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Her Excellency

Ms. Katalin Bogyay

Ambassador and Permanent
Representative of Hungary to the
United Nations

WHO WE ARE

The Office of International Affairs & Diplomacy actively supports UVU's global engagement efforts by advancing UVU's presence and prestige in the International community; helping UVU students become globally competent graduates; promoting cultural literacy and diversity both on campus and in the community.

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Katalin Bogyay, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations, presented her credentials to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2015.

From 2009 to 2014, Ms. Bogyay served as her country's Ambassador and Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and from 2011 to 2013 as President of UNESCO's General Conference.

From 2006 to 2009, she was Hungary's State Secretary for International Affairs for Education and Culture, and from 1999 to 2006, Founding Director of the Hungarian Cultural Centre in London.

Prior to entering government, Ms. Bogyay had a distinguished career as an international television broadcaster, film producer and writer.

She is a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in the United Kingdom and the World Academy of Art and Science in the United States. She is also an international advisor to the Institute for Global and European Studies at Corvinus University

of Budapest, Hungary, and to the Institute of Cultural Diplomacy in Berlin, Germany, as well as President of its Cultural Diplomacy and Arts Programme.

The author of several books and publications, she is also a guest lecturer and speaker at universities and international conferences.

Ms. Bogyay holds a master's degree in economics from Corvinus University of Budapest, and a Master of Arts in international communication from the University of Westminster, United Kingdom.

She is married and has a son.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT

Hungary

THE FLAG OF HUNGARY



MEANING

Three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and green; the flag dates to the national movement of the 18th and 19th centuries, and fuses the medieval colors of the Hungarian coat of arms with the revolutionary tricolor form of the French flag; folklore attributes virtues to the colors: red for strength, white for faithfulness, and green for hope; alternatively, the red is seen as being for the blood spilled in defense of the land, white for freedom, and green for the pasturelands that make up so much of the country.

<https://www.cia.gov> ; en.wikipedia.org/

[Academicexchange.wordpress.com](https://academicexchange.wordpress.com)

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

- Hungary is a land-locked country in Central Europe sharing its borders with Austria, Croatia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.
- Its capital city is Budapest with a population of 1.709 million (2011).



- Around 1000 CE, the Kingdom of Hungary was one of the largest states in Europe, bigger than France. Later, it became one of the two “eagle heads” of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- The country fell under communist rule following World War II. Communism in Hungary ended 1989 and the country became a parliamentary republic. It joined NATO in 1999 and the EU five years later.



- Csárdás is a traditional Hungarian folk dance which can be traced back to the 18th century.
- The Hungarian language is known as Magyar and is the direct descendant of the



language spoken by the Huns. It is not an Indo-European language and has only two related languages in Europe (Finnish and Estonian).

- The Rubik’s cube was invented by the Hungarian, Erno Rubik.
- Hungary has the third-highest number of Olympic medals per capita and second-highest number of gold medals per capita in the world.
- Hungarians consume more than 1.10 lbs. (500 g) of paprika each year. The spice has more vitamin C than citrus fruits. Hungarians also call red peppers paprika, and there are more than 40 varieties grown in Hungary.
- Gulyásleves (gulyás is herdsman, leves is soup in Hungarian) is a Hungarian soup, made of beef, vegetables, ground paprika and other spices. It originates from a dish cooked by the cattlemen (gulyás also means herdsman) who tended their herds in the Great Hungarian Plain, known as the Alföld or Puszta in Hungarian.

