

Research and Innovation Regulations 2025

Preamble

The Dharma Gate Buddhist College (hereinafter: the College) sets forth its mission and foundational operating principles. The College is an autonomous institution that, through research and teaching, advances, evaluates, and transmits the values of Buddhist culture and the Dharma. To serve contemporary needs, the College's research and teaching must remain ethically and intellectually independent of any political or economic power. To realize this principle, every member of the College community must be provided access to the resources that enable the preservation of academic freedom in teaching and research.

With due regard for the freedom of research, and pursuant to Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education (hereinafter: Nftv.), Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code (hereinafter: Mt.), and Act LXXVI of 2014 on Scientific Research, Development and Innovation (hereinafter: Innovációs tv.), the College defines the personal and ethical framework for scientific research and R\&D activities conducted at the College as follows.

Chapter I — Principles

1. § (1) The College's core research activity encompasses basic and applied research, as well as innovation.

(2) The College guarantees the freedom of scientific research and scholarship for its instructors, researchers, and students, and supports the conditions necessary for exercising that freedom.

(3) The College is committed to fostering an environment in which research and scholarship can proceed without hindrance. Freedom of research and scholarship—encompassing freedom of thought, professionally grounded expression of opinion, and publication—is essential to carrying out the Core Activity at a high standard.

(4) Consistent with freedom of expression, the College also guarantees freedom of scientific expression (including the articulation of positions and critiques), provided it does not infringe others' corresponding freedom of expression and treats differing viewpoints fairly.

(5) The College nurtures talent and cultivates the next generation of researchers. In the course of training, the College develops students' proficiency in research and development (R\&D) work, their ability to apply acquired knowledge in practice, and their entrepreneurial skills.

2. § The general purpose of scientific research, scholarship, and creative activity is to generate new, scientifically grounded knowledge and to produce intellectual works.

Chapter II — General Provisions

1. Scope of the Regulation

3. § (1) The personal scope of these Regulations extends to

a) individuals who take part in scientific research or teaching within the College or in cooperation with it, under an employment contract, another work-performance arrangement, or a civil-law contract with the College;

b) visiting researchers conducting research at the College, provided they use the College's resources and the College bears the utility costs of the research;

c) persons in a student relationship with the College (hereinafter collectively: students),

d) employees of business entities that, under a separate agreement, operate on the College's premises and participate in scientific research or teaching.

Visiting researchers under point b) and students under point c) shall submit a declaration undertaking to accept these Regulations as binding on them. The head of the department where the student or visiting researcher conducts their research is responsible for obtaining the declaration. The head of the relevant department or research group is responsible for preparing the declarations and maintaining the register of declarations.

(2) The material scope of these Regulations extends to research and development (R\&D) activities conducted at the College, to basic and applied research, and to studies.

2. Interpretative Provisions

4. § For the purposes of these Regulations:

a) research and development (hereinafter: R\&D): comprises basic research, applied research, and experimental development. For the purposes of these Regulations, R\&D also covers scientific research and development activities across all disciplines.

b) basic research: experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundations of phenomena or observable facts, without any direct commercial application in view;

c) applied research: planned research or critical investigation aimed at acquiring new knowledge and expertise to develop new products, processes, or services, or to significantly improve existing ones; this includes creating components of complex systems.

d) experimental development: the acquisition, integration, adaptation, and application of existing scientific, technological, and other relevant knowledge and expertise for the purpose of developing new or improved products, processes, or services.

e) innovation: a new or improved product or process, or a combination of these, that differs significantly from the organization's previous products or processes—regardless of its form or how it is financed—and that has been made available to potential users (for a product) or put into use by the organization (for a process).

f) higher education R\&D business activity: the activities defined in these Regulations—and their component activities—carried out by the higher education institution under contract or in collaboration.

g) research unit: an institution or organizational unit that conducts research and development (R\&D) as a core activity or in connection with its core activity;

h) researcher: an individual who creates or develops new knowledge, intellectual works, products, services, processes, methods, or systems, or who implements or directs projects with that aim; this also includes persons who participate in such activities.

i) principal investigator (PI): the individual who leads the research and is responsible for its scholarly integrity and timely completion;

j) research plan: a detailed description and timeline of the research activity;

k) organizational unit involved in research: the unit responsible for carrying out research activities or services, whether arising from the College's Core Activity or commissioned externally;

l) research: in scientific inquiry—unlike everyday knowledge acquisition—the researcher, having defined the research problem or question, systematically collects data in accordance with established procedures, processes and analyzes it, and thereby produces new knowledge, whether or not it is legally protected or protectable.

Chapter III — Rules Applicable to Researchers

1. Researchers' Rights

5. § In accordance with the College's applicable regulations in force, researchers have the right to

- to have their human dignity and personal rights respected, and their research activities evaluated and acknowledged,
- to have access to the knowledge necessary for their work,
- use the College's facilities, resources, and equipment,
- to submit scientific grant applications,
- conduct research in a scientific field of their choice in addition to the research tasks arising from their job duties,
- initiate research projects with internal and external partners,
- where warranted—after securing appropriate intellectual-property protections—publish their research findings,
- participate, directly or through a representative, in decision-making that affects their interests, in the manner set out in these Regulations.

2. Researchers' Responsibilities

6. § The researcher shall:

- a) comply with applicable laws and the College's regulations;
- b) perform their duties personally, with due professional competence and diligence, in line with their job description and in accordance with the rules, regulations, and instructions governing their work;
- c) contribute to the College's Core Activity;
- d) produce high-quality work consistent with the College's professional standing and provide the commissioning party with clear, comprehensive, and accurate reporting on their work
- e) act in an environmentally responsible manner in the workplace; use any equipment entrusted to them for its intended purpose, safeguard the equipment, and, where feasible, ensure the most efficient use of those resources.
- f) comply with—and ensure adherence to—the standards and regulations applicable to their field of expertise;
- g) preserve the College's trade secrets, with particular regard to any secondary employment or engagement under which information or know-how constituting the College's trade secrets could be used;
- h) carry out, in full and in accordance with the contract, the activities stipulated in any research contract in which they are professionally involved;
- i) in addition, when publishing research results produced as a visiting researcher or within cooperation between the College and any other institution, organization, or company—whether independently or in collaboration with other researchers—indicate the College's name and the publication's field-of-science classification.

3. General Rules Governing Research

7. § (1) During the term of their employment or any other legal relationship, the researcher may not—unless authorized by law—engage in any conduct that would prejudice or endanger the employer's legitimate economic interests.

(2) Even outside working hours, the researcher must refrain from any conduct that—especially in view of the nature of their duties and their position within the employer’s organization—could directly and actually endanger the employer’s good reputation or legitimate economic interests.

8. § The researcher may exercise their right to express opinions in a manner that does not harm or jeopardize the employer’s good reputation, legitimate economic interests, or organizational interests.

9. § (1) The researcher must keep confidential any trade secrets and essential information concerning the College or its activities that come to their knowledge in the course of their work. Furthermore, the researcher must not disclose to any unauthorized person any data or information obtained in connection with the performance of their duties if its disclosure could adversely affect the employer or any other person.

10. § In the course of research carried out under contract, the researcher must deliver work of a standard commensurate with the College’s professional standing.

11. § Research carried out under contract may not prejudice the College’s economic interests.

12. § The College’s leadership may— in connection with the researcher’s research activities—request the researcher to furnish information, and the researcher is required to comply.

13. § The researcher must disclose any intellectual property created in the course of their job responsibilities, in accordance with the Intellectual Property Management Policy.

14. § The researcher may not enter into any additional employment or work engagement that is incompatible with the position they hold under their employment.

Chapter IV Contracts Related to Research Activities

1. General Provisions Applicable to Contracts Related to Research Activities

15. § (1) The College’s Organizational and Operational Regulations (SZMSZ) set out the detailed rules on the mandatory content elements, preparation, countersignature, order of signing, and registration of research contracts, service contracts, and other contracts related to research.

(2) The head of the research-performing organizational unit is responsible for ensuring that, before any research activity involving an external partner begins, the terms of cooperation are recorded in writing in accordance with these Regulations.

16. § The head of the research-performing organizational unit—together with the relevant organizational units—is responsible for the due performance of the tasks set out in the contract and, after performance, for the proper accounting and close-out of the contract.

2. Conflict of Interest Rules for Contracting

17. § (1) Any person employed by the College must, in advance and in writing, notify the person exercising the employer’s authority at the College if—whether as an employee or under any additional work engagement—they, a close relative, or any company or other organization of which they are a member or office-holder (together, “personal involvement”) is to enter into a contractual relationship with the College, whether directly or indirectly through any chain of contracts or business structure.

(2) An indirect contractual relationship shall be deemed to exist if the transaction—through intermediaries, a chain of contracts, or another arrangement—is carried out within the College’s sphere of interest, or is ultimately financed by the College.

(3) No contract may be concluded if the transaction, in any respect, harms or endangers the College’s economic interests, including where the employee makes or recommends a decision in relation to a transaction in which they are personally involved, or engages in any activity that could influence the decision.

Chapter V Research Information System

General rules

18. § (1) The College operates a Research Information System (RIS) to ensure an up-to-date, transparent, and unified record of the full range of research activities conducted at the College.

(2) The primary functions of the Research Information System (RIS) are:

- making research activities transparent and organizing them within a system,
- supporting a transparent research process,
- supporting the comprehensive administration of research-related data,
- preparing reports for the College's leadership,
- supplying core data to the Management Information System (MIS) to meet internal and external reporting requirements.

19. § Persons engaged in research activities covered by these Regulations must supply data to the Research Information System (RIS) and keep the data they enter up to date.

Chapter VI Rules on Scholarly Publishing

22. § A scholarly publication sets out research findings based on original intellectual work that have been evaluated through an independent peer-review process; the findings are the authors' and they accept professional responsibility for them. Scholarly publications include, in particular, articles, studies, book chapters, and books. Its purpose is to disseminate researchers' findings and facilitate their use by others.

23. § (1) Every researcher is obliged to produce and preserve an authentic, verifiable record—replicable by competent specialists—of experimental and observational data or theoretical conclusions, as well as authentic documentation of creative works.

(2) The documentation must include all details of the research necessary for competent specialists to understand it clearly.

(3) The documentation must be prepared concurrently with the research. Documentation does not expire and may not be disposed of, unless otherwise provided by law.

24. § The authors are responsible for the content of published articles.

25. § (1) In a scholarly publication, anyone who—through their scholarly work—has made a substantial contribution to designing the research or experiments, carrying them out, and evaluating and verifying the results must be named as an author. Holding a position at the institution, or a role in financing the research, does not by itself justify being listed as an author of the publication.

(2) The order of authors is to be decided by the participants in the research, who hold both the right and the responsibility to do so. Authorship without a substantial intellectual contribution is ethically objectionable.

26. § (1) The author(s) must not submit a manuscript that is essentially the same in content to more than one venue at the same time for primary publication.

(2) It is, however, permissible to resubmit a preliminary report previously published in short form as an expanded, full version, or—having regard to publication practices in the social sciences—to resubmit an article based on a previously submitted, longer working paper, provided the prior disclosure is properly cited.

28. § (1) The basic ethical requirements applicable to general-audience publications are the same as the ethical standards for scholarly publications. Although full scholarly rigor cannot be applied in works written for a lay audience, the author(s) should strive to uphold it to the extent possible, provided this does not compromise clarity for general readers.

(2) The researcher must always strive to communicate credibly and professionally.

29. § If, in connection with a scholarly publication, there is suspicion of plagiarism, deliberate data manipulation, intentional misrepresentation, or any other form of fraud, the head of the competent organizational unit must initiate an ethics review against the authors, as the foregoing constitutes prohibited conduct.

30. § Before publishing research results or otherwise publicly disclosing them, the author must respect the College's intellectual property rights.

31. § (1) The following are prohibited in the course of research activities:

- a) arbitrary modification, falsification, or improper handling of data, and plagiarism;
- b) failure to acknowledge authorship and/or the substantial contributions of others (including students); using information, ideas, or data obtained through a confidential manuscript, grant application materials, or collegial exchanges; or the improper use of archival materials;
- c) the violation of laws and institutional policies, rules, or regulations that safeguard the health and safety of researchers, research participants, or others, or of statutory requirements governing research;
- d) misconduct in peer review, publishing, and editorial procedures, as well as conflicts of interest in the review process;
- e) fabrication: the publication of "results" entirely without foundation,
- f) improper personal influence (aimed at coercing a favorable position for the influencer's benefit, securing an adverse decision concerning a third party, soliciting favors or other consideration, etc.),
- g) violation of personal rights (e.g., infringement of the dignity and freedom of individuals enrolled as research participants, etc.),

(2) By way of exception to paragraph (1), anything intrinsic to the research process is permitted: such as good-faith error, differing interpretation, assessment of data, or experimental design.

§ (3) In publications presenting research results, and in creative outputs, any deliberate use of others' findings, wording, or visual or oral expressions must be duly acknowledged—whether quoted verbatim, reproduced, or paraphrased. This requirement applies equally to original results that have been published and those that have not.

Chapter VII Moral and Ethical Principles of Research

32. § In the conduct of research activities, the organizations and individuals subject to these Regulations acknowledge as binding the moral and ethical principles set out in the **Science Ethics Code of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences**:

- Integrity in describing scientific goals and research intent; accurate presentation of methods, procedures, and well-justified interpretations; and clear explanation of the possible applications and risks of the results, along with any legitimate claims.
- Reliability in the conduct of research; in the recording and storage of data; and in the reporting of data. Eliminating negligence and inattention. Comprehensive reporting on the conduct of the research and its findings.
- Objectivity: interpretations and conclusions must rest solely on facts, on impartial, logical reasoning, and on data whose accuracy is verifiable—at least in principle.
- Impartiality and independence from any interested party or group interests, from ideological or political pressure, and from economic or financial influence.
- Openness in discussing findings with other researchers and in publishing results, thereby contributing to the growth of the shared body of knowledge. Openness requires that the data underpinning the results reported in scholarly publications be public and accessible to all interested researchers and to

the wider public. In justified cases, specific considerations arising from the nature of the research—such as industrial property protection or the protection of personal rights—may limit this principle..

- Care toward research participants and subjects—whether human beings, the environment, or cultural artifacts.
- Even-handedness in presenting others' work and in providing references. The professional integrity of fellow researchers must be respected, and their results handled honestly and fairly.
- Selfless and impartial participation in the scholarly community: in peer-review processes and in the work of scholarly bodies and committees.

33. § (1) The researcher must conduct their research activities in accordance with the above principles.

(2) Researchers who assume a supervisory role in student research are also responsible for the ethical aspects of the work carried out by the students they supervise. The supervising researcher must clearly set out their expectations for the student engaged in the research and provide detailed information about the project's aims, the work expected of the student, and the student's responsibilities. They must be regularly available for consultation, during which their duties include offering guidance, supporting the research process, and providing well-reasoned evaluations of the students' work.

Practical Application of Research Results

34. § Where the research results have potential practical applications, the researcher must strive—either directly or by involving others—to translate them into practice.

35. §. Researchers, scholars, and those engaged in creative work must strictly comply with the research funder's expectations and the College's regulations.

36. § Direct funding used in research, scholarship, and creative work must be acknowledged in publications and in any other presentation of the results.

Chapter VIII Final and Entry-into-Force Provisions

37. § (1) The Rector is authorized to set, by instruction, the procedures related to these Regulations and any further detailed rules needed for their implementation.

(2) The Senate adopted these Regulations by Resolution No. 31/2025 (07.10.) on 10 July 2025.

§ (3) These Regulations enter into force on the date of their adoption by the Senate.

Budapest, 10 July 2025

Gábor Karsai rector