

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Allied Control Commission	KFOR	Kosovo Force (NATO, Kosovo, 1999–)
AdP	Pacific Alliance (Alianza del Pacífico)	KMKSZ	Cultural Alliance of Hungarians in Zakarpattia (Kárpátaljai Magyar Kulturális Szövetség)
AFOR	Albania Force (NATO, Albania, 1999)	KRTK	Centre for Economic and Regional Studies (Közgazdaság- és Regionális Tudományi Kutatóközpont)
ALG	Act on Local Governments	KSH	Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Központi Statisztikai Hivatal)
ASEF	Asia-Europe Foundation	LAU	Local administrative units
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting	LEADER	Liaison Entre Actions pour le Development de l'Economie Rurale
BCE	Before the common (or current) era	MAC	Hungarian Athletic Club (Magyar Athlétikai Club)
BKK	Centre for Budapest Transport (Budapesti Közlekedési Központ)	MÁFI	Hungarian State Institute of Geology (Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet)
BTK	Research Centre for the Humanities (Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont)	MDF	Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Fórum)
BVOP	National Command for Prisons (Büntetés-végrehajtás Országos Parancsnoksága)	MDP	Hungarian Working People's Party (Magyar Dolgozók Pártja)
BVSC	Budapesti Vasutas Sport Club	MGIMO	Moscow State Institute of International Relations
CE	Common (or current) era	MINURSO	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (1991–)
CEC	Central European Initiative	MINUSCA	Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (UN, 2014–)
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Association	MKH	Hungarian Research Network (Magyar Kutatási Hálózat)
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños)	MNA	National Atlas of Hungary (Magyarország Nemzeti Atlasza)
cf.	confer (compare)	MNB	Hungarian National Bank (Magyar Nemzeti Bank)
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls	MOL	Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company (Magyar Olaj- és Gázipari Nyrt.)
COMECOM	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	MOM	Hungarian Optical Works (Magyar Optikai Művek)
Covid	Coronavirus disease	MSZ	Hungarian Technical Standard (magyar nemzeti szabványok)
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries (Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa)	MSZP	Hungarian Socialist Party (Magyar Szocialista Párt)
CSFK	Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences (Csillagászati és Földtudományi Kutatóközpont)	MTA	Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia)
DAT	Digital survey base map	MTK	Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre (MTK Budapest FC)
DDM	Digital relief model	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
DITAB	Digital topographic map database	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
DTA	Digital topographic map database	NGO	Non-governmental organization
EC	European Communities	NTA	National Geoinformatic Base Map (Nemzeti Térinformatikai Alaptérkép)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	NTM-A	NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan (2009–2014)
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)	NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
EGTC	European groupings for territorial cooperation	OKF	National Directorate General for Disaster Management (Országos Katasztrófavédelmi Főigazgatóság)
ELTE	Eötvös Loránd University (Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem)	ORFK	National Police Headquarters (Országos Rendőr-főkapitányság)
EOTR	Uniform National Map System (Egységes Országos Térképrendszer)	OSC	Orvosegyetem Sport Club
EU	European Union	OSZK	National Széchényi Library (Országos Széchényi Könyvtár)
EUFOR	EU Force Bosnia and Herzegovina (2004–)	OTAB	National topographic base map series (Országos Térinformatikai Alapadatbázis)
EUMMG	EU Minotoring Mission in Georgia (2008–)	PHARE	Poland and Hungary: Assistance for Restructuring their Economies
Eurostat	European Statistical Office	PKI	Postal Experimental Institute (Posta Kísérleti Intézet)
FDI	Foreign direct investment	RMDSZ	Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania (Romániai Magyar Demokrata Szövetség)
Fidesz	Alliance of Young Democrats (Fidesz–Hungarian Civic Party, Fidesz–Hungarian Civic Alliance) (Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége) (Fidesz–Magyar Polgári Párt, Fidesz–Magyar Polgári Szövetség)	RSM	Resolute Support Mission (NATO, Afghanistan, 2015–2021)
FM	Ministry of Agriculture	SEGIB	Ibero-American General Secretariat (Secretaría General Iberoamericana)
FTC	Ferencvárosi Torna Club	SFOR	Stabilisation Force (NATO, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1996–1998)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	SZDSZ	Alliance of Free Democrats (Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége)
GDP	Gross domestic product	TEK	Counter-Terrorism Centre (Terrorrelhárítási Központ)
GIS	Geographic Information System	TOP	Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme (Terület- és Településfejlesztés Operatív Program)
HDF	Hungarian Defence Forces (Magyar Honvédség)	UK	United Kingdom
HPA	Hungarian People's Army (Magyar Néphadsereg)	UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission (1988–1997)
HRAF	Human Relations Area Files	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
HSWP	Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt, MSZMP)	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
HUN-REN	Hungarian Research Network (Magyar Kutatási Hálózat)	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (1978–)
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (1991–2003)
ICA	International Cartographic Association	UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (1999–)
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River id est (that is)	UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (1993–2009)
i.e.		UTE	Újpesti Tornaegylet
IFOR	Implementation Force (NATO, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1995–1996)	UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
IMF	International Monetary Fund	V4	Visegrád Group (Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia)
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for spatial information in Europe	WGS	World Geodetic System
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force (NATO, Afghanistan, 2001–2014)	WTO	World Trade Organization
ISRBC	International Sava River Basin Commission	WTO	Kereskedelmi Világszervezet (World Trade Organization)
IUGG	International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics		
KDNP	Christian Democratic People's Party (Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt)		

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## PREFACE

The reader is holding the English version of the *State and Nation* volume of the *National Atlas of Hungary (MNA)*. A national atlas is the given country's 'identity card,' one of its most significant national symbols in addition to its flag, coat of arms and national anthem. Similarly to the previous undertakings, the present volume is the outcome of wide-ranging professional collaboration: 18 editors, 53 authors, 64 map authors, and several dozen cartographers, professional and language proofreaders, translators have made their valuable contributions to it. Reflecting the special significance of the Atlas, the staff of the publishing institution, who carry out their work as a public task, have made selfless efforts in recent years. While the flagship strategic partner, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, has provided the vast majority of the national and international databases, important contributions have also been made by the staff of universities (e.g. University of Szeged, Eötvös Loránd University, University of Miskolc, Ludovika University of Public Service, Babeş–Bolyai University, University of Pécs) and other supporting bodies and institutions (e.g. HUN-REN BTK, HUN-REN CSFK, HUN-REN KRTK).

Prior to a more detailed introduction to the third volume of the symbol of the Hungarian state and nation as embodied in maps, it is my great pleasure to guide the esteemed reader along the virtual international and local path that has led to this publication and its digital version.

A national atlas is usually a series of maps complemented with textual explanations and various illustrations, which show the given state's natural, economic and social features through logically and proportionally constructed maps using a well-defined scale and fairly uniform cartographic iconography. It is intended for the country's inhabitants as well as for interested foreigners. The national atlases issued so far all share the principal feature that they refer to the given state's territory. They introduce a country's natural, social and economic structure and its spatio-temporal data with an almost encyclopaedic scope, in a complex and structured form, applying a logical sequence of maps. The main expectations concerning national atlases are that they should serve the representation of the state and the nation, public policy planning and decision-making, scientific research, as well as public and higher education, and that, due to their user-friendliness, they should also meet the requirements of the wider educated public.

In our days, most countries in the world have national atlases as far-reaching national symbols. Such atlases first appeared during struggles for national independence or in their aftermath, and they are usually updated every two or three decades. The first national atlas was published in 1899 by Finland, a country that was seeking to escape Russian control. Up to the mid-20th century, most atlases were issued in a single volume; although their size varied considerably, their methodology was mostly unsystematic, and in content they tended to concentrate on geography. After WWII, several developed countries launched their first (or revised) national atlas project, which already aimed at regional development and planning.

The 1980s saw the beginning of a new era in the history of national atlases, which is primarily due to reasons of marketing. The increasingly sophisticated national atlases were now intended for the educated

public and actors of public and higher education. As a sign of targeting wider audiences, in order to be more comprehensible, more popular and more marketable, atlases started to include more explanatory texts, photographs, and various visual elements at the expense of maps. At the same time, maps were simplified, and themes shifted towards areas more relevant for society and users in general. Still based on scientific research, since the late 1980s the more market-oriented, more mass-consumable atlases have been issued electronically as well as in hard copy. The birth and rapid spread of personal computers revolutionized cartography, including atlas cartography, all over the world. Thanks to the changes in production and information technologies, modern atlases issued since the 1990s have been able to meet all the various functions emphasized during the past century in atlas making. The first electronic development was the appearance of CD-ROM versions accompanying conventional print atlases. Subsequently, the first internet and web-based national atlas was marketed in Canada.

In the case of national atlases published over the past two decades, traditional print atlases have lost ground to their electronic versions, which contain an almost unlimited number of multimedia elements (e.g. photos, videos, animation, and World Wide Web hyperlinks). However, paper-based atlases that we can still use at times of blackouts, a copy of which is in the hands of the reader, have not disappeared as outstanding period documents of the given state's geographic environment. Instead, they have been completely revived, becoming more interesting and more fascinating in consequence of their competition with electronic mass communication. Meanwhile, electronic atlases have become primary sources and tools of obtaining and analysing regional information. The easy access to and up-to-the minute nature of web-based atlases on the internet make them attractive because of their practically unlimited capacity to store data and maps.

Hungarian geography and cartography have always played a decisive role in developing our knowledge of the nation and the homeland, in building the image of Hungarians and their country. Following World War I, geographic and cartographic pieces were produced mainly in French, English and German, with maps and atlases among them, reflecting the impact of the Trianon Dictate and justifying the demand for a full or partial restoration of the country's former territorial unity.

In 1945, the *Atlas of Central Europe* was compiled by the *Institute of Political Sciences*, the organizational predecessor to today's *Geographical Institute*, Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences. Issued in both Hungarian and English, it already met all the requirements for national atlases. However, rather than focusing on the territory of one state (Hungary), it covered the *Carpathian Basin and the broader region* (12 countries).

Following the fundamental political, social and economic changes of 1948, the year 1967 saw the first edition of the *National Atlas of Hungary*, which was to propagate the new socialist Hungary. Based on the recommendations of the International Geographical Union's (IGU) Commission on National Atlases, work on the map collection was launched in 1959. The atlas, whose birth was assisted by the scientific contributions of MTA (especially its Geographical Committee) and



the cartographic projects of the Cartographia Ltd. Company, intended to facilitate 'economic management and planning' as well as to offer general information about the country. Again funded by the Government, in 1983 MTA in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food decided on a revised edition of the National Atlas. Coordinated by the *Geographical Research Institute of MTA* and with the contribution of 87 (mainly) state-run institutions and organizations, as well as 183 authors, the second edition of the *National Atlas* was issued in 1989, shortly before the democratic regime change. In order to be more open to the outside world, the atlas, which was still published as one volume but had grown four-fold in size compared to its earlier version, was now bilingual (*English and Hungarian*).

The country's fundamental post-1989 social and economic transformation compelled the *Geographical Research Institute* to continue, in 1994–1995, the publication of the *National Atlas* in the form of a supplementary map lift-out series, thereby providing the public with accurate and updated information. The National Atlas managed to catch up with international trends. Thus, it broke with the tradition of producing one huge uniform volume; it changed its orientation by turning to the general educated public and opening its vista to education; it selected problem-centred issues of interest to a wide range of the population; and for working with maps and geographic information, it switched to digital technology (ArcGIS).

In preparation for a further edition of the *National Atlas*, in 2009 our legal predecessor, the *MTA Geographical Research Institute* issued its relatively small-sized information atlas called *Hungary in Maps* in English, and subsequently in 2011 in *Hungarian (Magyarország térképekben)*. With the help of numerous maps, this publication intended to give a quick overview of the Hungary of the 2000s and of the Carpathian Basin.

Nearly a quarter of a century following its second edition, in 2013 preparations for the new (conventional) edition of the *Atlas of Hungary* were started – again under the coordination of the *Geographical Institute of the MTA Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences (CSFK)*.

It is a unique novelty of our aims that the new edition of the *National Atlas* of Hungary wishes to present the dynamic spatial structure of nature, society and the economy not merely for Hungary, but wherever the required data are available, for the entire Carpathian Basin and its neighbourhood (the Carpatho–Pannonian Area), thus covering a territory of some half a million km<sup>2</sup> and 34 thousand settlements in twelve countries. It is to be noted that in the *National Atlas*, we strictly distinguish the terms 'Pannonian Basin' and



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