

Quarterly
Newsletter
Issue 3
2016

EURAXESS LINKS INDIA

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EURAXESS Links India Newsletter is a quarterly electronic newsletter, edited by EURAXESS Links India, which provides information of specific interest to European and non-European researchers in India who are interested in the European research landscape and conducting research in Europe or with European partners.

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[Note: Country briefing on the Slovak Republic originally published on EURAXESS Links India | Quarterly Newsletter | Issue 3 \(September 2016\)](#)



1 Briefing | EURAXESS country: The Slovak Republic

EURAXESS – Researchers in Motion is an initiative of the European Research Area (ERA) that addresses barriers to the mobility of researchers and seeks to enhance their career development. This pan-European effort is currently supported by over 40 countries, of which we will profile one in each of our quarterly EURAXESS Links India e-newsletters. In this edition, we will zoom in on the Slovak Republic.

[Research and Development in Slovakia](#), Brochure, 2016



Several new [Science Parks](#) were established since 2007. Comenius University Science Park in Bratislava (in the picture above) should provide the space for collaborative interdisciplinary research in the fields of biomedicine, biotechnologies, environmental medicine and related societal challenges. (Photo: Vladimír Kuric)

[Slovakia](#) is a young and dynamic country offering an increasing number of opportunities to carry out excellent research and to turn it to practical application or business ideas. It has been an attractive destination for foreign investors, having one of the highest shares of medium and high tech exports in the EU and being a number one producer of cars per capita in the world. Now Slovakia has a strong ambition to take another step forward, to become the hub of innovations and encourage more Slovak companies to follow the examples of [ARDACO](#), [c2i](#), [ESET](#), [CEIT Group](#), [Ecocapsule](#), [GA Drilling](#), [Sygic](#), [SPINEA](#), [ALITER Technologies](#), [Pixel Federation](#) and several others that are among the innovation leaders in their fields. Research and development should be in the heart of this exciting transformation.

1.1 Slovakia and its Research, Development & Innovation System

R&D in the Slovak Republic is carried out particularly at public sector institutions, including [23 public and state universities](#), 57 institutes of the [Slovak Academy of Sciences](#) and specialised research institutes established by state administration central bodies. The private sector currently lags behind in R&D activities but several targeted policies and funding programmes should help to increase the number of researchers in private companies in the near future.

The share of researchers in the working population is slightly under the average in EU). 42.7% of researchers in Slovakia are women, compared to 33.2% in the EU, and their share is comparatively high also in the majority of [STEM disciplines](#). On the other hand, foreigners only comprised 2.44% of researchers employed in Slovakia in 2014 and increasing the number of international researchers in the R&D is therefore one of the main challenges for Slovak research institutions.

R&D expenditure in Slovakia is relatively low in comparison with the wider EU. In 2014, the overall spending on R&D was 0.89 % of GDP but it should increase to 1.2 % of the GDP by 2020. Considerable investment in the new research infrastructure has been made mainly due to the Structural and Investment Funds of the European Union. During the last decade brand new research infrastructures have been established or upgraded in all key research institutions and many research institutions now have an infrastructure comparable to that of the best R&D institutions in Europe. Further upgrades of the R&D infrastructure will be financed from the European Investment and Structural Funds in the period of 2014 - 2020. The establishment of these integrated scientific infrastructures has already seen the first success and the Slovak Republic became, together with Portugal, the most successful country in the first [Teaming for Excellence Call](#) (Horizon 2020) with a gain of four projects which should result in the creation of international centres of excellence.

1.2 Research Excellence in Slovakia

The areas with the largest potential to contribute to the excellent, cutting edge research on the international scale were defined in the [Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation](#) (RIS3 SK) which outlines the R&D priorities to be funded in the forthcoming years via national funding schemes but also via EU structural funds. These areas reflect both the scientific and research



capacities available and the economic specialisation of Slovakia. The R&D priorities include the research of materials & nanotechnology, ICT and biomedicine & biotechnology. Technology priorities include industrial research, environmental & agricultural research and research on environmentally friendly and sustainable energy. The role of social sciences in tackling the global and local societal challenges is also stressed in the Strategy.

The majority of institutions producing excellent and innovative research are located in Bratislava, one of the most innovative regions in the new EU member states according to the [EU Innovation Scoreboard](#). But research excellence and strong innovation potential can also be found elsewhere. The region of Košice is building its reputation of the Slovak “Silicon Valley” with a high concentration of ICT firms and related R&D activities. “[IT Valley](#)” cluster was one of the first industrial clusters in the region of Central and Eastern Europe awarded with the [Gold Label of the European Cluster Excellence Initiative](#). The region of Žilina is becoming a home of top quality research on intelligent transport systems not only because of the presence of the numerous companies related to the car and transport industry but also due to the ERA Chair grant awarded to the [University of Žilina](#).

1.3 Recruitment Opportunities

1.3.1 Public Sector Recruitment Opportunities

Most researchers in Slovakia are employed in public sector institutions, with universities being the most important employers of research staff. All positions open at the Slovak universities are published on [the webpage](#) of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of SR. Similarly, the Slovak Academy of Sciences announces all vacancies via its [public website](#). Experienced scientists from abroad who are interested in working at the institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences can also apply for a fellowship within the [SASPRO programme](#), co-funded under FP7. The programme allows applications for a fellowship from 12 to 36 months, while the field of science within which it is possible to submit applications is not limited.

PhD candidates are considered to be regular students in Slovakia and receive a monthly scholarship if enrolled as full time students. Selected PhD programmes offered in English language can be found in the [overview prepared by SAIA](#).

Slovak researchers working abroad who consider returning to Slovakia might be interested in the [reintegration programme “Návraty”](#) introduced last year. The programme enables research institutions from the public sector to open the positions for highly qualified Slovaks living abroad and receive the extra funding from the state that would enable them to provide competitive salaries and other conditions to the returnees.

1.3.2 Private Sector Recruitment Opportunities

Slovakia is a country with a strong industrial base, tradition of industrial R&D and high share of medium and high technology production. Nevertheless, R&D activity of the business sector remains relatively low which is reflected also in the lack of the R&D positions at Slovak companies. Recently introduced innovation policies (support to clusters, innovation vouchers, tax reliefs) and funding programmes indicate a positive shift that should contribute to the development of stronger research potential in the business sector.

Besides supporting the R&D capacities in the established industries and



Researchers considering a short-term research stay in Slovakia can choose from a [variety of available options](#). The largest programme providing funding for study and research stays in duration from 1 - 12 months is The National Scholarship Programme (NSP) administered by [SAIA, n. o.](#), a mobility funding agency being also a member of European EURAXESS network. More information about the programme is available at www.scholarships.sk



companies, creation of new technological start-ups is strongly supported. This support is not limited to Slovak citizens only. [Concept Paper on Start-up support](#) in Slovakia adopted by the Slovak Government in 2015 foresees various advantages for international researchers who decide to start their innovative business in Slovakia. These include start-up visa, grants and more. With its population of around 5 million Slovakia might be too small to be the final market for start-ups but it is ideal for testing new ideas.

1.4 Funding Opportunities

The competitive funding for R&D and innovation projects is provided by several public agencies. Major R&D grant agency in Slovakia is the [Slovak Research and Development Agency](#) (SRDA) offering funding for research project in both basic and applied research and across all scientific areas. Employees of universities and the Slovak Academy of Sciences can also apply for smaller grants supporting basic research ([VEGA grants](#)) and use of its outcomes in the educational process ([KEGA grants](#)).

Larger infrastructural project and collaborations between the academia and industry are mostly supported by the Structural and Investment Funds of the European Union. More than 2.2 billion euro is allocated in the Operational Programme Research and Innovation for the period 2014 - 2020. Two agencies are involved in the distribution of funding from this Programme: the [Research Agency](#) and the [Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency](#)

1.5 Research collaborations

Slovakia enjoys all benefits of being a part of the European Research Area with an access to the major international R&D funding programmes, collaborative networks and some of the world best research infrastructures. As a member state of CERN, European Space Agency or Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna it provides its researchers with an opportunity to participate in some of the most challenging research projects of the time. Its geographical location, historical ties and current policies (see e.g. [EU Strategy for the Danube Region](#)) make it an especially attractive place to develop research collaborations with the regions of Balkan and Eastern Europe.

1.6 Important information for incoming researchers

The instrument of **hosting agreement** was introduced to simplify the relocation of third country researchers to Slovakia. Researchers who signed a hosting agreement with a research institution or a university can apply for a temporary residence for the purpose of research and development. This type of residence requires fewer administrative duties and allows faster decision-making procedure. In this case, a researcher does not need a work permit or a confirmation of a possibility to fill a vacant position.

Practical assistance to international researchers is available at EURAXESS Service Centres in [five Slovak towns](#). The most comprehensive summary of practical information for mobile researchers is available on the national portal of the Slovak EURAXESS Network (www.euraxess.sk) and in the regularly updated [International Researcher's Guide to Slovakia](#)

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