The Hungarian education system described and compared with the Dutch system
This document provides information about the education system of Hungary. It also includes the Dutch comparison of qualifications obtained in Hungary.
Education system Hungary

Education system Hungary

Doktori Képzés
(PhD)

L8

3

Egyetemi Oklevél
Alapképzés
(University)

Egyetemi Oklevél
Alapképzés
(University)

Főiskolai Oklevél
Mesterképzés
(Főiskola/College)

L7

1-2

L7

1-2

L7

L7

Általános iskola
(primary and junior secondary education)

L0

Education level

Egyetemi Oklevél
Osztatlan Mesterképzés
(University)

Főiskolai Oklevél
Alapképzés
(Főiskola/College)

Erettségi Szakiskolai
Bizonyítványn
(vocational education)

L7

L6

L7

L6

L6

L6

L7

L6

L7

L6

L7

L7

L7

L7

L7

L7

L7

L7

L7

L7

L7

L7

Click here to view a sample of the diploma
Evaluation chart

In the following chart, the left part lists foreign qualifications with corresponding levels in the EHEA and European qualifications frameworks. The right part lists the Dutch comparisons, with corresponding levels in the Netherlands and European qualifications frameworks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree or qualification and EHEA-QF level</th>
<th>EQF level</th>
<th>Dutch equivalent and NLQF level</th>
<th>EQF level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány</td>
<td>vwo diploma</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szakközépiskolai Érettségi-Képesítő Bizonyítvány</td>
<td>vwo diploma for the general education component</td>
<td>4+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of felsőfokú szakképzés of HVT-Higher Vocational Training programmes</td>
<td>2 years of HBO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egyetemi oklevel alapképzés</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>WO bachelor's degree</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Főiskolai oklevel alapképzés (3 years)</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>3 years of HBO</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Főiskolai oklevel alapképzés (4 years)</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>HBO bachelor's degree</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyetemi mesterképzés</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>WO master's degree</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyetemi oklevel osztatlan mesterképzés</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>WO master's degree</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Főiskolai oklevel mesterképzés</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>HBO master's degree</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB
- The information provided in the table is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
- The evaluation of a foreign qualification in terms of the EQF/NLQF does not necessarily mean that all of the learning outcomes associated with these levels have been achieved.
- Information regarding international study programmes at VMBO and MBO level is issued by SBB, the foundation for Co-operation on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market.
Introduction

Hungary (*Magyarország*) is a unicameral parliamentary democracy. It is divided into nineteen provinces (*megyék*), which constitute the second administrative level of Hungary. From 1945 until 1989 the country was ruled by the Soviet Union. In 1989 Hungary once again became an independent state with a market economy, and in 1999 it became a member of NATO. Membership of the European Union followed on 1 May 2004.

After the Second World War, specialized higher education institutions were set up according to the Russian model, further increasing their number. The Parliament passed a review of the Higher Education Act in June 1996, which focused on aspects such as programme structure reforms, definition of the status of post-secondary education, institutional structure reforms, facilitation of mergers between education institutions, and promotion of institutional independence.

On 1 June 1999, the Parliament approved an amendment to the Higher Education Act regarding the restructuring of higher education institutions. After passing the reviews to the Act in 1996 and the amendment in 1999, the number of higher education institutions under government supervision has decreased considerably.

The Ministry of Education (*Oktatási Minisztérium*), which holds political responsibility for Hungary's entire education system, primarily carries out policy-related tasks and produces legislation. The Ministry of Education shares the responsibilities for professional education with the ministries that are responsible for professional qualifications. Particularly noteworthy is the close collaboration between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the Interior (*Belügyminisztérium*) concerning education.

The language of instruction is Hungarian. Compulsory education in Hungary starts at the age of 5, and lasts until the end of the year in which pupils turn 18.

The academic year runs from September until June.
Primary and secondary education

Primary and junior secondary education each last for 4 years; the first stage is for children aged 6-10, and the second for children aged 10-14. Primary education is provided at elementary schools (Általános iskola).

Secondary education is divided into general and vocational education, and is provided by schools for general secondary education (gimnázium) or institutions for secondary vocational education (szakközépiskola). There are many schools that provide both vocational and general education. Admission to secondary education in Hungary (both academic and vocational) sometimes requires an entrance examination.

General secondary education

General secondary education at a gimnázium prepares students for the national state examination (érettségi vizsga) and for admission to higher education institutions. After the gimnázium, students can also enter into the labour market. Gimnázium programmes can vary in length from 4 to 8 years. Pupils enter the 6- and 8-year programmes after 6 and 4 years of primary school, respectively.

The curriculum includes the following subjects: Hungarian language and literature, history, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, max. two foreign languages, geography, art and music. Pupils can also take practical electives, such as typing skills and computer programming.

At the end of the final year of secondary school, pupils must sit a state examination, called the érettségi vizsga (the old name was the Matura examination). Pupils complete final examinations in five subjects, of which Hungarian language and literature (written and oral), history (oral), mathematics (written) and a foreign language (written and oral) are compulsory. The fifth subject is an elective. Students who pass the examination are awarded the Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány (the gimnázium certificate of graduation).

In terms of level, the Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány is comparable to a VWO diploma in the Netherlands.
Secondary vocational education

Secondary vocational education is provided at szakközépiskola that provide both academic and vocational education, and at szakiskola, which provide only vocational education. Vocational education is divided into various sectors: technical education, agricultural sciences, and the service industry.

The szakközépiskola prepares pupils for both the state examination (érettségi vizsga) and the professional examination (szakmai vizsga). The first 4 years are devoted to general academic subjects. The last 2 years (grades 11 and 12) also include a focus on introductory vocational subjects. At the end of the programme, pupils sit the state examination (érettségi vizsga) and can choose to either continue on to higher education, or take a professional examination (szakmai vizsga).

To obtain their érettségi vizsga, pupils at the szakközépiskola sit examinations in the same subjects as gimnázium pupils. The fifth subject is also an elective, and can be either a general or a vocational subject. Pupils who successfully complete the professional examination (szakmai vizsga) are awarded the képesítő érettségi bizonyítvány (final certificate of qualification from a secondary vocational school), with a professional qualification.

In terms of level, the szakközépiskolai képesítő érettségi bizonyítvány is comparable in the Netherlands to a VWO diploma for its general education component.

The szakiskola (vocational schools) offer 2- to 3-year vocational programmes that prepare pupils for the szakmai viszga examinations. The final certificate awarded by the szakiskola is called the szakiskola érettségi bizonyítvány (qualifying final examination of secondary vocational education). A diploma from a szakiskola is at a considerably lower level than a diploma from a szakközépiskola. The szakiskola érettségi bizonyítvány does not grant access to higher education in Hungary.
Admission to higher education

There are two pathways in secondary education that prepare pupils for final examinations: the general secondary programme provided by a gimnázium, and the secondary vocational programme provided by a szakközépiskola.

Higher education entrance examinations were abolished in 2005. The secondary school certificate (Érettségi Bizonyítvány) now provides admission to higher education. Programmes in music and the arts can also set interviews or competency tests as additional entrance requirements. Since 2005, admission to higher education has been based on pupils' final examination results. An 'advanced level' is required for foreign languages, and students with advanced level passes will be given preference for popular programmes.

Higher education

Situation until 2004
Higher education in Hungary ran according to a binary system, i.e. with research universities (egyetem) and universities of applied sciences (főiskola). Some of these főiskola were affiliated with the research universities as university faculties, thereby also allowing research universities to provide vocational programmes.

Situation after 2004
In 2004, the previous binary system was replaced by a system containing two sequential levels (a two-tier system). The főiskolai oklevél was replaced by the Alapfokozat (bachelor’s degree). The egyetemi oklevél was replaced by the Mesterfokozat (master’s degree).

One-tier system
One-tier programmes are those lasting 5 or 6 years (300/360 ECTS) that lead directly to a Mesterfokozat (master’s degree). In addition to religious programmes and some programmes in the arts, the following fall within the one-tier system: Veterinary Medicine, Architecture, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Law and Medicine.

Two-tier system
The Alapképzés / Alapfokozat (bachelor’s degree) is a degree awarded after a minimum of 3 years (180 ECTS) and a maximum of 4 years (240 ECTS) of study. The alapképzés prepares students for a master’s programme, or for entry into the labour market. The certificate provides a professional qualification.
The *Mesterképzés / Mesterfokozat* (master’s degree) is a certificate awarded after a minimum of 1 year (60 ECTS) and a maximum of 2 years (120 ECTS). The *mesterképzés* is the second stage within Hungarian higher education, and prepares students for both the *doktori fokozat* (PhD-level courses) and for entry into the labour market. This certificate also provides a professional qualification.

As of 2004, only research universities are allowed to provide PhD programmes (*doktori fokozat*), which last for at least 3 years (180 ECTS).

Both bachelor’s and master’s degrees conclude with a final examination, which may include a final paper and/or additional oral, written or practical examinations.

The binary system will remain, despite the fact that both *főiskola* and research universities will be able to award the same degrees.

In order to facilitate international student mobility, the Higher Education Act allows holders of a *főiskola* diploma to use the title of Bachelor in an international context, and for university graduates to use the title of Master whilst also stating the discipline/specialization in question.

**Current system**

In Hungary, nowadays both colleges (*főiskola*) and universities (*egytem*) offer bachelor’s programmes (*alapképzés*), master’s programmes (*mesterképzés*) and PhD programmes (*doktori fokozat*).

### University education

The Hungarian Higher Education Act defines universities (*egytem*) as higher education institutions that are able to organize education in more than one academic discipline, as well as multiple specific programmes within one academic discipline. Universities must also conduct research, offer accredited PhD programmes, and all of the teaching staff must have a doctorate.

University programmes last from 3 to 6 years, depending on the specialization. After a number of semesters, students take a major exam (*szigorlat*) on a topic or in a subject that is part of the study programme. After completing all compulsory subjects, writing and defending a final paper and sitting a final exam, students are awarded the *Abszolutorium* (provisional certificate of graduation). At the end of the programme, the institution awards the *egyetemi oklevél* (university degree).

The new bachelor’s programme has a duration of 3 to 4 years. The entrance requirement is a secondary school leaving certificate. Some bachelor’s programmes grant access to the master’s programme. The educational content of these programmes is regulated. Upon completion of the programme, institutions awards the *Alapfokozat* (bachelor’s degree).
In terms of level, the *egyetemi oklevél* of the *alapképzés* following a nominal 3- or 4-year programme (EHEA-QF 1st cycle / EQF level 6) is comparable to a WO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands.

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

The new master’s programmes (*mesterképzés*) that follow the bachelor’s programmes have a duration of 1 to 2 years. The entrance requirement is a relevant bachelor’s or College level degree. These master’s programmes also grant access to the PhD. The educational content of these programmes is regulated. Upon completion of the programme, institutions awards the *Mesterfokozat* (master’s degree).

In terms of level, the *egyetemi oklevél* of the *mesterképzés* following a nominal 1- or 2-year programme (EHEA-QF 2nd cycle / EQF level 7) is comparable to a WO master’s degree in the Netherlands.

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

The undivided master’s programme (*osztatlan mesterképzés*) has a nominal duration of 5 to 6 years. The entrance requirement is also a secondary school leaving certificate. The master’s programmes give access to the PhD. There are only seventeen master’s programmes that are undivided, e.g. pharmacy, dentistry, medicine, veterinary medicine, architecture, law, etc.). The educational content of these programmes is also regulated.

In terms of level, the *egyetemi oklevél* of the *osztatlan mesterképzés* following a nominal 5- or 6-year programme (EHEA-QF 2nd cycle / EQF level 7) is comparable to a WO master’s degree in the Netherlands.

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

Hungarian certificates serve two purposes, combining academic degrees with professional qualifications. Examples of titles bestowed by university degrees include *okleveles építészmérnök* (architect), *okleveles építőmérnök* (civil engineer), *okleveles agrármérnök* (engineer in the agricultural sciences) and *okleveles közgazdász* (economist).
Academic PhD programmes award the degree of *Doktori képzés*. In addition to the PhD, Hungary also has the academic title of DLA (Doctor of Liberal Arts). Although the PhD trajectory in Hungary has a nominal duration of 3 years, the trajectory often lasts longer in actuality. During the programme, students conduct independent research culminating in the public defence of a dissertation.

### Higher professional education

The Hungarian Higher Education Act defines a *főiskola* as a higher education institution that provides higher professional education in more than one programme in a range of disciplines.

Just as with the universities, the *Érettségi Bizonyítvány* from general or general/vocational secondary school provide admission to the *főiskola*.

Programmes provided by a *főiskola* last 3 to 4 years. *Főiskola* programmes are specialist in nature, professionally oriented, and in general less research-focused than university programmes. After completing all subjects (and receiving their *Abszolutorium*), students must complete a final examination in which they apply the material covered. Students must also defend their final paper in public, and an internship is part of the programme. Graduates from the programme are awarded the *főiskola oklevél* (diploma of higher professional education).

The new bachelor’s programme has a duration of 3 to 4 years. The entrance requirement is a secondary school leaving certificate. Some bachelor’s programmes grant access to the master’s programme. The educational content of these programmes is regulated. Upon completion of the programme, institutions awards the *Alapképzés/ Alapfokozat* (bachelor’s degree).

In terms of level, the *főiskolai oklevél* following a nominal 3-year programme (EHEA-QF 1st cycle / EQF level 6) is comparable to an HBO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands.

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

In terms of level, the *főiskolai oklevél* following a nominal 4-year programme (EHEA-QF 1st cycle / EQF level 6) is comparable to an HBO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands.

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:
The főiskola oklevél gives recipients the right to practice a certain profession, and provides admission to master’s programmes in Hungary.

The new master’s programmes (mesterképzés) that follow the bachelor’s programmes have a duration of 1 to 2 years. The entrance requirement is a relevant Bachelor’s or College level degree. These master’s programmes also grant access to the PhD. The educational content of these programmes is regulated. At the end of the programme, the institution awards the Mesterfokozat (master’s degree).

In terms of level, the főiskolai oklevél of the mesterképzés following a nominal 1- or 2-year programme (EHEA-QF 2nd cycle / EQF level 7) is comparable to an HBO master’s degree in the Netherlands.
Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

Higher education institutions can also provide short post-secondary programmes, referred to felsőfokú szakképzés, as Non-University Higher Vocational Training (HVT). An HVT programme is a practical programme and qualifies graduates in a smaller segment. Graduates are awarded a certificate. The 2-year HVT programmes are mainly provided by universities of applied sciences, sometimes by research universities, and possibly in collaboration with secondary vocational schools.

In terms of level, a certificate from an HVT programme is comparable to approximately 2 years of higher professional education (HBO) in a similar specialization in the Netherlands.
Assessment systems

The following assessment scale is used in Hungary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jeles/kívaló</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jó</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kőzepes</td>
<td>Quite satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Elégséges</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elégtelen</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ECTS became compulsory in Hungary in September 2003.


See the following link for grade conversion:

Bologna process

All higher education institutions in Hungary have converted to the bachelor’s-master’s degree structure. The long Mester programmes will be completed by students who had already begun, but new students are no longer accepted. Only specific programmes are still available as 5- or 6-year Mester programmes, such as Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Law, teacher-training programmes, some art programmes and Pharmacy. These programmes omit the Bachelor stage. Information on the implementation of the Bologna process in Hungary is available on the Ministry of Education website: www.okm.gov.hu/letolt/english/towards_bologna.pdf.

Information on the current situation can be found on the official European Higher Education Area (EHEA) website: www.ehea.info/country-details.aspx?countryId=22.

Qualification frameworks

In 2005, the Bologna Framework was adopted. Development of a complete national qualifications framework, including non higher education qualifications, is under way.
Quality assurance and accreditation

The Hungarian Accreditation Committee (HAC), Magyar Akkreditációs Bizottság (MAB) is an independent body that is responsible for the oversight of quality of higher education in Hungary. The HAC was founded in 1993, simultaneously with the new National Law on Higher Education. According to the National Higher Education Act of 2011, the HAC functions as a national body, responsible for monitoring, quality assurance and evaluation of the scientific quality of education and research at higher education institutions. The HAC performs both ex ante and ex post evaluations. Ex ante evaluations of programs consist of advice, both on the level of existing courses, as with new curricula. Ex post evaluations are conducted every 5 years. There are separate procedures for evaluations of higher education institutions and study programmes. Evaluation of a particular study program is performed at all Hungarian institutions that offer that specific program.

According to the National Higher Education Act of 2011, at present there are 71 recognized institutions of higher education. All higher education institutions, including private institutions, have to undergo one mandatory evaluation procedure. Recognized religious higher education institutions also receive government funding, but the HAC grants only fundings to secular programs. Foreign higher education institutions are also subject to evaluation by the HAC. One of the prerequisites is that the institution is legally recognized in the home country.

The HAC has eighteen full members, from the Hungarian Rectors' Conference, the Academy of Sciences, churches, the Academy of Arts, and the National Research Council. Moreover, the HAC has an Advisory Board. The HAC is a member of ENQA, the European Association for Quality Assurance. The website of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (HAC), Magyar Akkreditációs Bizottság (MAB): www.mab.hu is a useful source of background information. It provides information about the quality of higher education institutions in the country, as well as the past and current activities of the HAC. The following link shows a list of recognized Hungarian higher education institutions: www.nefmi.gov.hu/felsooktatas/felsooktatasi-intezmenyek

International treaties


The following Hungarian link of the Ministry of Education offers an overview of all bilateral agreements: www.oh.gov.hu/honositas-elismeres/jogszabalyok/nemzetkozi-szerzodesek
Addresses

Websites of the Ministry of Education, which is also the Hungarian NARIC.

www.mab.hu/english/
Website of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (Magyar Akkreditációs Bizottság, MAB).

www.s-bb.nl
Website of SBB, the foundation for Co-operation on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market.

Diploma Supplement

Since 1 March 2006 it has been compulsory for higher education institutions to issue a Diploma Supplement along with the certificate and accompanying bachelor’s and/or master’s degree. The Diploma Supplement should be issued in both Hungarian and English.


Composition of file

Secondary school certificates are issued with an overview of subjects. Both documents must be provided. For higher education, students must submit the certificate (főiskolai oklevél; egyetemi oklevél) and an overview of subjects along with a sworn translation. The diploma issued is an official document displaying the coat of arms of the Republic of Hungary. Institutions often provide an official sworn translation of the programme.

List of higher education institutions

www.okm.gov.hu/main.php?folderID=181&articleID=4265&ctag=articlelist&iid=1
Overview of Hungarian government institutions and recognized private institutions.

www.mab.hu/english/doc/accrinstABC061213.doc
Website of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee, with overviews of accredited institutions and programmes.
Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Név:</th>
<th>Angel</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tervezés:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matematika:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Színvizeskebe</td>
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</table>

A. TK. 540 POL ID - 1940
Emelek Sz. (Fis. 1) 1940
Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonnýítvány – grade book (page 1)

A bizonnýítványban használt osztályzatok

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A tanuló</th>
<th>magyarul</th>
<th>szorgalmas</th>
<th>tanszakmai előretempete</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>hanyag</td>
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Az osztályzatokat betűkké írjuk be.

1. A nem tanított témákon osztályzatot változó osztályzatot adunk.
2. A tanított témákon osztályzatot változó osztályzatot adunk.
3. A tanított témákon osztályzatot változó osztályzatot adunk.

TÖRZSLAPJA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Súlyosító helye</th>
<th>Budapest</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olvasási idő</td>
<td>5 óra</td>
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</table>

A gyakorlatokat gondoskodjunk!

Kiíthető az Érettségi Bizonnýítvány miatt.

P. P. H. 

Egyéb bejegyzések (nélkülözhető, örökösfogadás által)

1. Az osztályzat hangsúlyozza az adott témákat.
2. A tanított témákat a tanított témákat is.
3. A feladatokat a feladatokat is.

Kiíthető az Érettségi Bizonnýítvány miatt.

P. P. H. 

Egyéb bejegyzések (nélkülözhető, örökösfogadás által)
Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonýtvtány – grade book (page 2)

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<td>Fizika</td>
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<td>Biológia</td>
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<td>Pédagógia</td>
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<td>Szociológia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technika</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final results: 52 points out of 100
Szakközépiskolai Érettségi Bizonyítvány
Szakközépiskolai Érettségi Bizonyítvány
Főiskola Oklevél

De locatiorum est, ut illic etiam alio autem addito. Nunc est, ut illic etiam alio autem addito.
SZOLNOKI FŐISKOLA
COLLEGE OF SZOLNOK
H-5000 Szolnok, Ady E. u. 9.
TANULMÁNYI HIVATALVEZETŐ
Chief of Student Registration Department

Igazolás

Hivatalosan igazoljuk, hogy

Szilvia (ad.

Szolnoki Főiskola Külgyazdasági szak, levelező tagozatán 2002. július 01-én végzett.

Az 1997/98-as tanév I. félévén az alábbi tanulmányi és vizsgakötelezettségeknek tett eleget:

Tanulmány: 3.69 (jó)

Az 1997/98-as tanév II. félévén az alábbi tanulmányi és vizsgakötelezettségeknek tett eleget:

Tanulmány: 2.62 (közepes)

Az 1998/99-as tanév I. félévén az alábbi tanulmányi és vizsgakötelezettségeknek tett eleget:

Tanulmány: 3.20 (közepes)
Abszolútőrüm

Tudományos diákkioldó társaság, kiírásítások, pályává válás, jutalmazás:

Abszolútőrüm

BUDAPESTI EGYETEM

Ismét bizonyítom, hogy

[Content...]

Magyában

Az 19. évet elõzõ évig a

[Content...]

Közvetlenül a

[Content...]

BUDAPESTI EGYETEM

[Signature: ...]

[Stamp: ...]

[Date: ...]
Égyetem oklevél - undivided Master

A. Z.K. 18/1 (V. 165-176)-ed
Műhely 14 15. órak

ÉGYETEMI OKLEVÉL

Építő, szerelem

Károly

Tiszafüred

Szőlők

Magyar

1996/1997. évi

309/2001. szám

új ÉP-Nuffic

2. kiadás

February 2011

version 2, January 2015

24
Egyetem - new Master
Egyetem - new Master - translation

(DIPLOMA)

This diploma has been awarded to...

born in __________________ (town),

____________________ (county) __________________ (country)

on __ day, __ month, __ year 19__

who fulfilled his/her university obligations from the academic year

19__/20__ to the academic year 200__/200__ at the

Curriculum University of Budapest

at the Faculty of Business Administration

in the disciplines of Business and Management

Major in Entrepreneurship

Minor in

On the basis of the decision of the Final Examination Board dated __ day, __ month, 20__, the candidate is hereby awarded Master’s Degree in Economics.

Grade of diploma: __________

Budapest 15__

[Signature]

Chairman, Final Examination Board

[Translation]
Latin diploma of final examinations in medicine

The diploma reads:

```lama
NOS RECTOR
ET ALMA AC CELEBERRIMA
UNIVERSITAS SCIENTIARUM MEDICINAE
DE SEMMELWEIS NOMINATA IN HUNGARIA
LECTURIS SALUTEM.

LAUDABLE IMPRIMIS MAJORUM NOSTRORUM institutum est ut qui honestis studiis et aequae artibus die ase dedidit, praesumque ad vitam communis usum et ad præstum se conferant, ante parta subrante examina, ut debito credidissent, quae testimonium legisimo acquirant nudo. Cum illoque Ornatissimis ac Dominis Deo.

Dominiius

[Signature]

anno MCMXX

[Signature]

DOCTORUM MEDICINAE UNIVERSÆ prenunciavimus ac declaravimus, decretum ac clausum. El potestatem præstum Medicinae universæ exerceder. Tributum El insurgent privilegia consilia ac prærogatives, qute arcque Medicinae universæ Doctor legis aut consuetudine utrum solet. In quorum eumque iidem DIPLOMA loc, maiores Universitatis sigillo muniam, requisitique subscriptionibus firmatem, El dati custodiam.

Budapesti, in Hungaria, die viginti quinta mensis Septembris anno millesego octogesimo septimo

[Signature]

Doctor Universitatis
```
Qualification Hungary

Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány

- secondary general education diploma
- grants access to all higher education programmes in Hungary

This qualification is comparable to a VWO diploma in the Netherlands.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification Hungary

Egytemi oklevél osztatlan mesterképzés

- second cycle higher education diploma (EHEA – Qualifications Framework)
- grants access to PhD programmes in Hungary
- has a nominal duration of 5-6 years

This qualification (EQF 7) is comparable to a WO master’s degree in the Netherlands.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification Hungary

Főiskolai oklevél

- first cycle higher education diploma (EHEA – Qualifications Framework)
- grants access in some cases to master’s programmes in Hungary
- has a nominal duration of 3 years

This qualification (EQF 6) is comparable to an HBO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
Qualification Hungary

Főiskolai oklevél alapképzés

- first cycle higher education diploma (EHEA – Qualifications Framework)
- grants access in some cases to master’s programmes in Hungary
- has a nominal duration of 4 years

This qualification (EQF 6) is comparable to an HBO bachelor’s degree in the Netherlands.

NB: This information is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.