USER'S GUIDE to Hungary













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Chief Editor: Gábor Dobos
Responsible for publication: Péter Tordai, director
Design and layout: Szilvia Sebestyén, Attila Kopecskó
Print: D-Plus Nyomda Kft.

Written by: Zuzsanna Angyal, Anett Arany, Bettina Cseke, Andrea Dányi, Dávid Dimák, Gábor Dobos, Benedek Bence Gáll, Katalin Horváth, Orsolya Jánosik, Alina Juhász, Krisztina Kvassay, Anna Lócsi, Viktória Nagy, Tímea Mester-Takács, András Áron Szilágyi, Péter Tordai, Tamás Tossenberger, Csenge Tóth, Bettina Ugrósdy-Beregi, Nóra Vaski, Mariann Veress, Tímea Vicze
Photos: Bernadett Baukó, Tamás Fodor, Levente Szalma, Attila Terbócs and other Tempus Public Foundation colleagues' photos, Shutterstock

Tempus Public Foundation
1077 Budapest, Kéthly Anna tér 1., Phone: +36 1 237 1300
Infoline: +36 1 237 1320, E-mail: info@tpf.hu
www.tka.hu
www.studyinhungary.hu

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Dear Friend,

Welcome to our lovely country. Here you can study for one or two semesters or take a full-time degree with one of our scholarships. Whatever you choose, you can be sure you will fall in love with the Hungarian spirit. Whether you study medicine, economics, agriculture, art or something else, here in the centre of Europe you are in the right place to achieve your goals. Invest in your dreams in Hungary!

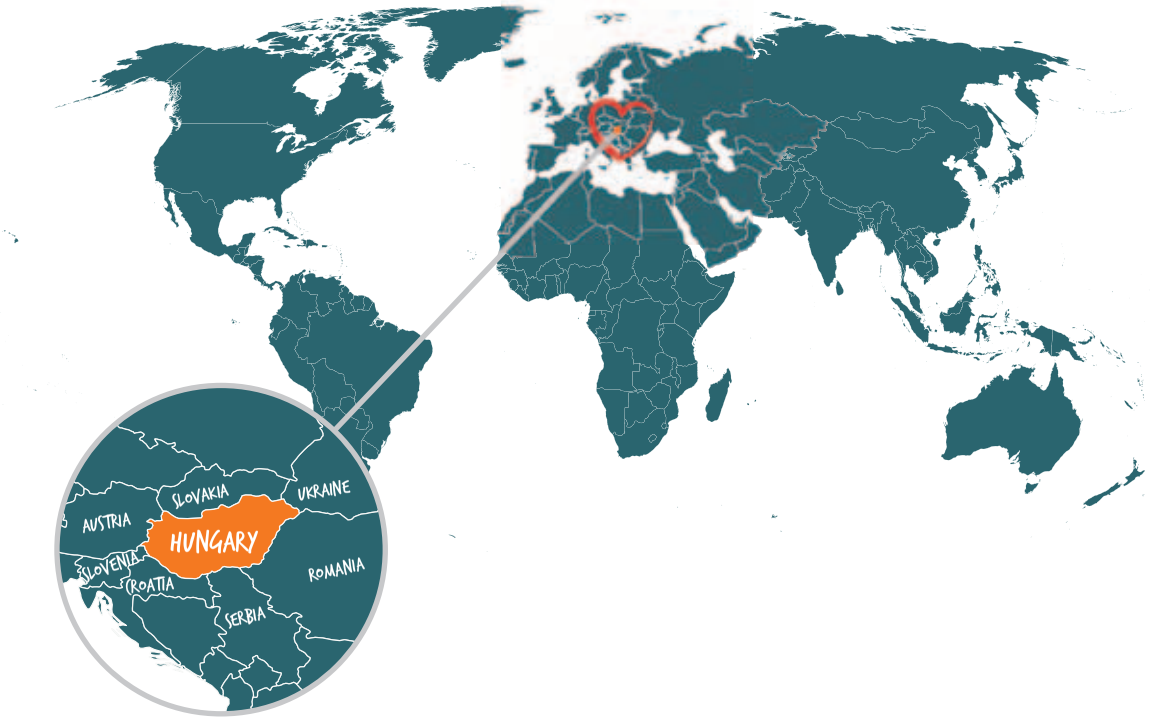
This is not only the land of talent and quality education, but is also a special place to live. Budapest, Balaton, Hortobágy, the spas, the festivals, the vivid cultural life – get the most out of everything Hungary has to offer!

Let Hungary be the place where you step out of your comfort zone. Let us give you the chance to change your life and move forwards.

See you soon!

Best regards,
The Editorial Team

THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT HUNGARY


SLOVAKIA
UKRAINE
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
SLOVENIA
ROMANIA
CROATIA
SERBIA

Basic Information

Official name: Hungary
Area: 93,030 km^2
Population: 9,830,485
Neighbouring countries: Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia
Official language: Hungarian
Form of state: Republic
Capital and largest city: Budapest (population: 1,700,000)
Other large cities: Debrecen, Szeged, Miskolc, Pécs, Győr
Currency: Forint (HUF)
Time zone: CET (GMT +1)
Major rivers: River Danube (417 km), River Tisza (597 km)
Largest lakes: Lake Balaton, Lake Tisza, Lake Velence
Highest point above sea level: Kékes (1014 m) in the Mátra Hills

Hungary is a member of OECD, NATO, EU and the Schengen Convention. Administratively, Hungary is divided into 19 counties with the capital city of Budapest being independent of any county government.

Hungary is one of the 25 most popular tourist destinations in the world with a capital regarded as one of the most beautiful cities. Despite its relatively small size, the country is home to numerous World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, the second largest thermal lake in the world (Lake Hévíz), the largest lake in Central Europe (Lake Balaton), and the largest natural grassland in Europe (Hortobágy).

Climate and Weather

Hungary is in the temperate zone and has a relatively dry continental climate. There are big differences in temperature between the four seasons: summers are hot, while winters are cold. Average temperatures range from -1 °C in January to 21 °C in July.

Hungary is protected from extreme weather conditions by the surrounding mountain ranges, the Alps and the Carpathians.

Weather forecast is available at: www.met.hu (Országos Meteorológiai Szolgálat).

Geography

Hungary is a landlocked country, situated in the Carpathian Basin. Its two longest rivers called Danube and Tisza divide Hungary into three parts: Transdanubia (to the west of the Danube), the plain between the Rivers Dunabe and Tisza, and the Trans-Tisza region (to the east of the Tisza). Hungary's 'mountains' are actually hills, which seldom exceed an elevation of 1,000 metres. Two-thirds of Hungary's geographic area is less than 200 metres above sea level.

Lake Balaton, covering 598 km^2, is one of the biggest tourist attractions of the country. The average depth of the lake is two to three metres, so the water warms up quickly in the summer.



Lake Balaton



Grey cattle in Hortobágy

There are ten national parks in Hungary. Three of them situated on the Great Plain – Hortobágy, Kiskunság and Körös-Maros – provide protection to the wildlife and fragile wetlands, marshes and saline grasslands of the open puszta. Two of them are located in the north: in the almost completely wooded Bükk Hills and in the Aggtelek region with its extensive system of karst caves. Duna-Ipoly National Park is in Central Hungary, Balaton Uplands is in the West and Duna-Dráva National Park is located in the South-west of the country, at the Croatian border. Őrség and the smallest national park at Lake Fertő are situated at the Austrian border.

Hungary is home to more than 2,000 flowering plant species, many of which are not normally found at this latitude. There are a lot of common European animals here (deer, wild hare, boar, otter) as well as some rare species (wild cat, lake bat, Pannonian lizard), and three-quarters of the country's 450 vertebrates are birds, especially waterfowls, which are attracted by the rivers, lakes and wetlands.

World Heritage Sites

Today Hungary has eight locations on the World Heritage List:

Budapest: Banks of the Danube View, Buda Castle Quarter and Andrássy Avenue

This quarter encompasses the area on the Budaside, which stretches from the Buda abutment of Petőfi Bridge across Gellért Hill and Tabán up to Castle Hill (Várhegy) and Water Town (Víziváros), and on the Pest side it extends from the Pest abutment of Margaret Bridge to Petőfi Bridge. Andrássy Avenue was added to the list as it presents a unique architectural image of Budapest, connecting Elizabeth Square in the capital's innermost area with Heroes' Square.

The Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings

The old part of the village Hollókő, a settlement nestling in the Cserhát Hills, has preserved its distinctive traditions to this day. Hollókő was the first



Hollókő

village to be declared a World Heritage Site. The history of the village goes back to the 13th century, when after the Mongol invasion a castle was built on Szár Hill. The name (holló=raven, kő=stone) perhaps comes from the legend in which the lord of a castle kidnapped a pretty maiden, whose nurse was a witch, and locked her into a room of the castle. The nurse made a pact with the devil to rescue the girl: the devil's minions, disguised as ravens, took the stones of the castle away.

The village is not just an open-air museum, which exhibits folk traditions, but also a living village where traditions and everyday life go hand in hand.

www.hollokotourism.hu

Aggtelek National Park

This area, which stretches across the Hungarian-Slovakian border, is extremely rich in caves. There is a spectacular 22-kilometre-long system of caves in the region. Dazzling rock and crystal formations with names including Dragon's Head, Tiger, Mother in Law's Tongue and the Hall of Giants, as well as dozens of underground lakes and winding passages can be explored on a different range of guided tours.

anp.nemzetipark.gov.hu

Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment

The Archabbey is one of the oldest historical monuments in Hungary. The first Benedictine monks settled here in 996. The 1000-year-long history of the Archabbey is detectable in the succession of architectural styles of the monastic buildings (the oldest dating from 1224), which house a school and a monastic community even today.

www.bences.hu

Hortobágy National Park

The area became a national park in 1973, making it the first of its kind in Hungary. The area of the Park is over 800 km^2. Hortobágy is similar to a steppe: it is a grassy plain with cattle, sheep, oxen and horses tended by herdsmen, and it provides a habitat for various species (342 bird species have been registered). Its emblematic sight is the Nine-holed Bridge; and apart from this, the Park is characterised by traditional sweep-wells. Hortobágy is Hungary's largest protected area and the largest natural grassland in Europe at the same time.

www.hnp.hu



The Nine-holed Bridge

Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs

In the centre of the town of Pécs, beneath Cathedral Square (Dóm tér) and St Stephan's Square (Szent István tér), there is a Christian cemetery dating back to the 4th– 6th centuries. Research and excavations so far have uncovered various burial constructions and over a hundred burial sites around a tomb chapel, a cemetery building and a mausoleum. The first painted crypts were discovered in 1780. They are ornamented with Biblical scenes, images of the apostles Peter and Paul, as well as floral and animal motifs. Parts of the heritage site are open to the public.

www.pecsorokseg.hu

Fertő Cultural Landscape

Lake Fertő is the second largest lake in Central Europe, and it is located at the Austrian–Hungarian border. The lake covers 315 km^2: 240 km^2 is on the Austrian side, while 75 km^2 is on the Hungarian side. The special habitats and the rural architecture surrounding Lake Fertő, on both the Hungarian and the Austrian sides, provide the Heritage Site with a unique image. The territory, which has survived of the originally enormous area of marsh and wetland, has preserved a unique flora and fauna, as well as an invaluable array of landscape with its ethnographic and cultural historic assets.

www.fertopart.hu



Lake Fertő

Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape

Tokaj-Hegyalja is a historic wine region located in north-eastern Hungary. The region consists of 28 villages and 7,000 hectares of classified vineyards. It is the home of the world famous wine Tokaji Aszú, which French King Louis XIV called the 'king of wines and the wine of kings'.

www.tokaj.hu

BRIEF HISTORY

Hungarian conquest

Hungarian people coming from the Urals arrived in the Carpathian Basin in 895-896, then conquered the territory and settled down. One hundred years later our first king, Stephen I, founded the Hungarian state and integrated the country into the European Christian nations.

Matthias Corvinus and the Hunyadi era

One of Hungary's most glorious eras was the time of Hunyadi, in which Matthias Corvinus the Righteous reigned as the greatest Hungarian king ever, leading Hungary to become one of the most important Central European countries.

Turkish occupation

In 1526 after the calamity of the Battle of Mohács the Ottomans divided the country into three parts: the Habsburgs in the western and northern parts; Turks in the central area; and the Principality of Transylvania in the south-east as the stronghold of Hungarian culture and independence.

Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-49

Following other rebellions in the period of the Spring of Nations in Europe, the Hungarians revolted against the Austrian emperor. The revolution was suppressed by the Habsburgs with the help of the Russian Czar and in 1867 a compromise with the Habsburgs was concluded, establishing the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

World War I

As part of the Empire, Hungary lost against the Allied Powers in 1918 and the monarchy fell apart. Following the Treaty of Versailles Hungary lost two thirds of its territory and 3.3 million Hungarians suddenly became citizens of Hungary's neighbouring countries.

World War II

After entering the war in 1941, Hungary suffered enormous damages again, including a death toll of approximately one million citizens. The Soviets drove the Germans out of the country in 1945 and stayed here for the next four and a half decades, incorporating the country into the Soviet bloc.

The revolution and freedom fight of 1956

Along with many others in the Eastern bloc, the revolution of '56 is one of the symbols of resistance against the Soviets during the cold war. Although the revolution was suppressed (with approximately 3,000 casualties), it was a clear message to the Soviets that their plans were not sustainable.

Democratic transformation after the fall of the Soviet bloc

The rapid changes in the Soviet bloc and other international developments led to the fall of the Berlin Wall on 9 November 1989, leading to political changes in the entire eastern part of Europe. The countries became free from Soviet rule and Hungary became a republic for the third time. The first democratic, multi-party elections were held in 1990.

Joining the EU

After joining NATO in 1999, Hungary became a member of the European Union in 2004 along with 9 other countries. In the first half of 2011, it held the Presidency of the Council of the European Union for the first time.

Hungaricums

Hungaricums are high value products of Hungary, which show Hungarian uniqueness, specialty and quality, they embody the top performance of the Hungarian people. Some of them are listed below.



Táncház Method: a Hungarian Model for Preserving Intangible Cultural Heritage

The Táncház (dance-house) model is a special method of teaching folk dance: participants learn dances from tradition bearers by observation and imitation, with the accompaniment of live music.

www.tanchaz.hu



Busó Festivities

It is an annual festival in Mohács, located in southern Hungary. These festivities are held in late February to mark the end of winter. The event begins the Friday before Ash Wednesday and lasts for six days. The carnival ends on Tuesday, when "winter's coffin" is burned at the main square, which symbolizes the "burning" of winter and giving a welcome to spring. Then the villagers and visitors dance until dawn.

The festival is named 'busó' in acknowledgement of the awesome-looking costumed men wearing wooden masks and large sheepskin coats. According to legend, the roots of the festival date back to the Battle of Mohács in 1526, when villagers dressed up as fearsome monsters to frighten away the occupying Turkish forces.

www.mohacsibusojaras.hu

Pálinka

Pálinka is a generic name for the fiery fruit brandy often distilled by farmers from homegrown plums, apricots and pears. Hungary's most famous pálinka distilleries can be found in Kecskemét.



Porcelain of Herend

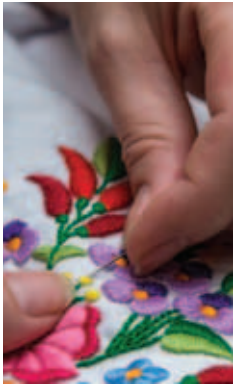
Herend offers luxury hand painted and gilded porcelain. Now among the biggest porcelain manufactories in Europe, the Herend Porcelain manufactory was founded in 1826 in the small Hungarian village of Herend near the town of Veszprém. Herend Porcelain was soon to follow. In 1855, the international exhibition in Paris, the Exposition Universelle brought the highest appreciation for Herend, which resulted in orders on behalf of several European royal courts, among them Queen Victoria and Francis Joseph I.



Folk Art of the Matyó: Embroidery of a Traditional Community

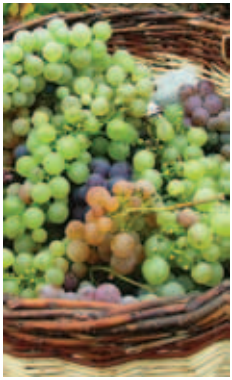
The Matyó community lives in and around the town of Mezőkövesd in the north-eastern part of Hungary. The heritage of the commuity consists of the ethnographic group's living traditional culture, which is embodied by their characteristic style, colourful folk art and unique costumes, as well as a cultural identity imbued with strong Catholic religiosity.

This folk art is characterised by special floral embroidery filling on textile and ornamented objects.



Tokaji Aszú

Described by Louis XIV of France as "the king of wines and the wine of kings", Aszú is in fact referred to even in the Hungarian national anthem. It is one of the world's finest dessert wines. Aszú is made of grapes that have succumbed to fungus botrytis cinerea, also known as noble rot. If conditions are right, botrytis mould causes sweet grapes to dry out and shrivel. The resulting Aszú berries have a very high concentration of sugar and rich flavours.



Original Hungarian Wintersalami

The PICK factory in Szeged has been producing this famousand popular salami brand for about 140 years, using a secret recipe. Made from pork and spices, winter salami is cured in cold air and is slowly smoked. During the dry ripening process, a special noble-mould is formed on the surface of the product.



Makó Onion

The town of Makó, situated in south-eastern Hungary, is famous for its onion which is an important ingredient of traditional Hungarian cuisine.

Hungarian Paprika

Paprika powder is one of the most widely used spice of Hungarian cuisine. Due to the favourable climate and geographical conditions, Hungarian paprika has a bright red colour and a distinctively rich flavour. Kalocsa and Szeged in the southern part of Hungary are the heart of paprika production.



Language

The official language of the country is Hungarian, which forms part of the Finno–Ugric language family. Hungarians call their language magyar. Although Hungary is located in Central Europe, Hungarian is not related to any of the languages that surround the country.

Hungarian is spoken by 10 million people in Hungary. There are also sizable populations of Hungarian speakers in Romania, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Serbia, Ukraine, Israel, the U.S., and Australia. Smaller pockets of Hungarian speakers also live in Canada, Croatia, Slovenia and Austria.

Public Holidays

1 January: New Year's Day
15 March: National Day in memory of the outbreak of the 1848 revolution and war of independence
Good Friday
Easter Monday
1 May: Labour Day
Pentecost Monday
20 August: Saint Stephen's Day (founder of the Hungarian state)
23 October: National Day in memory of the 1956 revolution and the day in 1989 when the Republic of Hungary was proclaimed
1 November: All Saints' Day
25–26 December: Christmas

FAMOUS HUNGARIANS AND PEOPLE OF HUNGARIAN ORIGIN



Franz Liszt (1811-1886)

Composer and pianist, a revolutionary figure in romantic music and the greatest pianist of his time.



Ignác Semmelweis (1818-1965)

The physician who discovered that the principal reason behind childbed fever was insufficient hand washing, leading to him being known as the 'saviour of mothers'.



Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911)

Journalist and publisher, best known for the Pulitzer Prizes which were established in his name posthumously.



Harrí Houdini (1874-1926)

Magician and illusionist born in Budapest, famous for his astonishing escape acts.



Béla Bartók (1881-1945)

One of the most significant musicians and composers of the 20th century, whose music is invigorated by the themes, modes and rhythmic patterns of Hungarian and other folk music traditions.

FAMOUS HUNGARIANS AND PEOPLE OF HUNGARIAN ORIGIN



Zoltán Kodály (1882-1967)

Composer and ethnomusicologist, the creator of a special music-teaching technique known as the Kodály method.



Albert Szent-Györgyi (1893-1986)

The discoverer of Vitamin C and a Nobel Prize winner for Physiology or Medicine for his description of the oxidation of nutrients by the cell.



László Bíró (1899-1985)

Inventor of the ballpoint pen, which is still widely referred to as a biro in many English-speaking countries.



John von Neumann (1903-1957)

Mathematician, ' the Father of the Computer'.



Victor Vasarely (1906-1997)

Painter, famous for his geometrical style of painting .

FAMOUS HUNGARIANS AND PEOPLE OF HUNGARIAN ORIGIN



Paul Erdős (1913-1996)

Mathematician, best known for his work in number theory, combinatorics and probability theory.



Robert Capa (1913-1954)

Hungarian war photographer and photo journalist, best known for the photo of 'The Death of a Loyalist Soldier' during the Spanish Civil War.



Ferenc Puskás (1927-2006)

Legendary football icon who played in Hungary and then Spain for Real Madrid, winning a combined total of ten league championships. The FIFA Puskás Award for 'the most beautiful goal' of the past year was named after him.



Imre Kertész (1929-2016)

The first Hungarian ever to win a Nobel Prize in Literature, for his novel 'Fateless'.



Zoltán Kocsis (1952-2016)

Globally acclaimed pianist, conductor and composer, co-founder of the Budapest Festival Orchestra and musical director of the Hungarian National Philharmonic.

FAMOUS HUNGARIANS AND PEOPLE OF HUNGARIAN ORIGIN



Mihály Csíkszentmihályi (1944-)

Psychologist, father of the flow concept, and the world's leading researcher on positive psychology.



István Szabó (1938-)

Film and opera director, screen writer, the first ever Hungarian to win the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film with Mephisto (1981).



Ernő Rubik (1944-)

The inventor of the Rubik's Cube, an influential designer and founder of many initiatives concerning science in education with a main focus on problem solving.



Charles Simonyi (1948-)

Computer programmer and businessman, the architect of Microsoft's most successful products Word and Excel.



Iván Fischer (1951-)

Conductor and composer, founder of one of the world's finest orchestras (the Budapest Festival Orchestra) and director of the Berlin Konzerthaus.

FAMOUS HUNGARIANS AND PEOPLE OF HUNGARIAN ORIGIN



Judit Polgár (1976-)

Chess grandmaster, considered the greatest female chess player of all time.



László Nemes-Jeles (1977-)

Film director and screenwriter, the second Hungarian to win the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film for his movie Son of Saul (2016).



Áron Losonczi (1977-)

Inventor of light-transmitting concrete, Litracon.



Dániel Rátai (1985-)

Founder of the entirely three-dimensional virtual reality environment Leonar3Do.



Katinka Hosszú (1989-)

Competitive swimmer, three-time Olympic champion and five-time long- course world champion.

Important University Towns

Budapest

Budapest is the capital city of Hungary and the country's principal political, cultural, commercial, industrial and transportation centre. With almost two million inhabitants, Budapest is the biggest and most densely-populated town in the country. One in every five Hungarian citizens lives in Budapest, and over half of the nation's GDP is generated here. Half of Hungary's university students study in the capital, and the majority of professors work here too, while the proportion of researchers working in Budapest is even higher.

The town itself stretches along the banks of the Danube, which divides the city into two parts: Buda, dominated by hills and slopes, and the much flatter Pest.

www.budapestinfo.hu, www.budpocketguide.com, english.budapest.hu



The Parliament in Budapest

Debrecen

After Budapest, Debrecen is the second largest city in Hungary with a population of 200,000. It is the regional centre of the Northern Great Plain region and the seat of Hajdú-Bihar county. The city has preserved its ancient mercantile character and also has a rich cultural life.



The symbol of Debrecen is the Great Church, built in classicist style, which is unique in the country. A flower carnival takes place in the city every year on 20th August.

Debrecen is home to the University of Debrecen, whose main building is a widely-praised piece of architecture. The university has many departments and is a major research centre in Europe.

www.debrecen.hu

Miskolc

Miskolc is a town situated in north-east Hungary, and is mostly known for its heavy industry. With a population close to 190,000, Miskolc is the third largest town in Hungary. It is also the seat of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county and the regional centre of the Northern Hungary region.



Miskolc is not a very historic city, but by the 19th century it had become an important commercial centre due to its geographical location. Later, with the industrialization of the country, Miskolc became an industrial centre thanks to the coal and ore mines nearby. The University of Miskolc is a relatively young higher education institution, founded in 1949. Built in the style of the American campus model, it is surrounded by a large park and various sports facilities.

www.miskolc.hu

Szeged

Szeged is the fourth largest town in Hungary, with a population of 175,000. It is the regional centre of South-Eastern Hungary and the seat of Csongrád county. Szeged and its area have been inhabited since ancient times.



The city's most impressive monument is the Cathedral, which is located in the town centre. Every summer the square in front of the Cathedral transforms into a huge open-air theatre to host the Szeged Open-Air Festival.

Szeged is the sunniest town in the country, with the highest amount of annual sunshine. The charming warm weather is great for excursions to the town of Kecskemét, the Kiskunság National Park or the National Historical Memorial Park of Ópusztaszer.

The University of Szeged was founded in 1872. At present it consists of 12 faculties, where you can study almost everything, ranging from humanities to business studies or health sciences.

www.szegedportal.hu

Pécs



Pécs is located in the south-west of the country. It is the administrative and economic centre of Baranya county. The town lies on the southern slopes of the Mecsek Hills, and has a moderate, almost Mediterranean climate. When western Hungary was a province of the Roman Empire, the Romans founded several wine-producing colonies here.

Pécs has a rich cultural life, hosts a wide variety of galleries and museums, and boasts numerous historical buildings such as the Basilica of Pécs,

constructed in the 11th century. Several Turkish buildings dating back to the age of the Ottoman Empire (16th and 17th centuries) give the city a multicultural atmosphere.

The town of Pécs was selected as one of the European Capitals of Culture for 2010.

The University of Pécs was founded in 1367, making it the oldest university in Hungary. It now ranks among the top European universities. It has 10 faculties and offers a wide range of courses, covering nearly every possible field of study.

www.pecs.hu

Győr

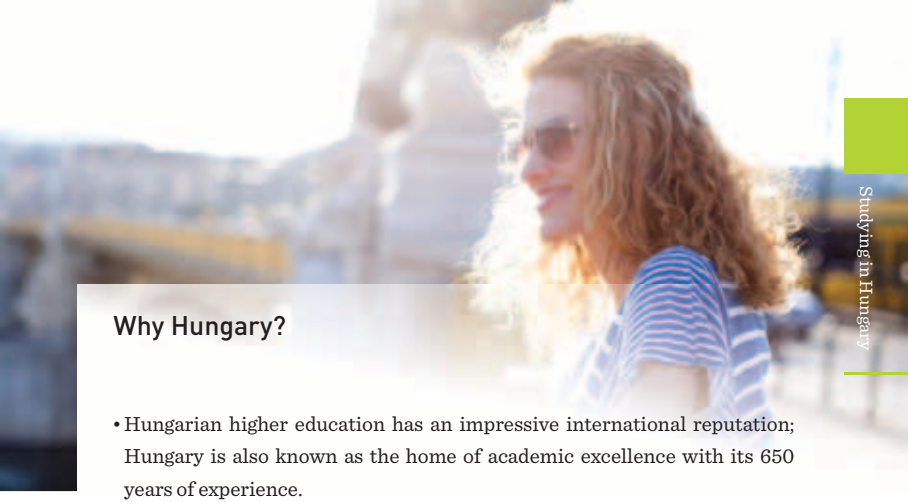
Győr is located in the north-western part of Hungary. The seat of Győr-Moson-Sopron county is located on one of the most important roads of Central Europe, halfway between Budapest and Vienna.



The area has been inhabited since ancient times. Győr has an enchanting town centre and is abundant in beautiful baroque buildings. The oldest part of the town is Káptalan Hill at the confluence of the Danube, Rába and Rábca rivers. Today, Győr is one of the most important administrative and cultural centres of Hungary. The city is also a university town and a popular tourist destination.

www.gyor.hu

STUDYING IN HUNGARY



Why Hungary?

- Hungarian higher education has an impressive international reputation; Hungary is also known as the home of academic excellence with its 650 years of experience.
- Hungary is proud to be in the top 20 of countries with the highest number of Nobel Prize Winners per capita.
- You can get a European degree for a fair price – studying in Hungary is a good investment.
- Different scholarships are available for international students.
- According to official statistics, Hungary is amongst the 20 safest countries around the world (*Global Peace Index 2016 Report*).
- Hungary is in the heart of Europe, and you can travel around easily – and you can explore the Central European region.
- Hungary is a great place to discover, with numerous World Heritage sites nationwide.
- The country has a rich cultural life and long-standing traditions.
- Hungary offers a vibrant life for young people with many indoor and outdoor activities.
- People are helpful and ready to help whenever you need it.

Foreign Students about Hungary

We interviewed some students studying in Hungary to find out what they think about Hungary and Hungarians. Here is what they said:

Erká, Mongolia:
Studying in Hungary is a good choice considering its central location in Europe, thanks to which it is easy to travel around the continent.

Silvana, Ecuador:
I chose ELTE because of its comprehensive study programme, which offers a lot of research opportunities.

Narihito, Japan:
It feels like home here, everything is so natural. In Tokyo there is too much noise and information.



Nayara, Brazil:
I came here because of the Nobel Prize Winners of BME, and to get involved in research projects.

Khulan, Mongolia:
Mongolian research laboratories are not as well equipped as those in Hungary, and the quality of education is also very high here. I am a PhD student and I received a lot of help from my professor, who provided me with all the necessary courses that I can increase my knowledge with. There are also a lot of opportunities to publish in Europe or to attend conferences where I can test the results of my research.

Cristina, Ecuador:
There are many things. But the purest love for me is the architecture of Budapest and the Danube – so beautiful!

Ambuj, India:
I have to mention the positive energy of Hungarian people. It surrounds me everywhere. It is the kind of positivity that makes you feel so motivated every day when you get up, look forward to the day and feel content when you go to bed at the end of the day.

Ruba, Syria:
I love people here because they're always helpful and they are ready to help you when you need it. [...] Hungarian higher education has an impressive international reputation. Diplomas and degrees granted by Hungary are accepted all around the world.

Elias, Lebanon:

You can also enjoy the safety. You can go anywhere and you won't worry about anything. [...] You can find a lot of international students here. You can share your experience with them and also improve your personal skills by exploring new cultures and new mentalities.

Anelle, Kazakhstan:

Hungary is in the middle and you can go wherever you want to at any time. [...] It's like the perfect blend of location, price and quality of study.

Rafael, Mexico:

It's very multicultural. [...] It's quite affordable. For me, I don't have financial problems.



Higher Education

Hungarian Higher Education has been representing academic excellence for more than 600 years. The first university was founded in 1367 in Pécs, which is located in the Southern region of Hungary. Today, there are 66 higher education institutions (29 public and 37 private) in Hungary, ranging from minor universities of applied sciences to top research universities. Internationalisation is becoming an essential part of their development strategies: they offer 550 courses in English, German, French and other languages.



The Hungarian Government approved the Higher Education Strategy in December 2016 as part of its Change of Pace in Higher Education initiative and amended legislation accordingly to create a competitive and high quality higher education system. There are three key aspects of this strategy:

I. the knowledge passed onto the students should be relevant on the labor market;
II. research should be beneficial for society and the national economy;
III. institutions should act as regional catalysts.

In order to develop a competitive, effective and high quality higher education system, and to offer quality services in the field of education, research, as well as third mission for both the society and the economy, the government recently introduced the following reforms:

- **New practice oriented bachelor programmes:** in the dual training system, students do 22-24 weeks of practical training at a company over the whole study programme. This is a fixed-term employment contract, during which students receive a salary. Their net salary is equal to the minimum wage for the whole duration of their studies. In 2015, 19 higher education institutions launched 79 BSc programmes in dual form.

- **Community-based higher education study centres in disadvantaged regions:** These centres are to be established in disadvantaged regions that offer no higher education. They provide the necessary infrastructure to accommodate programmes of established higher educational institutions.

- **Chancellery system:** previously, rectors had final responsibility for all decisions made by universities. Since 2014, there is a chancellor appointed by the Prime Minister in each public higher education institution. Chancellors are executive heads with final responsibility for financial and economic decisions, while rectors retain final responsibility for teaching and research decisions.

- **Institutional governance:** a five-member body (three members delegated by the minister responsible for higher education plus the rector and chancellor of the institution) sets long-term strategic goals for the institution, including adopting the medium-term institutional development plan and the annual budget programme.



Hungarian tertiary education has a three cycle degree structure (BA/BSc, MA/MSc, PhD/DLA), according to the objectives of the Bologna Process. Hungary was among the 29 states signing the Bologna Declaration in 1999, proposing a European Higher Education Area (EHEA), in which students and graduates could use prior qualifications in one country as acceptable entry requirements for further study in another.

Hungarian institutions achieved a high position in many university rankings, and Hungarian degrees are of internationally recognised quality. The membership of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee in charge of providing quality assurance and evaluating education and research programmes at higher education institutions was renewed by the European Association of Quality Assurance and in the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education in 2015. Hungary followed the recommendation of the European Parliament to establish its National Qualifications Framework in 2008.

Internationalisation is also becoming an essential part of the development strategies of Hungarian higher education institutions. The activities contribute to the increase of international mobility, with a focus on improving services, building capacities and academic networks. Hungarian higher education institutions become more and more active in international cooperation, offering a number of double and joint degree programmes, R&D projects and academic partnerships within Europe, and throughout the world.

The aim of the government is to raise the number of incoming international students from 25,000 to 40,000 by 2021.

The foreign language programmes are of high standard and tuition fees are very favorable when compared to its competition. The range of study fields students can choose from is wide:

- Agricultural Science
- Computer Science and Information Technology
- Legal Science
- Economic Science
- Medical and Health Science
- Arts, Arts and Humanities, Arts Education
- Engineering Science
- Social Science
- Teacher Training
- Sport Science
- Natural Science

Combined with reasonably low living costs, these provide optimal conditions for students wishing to come to Hungary. Choosing Hungary is a great decision – the land where traditionally high requirements meet new ideas!

Source: Ministry of Human Capacities

More information:
www.studyinhungary.hu

Credit System

The European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) is the only existing credit system in Hungary, initially implemented in the academic year 2003-2004. It ensures transparency of the learning, teaching and assessment processes by facilitating recognition of learning achievements and qualifications in many countries throughout the European Higher Education Area.

Entry and admission requirements

In order to be admitted to a Hungarian higher education institution, prospective students must demonstrate that they meet certain requirements.

Bachelor's degree

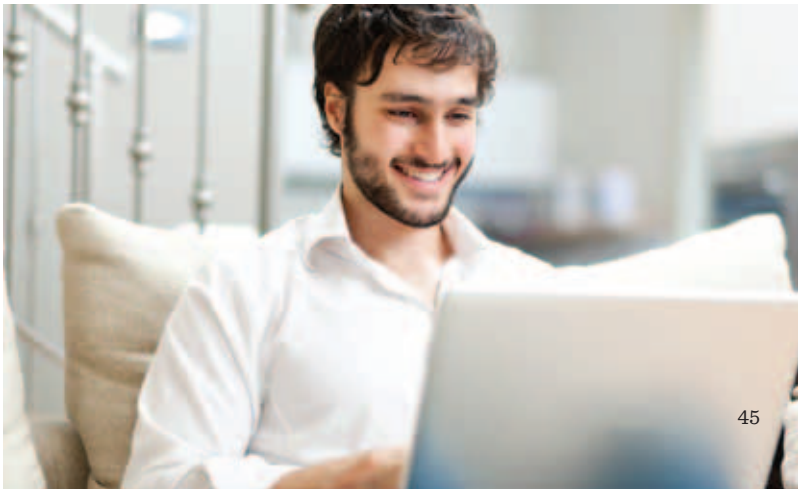
Generally prospective students need to possess a high school diploma (or secondary school leaving certificate), which has to be translated into Hungarian or English with the corresponding transcript of courses and grades. Some courses may also require an entrance exam.

Master's degree

In the case of Master's degrees, applicants have to submit the photocopy of their Bachelor's diploma.

PhD degree

If someone wishes to obtain a PhD degree in Hungary, the minimum requirement is to hold a university degree which is equivalent to a master's degree. The prerequisite for entering doctoral courses is an MA/MSc degree.



In order to be admitted to an English-speaking program in Hungary, part of the entrance exam is to test and evaluate students' English skills. Otherwise, students may be asked to provide proof of their English skills. Generally, an intermediate language certificate (B2 level) is sufficient. In case of native speakers it is typically required that they submit a copy of their passport as proof.

The entry requirements can differ at certain higher education institutions. Always check the entry requirements before applying.

Application process (for fee-paying students)

Although the application procedure for enrolment may vary at different higher education institutions, in general the process should be the following.

1. **Find your university and programme**
Visit the website of the chosen higher education institution. Read the description of the selected programme(s).

2. **Check entry requirements and deadlines**
Before you make a decision, always read the entry requirements for the degree programme to which you are applying. Collect all the required documents. Keep to the deadline.

3. **Apply online**
Fill in the online application form of the programme. Then upload or submit the required documents. Contact the university or the college and ask them if there is anything else you need to do.

4. **Wait to receive confirmation from the university**
If you are accepted, the contact person will inform you about further steps. Fee-paying students are usually required to transfer (part of) the tuition fee prior to the enrolment in the academic period.

Tuition fees

Tuition fees vary depending on institution, programme and level of study. It may also differ based on the citizenship of the prospective students (EU citizen or non-EU citizen). Bachelor programmes are generally less expensive. Generally, Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy are the most expensive options with fees up to 8,500 EUR/semester.

Engineering programmes (such as Mechanical, Electrical and Transportation) are also amongst the most expensive programmes offered in Hungary. Depending on the level of study tuition fees are between 2,250 - 4,500 EUR/semester.

In case of Computer Science and Computer Science Engineering the prices are similar, up to 3,300 EUR/semester.

Business Administration programmes usually have lower tuition fees in Hungary with an average of 2,500 EUR/semester.

Regarding International Relations programmes the prices are lower, typically between 1,500 EUR and 2,000 EUR/semester.

In addition to tuition fees students are usually required to pay an application fee, exam fee and registration fee, which are typically between 100 and 150 Euro. In case of most institutions, the tuition fees must be paid prior to enrolment.

These costs are based on information available at the higher education institutions websites. It is highly recommended that you check the websites of the universities for more precise information. A list of the universities can be found at the Study in Hungary website.

www.studyinhungary.hu

An average student's annual timetable

Autumn semester

First half of September: registration and signing up for courses

Second half of September to middle of December: term time

Middle of December to beginning of February: exam period

Spring semester

First half of February: registration and signing up for courses

Second half of February to the first half of May: term time

Middle of May to the beginning of July: exam period

Holidays

Autumn break: end of October

Winter break: end of December

Spring break: Easter week

Useful Links

For more information about Hungarian higher education, please, visit the following websites:

- Study in Hungary:
  www.studyinhungary.hu
- Study in Hungary Facebook:
  www.facebook.com/studyinhungaryofficial
- Ministry of Human Capacities:
  www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-human-resources
- National Higher Education Information Centre:
  www.felvi.hu/for_foreigners
- Hungarian Equivalence and Information Centre:
  www.naric.hu
- Hungarian Accreditation Committee:
  www.mab.hu

Hungarian Institutions of Higher Education

Internationalisation is becoming an essential part of the development strategies of most Hungarian higher education institutions. As a result, they are becoming more and more active in international cooperation, offering a number of double and joint degree programmes, R&D projects, and academic partnerships within Europe and throughout the world.

More information:
www.studyinhungary.hu/study-in-hungary/menu/universities.html



Learning Hungarian

There are various options to study Hungarian in Hungary, depending on the available time you want to spend learning the language, your current level of Hungarian and general language skills. We have listed some of the most favourite state institutions offering Hungarian language courses.

University of Pécs, Medical School, International Studies Centre

The International Studies Centre (ISC) offers Hungarian language courses throughout the year. Twelve-week-long semester courses are organized in autumn and spring, with four- and two-week-long intensive courses offered in summer and winter. (www.isc.pte.hu)

If you attend at the language courses you will be awarded with ECTS credits, both for the Semester programme and for the Intensive programme. At the last one, there are even more opportunities to develop your communication skills:

- five levels from beginner to advanced,
- a placement test taken on the first day of the course,
- 30 language lessons per week,
- focusing on communication,
- after the exam, you will gain your well-deserved ECTS credit points.

A Few Highlights from the Extracurricular Programme:

- Explore Pécs, Cultural Capital of Europe in 2010
- Discover the Zsolnay Cultural Quarter, a beautiful World Heritage Site, and Kodály Center, the state-of-the-art concert hall of the city

- Enjoy Hungarian and international gastronomy
- Discover Hungarian folk music and folk dances
- Try out traditional handicrafts
- Explore villages, town sand natural reserves in the surrounding Mecsek mountains
- Practice your Hungarian with native speakers in various contexts

University of Szeged

University of Szeged offers intensive Hungarian language course, and various courses related to Hungary and East-Central Europe in English. We are aware of the special needs and interests of international students in our modern times: besides offering traditional cultural subjects such as history, literature, folklore and arts, we also extend our syllabus towards Eastern-European economics, sociology, current politics and other fields of the social sciences.

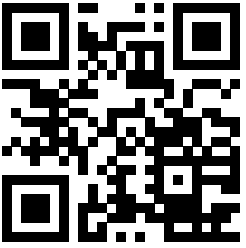
We have semester programmes: from the beginning of September to the middle of December and from the beginning of February to the middle of May. During the semesters we have language classes on five different levels besides the culture classes.

Our Summer School was founded in 2001. We usually have 50-60 students from 15-20 different countries while running language groups on at least four different levels.

The four-week program in August includes language learning on various levels, cultural exposure in combination with academic classes, entertain- ment and recreational programmes as well as regular contact with Hungarian language partners. There is also a possibility to choose a two- or three-week module. We start beginner courses only at the beginning of the programme. The workload equals 12-9-6 ECTS credits for the 4-3-2-week courses respectively. (www.u-szeged.hu/english)

Eötvös Loránd University

Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) is Hungary's oldest university, where teaching has continued uninterrupted since its inception in 1635. The university has gradually expanded and today it consists of eight faculties. ELTE has international relations with 450 universities all over the world and has been developing and maintaining these relations for the benefit of both Hungarian and foreign students.



Language courses

The Department offers full-semester General Hungarian language courses and Special courses on Hungarian language and culture. The 13-week courses start at the beginning of both spring and autumn semesters. The curriculum has been developed for one or two 90-minute classes per week for a period of one semester. Students get 3 ECTS credits after successfully completing the course.

The General Hungarian language course and the Special course on Hungarian language and culture complement each other and thus it is possible to attend both courses in the same semester.

www.elte.hu/en/content/language-courses.t.94?m=53

Summer University of Hungarian Language and Culture

In the summer, Eötvös Loránd University organizes a summer university on Hungarian language and culture. The summer university programme is built up of three main modules: intensive Hungarian language classes from beginner to proficiency levels (60–90–120 classes), lectures on Hungarian culture, arts, and history (8–10–12–16 classes), and cultural programmes, including museum visits, dance house visits, sightseeing in and around Budapest, and an excursion to Lake Balaton.

www.elte.hu/en/summer_university_hungarian

University of Debrecen

Summer School - Hungarian language for foreigners since 1927

Debrecen Summer School (DSS) is an education institution specializing in teaching Hungarian as a foreign language and Hungarian culture. As an independent institution, DSS is connected to the University of Debrecen through numerous links. Its mission is to provide students with a thorough knowledge of both Hungarian language and culture.

Established in 1927, the Summer School has grown to become the biggest Hungarian summer school. Every year, more than 1,400 students from 30-40 countries are taught by the experienced Debrecen Summer School staff who are all recognised as experts in teaching Hungarian as well as foreign languages. During the summer courses, lectures are offered on Hungarian history and culture in addition to regular language classes.

www.nyariegyetem.hu



Scholarship Programmes

Stipendium Hungaricum programme

The Stipendium Hungaricum Programme started in 2013 as a part of the Hungarian Government's "Global Opening Policy". As a result now 56 partners from all over the world are able to send their students to Hungarian higher education institutions.

The Programme is based on effective bilateral educational cooperation agreements between the Ministry of Human Capacities of Hungary and the partner's Ministry responsible for higher education. Applications are considered eligible if the applicant is nominated by the responsible authorities of the sending partner. The Stipendium Hungaricum Programme is managed by Tempus Public Foundation.



Thousands of students apply for higher educational studies in Hungary each year. In the academic year 2017/2018 approximately 3,500 students can begin their studies in Hungary within the framework of the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme.

Study fields supported by the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme:

- Agriculture, Natural Resources
- Arts (visual and performing)
- Business, Management and Public Administration
- Medicine and Health Sciences
- Humanities, Education, Behavioural Sciences
- IT, Computer Sciences, Mathematics
- Law, Social Sciences
- Natural Sciences
- Technology, Engineering, Architecture
- Tourism, Recreation

Full time studies:

- BA/BSc (undergraduate, 3-3.5 years)
- MA/MSc (graduate, 1-2 years)
- PhD studies (doctoral, 3 years)
- One-tier programme (5 years)
- Part-time studies
- Non degree programmes (professional and language preparatory courses, specialisation courses)

How does the SH programme contribute to your professional development?

- no tuition fee
- monthly stipend:
  for Bachelor or Master: EUR 130
  for Doctoral: EUR 325
- free dormitory places or contribution to private accommoda-
  tion: EUR 100
- medical insurance

Some of the expanding network of sending partners:

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kurdistan Regional Government/ Iraq, Laos, Lebanon, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Palestine, Philippines, Russia, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen

Hungary's network of the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme's sending partners is expanding every year.
Please keep yourself updated about the newly joined partners on the programme's website: www.stipendiumhungaricum.hu

Contacts:

The official website of the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme:
www.stipendiumhungaricum.hu

Official multilingual portal about available Hungarian scholarships, study programmes, description of the Hungarian higher education system and practical information about living in Hungary:
www.studyinhungary.hu

Official Study in Hungary Facebook page:
www.facebook.com/studyinhungaryofficial

Erasmus+ is the European Union's programme for education, training, youth and sport. It aims to equip European citizens with the education, skills and creativity that they need in a knowledge-based society. Erasmus+ provides opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train, gain work experience and volunteer abroad.

Erasmus+ helps organise student and doctoral candidate exchanges within Erasmus+ Programme countries and to and from Partner countries. You can also combine your period spent studying abroad in a Programme country with a traineeship to gain work experience.

Opportunities to study abroad are available to students at Bachelor's and Master's levels, as well as Doctoral candidates.

Students with physical, mental or health-related conditions may apply for additional funding after they have been selected to study abroad.

Your study period abroad can last from a minimum of 3 months (or 1 academic term or trimester) to a maximum of 12 months.



You can benefit from an exchange abroad with Erasmus+ multiple times, either as a student or as a trainee, but your total time abroad (study abroad periods included) may not exceed 12 months within one cycle of study.

Erasmus+ is open to all learners and trainees in all EU Member States, as well as in Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, EU candidate countries that have a pre-accession strategy, and other countries in the Western Balkans. In addition, non-EU neighbouring countries are able to benefit from initiatives aimed at promoting youth activities as well as study and training opportunities abroad.

"During the first year Erasmus+ has proved a true success. The impressive number of participants is proof that the programme is making a difference in improving young people's employment prospects, helping them acquire new skills and experiences and supporting the modernisation of Europe's education, training and youth systems. We will continue to build on this popularity to reach out to more people with different interests, profiles and social backgrounds." - *Tibor Navracsics, EU Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth and Sport.*

Source on the website of the European Commission:
www.ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus



Central European Exchange Programme for University Studies

CEEPUS Programme aims at promoting teacher and student mobility in Central and South-East Europe. Students can spend a study period abroad and teachers can undertake a teaching period at a partner university. These opportunities are designed to strengthen professional and personal relationships among Central European scholars. In Hungary the programme is managed by Tempus Public Foundation.

Member countries

Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Slovakia and Kosovo.

Funding of the scholarship

The funding of the programme is provided by the CEEPUS partner countries. Students receive their CEEPUS grant from the host country; therefore, the amount is tailored to local living standards. Mobility takes place in the framework of networks. At least three partner universities/faculties/institutes are eligible to set up a network, out of which a minimum two must be from different CEEPUS countries. If you study at a university that does not participate in a CEEPUS network, you may join the programme as a freemover.

Note: The home institution has the right to stipulate any further requirements for selecting the students to study at a partner institution.

Application deadlines for network mobility:

For the autumn semester:

15 June

For the spring semester:

31 October

Application deadlines for freemovers (only for the spring semester):

30 November



Internship in Hungary

International internships are becoming more and more popular as they provide students with priceless real-life experience abroad. There are various options to do internships in Hungary. For instance, Erasmus+ supports traineeships abroad (such as work placements, internships, etc.) for students currently enrolled in higher education institutions in the Programme countries. Student can be at Bachelor and Master level; however, this opportunity is also open for doctoral candidates. Erasmus traineeship abroad can take from a minimum of 2 months to a maximum of 12 months. If you are seeking an internship opportunity in Hungary, you may check the following websites:

ErasmusIntern:
www.erasmusintern.org/

Europlacement:
www.europlacement.com/en/employers

Globalplacement:
www.globalplacement.com/en/employers

Student Networks

Almost every Hungarian university has its own network to help foreign students and scholarship holders. If you are interested, get in touch with them or with international organizations (such as Erasmus Student Network Hungary or AEGEE) via the links below.

Erasmus+ Students Network:
www.esn.org



Erasmus+ Students Network in Hungary:
www.esn.hu



AEGEE
www.aegee.org



AIESEC
www.aiesec.org



PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Since December 21 2007, Hungary has been a member of the Schengen Area, and applies the Schengen legislation in full. At present, 26 states, 22 of the 28 member states of the European Union, as well as Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland are part of the Schengen Area. On the other hand, several members of the European Union, i.e. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Croatia do not yet participate in the Schengen cooperation. The United Kingdom and Ireland opted out the Schengen area.

Significant changes subsequent to Hungary's Schengen membership are:

- visas and residence permits issued by one of the Schengen States are valid for Hungary,
- visas issued by Hungarian representations abroad and residence permits issued by Hungarian national authorities are also valid for the entire Schengen Area.

The visa sticker, designed with the same appearance for all Schengen States, bears the words "valid for Schengen States". The Schengen visa and entry regulations are only applicable for a stay not exceeding 90 days within a 180 days period. Rules relating to stays exceeding 90 days are laid down in the national law of the member states concerned.

Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence

Right of entry and residence for a period not exceeding 90 days

Citizens of the EEA (EU + Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) and Switzerland may enter the territory of Hungary with a valid travel document or personal identification document and have the right of residence for a period not exceeding 90 days from the date of entry.

Family members of the above mentioned citizens who are not citizens of EEA states but are citizens of third countries and family members of a Hungarian citizen or an EEA citizen may enter the territory of Hungary with a valid travel document and –unless otherwise prescribed by any directly applicable EU legislation or an international agreement– with a valid visa.

Right of residence for a period exceeding three months

Students who are EEA citizens can reside in Hungary for more than three months if they are enrolled at an education institution offering accredited programmes. Within ninety-three days from the time of entry, such students have to register at the regional directorate of the Office of Immigration and Nationality. At the time of registration, students should be able to present a certificate of admission issued by the education institution or any other document for the verification of their student status. The registration certificate has no expiry date, and is valid together with a valid travel document or personal identification document.

The spouse and children of students who satisfy the above-mentioned requirements shall have the right of residence for a period exceeding three months.

Third Country Nationals

Third country nationals are required to have a visa for entering the territory of Hungary and also for a stay of up to 90 days within a 180 days period if they come from a country that is under visa obligation according to the Schengen acquis. It is worth to check, if your country has a bilateral agreement with Hungary, because in this case there is no need of getting a visa. The visa application has to be submitted to the Hungarian Consulate in the country where the permanent or temporary residence of the applicant is located or in the country of the applicant's nationality. If third country nationals wish to stay longer than three months, they need to have a valid travel document,



the necessary permits for return or continued travel and they should be able to verify the purpose of entry and stay, they should have both accommodation and enough financial resources to cover their costs plus a full healthcare insurance or sufficient financial resources necessary for taking out healthcare services. A residence permit authorizes third country nationals to reside in Hungary for a period of minimum 90 days but not exceeding two years. The application for a residence permit should be submitted to the Hungarian Consulate in the country where the permanent or temporary residence of the applicant is located or in the country of the applicant's nationality and will be judged by the competent Hungarian regional directorate. Those already residing in Hungary can submit their application directly to the competent regional directorate.

Students who are third country nationals can obtain a residence permit if they have full time legal student relationship with a registered Hungarian public educational institution working in line with the public education information system, or wish to stay in Hungary in order to carry on full time studies organized by a state-recognized higher education institution, or to participate in a preparatory course for studies organized by a state-recognized higher education institution and can prove to meet the language skill requirements.

Researchers can get a residence permit when their purpose of stay is to carry out a research project under a hosting agreement concluded with a research organization accredited in line with specific legislation.

For citizens of third countries, the Immigration Office issues a new biometric document, the EU Blue Card, a work permit and a residence permit enabling highly-skilled non-EU citizens to work and live EU-wide. The EU Blue Card is valid for a period of minimum 1 year and maximum 4 years. After 4 years, the card can be renewed for another 4 years. Blue Card holders are granted the same social and labour rights as the citizens of the receiving country.

Since 1st January 2014 as a result of law changes a single application procedure aims the authorization of the establishment of a legal employment relationship of the third country nationals with a specific employer in the territory of Hungary on the basis of his application for more than ninety days.

The single permit is a residence permit, which entitles the third country national to establish residence and legal employment relationship with a specific employer in the territory of Hungary.

Cases of single application procedures:

- In case the stay of the third country national submitting an application for residence permit for gainful activity aims the establishment of a legal employment relationship with a specific employer;
- In case the third country nationals intends to establish a legal employment relationship, and he/she submits a residence permit application for family reunification, or submits an application for EU Blue Card;
- In case the third country nationals intends to establish a legal employment relationship, and he/she is in possession of a residence permit issued for family reunification, or is in possession of an EU Blue Card.

Students from a third country carrying out regular studies in Hungary as part of a cooperation programme can work in their term-time for a maximum of twenty-four hours weekly, and sixty-six working days beyond their term-time or during a period not exceeding ninety days.



Insurance

First aid is free for every foreigner. EU citizens are insured on the basis of the European Health Insurance Card when they are in another member state and are, from the point of view of social security, entitled to the same rights and have the same obligations as citizens of that given member state. Those with jobs are insured in the country where they exercise their occupational activity. If you participate in an international student exchange programme or study at a state-run institute, you are entitled to free medical care. Based on the valid agreement between the host and the home universities, you are allowed to use the facilities of the Hungarian social security system.

In possession of your residence permit and your attendance certificate, please contact the local Health Insurance Fund. If you study in Hungary independent of any placement, you can take out health insurance with the Health Insurance Fund at a cost of 30% of the local minimum wage.

If you arrive from a third country we recommend taking out health insurance.



Customs Regulations

These regulations are not very different from the rules of other European countries. It is, for example, forbidden to bring guns in or through the country.
It is, for example, forbidden to bring guns in or through the country. Certain types of food are also forbidden to import or export. You may carry and take HUF and other convertible currencies out of the country without any restriction of denomination value. (If the value of the currency brought in or

taken out through the external border of the European Union exceeds the limit of EUR 15,000, this must be declared at the customs office.) Every Hungarian Embassy can inform you about these rules, or you can request the help of a customs office once you are already in the country.

Student ID

If you have a student ID in your own country, all you need to do is obtain an international student ID prior to your visit to Hungary. This will entitle you to reductions on train and coach tickets, museum entrance fees, Youth Hostel accommodation, library memberships and will offer various other discounts.

A Hungarian student ID will be supplied by the institute to which you are placed as a student. This will be indicated in the conditions of your scholarship. Students planning to begin partial studies usually receive a Hungarian ID from the International Department or the Registrar's Office of the institution at which they are studying; please, contact your institution for further details. When you submit your application for a student ID, make sure you can present your attendance certificate, your letter of acceptance from the institution in question and (if this is a state scholarship) the letter confirming your state grant.



National Tax and Customs Office
1054 Budapest, Széchenyi u. 2.
Phone: +36 1 428 5100
www.en.nav.gov.hu

Office of Immigration and Nationality
1117 Budapest, Budafoki u. 60.
Phone: +36 1 463 9100
www.bmbah.hu

A list of the European Embassies in Hungary:
www.studyinhungary.hu/living-in-hungary/menu/formalities/embassies.html



Frequently Asked Questions

Where is Hungary located?

Hungary is a landlocked country in Central Europe. The country is situated in the Carpathian Basin. Hungary is bordered with Slovakia to the north, Romania to the east, Serbia to the south, Croatia to the southwest, Slovenia to the west, Austria to the northwest, and the Ukraine to the northeast. Hungary has been a member state of the European Union since 2004.

More information:
http://studyinhungary.hu/why-hungary/menu/things-to-know-about-hungary/basic-information.html

Can I study in English in Hungary?

Yes. There are more than 550 study programmes offered in English, German, and other foreign languages.

Is there any scholarship available for foreign students?

Yes. Foreign students have the opportunity to study in Hungary with scholarships. For example, students from non-EU countries can apply for a Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship. Currently more than 50 sending partner countries are engaged in the programme throughout 4 different continents. Please visit the website below and check whether you are eligible to participate in the Programme. Students from Europe can study in Hungary with Erasmus+, CEEPUS or EEA grants.

Explore sources of funding for your studies in Hungary:
http://studyinhungary.hu/study-in-hungary/menu/scholarships

How difficult is it to learn Hungarian? Why do people say Hungarian is one of the most difficult languages?

Hungarians call their language 'magyar'. While most European languages belong to the Indo-European language family, Hungarian is part of the Uralic language family together with Finnish and Estonian. However, Hungarian has followed a very different development path and nowadays shares almost no similarity with Finnish or Estonian. In addition to the standard letters of the Latin alphabet, Hungarian uses several additional letters, especially vowels, for instance: á, é, í, ó, ö, ő, ú, ü, ű. In Hungarian there is no gender. Furthermore, Hungarian is an agglutinative language, meaning that it relies heavily on suffixes and prefixes.

If you are interested in learning Hungarian, check the following link for courses provided by Hungarian higher education institutions:
http://studyinhungary.hu/study-in-hungary/menu/studying-in-hungary/learning-hungarian.html

Are there many international students at Hungarian universities?

Yes. Annually, about 25,000 foreign students from all over the world arrive in Hungary in order to study.

Apart from Budapest, are there other university towns in Hungary? What kind of cultural and recreational activities are available there?

Foreign students are welcome to study not only in Budapest, but in the eastern, western and southern parts of Hungary as well.

The list of Hungarian universities is available here:
http://studyinhungary.hu/study-in-hungary/menu/universities.html

Universities and university towns in the country-side also offer you numerous cultural and leisure activities. Including, but not limited to:

- the Flower Carnival in Debrecen, which is one of the biggest and the most popular cultural events in Hungary;

- in Szeged, every summer the square in front of the Cathedral transforms into a huge open-air theatre to host the Szeged Open-Air Festival;

- the Miskolc International Film Festival, Hungary's leading international film festival has been organized every year since 2004 with huge success;

- the town of Pécs was selected as one of the European Capitals of Culture for 2010. The city was awarded the UNESCO „Global Learning City Award" in 2017;

- In 2017, the city of Győr hosts the European Youth Olympic Festival.

It is worth visiting the official websites of the above mentioned cities for current programme offers.

If you would like to read more about the university towns in Hungary:
http://studyinhungary.hu/why-hungary/menu/university-towns.html

Is it easy to travel around neighbouring countries of Hungary?
Hungary is situated in the heart of Central Europe. Capitals of Central European countries, like Vienna or Bratislava are easily accessible by train from Budapest. In Central Europe there are no big distances, therefore your trips should not take too long, a couple of hours only. The website of the Hungarian State Railways is available in English; therefore, you can plan your journey to the surrounding countries.

More information about international destinations is available at the website of the Hungarian State Railways (MÁV):
https://www.mavcsoport.hu/en/mav-start/domestic-travels/international-travel-information

Is it difficult to visit other Hungarian cities by public transport?
Travelling within the country is very convenient. The country has a modern and well-developed road system and an extended railway network. University towns can be reached on motorways or by train. Railway services are operated by the Hungarian State Railway, also known as MÁV. All main cities are linked to each other, usually via Budapest. Regular coach services connect towns throughout the country. The national bus company is called Volánbusz.

More information about domestic destinations is available at the website of the Hungarian State Railways (MÁV):
https://www.mavcsoport.hu/en/mav-start/domestic-travels/preparing-journey

Volánbusz:
http://www.volanbusz.hu/en

How organized is urban public transport in Hungary?

Urban transport is well-developed in Hungary. Budapest has a network of several bus, tram- and trolleybus routes, as well as four metro lines. You must purchase transport tickets and validate them once aboard. If you travel without a ticket, you can be fined on the spot. Usually penalty fares are rather high, therefore do not forget to validate your ticket. Other university towns, such as Szeged, Miskolc and Debrecen have a tram system and all have a network of local buses as well.

How much money do you need (monthly) to live comfortably in Hungary?

A Cost of Living Calculator is available for foreign students to inform them about prospective monthly expenses regarding accommodation, food, recreation and transportation on the Study in Hungary website. Prices are shown in different towns in various currencies (HUF, GBP, EUR, USD, JPY and CNY).

Cost of Living Calculator: http://studyinhungary.hu/living-in-hungary/menu/your-costs-of-living.html



What's the weather like in Hungary?

Hungary is protected from extreme weather conditions by the surrounding mountain ranges, the Alps and the Carpathians. The country is in the temperate zone and has a relatively dry continental climate. There are big differences in temperature between the four seasons: summers are hot, while winters are fairly cold. Average temperatures range from -1 °C in January to 21 °C in July. Spring officially starts on 21st March. Most of the precipitation occurs in late spring and early summer (May and June). Generally, the most pleasant weather is between May and September, when days are warm and the nights are cool. Summer officially starts on 22nd June. July is the warmest month with an average temperature of 21°C. Autumn begins in September in Hungary and officially starts on 23rd September, the days are still warm but not as hot as in the summer. At the end of October, beginning of November the temperature falls significantly. As the last month of autumn, November is rather rainy in Hungary.

Winter officially starts on 21st December. The days are shortest and the nights are longest at this time. Heavy snowfalls are possible during winter, which usually lasts until the end of February.

Are there any Kosher or Halal restaurants in Hungary?

Yes, there are numerous restaurants and supermarkets selling kosher and halal food. Due to its size, Budapest has the most places where religious food is available. However bigger university towns, such as Debrecen or Szeged also provide access to religious food.

Can I get vegetarian / vegan food in Hungary?

Although Hungarian cuisine is famous for its goulash and being meat-based, you would be surprised how easy it is to find places to eat well without meat or animal products. There are numerous Hungarian dishes prepared with potato, cauliflower, cheese, mushroom or zucchini. Salads are also well-known in Hungarian cuisine and are popular. There are several restaurants, which specialize in the needs of vegetarians or vegans.

Is it possible to keep a gluten-free or lactose-free diet in Hungary?

Just like other European countries, Hungary has caught up with healthy food trends. You can buy gluten and lactose-free products in most supermarkets. For instance, a wide range of milk substitute products are available in stores. In addition, whole grain products have become more and more popular nation-wide.

Is it possible to work alongside university studies? Can the university staff assist you in getting a job?

Students from a third country carrying out regular studies in Hungary as part of a cooperation programme can work in their term-time for a maximum of twenty-four hours a week, and sixty-six working days beyond their term-time or during a period not exceeding ninety days.

For career guidance and counselling, please contact the Career Office or Career Centre of your host institution.



Before Arrival – recommendations from international students

1. Contact the International Alumni Volunteers for more information and their experiences about Hungary and university life.
2. Attend the webinars organized by Tempus Public Foundation.
3. If it is possible, ask for a mentor/tutor/buddy at your institution or contact local Erasmus Student Network.
4. Google your prospective university and university town.
5. Plan your arrival, check the webpage of the local public transport provider.
6. Check the basic information about the weather of Hungary, pack different clothes!

After Arrival – recommendations from international students

1. Don't miss the orientation week, it is very helpful!
2. In case you have already missed the orientation week, go to the international office of your institution and ask about the missed information.
3. Visit your international coordinator, check that everything is OK with your documents.
4. Use the first couple of weeks to meet new people. Try to communicate more with professors and classmates, too.
5. If available, try to join the Hungarian class to enhance the daily routine in Hungarian.
6. The initial medical check-up is necessary. If later there is something wrong, you can go back and visit the GP who carried out your initial check-up. Become acquainted with the doctor-visiting procedure before any real emergency occurs.
7. Always check the expiry date of your residence permit and arrange an appointment to apply for a new residence permit card. Especially when you want to travel to another Schengen country, you have to make sure the validity covers the travel.
8. Always bring your insurance card with you when travelling in case of emergency.
9. If you lose your passport you can contact your Embassy in Budapest. The address, telephone numbers and working hours are usually available on their website.
10. Buy a bike or check whether community bikes (like BUBI in Budapest) are available in your university town.
11. Explore your city!
12. Try local food. You will not regret it!



EVERYDAY LIFE

Public Transport

Budapest has an efficient network of public transport, including bus, trolley bus, tram, metro services plus suburban railway lines called HÉV lines and boat services.

Passes are available for various lengths of time (eg. monthly) and are valid for each form of transport – metro, bus, tram, trolleybus, boat – within the boundaries of Budapest. Single tickets that can be used on any form of transport are also available at metro stations or street kiosks. They are valid for a single journey without transfer on the whole length of a line (within the boundaries of Budapest), which means multiple tickets are needed when your journey involves changes.



Bus drivers on specific routes do sell tickets but passengers need to prepare exact amounts as no change will be given back.

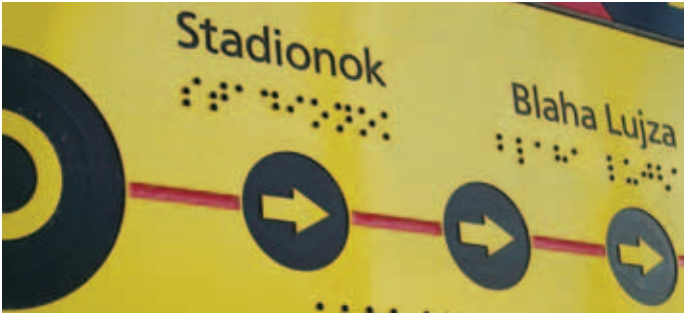
If one regularly uses public transport, it is economically more viable to buy a monthly or yearly pass. Students are entitled to reduced rates.

For current ticket types and prices, visit: www.bkk.hu.

Public transport fare reductions for students

Holders of a valid student card are entitled to fare reductions. The reductions currently available for students are as follows:

- 63% discount on monthly pass for public transport in Budapest.
- 50% discount on travelling by train.
- 50% discount on HÉV and boat fares.



Metro

Budapest metro has four lines

- M1: the Yellow Line between Vörösmarty tér and Mexikói út. In fact, this was the first subway line in Mainland Europe, and was opened in 1896 for the Hungarian Millennium.
- M2: the Red Line between Déli pályaudvar and Örs vezér tere.
- M3: the Blue Line between Újpest Központ and Kőbánya-Kispest.
- M4: the Green Line between Kelenföld vasútállomás and Keleti pályaudvar.

Metro services run from 4:30 until 23:30.

HÉV

The suburban train service of Budapest called HÉV connects Budapest with its suburban areas. HÉV lines are also numbered: H5, H6, H7, H8, H9.
If you leave the administrative border of Budapest, you need to purchase a special ticket to your destination.

Buses

Budapest has more than 200 bus routes covering most inner city and suburban areas. Some routes offer an express service, indicated with an E following the bus number.

Trains

Most train lines in Hungary use Budapest as a central point, which is the most common place for transfers. Although the train network has lines connecting cities and towns, to reach your final destination quickly, it is sometimes faster to travel through Budapest.

Budapest has three major train stations: the Eastern Railway Station (Keleti pályaudvar) and the Southern Railway Station (Déli pályaudvar), both of which are situated at stops along metro line M2 (Red Line), and the Western Railway Station (Nyugati pályaudvar), which is situated on metro line M3 (Blue Line).



Stadler FLIRT railcar

Coaches

If you travel outside Budapest, you can also take a coach. Coach drivers sell tickets on the coach, but to secure seat reservations, the tickets should be purchased in advance.

Boat services

Budapest has 3 public boat lines:

- D-11: Müpa, Nemzeti Színház –Újpest, Árpád út
- D-12 and D-13: Müpa, Nemzeti Színház–Römaifürdő

Please check the timetable for boat services on BKK's website: http://www.bkk.hu/en/timetables

By car

Visitors don't need a Hungarian driving license to drive in Hungary but they need to keep all car documents, their driving license and passport with them. If they are stopped by a traffic warden or a police officer, some form of identification including these documents will have to be presented and driving without any documents is an offence. Speed limits in Hungary vary according to road types. In urban areas the speed limit is 50 km per hour, on highways it is 90 km per hour. If you drive on a motorway, the speed limit is 130 km per hour and you have to buy a motorway vignette. You can get it mainly at petrol stations. It costs HUF 2,975 per week for passenger cars. Renting a car is also possible if you are 21 years old or older and have had your driving license for at least a year. Most car suppliers require an international driving license as well.

Hungary has a zero tolerance policy towards a drink-driving offence.

Taxi

When taking a taxi, tourists should avoid hailing unmarked taxi cabs. Even if they have a taxi sign on the roof and are seen standing at taxi ranks, do not get in the car unless they have a company name on the outside of the car. You can always hail a taxi in the streets but it is cheaper to book one over the phone.

From September 2013 every taxi is uniformly yellow in Budapest.



Coach stations in Budapest:

- Stadionok | Budapest District 14, Hungária körút 48-52. (on metro line M2) | Coach departures to eastern Hungary.
- Árpád-híd | Budapest District 13, Árbóc u. 1-3. (on metro line M3) | Coach departures to Pilisvörösvár and Szentendre.
- Népliget | Budapest District 9, Üllői út 131. (on metro line M3) | Coach services to Transdanubia and international coach services.
- Etele tér | Budapest District 11, (take Bus 7E to get here) | Departures to Biatorbágy, Érd, and Százhalombatta.
- Széna tér | Budapest District 1, (take Tram 4 or 6 to get here) | Departures to Zsámbék and the Zsámbék area.

Currency

Forint (HUF) has been the local currency in Hungary since August 1946. It was named after the city of Florence, where golden coins had been minted since 1252.



Change [1]

- 1.0 USD = 274 HUF
- 1.0 EUR = 310 HUF
- 1.0 GBP = 347 HUF
- 1.0 CNY = 40 HUF
- 1.0 JPY = 2,5 HUF
- 1.0 RUB = 4,8 HUF

Banknotes come in denominations of 500; 1,000; 2,000; 5,000; 10,000 and 20,000. All of them are watermarked, contain an embedded vertical security strip of thin metal and are designed to be suitable for visually impaired individuals.
Six different coins are in use: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 forint coins.

You can also open a bank account as the non-residential account service is designed especially for foreign nationals. All you need is your passport. You can open a HUF account or any other currency account.

1: The exact datas were valid in 2017 June

Accomodation

There are several kinds of accommodation alternatives in Hungary but the cheapest one should be a dormitory belonging to the students' homes section of the university you attend. One advantage is that it is cheap, it is an easy way of making friends and it provides you with the facility of regular partying.

On the other hand, renting an apartment is a more feasible option if you prefer privacy. You can rent a room at about HUF 25,000 a month. But renting a whole flat is also an option to follow. It is more expensive but a flat share will reduce your costs. We are talking about HUF 60,000–HUF 80,000 a month plus overhead. Renting a flat outside the capital is always cheaper, depending on the location of the university you attend.



Shopping and Cost of Living

Most stores are open from Monday till Friday between 10:00–18:00 or 19:00 and on Saturday between 10:00–14:00. Shopping centres have longer opening hours, from Monday till Sunday between 10.00–20.00.

Stores of the following chains can be found in most cities in Hungary: Aldi, CBA, Lidl, Spar and Tesco.

Food shops are open Monday–Saturday 7.00–18.00. There are many markets in Budapest and in other towns. These are the best places to buy fresh vegetables and fruit. The renovated Nagycsarnok (Central Market Hall) on Fővám tér is Budapest's finest one. In Nagycsarnok, there are some quite good food stalls on the upper floor serving everything from Chinese spring rolls to enormous German sausages.

There are summer and winter sales periods, when you can buy high-quality clothes at a reasonable price.

The minimum wage in Hungary is HUF 105,000 (EUR 350), which allows for a very modest living. To be able to pay your rent, buy proper food and afford an occasional evening out, you need more money than this: a minimum of HUF 120,000 (EUR 400) is necessary.



Here is a list of essential items to give you an idea of prices in Hungary:

- lone litre of milk: HUF 220 ≈EUR 0.7
- lone small bottle of beer: HUF 300 ≈ 1
- lone bottle of red table wine: HUF 600–1,500 ≈EUR 2–5
- lone litre of petrol: HUF 350 ≈EUR 1.13
- lone litre of bottled water: HUF 75–150 ≈EUR 0.24–0.5
- lone loaf of bread: HUF 270 ≈EUR 0.87

It's worth to visit www.studyinhungary.hu/living-in-hungary/menu/your-costs-of-living.html page, to easily calculate your costs, in the biggest Hungarian cities.

Communication

Phones

Hungary's country code is 36. To make a long distance call within Hungary, you have to dial 06 followed by the area code, then the actual number. 'Green numbers' starting with 06 80 are free of charge, while calling 'blue numbers' (starting with 06 40) entails a local call charge.

There are three service mobile providers: Telekom, Telenor and Vodafone, whose networks can be accessed all over the country. They all offer prepaid cards, which you can buy at newsstands, post offices and petrol stations.

Postal services

There are numerous post offices throughout the country. Opening hours vary, depending on office locations. In Budapest, the Central Post Office is situated near the Western Railway Station and is open weekdays from 7.00 to 20.00, and from 8.00 to 18.00 on Saturdays. The post office near Keleti Railway Station (Baross tér 11/C) is open 0-24 hours. Mail boxes are red and bear the word: 'Posta'.

Besides mailing your letters at a post office, this is also a place where you can pay your bills, transfer money, send faxes, buy phone cards, order a newspaper or open a PO box if you do not have a permanent address.

www.posta.hu

Internet

There are plenty of possibilities to access the Internet in Hungary. To help you check your e-mail or surf the net wifi access is offered in many cafés, hotels, bookstores and public buildings. Almost every university campus has its own wifi hotspots.

Hungarian Cuisine

Hungarian cooking is actually quite difficult to define. It frequently uses paprika, black pepper and onion. Potatoes are also commonly used in many types of meal. There are two remarkable elements of Hungarian cuisine that locals take no or little notice of but which seem quite unusual to foreigners. One is known as "főzelék" (various vegetables prepared in a special way, served cooked and bearing some similarity to a very thick soup) and the other one is soup itself prepared in different kinds of ways. Hungarian cuisine offers a bunch of soups from vegetables or meats or both. These soups come in creamy types, as fresh fruit soups and also as heavy meat soups.

In Hungary, a typical breakfast may consist of fresh bread, cold sausage type minced meat products (such as kolbász or szalámi), some vegetables or jam. Lunch is the major meal of the day, usually consisting of three courses: soup is followed by a main dish and a dessert. What is locally referred to as 'salad' is absolutely different from your notion of salad in that it usually means pickled vegetables eaten along with the main course (in Hungarian these are called "savanyúság"). Green salad is not part of the traditional Hungarian cuisine. Normally, dinner is far less significant a meal than lunch. It is a bit like breakfast, consisting mainly of a cold meal.



And if you feel like having a drink after a good meal, taste one of the fine Hungarian wines. Hungary has 22 wine regions, and the most well-known among foreigners are the Tokaj, Villány, Balaton Highland and Eger regions, but it is also worth visiting other regions for their local special wines. Typical wine types of the country are kékfrankos (Blaufränkisch), olaszrizling (Welsh Riesling), zöldveltelini, cabernet franc and cabernet sauvignon. Hungarians like drinking fröccs especially in summer, which is white or rosé wine mixed with fresh sodawater, also known as wine spitzer. If you like short drinks, you should not miss the famous Unicum and pálinka, either.

Typical dishes you should try while in Hungary:

gulyásleves (goulash soup), **húsleves** (meat soup), **halászlé** (fish soup), **hideg meggyleves** (cold sour cherry soup), **Jókai bableves** (bean soup Jókai style), **Hortobágyi palacsinta** (pancake filled with meat), **túrós csusza** (pasta with cottage cheese), **töltött káposzta** (stuffed cabbage), **pörkölt** (stew made of different kinds of meat), **lecsó** (stewed onions, tomatoes and peppers), **paprikás krumpli** (potatoes with paprika), **mákos guba** (dumplings with poppy seed), **szilvás gombóc** (dumplings filled with plum), **Dobos torta** (chocolate cake with a special caramel top on it), **rétes** (strudel), **szaloncukor** (special Christmas sweet), **bejgli** (Christmas cake filled a with walnut or poppy seed filling), **túró rudi** (sweet curd bar coated with chocolate), **lángos** (Hungarian fried bread), **pogácsa** (small savoury biscuits) and the list is endless in fact.



szilvás gombóc



lángos

Mákos guba (dumplings with poppy seed)

Ingredients (serves 4 people):

6-8 dry crescent rolls or croissants
half litre of milk
2 egg yolks
2 oz sugar
1 vanilla stick
1 tablespoon butter
50-70 poppy seed (without sugar)
app. 10 tablespoon of honey
1 lemon peels

Slice up the crescent rolls or croissants, and leave them to dry. Boil the milk. Mix the egg yolks with the 2 oz sugar, and pour the mixture to the boiling milk. Add some of the seeds inside the vanilla stick. If the milk is boiling, finish boiling and let it cool. Grease a tin with butter, and pre-heat the oven (180 °C). Dip the pieces of the croissants in the milk, but just for a short while, and then place them on the bottom of the tin. Sprinkle with poppy seeds, and pour 2 or 3 tablespoons of honey on it. Repeat the whole procedure at least two times, and cover the cake with poppy seeds and honey. Put it in the oven and bake it for 20 minutes at 180 °C. Now you can enjoy your mákos guba.

Electricity

Electricity in Hungary is the standard European 220 volts, with the plug having two round prongs and generally recessed sockets.

Medications

The Hungarian word for pharmacy is 'Gyógyszertár' or 'Patika'. Pharmacies in Budapest are generally marked by green signs or a flashing cross. Opening hours may vary from pharmacy to pharmacy, but usually they are open till 7 pm or 8 pm on weekdays. Drug stores, like DM and Rossman carry a minimum amount of light medicines, for instance pain killers.

Driving

Hungarians drive on the right side of the road. Speed limits are defined and posted in kilometres-per-hour:

Urban areas: 50km/h (30mph)

Rural areas: 110 km/h (68 mph) or 90 km/h (55 mph)

Motorways: 130 km/h (80 mph)

Hungary has a zero-tolerance for driving under the influence of alcohol. Police often conduct routine roadside checks to check the drivers' identity documents and the vehicle registration and roadworthiness documentation. When it is suspected that someone is driving under the influence of alcohol, breathalysers can be applied by police officers.

Sometimes parking can be challenging as it is difficult to find a suitable place for your car. There are different parking zones. If you have questions regarding a foreign driving licence, please visit the following website:

www.kekkh.gov.hu/en/

How to pay in Hungary

Although large shops in the touristic areas accept credit cards, in case of smaller shops or markets it is better to pay in cash. Make sure you have enough forints in your wallet.

MasterCard and Visa are the most widely accepted cards, while some other cards, including American Express, may incur a surcharge when used at certain retailers.

ATMs can be found everywhere, including the airport. People can immediately withdraw cash from their overseas bank accounts, however a withdrawal fee might be charged.

Tipping

Hungarians normally give tips when eating out, having a drink at a bar, or when using a taxi.

Restaurants: All tips should be left in cash. The tipping etiquette is 10% in case of a proper service. However, many restaurants include an extra charge made for serving customers in the total, therefore check your bill prior to paying. In that case, you do not have to leave any extra tip.

Taxis: Taxi service is also up to 10%, when the service was satisfying.



Culture

If you want to enjoy Hungarian culture, rich cultural life awaits for you in every town, especially in the capital.

Cinema

Besides Hollywood movies, Hungary offers a wide selection of art films from all over the world. You can choose from various films, dubbed or subtitled, depending on your knowledge of foreign languages.

Theatre

There is a very rich and active theatre life throughout the country. The season starts in September and ends in May. To be on the safe side, you should book your tickets well in advance for the play of your choice.

Plays in foreign languages are regularly staged at the following theatres:

- Átrium Film & Theatre: www.atriumfilmszinhaz.hu
- Deutsches Theater Budapest: www.deutschestheater.hu
- Pécsi Horvát Színház – Croatian Theatre in Pécs: www.horvatszinhaz.hu

Classical ballet and contemporary dance are both widely appreciated in Hungary. If you like dance, you should not miss the performances of *Győri Balett* (Győr Ballet) or *Pécsi Balett (*Pécs Ballet), or those performed by the ensemble led by Pál Frenák or Yvette Bozsik.

Going to the *Opera House* (www.opera.hu) at least once is a must. Not just because of the imposing building itself, but also for the high quality performances.

Museums and Art Galleries

The best places to learn about Hungarian culture, art and history are exhibitions. Museums are open from 10 am to 6 pm, and are usually closed on

Mondays. If you use your student ID, you will be entitled to a discount from the ticket price.

Here is a list of some of the most famous museums in Budapest:

- Museum of Fine Arts: www.szepmuveszeti.hu
  Sculptures, paintings and drawings from ancient Egypt to Modern Arts
- Hungarian National Gallery : www.mng.hu/en
  Largest public collection of fine arts in Hungary
- Museum of Ethnography: www.neprajz.hu
  Exhibitions on folk traditions
- Hungarian National Museum: www.hnm.hu
  Archaeological, historical, ethnic relics on the history of the people of the Carpathian Basin
- Museum of Applied Arts : www.imm.hu
  Beautiful collection of Hungarian works of applied art from the 19th century to the present
- Kunsthalle: www.mucsarnok.hu
  Hungary's largest exhibition place of contemporary art



Museum of Fine Art

- Palace of Arts: www.mupa.hu/en
  Concerts, exhibitions, performances: you name it, they have it! It hosts the National Concert Hall, the Ludwig Museum and the Festival Theatre.



National Theatre and Palace of Arts (MÜPA)

Dance Houses, Community and Cultural Centres

The dance house movement started in the 1970s with the aim of preserving traditional folk music and dance. Given that this is a shortcut to understanding other nations without even speaking the language, dance houses are quite popular among foreigners. Community and cultural centres offer various kinds of programmes to please everyone: clubs, workshops, concerts, sports, etc.

International Cultural Institutes

If you miss your home country and start to feel homesick, here is a list of international cultural institutes in Hungary.



www.studyinhungary.hu/living-in-hungary/menu/culture.html

News, culture and social media

You can browse any news portal, while Youtube and social media websites are also freely accessible in Hungary, including international profiles. For non-Hungarians there are also some local newspapers available in foreign languages, such as the Budapest Times in English, Budapester Zeitung in German or Le Journal Francophone de Budapest in French. And in case you can't go without them, the best-known international newspapers and magazines are also available at major newsstands and foreign-language bookshops.

To keep up-to-date with what there is to do and see in Hungary, pick up a copy of Funzine, an English-language programmes and events magazine, or read it online. It is free and available at many hotels, restaurants, clubs, cafés and universities.

MINI DICTIONARY

Mini Dictionary

ENGLISH	HUNGARIAN	PRONOUNCIATION
For everyday use		
Hello	Szervusz, Szia	ser-wus, see-ya
How are you?	Hogy vagy? / Hogy van?	hodj vadj
I'm fine, thanks.	Köszönöm, jól.	koes-oe-noem jol
What's your name?	Mi a neve(d)?	mi a neve(d)
My name is...	A nevem...	a nevem
Pleased to meet you	Örülök, hogy megismertelek/megismertem	oerueloek hodj mcishmerteleck/mcismertem
Good morning !	Jó reggelt!	you reggelt
Good afternoon!	Jó napot!	you naapot
Good evening!	Jó estét!	you ashtate
Good night!	Jó éjszakát!	you eighsackaat
Goodbye!	Viszontlátásra!	weesontlatashra
Have a nice day!	Szép napot!	seiyp nahpot
I don't understand.	Nem értem.	nem eir-tem
Please say that again	Megismételné(d)?	megishmateelnai(d)
Do you speak English / German/ French?	Beszél(sz) angolul / németül / franciául?	besail(s) angohlool nametewl/frantsioul?
How much is this?	Mennyibe kerül ez?	Manyeebe kerewl
Sorry	Bocsánat	bo-tsha-nat
Thank you	Köszönöm	koesoenoem
Would you like to dance with me?	Szeretnél/Szeretne táncolni velem?	seretnail / seret-neh towntsoleni velem
Yes	Igen	eegen
No	Nem	nem
Please	Kérem	kayrem
I love you	Szeretlek	seretlek

Transport, travelling

car	autó	auto
bus	busz	boos
tram	villamos	villamosh
train	vonat	vonaat
underground	földalatti, metró	metro
When does it leave?	Mikor indul?	meekor indool
Can I get a ticket to...?	Kérek egy jegyet...	ceireck edj yedjet
railway station	pályaudvar	paayaoodvar
bus stop	buszmegálló	boosmeg-ilow
airport	repülőtér	repewloetare
ticket office	jegypénztár	yedjpainztaar
ticket	jegy	yedj
Where can I buy ticket?	Hol lehet jegyet venni?	hole lehet yedjet venni
east	kelet	kelet
west	nyugat	njoogat
north	észak	az-suck
south	dél	dale
street	utca	ootsa
square	tér	tare

Restaurant

café	kávéház	kaavay-haas
menu	étlap	atelap
Can I get the bill please?	Kérhetném a számlát?	ceirhatname a somelight
appetizer	előétel	eloe-ateel
soup	leves	levesh
salad	saláta	shalighta
pastry, cake	sütemény	shuete-meign
juice	gyümölcslé	djuemoeltslae
water	víz	veez
beer	sör	shoer

wine	bor	bor
coffee	kávé	kae-weigh
tea	tea	tea-a

Post office

letter	levél	leveil
recorded mail	ajánlott levél	ayaanlotte leveil
parcel	csomag	tshomaag
postcard	képeslap	cape-ashlaap
stamp	bélyeg	beigh-yeg

Entertainmnet

theatre	színház	seenhaas
cinema	mozi	mozy
museum	múzeum	moozheum
ticket	jegy	yedj
entrance fee	belépődíj	belape-oedeey

Emergency

doctor	orvos	orvosh
pharmacy	gyógyszertár	djodj-sertaar
hospital	kórház	corehaas
ambulance	mentő	mentoe
fire department	tűzoltóság	tewzalltoe-shaag
police	rendőrség	rendoersheig
Help!	Segítség!	sheigeetsheig

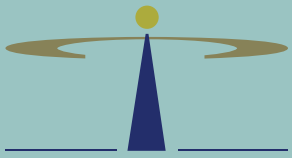
Days of the week

Monday	hétfő	hate-foe
Tuesday	kedd	kedd
Wednesday	szerda	serdah

Thursday	csütörtök	tsuetoertoek
Friday	péntek	paintek
Saturday	szombat	sombaat
Sunday	vasárnap	vashare-naap

Numbers

One 1	egy	edj
Two 2	kettő	ket-toe
Three 3	három	haarom
Four 4	négy	nedj
Five 5	öt	oet
Six 6	hat	haat
Seven 7	hét	hate
Eight 8	nyolc	njolts
Nine 9	kilenc	keelents
Ten 10	tíz	tease
Twelve 20	húsz	hoos
Thirty 30	harminc	harmeants
Fourty 40	negyven	nedjven
Fifty 50	ötven	oetven
Sixty 60	hatvan	haatvaan
Seventy 70	hetven	hetvan
Eighty 80	nyolcvan	njoltsvaan
Ninty 90	kilencven	kewl-antsvan
Hundred 100	száz	saaz
Thousand 1000	ezer	ezer



About Tempus Public Foundation

Tempus Public Foundation (TPF) is a non-profit organization established in 1996 by the Hungarian Government. Its tasks include the management of international cooperation programmes and special projects in the field of education, training and EU-related issues. TPF aims at encouraging international cooperation and mobility; the modernization and quality improvement of education, training and human resources development, and the strengthening of European dimensions in these fields.

TPF acts as the National Agency of Erasmus+ programme and also coordinates CEEPUS, EEA, Campus Mundi, Pestalozzi and ACES programmes. It hosts the Europe for Citizens programmes and runs the National Europass Centre.

As a knowledge centre, TPF is involved in international cooperation, provides information on education and training policies in a structured form, and offers project management and skills development training tailored to learners' specific needs.

Enjoy your stay!





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