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Changes and Impact of Minimum Publication Requirements for University Full Professor Applications in Social Sciences in Hungary



Summary

On 1 September 2020, the Guidelines for the preparation and evaluation of university full professor applications, as amended by the Hungarian Accreditation Committee's Decision 2020/6/IV/2 and adopted by the Board Decision 2019/5/VII/4, entered into force. The revised requirement system represents the transformation of the previous benchmarks. The focus of academic performance has shifted to journal publications but beyond domestic publications, international publications – a prerequisite for international visibility and a prominent place in quality ranking – have also become a condition for achieving academic degrees. The present study examines the impact and consequences of the new requirements on university full professor applications and, more broadly, on international academic recognition, through the publication activities of lecturers at Hungarian universities with a profile in economics and social sciences. Does the “new” regulation of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee affect the scientific progress of the individual and the community or institution?

Journal of Economic Literature (JEL) codes: F6, O3, Z0

Keywords: Hungarian Accreditation Committee, university full professor application, requirement system, social sciences, journal publication

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INTRODUCTION

In June 2020, the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (hereinafter referred to as HAC) adopted the amended guidelines for university full professor applications (the document titled *Guidelines for the preparation and evaluation of university full professor applications*, as amended by HAC Board Decision 2020/6/IV/2, adopted by HAC Board Decision 2019/5/VII/4, in a consolidated structure with the amendments), which will enter into force on 1 September 2020. The guidelines set out minimum, general and specific criteria, including those for higher education and academic activities. The forward-looking set of criteria outlined in the decision is part of a major process in the international academic community leading to a complete overhaul of the current benchmarks.

The international scientific field is attracting more and more actors, making success and recognition increasingly dependent on journal publication performance (Wuchty et al., 2007). Today, it is no longer enough to publish only in one's own country, because in an increasingly competitive and transparent world, where digital tools make it easier to see what is happening, international publication performance is a prerequisite for international ranking. The model of application-based funding is also gaining more ground in Hungary at all levels of the scientific ladder. This new type of funding system expects result-orientation on the one hand; regular and transparent evaluation systems, international and domestic research, and teaching excellence, furthermore struggle for resources and support, from all institutions and employees in the Hungarian higher education system (Kozma, 2011).

Participants in the Hungarian academic system can advance in both their levels and job titles according to their performance and individual merit. The academic steps are the PhD degree (Kiss, 2014), followed by the habilitation (Dobos et al., 2016; Sasvári–Urbanovics, 2019), the doctorate of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (hereinafter: HAS) (Zalai, 2006), and finally the member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (full and corresponding member of the HAS) (Polónyi, 2010). Substantive professional selection takes place in the HAC university full professorial review system, and the HAS doctoral application system (Bazsa, 2017). Job positions are also rising in parallel, with the assistant lecturer, assistant professor, associate professor, and the university full professor levels respectively (Sasvári–Urbanovics, 2019). The university full professor is the highest academic title in the scientific community in Hungary.

The purpose of this paper is to present the revised 2020 guidelines for journal articles. The change is positive for those publishing in the faculties of social and economic sciences in terms of the minimum publication requirement but may pose difficulties in achieving international rankings in the longer term.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The revised university full professor HAC regulations coming into force in September 2020 will allow researchers in the social and economic sciences to submit journal articles to the HAS international A and B listings in addition to, or instead of, Q1 and Q2 articles and

monographs. Social sciences can be divided into the following disciplines, as described in the appendix to the HAC Guidelines for the preparation and evaluation of applications for university full professors:

- political sciences and law,
- military sciences,
- public administration,
- media and communication sciences,
- political sciences,
- law enforcement sciences,
- and sociological sciences¹:

And economics can be divided into:

- management and organisation sciences,
- economics,
- and regional sciences.

The revised guidelines set out the minimum requirements as follows: “the minimum requirement is that the applicant must be the author of at least two Q1 or Q2 articles in a foreign language, in an area relevant to the professional field, or of an article in category A or B of the international journals of the HAS, or of at least one monograph published by a recognised international publisher” – Guidelines, page 13.

There are three possible ways to meet the minimum publication requirements:

1. The first possible way is to write a qualified journal article according to the Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) international journal ranking. An important element of the transition is that journals (and through them articles) are ranked based on their SJR value ranking within a specialized category into four classes of equal size (both at the provider and in the HSB), starting from the top 25% of the ranking and ending with the bottom 25%. This so-called ‘quartile ranking’ (Q1: top 25%; Q2: 25-50%; Q3: 50-75%; Q4: 75-100%) allows, at least in principle, direct comparison of journals and articles from different disciplines and fields (i.e., according to their position in their respective fields) (Soós, 2017).
2. Section IX of Economics and Law – including sociology, demography, and political sciences of Hungarian Academy of Sciences was originally established as a body of academic members from these two major disciplines. The scientific or doctoral committees of this section (hereinafter referred to as SEL) act as a body in the procedure for the award of the HAS doctor’s title of science, and these are the following: Committee on Legal and Political Sciences (CLPS), Committee on Business Administration (CBA), Committee on Military Science (CMS), Committee on World Economics and Development Studies (CWEDS), Committee on Political Science (CPS), Committee on Regional Studies (CRS), Committee on Sociology (CS), for doctoral matters concerning demography, either the Committee on Sociology or the Committee on Business Administration, with the addition of doctoral members of the Interdepartmental Standing Committee on Demography (CD). According to the list of journals of the Committees, the targeted professional audience (authors and readers)

and the international profile of the journal, two categories are distinguished: international and national journals, which are classified into four categories (categories A, B, C and D; category A is the most important and category D the least important). The SEL list ranking has the distinct advantage of allowing a qualitative assessment of international journals that are largely outside the scope of international databases such as Scopus and Web of Science. Only SEL has such a categorised list, which covers social and economic sciences as defined by the HAC.

3. The third possible way is to write a monograph published by a recognised international publisher. A monograph is an independent, professional piece of writing, which deals with a scientific issue from all aspects, exhaustively and coherently. The peer-reviewed journals for economics include a list of publishers which can be considered 'recognised' (see Annex).

So, the revised version in terms of minimum publications

- makes it easier for applicants to include the SEL international list, on the one hand;
- it is a clarification in the field of economics, as it indicates which books from which publishers are acceptable, on the other hand.

The international SEL-listed journals are divided by committees. Each committee list contains journals in categories A, B, C and D. The following committees have a journal list: CLPS, CBA, CMS, CWEDS, CPS, CRS, CS and CD. A journal may be included in one or more international SEL committee lists. The committees have agreed to accept a journal article on another committee's list with a rating of at least D if it is submitted by the applicant.

THE RESEARCH PROCESS

For the sake of clarity, it is important to note here that our analysis was extended to 21 Hungarian higher education institutions in the field of social and economic sciences: Corvinus University of Budapest, Budapest Business School, Budapest Metropolitan University, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, University of Debrecen, Eötvös Loránd University, Eszterházy Károly Catholic University, Gál Ferenc College, University of Kaposvár, Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, University of Miskolc, University of Public Service, Neumann János University, Óbuda University, University of Pannonia, Pázmány Péter Catholic University, University of Pécs, University of Sopron, Széchenyi István University, University of Szeged, and Szent István University.

Of the 21 universities, there are 41 faculties or institutes dealing with social and economic studies. These are the following:² BCE-GTK, BCE-KTK, BCE-TK, BGE-GKZ, BGE-KKK, BGE-KVIK, BGE-PSZK, BME-GTK, DE-ÁJK, DE-GTK, EKE-GTK, ELTE-ÁJK, ELTE-GTI, ELTE-TÁTK, GFF-GK, KE-GTK, KRE-ÁJK, KRE-BTK, ME-ÁJK, ME-BTK, ME-GTK, METU-ÜKT, NJE-GTK, NKE-ÁNTK, NKE-HHK, NKE-RTK, OE-KGK, PE-GTK, PE-MFTK, PPKE-BTK, PPKE-JÁK, PTE-ÁJK, PTE-KTK, SOE-LKK, SZE-DFK, SZE-GK, SZIE-AGK, SZIE-GTK, SZTE-ÁJK, SZTE-BTK and SZTE-GTK.

The faculties were grouped into 3 categories based on their activities:

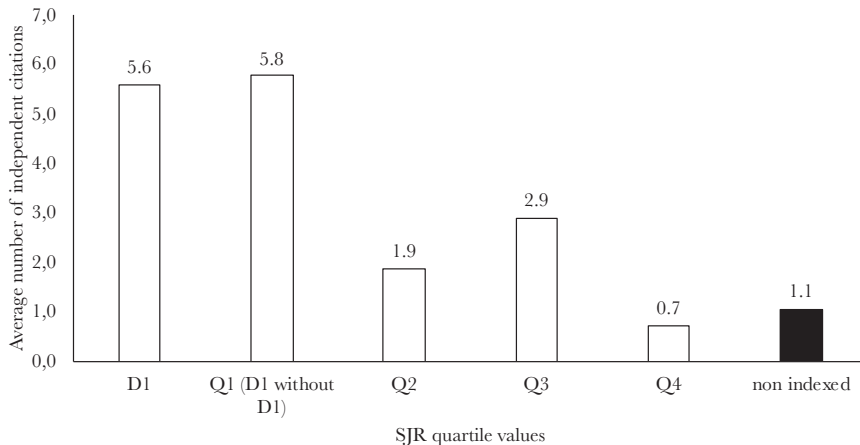
1. Faculties of Political Science, Law, International Law and Law Enforcement (10 pieces):
2. Faculties of Economics, and Business and Economics (23 pieces),
3. Faculties of Social Sciences, Humanities and Military Sciences (8 pieces).

The data on the publication performance of the faculties and institutes included in the study were downloaded from the Hungarian Scientific Bibliography (hereinafter: HSB), a national bibliographic database, the use and continuous updating of which is a legal obligation for all researchers holding scientific positions (Act XL of 1994 on the Hungarian Academy of Sciences). We were only able to examine those publications that were assigned to the particular higher education institution. International journal articles A, B, C and D in the SEL-list, as well as articles Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 were retrieved from the HSB system.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Researchers at the institutions surveyed published 1,281 SJR Q journal articles and 657 SEL international publications between 2017 and 2018. Some of the SJR Q publications are SEL-listed, and some of the SEL-listed journals are SJR Q publications. Out of the 657 SEL-listed messages, 63% (414) are SJR Q publications, the remaining 37% (243) are not. There were 1,777 independent references to SEL-listed communications up to 2019. Of the 1,777, 85% (1,520) were for journal articles with an SJR Q rating in addition to SEL.

Figure 1: Evolution of the average independent citations of SEL publications



Source: Author's own compilation

The figure above represents well that the highest average citations are for D1 (top decile) and Q1 publications (5.6 and 5.8 citations per article). The table below shows which SEL committee list was most frequently used by the higher education institutions surveyed. The CLPS list is preferred by ten faculties, the CBA list by 16 faculties, CRS by three faculties, CS by eight faculties and CMS by one institution.

Table 1: Most frequently used international committee lists of the higher education institutions surveyed in 2017 and 2018

No.	Faculty and institution	CLPS	CBA	CMS	No.	Faculty and institution	CBA	CMS	CRS	CS
1	DE-ÁJK	x			20	BGE-GKZ	x			
2	ELTE-ÁJK	x			21	BGE-KKK	x			
3	KRE-ÁJK	x			22	ELTE-GTI	x			
4	ME-ÁJK	x			23	KE-GTK	x			
5	NKE-ÁNTK	x			24	ME-GTK	x			
6	NKE-RTK	x			25	METU-ÜKT	x			
7	PPKE-JÁK	x			26	SZE-GK	x			
8	PTE-ÁJK	x			27	NKE-HHK		x		
9	SZE-DFK	x			28	BGE-KVIK			x	
10	SZTE-ÁJK	x			29	EKE-GTK			x	
11	BCE-GTK		x		30	SZIE-GTK			x	
12	BCE-KTK		x		31	BCE-TK				x
13	BGE-PSZK		x		32	KRE-BTK				x
14	BME-GTK		x		33	ME-BTK				x
15	DE-GTK		x		34	OE-KGK				x
16	ELTE-TÁTK		x		35	PE-MFTK				x
17	PE-GTK		x		36	PPKE-BTK				x
18	PTE-KTK		x		37	SOE-LKK				x
19	SZTE-GTK		x		38	SZTE-BTK				x

Source: HSB

Researchers from the faculties studied write

- SJR-listed Q-publications and
- SEL-listed journal articles.

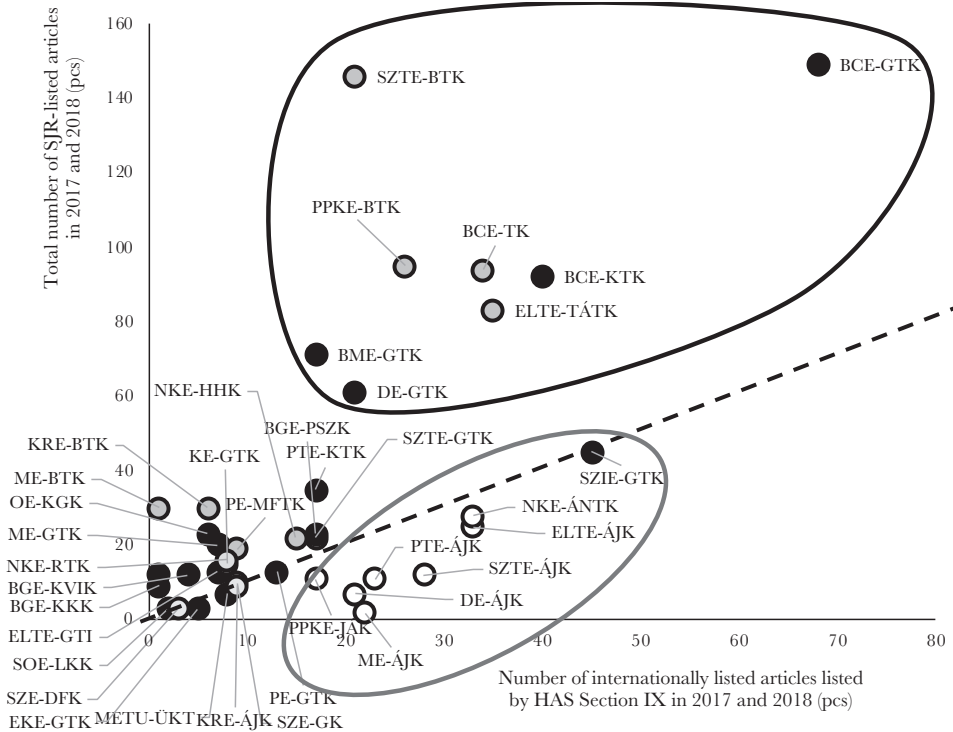
The amount written by a faculty member is influenced by

- how many people work in a given organisation,
- and in which discipline the institution is active.

On this basis, the institutions surveyed can be divided into three groups:

1. *Group I*, with a higher proportion of SJR-listed articles and a lower proportion of SEL-listed publications. There are four faculties dealing with business and economics (BCE-GTK, BCE-KTK, DE-GTK and BME-GTK) and four faculties dealing with social sciences (SZTE-BTK, PPKE-BTK, BCE-TK and ELTE-TÁTK) in this group.
2. *Group II*, with a higher proportion of SJR-listed publications and a lower proportion of SJR-listed journal articles. Here we find eight university faculties, of which seven (NKE-ÁNTK, ELTE-ÁJK, PTE-ÁJK, SZTE-ÁJK, DE-ÁJK, PPKE-JAK and ME-ÁJK) primarily use the CLPS list and one (SZIE-GTK) uses the CRS list.
3. *Group III*, with a very low number of SEL-listed and SJR-listed publications. This can be partly explained by the size of the institution and its lack of orientation. Here we find the remaining 25 faculties.

Figure 2: Comparison of the number of international SEL- and SJR-listed articles in the faculties surveyed in 2017 and 2018



Source: Author's own compilation

The question arises as to whether a Q1 quartile item can be classified as a category A, Q2 as a category B, Q3 as a category C and Q4 as a category D item.

Table 2: International SEL- and SJR-listed articles by category and quartiles based on 2017 and 2018 data

Committee	Cat.	Number of journal articles (pcs)						Proportion of journal articles (%)					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	n.a.	sum	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	n.a.	sum
CLPS	A	3	6	6	17	59	91	3%	7%	7%	19%	65%	100%
CLPS	B	5	0	6	1	64	76	7%	0%	8%	1%	84%	100%
CLPS	C	0	1	4	1	23	29	0%	3%	14%	3%	79%	100%
CLPS	D	0	0	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
CD	A	1	0	0	0	0	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
CD	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
CD	C	0	1	1	0	0	2	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
CD	D	0	1	0	0	4	5	0%	20%	0%	0%	80%	100%
CBA	A	48	6	0	0	0	54	89%	11%	0%	0%	0%	100%
CBA	B	33	19	10	0	0	62	53%	31%	16%	0%	0%	100%
CBA	C	6	14	21	1	5	47	13%	30%	45%	2%	11%	100%
CBA	D	13	18	32	2	17	82	16%	22%	39%	2%	21%	100%
CMS	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
CMS	B	1	0			9	10	10%	0%	0%	0%	90%	100%
CMS	C	0	0	6		10	16	0%	0%	38%	0%	63%	100%
CMS	D	0	3	0	0	0	3	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
CWEDS	A	5	0	0	0	0	5	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
CWEDS	B	13	5	0	0	0	18	72%	28%	0%	0%	0%	100%
CWEDS	C	3	5	3	2	2	15	20%	33%	20%	13%	13%	100%
CWEDS	D	1	1	1	2	0	5	20%	20%	20%	40%	0%	100%
CPS	A	15	2	0	0	0	17	88%	12%	0%	0%	0%	100%
CPS	B	11	3	3	0	1	18	61%	17%	17%	0%	6%	100%
CPS	C	3	6	10	3	7	29	10%	21%	34%	10%	24%	100%
CPS	D	1	4	4	3	4	16	6%	25%	25%	19%	25%	100%
CRS	A	8	0	0	0	0	8	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
CRS	B	7	9	2	0	1	19	37%	47%	11%	0%	5%	100%
CRS	C	0	4	9	2	19	34	0%	12%	26%	6%	56%	100%
CRS	D	2	3	1	0	24	30	7%	10%	3%	0%	80%	100%
CS	A	40	2	0	0	0	42	95%	5%	0%	0%	0%	100%
CS	B	31	12	4	1	1	49	63%	24%	8%	2%	2%	100%
CS	C	14	10	4	4	1	33	42%	30%	12%	12%	3%	100%
CS	D	2	5	10	3	2	22	9%	23%	45%	14%	9%	100%

Source: HSB

In the case where the main diagonal of the percentage table

- 80–100% value is given, it can be matched,
- 20–79% can be only partially matched,
- 0–19% cannot be matched.

There is no correspondence for the CLPS list and there is correspondence for the other committee lists for Q1-A. For the years 2017 and 2018, we examined the number of international journal articles for 41 institutions, which clearly shows that authors in the field of political sciences and law prefer to publish in SEL-listed journals A, B, C and D that are not SJR Q. A list of the most commonly used journals can be found below:

Table 3: Analysis of international SEL-listed publications of faculties of political science, law, international studies and law enforcement by journal in 2017 and 2018

No.	Journal name	Country of issue	HAS category ³	Best quartile in 2019	SJR-listed article (pcs)	Non-SJR-listed article (pcs)
1	JOURNAL ON EUROPEAN HISTORY OF LAW*	Czech Republic	CLPS (ÁJB) A	Q4	15	15
2	CURRENTUL JURIDIC	Romania	CLPS (ÁJB) B	-	0	15
3	ZBORNIK RADOVA PRAVNI FAKULTET (NOVI SAD)	Serbia	CLPS (ÁJB) B	-	0	14
4	LEX ET SCIENTIA	Romania	CLPS (ÁJB) A	-	0	7
5	EUROPEAN REVIEW OF PUBLIC LAW	Great Britain	CLPS (ÁJB) A	-	0	6
6	OSTEUROPA-RECHT	Germany	CLPS (ÁJB) B	-	0	6
7	ECONOMICS & WORKING CAPITAL	Great Britain	CLPS (ÁJB) B	-	0	5
8	JOURNAL OF EAST-EUROPEAN CRIMINAL LAW	Romania	CLPS (ÁJB) C	-	0	5
9	PRAVNI VJESNIK	Croatia	CLPS (ÁJB) C	-	0	5
10	JAHRBUCH FÜR OST-RECHT	Germany	CLPS (ÁJB) A	-	0	4
11	Other				36	61
Number of journal articles (pcs)					51	143
Proportion of journal articles (%)					26%	74%

**Indexed by Scopus from 2019*

Source: HSB

In contrast, when it comes to media and communication, political and sociological sciences, academics prefer to publish their articles in SEL-listed journals that are also SJR Q-listed:

Table 4: Analysis of international HAS-listed publications of faculties of social sciences, humanities and military sciences by journal in 2017 and 2018

No.	Journal name	Country of issue	HAS category	Best quartile in 2019	SJR-listed article (pcs)	Non-SJR-listed article (pcs)
1	FRONTIERS IN PSYCHOLOGY	Switzerland	CS (SZTB) B	Q1	9	0
2	SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	Great Britain	CS (SZTB) B	Q1	7	0
3	ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR PÄPYROLOGIE UND EPIGRAPHIK	Germany	CLPS (ÁJB) A	Q2	5	0
4	REVISTA ACADEMIEI FORTELOR TERESTRE	Romania	CMS (HTB) B	-	0	4
5	VALUE IN HEALTH REGIONAL ISSUES	United States	CBA (GMB) D	Q1	4	0
6	DEATH STUDIES	United States	CS (SZTB) B	Q2	3	0
7	GERMAN LAW JOURNAL	Germany	CLPS (ÁJB) B	-	0	3
8	PLOS ONE	United States	CS (SZTB) A	Q1	3	0
9	CENTRAL EUROPEAN PAPERS	Czech Republic	CLPS (ÁJB) C	-	0	2
10	COLD WAR HISTORY	Great Britain	CS (SZTB) C CWEDS (NFDB) C CPS (PTB) B	Q2	2	0
11	Other				90	15
Number of journal articles (pcs)					123	24
Proportion of journal articles (%)					84%	16%

Source: HSB

Based on the publication habits of the institutions surveyed, it can be concluded that more than 70% of researchers working in business and economics choose indexed journals that are also ranked by SJR.

Table 5: Analysis of international HSA-listed publications of economics, and business and economics faculties by journal in 2017 and 2018

No.	Journal name	Country of issue	SEL category	Best quartile in 2019	SJR-listed article (pcs)	Non-SJR-listed article (pcs)
1	DEUROPE	Serbia	CRS (RegTB) C	Q3	4	10
2	VISEGRAD JOURNAL ON BIOECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Slovakia	CRS (RegTB) D	-	0	13
3	REGIONALNAJA EKONOMIKA: JUG ROSSII	Russia	CRS (RegTB) D	-	0	9
4	FINANCE RESEARCH LETTERS	Netherlands	CBA (GMB) C	Q1	7	0
5	JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	Netherlands	CBA (GMB) A	Q1	6	0
6	CENTRAL EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF OPERATIONS RESEARCH	Switzerland	CBA (GMB) B	Q2	5	0
7	ECONOMIC ANNALS-XXI	Ukraine	CS (SZTB) D	Q3	5	0
8	ECONOMICS & WORKING CAPITAL	Great Britain	CLPS (ÁJB) B	-	0	4
9	ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY	Poland	CS (SZTB) C	Q1	4	0
10	EUROPE-ASIA STUDIES	Great Britain	CS (SZTB) A CRS (RegTB) B CWEDS (NFDB) B CPS (PTB) A	Q1	4	0
11	Other				237	76
Number of journal articles (pcs)					272	112
Proportion of journal articles (%)					71%	29%

Source: HSB

SUMMARY

The change in the minimum publication requirement for the revised university full professor application – due to the acceptance of publication in journals in the SEL-list – is a very positive decision for applicants, but it has and will have a cost for institutions and faculties of social sciences in the longer term.

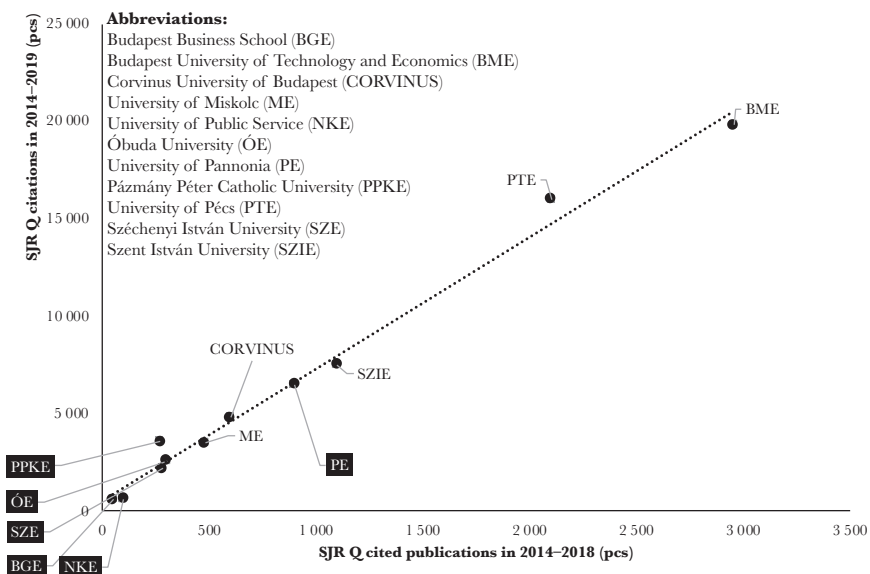
Institutional data show that for those working in the fields of political sciences and law, public administration, media and communication sciences, political sciences and law enforcement sciences, this change is of great help in meeting the minimum criteria, as the primary SEL list publications are written by academics working in these fields. For those working in sociology, this change is of less importance, as the list of journals they use is almost 100% synchronous with the SJR Q-list. Similar conclusions can be drawn for researchers in economics.

If we look at which SEL journals are most commonly used in the institutions surveyed, we can find similar results:

- 26% of lecturers in the faculties of political science, law, international, and law and enforcement,
- 71% of researchers in the faculties of economics, and business and economics,
- and 84% of the faculties of the social sciences due to the predominance of users of the CS (SZTB) list have published articles in international SEL journals that are also in the SJR Q-list.

The published both SEL and SJR-listed publications have a much higher average citation rate, which may be a motivation in the longer term. International rankings require SJR-listed journal articles and references. This is the most important parameter in the process of setting up their rankings (Csóka, 2019; Kosztyán et al., 2019; Kovács, 2020). Since it is not mandatory for social researchers to write SJR-listed publications, there is an increased chance that researchers publishing in this way will not be able to help their own institution to achieve ranking positions.

Figure 3: Number of universities ranked in the QS International Ranking 2020 by number of publications and citations received



Source: HSB

If we look at and analyse the SEL international lists, we can see that only a subset of journals – e.g., in the case of the CLPS (ÁJB) and CMS (HTB) lists – are indexed by SJR. For us, the main question is *how institutional management can motivate social science researchers to write in SJR Q journals*, which are important for international ranking, if the use of the SJR list is not a mandatory element for their individual promotion.

NOTES

¹ Guidelines for the preparation and evaluation of university full professor applications, (Guidelines for the preparation and evaluation of university full professor applications, as amended by HAC Board Decision 2020/6/IV/2, adopted by Board Decision 2019/5/VII/4, in a consolidated structure with the amendments), Link: <https://www.mab.hu/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Egyetemi-tan%C3%A1ri-%C3%BAtmutat%C3%B3-korrekc%C3%B3-3val-egys%C3%A9ges-szerkezetben.pdf>

² *I. Faculties of political science, law, international law and law enforcement:* 1. Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Law, ELTE-ÁJK; 2. University of Public Service, Faculty of Public Governance and International Studies, NKE-ÁNTK; 3. University of Szeged, Faculty of Law, SZTE-ÁJK; 4. University of Debrecen, Faculty of Law, DE-ÁJK; 5. University of Pécs, Faculty of Law, PTE-ÁJK; 6. University of Miskolc, Faculty of Law, ME-ÁJK; 7. Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Faculty of Law, PPKE-JÁK; 8. Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, Faculty of Law, KRE-ÁJK; 9. University of Public Service, Faculty of Law Enforcement, NKE-RTK; 10. Széchenyi István University, Deák Ferenc Faculty of Law, SZE-DFK. *II. Faculties of economics and business:* 1. Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Business and Management, BCE-GTK; 2. Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Applied Economics, BCE-KTK; 3. Szent István University, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, SZIE-GTK; 4. University of Debrecen, Faculty of Economics and Business, DE-GTK; 5. University of Pécs, Faculty of Economics, PTE-KTK; 6. Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, BME-GTK; 7. University of Szeged, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, SZTE-GTK; 8. Budapest Business School, Faculty of Finance and Accountancy, BGE-PSZK; 9. University of Pannonia, Faculty of Business and Economics, PE-GTK; 10. Széchenyi István University, Kautz Gyula Faculty of Business and Economics, SZE-GK; 11. Eötvös Loránd University, Institute of Business Economics, ELTE-GTI; 12. Budapest Metropolitan University, Faculty of Business, Communication and Tourism, METU-ÜKT; 13. University of Miskolc, Faculty of Business and Economics, ME-GTK; 14. University of Kaposvár, Faculty of Business and Economics, KE-GTK; 15. Eszterházy Károly Catholic University, Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, EKE-GTK; 16. Óbuda University, Keleti Károly Faculty of Business and Management, OE-KGK; 17. Budapest Business School, Faculty of Commerce, Hospitality and Tourism, BGE-KVIK; 18. Budapest Business School, Faculty of Business Administration Zalaegerszeg, BGE-GKZ; 19. Budapest Business School, Faculty of International Management and Business, BGE-KKK; 20. University of Sopron Sándor Lámfalussy Faculty of Economics, SOE-LKK; 21. Gál Ferenc College, Faculty of Business and Economics, GFF-GK; 22. Neumann János University, Faculty of Business and Economics, NJE-GTK; 23. Szent István University, Faculty of Agricultural and Economics Sciences, SZIE-AGK. *II. Faculties of social sciences, humanities and military sciences:* 1. Eötvös Loránd University, Faculty of Social Sciences, ELTE-TÁTK; 2. Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Social Sciences and International Relations, BCE-TK; 3. University of Public Service, Faculty of Military Science and Officer Training, NKE-HHK; 4. Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, PPKE-BTK; 5. University of Szeged, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, SZTE-BTK; 6. University of Pannonia, Faculty of Modern Philology and Social Sciences, PE-MFTK; 7. Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, KRE-BTK; 8. University of Miskolc, Faculty of Humanities, ME-BTK.

³ Abbreviations: CLPS (ÁJB) = Committee on Legal and Political Sciences, CBA (GMB) = Committee on Business Administration, CMS (HTB) = Committee on Military Science, CWEDS (NFDB) = Committee on World Economics and Development Studies, CPS (PTB) = Committee on Political Science, CRS (RegTB) = Committee on Regional Studies, CS (SZTB) = Committee on Sociology

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ANNEX

1. Addison-Wesley
2. Akadémiai Kiadó
3. Allen and Unwin
4. Ashgate/Avebury
5. Aspen
6. Basic Books, Inc.
7. Berg, Oxford
8. Blackwell
9. Bloomsbury
10. Brill
11. Bruylant
12. California University Press
13. Cambridge University Press
14. Cameron May
15. Clarendon Press
16. Columbia University Press
17. Cornell University Press
18. Curzon Press
19. Duke University Press
20. Earthscan
21. Edward Elgar
22. Elsevier Science
23. Frank Cass
24. Garrisberg MacMillan
25. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.
26. Harper & Row Publishers, Inc./Ballinger Publishing Co.
27. Hart
28. Harvard University Press
29. Harwood Academic Publishers
30. Heinemann
31. IWA publishers
32. James Currey
33. John Wiley
34. John's Hopkins Univ. Press
35. Jossey-Bass
36. Karthala
37. Kegan Paul International
38. Kluwer Academic Publishers
39. Lawrence Erlbaum
40. Lit Verlag
41. Longman
42. Lynn Rienner
43. M.E. Sharpe Inc.
44. Macmillan/Palgrave Press
45. Marcial Pons
46. McGraw-Hill
47. Methuen
48. MIT Press Cambridge Mass
49. Oxford University Press
50. Palgrave MacMillan
51. Pearson
52. Pennsylvania University Press
53. Pergamon Press
54. Permanent Black/Orient Longman
55. Pluto Press, London
56. Polity Press
57. Praeger
58. Princeton University Press
59. Random House Inc, NY
60. Routledge Cavendish
61. Routledge Curzon
62. Rowman and Littlefield Publishers
63. Rutgers
64. Sage Publications
65. Scholar's Press
66. Simon & Schuster
67. Springer
68. St. Martin Press
69. Stanford University Press
70. State University of New York Press
71. Suhrkamp Verlag
72. Swets Blackwell
73. Taylor & Francis
74. Texas University Press
75. Thompson Learning
76. Thomson – Sweet & Maxwell
77. University of Chicago Press
78. University of Pennsylvania Press
79. Verso
80. Westview Press
81. Wiley
82. Yale University Press
83. Zed Books

APPENDIX

It is worth mentioning that the guidelines do not define the requirements according to the scientific committees of the HAS, but according to the classification of disciplines. This classification has always been the standard for applications for university full professors. On this basis, the guidelines define the following in the social sciences:

Business and Economics:

- Management and Organizational Sciences,
- Economics,
- Regional Sciences.

Social Science:

- Political Sciences and Law,
- Military Sciences,
- Public Administration,
- Media and Communication Sciences,
- Political Sciences,
- Law Enforcement Sciences,
- Sociological sciences.

Scientific committees of the HAS, Section IX:

- Committee on Legal and Political Sciences (CLPS (ÁJB)),
- Committee on Human Resources (CHR (EEGTB)),
- Committee on Business Administration (CBA (GTB)),
- Committee on Military Science (CMS (HTB)),
- Committee on Economics (CE (KTB)),
- Committee on World Economics and Development Studies (CWEDS (NFTB)),
- Committee on Political Science (CPS (PTB)),
- Committee on Regional Studies (CRS (RegTB)),
- Committee on Future Research (CFR (SJTb)),
- Committee on Sociology (CS (SZTB)).