

Going to Kindergarten and School in Hungary

**A PARENT'S GUIDE TO THE HUNGARIAN
EDUCATION SYSTEM**

KÖSZÖNTŐ

KEDVES SZÜLŐK, DIÁKOK!

A kiadvány, amit a kezükben tartanak, a Menedék Egyesület „Befogadó óvodák és iskolák” projektje keretében készült. A programban külföldi gyerekeknek, fiataloknak és családoknak segítünk, hogy mihamarabb megtalálják a helyüket Magyarországon, különösen pedig abban, hogy a gyerekek sikeresek legyenek a közoktatásban. A kiadvány segít megérteni a magyar közoktatási rendszert, és eligazodni az óvodai és iskolai hétköznapiakban. Szót ejtünk az oktatáshoz való jogról és a tankötelezettségről, bemutatjuk a magyar iskolarendszert, általánosságban írunk a magyar óvodák, iskolák működéséről, és az óvodai-iskolai hétköznapiokról is.

Sok sikert kívánunk a külföldi gyermekeknek, fiataloknak a magyarországi tanulmányaikhoz!

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Person responsible for issue: Antal Órkény

HU-1081 Budapest, Népszínház utca 16. III./3. | (36-1) 322 1502

menedek@menedek.hu

menedek.hu

fb.com/menedekegyesulet

Compiled by Katalin Hetzer

Expert review: Ildikó Bernáthné Balogh, Melinda Házi, Dr Szilvia Terdikné Takács, Andrea

Urbánné Szikszai

Graphics: Réka Neszmélyi

Translated by:

Edited by: Róbert Bognár

Printed by:

"Our Association helps foreigners arriving in Hungary to find a new home here. Pursuant to Act LXXVI of 2017, Menedék is considered an organisation receiving foreign funds. Our most important supporters are the nearly 400 thousand foreigners who have chosen Hungary as their home country in recent decades."

Budapest, 2017

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1. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

In Hungary, all children and young people have the right to study and the right to education. Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory. Higher education is available for those who are admitted on account of their skills and achievements.

The Hungarian state provides various financial aids and support services for those receiving education.

The right to education for foreign children and young people:

Children and young people who are not Hungarian citizens have the right to attend kindergarten and school with the same conditions as Hungarians, if:

- they are asylum seekers (starting from the submission of the application) or if they are under international protection (refugee status, beneficiary of subsidiary protection, or under temporary protection);
- they have the right to free movement and residence in Hungary (that is, if they are citizens of an EEA country, or are relatives of a Hungarian citizen);
- they are non-EU citizens, but they have acquired permanent residency or hold a residence permit.

2. COMPULSORY KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL EDUCATION

In Hungary, kindergarten education is compulsory for all children above the age of 3, and all children and young people between the ages of 6 and 16 must attend school. Compulsory attendance is fulfilled by attending a kindergarten or school, or (in rare and justified cases) studying in an individual work schedule. (Instead of attending school, students studying in an individual work schedule take exams to demonstrate their knowledge.)

The parent can request at the Board of Education for a child who has reached the age of 5 to start school a year later, and the parent can also request for their child who has not yet reached the age of 6 to be able to start school earlier. This can only be requested once through the Client Gateway or by post, on the following interface: <https://ohtan.oh.gov.hu/>.

Further information:

https://www.oktatas.hu/koznevelés/tankotelezettseg/tankotelezettseg_halasztasa

Compulsory education for foreign children and young people:

Compulsory education applies to those foreign children who are not Hungarian citizens as well.

Parents will also be held responsible if compulsory attendance is neglected.

Your child must be registered at a kindergarten or school within three months after your arrival. Please contact and ask for assistance from your local kindergarten or school, local family support service, child welfare centre, or the official education service of your district.

2.1. TRUANCY

If a child or student is absent from kindergarten or school, he or she will have to certify the absence. An absence is considered certified if the child has been excused in advance, or if they have been ill and this is certified by a physician, or if they had other, compelling reasons for the absence. If an absence is not certified, the child will have an uncertified absence. Kindergartens and schools are obligated to notify the parent about uncertified absences. If it is a recurring event, the child welfare service along with the school will contact the parent. In case of a considerable number of absences, the notary will also be notified. Parents may certify 3 days of absence in each semester for their child (in the information booklet or at the e-report website). The parent can certify three or on some occasions four days of absence in a semester. It is advisable to ask the institution what is an acceptable way to certify the absence.

In the event of an unjustified absence, the school will notify the parent. If a child has more than 10 hours of unjustified absences – this is about 2 school days – the school will notify the child welfare center. If the child has 50 hours of unjustified absences, the head of the institution will alert the notary and initiate the revokement of family benefits. Parents may face a fine up of 5.000-150 000 HUF in case of truancy, and family benefits may also be revoked. In serious cases (for ongoing truancy from kindergarten on school, despite warnings), the child may be removed from its home and criminal proceedings may be initiated for the endangerment of a minor.

In case a student misses more than 250 classes in a school year – even if such absences are certified –, or if they miss more than 30% of classes from any subject and do not have the sufficient number of marks, they will not receive a mark at the end of the year.

In this case, the governing body may decide to have the child take a grading examination or repeat the school year.

Please note that being late for class can also result in absences. If a student is late for a class, the reason needs to be certified. The time missed from each class will be added up, and if it exceeds the duration of a class, it will be considered an uncertified absence. However, students showing up late for class may not be excluded from the class.

3. RIGHT TO EQUAL TREATMENT

Foreign children and students studying in Hungarian kindergartens and schools have rights and obligations equal to those of Hungarian citizens, and they are entitled to equal treatment. It is forbidden to discriminate against children, especially on grounds of the colour of their skin, their religious or ideological beliefs, nationality, ethnicity, or gender.

If you believe that your child is a victim of discrimination at school, please notify the school principal or other school representatives! In case the issue is not resolved within the school, please contact an aid organisation, the commissioner for educational rights, or the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary.

4. FOREIGN CHILDREN AND STUDENTS IN HUNGARIAN EDUCATION

More than ten thousand foreign children and students take part in Hungarian public education by attending a kindergarten or a school. Most of them attend classes or groups at a Hungarian state institution along with Hungarian children, under identical conditions, studying subjects in Hungarian. There are institutions (for example, in districts of Budapest frequented by foreign residents) where foreign children and students attend in higher numbers, but most kindergartens and schools only have a few foreign students.

5. CHILDREN AND STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

In accordance with Hungary's Act on Public Education, there are children and students who require special attention.

Children or students with special education needs ("SNI") are students who are handicapped or have perceptual or mental deficiencies; students with difficulties in integration, learning, or behaviour ("BTM") are those who perform considerably below their biological age.

Whether a child or student should be classified as SNI or BTM is decided by a committee of experts. These students may receive special treatment and various support options and benefits. They attend separate classes with education experts, are exempt from studying or being evaluated in certain subjects, and their parents may receive extra financial benefits.

If your child is relegated to either of these groups, please contact the school, the family support service, or aid organisations to learn about your options.

6. SCHOOL SYSTEM IN HUNGARY

6.1 STAGES OF EDUCATION

Schooling and education in Hungary are divided into stages. Within the stages, students are assigned to years (grades) with increasing numbers. Children begin their school education in Grade 1, and by the time they graduate from secondary school, they are in Grade 11 or 12.

<i>EDUCATIONAL STAGE</i>	<i>INSTITUTION</i>	<i>AGE</i>	<i>GRADES AND MARKS</i>
PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION	KINDERGARTEN	3 TO 6 (IN SOME CASES 7)	NONE
PRIMARY EDUCATION	PRIMARY SCHOOL	6 to14	Grades 1 to 8: Lower primary school (grades 1 to 4) and upper primary school (grades 5 to 8)
SECONDARY EDUCATION	Secondary school (either grammar school, technical school, or vocational school)	14 to18 (in some cases 19)	Grades 9 to 11 or 9 to 12: - there are grammar schools with grades from 5 to 12 or 7 to 12, where students enrol after year 4 or 6. Some secondary schools have a Grade 0, making them a 5-year school.
HIGHER EDUCATION	University	Above 18	Several successive degrees (BA, MA, Ph.D.)

6.2 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Educational institutions in Hungary are operated by the state, or by religious or private institutions (e.g., foundations). Most schools are run by the state. The regulations applicable to religious and private institutions may differ slightly. Parents usually enrol their children in these institutions to receive a certain religious or ideological education, or an approach that differs from that of the state.

<i>INSTITUTION</i>	<i>STAGE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
KINDERGARTEN		Cares for children from age 3 to school age.
PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRIMARY	Usually has 8 grades.
GRAMMAR SCHOOL (HIGH SCHOOL)	SECONDARY	Can have 8, 6, or 4 (sometimes 5) grades. Prepares students for the secondary school leaving exam and for higher education (university).
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE	SECONDARY	In the first two years, students acquire sector-professional knowledge, and then they take the basic exams at the end of the 10th grade. Afterwards, it is possible to take the secondary school leaving examinations, and students who attend this school can receive a professional qualification after 5 years as well. There are many internships to be taken in this type of school and students can also receive scholarships.
VOCATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY	It has 3 grades, and prepares students for a vocation and a vocational exam, after which they can enter the workforce. Students may apply for a secondary school leaving exam after two years of preparational training.
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	SECONDARY	Provides special needs students with a vocation.

OTHER SPECIALISED INSTITUTIONS ARE:

<i>INSTITUTION</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL	Applies educational methods and principles that differ from standard methods.
PRIMARY ART SCHOOL	Children can pursue education in the areas of musical art, fine and applied arts, puppet and drama art, and the art of dance.
SPECIAL AND CONDUCTIVE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	For children with severe and multiple disabilities between the ages of 5 and 16.
HALL OF RESIDENCE	Provides boarding for students who study far from their residence or live under dire circumstances at home. It can also function as a specialised hall of residence for students with outstanding talent.
PEDAGOGICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE	It operates outside the school and is available for everyone with a specific need for support or help from a psychologist. Its services include counselling, developmental education, speech therapeutic care (speech development), and further study counselling.

6.3 TYPES OF SCHOOLS

<i>INSTITUTION</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
SPECIALISED SCHOOL	Students have a higher number of classes in some subjects (e.g., music, physical education, mathematics, or foreign languages).
BILINGUAL SCHOOL	Some subjects are taught in a foreign language (primarily in English, German, French, occasionally in Spanish or Italian).

NATIONALITY SCHOOL	Students of a national minority living in Hungary are entitled to study in their own language and to acquaint themselves with the history, culture, and traditions of their nationality. (There are 13 officially recognized nationalities in Hungary, the largest being the Roma. Other nationalities include Germans, Serbs, Slovaks, and Ukrainians).
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	Foreign schools provide foreign diplomas. Education follows the curriculum of the country of origin. The language of education is the language of the country of origin. Most students are foreigners. These schools require a tuition fee, which is usually quite high.

Some schools fulfil specific educational purposes, such as:

7. FREEDOM OF CHOICE REGARDING KINDERGARTENS AND SCHOOLS

In Hungary, parents have the freedom of choice in selecting a kindergarten, school, or hall of residence for their children. Choices are mainly influenced by the student's skills, fields of interest, or the family's religious and ideological affiliation. Children older than 14 may be included in the decision and choose their school together with the parents. However, the selected kindergarten, school, or hall of residence is not obligated to accept all applications from prospective students. This is a decision made by the institution after consideration of various aspects (e.g., an entrance examination for secondary schools). Freedom of choice, therefore, does not mean that the child will necessarily be enrolled in the kindergarten or school of choice.

At the same time, all children and students of appropriate schooling age must be accepted by at least one kindergarten or school. In such cases, these will be the kindergartens and schools providing mandatory enrolling (that is, the district kindergarten or school).

District kindergartens and schools

These are institutions to which children and students belong according to their registered address (and actual place of residence). Such institutions are designated by the local council and are usually the kindergartens or schools located nearest to the place of residence.

8. GENERAL OPERATION OF KINDERGARTENS AND SCHOOLS

8.1 ENROLMENT

Enrolment in kindergartens and schools is usually held in April or May, and usually in June for secondary schools. The date is published by the institutions on their websites at least 30 days prior to enrolment and is also displayed at the entrance.

Students arriving in Hungary mid-year can of course also enrol in an educational institution. Please contact your kindergarten or school of choice for more information.

Documents you will need for enrolment:

- filled-in application form (this is for schools and are usually submitted mid-year on an ongoing basis);
- the child's extract from the register of births (along with a certified Hungarian translation);
- identity documents verifying the child's identity and place of residence;
- the child's social security card or proof of private health insurance
- identity documents verifying the parent's identity and place of residence (if the child is under 18);
- documents verifying the legal title for residency in Hungary for non-Hungarian citizens.

For children who are asylum seekers, refugees, or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, the kindergarten or school must accept incomplete documents, and the parent cannot be obligated to acquire the missing documents.

8.2 KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

<i>WHO?</i>	<i>WHAT DOES HE/SHE DO?</i>
KINDERGARTEN OR SCHOOL PRINCIPAL	He or she makes all important decisions concerning the institution and the children/ students. The principal can be contacted in all significant matters about the students.
KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS (MALE OR FEMALE)	They are responsible for the nurture and development of children at the kindergarten. They are the points of contact for parents with whom everyday issues concerning their children can be discussed.
KINDERGARTEN NURSE	They help the work of kindergarten teachers in taking care of and looking after the children.
SPEECH THERAPIST	Works at a kindergarten or school. He or she helps children overcome speech-related abnormalities (e.g., stuttering, cluttering, speech sound disorders), but is not responsible for teaching Hungarian.
TEACHERS (MALE OR FEMALE)	Lower primary school has primary teachers who teach most of the subjects. Upper primary school and secondary school have specialised teachers who teach one or two subjects.
FORM TEACHER	The person responsible for the children in his or her class. Parents can contact the form teacher with any questions they have about the school. He or she documents children's affairs (e.g., absences), conducts homeroom classes, and organises various events (e.g., class excursions).
PEDAGOGICAL ASSISTANT	Supports the work of teachers in and outside of

	classes.
SPECIAL NEEDS TEACHER	Develops special needs children individually or in small groups.
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST, PRE-SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	Provides individual or group sessions for students with psychological or life skill difficulties, and with parents, if needed.
NURSE	In kindergartens and schools, he or she checks the child's vaccination book, performs screening tests (i.e. eye examination), cleanliness examinations (i.e. scalp examinations), and gives health advice.
PHYSICIAN	Works at a school. Oversees the adequate development of children, for example by examining their vision, hearing, and also administers mandatory vaccination.
TECHNICAL PERSONNEL	Takes part in operating kindergartens and schools (e.g. kitchen hand, cleaner, maintenance crew).
KINDERGARTEN OR SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS	Prevents problems with the children, and gives classes for the children. Works in collaboration with the teachers.

8.3 SCHOOL TERM AND HOLIDAY DATES

The teaching year in kindergartens lasts from the beginning of September until the end of August in the following year. Most kindergartens close for 4 to 6 weeks in summer: in the meantime, children whose parents are not available during working hours can attend a nearby kindergarten. For the remaining duration of the summer, groups are combined. The teaching year in primary and secondary schools lasts from the beginning of September until mid-June of the following year. These approximately 180 school days are divided into two terms, with Term 1 ending around the end of January. Schools are closed for the summer holiday.

During the teaching year, kindergartens have one winter holiday (about 1.5 weeks at the end of December), while schools also have two longer holidays apart from the winter holiday: an autumn holiday in early November, and a spring holiday in April for a few days. Schools and kindergartens are required to provide childcare during the breaks.

Certain national holidays and days with religious significance are public holidays in Hungary. Most people do not work on these days, and kindergartens and schools are also closed.

Public holidays are the following:

<i>WHEN?</i>	<i>WHAT?</i>
1 JANUARY (NEW YEAR'S DAY)	first day of the new year
15 MARCH	Hungarian national holiday
GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER MONDAY (with varying dates, usually in March or April)	religious holidays with a Christian origin
1 MAY	Labour Day
WHITE MONDAY (with varying dates, usually in May or June)	religious holiday with a Christian origin
20 AUGUST	national holiday for the foundation of the Hungarian State
23 OCTOBER	Hungarian national holiday
1 NOVEMBER (ALL SAINTS' DAY)	religious holiday with a Christian origin
25 TO 26 DECEMBER (CHRISTMAS)	religious holiday with a Christian origin

Term and holiday dates and dates of important events are announced at the start of the school year. Please contact your kindergarten or school for more information.

There are occasions during the school year when parents and teachers meet in the kindergarten or school. These are parent-teacher conferences, parent-teacher interviews, and open days. Teachers are happy to see the parents and also expect them to come because it is a good opportunity to discuss important matters concerning the child.

Kindergartens, primary schools, and secondary schools all have parent-teacher conferences 2 or 3 times a year. The kindergarten teacher or form teacher invites the parents of children attending a class or group. They discuss the most important aspects of the school year, rules and regulations, programs, and the education of the children.

Parent-teacher interviews are one-on-one meetings between the parent and the kindergarten or school teacher (specialist teacher) on the child's performance and conduct.

Open days are usually held once a year when schools open their doors to parents to visit sessions, classes, and witness the participation of their children in class. (Days, when prospective students can visit a primary or secondary school and attend lectures or programs, are also called open days.)

Home visits are when a teacher visits the family and has the opportunity to get to know the student's living conditions more closely. Not all institutions have home visits, and recently it is not very common.

If you don't speak Hungarian, please take an interpreter with you to the parent-teacher conference or interview, or ask another parent to translate for you.

8.4 HOLIDAYS AND IMPORTANT DATES IN KINDERGARTENS AND SCHOOLS

On holidays and other important dates (opening and closing the school year, graduation ceremony, etc.) children are required to wear formal attire. This usually means a white

blouse/shirt, dark skirt/trousers, and formal shoes. Some schools have uniforms mandatory for such events.

The most important holidays and noteworthy school days are the following:

<i>WHICH CELEBRATION?</i>	<i>WHAT DO WE CELEBRATE?</i>	<i>Kindergarten</i>	<i>Primary school</i>	<i>Secondary school</i>
OPENING THE SCHOOL YEAR	Usually held on 1 September at a common ceremony.		x	x
23 OCTOBER	Hungarian national holiday in remembrance of the historic event of the 1956 revolution.		x	x
ADVENT, CHRISTMAS	One of the most important Christian holidays is the birth of Jesus. Advent means the days of preparation for the holiday.	x	x	
CARNIVAL CELEBRATION	Children put on costumes; costume contests and dances are often held.	x	x	
15 MARCH	National holiday. A common ceremony in remembrance of the 1848 revolution.	x	x	x
EASTER	One of the most important Christian holidays is the	x	x	

	resurrection of Jesus. It is also a spring holiday with various folk traditions (e.g., dyeing eggs, sprinkling).			
MOTHER'S DAY	The first Sunday in May. Children usually prepare gifts and a presentation to which mothers and grandmothers are invited.	x	x	
CHILDREN'S DAY	The last Sunday in May. Programmes are organised for children throughout the country. It is also celebrated in kindergartens.	x		

CLOSING THE SCHOOL YEAR	Common celebration. Students receive their report cards on this day.	(x)	x	x
GRADUATION CEREMONY	A farewell ceremony is held for students in their senior year at a kindergarten or school. This is also an important family event in Hungary for students in 8th grade or graduating from a secondary school.	(x)	x	x
NATURE SCHOOL	Students and classes go on a field trip with teacher supervisors, to a camping site in a forest, to observe nature, study, and for team building.		x	x

CLASS FIELD TRIP, SUMMER CAMP	Classes go on a field trip with teacher supervisors for 2 or 3 days and organise programs there. Many schools also organise summer camps, usually for a fee.		x	x
PROM	A celebration is held at the end of Term 1 for senior classes in secondary schools, where the school's ribbon is presented to senior students. Parents and relatives are also invited to the ball, and students prepare performances and dances.			x

Other celebrations depend on the specific school or kindergarten. Nearly all schools have their individual school day (usually related to the school's eponym), with colourful programs for children and students and teachers are also celebrated on the first Sunday of June.

8.5 IN THE KINDERGARTEN OR SCHOOL

Children are provided three meals a day in kindergartens and schools for a fee (that is, for payment): a hot lunch, and morning and afternoon tea. Families with financial difficulties or families including three or more children may receive meals at a reduced fee or free of charge (see Chapter 14).

Secondary schools usually offer a hot lunch as well. Meals must be paid one month in advance at the designated dates, by wire transfer or personally by cash. If the child or student is absent, the parent needs to cancel the meals (for free meals, too).

Please contact your kindergarten or school for information on your eligibility for reduced fees or exemption from payment. Disadvantaged children and those receiving regular child welfare benefits are provided free meals by the local council during holidays as well.

Parents have the option to request special meals for the child due to health-related or religious reasons (e.g., meals containing no pork). Please contact your kindergarten or school for more information.

a. APPRAISAL AT SCHOOL

Children receive appraisals for their performance at school throughout the year. Text assessments are given at the end of Terms 1 and 2 in the first school year, and at the end of Term 1 in the second year. In other grades, students receive marks as an appraisal of their knowledge, and they receive report cards at the end of both terms. Marks range from 1 to 5, with 1 being the worst and 5 the best.

MARKS AND GRADES:

When assessing the student's knowledge: (5) excellent; (4) good; (3) satisfactory; (2) pass;(1) fail. For conduct and diligence: (5) exemplary; (4) good; (3) inconsistent; (2) bad/negligent.

Grades are recorded in an e-grade book. The so-called "KRÉTA" online interface can be accessed by parents with a unique ID, which they must request at the school. There they can track their child's grades, the curriculum, the timetable, the late arrivals, and the absences as well.

At the end of both terms, students are graded in all subjects based on their interim marks. Mid-year and end-of-year grades are recorded in the report card. At the end of the first semester, the school notifies the parents in writing of the child's performance. The copy of the mid-year report, printed in duplicate, must be signed by a parent and returned to the school. The report card testifies that the student has successfully completed a school year. A student can progress to the next grade if he or she has not failed any of their subjects, that is they have not received a '1' as an end-of-year grade. If a student fails at a subject, they must take a makeup exam of the curriculum of the given subject at the end of

summer. If the student passes the exam, he or she may proceed to the next grade; in case of failure, the previous grade will have to be repeated.

In the first year of pre-school, the parent may request a repeating year even if their child has passed all exams, however, it is not possible to do so after. It is also possible for students to complete two or more grades within the same teaching year.

Appraisal and grading of foreign students The Hungarian education system does not differentiate between students whose mother tongue is Hungarian and whose mother tongue is not. Foreign students may request to be tested differently, but an exemption from appraisal cannot be granted just because the student doesn't speak Hungarian. However, the school principal may decide that in case the student needs to repeat a teaching year, he or she will only be required to attend remedial and language classes. A parent can request in writing that their child be exempted from grading and assessment during the school year, if they take a grading exam at the end of the school year. It is up to the school principal to decide on this request. The school will notify the parent in writing of the date of the grading exams.

b. STUDENT CARD

attending a school receive a student card which provides discounts for most cultural and recreational institutions ranging from museums to cinemas and baths and provide a 50% discount for public transportation (currently public transportation in Budapest is free for children under 14 years). In case your child loses his or her student ID, they can apply for a new one.

Foreign students are also eligible for a student card. Applying for and acquiring the card is a task for the parents. Please ask for help from your school to have the student card available for your child as soon as possible!

A NEK (National Uniform Card System) form is also required for acquiring a card; it must be requested at a government office.

8.8 RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHILDREN, STUDENTS, AND PARENTS

All kindergartens and schools have rules and regulations containing the rights and responsibilities of the attending children and students and their parents and containing important information on the institution's everyday operation and general rules. It is the right of children and students to receive care and education befitting their age and to have their human rights respected, as well as their religious or ideological affiliation and other beliefs, and nationality. It is the student's responsibility to adhere to the school's rules and regulations, to protect his or her physical health and those of other students, and to respect the human dignity of teachers, fellow students, and the employees working at the school.

If a student materially violates his or her obligations at school, a disciplinary action may be launched and he or she may receive a disciplinary penalty. This may be in the form of reprehension, or the removal of certain discounts or benefits, or the student may be transferred to another class, banned from continuing the teaching year, or be expelled from school. It is the parent's right to regularly receive information on the child's development, conduct, and academic progress, and to receive advice and help on education from the teachers. It is the parent's right to get to know the operation of the kindergarten or school and to use the pedagogical assistance service in case the child needs special help.

It is the parent's obligation to make sure that the child is attending school, and to track the child's academic progress. If the teachers involved in the child's education so recommend, the parent should take the child to the pedagogical assistance service for assessment, or to a psychologist or developmental activities.

9. NURSERY

Day care is available in Hungary for small children between the age of 20 weeks and 3 years in case the parent is working and is unable to look after the child. Institutions serving this purpose are called nurseries (“bölcsőde” or “bölcső”). Attending a nursery is not compulsory, therefore the state is not obligated to provide nursery care for each child. Parents can apply for daycare for their child at a nursery, but their child may get rejected due to a lack of availability.

In such cases, private institutions (that is, small nurseries or nurseries maintained by the workplace or by a family) are still available for a fee (usually a considerable fee).

10. KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION

10.1 ABOUT KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION IN GENERAL

Kindergarten education is compulsory for all children past the age of 3, for 4 hours a day. (Children who will turn three within 6 months may also be admitted to a kindergarten, but this is subject to a decision by the kindergarten’s principal. If justified, the parent may request exemption from kindergarten education for the child up to age 5.) Compulsory kindergarten education lasts until the start of the school year in September (that is, all through the summer preceding the first school year, until the end of August). Kindergarten education is free and is available for everyone. Its precondition usually is that the child is potty-trained (meaning that the child does not need a nappy and is able to go to the toilet independently.)

Boys and girls are assigned to mixed groups in kindergarten, usually made up of 20 to 30 children, or are divided according to age (“small kids”, “medium kids”, and “big kids” groups) or according to other aspects. Kindergarten education is conducted in Hungarian (except for nationality and international kindergartens). Corporal punishment is strictly forbidden! Meals are provided in kindergartens three times a day.

10.2 CHOOSING A KINDERGARTEN

Parents have freedom of choice when choosing a kindergarten, but it is subject to the kindergarten principal's decision whether the child is admitted to the parent's kindergarten of choice (usually depending on whether there are available places left). However, the kindergarten designated for the district where the family resides is obligated to admit the child. (We covered this in Chapter 7.) Kindergartens usually hold open days in spring: parents can get to know the kindergarten teachers and the educational work conducted at the kindergarten. This can help parents decide which kindergarten they wish to choose. The decision may depend on several factors: the distance of the kindergarten from home, the teachers, the availability of special education (e.g., religious studies or environmental protection), the programs offered to children, the building of the kindergarten, its equipment, or garden.

You may inquire online, or at the family support service, aid organisations, from acquaintances, and various other places about the kindergartens available and the reasons for choosing any one of them. Please also make inquiries whether the kindergarten is experienced in treating foreign children, whether there are any foreign children there, and the kind of help they receive.

10.3 EVERYDAY LIFE AT THE KINDERGARTEN MINDENNAPOK

Kindergarten opening hours vary, but usually, they open between 6 and 7 in the morning and close between 5 and 6 in the evening. They hold developmental activities and play in the morning, followed by morning tea, a nap after lunch, and play in the afternoon. Thematic activities (study groups) are available in many kindergartens, such as sports, folk dance, music, etc. These are available for a fee (except for religious studies).

11. EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

11.1 ABOUT PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN GENERAL

In the year when the child celebrates his or her 6th birthday by 31 August (but no later than in the next year), he or she reaches the age for compulsory school education. Primary school education is free and is available for everyone, meaning that every child is admitted. The language of education is Hungarian (except for bilingual schools, nationality schools, and international schools). Corporal punishment of children is forbidden.

Children usually attend primary school up to Grade 8, but some children apply to a secondary school after Grade 4 or Grade 6. Primary school education is divided into lower primary (Grades 1 to 4) and upper primary (Grades 5 to 8) education. In lower primary school, students have a class teacher (that is, most subjects are taught by the same teacher who is also responsible for the children). In upper primary school, the form teacher is responsible for the students, and subjects are taught by different teachers. Some children or students do not attend school but they have an “individual work schedule”.

INDIVIDUAL WORK SCHEDULE

Students in an individual work schedule do not attend school, they study at home. The permission of the Board of Education is needed for someone to be allowed to have an individual schedule. The application has to be submitted by the parent. This route of education is only advisable to be chosen in very justified cases, as in most cases it is the interest of the child to be part of a community and develop there. Students in an individual work schedule receive their certification through grading exams. The school is not required to prepare the student for the grading exam but may provide assistance for the preparation. The parent and the child must be informed about the requirements. The principal may provide an opportunity for the child to attend certain classes.

In the case of foreign children and students in some cases, they are only allowed to be admitted to the school to study in an individual work schedule. This can only be done, if the parent explicitly requests it, or if there is a proposal from an expert committee. The application must always be submitted to the Board of Education.

11.2 CHOOSING A SCHOOL

Parents have freedom of choice when choosing a school, but it is subject to the school's decision whether the child is admitted to the school of choice. However, the school designated for the district where the family resides is obligated to admit the child. (We covered this in Chapter 7).

Schools usually hold open days in spring: parents can get to know the teachers, attend programs, and learn about the educational work conducted at the school. This can help parents decide which school they wish to choose. The decision may depend on several factors: the child's fields of interest and skills, as well as religious or ideological aspects, but also the distance of the school from home, the teachers, the programs offered to children, the building of the school, its equipment or garden.

You may inquire online, or at the family support service, aid organisations, acquaintances, and various other places about the schools available and the reasons for choosing any one of them. Please also make inquiries whether the kindergarten is experienced in treating migrant children, whether Hungarian as a foreign language is taught at the school, and the kind of help foreign children receive. Your district school is obligated to admit the child under all circumstances. If you choose a different school, you will need to notify the district school.

11.3 ASSIGNING STUDENTS TO CLASSES

Boys and girls at primary schools are assigned to mixed classes with 20 to 30 students. Certain schools (e.g., religious institutions) only admit girls or boys. Assignments to various classes are the decision of the principal, taking into account requests by parents and

teachers. Classes stay together until the end of primary school.

Assigning foreign children to classes- When assigning foreign children to classes, the principal will consider the number of school years the student has already completed, their level of proficiency of Hungarian, but naturally the available places in each class and the composition of the community also has to be considered. Ideally, foreign students will be assigned to a class befitting their age. However, sometimes they may be assigned to a class one or two years their junior to give them the opportunity to learn Hungarian. In lower primary school, children may be assigned to Grade 1 to allow them to learn to read and write in Hungarian.

Ask the school to assign your child to a class of his or her age, if possible. Refugee children and those under subsidiary protection are not obligated to submit or acquire documents verifying their level of education. However, please note that the principal may decide at will on the assignment, and he or she is not obligated to assign children according to their age or the education they had already completed.

11.4 LIFE AT SCHOOL

There are five school days per week in primary school, with Saturdays and Sundays being rest days. Classes usually start at 8.00 a.m., and students must arrive by 7.45 a.m. Activities finish at 4.00 p.m., and children are looked after until 5.00 p.m. Classes usually last for 45 minutes and breaks last for 10 to 15 minutes.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS

IN HUNGARY IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL:

Hungarian grammar and literature, foreign language, mathematics, ethics or divinity and ethics, environmental studies, music, visual art (drawing), technology and planning, lifestyle and practice, and physical education.

IN HUNGARIAN UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL:

Hungarian grammar and literature, foreign language (usually English or German), mathematics, history, ethics or divinity, and ethics, natural sciences, biology, physics, chemistry, geography, music, visual art (drawing), digital culture, physical education, and

technology. Homeroom classes are also held each week.

Parents may choose whether their child studies ethics or divinity and ethics (meaning Bible class). The usual available religious studies are Catholic and Protestant, but the school may organise other religious classes upon request. The 'Ethics' subject does not involve religious studies, it discusses general ethical issues.

Children attend classes in the morning and prepare their homework jointly in the afternoon, when playtime also takes place, along with various study groups and other activities. Classes and programs are conducted in line with the weekly schedule handed out at the beginning of the term. Parents may request that their child leaves school earlier in the afternoon if he or she has other activities. Physical education classes are held each day in primary school. Exemption may be granted for two of these classes each week if the child partakes in a sports club or tournament sports and a certificate of such activities is submitted. Joint programs for classes are held frequently, e.g. class trips, museum visits, theatres, forest schools. These programs are usually subject to a fee. Many classes have "class funds" where parents are required to pay a fee each month or each term, and these are used for covering the above programs and other expenses (class decoration, or purchasing paper handkerchiefs).

Educational institutions may temporarily switch to online education in the event of an epidemic emergency. In this case, students are not allowed to visit the institutions, they must join online classes from home, on the interface required by the school.

11.5 FURTHER EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Since education in Hungary is compulsory up to the age of 16, most students who have finished primary school enrol in some type of secondary school. (See Chapter 6 for the various types of schools.) Secondary schools are entitled to screen students for admission based on primary school results, or by a written entrance examination organised centrally and oral exams organised locally. Information on admissions is published at the secondary school websites at the start of the school year in each autumn.

Primary schools inform their students on the rules of secondary school admissions and help them navigate the entire procedure. There are secondary schools obligated to admit students in their district without an entrance exam.

ENTRANCE EXAMS

Written entrance examinations are organised centrally and are identical all over the country. Unified entrance exams are conducted in mathematics and Hungarian grammar. Both exams last 45 minutes, and students need to solve 10 test items in each exam without using supplementary equipment. Exams are held each year at around 10 January. It is worth practicing for these exams: the tests from previous years are available online. Many schools have oral examinations organised locally in February or March, as described on the school websites.

Non-Hungarian citizens are not exempt from the centrally organised entrance exams if they apply to schools where this is a requirement. However, they will be given more time (if verified appropriately) for their Hungarian language exams. Please ask the teachers at your primary school for more information.

12. SCHOOL EDUCATION

12.1 ABOUT SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN GENERAL

Secondary education is free and available to everyone, meaning that all students are admitted to a secondary school up to the age of 16. Similarly to primary schools, girls and boys are assigned to mixed classes, and the conditions for students who have an individual work schedule are also the same (We covered this in detail in Chapter 11.1.) The language of education remains to be Hungarian, and of course corporal punishment of students is forbidden.

At the end of their secondary studies, students take a secondary school leaving examination (in grammar schools and vocational grammar schools) or a vocational examination (in vocational secondary schools – see the table in Chapter 6.2.)

If your child has already reached the age of 16 and would like to continue their education, you may want to contact secondary schools. In case of vacancies, the school may admit them.

12.2 CHOOSING A SCHOOL AND ADMISSION

Due to freedom of choice, parents and students may choose a secondary school of their liking. There are various types of schools available (grammar school, technical institute, vocational school- we covered the reasons for each choice under the section on “The Hungarian School System”). Whether the student is admitted to the school of his or her choice is subject to a decision made by the school.

Secondary schools and halls of residence are entitled to prescribe conditions for admission, meaning they can determine their rules of admission. Therefore, only students who comply with these requirements are admitted. If the secondary school prescribes an entrance exam, the decision on admission will be based on primary school results as well as on a written entrance examination organised centrally and oral exams organised locally. Secondary schools publish their requirements for admission on their website at the start of the school year in autumn. In many secondary schools (especially grammar schools) only students who pass the central written exam with good results will be admitted. Many schools also organise local oral exams apart from the central written exam. (See Chapter 11.5 on entrance exams.)

Students under the age of 16 must be admitted to a secondary school even if their results do not comply with the requirements of admission at certain schools. There are schools designated to receive these students. Primary schools provide help to their 8th graders in acquiring information on further education, on secondary schools, admission rules, and on the process of applying and passing the entrance exams.

Choosing a secondary school for a child can be a critical decision that is worth contemplating. Please inquire about the school of your choice, the percentage of their students admitted to a university, or – in the case of a vocational school – their success in landing a job. It is also important whether the school has experience in teaching migrant children if they offer Hungarian as a foreign language, and the opportunities provided to foreign students. If you need more information or help, besides the school teachers you can also contact the family support service or

12.3 STUDENTS TO CLASSES

Assigning foreign students to classes.

Assigning foreign students to classes is also the decision of the principal: he or she will consider the number of school years the student has already completed, their level of proficiency of Hungarian, and of course also the available places in each class and the composition of the community. Ideally, foreign students will be assigned to a class befitting their age and/or previous education. However, sometimes they may be assigned to a class one or two years their junior to give them the opportunity to learn Hungarian. Especially if the student is planning to take a secondary school leaving exam when graduating from the school. With the consent of the parent, the principal may allow to repeat a year if the student is unable to perform in school due to a lack of language skills or having a different education system in their country of origin (i.e. they could not acquire sufficient Hungarian language skills to be able to take the secondary school leaving exam).

Secondary school students are assigned to mixed classes for boys and girls with 20 to 30 students. (In some cases, for example at religious schools, the school may only accept girls or boys.) Assigning students to classes is the decision of the school principal.

Ask the secondary school to assign your child to a class as high as possible considering his or her age and previous education, realistically evaluating the student's goals (e.g., secondary school leaving examination in Hungarian). Refugee students and those under subsidiary protection are not obligated to submit or acquire documents verifying their level of education. However, admission to an institution of secondary education, just as for Hungarian students, is subject to the completion of primary education, and this will need to be verified. Please note that the principal may decide at will on the assignment, and he or she is not obligated to assign students according to their age or the education they had already completed.

12.4 EVERYDAY LIFE AT SCHOOL

There are five school days per week in a secondary school as well, with Saturdays and Sundays being rest days. Classes usually start at 8.00 a.m., and students are required to be ready for class in the appropriate room by that time.

Classes usually last for 45 minutes and breaks last for 10 to 15 minutes. There are 6 to 8 classes each day, meaning that the school day ends at around 2.00 or 3.00 p.m.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN HUNGARY ARE USUALLY THE FOLLOWING:

IN GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Hungarian grammar and literature, foreign language (usually two with English routinely being one of them), mathematics, history, civic studies, ethics, biology, physics, chemistry, geography, music, visual art (drawing), motion picture and media studies, drama and dance, informatics, physical education, technology, and lifestyle. Homeroom classes are held each week.

IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

These schools usually offer a “complex natural sciences” class, instead of separate natural science classes (biology, chemistry, geography, physics), or they only offer subjects which are relevant to the trade that is taught (e.g. biology in vocational schools for health professions, or physics in vocational schools for engineering vocational schools). There are no music, arts or media classes. In technical schools mathematics, Hungarian, history and one foreign language class is the same as in grammar schools. In vocational schools they teach common knowledge subjects (Hungarian-communication, mathematics, foreign language, social studies, natural sciences and P.E.) in centrally determined number of hours.

Students are offered electable study groups and activities in the afternoon. Physical education classes are held each day in secondary school. Exemption may be granted for two of these classes each week if the child partakes in a sports club or tournament sports.

Joint programs for classes are held frequently, e.g. class trips, museum visits, theatres, forest schools. These programs are usually subject to a fee. Many classes have “class funds” where parents are required to pay a fee each month or each term, and these are used for covering the above programs and other expenses.

Students must complete fifty hours of community services while in secondary school, which is also a prerequisite of the secondary school leaving examination.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Voluntary work done by students in a field or organisation involved in social work, environmental protection, or for the benefit of a local community. The school helps organise these activities. Students may work individually or in groups at various locations, and they are helped by mentors.

12.5 SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION

Secondary school leaving examination is a unified exam organised each year for students graduating from grammar schools and technical schools. This is a prerequisite for admission to universities or to institutions of higher vocational education. Oftentimes, employment is subject to a secondary school leaving certificate (that is, only people who passed a secondary school leaving exam are employed at certain positions). A secondary school leaving examination must be taken in at least five subjects: Hungarian grammar and literature, history, mathematics, a foreign language, and a compulsory elective subject. In technical schools, the elective exam subject is the professional subject studied. In vocational grammar schools, the elective subject must be the compulsory vocational subject taught at the school. Students may take the examination in more than five subjects if they so prefer. Secondary school leaving examinations include a written and an oral section and are held from early May to mid-June. Students may choose between standard and advanced exams: it is up to the student to choose the level of difficulty for each subject. Many universities require their students to pass advanced level school leaving exams, and these provide more points upon admission. Students who pass the secondary school leaving examination receive a school leaving certificate.

Non-Hungarian citizen students and those who spent at least 3 out of 4 years outside of the Hungarian public education system preceding their secondary school leaving examination may take the examination in Hungarian as a foreign language instead of taking the Hungarian grammar and literature exam, which is usually a great alleviation. However, a precondition of this option is for these students to receive end-of-year marks in Hungarian grammar and literature. Please contact your school for more information.

12.6 FURTHER EDUCATION

After graduation from a secondary school, students may continue their studies in higher education (at a university) or in vocational training (the so-called OKJ courses). There are countless options that are worth investigating. Several occupations in Hungary, such as becoming a teacher, physician, architect, etc. require higher education, that is a university degree. Admission to an institute of higher education requires a secondary school leaving certificate, and admission depends on the student's secondary school results, school leaving examination grades, language examinations, other academic and sports achievements, and an oral entrance tests. Institutions are entitled to determine their own requirements and priorities for admission. All related information is published in the latest Higher Education Information Leaflet and is also published at the website felvi.hu.

13. HIGHER EDUCATION

13.1 PROGRAMMES AND INSTITUTIONS

Higher education in Hungary offers several successive stages of education. A bachelor's degree usually takes 3 to 4 years, a master's degree is a further 1 to 2 years, and post-graduate doctoral programs take an additional 3 to 4 years. Students receive diplomas for various stages. More than 40 institutions of higher education operate in Hungary with countless faculties and programs, that is training opportunities. The institutions and their programs are listed on the website felvi.hu.

13.2 APPLICATION AND ADMISSION

Applications to universities can only be sent electronically through the website felvi.hu where detailed information is published about the application process. The application deadline is 15 February each year (applications can be submitted during the senior year of secondary school, before the school leaving examinations are held). Admission to an institute of higher education is based on a unified point system taking into account the student's secondary school results, school leaving examination grades, language examinations, other academic and sports achievements, and an oral entrance tests. The exact requirements are determined by the institution. Point limits and results are published at the end of July each year, and this is also when additional entrance admission opportunities are published (this means that students can apply again in the same year). All information concerning universities, educational opportunities, applications, and admissions are available at felvi.hu.

13.3 TUITION FEES AND STUDENT LOANS

Students with foreign citizenship may also study in state-funded programs, if such a student:

- has the right of free movement and residence in Hungary (that is, if they are citizens of an EEA country, or their family members);
- is a stateless person, refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary protection, beneficiary of temporary protection or permanent resident;
- has a single permit or a blue card
- has a scholarship through an international agreement or reciprocity

Programmes in higher education in Hungary can be state-funded or paid for by the students themselves. State funding for programs means that the given program is free for students, while self-funding means that students are required to pay tuition fees. Free higher education is available for a maximum duration of 12 semesters.

The details of state-funded and tuition-based programs at various universities are also included in the application information materials.

To alleviate the financial burdens of students in higher education, student loans are available with favourable interest rates for the duration of the studies. Student Loan 1 can be spent on anything: for paying rent, purchasing a laptop, and even on everyday expenses. This is minimum 15 000 HUF and maximum 50 000 HUF per month. Student Loan 2 can be spent on tuition fees and its available sum is equal to the sum of the tuition fee.

Students can apply for student loans for 11 semesters, for no more than 5 months in each semester. The loan need not be repaid during the studies; the first instalment is due in the fourth month after the student's legal relationship with the educational institution has ended. Mandatory instalments of repayment are adjusted according to the person's income: people earning less will have a lower sum for instalments.

Students with foreign citizenship may also apply for student loans if such a student:

- has right of free movement and residence in Hungary (that is, if they are citizens of an EEA country, or their family members);
- is a refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary protection;
- is a non-EU citizen who holds a permanent residence permit.

Please contact the Student Loan Centre (www.diakhitel.hu) for more information.

14. SUBSIDIES RELATED TO EDUCATION

Parents and families may be eligible for various financial allowances and benefits for children and students partaking in education. (Students above the age of 18 receive the benefits themselves.) Most benefits are also available for foreign citizens.

SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES ARE: /

<p>FAMILY BENEFITS (THAT IS, CARE ALLOWANCE OR EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCE)</p>	<p>Regular monthly financial benefits. Care allowance is available from the child's birth up to reaching compulsory school age, and educational allowance is available while the child is attending school. Families may apply for the benefits by submitting a form and receive payments from the date of submission.</p>
<p>REGULAR CHILD WELFARE ALLOWANCE</p>	<p>Regular monthly financial allowance for deprived families. Families are eligible in case of a low per-capita income (this is an exactly defined sum). Allowances may be claimed at the local council or at government windows, and are designated for one year. Families eligible for this allowance may also receive other benefits, such as free meals.</p>
<p>FINANCIAL AID FOR STARTING THE SCHOOL YEAR</p>	<p>It is a one-time aid, paid once a year at the start of the school year. Families are eligible if they are also eligible for family benefits. It can be claimed by both parents. However, this aid is provided by the parents' employers and they are not obligated to grant it. It is not money but a voucher that can be used for purchasing educational tools, books, and clothes for the child.</p>
<p>MEAL ALLOWANCES</p>	<p>Kindergarten meals are free for those who: - receive regular child welfare allowance;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are durably ill or severely disabled, or have a durably ill or severely disabled child in the family; - families with three or more children; - families with low per-capita income; - have been placed in foster care (removed from their own family); <p>School meals are free for those who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - receive regular child welfare allowance; <p>Meals are available at a 50% discount for those who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are durably ill or severely disabled, or have a durably ill or severely disabled child in the family; - families with three or more children. <p>Please submit your application for free meals at your kindergarten or school. Disadvantaged children and those receiving regular child welfare benefits are provided free meals by the local council during holidays as well.</p>
SCHOOL BOOK GRANT SCHEME	The textbooks are free for all children in primary schools and secondary school as well.

Apart from the above benefits, families may be eligible for other benefits not related to education. These include child support allowance for parents with at least three minors and family tax benefits.

To find out whether you are eligible for benefits and allowances, and to learn about the application process, please contact the school, the local council, the family support service, or other aid organisations.

15. OTHER INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTING CHILDREN, STUDENTS AND FAMILIES

There are several institutions and organisations that support families, children, and students, for example through the education of children. We have listed a few of the more important ones below. The services of these organisations are available to foreign children and students in the same manner as for Hungarians.

FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

These institutions operate in all municipalities and districts. Their task is to help families facing difficulties. They help families in administration, in applying for allowances, they provide consultancy on children's education, they organise programs, and if required, children are assisted by education experts, developmental teachers, and psychologists.

Family support services are available to everyone free of charge. Please inquire online about the family support service centre nearest to you.

PEDAGOGICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE

Its task is to assist the educational work of parents, besides kindergartens and schools. They provide educational guidance, special needs development, early development, speech therapeutic care, adapted physical education, psychology services, promotion of particularly talented children, and career counselling. Pedagogical assistance services are available to everyone free of charge. Please inquire online about the assistance service centre nearest to you.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Directorate-General for Equal Treatment within the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights is a state institution providing legal remedies to victims of discrimination. In Hungary, the law protects everyone from suffering discrimination on the

basis of religious or ideological conviction, social origin, political opinion, gender, skin colour, ethnic origin, age, or any other status. Please contact the Directorate-General for Equal Treatment of the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights for legal remedies if you feel that you have been treated unfavourably, for example in matters of education or in case of discrimination at school.

**Call the following toll-free number to contact the Directorate-General for Equal Treatment: + 36-80-215-000,
or contact them at their landline number (+361-475-7129, +36-1-] 475-7100),
by mail (1387 Budapest, P.O. Box 40) or by email (egyenlobanasmod@ajbh.hu).**

MENEDÉK – HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION FOR MIGRANTS

Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants has been guiding the integration of foreigners living in Hungary for more than two decades. We help families that contact us with enrolling their children at school, with applications for benefits, and by organising various programs and activities for children and young people, we assist them in studying and finding their place and help them achieve their goals in education and other fields of life.

1066 Budapest, Ó utca 39. +36204507245

menedek@menedek.hu

menedek.hu

fb.com/menedekegyesulet