



Faculty of Law University of Szeged

COURSES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES



2005



Faculty of Law University of Szeged

COURSES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES



**This publication
was supported by the
EU SOCRATES/ERASMUS PROGRAMME.**

2005



Dear Reader,



As Dean of the University of Szeged Faculty of Law, I am pleased to be able to make this booklet available to you. Having been elected for a three-year term on 1 July 2002, I see clearly that with this great honour comes enormous responsibility as well. In addition to all the work the post entails, it is also a great pleasure to head the institution where I was once a student myself and where I have also had the privilege of teaching for over 20 years. The booklet you now hold in your hands provides an overview of our foreign-language programmes. In the wake of the régime change in Hungary, the early 1990s saw major transformations in Hungarian legal education. Since then, we have had to cope with an unprecedented intake of students, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, we have had to meet the continual demands placed on us by both the marketplace and Europe itself. The changes taught us the importance of establishing and constantly improving our foreign-language programmes. In fact, ours was the first Faculty of Law in the country to embark on such an effort, providing our students with the opportunity to study German, French and European law in foreign languages under guest professors from abroad.

Similarly, we attach strategic importance to the Erasmus programme, as it not only enables our students to pursue their studies abroad, but also allows students from our partner universities to round out their knowledge at our institution through the wide range of courses offered here.

I trust that this booklet will raise the interest of as many foreign students as possible in Hungary, in Szeged, and in the University of Szeged Faculty of Law. I hope that all those who choose to study here enjoy their stay and that — beyond the education they receive here — they establish lifelong ties to the people, the sites and the heritage of our country.

With best regards,
Imre SZABÓ



1. Szeged

Szeged is situated on the banks of the River Tisza near the southern border of Hungary. A large part of the town lies on the right bank of the river, while Újszeged, a leafy residential area, lies on the left. Szeged is the cultural and economic centre of Southeastern Hungary, and a thriving university town also famous for its open-air theatre. The city centre is marked by the medieval Tower of St. Demetrius and the stately twin spires of the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Dóm). This cathedral was built in the first decades of the 20th century to commemorate the rebirth of the city after the devastating flood of the River Tisza in 1879.

With its population of 180,000, Szeged is a large city by Hungarian standards. With an average temperature of 11° C (52° F), which is somewhat higher than in the rest of the country, the climate is very favourable. Szeged is sometimes called the City of Sunshine as there is an average of 2000 hours of sunshine annually.

The Szeged area has been inhabited since Roman times. During the Great Migration from the fifth to the ninth centuries, it served as a meeting place for various tribes. The region is therefore abundant in valuable archaeological sites.

The settlement was given the rank of a free royal town in 1241; it was an important monastic centre in the Late Middle Ages; and it served as an administrative centre during the Turkish occupation in the 16th and 17th centuries.



The great flood of 1879, mentioned earlier, turned out to be a blessing in disguise. The reconstruction that followed — with the assistance of Vienna, Paris, London, and other European cities — created a modern city with an exemplary layout of avenues and boulevards and a strikingly homogenous architecture that preserves the Eclectic and Art Nouveau styles of the turn of the century.



Szeged is the economic centre of the region and is famous for food processing, especially salami and paprika. Textiles and clothing as well as oil and natural gas also represent significant industries, but the city is most famous for its culture, including its various institutions of higher education. In spite of the fact that Szeged has the atmosphere of a quiet university town, the city is surprisingly cosmopolitan. The UNESCO-sponsored international Centre for Biological Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, as well as other institutions of higher education, host a large number of international scholars and students. The local opera is surpassed in reputation only by the one in Budapest.

Theatres, cinemas, clubs, riverbanks, parks, swimming pools and sports grounds provide a variety of opportunities for rest and recreation.



2. The University of Szeged

The University of Szeged is the successor to the university founded in Kolozsvár, Transylvania, in 1872. At the end of World War I, in accordance with the Treaty of Paris, Hungary ceded Transylvania to Romania, and the university at Kolozsvár (present-day Cluj, Romania) was moved to Szeged in 1921. From the outset, the city of Szeged took pains to turn the town into a suitable home for higher education. Many outstanding professors worked at the university in the interwar period, including Nobel Prize laureate Albert Szent-Györgyi, who was the first to isolate Vitamin C — extracting it from the Szeged pepper.



After World War II, the University of Szeged was the first in Hungary to resume functioning. In 1951, the Medical University separated from the rest of the university to become an independent institution. In 1962, the University of Szeged took the name of the great Hungarian poet, Attila József, who had been a student here in the 1920s. In 1991, the leaders of the institutions of higher education in Szeged signed an agreement to merge into a large, unified centre of higher education to be called the University of Szeged (SZTE).



On the 1st of January, 2000, the newly formed University of Szeged was founded. The University of Szeged is the legal successor to the Szent-Györgyi Albert Medical University, József Attila University and Juhász Gyula Teachers Training College.

At present, the University of Szeged consists of 11 faculties: the Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Faculty of Law, Faculty of General Medicine, College Faculty of Health Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Sciences, Juhász Gyula Teachers Training College, College Faculty of Agriculture, College of the Food Industry and Conservatory. The head of the University is the Rector, and each faculty is headed by a Dean. Currently, full-time students number approximately 25,000.

3. The Faculty of Law

From the very beginning, the Faculty of Law was an integral part of the Ferenc József University from its founding in Kolozsvár in 1872. In operation from its foundation until the Christmas of 1918, the university, including the Faculty of Law, found a new home in Szeged. It is due to the efforts of Count Kúnó Klebelsberg, the outstanding Minister of Education of the interwar period, that the university was moved to the city on the banks of the River Tisza. Thus, Szeged finally succeeded in an effort that had spanned many hundreds of years, as there had been no universities before in Southeastern Hungary. The city made buildings available and contributed significant funds to facilitate the running of the university. Apart from a brief period between 1919-1921, when the university was temporarily removed to Budapest, and another, partial relocation between 1940 and 1945, the academic staff and students have lived and worked here up to this day. Our Faculty has always had a large number of students, even before the two world wars, and even at present our institution boasts a student body of several thousand.

Our Faculty takes pride in the numerous scholars who have studied here and have become renowned both in Hungary and internationally, e.g. Romance philologist Elemér Pólay (1915-1988), legal historian György Bónis (1914-1985), international law expert László Buza (1885-1969), philosopher of law Barna Horváth (1869-1973), P. Elemér Balás, outstanding both in private and criminal law (1883-1947), statistician Róbert Horváth (1916-1993), constitutional lawyer István Kovács (1921-1990), János Martonyi Sr., who specialized in public administration (1910-1981), financial lawyer István Meznerics (1907-1988), political scientist István Bibó (1911-1979), and economist Tivadar Surányi-Unger (1898-1973).



The Current Organization of the Faculty of Law

The Faculty is headed by the dean who is elected for three years to coordinate the research and teaching at the Faculty with the help of two vice deans, the Dean's Office and the Registrar's Office. The dean and his vice deans are elected by the Faculty Council. The Faculty Council, which consists of elected students and lecturers, represents the supreme decisionmaking body of the Faculty.

DEPARTMENTS AT THE FACULTY OF LAW:

- Department of Agricultural and Environmental Law
- Department of Constitutional Law
- Department of Criminal and Criminal Procedure Law



Department of Philosophy and Sociology of Law
Department of Legal History
Department of Public Administrative and Financial Law
Department of Labour and Social Law
Department of International and European Law
Department of International Private Law
Department of Civil and Civil Procedure Law
Department of Political Sciences
Department of Roman Law
Department of Statistics and Demography

INSTITUTES:

Institute of Comparative Law
Institute of Industrial Relations and Social Security Law



Main Options for the Study of Law

THE STUDY OF LAW IN HUNGARIAN:

The Faculty is best known for its regular and correspondence modes of legal training based on a credit system. Each year hundreds of students commence their studies here, after having been selected on the basis of their performance on an entrance exam. They may attend lectures on theoretical and practical law, as well as on general education subjects; furthermore, students in the regular mode of study may also attend small-group seminars, some of which are compulsory, others optional. On completion of their studies, students who have successfully defended their thesis receive the title Doctor of Law.

In addition to Szeged, the correspondence mode is also offered in Kecskemét in cooperation with the Károli Gáspár Calvinist University. Previous studies undertaken by graduates from a college of public administration or police officer training are taken into account, and these students receive an opportunity to complete their studies within eight semesters.

THE STUDY OF LAW IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

The Study of Law in French:

French-language legal training was launched in the 1996-97 academic year in a cooperative effort between Nanterre University, Paris, and what was then József Attila University. In accordance with the agreement with the Faculty of Law at Nanterre University, in September 1996 a four-semester course was launched in French, which was expanded in 1999 to a ten-semester course. The establishment of the programme was spurred by the growing French economic participation in our region.



The course includes nearly all areas of French law and places great emphasis on European Union law as well. The lectures are held by French university teachers, and most of the preparatory language classes are taught by native speakers. On completion of their studies, students receive the Paris X Nanterre university degree, which entitles them to continue their studies in France. In addition to regular students, graduates may take part in the programme as well.

The Study of Law in German:

The four-semester German economic law course was launched by the Faculty of Law in the 1998-99 academic year. The training continues at the Faculty of Law, in cooperation with the University of Potsdam, to supplement students' university or college studies. The course comprises about 300 hours, and the main subjects included are the following: civil law, insurance law, commercial and company law, distraint law, German and European labour law, bank law and European law. The lectures are held by German university teachers. Students successfully completing the German economic law course receive a Zeugnis, or certificate. Like the French programme, not only regular students, but also graduates may enrol in the course as well.

PHD COURSE

The three-year, full-time PhD course has been offered since the Hungarian academic qualification system was reformed in 1993. Students admitted to the programme are awarded grants. Besides their studies, they are involved in educational and research work as well. On completion of their studies they are granted the opportunity to defend their PhD dissertation, provided they have fulfilled the required publication and other requirements.

This course consists of ten sub-programmes:

1. History of the Constitution and Law
2. Constitutional, Public Administration Law and Financial Law
3. Criminal Studies
4. Family Law, Civil Law, Civil Procedure Law and Company Law
5. Agricultural Law, Labour Law and Related Disciplines
6. Philosophy of Law and Sociology of Law
7. International Law, European Law and International Private Law
8. Political Sciences
9. Roman Law
10. Statistics, Demography and Information Science for Law



4. The ERASMUS Programme

The departments and the institutions of the Faculty maintain contact with a number of foreign universities within the framework of the ERASMUS Program. Thus, both students and lecturers have the opportunity to improve their knowledge in the following areas and to become a part of the education and research at the following foreign universities.

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS:

- Department of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure:
Justus-Liebig-Universität, Giessen
Universität Leipzig
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
- Institute of Comparative Law:
Université Catholique de Louvain
Universität Potsdam
Université de Paris X Nanterre
Université Francois Rabelais, Tours
- Department of Labour and Social Law:
Université Montesquieu Bordeaux IV
Université de Genève
- Department of Political Sciences:
Aalborg University
- Department of Roman Law:
Karl-Franzens-Universität, Graz
Universität Salzburg
Universität Wien
Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Bonn
Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München
Eberhard-Karls-Universität, Tübingen
Universität Autonoma de Barcelona
Università degli Studi di Milano Bicocca
Università degli Studi di Verona



Students studying with us within the framework of the ERASMUS Programme may select from among the following courses in foreign languages:

COMPARATIVE LAW (ASSOC. PROF. ATTILA BADÓ)

The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the major legal systems of the world and the foundations of comparative law. During the course, following the introduction of the major types of law, legal systems and



the theory of comparative law, a comparative analysis will be carried out of specific legal institutions as well. Students can thus improve their knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon, continental and individual religious legal systems. A short essay is also required for class credit.

The more important topics of the course are the following:

1. The theoretical problems of comparative law.
2. Introduction to the world of the Anglo-Saxon legal systems.
3. German law.
4. French law.
5. Religious legal systems.
6. Comparative civil law.
7. Comparative criminal law.

Languages of the course: English, German or French



HUNGARIAN COMPANY LAW (ASST. PROF. TEKLA PAPP)

The aim of the course is to introduce the fundamentals of Hungarian company law and to compare the principles of EU company law and that of the various member states.

Planned topics (with continuous comparison between the member states within each topic):

1. The development of Hungarian company law in the light of EU compatibility
2. The Hungarian forms of business organization and their general characteristics
3. How Hungarian companies are formed
4. How Hungarian companies are organized and the law on assets
5. How Hungarian companies are wound up
6. Hungarian partnership-based business organizations
7. Hungarian capital-based business organizations
8. Hungarian law on concerns

Languages of the course: German, English



INTRODUCTION TO HUNGARIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (ASSOC. PROF. JUDIT TÓTH)

The course is aiming to provide basics on structure of the state power, local autonomies, legal sources and fundamental rights in living Hungarian constitutional system for the non-regular students in a framework of a comparative study.

The course covers on the following topics: Short history of Hungarian development (historical constitution, formal basic law, reforms and the Constitutional Treaty in the EU); Constitutional values and



general elections in the living structure; Separation of powers, major public organs; The legislation and legal sources, dualism and EC law; Fundamental rights, freedoms and their constitutional limitation.

Prerequisites: Constitutional law in country of origin (in order to make a comparative study)

Language of the course: English

INTRODUCTION TO HUNGARIAN CRIMINAL LAW (PROF. FERENC NAGY)

The aim of the course is to familiarize foreign students with the science of Hungarian criminal law and the criminal justice system.

The course is based on three groups of topics. Firstly, following a short historical introduction, students will learn about the system of criminal prosecution, in the course of which there will be lectures on the scope of the police force, the public prosecutor's office, the judge in charge of the investigation, the court and law enforcement. The second group of topics comprises the most important questions of criminal law in general. The various Hungarian legal institutions will be discussed through a comparison with analogous legislation in foreign countries. Attention will be paid to famous legal cases. During the third part of the course students will be familiarized with Hungarian policy on crime as well as European models of crime policy and current problems. Active participation will be required. Tied in to the first of the three groups of topics, a visit to Csillag prison in Szeged will round out the course.

Language of the course: German

INTRODUCTION TO HUNGARIAN LABOUR LAW (ASSOC. PROF. JÓZSEF HAJDÚ)

The aim of the course is to assist students in mastering the theoretical and practical questions of labour law, specific regulations and principles of enforcement. The course pays special attention to the question of how the international and EU norms of labour law fit into the internal legal system of Hungary.

The topics:

1. The notion of labour law. Defining labour law, its system of regulations. The development of labour law.
2. The fundamental questions of international and European labour law and their impact on Hungarian labour law.
3. The general dispositions of the Labour Code (fundamental principles). The notion of employment, definition and topics.
4. Employment and the service contract. Amending the service contract.
5. The rights and obligations of the employer and the employee.
6. Working hours and time off.
7. Payment for labour.
8. Termination of employment I-II.
9. The system of liability in labour law.
10. The employee's indemnity bond.
11. The employer's indemnity bond.
12. Special regulations applying to leaders.
13. The notion of collective labour law, the system and topics.

14. Trade unions.
15. Negotiations between social partners.
16. The collective agreement.
17. The employees' right to participate.
18. The system and characteristics of labour disputes.
19. Direct action in labour law (strike and lock out).
20. The divergent regulations of labour law in the public sector.
21. Labour management (with special regard to supervisory (labour, occupational safety) measures taken by the authorities.
22. Consultation.

Language of the course: English

INTRODUCTION TO HUNGARIAN PRIVATE LAW

(PROF. ÉVA JAKAB)

The course offers a brief introduction to current Hungarian private law. After having provided a comparative analysis of the structure of the Civil Code and an outline of its historical roots, some topics of great significance will be dealt with:

1. Unilateral legal statements
2. Representation
3. Limitation
4. Unjust enrichment
5. Assets, property, protection of property, contract law (general section)
6. Incomplete implementation and certain contracts
7. Liability, warranties, guarantees
8. Breach of contract

Language of the course: German

INTRODUCTION TO HUNGARIAN SOCIAL SECURITY LAW (ASSOC. PROF. JÓZSEF HAJDÚ)

This course explores the role of law regulating and ordering social security in Hungary. The regulation of the relations in field of social security and social assistance must be set in the context of the political, economical and historical development of Hungary.

In this course we are mainly concerned with the general characterization of social insurance and social assistance schemes, the development of health care and pension schemes in Hungary, and the present regulation of the Hungarian Social Security System. The first part of the course will address the basic facts of social security: social insurance and social assistance schemes, legal relation of social insurance, entitlement to social insurance, insured person, financing of social insurance and social assistance schemes. The second part of this course will focus on the Hungarian regulation of social security: payment of contribution, contribution rate, benefits, amount of benefits, revaloriation of benefits, rules of procedure.

Language of the course: English





LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE DIFFERENT LEGAL SYSTEMS

(ASST. PROF. ZSOLT NAGY)

The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the relationship between the study of law and the legal culture and society in various countries. Training in the law depends first of all on the institutions, culture and legal system of a given culture. The form and manner of education are determined by historical and cultural factors. Within the framework of the course the problem mentioned above will be taken under analysis through a comparison of the similarities and differences among the various countries.

The topics of the course:

1. The aim and function of legal education including sociological theories on education (Bourdieu, Illich, Coleman)
2. The history of legal education in the United States, England, Europe and Hungary
3. The major legal systems and related questions
4. Legal education in various states today (USA, GB, Germany, Hungary)
5. The relationship between legal theory and legal education
6. The impact of legal education on the legal community and the functioning of law

Language of the course: English

THE FEATURES OF HUNGARIAN CIVIL PROCEDURE (ASST. PROF. ADÉL KÖBLÖS)

The course aims at familiarising students with the bases of the Hungarian civil litigation. The subject concentrates on the structure of the Code of Civil Procedure (Polgári perrendtartás – Pp.) throwing light upon the latest developments and future prospects. The course tries to give an overall picture of an ordinary civil action in Hungary, taking into account the basic court practice.

Planned topics: Principles of civil procedure; Judicial organisation: the court structure, the bar, notaries public, court bailiffs; Jurisdiction; Actions and claims; First instance procedure; Review proceedings; appeal and extraordinary remedies; Legal aid, legal costs; Evidence; Particular proceedings

Language of the course: English



THE HUNGARIAN TRANSFORMATION: THE MAIN FEATURES OF HUNGARIAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (ASSOC. PROF. ZOLTÁN JÓZSA)

The lecture provides a chronological overview of the



political, economic and legal changes which resulted in a radical transformation of the institutional and organizational structure and scope of Hungarian public administration from 1990. It begins with investigations into the circumstances of the establishment of the Hungarian system of local government, as, curiously, the development of democratic public administration sprang from the local level. The influences of the system of local governments which has existed for over 10 years will be demonstrated, as will the process of the establishment of a regional level. The course provides an overview of conceptions on the reform of the middle level of public administration (decentralized agencies) as well; furthermore, it takes into account the technical and political factors which have played a role in the process. Finally, taking into consideration the change in government every four years, the course will analyse in detail how this affects the system and scope of the central agencies. It will culminate in a summary of the salient features of the Hungarian public administrative system.

Language of the course: English

THE ROOTS OF EUROPEAN PRIVATE LAW IN ROMAN LAW (PROF. ÉVA JAKAB)

The subject deals with private law, the current laws of which date back to ancient Roman times. The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the historical roots of legal institutions and lays emphasis on both similar and divergent codification solutions through a comparative analysis of European private law.

It is hoped that students will participate actively in class, which can best be achieved with a limited number of participants. Oral reports presented in class by students on topics of their own choosing will play a decisive role in the final grade. Within the given area the fields of consumer protection, implied warranty, common insurances, liability, credit operations and proprietary rights will be of great importance.

Language of the course: German



5. Useful information

HOW DO YOU GET FROM BUDAPEST TO SZEGED?

- By train: trains to Szeged depart from the Western Railway Station (Nyugati Pályaudvar). The trip takes appr. three hours with four InterCity trains bound for Szeged daily.
- By coach: coaches depart from the Népstadion station. The trip takes appr. three hours.
- By car: take the M5 motorway to Kecskemét and then route 5 to Szeged.

ONCE YOU'VE ARRIVED IN SZEGED:

- By train: the railway station is appr. two km. from the city centre. Take tram no. 1 to both the centre and the university.
- By coach: the coaches from Budapest arrive at Mars Square (Mars tér), which is very close to the city centre. Take bus nos. 70 or 71 or trolley bus nos. 5 or 9 to the centre.

STUDYING IN SZEGED:

If we have managed to arouse your interest in study options in Szeged or if you have any questions about the ERASMUS programme, feel free to contact the International Relations Office:



FOR INTERNATIONAL LIAISON:
Mrs Gabriella Balog Molnár
Socrates/Erasmus Institutional Coordinator
Tel.: +36 62 54 40 09
Fax: +36 62 42 08 95
E-mail: gbalog@rekt.u-szeged.hu
Website: www.u-szeged.hu/erasmus



Faculty of Law, University of Szeged

H-6720 Szeged, Tisza Lajos krt. 54.

Tel.: +36 62 544 197

Fax: +36 62 544 204

E-mail: ajtk.dekani@juris.u-szeged.hu

For further information on the Faculty and the courses:

www.juris.u-szeged.hu

Responsible for publication: Dr. Imre Szabó, Dean of the Faculty of Law

Translator: Kinga Dénes

Proofreader: Thomas Williams

Graphics and layout: Innovapress

Printed by: Innovariant

ISBN 963 482 644 X