team must first go to the Council of Research Institutes. The proposal must include prospective public duties and their legal foundation, professional justification, and a three-year financial plan. The Council of Research Unit annotates the proposal and forwards it to the President who then asks for the stands of government organisations listed in relevant regulations, the Presidium, the Estate Management Board, and – failing its earlier stand - the Council of Research Institutes. The President then submits the proposal and the stands mentioned above to the General Assembly unless the government organisations or the Estate Management Board have disapproved.

(2) Research centres can be dissolved if their member institutes have merged into one institute, become independent, or ceased to operate. The dissolution (re-organisation) procedure can be initiated by the President, the Council of Research Institutes, the director of the centre or that of a member institute. The procedural rules are identical to the rules of establishing a centre as in (1).

PROC 32. § (GA)

(1) The process of founding, re-organising, or dissolving a research centre is governed and supervised by a commissioner appointed by the President as soon as the relevant presidential decision has been made.

STAT 46. §

³ As amended by § 62 (2) of Law CX of 2010.

(3) (GA) The founding of a research institute can be initiated directly by the President, or by the Council of Research Institutes, a research team, or at least 30 researchers with scientific degrees in a proposal addressed to the President containing the public duties of the prospective institute and their legal foundation, a professional justification, and a three-year financial plan. The President asks for the stands of government organisations listed in relevant regulations, the Council of Research Institutes, the Presidium, and the Estate Management Board. The President then submits the proposal and the stands to the General Assembly unless the government organisations or the Estate Management Board have disapproved.

(4) With the approval of the General Assembly granted, the President must fit in the budget of the new research institute/centre into the Academy's forthcoming overall budget, and actually establish the new institution.

PROC 32. § (GA)

(2) The process of founding, re-organising, or dissolving a research institute is governed and supervised by a commissioner appointed by the President as soon as the relevant presidential decision has been made.

(3) Those initiating the founding (dissolution) of a research institute/centre may also recommend a commissioner whose appointment ends as soon as a new director is appointed to the institute/centre. After the founding charter is approved, the founding commissioner or some other person can be appointed as director(in-chief) in keeping with the general rules pertaining to directorial appointments. As to a dissolving commissioner, his/her appointment ends as soon as the institute/centre is actually dissolved.

STAT 46. §

(5) The dissolution or re-organisation of a research institute can be initiated by the President, the Council of Research Institutes, the scientific council of the institute concerned, or the director him/herself with the approval of the institute's external counselling body. A resolution passed by the General Assembly is needed for an institute to be dissolved.

PROC 32. §

(4) The dissolving commissioner must immediately inform the Estate Management Board about any juncture of his/her work affecting the Academy's estate.

STAT 47. §

- (1) (GA) The Academy conducts a competition for establishing subsidised research units. Relying on regulations and recommendations from the Council of Research Institutes, it is the Presidium that determines the exact content and form of the competition, and the criteria and mechanism of relevant decisions.
- (2) (GA) It is the President who decides on establishing new research units setting the terms and time limits of support. Relying on annual reports, the President may continue the subsidies after the expiration of their time limits.

PROC 33. § (GA)

- (1) The Presidium must conduct the competition at least three months before the deadline for entries. Entries must indicate the field of research, and the past achievements of the unit's prospective leader. The host institution's statement on its readiness to receive the unit and provide it with infrastructure must be attached.*
- (2) Existing units must apply for a renewal of their contract with the Academy in each new term. They must undergird their application with the annual reports on their findings. Should their application for renewal be rejected, the President may rule that they still receive reduced subsidies for another year, the extent of the reduction depending on their achievements.*
- (3) In order to provide for existing and prolonged subsidised research units, the Academy enters into contract with the host institution, a contract which must include the rules for applying for renewed subsidies as well as those pertaining to the units engaging in entrepreneurial activities.*
- (4) Subsidised research units are obliged to submit yearly progress reports to the Council of Research Institutes.*

STAT 47. §

- (3) (GA) Matters pertaining to subsidised research units are handled by the Office of Subsidised Research Units (OSRU) whose organisational and operational procedures, to be approved by the Council of Research Institutes, are worked out by its Director.
- (4) Like research institutes, research units are to contribute to the Academy performing its duties, submit annual reports on their findings, and contribute to the preparation of the Academy's reports to Parliament and the Government.
- (5) Subsidised research units are entitled to apply for research

support.

(6) With assistance from OSRU, subsidised research units are entitled to enter into research contracts, and – separately from their public duties – they may also carry on entrepreneurial activities under the administrative supervision of the OSRU.

PROC 33. § (GA)

(5) The form of the annual reports submitted by subsidised research units must conform to that of the reports prepared by research institutes.

(6) Members of subsidised research units employed by the Academy sign contracts for a limited period. Those with a Doctor of the Academy title may be employed for an unlimited period by the OSRU with the consent of the Council of Research Institutes only if the researcher in question accepts that the Academy re-employs him/her in a research institute post suiting his/her qualifications should the subsidised research unit be dissolved. Further employment and incompatibility rules pertaining to the staff and leader of a subsidised research unit are laid out in a special presidential decree.

HASL

(4) Corporate supervision of the research network is performed by the Council of Research Institutes (CRI).

(5) CRI has 15 members. Its chair is the Academy's General Secretary, 11 of its members are nominated by the 11 scientific sections from among their public-law association members employed not as directors in the research network, on the recommendation of their members active in the research network. Nominees are then elected for membership in the CRI by the General Assembly. Another 3 members with voice but no vote are delegated by the Government from among leading officials of government agencies whose experience in administration or research organisation may contribute to the efficient governance of the Academy's research network.

(6) The exact procedural and operational rules of setting up the CRI are given in the Statutes.

STAT 48. §

(1) (GA) Members of CRI are appointed for a three-year term renewable only once. The onset of their appointment is removed from their election by a year, except for their chair whose appointment ensues and expires simultaneously with his/her appointment as General Secretary.

(2) (GA) With the exception of members delegated by the Government, all members of CRI must be members of the

public-law association. Ineligible for membership are directors or deputy directors of a research institute or research centre, furthermore those serving in the Estate Management Board, the Supervisory Board, the Higher Education and Science Council, or the National Committee of the National Science and Research Fund.

(3) (GA) Scientific sections come up with their nominees after an interior process of nomination. Any research institute or subsidised research unit whose main field of science comes under those covered by the scientific section may submit a proposal. Proposals coming from research institutes must be presented by their directors.

(4) Members of CRI must claim international recognition and wide-ranging experience in their fields of science. Also, they are expected not to nurture a positive bias towards their particular fields or institutions.

PROC 34. § (GA)

Research centres and institutes (including institutes merged into a research centre) and research units may not recommend more than one person to sit in CRI each. Relying on the judgement of leading researchers, the director of every research unit chooses their best candidate. Directors of kindred units then match their candidates in an effort to glean a single nominee. In the next stage of nomination taking place in the scientific sections, academician and non-academician section members, including those in current or previous employment with the research units, select the section's single nominee by secret ballot, whose nomination then is confirmed by another secret ballot.

HASL

(7) It is the duty of CRI

- a) to approve the objectives and duties of units of the research network;**
- b) to determine the standards and indicators of evaluating the performance of those duties;**
- c) to recommend budgetary support for each institution;**
- d) to recommend how the Academy's resources earmarked for research investments should be designated and targeted;**
- e) to recommend the division of available posts for young researchers among fields of science and research units;**
- f) to evaluate the progress reports, activities, and management systems of research centres, institutes, and units;**
- g) to submit a report to the General Assembly on the activities of research units;**

- h) to comment on the Academy's draft report to the Government on the performance of its public duties;***
- i) to approve the organisational and operational regulations of research centres, institutes, and OSRU;***
- j) to nominate members into the external counselling bodies of research institutes as stipulated in Section 18 (8);***
- k) to designate professional committees assisting groups of institutes in the natural, the life, and the social sciences respectively to prepare their decisions more professionally.***

STAT 49. § (GA)

(1) CRI holds its meetings as often as needed but at least once every quarter of a year. Indicating the agenda, the CRI's chair is to convene those meetings.

(2) Apart from its own initiative, CRI's chair is bound to convene a meeting if that is initiated by the President or requested by three CRI members or the Supervisory Board in writing and with an indication of its agenda.

(3) The President must be invited to all CRI meetings with an indication of their agendas.

(4) The CRI's Chair may invite members of the Secretariat's staff in charge of items in the agenda to attend meetings.

(5) Secretarial duties are catered to CRI by the Academy's Secretariat.

(6) A meeting has a quorum if more than half of the CRI's membership is present. CRI passes its resolutions with a majority of votes.

(7) If requested by the President, CRI should comment on motions aimed at founding, merging, or dissolving research centres and institutes. It may also recommend to the President which scientific sections he should approach for the evaluation of the professional work of certain research units.

(6) CRI may forward recommendations as to which scientific sections should be asked by the President to evaluate certain research units.

(7) If requested by the President, CRI may recommend measures concerning an increase or decrease in research institutes' staffs.

(8) Administrative work needed by CRI and its professional committees is provided by the Academy's Secretariat.

- (9) CRI is accountable for its activities to the General Assembly; it must submit a yearly report to the General Assembly and the Council of Research Unit Executives.

PROC 35. § (GA)

CRI should prepare its own procedures to be approved by the Presidium.

STAT 50. §

- (1) Professional committees for fields of science are established by CRI in sizes determined by it. It is also CRI that should recommend a chair and members for each committee from among public-law association members employed at research units.
- (2) CRI's Procedures lay out certain rules pertaining to conflicts of interest. Prospective chairs and members of professional committees are called upon by CRI's chair after he/she has gleaned stands from the President, the scientific sections concerned, and the Council of Research Unit Executives one or more of who may disapprove of their nomination only on substantial grounds given in writing, in which case CRI must come forward with new recommendations.
- (3) Members of professional committees may serve for a maximum of three years which term may be renewed once on condition that not more than two-thirds of a committee are exchanged at any one point in time. The conditions of renewing appointments are laid out by the CRI's Procedures.

STAT 51. § (GA)

- (1) On the basis of the President's recommendation to CRI, professional committees should submit proposals to CRI concerning budgetary funds to be allotted to research centres, institutes, and subsidised research units in their particular fields of science. Their amendments to the President's recommendations must be justified in writing. It is the President who decides on those budgetary funds on the basis of CRI's stand.
- (2) CRI approves the form of, and the proposals put forward in, yearly reports from research centres, institutes and subsidised research units on the basis of recommendations made by professional committees.
- (3) External counselling bodies should evaluate the activities of

research centres and institutes on the basis of their yearly reports, and forward their evaluations to the appropriate professional committees. The yearly reports of subsidised research units are evaluated solely by the appropriate professional committees. While evaluating a research unit, professional committees are expected to ask for the stand of the appropriate scientific sections which in their turn may also call for a stand taken by the committees on an entire branch of science.

(4) Evaluations of institutes' yearly reports are to be approved by CRI in view of the stands taken by scientific sections, and they are then dispatched to the research units concerned. Institutes' development plans are also to be approved by CRI. The yearly reports are published by the Academy every year.

(5) *PROC 36. § (GA)*

(1) A meeting of a professional committee is convened by its chair whenever needed with an indication of its agenda. Also, a meeting must be convened if at least a third of its membership, the President, CRI's chair, or the Supervisory Board asks for it in writing with an indication of its agenda.

(2) A meeting of a professional committee has a quorum if more than half of its members are present. A professional committee passes its resolutions with a majority of votes. In case of vote equality, the committee chair's vote swings the balance.

(3) The procedures of a professional committee must be approved by CRI.

(4) In preparation for items in the agenda related to budgetary support and investment funds, the Secretariat should draw up lists of funds in the Academy's previous and forthcoming budgets earmarked for the institutes in question.

(5) Institutes must prepare their annual progress reports in both Hungarian and English.

HASL

(8) While formulating its stands throughout its activities listed in (7) above, CRI must seek the stands taken by scientific sections concerning the composition of professional committees (see (7) k) and other expert committees in a manner set by the Statutes.

STAT 52. §

(1) A scientific section can be represented in CRI by a member nominated in a manner set by HASL Section 17 (5).

(2) Scientific sections should nominate members into the external counselling bodies of research institutes.

(3) (GA) Members mentioned in (1) and (2) should be invited to attend scientific section meetings discussing matters relating to the research network.

(4) Scientific sections must be made privy to the annual progress reports of research institutes covering their fields of science. They must forward their professional opinions of the reports to CRI.

HASL

(9) It is the General Secretary who should inform the President, the Presidium, and the Governing Board about the decisions and recommendations of CRI listed in (7) above. Decisions and recommendations made by CRI are to be approved by the President in a procedure set by the Statutes. CRI may submit its decisions to the Presidium in cases and in a manner also set by the Statutes.

STAT 53. §

(1) Decisions of CRI with which the President agrees should be signed by him with the words “I approve”. Only thereafter can decisions take effect and appear in the Academy Register (Akadémiai Értesítő). Should the President disagree with a decision, he is obliged to forward his stand and justification in writing to CRI’s chair within 15 days of the decision’s receipt. CRI’s chair then must convene an extraordinary meeting of CRI to be attended also by the President within 8 working days of his/her receiving the President’s communication.

(2) Should the President still refuse to approve CRI’s decision taken at this meeting, CRI’s chair may refer the decision to the Presidium for approval.

(4) With a two-thirds majority of votes, the Presidium may well approve the CRI’s decision which can then appear as a resolution in the Academy Register signed “With the Presidium’s approval”. Failing a two-thirds majority of “Yes” votes at the Presidium, however, the CRI’s decision must be regarded as null and void.

HASL

(10) The Council of Research Unit Executives (hereinafter: CRUE) is CRI’s consultative body.

(11) Its members are the directors of research centres and institutes, and 5 representatives elected by subsidised research units. Rules for electing the latter are set in the Statutes.

STAT 54. §

(1) With the exception of resolutions concerning persons, resolutions passed by CRI may be shown to CRUE before sent to the President for approval,

(2) (GA) Directors-in-chief of research centres and directors of research institutes are ex officio members of CRUE. Leaders of subsidised research units elect their representatives to CRUE from among themselves by secret ballot.

PROC 37. §

(1) (GA) Electing representatives to CRUE is organised by the director of the Office of Subsidised Research Units. Each unit leader is entitled to vote on 5 persons. His/her vote is valid only if his/her votes have covered at least one and not more than two researchers belonging to any of the three main branches of science.

(2) (GA) The five leaders who have received the largest number of votes can become representatives only if through their persons all the three main branches of science are represented by at least one but not more than two persons.

(3) Should the ballot fail to meet the condition described in (2), it must be repeated.

HASL

(12) CRUE operates in a manner set by the Statutes. Thus, it elects its chair and executive body from among its members, and nominates into the Presidium three of its research institute director members.

STAT 54. §

(3) CRUE elects its three co-chairs each representing one of the three main branches of science for three-year terms renewable only once. Co-chairs alternate yearly as chairs.

(4) CRUE's meetings are convened and conducted by CRUE's chair. The meetings should be attended by the General Secretary or his/her proxy.

(5) CRUE should set down its own procedures to be approved by CRI.

(6) (GA) CRUE should consider issues arising in the operation of the research network, and make its recommendations to CRI. Also, if requested by CRI, it should take a stand in all other issues raised. It should also designate representatives to take part in the employees' delegation to the Academy's Interest Mediation Council.

(7) Co-chairs may convene representatives of their own branch of science for separate meetings. They may forward stands on their own branch of science formulated at such meetings without asking for a stand from other branches of science.

(8) (GA) After nominating them in public, research centre directors-in-chief and research institute directors of each of the three branches of science elect from among themselves by secret ballot a person as their nominee to serve as their representative in the Presidium. As stipulated by HASL Section 11. § (1), these three persons then are elected by the General Assembly so that they represent research centres and institutes working in the three main branches of science in the Presidium. The term of appointment of the three Presidium members thus elected dovetails with that of the Presidium, but it cannot extend beyond the directors' appointment.

HASL

Research centres and research institutes of the Academy

Section 18

18. § (1)⁴ The Academy's research centres and institutes are budgetary organisations. Research institutes operating within research centres are structural units of those centres. Research centres and institutes participate autonomously in the performance of the Academy's public duties while taking on public duties in their own right, and are allowed to perform other activities as well. They must submit yearly reports on their activities and husbandry to be evaluated in a manner set by HASL and the Academy's Statutes.

STAT 55. § (GA)

(1) Research centres and institutes perform their own public duties while contributing to the performance of the Academy's public duties as stipulated by their founding charters. Within

⁴ As amended by § 62 (3) of Law XC of 2010.

these limits, and beyond their public duties, however, they are entitled to determine their own agendas depending on funds arising from competitions or R & D contracts, in keeping with their founding charters.

(2) In keeping with Statutes 51. § (4), they must contribute to stands and professional opinions voiced by the Academy as a whole. They should contribute parts to the Academy's reports to Parliament and the Government, and even participate materially in their preparation if requested.

(3) Research centres and institutes should provide for their researchers' professional development. In their own fields of science, they should participate in raising young talent as well as in higher education and doctoral courses as agreed with institutes of higher learning. In their own fields, they should contribute to the spread of scientific thinking and the popularity of science.

(4) Over and above their own income, research institutes utilise a certain part of the Academy's estate. The Academy enters into a contract concerning the use of its estate with each of its research centres and institutes which are obliged to observe the contract and the Academy's rules pertaining to estate husbandry and estate utilisation, and possibly also to augment the Academy's estate while conserving it within their sphere of operation. They must also lay out regulations covering their husbandry with intellectual estate as a supplement to their organisational and operational regulations.

(5) Each research centre and institute should record in its founding charter and its organisational and operational regulations – in keeping with relevant laws and regulations - the rules pertaining to its entrepreneurial activity, its division of labour, the division of entrepreneurial profits, and its supplementary and auxiliary activities.

HASL

(2)⁵ A research centre is governed by a director-in-chief, a research institute by a director, with assistance rendered by the scientific council or other institutional body.

STAT 55. § (GA)

(6) The organisational and operational order of a research centre or institute is determined by its organisational and operational regulations prepared with guidance from the Secretariat. It is the organisational and operational regulations that prescribe the

⁵ As amended by § 62 (3) of Law XC of 2010.

decision-making and governing structure, as well as the bodies contributing to decision-making within the institute. The organisational and operational regulations are to be approved by CRI.

(7) The Academy's President exercises governing and supervisory rights over research centres and institutes in a manner set by separate regulation.

PROC 38. § (GA)

A research centre is represented by its director-in-chief, an independent institute, by its director.

HASL

(3) After a competition procedure meeting the recommendations of the European Union, a director-in-chief or a director is appointed (acquitted) by the Academy's President. A term of appointment cannot last longer than 5 years. Procedural rules pertaining to processes of appointment and acquittal are fixed in the Statutes.

STAT 56. § (GA)

(1) A competition aimed at filling the posts of director-in-chief of a research centre and director of a research institute respectively must be conducted not only on a Government website and on the Academy's homepage as well as in Academy Register (Akadémiai Értesítő) but also on a platform available to foreign experts applying.

(2) The President might establish a Search Committee to select suitable persons for the posts. The Search Committee puts forth its proposals directly to the President who then weighs whether he should ask any of them to enter the competition. Persons asked to compete cannot be preferred to other applicants during evaluation.

(3) CRI should draw up a five-strong ad hoc committee to evaluate competitions aimed at filling directorial posts. Four members are recommended by the appropriate scientific committee, while the remaining member is delegated by the President. CRI's chair should call upon one of the members to serve as the committee's chair. While preparing its recommendation, the ad hoc committee might glean stands not only from the appropriate scientific section(s) and committee(s), but also those of the researchers working in the institute in question.

(4) The ad hoc committee forwards a rank order of the applicants

to CRI upon which the General Secretary actually suggests to the President which person(s) he should appoint.

HASL

(4) It must be indicated in the competitions, and even put in writing on appointment, what scientific performance and efficiency requirements new directors-in-chief and directors are expected to meet.

STAT 56. § (GA)

(5) A director of a research institute operating as part of a research centre is appointed, or dismissed, by the centre's director-in-chief with the consent of the Academy's President. Before giving his/her consent, the President may invite opinions from scientific sections and CRI. As to the practising of further employer's rights over directors special regulations including those introduced by the President and the centre's director-in-chief must be consulted.

(6) General performance and efficiency requirements are contained in regulations and decrees including those of the Academy to which particular requirements arising from the particular field of an institute may be added.

(7) Included among performance requirements must be measurable performance indicators of the centre's or institute's basic undertakings arising from their public duties.

(8) For prospective leaders of the Academy's research and other institutions, a degree from a management course organised by the Academy must be regarded as equal to management or business degrees obtained elsewhere. Whether one or the other, such a degree must be obtained by an appointed leader within a year of his/her appointment.

HASL

(5) Researchers employed by research units of the Academy's research network (hereinafter: researchers) proceed with their work according to their best scientific convictions. They must not be made to work in any other spirit. They are free to make their scientific findings public unless such publication should harm the rights, especially the intellectual property rights of others.

(6) Job descriptions must be applied as stipulated in 93. § (2) of Law CXXXIX of 2005 on Higher Education.

(7) The work and supervision of research centres and institutes is helped by external counselling bodies containing acknowledged personalities of domestic and foreign scientific communities. Their members are appointed and acquitted by the President in a procedure set by the Statutes.

STAT 57. §

(1) The membership of an external counselling body should reach 5 but should not exceed 7. After collating their nominations, the appropriate scientific section(s) should nominate two (at the most, three), CRI on the basis of institute director's recommendation, one (at the most, two), the institute in question, two (at the most, three) members. A body should include at least two non-Hungarian citizens or persons with dual citizenship. Its chair and members are invited to serve by the Academy's President. No person concurrently employed by the research centre or institute can serve in its external counselling body.

(2) The same person may serve in counselling bodies of institutes active in related fields. The same counselling body may supervise several institutes active in related fields.

PROC 39. § (GA)

(1) An external counselling body determines its procedures of its own accord, and is entitled to glean from the centre or institute all the information it needs for evaluation.

(2) It holds its meetings at least once a year, and during the three years of its appointment it must hold at least one of its meetings in the centre's or institute's premises. The meetings must be held in venues that fit the body's duties as defined by the Statutes, its spirit and objectives. Members of the body and the director(in-chief) of the institute or centre must be notified of the time and agenda of a forthcoming meeting in writing and well in advance. It may hold other meetings using information technology, and pass its resolutions via electronic mail. For a resolution to be passed, the majority vote of the body's total membership is needed.

(3) The costs of its operation must be covered by the centre or institute. Members based abroad must get refunds for their travel to and from meetings as well as their stay in Hungary aimed at participation.

HASL

(8) An external counselling body should keep count of the institute's work and provide guidance towards the elaboration of its plans. On the CRI's request, it should regularly contribute to the evaluation of its work.

STAT 57. § (GA)

(3) On the President's or CRI's request, an external counselling body evaluates a research centre's or institute's yearly report, submitting a substantial analysis of their achievement as often as requested. Detailed rules pertaining to such evaluation are

worked out by the President in liaison with CRI.

HASL

Other institutions of the Academy

Section 19

19. § (1)⁶ The Academy's Secretariat is a budgetary organisation steering the duties performed by the Academy's public-law association, and performing the administrative, husbandry, financial, estate management, and supervisory duties related to the Academy's research network and other institutions. Employees of the Secretariat who perform public duties are public servants.

(2) Duties of the Academy's Secretariat are fixed in its founding charter issued by the Academy's President.

STAT 58. § (GA)

- (1) The Academy's Secretariat is a legal entity public-law association-based budgetary organisation of public administration performing duties assigned to it from among those featuring in the Academy's budgetary heading by the leader in charge of the heading. Thus,
- a) by assisting the work of the elected leaders and public-law association bodies, the Academy's Secretariat should promote the accomplishment of duties of the Academy as listed in HASL.
 - b) The Academy's Secretariat must perform the administrative duties arising from the Academy's international relations.
 - c) The Academy's Secretariat must prepare, organise, co-ordinate, execute, and supervise decisions needed for the proper operation of the Academy's bodies. It must also safeguard the conditions for public-law association members to exercise their rights arising from their membership.
 - d) The Academy's Secretariat must also perform duties designed to enable the proper operation of the following bodies: the General Assembly and its committees, the Presidium, the Governing Board and its standing committees, the Council of Doctors, the scientific sections and committees, and the Bolyai Board of Curators.
 - e) It must provide the operational conditions for CRI and its professional committees by preparing their decisions and seeing that they are properly executed. It maintains relations with the research network and keeps count of research conditions.
 - f) It performs the operational financial and economic duties bound up with the Academy's budget as well as with how

⁶ As amended by § 62 (4) of Law XC of 2010.

funds from its heading are utilised. In an authority delegated to it, it also performs some economic and representational duties arising from the Academy's estate management.

- g) It assists, governs, and supervises the financial and economic work of the Academy's institutions.
- h) It performs the financial-economic duties assigned to the Secretariat of the Council of Doctors.
- i) It is entitled to accept donations and to handle bequests in keeping with relevant regulations from the President.

(2) The Academy's Secretariat must have a set of organisational and operational regulations drawn up in accordance with the law and approved by to the Governing Board.

HASL

(3) The Academy's Library is a public library classified as a national scientific professional library.

STAT 59. §

(1) The Academy's Library is a national institution. It performs duties related to the propagation of scientific knowledge and the promotion of scientific studies. It keeps and services printed, manuscript, archival, and electronic materials of historic and national importance.

(2) (GA) The Library is a legal entity public-law association-based budgetary organisation whose activities are governed by a director-in-chief appointed on a competitive basis by the Academy's President.

(3) (GA) When requested, the Library should provide professional assistance to libraries of the Academy's research centres, institutes and subsidised research units thereby performing the duties and practising the authorities listed in its founding charters.

HASL

(4) The Academy disposes of its budgetary organisations, other institutions, economic enterprises owned or co-owned by it, and organisations leaning on its support in its Statutes.

STAT 60. § (GA)

(1) Assisting the operation of the Academy and its institutes is the Facility Management Centre (hereinafter: FMC) which is a budgetary organisation of the public-law association. It is its duty to maintain the central buildings and also the Academy's

real estate currently not used by its institutions, and also to provide other services. In exchange for FMC providing services to the Academy at a competitive price, it receives budgetary support. FMC must provide its services to the Academy and its institutions at cost price. FMC may also engage in entrepreneurial activities.

(2) The following are welfare institutions of the Academy: a creche and kindergarten, recreation homes, and a guest house. Their functional supervision is rendered by the Welfare Committee of the Governing Board.

(3) Charges and rates to be paid are set by the Welfare Committee. The Academy lends support to the operation, refurbishment of, and investments in, its welfare institutions which are entitled to prefer persons employed by the Academy and/or members of its public-law association according to principles set out by the President with the consent of the Welfare Committee; but they may also provide services to others. Those preferred are eligible to cuts, or their employers may undertake to cover a certain part of what they have to pay.

(4) To enter into a contract aimed at founding or purchasing a welfare institution or long-term welfare services, the following are to be submitted: an authentic evidence of demand, a financial plan safeguarding self-sufficient operation for at least five years, a draft organisational and operational regulation. The draft contract providing for prospective charges and services must be submitted to the Governing Board for approval.

(5) A welfare institution can be dissolved and sold if demand within the Academy for its services drops sharply, or refurbishing and upgrading it would cost too much. If the institution is a budgetary organisation, its dissolution falls within the authority of the General Assembly, if not, within that of the Governing Board. The effects becoming superfluous must be utilised in keeping with the rules of estate management.

(6) The Academy may become a proprietor in economic enterprises, or spin-off companies operated or co-founded by its institutes. The founding of companies or the acquisition of business stakes must proceed according to the rules of estate management.

(7) It is a prime requirement for companies in which the Academy has a majority stake that they retain their capital and they attain capital gains higher than the average bank rate. Should the company fail to meet those requirements for two consecutive years, or there is a danger of capital loss, the company must be dissolved or sold. The Estate Management Board should annually check and evaluate companies (co-)

owned by the Academy. Dissolving the company or the sale of business stakes must proceed according to the rules of estate management.

(8) Participation in spin-off companies is regulated by current law. The Academy must take steps towards dissolving (liquidating) companies if there is a threat of substantial loss of estate, or the original objectives prove unattainable. Dissolving a company, or the sale of business stakes, must proceed according to the rules of estate management.

(9) Within the relevant legal bounds, the Academy is entitled to support organisations whose activities it appreciates in the fields of science, research and development, the arts, relations with Hungarian scholars and scientists abroad, and the study of vital social issues. It is the Presidium's authority to decide on such support.

The Art Collection of the Academy

STAT 61. §

(1) The Art Collection comprises works of art of national importance owned by or entrusted to the Academy.

(2) Guidelines for the proper operation of the Art Collection come from a three-strong Collection Council whose members are appointed by the President as recommended by the appropriate scientific section for a term of three years renewable any number of times.

(3) (GA) Managing the Art Collection is the collection head appointed for three years by the Academy's President on recommendation from the Section President of the Academy's II Scientific Section. His/her three-year appointment can be renewed several times.

The Széchenyi Academy of Letters and the Arts

STAT 62. §

The Academy supports the Széchenyi Academy of Letters and the Arts, an associate, self-sufficient organisation with its own founding regulations. Its administrative duties are performed by its own secretariat. Links are maintained by two delegates from each side; rules of maintaining links and co-operation are formulated jointly by the Presidents of the respective organisations. The Academy's two delegates are appointed by its President for three-year terms. The Széchenyi Academy of Letters and the Arts informs each General Assembly of the Academy about its ongoing activities.

The Academy's journal Hungarian Science (Magyar Tudomány) STAT 63. § (GA)

The Academy publishes a monthly journal entitled „Magyar Tudomány” designed to inform the entire scientific community about scientific findings and trends, to raise important issues of science policy and scientific life for debate, and to publish important resolutions. The editor-in-chief of the journal is appointed by the President on recommendation from the Presidium for a three-year term renewable several times.

PROC 40. § (GA)

Responsible for publishing the Academy Register (Akadémiai Értesítő), editing the Academy's homepage in general, and for news and views posted on the Academy's Hungarian and English language websites in particular is the organisational unit of the Secretariat designated by the President.

HASL

The Academy's management and estate

Section 20

20. § (1) The Hungarian Parliament should approve the budget of the Academy heading, and the budget report submitted by the Academy.

(2) Entitled to carry out a mid-term cutback of the gross sums of expenditure and income estimates in the Academy's budget is Parliament except for measures listed in Section 46 of Law XXXVIII of 1992 on Finances (hereinafter: FL).

(3) The budget of the Academy heading includes a budget for the National Science and Research Fund (hereinafter: NSRF) and its Office as a separate expenditure target.

(4) NSRF operates according to Law CXXXVI of 1997 on NSRF Programmes. No funds earmarked for NSRF can be transferred to finance the Academy's budgetary organisations or its central duties at any time during the budget year, except when modifications of targets bound up with competitions allow for such a transfer.

(5) The budget of the Academy heading includes a separate target to fund the commitments of the Hungarian scientific community undertaken towards international organisations.

(5) Budgetary organisations governed by the Academy heading must observe regulations set forth in FL and Government decrees on central budgetary organisations except for variances listed in HASL.

(6) The Academy is entitled to classify its budgetary organisations into groups according to the nature of their

activities and the functions they embrace while performing their duties.

- (7) ⁷ In conformity to its duties, the Academy may in its own authority determine the forms of management and research support for of some of its organisations.
- (8) In keeping with the rules pertaining to Hungary's finances, the Academy provides all the information needed for the planning of Hungary's central budget as well as for the report on its execution.
- (9) ⁸

21. § (1) The Academy's budgetary organisations include:

- a)* research centres, research institutes and the Office of Subsidised Research Units (OSRU);
- b)* the Academy's Library;
- c)* other organising assisting research;
- d)* secretariats of Regional Committees;
- e)* welfare organisations.

(2) The Academy's budgetary organisations participate in performing the Academy's public duties listed in HASL. Funding for them comes from budget subsidies, other state financing, and their own income.

(3) Within the research network, annual budget subsidies allotted to research institutes, research centres, and OSRU include:

- a)* support for basic services bound up with performing public duties;
- b)* support for expenditures estimated in the budget for definite services provided by research centres and institutes;
- c)* resources to be used for entering public duty competitions.

(4) Support for basic services mentioned in (3) *a)* above includes budgetary resources earmarked for:

- a)* the upkeep and operational costs of research institutes,
- b)* material and personal overhead costs of assisting and promoting research,
- c)* expenditures towards special research conditions,
- d)* material and personal overhead costs arising from, and proportional to, the performance of public duties according to terms set by law.

⁷ As amended by §66 (2) of Law CX of 2010.

⁸ As annulled by §38 (2) (1) of Law LXVI of 2011.

(5) The gross sum of support for basic services of all research institutes may be modified in function of a change in the size and range of the Academy's overall public duties related to research.

(6) Support for basic services should be corrected upwards to follow the annual rate of inflation provided the growth of the Academy's overall budget funds allow for such a correction.

(7) Income accruing from activities drawing on a research institute's intellectual and material capacities must be spent on operating and upgrading the institute in question.

(8) Except for public servants and others performing public duties at the Academy's Secretariat, persons employed by the Academy's budgetary organisations are public employees who go under Law XXXIII of 1992 on the Legal Status of Public Employees.

(9)⁹ Employees of the Academy's budgetary organisations may receive surplus payments regulated in detail by the Academy.

STAT 64. §

The Academy's Interest Mediation Council

(1) It is the duty of the Interest Mediation Council to raise on an all-Academy level issues concerning labour, financial, welfare, and cultural living and working conditions of public employees working for the Academy's research institutes and other institutions. It must gather and provide information, make recommendations, and enter into agreements on the above.

(2) Members of the Council include:

- a) persons designated by the President to represent the Academy,
- b) employers' representatives designated by CRUE's chair,
- c) employees' representatives delegated by major labour unions active in the Academy's research units.

(3) The Council works out its own statutes and procedures approved by its members.

HASL

22. § (1) The Academy's budgetary organisations are entitled to enter into research and other contracts covering a period longer than one year, and with the prior permission of

⁹ As amended by § 66 (2) of Law XC of 2010.

the President may undertake commitments extending beyond the current year.

(2) On the basis of their contracts, and to a limit of their accruing income, organisations of the research network may modify the gross sums of their expenditure and income targets in a procedure set by the Statutes.

STAT 65. § (GA)

In keeping with current relevant law, the Academy should inform its budgetary organisations about the ways in which they may modify their income and expenditure targets in their own authority.

HASL

(3) Organisations of the research network manage their budgetary resources and their own income self-sufficiently; these cannot be distracted from them except for the case described in 20. § (2).

(4) Their end-of-the-year residues bound up with fulfilling their standing contracts do not go into their annual reasidue settlement, but must be used strictly along the lines set by the contracts and settled with the principal of the contracted assignment. They may use residues of their expenditure targets emerging at the end of a budgetary year to perform their duties of forthcoming years, but only after settling their entitlement, and depending on the Academy's current decrees.

(5) Organisations of the research network may also carry on entrepreneurial activities. If they use the accruing income on performing their public duties or on investment towards their duties within two years, they do not have to remit it to the Academy.

(6) Organisations of the research network may keep their entrepreneurial income left after their accomplishing the related expenditures in a separate account with the Hungarian Exchequer and may invest it, together with free sums of their residue and standby, in government bonds offered for purchase by the Exchequer's network.

23. § (1) In order to perform its duties, the Academy may manage its estate self-sufficiently in compliance with the rules set by the Statutes.

(2) At the time of HASL taking effect the Academy's estate comprises both its basic estate and that entrusted to it in keeping with Section 69 (1) of Law CVI of 2007 on State Estate. Also, the Academy's estate includes real estate, immaterial resources (including intellectual property), material resources, cash, investments, and shares.

(3) The Academy should enter into contract with budgetary organisations governed by it before passing parts of its estate into use by them. Substantial and formal features of such a contract are recommended by the Statutes.

STAT 66. § (GA)

(1) In order to perform its duties, the Academy manages its estate self-sufficiently; the Academy's estate comprises both its basic estate and that entrusted to it in keeping with separate law. The Academy's estate includes real estate, shares and investments (business stakes, stocks, shares, bonds, etc.), immaterial resources (including intellectual property), material resources, effects, and cash.

(2) Resources used for funding the Academy's budgetary organisations in their performance of their public duties include support coming from the central budget, other resources coming from state finances, and the Academy's own income. Organisations of the research network manage their budgetary resources self-sufficiently; these cannot be distracted from them except for cases described by HASL.

(3) The Academy's estate and its increments including sums arising from sales must be kept account of separately and may be used only for the following purposes:

- a) if the sale was designed to serve a definite purpose, usage of the income must serve the same purpose,
- b) maintaining, augmenting, or adding value to estate,
- c) promoting operation and development,
- d) promoting innovation,
- e) other usage of the estate's increments without a commitment to make regular payments.

(4) The Academy is entitled to dispose of the income accruing from the sale or use of its real estate. If the real estate sold was in the use of one of its budgetary organisations, all or part of the income may be given over to it to use for a definite purpose.

(5) Income accruing from the sale or increment of shares belongs to their proprietor, i.e. the Academy or one or more of its budgetary organisations. Such income must mainly go towards acquiring new shares or augmenting earlier ones.

(6) In keeping with separate law, rights related to intellectual property emerging with the Academy's budgetary organisations belong to those organisations. To regulate issues concerning the production and handling of intellectual property, the Academy

should issue its Rules for Managing Intellectual Property to be followed by fitting respective regulations compiled by budgetary organisations. Income accruing from the sale or use of rights related to intellectual property should primarily go to the proprietor as stipulated by separate law, or if he/she so disposes, to the institution using the property.

(7) Budgetary organisations governed by the Academy are entitled to full use of the estate given over to them for the performance of public duties in keeping with an estate use contract. Users of effects must proceed in compliance with the Estate Management and Utilisation Regulations and relevant estate use agreements. An estate use agreement should include the following basic, substantial and formal features:

- a) data needed to identify the contracting parties (proprietor and user);
- b) the exact particulars of the estate given over for use (area, value, etc.);
- c) the parties' rights and duties with special regard to upkeep, repairs, third-party use;
- d) whether the income accruing from use is refundable or not;
- e) whether there is litigation, encumbrance, or other demand on the estate agreed upon;
- f) the duration of use;
- g) rules of modifying or annulling the contract.

(8) Substantial and formal features of an estate use agreement further than those listed in point (7) above are recommended by the Academy's Estate Management and Utilisation Regulations and its supplements.

(9) As part of their economic independence, but within the limits set by the Estate Management and Utilisation Regulations, budgetary organisations founded by the Academy may self-sufficiently manage the material resources given over to them (except for real estate), and the stakes they purchase in business enterprises. Within the bounds of relevant law, budgetary organisations may self-sufficiently manage their cash resources, their equities, and the resources they acquire from the income accruing from their activities.

(10) Estate users are obliged to maintain the real estate used by them. The costs of upkeep must be met by the users. With real estate used by several institutions, one must be designated to provide for upkeep while the other institutions must contribute to the costs by separate agreement.

(11) The Academy may designate another user especially with regard to areas of the real estate recurrently rented out to third

parties by the contracting user. The Academy may even quit an estate use agreement if the contracting user is in violation of one or more of its terms.

(12) The Academy collects no rent for the use of real estate given over to budgetary organisations for the performance of their public duties, but it is entitled to deduct a part of the resources accruing from subletting or other entrepreneurial activity. In its turn, the user must use the remainder of the estate's increment for its upkeep and the purchase of research resources.

HASL

(4) The sale of a piece of the Academy's real estate must be approved by the Presidium along the lines of estate management guidelines approved by the General Assembly, while the sale of one of its stakes in a business enterprise, by the Governing Board with supporting votes from more than half of its members. The actual sale cannot take place without the President's approval.

STAT 66. § (GA)

(13) Unalienable parts of the Academy's estate are its Headquarters (Budapest 1051 9, Széchenyi István Sq.), and the building of its Library (Budapest 1051 1, Arany J. St.).

(14) Further guidelines and rules pertaining to the management of the Academy's estate are contained, as stipulated in the Statutes, in the Estate Management Guidelines approved by the General Assembly.

(15) Further detailed rules pertaining to the management of the Academy's estate are contained, as stipulated in the Statutes, in the Estate Management and Estate Utilisation Regulations approved by the Presidium.

(16) It is the duty of the Estate Management Board elected by the General Assembly to formulate pre-decision stands on issues of estate management rules and actual proposals.

HASL

(5) For its money circulation bound up with the sale or purchase of real estate the Academy must open a separate account with the Hungarian Exchequer. It may invest its free monetary resources in government bonds offered for purchase by the Exchequer's network.

(6) From their estate or residue left after expenditures of their income from other sources than the Exchequer, or from their entrepreneurial standby, the Academy or, with its permission, one of its budgetary organisations may found, or acquire a stake in, a public incorporated company or a limited company if related business plans envisage capital gains within three years, and if their deficits are financed from their separate accounts or estates. To business companies of the Academy as a public-law association the rules pertaining to those of its budgetary organisations should be applied as well as the appropriate rules stipulated in Ch. VII/A of FL, but with the proviso that proprietary rights are exercised by the President.

(7) Executionary authority and accounting responsibility over the Academy's estate is undertaken by the Estate Management Organisation operating within the Academy's Secretariat. Authority to comment and prepare decisions on the Academy's estate, however, falls to the Academy's Estate Management Board.

STAT 66. § (GA)

(17) Secretarial duties bound up with estate management are performed at the Academy's Secretariat by a separate organisational unit, the Estate Management Organisation located in Budapest 1051 7, Nádor St. with a Finances ID of 213798 (hereinafter: EMO). EMO must keep an efficient, up-to-date register of the Academy's entire real estate and report on any changes therein by sending the text of the entire updated register to the President and the chair and officials of the Estate Management Board elected by the General Assembly. Those entitled to look into the register without special authorisation include the President, the General Secretary, and the chair and officials of the Estate Management Board.

(18) Should the Academy found, or acquire a stake in, a business company from the increments of its estate used by one or more of its budgetary organisations, proprietary rights over the stake or the company can also be exercised by the budgetary organisation(s) concerned through authorisation by the Presidium.

HASL

(8) The Estate Management Board submits a report on its work to the Governing Board twice a year. The President submits a report on the Academy's estate management to the General Assembly every year.

(9) In order to promote its operation and development, the Academy may incorporate donations or offerings into its estate.

STAT 67. §

(1) Primarily, the Academy may accept donations not tied to conditions or services. In the case of a donation tied by the donor to conditions, the conditions undertaken by the Academy must dovetail with its duties and objectives.

(2) Donations offered to the Academy must be weighed whether they are lawful, exempt from litigation, unencumbered, free of demand, sustainable etc., furthermore whether major expenditures are needed initially and/or continuously to sustain, service, and guard them. Preparations for accepting or rejecting a donation are supervised by the General Secretary.

(3) Decisions on accepting or rejecting donations have to be made by the Governing Board.

HASL**Closing provisions****Section 24**

24. § (1) The Governemnt is hereby authorised to issue a decree on the rules of management of the Academy's budgetary organisations on the basis of Section 20. § (6) of this Law.

(2) The Governemnt is hereby authorised to issue a decree setting the amounts of the fees due to domestic academicians, sustenance for widows and offspring thereof, and fees due to Doctors of the Academy living in Hungary.

(3) Resources needed for basic services performed by institutes must be co-ordinated with the size and range of public duties and the conditions of their performance by not later than the planning stage of the budget for 2011.

(4) Provisions (2)-(7) of Section 21 of this Law must be applied in sync with the Law on the Budget of the Republic of Hungary for the Year 2010 which is to take effect on 1 January, 2010.

Sections 25 § - 32 § Annulled.

Section 33. § Annulled because of obsolescence of legal force.

STAT 69. § (GA)

(1) The amendments of the Academy's Statutes and Procedures approved by the General Assembly on 5 December, 2011 take effect on 7 December, 2011 with

the exception of points (2)-(5) below.

- (2) Amendments pertaining to formerly self-sufficient research institutes that have been subsumed under research centres, and their directors take effect on 1 January, 2012.
- (3) Procedures in progress at the time of the amendments taking effect must be continued in keeping with regulations effective at their onset.
- (4) Directors of formerly self-sufficient institutes that were subsumed under research centres as of 1 January, 2012 are to lose their full CRUE membership as well as their right to attend with voice but no vote the General Assembly and sessions of their respective scientific sections; however, those of them who had served as CRUE representatives in the Presidium may continue to do so until the next General Assembly.
- (5) With the exception of point (4) above, directors' participation rights in elected bodies remain unscathed as the amendments take effect but only until the time new elections can follow up on the amendments.

Supplement 1 to the Academy's Statutes (GA)

Ch. 1

Electing non-academician representatives to the General Assembly

1. § The breakdown by branches of science of the 200 non-academician representatives of the General Assembly is as follows: 143 places are spread evenly among the 11 scientific sections, while the remaining 57 places are allotted according to the relative force of non-academician public-law association members attached to each section. Those 57 places are divided in proportion to the relative number of public-law association members registered 90 days before the election. The division of those 57 seats should be approved by the Presidium at least 60 days before the election takes place.

2. § (1) Seats should be divided first among sections, and then among scientific committees according to the d'Hondt method described below.

(2) Lists are made for each section and its committees indicating the number of their respective public-law association members; total numbers are listed in first lines which are then halved in the second lines, with thirds etc. listed in the rest of the lines. Seats

first go to the section (committee) boasting the greatest numbers in the first, second, third etc. lines, with further seats going to sections (committees) boasting the second, third etc. greatest numbers. This goes on until all the seats but one are gone. If more than one sections (committees) are eligible for the last available seat, lots are drawn to decide which section (committee) should get the last seat.

3. §

(1) Non-academician representatives to the General Assembly are elected by non-academician members of the public-law association on lists of scientific committees by secret ballot by mail or e-mail. Each public-law association member belongs to one particular scientific committee: it is here that he/she can elect or can be elected. Election proceeds in two stages.

(2) The first stage is based on a free poll conducted by a budgetary organisation of the Academy designated for the job by the Academy's President, and it proceeds by mail or e-mail. The results of the poll must be made known to all persons entitled to vote. After the results become known, the committees draw up lists of their nominees that are binding. Seats are allotted in the second stage, in the order of votes cast on nominees in the actual election conducted on paper or electronically. Lists of nominees must not contain more names than twice the number of seats available to the committee.

(3) Paper ballots containing votes for more persons than seats must be regarded null and void.

(4) The election itself is supervised by an election committee commissioned by the Presidium with secretarial assistance provided by a budgetary organisation designated by the President.

(5) Ballots must first be approved by the election committee and then sealed by the budgetary organisation designated by the President. Ballots must be sent by mail in anonymous, closed envelopes that receive registration numbers after they have been officially opened. With electronic balloting it must be ensured that only those entitled to vote can send in a vote that must be their own. It must also be ensured that the person sending in a vote cannot be recognised at the time of the ballot or any time later.

(6) The vote-counting committee of the election committee ascertains in its official minutes the number of valid ballots, the order of votes cast for each nominee, and then the names of those who have received seats on the lists of scientific committees.

These minutes are public, and free to look into in a manner set by the procedures of each scientific section. In a case of vote equality, unless the section's procedures tell otherwise, lots must be drawn. A non-academician representative of a scientific section must be regarded as properly elected if he/she has gained at least 20 per cent of the votes. All nominees must be re-tried by balloting if they receive less than 20 per cent of the votes. The new round will be valid irrespective of the number of ballots cast, but the list of nominees in this new round must not include more names than 150 per cent of the number of available seats.

(7) An official record must be drawn up of the names of those who have gained seats. Paper ballots must be disposed of within 15 days of the authentication and proclamation of the election results. Likewise, electronic votes must be irretrievably deleted after the authentication and proclamation of the election results.

(8) Should a representative relinquish his/her seat for any reason, the person immediately behind him/her on the committee's list of election results must replace him/her.

Ch. 2

Voting procedures in decision-making bodies

4. §

(1) Decision-making bodies may vote in person at their meeting or in absentia either on paper or electronically. At a meeting, it is the chair (conducting chair) who should ascertain whether the session has a quorum with more than half of those entitled to vote present. The same applies to voting on paper or via e-mail: incoming ballots should exceed half the number of those entitled to vote. Accepting or amending the statutes or procedures of the particular body is only feasible if an announcement of the vote was sent out in writing at least 8 days before the time of the session or the start of the in absentia ballot.

(2) It is the chair (conducting chair) who is entitled to call a vote in person. However, the procedures of the body may also allow for the body's membership asking for (and getting) a vote. The chair must announce an in absentia paper balloting by mail, an in absentia electronic vote via e-mail. The announcement must include the name of the body holding a ballot, the issues to vote on, the manner in which the vote is to be conducted, and finally the exact hour and minute of the vote's beginning and end. For electronic voting there must be a voting template accessible to those only who are eligible to vote by using a code made available to them for a limited time and on a one-off basis.

(3) The issue to be voted on must be unambiguously formulated

by the chair (conducting chair).

(4) The chair (conducting chair) must nominate two members of the body to count and/or validate the ballots. They are accepted (or rejected) by an open ballot cast by those present. An electronic balloting must be validated and registered electronically by the chair and at least one other member of the body immediately after the ballots come in.

(5) Except for matters involving persons, votes are open, but any member of the body may ask for a secret ballot. A secret ballot must be ordered if more than half of the members eligible to vote opt for it. Unless the statutes or procedures of the body dispose otherwise, in matters involving persons only secret ballots can be held. An electronic ballot must be conducted by the chair as an open or secret ballot depending on the above circumstances. A secret ballot must not reveal the voters' persons, while an open ballot allows for all individual votes becoming known.

(6) The following responses are permissible to the question posed: "yes", "no", "I am for it", "I am against it". For a decision the unambiguous vote of more than half of those present (or sending in electronic votes) is needed.

(7) The chair (conducting chair) cannot vote in an open ballot even if he/she is a member of the body unless there is an equality of votes or when it is his/her vote that is needed to reach a decision threshold. In a secret ballot the conducting chair can also vote if he/she is a member of the body.

(8) In a vote on a post for which there is only one nominee, the nominee cannot vote, and the threshold needed for vote validity must be reduced by one vote. Such reduction, however, cannot alter the session's (or electronic ballot's) quorum ascertained earlier.

(9) No such limitation prevails if several persons are nominated for the same post. In such cases those receiving the greatest number of votes among nominees gaining more than half of the votes must be regarded as elected. If the number of those validly elected fails to reach the number needed for the post, another vote can be conducted among those not elected in the first round.

(10) A vote is invalid if it provides no ground for ascertaining the intention of the voter; the ballot coming from a person ineligible to vote as well as one cast by infringement of HASL, the Academy's Statutes or Procedures is also invalid.

(11) The result of the vote is ascertained and proclaimed by the conducting chair.

(12) Participants of the session may decide on the validity of an immediate remonstrations against the decision. An in absentia (paper or electronic) ballot can be remonstrated against within 24 hours of the balloting. The grounds for such a remonstrations are voted upon by the conducting chair, the member of the body elected to validate the ballot, and another member of the body specifically asked by the conducting chair. There is no scope for remonstrating against their vote unless at any stage the Academy's Statutes or Procedures had been violated.

(13) Ballots used for a secret ballot (as well as the electronic register of an electronic ballot) must be destroyed within 15 days after the result has been proclaimed and authenticated.

(14) Wherever HASL, the Academy's Statutes or Procedures provide for a vote in a decision-making body, a paper ballot must be understood to mean an electronic ballot as far as quorum, secrecy etc. are concerned. The counting and validating rules followed in an in persona ballot must be understood to apply to electronic ballots as well.

Ch. 3

Special rules for electing members to a scientific committee

5. §

(1) Electing members to a scientific committee proceeds in a secret ballot on paper or electronically along the guidelines laid out in 40 § (4) of the Statutes and 27 § (3) and 28 § (3) of the Procedures.

(2) An election is invalid if fewer than 30 per cent of the committee's members eligible to vote were present. Another round must follow that must be taken as valid irrespective of the number of ballots cast.

(3) When electing a new member, anybody can run as a nominee if he/she is considered eligible to become a member by the Statutes and the Procedures.

(4) From among nominees – within a previously determined quota – those who have received the greatest number of votes must be regarded as elected. If the number of those elected fails to reach the quota previously determined, a new round of voting must follow which must be taken as valid irrespective of the number of ballots cast.

General Note: Parts of the Statutes and Procedures not amended by the 5 December, 2011 session of the General Assembly (i.e. not marked above as "GA") remain fully valid and effective in their original intent.