

Education system

Hungary

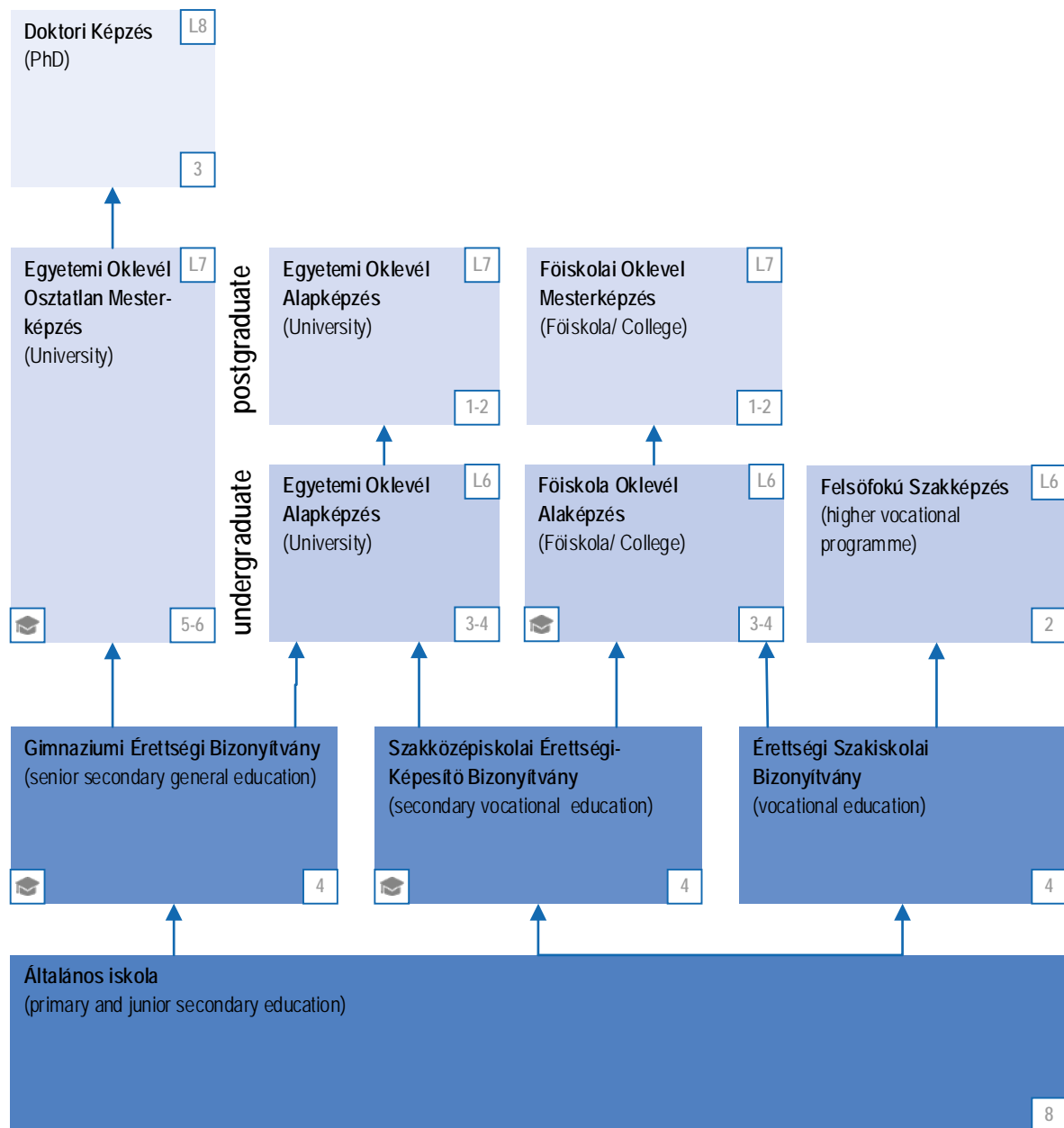
The Hungarian education system described and compared with the Dutch system


This document provides information about the education system of Hungary. It also includes the Dutch comparison of qualifications obtained in Hungary.




Except where expressly stated otherwise and with the exception of images and illustrations, this publication is subject to the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 3.0 Unported (CC BY-NC 3.0) Licence. For more information about the reuse of this publication please visit <https://www.nuffic.nl/en/home/copyright>.

Education system Hungary



 Education level

 Duration of education

 Click here to view a sample of the diploma

Evaluation chart

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

Degree or qualification and EHEA-QF level	EQF level	Dutch equivalent and NLQF level	EQF level	
Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány		vwo diploma	4+	
<i>Szakközépiskolai Érettségi-Képesítő Bizonyítvány</i>		vwo diploma for the general education component	4+	
Certificate of <i>felsőfokú szakképzés</i> of HVT-Higher Vocational Training programmes		2 years of HBO	5	
<i>Egyetemi oklevél alapképzés</i>	1st	6	WO bachelor's degree	6
Főiskolai oklevél alapképzés (3 years)	1st	6	3 years of HBO	6
Főiskolai oklevél alapképzés (4 years)	1st	6	HBO bachelor's degree	6
<i>Egyetemi mesterképzés</i>	2nd	7	WO master's degree	7
Egyetemi oklevél osztatlan mesterképzés	2nd	7	WO master's degree	7
<i>Főiskolai oklevél mesterképzés</i>	2nd	7	HBO master's degree	7

NB

- The information provided in the table is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
- EHEA-QF = Overarching framework of qualifications of the European Higher Education Area. NLQF = Netherlands Qualifications Framework. EQF = European Qualifications Framework.
- The evaluation of a foreign qualification in terms of the EQF/NLQF does not necessarily mean that all of the learning outcomes associated with these levels have been achieved.
- Information on the Dutch equivalent qualifications is available in the *Netherlands Education System*. See: <http://www.nuffic.nl/en/library/education-system-netherlands.pdf>
- Information regarding international study programmes at VMBO and MBO level is issued by SBB, the foundation for Co-operation on Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market.

■ Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

The academic year runs from September until June.

■ Primary and secondary education

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

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

General secondary education

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

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

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

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

Secondary vocational education

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

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

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

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

The *szakiskola* (vocational schools) offer 2- to 3-year vocational programmes that prepare pupils for the *szakmai vizsga* examinations. The final certificate awarded by the *szakiskola* is called the *szakiskola érettségi bizonyítvány* (qualifying final examination of secondary vocational education).

A diploma from a *szakiskola* is at a considerably lower level than a diploma from a *szakközépiskola*. The *szakiskola érettségi bizonyítvány* does not grant access to higher education in Hungary.

■ Admission to higher education

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

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

■ Higher education

Situation until 2004

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

Situation after 2004

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

One-tier system

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

Two-tier system

The *Alapképzés / Alapfokozat* (bachelor's degree) is a degree awarded after a minimum of 3 years (180 ECTS) and a maximum of 4 years (240 ECTS) of study. The *alapképzés* prepares students for a master's programme, or for entry into the labour market. The certificate provides a professional qualification.

The *Mesterképzés / Mesterfokozat* (master's degree) is a certificate awarded after a minimum of 1 year (60 ECTS) and a maximum of 2 years (120 ECTS). The *mesterképzés* is the second stage within Hungarian higher education, and prepares students for both the *doktori fokozat* (PhD-level courses) and for entry into the labour market. This certificate also provides a professional qualification.

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

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

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

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

Current system

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

University education

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

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

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

In terms of level, the *egyetemi oklevél* of the *alapképzés* following a nominal 3- or 4-year programme (EHEA-QF 1st cycle / EQF level 6) is comparable to a *WO* bachelor's degree in the Netherlands.

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

http://ec.europa.eu/education/pub/pdf/general/eqf/leaflet_en.pdf.

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

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

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

http://ec.europa.eu/education/pub/pdf/general/eqf/leaflet_en.pdf.

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

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

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

http://ec.europa.eu/education/pub/pdf/general/eqf/leaflet_en.pdf.

Hungarian certificates serve two purposes, combining academic degrees with professional qualifications. Examples of titles bestowed by university degrees include *okleveles építészmérnök* (architect), *okleveles építőmérnök* (civil engineer), *okleveles agrármérnök* (engineer in the agricultural sciences) and *okleveles közgazdász* (economist).

Academic PhD programmes award the degree of *Doktori képzés*. In addition to the PhD, Hungary also has the academic title of DLA (Doctor of Liberal Arts). Although the PhD trajectory in Hungary has a nominal duration of 3 years, the trajectory often lasts longer in actuality. During the programme, students conduct independent research culminating in the public defence of a dissertation.

■ Higher professional education

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

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

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

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

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

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

http://ec.europa.eu/education/pub/pdf/general/eqf/leaflet_en.pdf

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

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

http://ec.europa.eu/education/pub/pdf/general/eqf/leaflet_en.pdf

The *főiskola oklevél* gives recipients the right to practice a certain profession, and provides admission to master's programmes in Hungary.

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

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

Full description of learning outcomes relevant to this level:

http://ec.europa.eu/education/pub/pdf/general/eqf/leaflet_en.pdf

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

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

Assessment systems

The following assessment scale is used in Hungary:

Numerical grade	Description	Meaning
5	<i>Jeles/kiváló</i>	Excellent
4	<i>Jó</i>	Good
3	<i>Közepes</i>	Quite satisfactory
2	<i>Elégséges</i>	Satisfactory
1	<i>Elégtelen</i>	Unsatisfactory

The ECTS became compulsory in Hungary in September 2003.

More information on the ECTS system is available in the ECTS User's Guide issued by the European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc/ects/guide_en.pdf.

See the following link for grade conversion:

<http://www.nuffic.nl/diplomawaardering/diplomawaardering/cijfersystemen>.

Bologna process

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

www.okm.gov.hu/letolt/english/towards_bologna.pdf.

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

Qualification frameworks

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

Quality assurance and accreditation

The Hungarian Accreditation Committee (HAC), *Magyar Akkreditációs Bizottság (MAB)* is an independent body that is responsible for the oversight of quality of higher education in Hungary.

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

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

The HAC has eighteen full members, from the Hungarian Rectors' Conference, the Academy of Sciences, churches, the Academy of Arts, and the National Research Council. Moreover, the HAC has an Advisory Board. The HAC is a member of ENQA, the European Association for Quality Assurance.

The website of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (HAC), *Magyar Akkreditációs Bizottság (MAB)*: www.mab.hu is a useful source of background information. It provides information about the quality of higher education institutions in the country, as well as the past and current activities of the HAC. The following link shows a list of recognized Hungarian higher education institutions: www.nefmi.gov.hu/felsooktatas/felsooktatasi-intezmenyek

International treaties

Hungary signed the Lisbon Convention in 1997, and ratified it in 2000. Hungary also has bilateral agreements with countries including Poland (1980), China (1997), India (1976), Romania (1997), Austria (1982), Serbia & Montenegro (1980), Bulgaria (1975), Slovenia (1999) and Slovakia (2000).

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

■ Addresses

www.oh.gov.hu and www.okm.gov.hu/main.php?folderID=137

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

www.mab.hu/english/

Website of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (*Magyar Akkreditációs Bizottság, MAB*).

www.s-bb.nl

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

■ Diploma Supplement

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

More information on the Diploma Supplement is available on the website of the European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc1239_en.htm

■ Composition of file

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

■ List of higher education institutions

www.okm.gov.hu/main.php?folderID=181&articleID=4265&ctag=articlelist&iid=1

Overview of Hungarian government institutions and recognized private institutions.

www.mab.hu/english/doc/accrinstABC061213.doc


Website of the Hungarian Accreditation Committee, with overviews of accredited institutions and programmes.

Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány

Sorszám: PT B- [REDACTED]	
Törslap száma: <u>D-47</u> / 199. <u>T.</u>	
GIMNÁZIUMI ÉRETTSÉGI BIZONYÍTVÁNY	
<u>ANIKÓ</u>	
Született: [REDACTED] év [REDACTED] hó [REDACTED] napján	
<u>Budapest</u> városban (községben)	
Anyja neve: <u>Iren</u>	
Gimnáziumi tanulmányait az 19. <u>96</u> / <u>97.</u> tanévben	
a z <u>Ady Endre</u>	
Gimnázium IV. <u>D</u>	
osztályában befejezte, az érettségi vizsgabizottság előtti érettségi vizsgát tett a következő eredménnyel:	
Nagyar nyelv és irodalom	<u>jó</u>
Történelem	<u>elégéses</u>
Matematika	<u>jó</u>
<u>Angol</u> nyelv	<u>jeles</u>
<u>Számítástechnika</u>	<u>jeles</u>
Zárvizsgát tett a következő eredménnyel:	

Ennek alapján az 1985. évi I. törvény 70.-§-ának (2) bekezdése értelmében, mint középiskolai végzettségű, felsőfokú oktatási intézménybe jelentkezésre jogosult.

Kelt Budapest, 1997. év június hó 20.-n.



harosánphilis igazgató Uray György elnök

A. Tű. 520/01 n. sz. - Párizs-Nyomel - 20230
Párizs Nyomda Rt. (Fax.: 5-7634)
Létre: MKM részéről J.J. 1995. XI. 28.

Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány – grade book (page 1)

A bizonyítványban használt osztályzatok

A tanuló		
magatartása	szorgalma	tanulmányi előmenetele
példás jó változó rossz	példás jó változó hanyag	jeles jó közepes elégséges elégtelen

Az osztályzatokat betűkkel kell bejegyezni.

- A nem tanított tantárgyak osztályzatrovatát vízszintes vonalkával érvénytelenítjük.
- Az osztályzás nélkül értékelt tantárgyak osztályzatrovatába „részt vett” bejegyzés irandó.
- A mentesítés tényét az osztályzatrovatban „m” rövidítéssel kell jelezni.

. Árnó

tanuló

TÖRZSLAPJA

Születési helye	<u>Budapest</u> város község _____ megye
Születési ideje	<u>1999</u> év <u>március</u> hó <u>11.</u> nap
Apja (gondviselője)	neve: _____ <u>György</u>
	foglalkozása: <u>igazgató-őorvos</u>
Anyja leánykori neve	<u>Éva</u> , <u>Irén</u>

Kiállította a Ady Endre Gimnázium
1139 Bp. Róppentyű u. 62.

Budapest 1999 évi július hó 29. napján
P. H. Baronai János
igazgató

Egyéb bejegyzés: (Nőváltás, örökbefogadás stb.)

¹A feladatok tagozatán az adat a tanulóra vonatkozik.
²A kiállítás kelte a felvétel napja.
³A feladatok tagozatán a tagozatvezető írja alá.
⁴Minden bejegyzést az igazgató (tagozatvezető) aláírással, keltezéssel és pecséttel igazol.

Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány – grade book (page 2)

BIZO-	
az <u>Ady Endre Gimnázium</u>	
az <u>1993 / 94.</u> iskolai évben	
Magatartása	jó
Szorgalma	jó
Magyar irodalom	közepes
Magyar nyelv	előjeles
Történelem	jó
Bevezetés a filozófiába	---
<u>Hungol</u> nyelv	közepes
nyelv	---
Matematika	jó
Fizika	---
Kémia	közepes
Biológia	---
Földrajz	jó
Ének-zene	jó
Rajz és műalkotások elemzése	jó
Testnevelés	jeles
Technika	jeles

Fakultatív tantárgyak	
Mulasztott órák száma	52 igazolt 8 igazolatlan

<u>Anikó</u> tanuló
NYÍTVÁNYA
Törzslapszám: <u>21.</u>
első ol osztályban
elért eredményéről.
A tanuló továbbhaladása: <u>Tanulmányait a</u>
<u>második évfolyamon folytathatja.</u>
Kelt <u>Budapest</u> 19 <u>94</u> évi <u>június</u> hó <u>12</u> én.
<u>Horváth János</u> P.H. <u>Teller Tibor</u>
igazgató osztályfőnök
Jegyzet (dicséret, kilépés, kizárás, javítóvizsga stb.):

Szakközépiskolai Érettségi Bizonyítvány

Sorszám: P16 [REDACTED]
 OM azonosító: 032302. Típus: 6/12-A. 2000.

**SZAKKÖZÉPISKOLAI
ÉRETTSÉGI BIZONYÍTVÁNY**

ZOLTAN

Született: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] napján
 SALGOTARJÁN városban (községben)

Anyja neve: [REDACTED] EDIT
 Tancsics Mihály
 Közgazdasági Szakközépiskola
 Általános közgazdasági szakrész


az érettségi vizsgabizottság előtti szakközépiskolai érettségi vizsgát tett a következő eredménnyel:

Magyar nyelv és irodalom	közepes
Történelem	jó
Matematika	jelas
Angol nyelv	jelas
Elméleti közgazdaságtan	jelas

Ez a szakközépiskolai érettségi bizonyítvány az 1985. évi I. törvény 80. § (4) bekezdése szerint középiskolai végzettséget tanúsít, továbbá felsőoktatási intézményekbe való jelentkezésre jogosít.

Tanulmányait az 50152/1993. számú engedélyezett középiskolai szakmacsoportban

Kelt: Salgotarján, 2020. évi június hó 16. n.


 Valószínű Tancsics Mihály igazgató
 Molnár Edit a vizsgabizottság elnöke

A. Tű. 500. r. sz. - P16/A. formátum - 7/9
 Pécsi Nyomda Rt. (Fax: 5-2633)
 1216. 04. évkönyv | 1999. XI. 29.

■ Szakközépiskolai Érettségi Bizonyítvány

Identification number: **PIK R 0-1** [redacted]

ISSN: **032302** Series number: **G/12/A: 2000**

OM - The administration of the Ministry of Education

Highschool Diploma

ZOLTÁN

Place and time of birth: **1988** year **June** Month **2** day

SZIGÓTARJÁN (name) **Szigótarján** (place) **2008** year **June** month **6** day

Mother's name: **BOIT**

Mihály Táncsics Highschool of economics
General Course

Finished the exam with this result:

Literature and Grammar	háromes	3
History	jó	4
Mathematics	jeles	5
English	jeles	5
Micro and macro economics	jeles	5

These are the ratios between 1-5, the best is the 5 and the 1 is equal to 0,1

By decree of the law of 1985 (LXX) fourth article and decree

Tanulmányi az 50362/1993. számú engedélyezett középiskolai szakközépiskolák



Szigótarján, 2008 year **June** month **6** day

Viktor... (signature) **Moholy...** (signature)


director of the board of examiners

A. YU. 560. r. sz. - Párizs-Nyitra 2 - 778
Párizs-Nyitra 3. (Párizs-Nyitra 3)
Létesítéskor: 1998. XI. 29.

Főiskola Oklevél

 <p>De burgemeester van Zoetermeer verklaart, dat de hierboven gestelde fotocopie een afschrift betreft van het originele stuk.</p> <p>Zoetermeer, 17 OKT. 2003</p> <p><i>[Handwritten Signature]</i> Mevr. S. van Eerab-Baktawar</p> <p>A. Tü. 1124/E. r. sz. - Párizs-Hyeres - 659 Párizs-Hyeres Rt. - (fax: 59327) Létre: OM elnöki B. Gy. 2002. I. 9.</p>	<p>Sorszám: PTF 469/2002, L-szám</p> <p>FŐISKOLAI OKLEVÉL</p> <p>Est az oklevél <u> SZILVIA </u> számára állítottuk ki, aki 19. <u> </u> napján <u>Budapest</u> városban (külsőföldben) megyében <u>Magyar</u> országban született, és 1997/98. tanévtől 2000/01. tanévig</p> <p>SZOLNOKI FŐISKOLA KÜLGAZDASÁGI SZAK LEVELEZŐ TAGOZATÁN</p> <p>főiskolai tanulmányi kötelezettségének eleget tett.</p> <p>A Záróvizsga-Bizottság 2002. évi július hó 01. -i határozata alapján nevezett <u> </u> <u>Külgazdasági szakos</u> <u>Közügytan</u> nyilvántartjuk.</p> <p>Oklevélének minősítése <u>fd</u></p> <p>Kelt <u>Szolnok</u>  július hó 01. -n.</p> <p><i>[Handwritten Signature]</i> a Záróvizsga-Bizottság elnöke Szolnok, július hó 01. napján</p>
--	---

Főiskola Oklevél - first page of the transcript



SZOLNOKI FŐISKOLA
COLLEGE OF SZOLNOK
 H-5000 Szolnok, Ady E. u. 9.
TANULMÁNYI HIVATALVEZETŐ
 Chief of Student Registration Department

✉ H-5001 Szolnok, Pf. 210
 ☎ 00-36-56-421-455
 📠 00-36-56-426-719
 E-mail: nagync@kgf.hu

Igazolás

Hivatalosan igazoljuk, hogy **Szilvia (a. [REDACTED])**
 Szolnoki Főiskola Külgazdasági szak, levelező tagozatán 2002. július 01-én végzett.

Az 1997/98-es tanév I. félévében az alábbi tanulmányi és vizsgakötelezettségeinek tett eleget:

Tantárgy:	Eredmény:	Követelmény:
Gazdaságpszichológia	jeles (5)	Kollokvium
Természeti erőforrások	közepes (3)	Kollokvium
Közgazdaságtan	közepes (3)	Kollokvium
Gazdaságmatematika	közepes (3)	Kollokvium
Számítástechnika	jó (4)	Gyakorlati jegy

Tanulmányi átlageredménye: 3,60 (jó)

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

Tantárgy:	Eredmény:	Követelmény:
Szociológia	közepes (3)	Kollokvium
Közgazdaságtan	közepes (3)	Szigorlat
Gazdaságmatematika	elégséges (2)	Szigorlat
Számítástechnika	közepes (3)	Gyakorlati jegy
Gazdaságstatisztika	elégséges (2)	Kollokvium
Gazdasági jog	közepes (3)	Kollokvium


Tanulmányi átlageredménye: 2,62 (közepes)

Az 1998/99-es tanév I. félévében az alábbi tanulmányi és vizsgakötelezettségeinek tett eleget:

Tantárgy:	Eredmény:	Követelmény:
Társadalomelméleti alternatív	jeles (5)	Kollokvium
Kommunikációs ismeretek	aláírás megadva	Aláírás
Gazdaságstatisztika	közepes (3)	Szigorlat
Világ gazdaság és nemzetközi kereskedelem	elégséges (2)	Kollokvium
Gazdasági jog	közepes (3)	Kollokvium

Tanulmányi átlageredménye: 3,20 (közepes)

De burgemeester van Zoetermeer
 verklaart, dat de hierboven ge-
 stelde fotocopie een afschrift
 betreft van het originele stuk.
 Zoetermeer, 17 OKT. 2003



e Elektronisch 2,60 17-10-2003 12:06 H125161 #2-FERHOJ BAKTS

Abszolutórium

Tudományos diákköri társaság,
kittüntetések, pályadíjak, jutalmak:

Abszolutórium

BUDAPESTI KÖZGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM


.....
 dékánja igazgatója bizonyítom, hogy
 aki Kilenc városban
Uvájhágy községben
 megyében
 országban 19. 7 évi 06 hó 17 napján született
 19. 92 évi 06 hó 12 napján 3.7/92 szám
 alatt kiállított érettségi bizonyítvány alapján a
 ÁLTALÁNOS KÖZGAZDASÁGI KÉPZÉS... kar hallgatói közé felvételtett
 az 19. 92/92 tanév felétől az 19. 94/93 tanév feléig
 végéig terjedő időben a
 szak, továbbá a
BUDAPESTI KÖZGAZDASÁGTUDOMÁNYI EGYETEM (intézmény)
 ÁLTALÁNOS KÖZGAZDASÁGI KÉPZÉS
 karán a szak
 hallgatói számára előírt tanulmányait bevégezte és az államvizs-
 ga letételéhez megszabott követelményeknek mindenben eleget
 tett. A vonatkozó jogszabályokban megállapított határidőn belül
 és feltételek mellett államvizsgát tehet. E végbizonyítvány az ok-
 levélhez kötött munkakör betöltésére nem képesít.

Megjegyzés:

.....
 1990-00-34-n.
Kann
 (dékán) főigazgató, igazgató

61



60

 **Égyetem oklevél - undivided Master**

Székföld: PT-C- 309/2001. szám

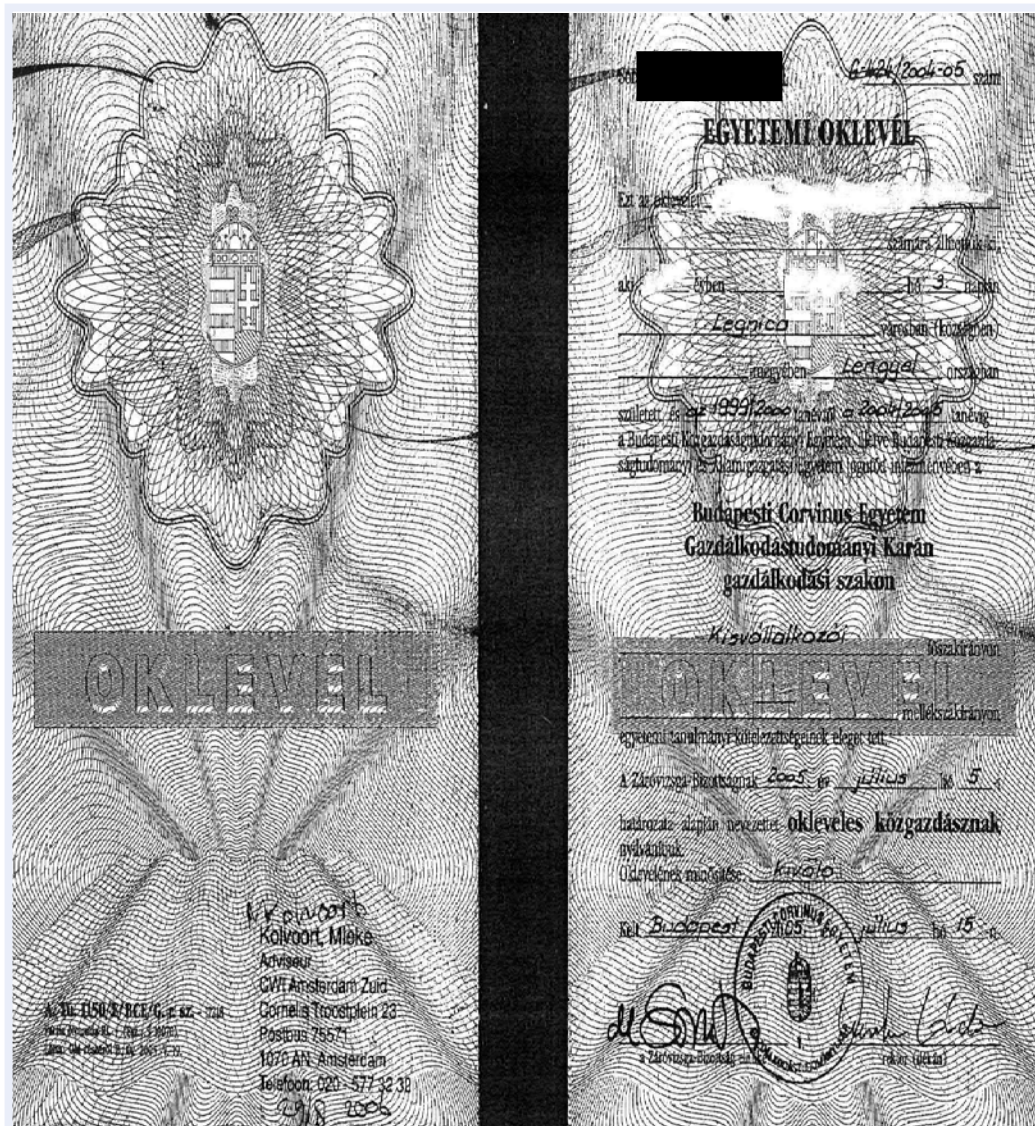
EGYETEMI OKLEVÉL

Ez az oklevél Károly
számszámra állítottuk ki,
aki Tiszafüred városban (középsően)
Szolnok megyében Magyar országban
született, és az 1996/1997. tanévtől az 2000/2001. tanévig,
a József Attila Tudományegyetemen
megkezdett és a Szegedi Tudományegyetem
Természettudományi Karának
biológus szakán
egyetemi tanulmányi kötelezettségének eleget tett.
A Záróvizsga-Bizottság 2001. évi június hó 15.
határozata alapján neveztet oklevéles biológusnak
(biotechnológia-mikrobiológia
specializációval) nyilvántartjuk.
Oklevélnek minősítése jó (3,83)

Kelt Szeged, 2001. június hó 22.-n.
 
a Záróvizsga-Bizottság elnöke (60kís)

A. T. 1124/E. r. SZ. - Feltételek - 3546j
Fővárosi Nyomda Rt. (Ttn. 5-2320)
Létre: OK státussal 0. Gy. 1994. 4. 23.

Egyetem - new Master



Egyetem - new Master - translation

(TRANSLATION)

DIPLOMA

This diploma has been awarded to _____
 _____, born in _____ (town),
 _____ (county) _____ (country)
 on 03 (day) 01 (month) 1981 (year),
 who fulfilled his/her university obligations from the academic year
1999/2000 to the academic year 2004/2005 at the
 legal successor of the Budapest University of Economic Sciences and the
 Budapest University of Economic Sciences and Public Administration at the

Corvinus University of Budapest
 at the **Faculty of Business Administration**
 in the disciplines of **Business and Management**


Major in Entrepreneurship

Minor in _____

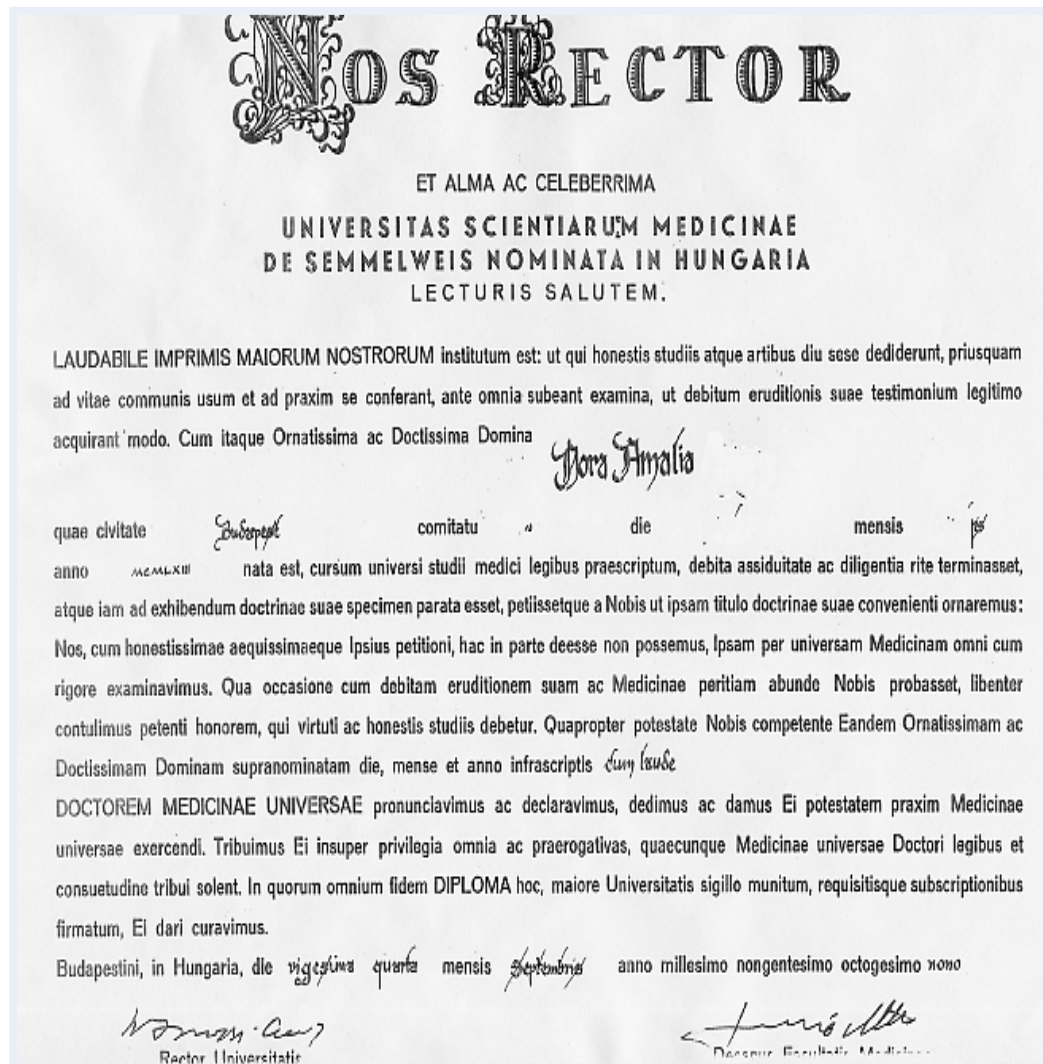
On the basis of the decision of the Final Examination Board dated
05 (day) 07 (month) 2005 (year),
 he/she is hereby awarded **Master's Degree in Economics**.

Grade of diploma: excellent

Budapest _____ 07 _____ 2005

 _____
 Chairman, Final Examination Board Rector (Dean)

Latin diploma of final examinations in medicine



■ Qualification Hungary

Gimnáziumi Érettségi Bizonyítvány

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

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

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

■ Qualification Hungary

Egytemi oklevél osztatlan mesterképzés

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

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

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

■ Qualification Hungary

Főiskolai oklevél

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

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

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

■ Qualification Hungary

Főiskolai oklevél alapképzés

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

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

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