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WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

109

1.1 109.guide

Texified version of data for Hungary.

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Hungary

1.2 109.guide/Hungary

Hungary

Geography (Hungary)
 People (Hungary)
 Government (Hungary)
 Government (Hungary 2. usage)
 Economy (Hungary)
 Economy (Hungary 2. usage)
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1.3 109.guide/Geography (Hungary)

Geography (Hungary)

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Location:

Eastern Europe, between Slovakia and Romania

Map references:

Ethnic Groups in Eastern Europe, Europe

Area:

total area:

93,030 km²

land area:

92,340 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries:

total 1,952 km, Austria 366 km, Croatia 292 km, Romania 443 km, Serbia and Montenegro 151 km (all with Serbia), Slovakia 515 km, Slovenia 82 km, Ukraine 103 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

Gabcikovo Dam dispute with Slovakia; Vojvodina taken from Hungary and awarded to the former Yugoslavia by treaty of Trianon in 1920

Climate:

temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers

Terrain:

mostly flat to rolling plains

Natural resources:

bauxite, coal, natural gas, fertile soils

Land use:

arable land:

50.7%

permanent crops:

6.1%

meadows and pastures:

12.6%

forest and woodland:

18.3%

other:
 12.3%
 Irrigated land:
 1,750 km2 (1989)
 Environment:
 levees are common along many streams, but flooding occurs almost every year
 Note:
 landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between Ukraine and Mediterranean basin

1.4 109.guide/People (Hungary)

People (Hungary)

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Population:
 10,324,018 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 -0.07% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 12.33 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 13.02 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 13.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 70.86 years
 male:
 66.81 years
 female:
 75.12 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 1.83 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Hungarian(s)
 adjective:
 Hungarian
 Ethnic divisions:
 Hungarian 89.9%, Gypsy 4%, German 2.6%, Serb 2%, Slovak 0.8%, Romanian 0.7%
 Religions:
 Roman Catholic 67.5%, Calvinist 20%, Lutheran 5%, atheist and other 7.5%
 Languages:
 Hungarian 98.2%, other 1.8%
 Literacy:
 age 15 and over can read and write (1980)
 total population:
 99%
 male:

99%
 female:
 98%
 Labor force:
 5.4 million
 by occupation:
 services, trade, government, and other 44.8%, industry 29.7%, agriculture
 16.1%, construction 7.0% (1991)

1.5 109.guide/Government (Hungary)

Government (Hungary)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Hungary

conventional short form:

Hungary

local long form:

Magyar Koztarsasag

local short form:

Magyarország

Digraph: HU

Type:

republic

Capital:

Budapest

Administrative divisions:

38 counties (megyek, singular - megye) and 1 capital city* (fovaros);, ←
 Bacs-Kiskun, Baranya,

Bekes, Bekescsaba, Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen, Budapest*,, ←
 Csongrad, Debrecen, ←
 Dunaujvaros, Eger, Fejer,

Gyor, Gyor-Moson-Sopron,

Hajdu-Bihar, Heves, Hodmezovasarhely, Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok, Kaposvar,
 Kecskemet, Komarom-Esztergom, Miskolc, Nagykanizsa, Nograd, Nyiregyhaza,
 Pecs, Pest, Somogy, Sopron, Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg, Szeged, Szekesfehervar,
 Szolnok, Szombathely, Tatabanya, Tolna, Vas, Veszprem, Zala, Zalaegerszeg

Independence:

1001 (unification by King Stephen I)

Constitution:

18 August 1949, effective 20 August 1949, revised 19 April 1972; 18 October
 1989 revision ensured legal rights for individuals and constitutional ←
 checks

on the authority of the prime minister and also established the principle ←
 of

parliamentary oversight

Legal system:

in process of revision, moving toward rule of law based on Western model

National holiday:

October 23 (1956) (commemorates the Hungarian uprising)

Political parties and leaders:

Democratic Forum, Jozsef ANTALL, chairman, Dr. Lajos FUR, executive

chairman; Independent Smallholders (FKGP), Jozsef TORGYAN, president; Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP), Gyula HORN, chairman; Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP), Dr. Lazlo SURJAN, president; Federation of Young Democrats (FIDESZ), Viktor ORBAN, chairman; Alliance of Free Democrats (SZDSZ), Ivan PETO, chairman

note:

the Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (MSZMP) renounced Communism and became the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSP) in October 1989; there is still a small (fringe) MSZMP

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held 3 August 1990 (next to be held NA 1995); results - President ← GONCZ

elected by parliamentary vote; note - President GONCZ was elected by the National Assembly with a total of 295 votes out of 304 as interim President from 2 May 1990 until elected President

National Assembly:

last held on 25 March 1990 (first round, with the second round held 8 April 1990); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (386 total) ←

Democratic

Forum 162, Free Democrats 90, Independent Smallholders 45, Hungarian Socialist Party (MSP) 33, Young Democrats 22, Christian Democrats 21, independents or jointly sponsored candidates 13

1.6 109.guide/Government (Hungary 2. usage)

Government (Hungary 2. usage)

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Executive branch:

president, prime minister

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Assembly (Orszaggyules)

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Arpad GONCZ (since 3 August 1990; previously interim president from 2 May 1990)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Jozsef ANTALL (since 21 May 1990)

Member of:

Australian Group, BIS, CCC, CE, CEI, CERN, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, FAO, G-9, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU, LORCS, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NSG, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOMOZ, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:

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 Flag:
 three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and green

1.7 109.guide/Economy (Hungary)

Economy (Hungary)

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Overview:

Hungary is in the midst of a difficult transition from a command to a market ←
 economy. Agriculture is an important sector, providing sizable export ←
 earnings and meeting domestic food needs. Industry accounts for about 40% ←
 of
 GDP and 30% of employment. Hungary claims that less than 25% of foreign ←
 trade is now with former CEMA countries, while about 70% is with OECD ←
 members. Hungary's economic reform programs during the Communist era gave ←
 it
 a head start in creating a market economy and attracting foreign investment ←
 .
 In 1991, Hungary received 60% of all foreign investment in Eastern Europe,
 and in 1992 received the largest single share. The growing private sector
 accounts for about one-third of national output according to unofficial
 estimates. Privatization of state enterprises is progressing, although
 excessive red tape, bureaucratic oversight, and uncertainties about pricing
 have slowed the process. Escalating unemployment and high rates of ←
 inflation
 may impede efforts to speed up privatization and budget reform, while
 Hungary's heavy foreign debt will make the government reluctant to ←
 introduce
 full convertibility of the forint before 1994 and to rein in inflation. The
 government is projecting an end to the 5-year recession in 1993, and GDP is
 forecast to grow 0%-3%.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$55.4 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:
 -5% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:
 \$5,380 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):
 23% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:
 12.3% (1992)

Budget:
 revenues \$13.2 billion; expenditures \$15.4 billion, including capital expenditures \$NA (1993 est.)

Exports:
 \$10.9 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
 commodities:
 raw materials, semi-finished goods, chemicals 35.5%, machinery 13.5%, light industry 23.3%, food and agricultural 24.8%, fuels and energy 2.8%

partners:
 OECD 70.7%, (EC 50.1%, EFTA 15.0%), LDCs 5.1%, former CEMA members 23.2%, others 1.0% (1991)

Imports:
 \$11.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)
 commodities:
 fuels and energy 14.9%, raw materials, semi-finished goods, chemicals ←
 37.6%,
 machinery 19.7%, light industry 21.5%, food and agricultural 6.3%

partners:
 OECD 71.0%, (EC 45.4%, EFTA 20.0%), LDCs 3.9%, former CEMA members 23.9%, others 1.2% (1991)

External debt:
 \$23.5 billion (September 1992)

Industrial production:
 growth rate -10% (1992)

Electricity:
 7,200,000 kW capacity; 30,000 million kWh produced, 3,000 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:
 mining, metallurgy, construction materials, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals), buses, automobiles

1.8 109.guide/Economy (Hungary 2. usage)

Economy (Hungary 2. usage)

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Agriculture:
 including forestry, accounts for 15% of GDP and 16% of employment; highly diversified crop and livestock farming; principal crops - wheat, corn, sunflowers, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock - hogs, cattle, poultry, dairy products; self-sufficient in food output

Illicit drugs:
 transshipment point for Southeast Asia heroin transiting the Balkan route

Economic aid:

recipient - \$9.1 billion in assistance from OECD countries (from 1st ←
 quarter
 1990 to end of 2nd quarter 1991)
 Currency:
 1 forint (Ft) = 100 filler
 Exchange rates:
 forints per US\$1 - 83.97 (December 1992), 78.99 (1992), 74.74 (1991), 63.21
 (1990), 59.07 (1989), 50.41 (1988)
 Fiscal year:
 calendar year

1.9 109.guide/Communications (Hungary)

Communications (Hungary)
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Railroads:

7,765 km total; 7,508 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 222 km narrow gauge
 (mostly 0.760-meter), 35 km 1.520-meter broad gauge; 1,236 km double track,
 2,249 km electrified; all government owned (1990)

Highways:

130,218 km total; 29,919 km national highway system (27,212 km asphalt, 126
 km concrete, 50 km stone and road brick, 2,131 km macadam, 400 km unpaved);
 58,495 km country roads (66% unpaved), and 41,804 km other roads (70%
 unpaved) (1988)

Inland waterways:

1,622 km (1988)

Pipelines:

crude oil 1,204 km; natural gas 4,387 km (1991)

Ports:

Budapest and Dunaujvaros are river ports on the Danube; coastal outlets are
 Rostock (Germany), Gdansk (Poland), Gdynia (Poland), Szczecin (Poland),
 Galati (Romania), and Braila (Romania)

Merchant marine:

12 cargo ships (1,000 GRT or over) and 1 bulk totaling 83,091 GRT/115,950
 DWT

Airports:

total:

92

usable:

92

with permanent-surface runways:

25

with runways over 3,659 m:

1

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

20

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

28

Telecommunications:

automatic telephone network based on microwave radio relay system; ←

1,128,800

phones (1991); telephone density is at 19.4 per 100 inhabitants; 49% of all

phones are in Budapest; 608,000 telephones on order (1991); 12-15 year wait for a phone; 14,213 telex lines (1991); broadcast stations - 32 AM, 15 FM, 41 TV (8 Soviet TV repeaters); 4.2 million TVs (1990); 1 satellite ground station using INTELSAT and Intersputnik

1.10 109.guide/Defense Forces (Hungary)

Defense Forces (Hungary)

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Branches:

Ground Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Border Guard, Territorial Defense ←

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 2,630,552; fit for military service 2,101,637; reach military age (18) annually 91,979 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

66.5 billion forints, NA% of GNP (1993 est.); note - conversion of defense expenditures into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results