
BUDAPEST UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

The "Berg-Schola," the world's first institute of technology, was founded in Selmecebánya, Kingdom of Hungary (today Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia) in 1735. Many members of the first teaching staff of Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BUTE) arrived from Selmecebánya.

BUTE is considered the oldest Institutes of Technology of university rank and structure in the world. The legal predecessor of the university was founded in 1782 by Emperor Joseph II, and was named "Institutum Geometrico-Hydrotechnicum". It was reorganized in 1871 as Royal Joseph Technical University and was elevated to equal rank with other universities in the country. It received its current site near Gellért tér in 1910.



It was reorganized in 1934 again, this time as Palatine Joseph University of Technology and Economics and it played a dominant role in the interwar industrialization process besides engineer and economist training in Hungary. The university was restructured in the post-war period. The 1956 Hungarian Revolution was partly launched by students at the university, followed by many professors. In 1967, the two technical universities seated in Budapest were merged to form the Technical University of Budapest, with six faculties (Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, Chemical Technology and Biotechnology, Electrical Engineering and Informatics, Transportation Engineering).



The main building of BUTE

In 2000 – two years after the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences and the Natural Sciences was established – the official name changed to Budapest University of Technology and Economics.

In the present days, more than 110 departments and institutes operate within the structure of eight faculties, which are the following: Civil Engineering (founded in 1782), Mechanical Engineering (1871), Architecture (1873), Chemical Technology and Biotechnology (1873),



South Campus of BUTE

Electrical Engineering and Informatics (1949), Transportation Engineering (1955), Natural Sciences (1987), Economic and Social Sciences (1998). About 1100 lecturers, 400 researchers and other degree holders and numerous invited lecturers and practising expert specialists participate in education and research at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics. Approximately 800 of the university's 14.000 students are from 50 countries abroad. The Budapest University of Technology and Economics issues about 70% of Hungary's engineering degrees.



Main entrance of BUTE

Among its Nobel Prize winner students are the inventor of holography Dennis Gabor, the chemist George Oláh and the physicist Eugene Wigner. Many other students of the university have become world-famous, including Donát Bánki, János Csonka, László Heller, Tódor Kármán, Kálmán Kandó, Dénes Mihály, Károly Kós, Leó Szilárd, Frigyes Schulek, Imre Steindl, Edwin

Teller and Károly Zipernowsky.

For more information visit: <http://www.bme.hu/?language=en>