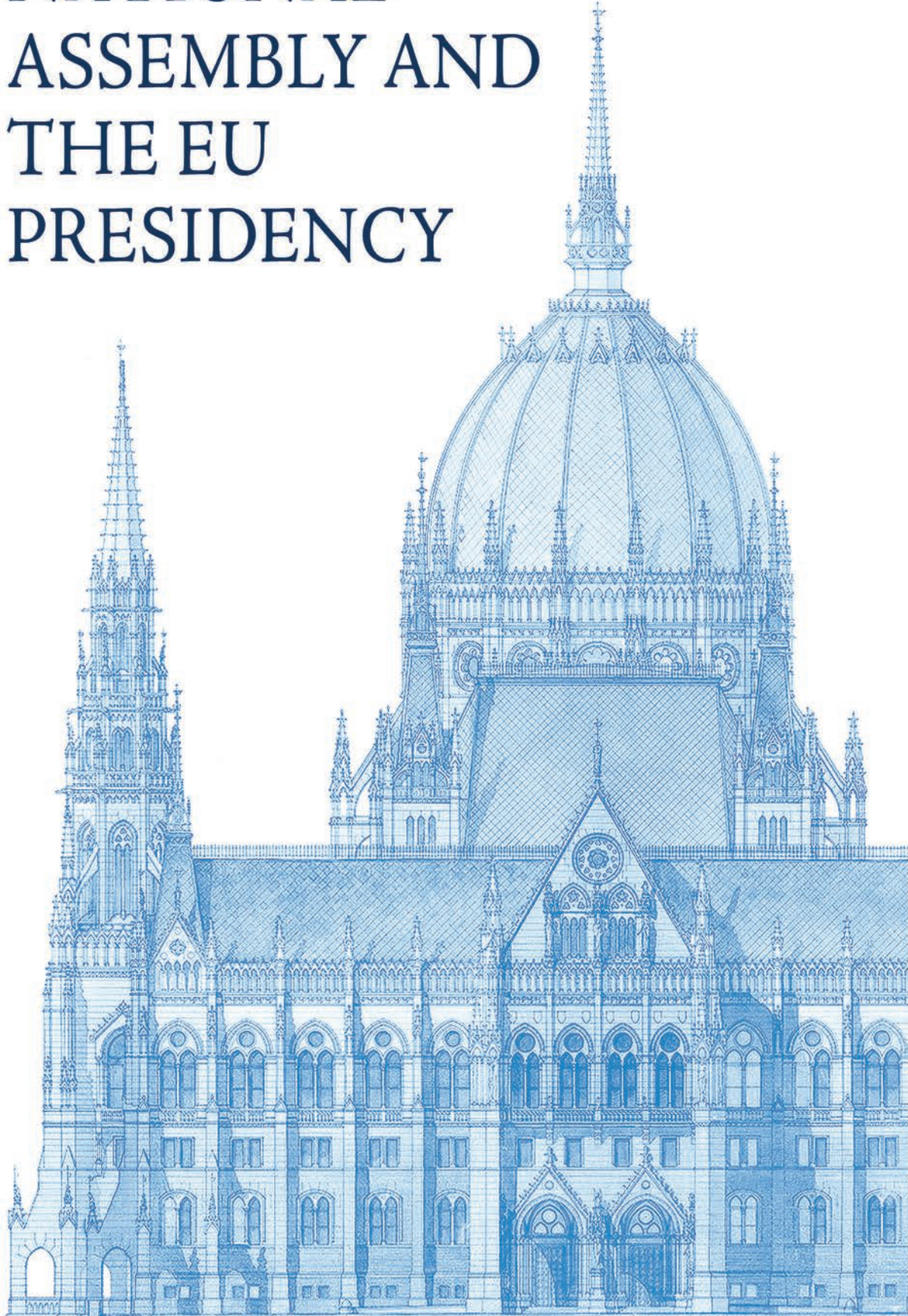


THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE EU PRESIDENCY







PARLIAMENTARY
DIMENSION

THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE EU PRESIDENCY

BUDAPEST ♦ 2024



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SPEAKER'S FOREWORD

For the second time since the first six months of 2011, Hungary performs the honourable tasks of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union from 1 July to 31 December 2024. The year 2024 is particularly significant as we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the accession of Hungary and nine other countries to the EU. 2024 is also a landmark year for the EU, a voluntary alliance of sovereign and equal Member States, because it marks a change in the EU institutional cycle. For the Hungarian Presidency, ensuring a smooth transition to the next EU legislative cycle is crucial, maintaining the balance between the EU institutions in line with the Treaties, respecting the principle of subsidiarity and strengthening the role of national parliaments in EU decision-making. Hungary intends to act as an honest broker in the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, considering all Member States' interests.

During the Hungarian EU Presidency, the Hungarian National Assembly will emphasise strengthening inter-parliamentary cooperation, using the EU Presidency parliamentary events as the primary vehicle. Overall, the Hungarian National Assembly aims to ensure that national parliaments, as custodians of popular sovereignty, play a more significant role in influencing EU policies. In 2024, we organise six inter-parliamentary events linked to the Hungarian EU Presidency: the House of Parliament will host five and one will take place in Brussels. As usual, the events will open with the meeting of the chairpersons of the Conference of Parliamentary Committees for Union Affairs of Parliaments of the European Union (COSAC). The next event in Budapest will be the inter-parliamentary conference on parliamentary oversight of the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy. This will be followed by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Stability, Economic Coordination and Governance in the EU and the LXXII COSAC Plenary Meeting. A meeting of the Europol Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group will take place in Brussels, co-organised with the European Parliament. Our 2024 events will conclude with a conference on cultural heritage and the identity of traditional national minorities at the House of Parliament.

As the national parliament of the country holding the Presidency of the Council in the second half of 2024, the Hungarian National Assembly will assume the role of the so-called coordinating presidency for one year, supporting the cooperation of the EU's parliamentary speakers. In this context, we will also have parliamentary events in 2025: the Conference of Speakers of the European Union Parliaments will be held in Budapest, prepared by the Meeting of the Secretaries General of the EU Parliaments.

We believe that the themes of the conferences – in line with the flagship topics of the Hungarian EU Presidency – will reflect the most pressing challenges facing Europe and the European Union. We will address issues such as strengthening competitiveness; demographic change in Europe; the challenges of advancing the enlargement process; illegal migration, with a particular focus on the external dimension; European defence policy; the future of cohesion policy; the EU budget and also the recovery facility. We will dedicate a special event to cultural heritage, diversity and the identity of traditional national minorities, which are vital to our existence, the peoples of our continent and our future.

Our infographic publication *The Hungarian National Assembly and the EU Presidency* serves a dual purpose. On the one hand, it introduces the Hungarian National Assembly and its committee system. On the other, it provides an overview of eight different policy areas related to the parliamentary events of the Hungarian EU Presidency.

I am confident that our publication will provide helpful information for parliamentary debates and contribute to a better understanding of the Hungarian National Assembly.



László Kövér
Speaker of the Hungarian
National Assembly

THE HUNGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

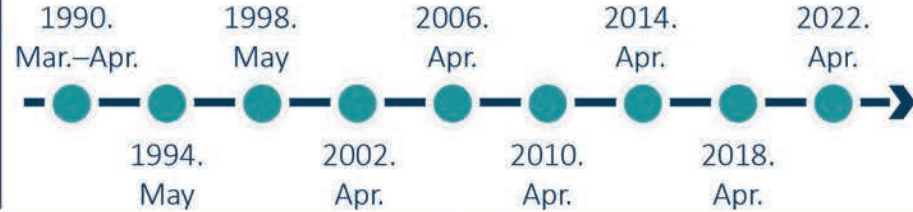


ORSZÁGGYŰLÉS

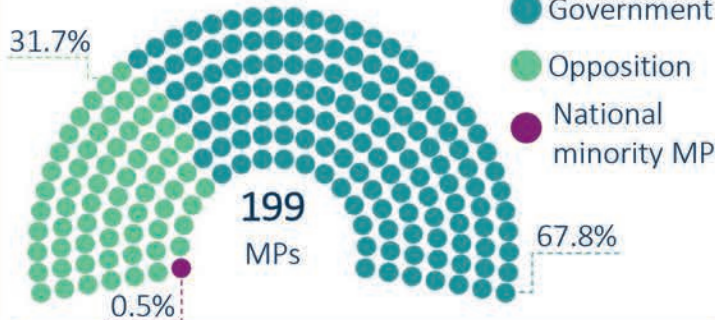


www.parlament.hu

ELECTION CHRONOLOGY SINCE THE REGIME CHANGE



COMPOSITION OF THE PARLIAMENT



INHABITANTS/MP

48 240 inhabitants



REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

11



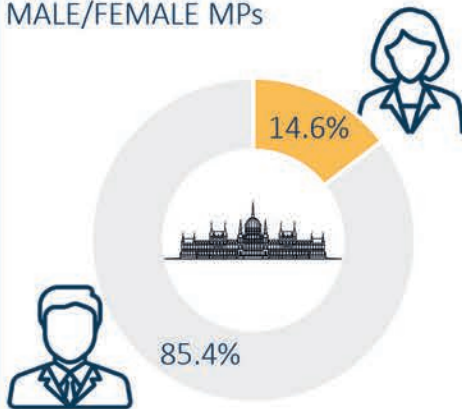
national minority advocate

1



national minority MP

MALE/FEMALE MPs



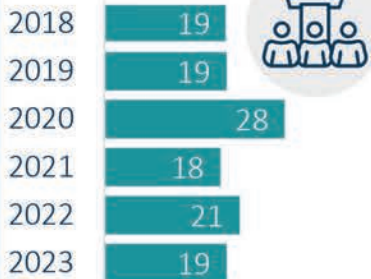
AVERAGE AGE OF MPs

54

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS



NUMBER OF PLENARY SITTINGS



NUMBER OF SITTING DAYS



TOTAL DURATION OF SITTINGS



ACTS ADOPTED

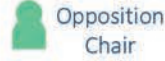


The number of inhabitants per MP was calculated based on the population as of 1 January 2023, as published by the Central Statistical Office.

The remaining figures reflect the situation on 31 December 2023.

In the figures regarding the number of plenary sittings and sitting days, the total duration of sittings, and the number of acts adopted, the data before and after the inaugural session are combined for the election years 2018 and 2022.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES



STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMICS

economic development **18 members**
 consumer protection public procurement
 IT energy
 housing construction
 financial regulation audit affairs
 transportation tourism
 EU funding related to regional development



COMMITTEE ON CULTURE

education schooling **18 members**
 culture sports
 EU funding related to culture and education



COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

central budget **16 members**
 public sector financing subsystems
 budget of local governments



COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL WELFARE

healthcare **15 members**
 social and family policy welfare of the elderly
 supporting young people in starting a life
 EU funding related to social and family policy objectives



COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

agriculture **12 members**
 water management food safety
 EU agricultural funding



COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE

constitutional affairs **12 members**
 human rights religious affairs
 civic affairs
 public administration local governments
 interpretation of the Rules of Procedure



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

foreign policy strategy **12 members**
 international relations
 diplomatic missions



COMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

EU institutions **9 members**
 EU law
 subsidiarity check
 EU funds



COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

sustainable development **9 members**
 climate policy
 natural resources
 environmental health
 EU environmental funding



COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

business regulation **9 members**
 business development
 job creation job protection
 EU funding for job creation



COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT



defence law enforcement

9 members



COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION



policies on Hungarian communities abroad

9 members



COMMITTEE ON IMMUNITY



mandate control

6 members

immunity, conflicts of interest and disciplinary matters



COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY



national security issues

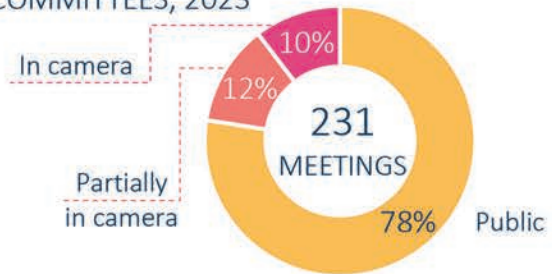
6 members



RATIO OF GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION CHAIRPERSONS IN THE STANDING COMMITTEES



NUMBER OF PUBLIC, PARTIALLY IN CAMERA AND IN CAMERA MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEES, 2023



COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION



The largest committee of the Hungarian National Assembly; chaired by the Deputy Speaker for Legislation

42 members

Its main task is to ensure the coherence of the bills, including the amendments proposed by the committees,

adherence to the professional requirements of legislation, and compliance with the Fundamental Law.



COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL MINORITIES IN HUNGARY



Its members are those MPs who obtain mandates from the national minority lists, and national minority advocates. The 13 recognised national minorities in Hungary participate in the work of the Hungarian National Assembly and the committee through national minority MPs or national minority advocates, depending on the number of votes cast for their national minority election lists.

12 members

In the Hungarian National Assembly it represents the interests and rights of national minorities living in Hungary.

CURRENT MEMBERS:



1 national minority MP (German) – Chair



11 national minority advocates

Armenian Bulgarian Croatian Greek Polish Romanian
Ruthenian Serbian Slovak Slovene Ukrainian

The Roma national minority did not put forward a nationality list in the 2022 elections, therefore it has no direct representation in the committee.





POLICY AREAS RELATED TO PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EU MEMBER STATES

(BE)	Belgium
(BG)	Bulgaria
(CZ)	Czechia
(DK)	Denmark
(DE)	Germany
(EE)	Estonia
(IE)	Ireland
(EL)	Greece
(ES)	Spain
(FR)	France
(HR)	Croatia
(IT)	Italy
(CY)	Cyprus
(LV)	Latvia
(LT)	Lithuania
(LU)	Luxembourg
(HU)	Hungary
(MT)	Malta
(NL)	Netherlands
(AT)	Austria
(PL)	Poland
(PT)	Portugal
(RO)	Romania
(SI)	Slovenia
(SK)	Slovakia
(FI)	Finland
(SE)	Sweden

THIRD COUNTRIES

(AF)	Afghanistan
(AL)	Albania
(BA)	Bosnia and Herzegovina
(BD)	Bangladesh
(BF)	Burkina Faso
(CI)	Côte d'Ivoire
(CM)	Cameroon
(CN)	China
(ER)	Eritrea
(GE)	Georgia
(GN)	Guinea
(IQ)	Iraq
(MA)	Morocco
(MD)	Moldova
(ME)	Montenegro
(MK)	North Macedonia
(MR)	Mauritania
(NG)	Nigeria
(RS)	Serbia
(RU)	Russia
(SN)	Senegal
(SY)	Syria
(TD)	Chad
(TN)	Tunisia
(TR)	Türkiye
(UA)	Ukraine
(US)	United States of America
(XK)	Kosovo [▲]

▲ This designation, in all occurrences of the publication, is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244 (1999) and the Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

TYPES OF EUROPEAN UNION MISSIONS

EUAM	EU Advisory Mission	EUNAVFOR	European Naval Force
EUBAM	EU Border Assistance Mission	EUPM	EU Partnership Mission
EUCAP	European Union Capacity Building Mission	EUPOL COPPS	EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support
EUFOR	EU Forces	EU SDI GOG	European Union Security and Defence Initiative in Support of West African Countries of The Gulf of Guinea
EUM	EU Mission		
EUMAM	EU Military Assistance Mission		
EUMM	EU Monitoring Mission		
EUMPM	EU Military Partnership Mission	EUTM	EU Training Mission

COMPETITIVENESS

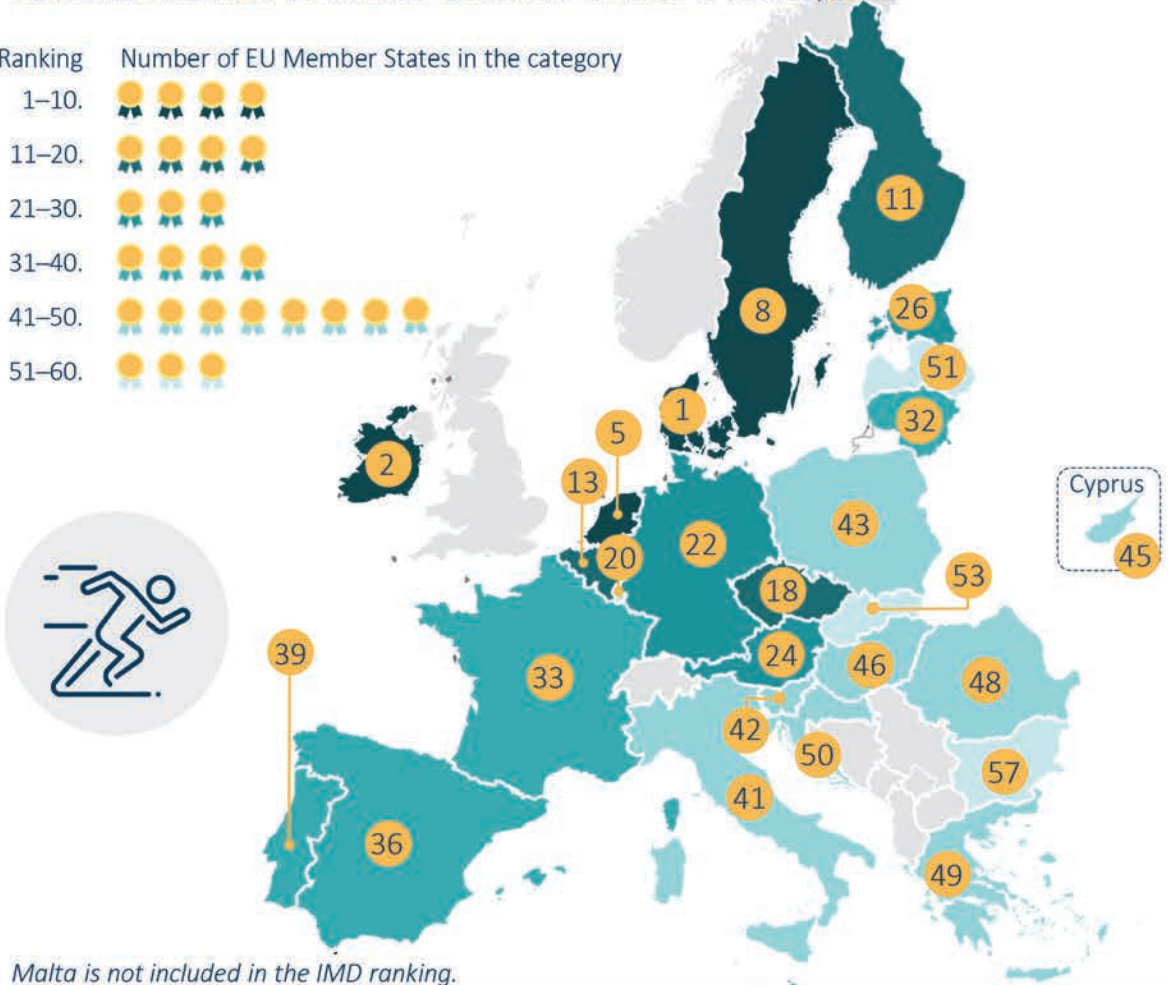
TOP TEN MOST COMPETITIVE ECONOMIES IN THE WORLD, 2023
Based on IMD's ranking

The IMD ranks 64 economies.



EU MEMBER STATES IN THE IMD COMPETITIVENESS RANKING, 2023

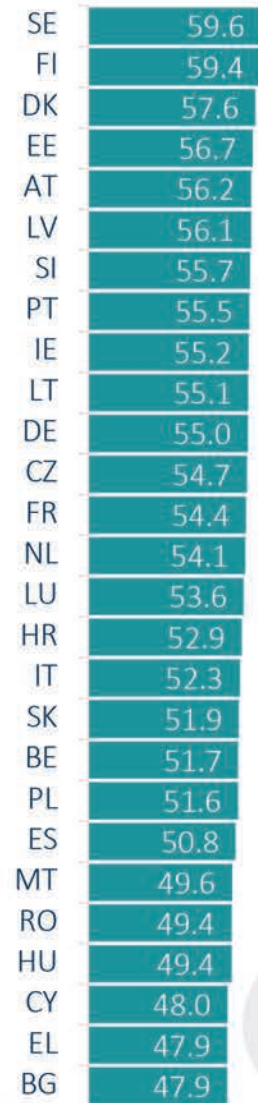
Ranking	Number of EU Member States in the category
1-10.	4
11-20.	4
21-30.	3
31-40.	4
41-50.	6
51-60.	3



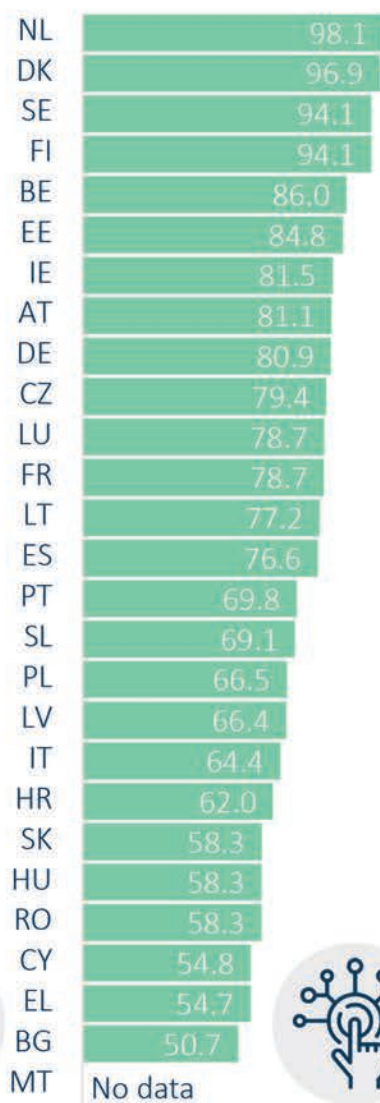
Malta is not included in the IMD ranking.

EU MEMBER STATES IN FURTHER COMPETITIVENESS RANKINGS, 2023

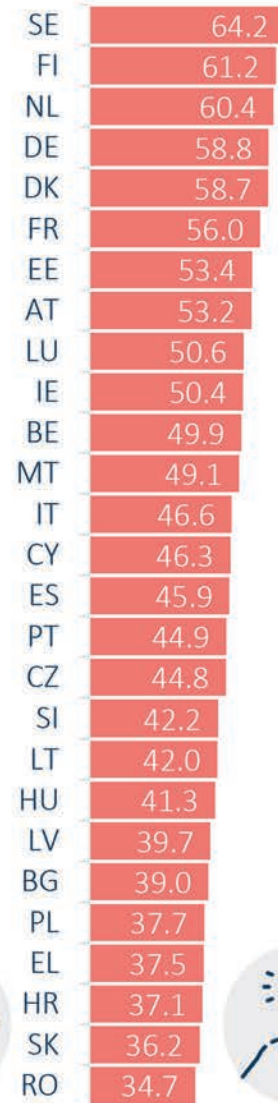
SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVENESS
Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index points



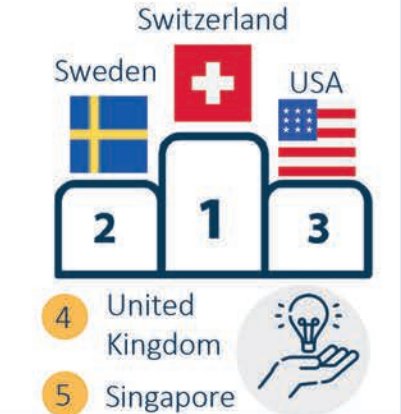
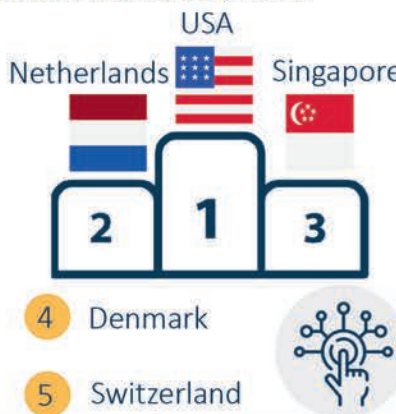
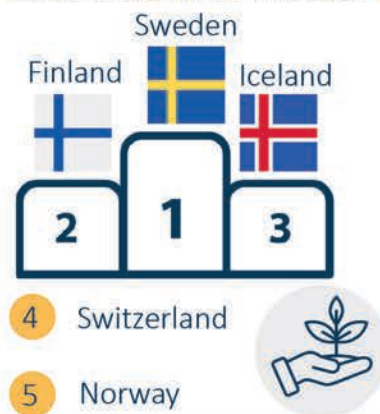
DIGITAL COMPETITIVENESS
IMD World Digital Competitiveness Ranking points



INNOVATION COMPETITIVENESS
Global Innovation Index points



COUNTRIES WITH THE BEST GLOBAL RANKINGS, 2023



DEMOGRAPHY

WORLD POPULATION BY REGION

In 2024 **8.1** billion persons

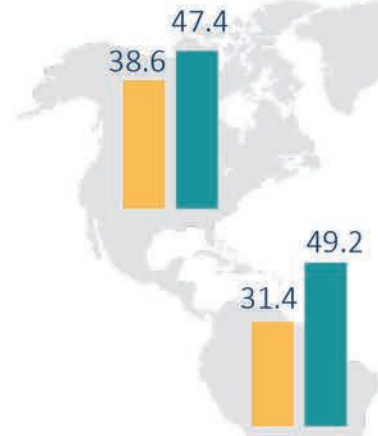
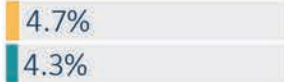
By 2100 **10.4** billion persons

Weight of the region in the global population

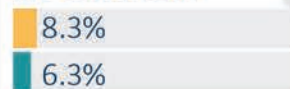
2024 %
2100 %

Median age
2024 years
2100 years

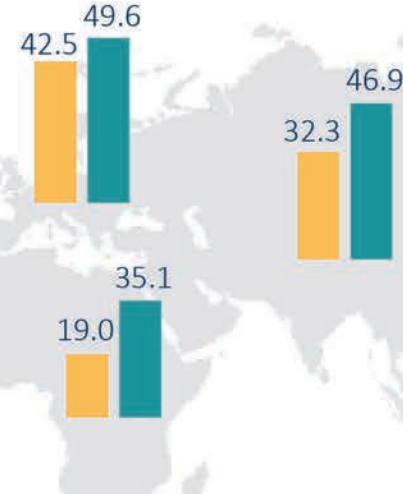
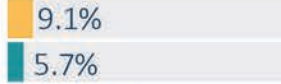
North-America



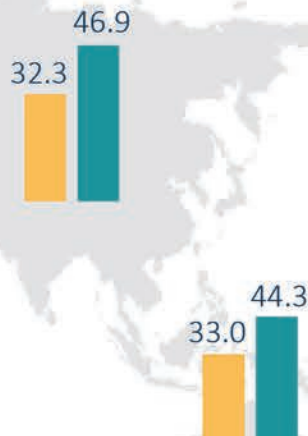
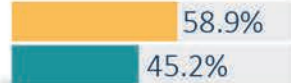
Latin America and the Caribbean



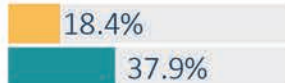
Europe



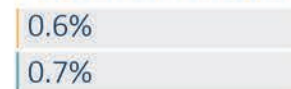
Asia



Africa

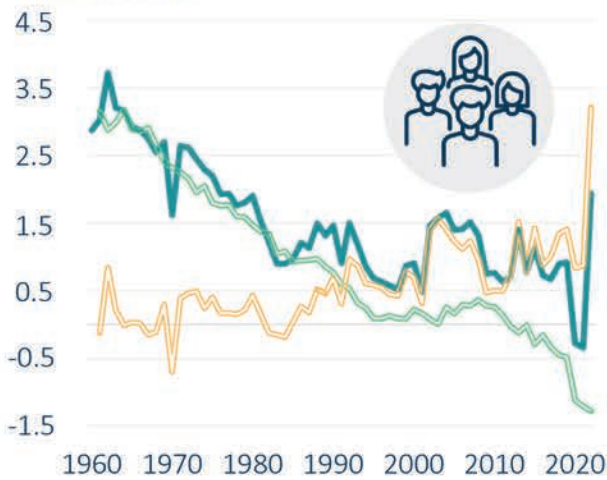


Australia and Oceania



POPULATION CHANGE IN THE EU-27

Million people

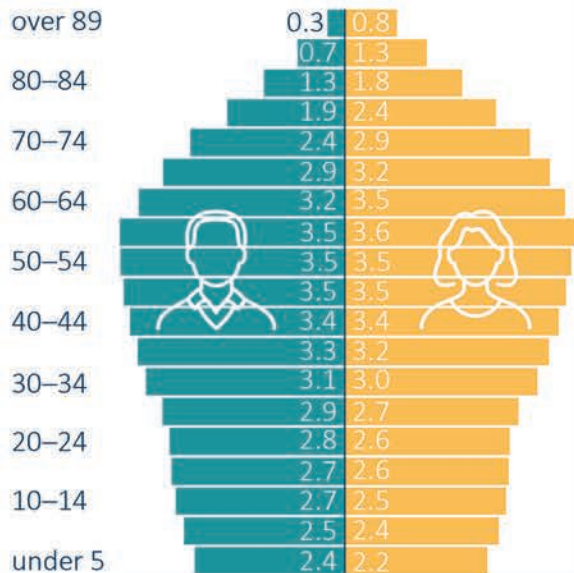


— Total change (increase (+), decrease (-))
— Natural change (increase (+), decrease (-))
— Net migration

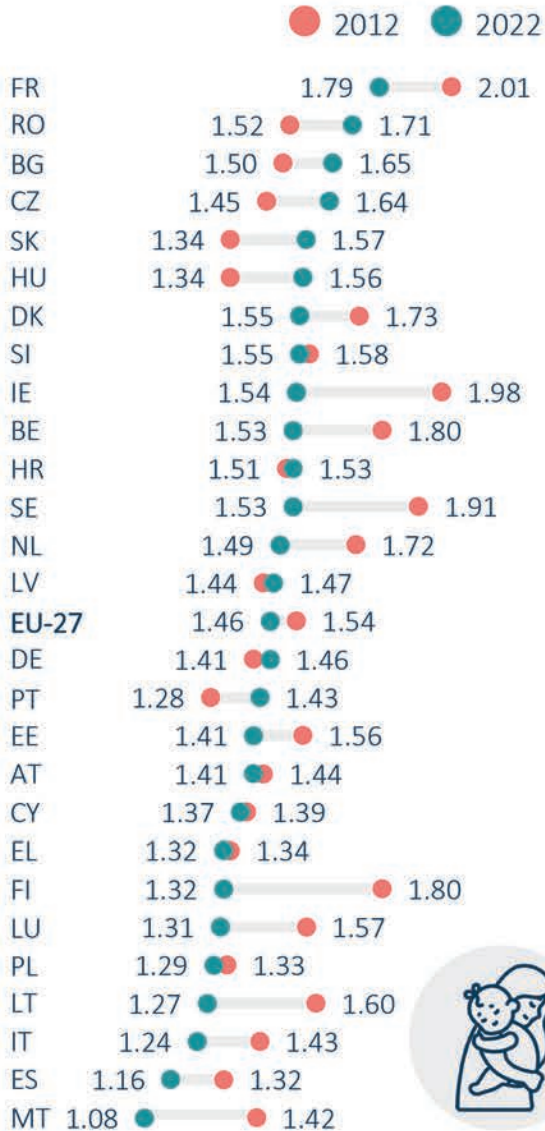
POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE EU, 2024

Percent

Men (48.9%) Women (51.1%)



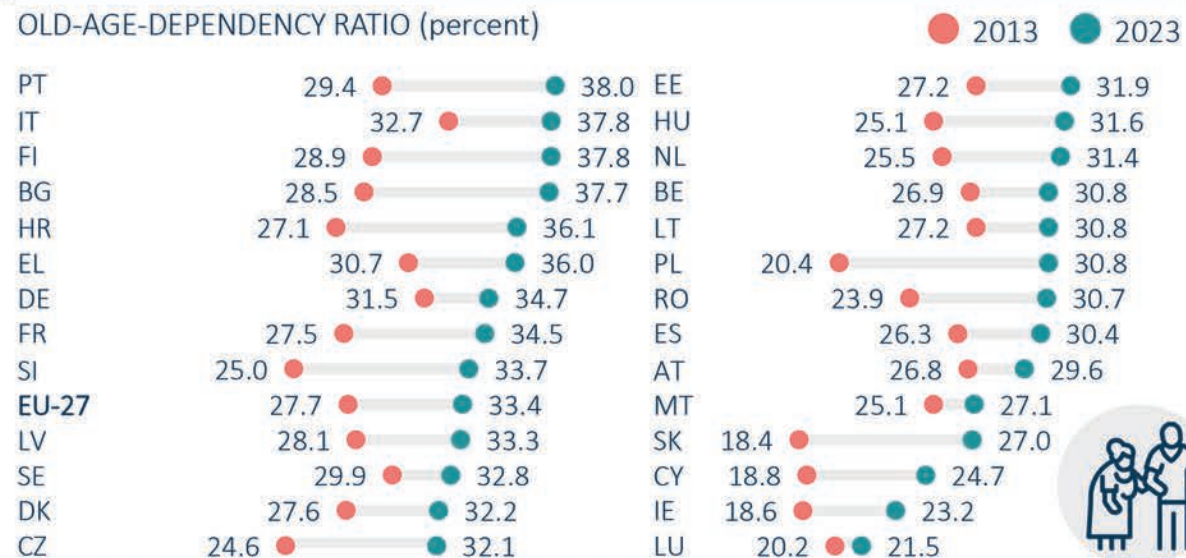
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (person)



NET MIGRATION (per 1000 inhabitants, person)

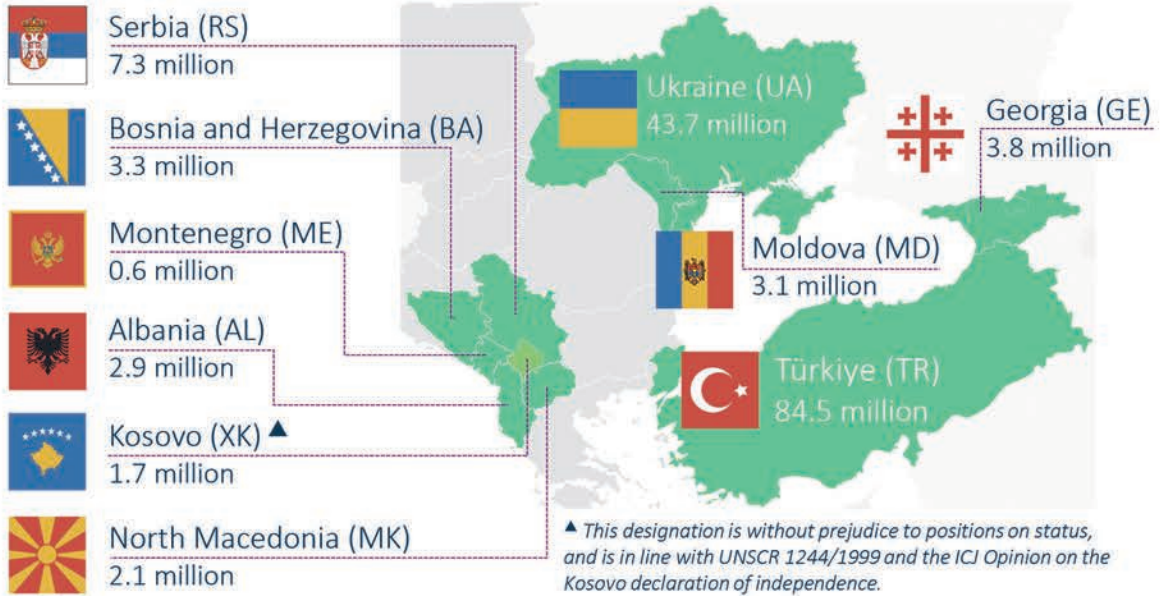


OLD-AGE-DEPENDENCY RATIO (percent)

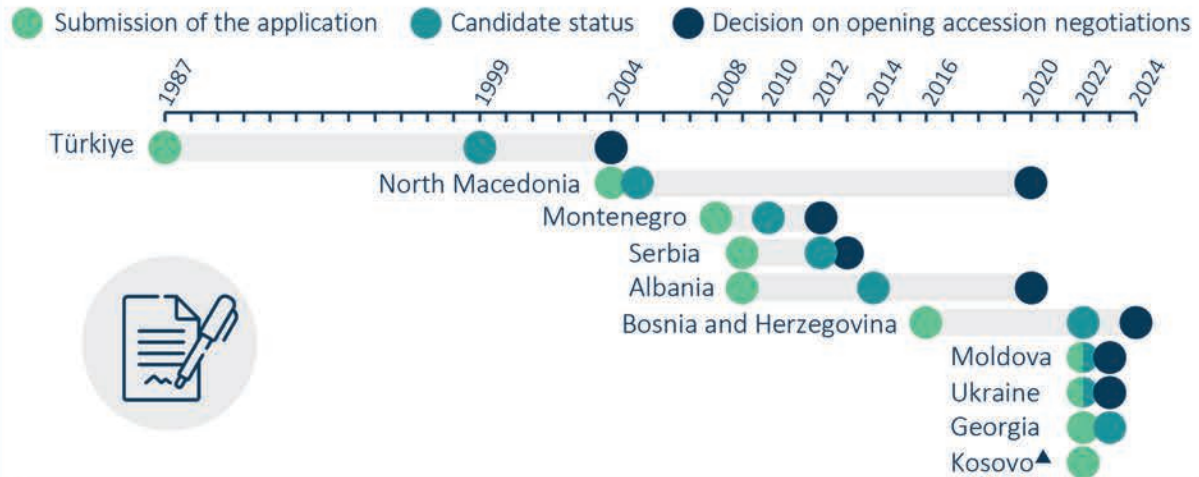


ENLARGEMENT PROCESS

POPULATION OF CANDIDATE AND POTENTIAL CANDIDATE COUNTRIES, 1 JANUARY 2021

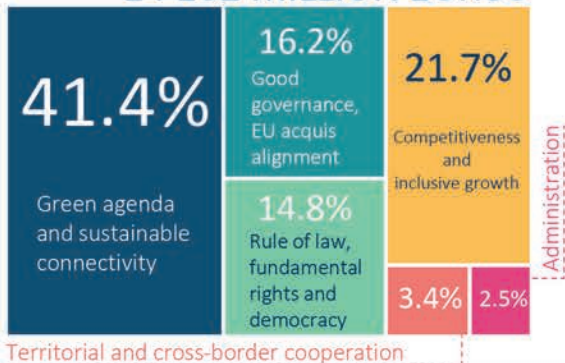


CHRONOLOGY OF THE ACCESSION PROCESS



PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF THE INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA III) BY PRIORITY, 2021–2027

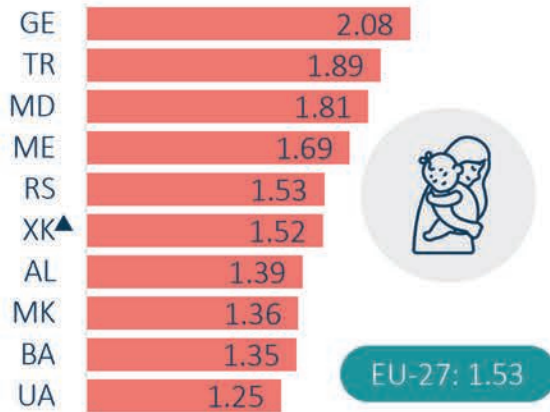
14 162 MILLION EUROS



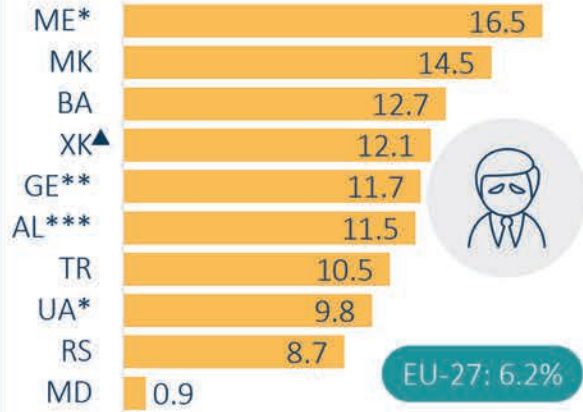
DISTRIBUTION OF IPA III ALLOCATIONS TO COUNTRIES, 2021–2023



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE, 2021
Person

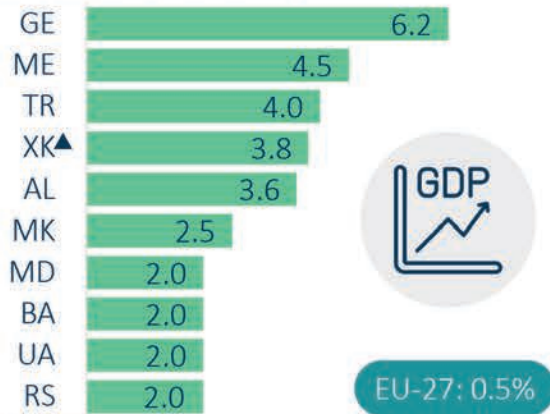


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, POPULATION
AGED 15 AND OVER, 2022 (percent)



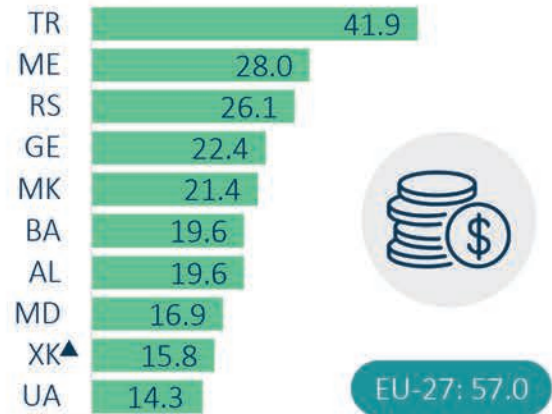
*ME, UA: 2021; **GE: 2020; ***AL: 2019

GDP VOLUME CHANGE ON PREVIOUS
YEAR, 2023* (PERCENT)



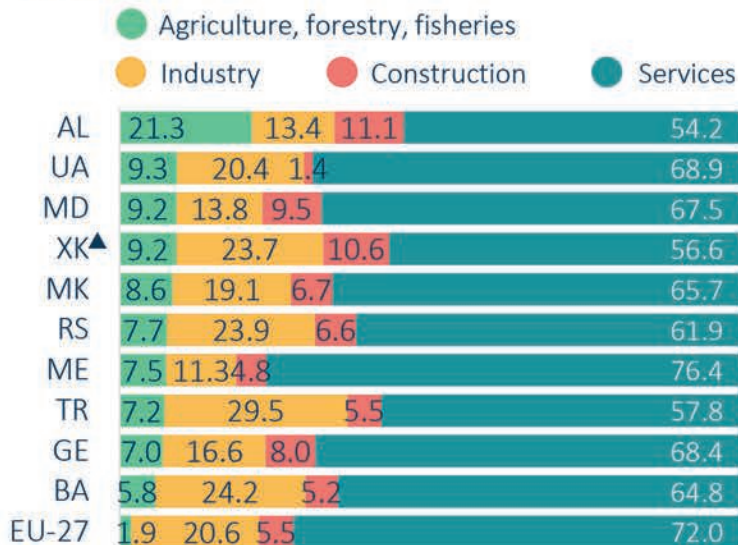
*estimated data

GDP PER CAPITA (PPP), 2023*
USD thousand

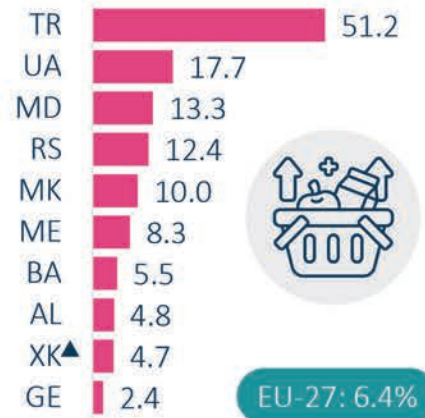


*estimated data

GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 2022
Percent



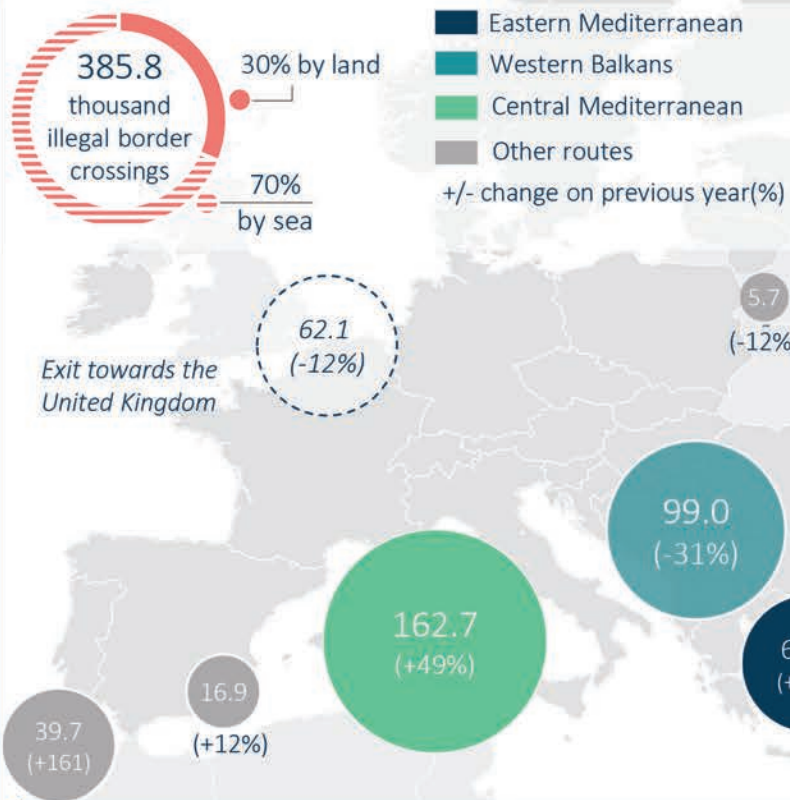
CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICE
INDEX YEAR-ON-YEAR, 2023*
Percent



*estimated data

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSINGS BY MAIN ROUTES ON THE EU EXTERNAL BORDERS, 2023 (thousand crossings)



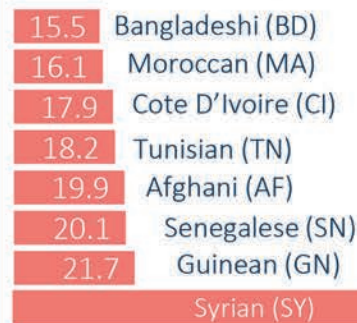
Illegal border crossings, 2014–2023 (thousand)



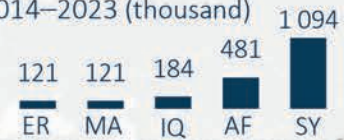
Illegal border crossings by route, 2014–2023



ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSINGS BY NATIONALITY ON THE EU EXTERNAL BORDERS, 2023 (thousand crossings, above 15000)



By main nationalities, 2014–2023 (thousand)

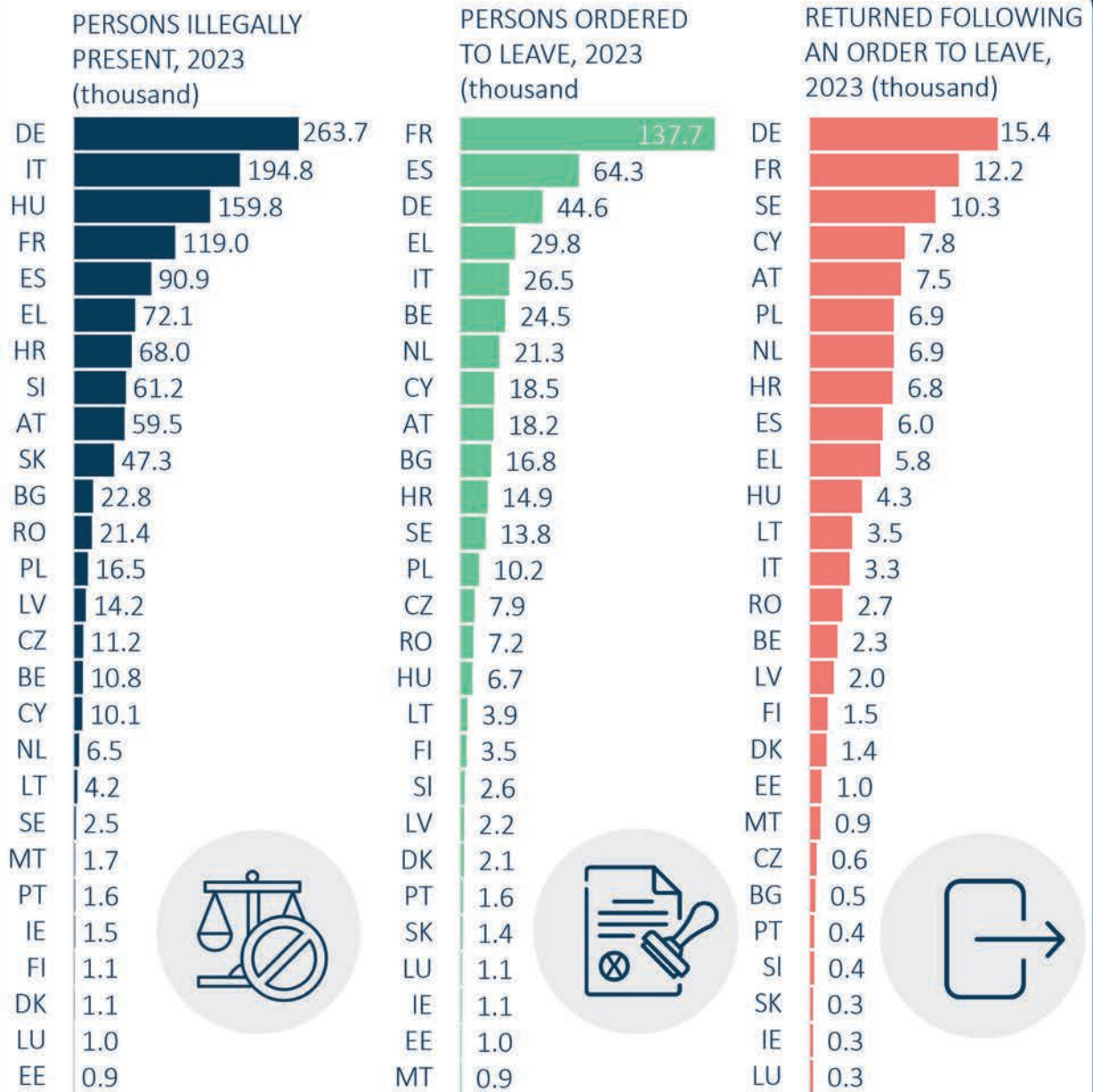


ILLEGAL STAY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION, 2019–2023
Thousand people



PERSONS STAYING ILLEGALLY IN THE EU BY NATIONALITY, 2023
Thousand people (over 30000)

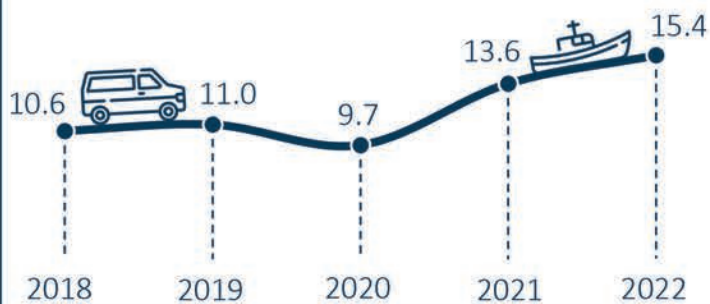




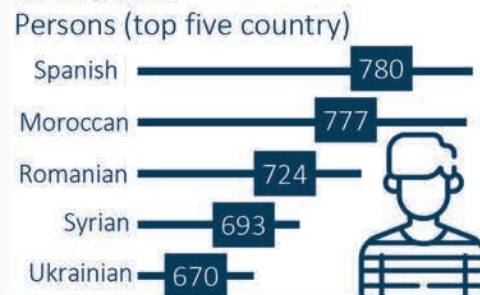
MORE THAN 90% OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE EU USE SMUGGLERS. TWO THIRDS OF THEM DO NOT COMPLY WITH ASYLUM LAW AND MUST BE RETURNED.



NUMBER OF SMUGGLERS APPREHENDED, EU-27
Thousand people

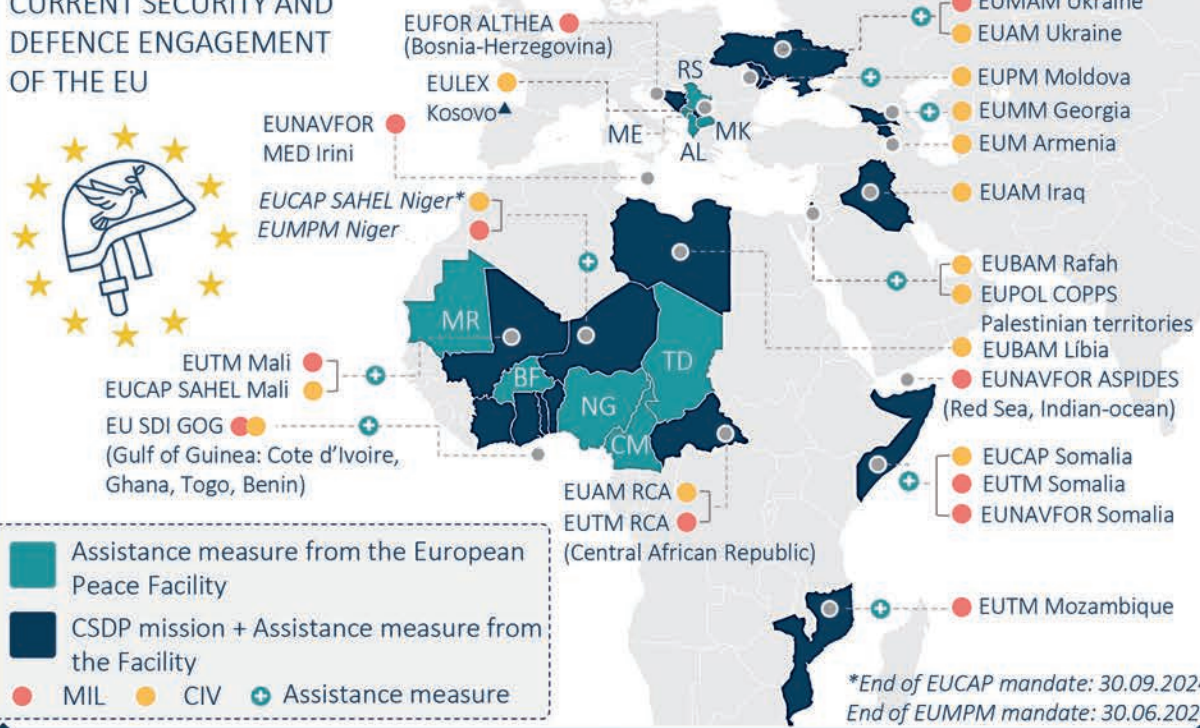


NUMBER OF SMUGGLERS APPREHENDED BY NATIONALITY, EU-27, 2022

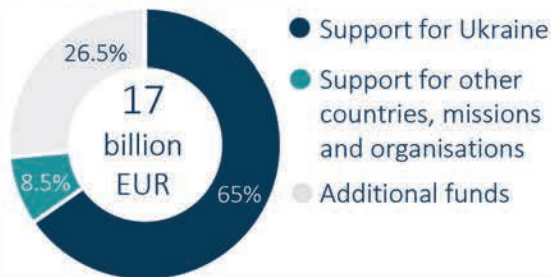


DEFENCE POLICY

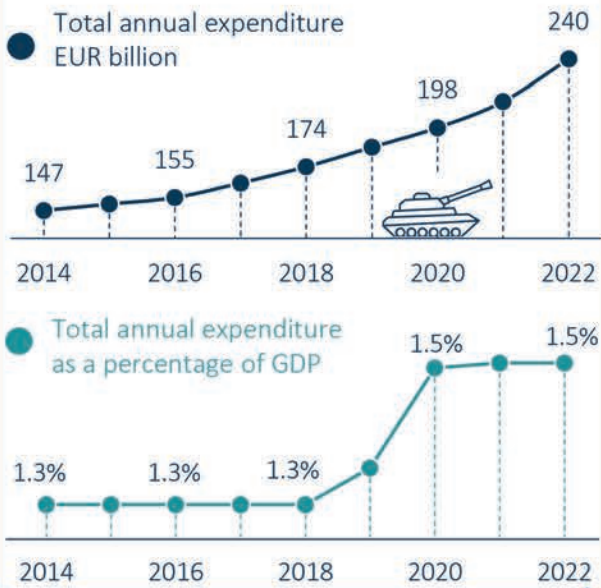
CURRENT SECURITY AND DEFENCE ENGAGEMENT OF THE EU



FINANCIAL CEILING AND MOBILISED ITEMS OF THE EPF, 2021–2024



EU MEMBER STATES' DEFENCE SPENDING



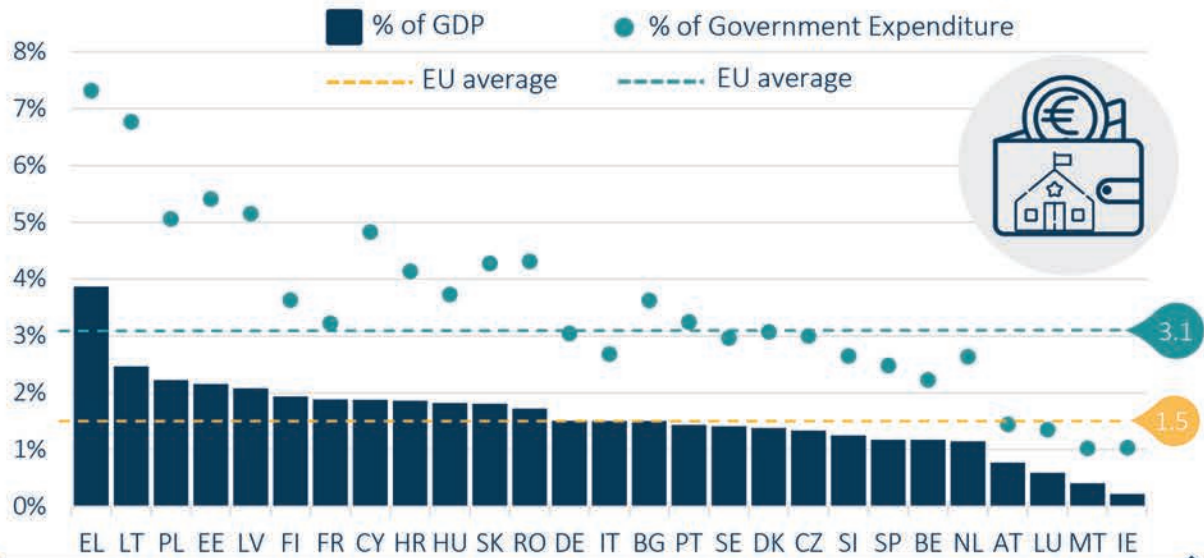
FOUR HIGHEST DEFENCE SPENDING GLOBALLY, 2022 (billion euros)



DEFENCE EXPENDITURE OF EU MEMBER STATES, 2022 (billion euros)

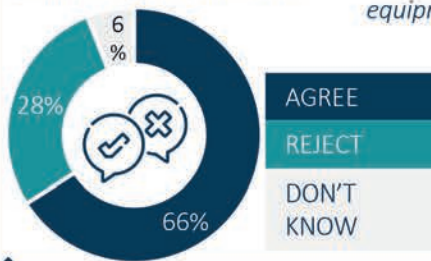


DEFENCE EXPENDITURE OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, 2022

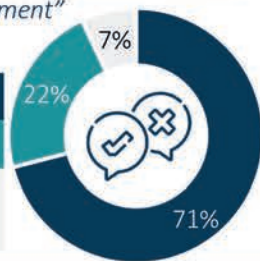


EUROBAROMETER SURVEY SPRING 2024 (EU-27)

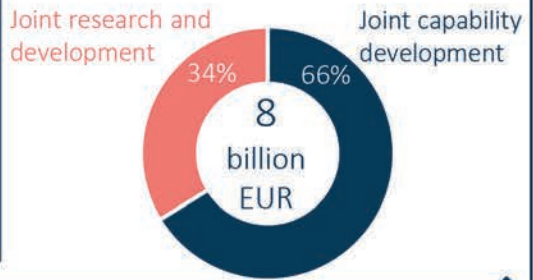
"More money should be spent on defence in the EU"



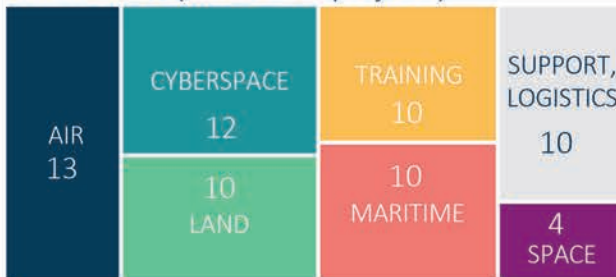
"The EU needs to reinforce its capacity to produce military equipment"



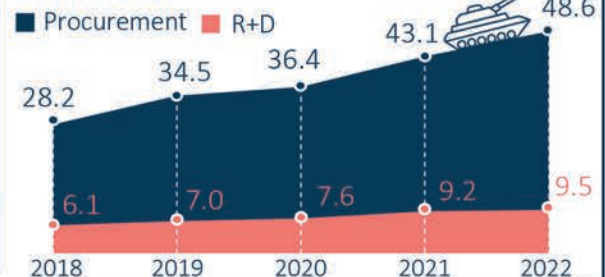
GLOBAL AMOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND 2021-2027



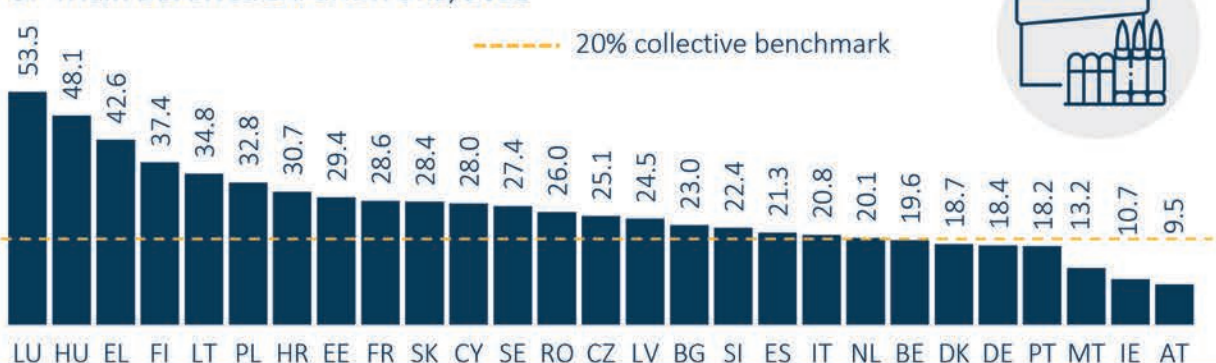
CURRENT PESCO PROJECTS BY AREA OF OPERATION (number of projects)



DEFENCE INVESTMENT IN THE EU, 2022



DEFENCE INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE OF EU COUNTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THEIR DEFENCE EXPENDITURE, 2022



COHESION POLICY

Under the cohesion policy, the European Union supports investments that reduce regional disparities and promote long-term regional development.

ERDF (EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND) AND ESF+ (EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND PLUS) REGION CATEGORIES (NUTS 2)



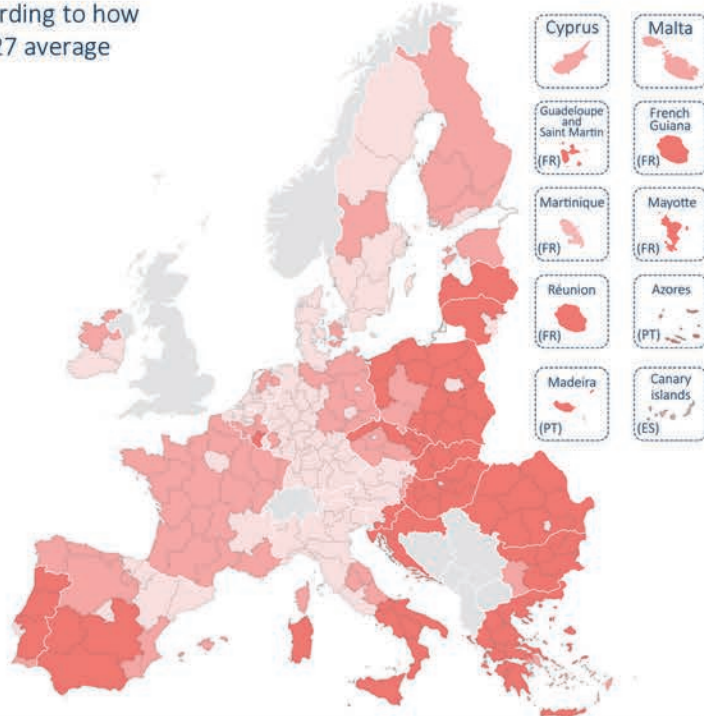
2021–2027

Development classification of regions according to how GDP per capita (PPS) compares to the EU-27 average

- Less developed regions: < 75%
- Transition regions: 75–100%
- More developed regions: 100% <

GDP per capita: average 2015–2016–2017

Although cohesion policy covers all regions of the EU, funding is mainly targeted at less developed regions.



MEMBER STATE CATEGORIES OF THE COHESION FUND



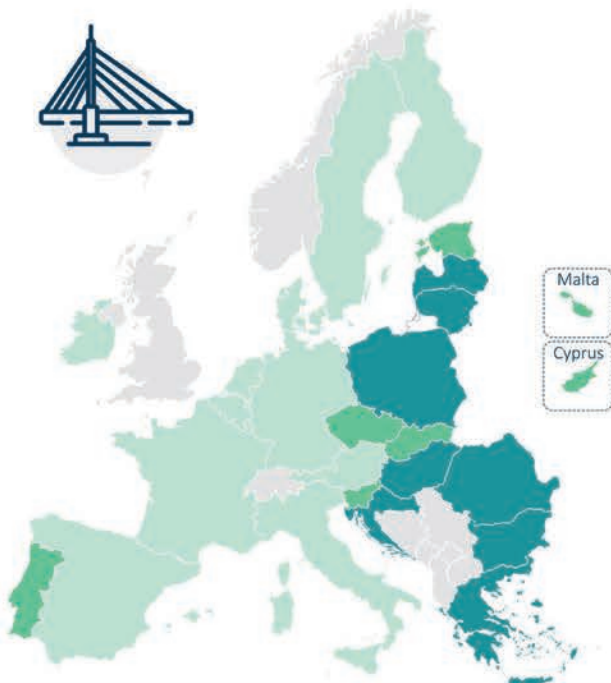
2021–2027



Development classification of Member States according to how their GNI per capita compares to the EU-27 average

- Less developed Member States: < 75%
- Moderately developed Member States: 75–89%
- Highly developed Member States: 90% ≤

GNI per capita: average 2015–2016–2017

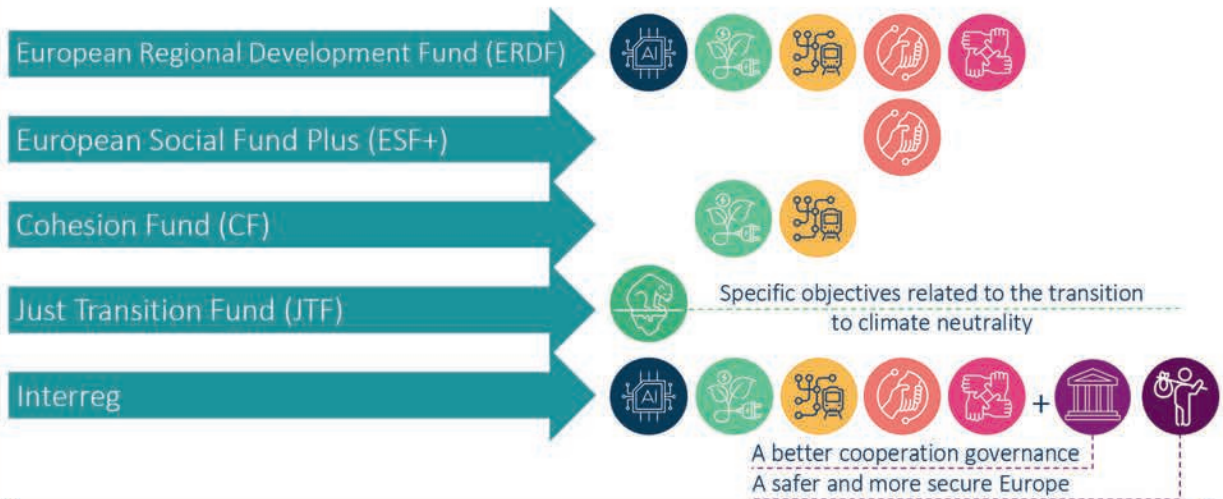


The Cohesion Fund is available to Member States classified as less developed or moderately developed Member State.

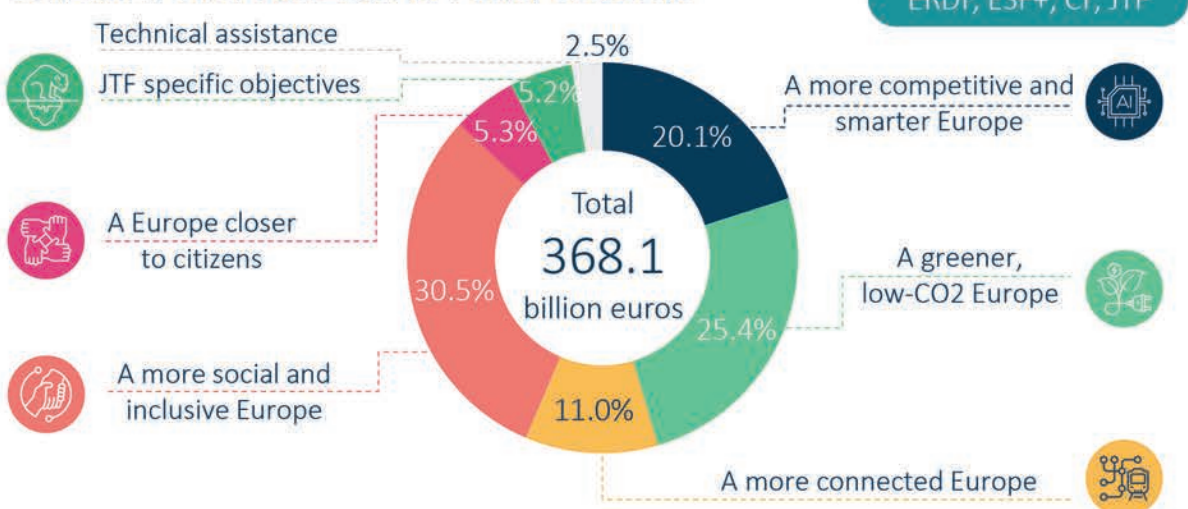
POLICY OBJECTIVES OF COHESION POLICY 2021–2027



COHESION POLICY FUNDS AND POLICY OBJECTIVES FUNDED



BREAKDOWN OF THE ALLOCATED EU BUDGET FOR COHESION POLICY 2021–2027 BY POLICY OBJECTIVE



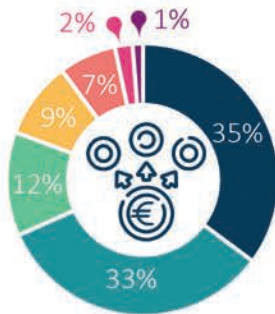
OTHER FUNDS



EU BUDGET AND THE RECOVERY FACILITY

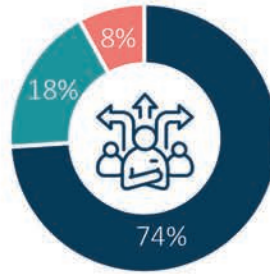
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MFF 2021-2027

1074 billion euros*



- Cohesion, resilience, values
- Natural resources, environment
- Single market, innovation and digital economy
- Neighbourhood and the world
- European public administration
- Migration and border management
- Security & Defence

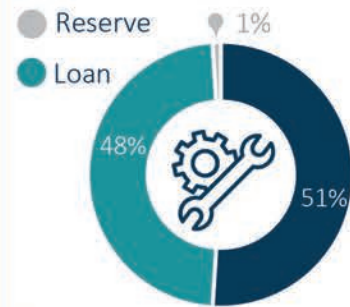
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET AND ACTORS



- Shared management: European Commission (EC) and Member State authorities
- Direct implementation: EC, its executive agencies and delegations
- Indirect management: third parties, entities (e.g. third countries, international organisations, agencies, EIB, Member State organisations)

THE EU RECOVERY INSTRUMENT (NGEU)

750 billion euros*



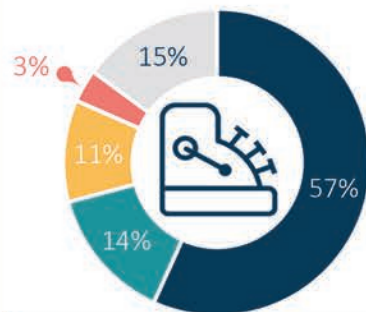
- Financial assistance instruments and their distribution:
 - Recovery and resilience 81.3%
 - Structural and cohesion programmes 12.4%
 - Green programmes 2.6%
 - Development of rural areas 2.0%
 - Research and innovation 1.3%
 - Civil protection 0.5%

*2018 prices

*2018 prices

COMPOSITION OF EU REVENUE (INCLUDING OWN RESOURCES) 2022 (EXCLUDING NGEU)

Other revenue €



Own resources:

- € GNI-based contributions
- € Duties
- € VAT-based contribution
- € Plastics-based own resource



New own resources envisaged

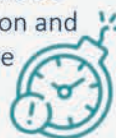
- Carbon border adjustment mechanism
- Digital levies
- Own resource based on the EU Emissions Trading System
- Financial transaction tax
- Financial contributions related to the corporate sector
- New Common Corporate Tax Base

TIMETABLE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET

The European Commission presents the draft budget.



The Council of the EU adopts its position and presents it to the European Parliament.



Parliament approves the draft or proposes amendments. When approved, the budget shall be deemed to have been adopted.

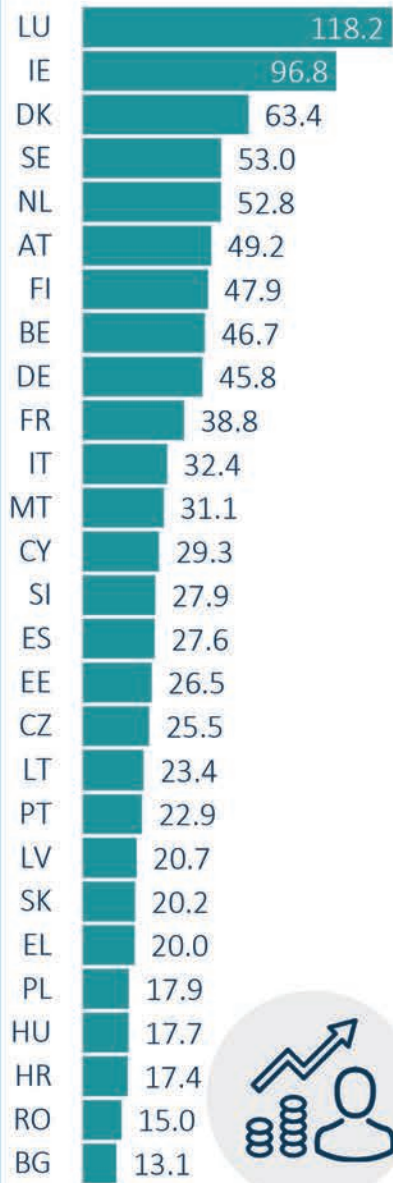


1 September

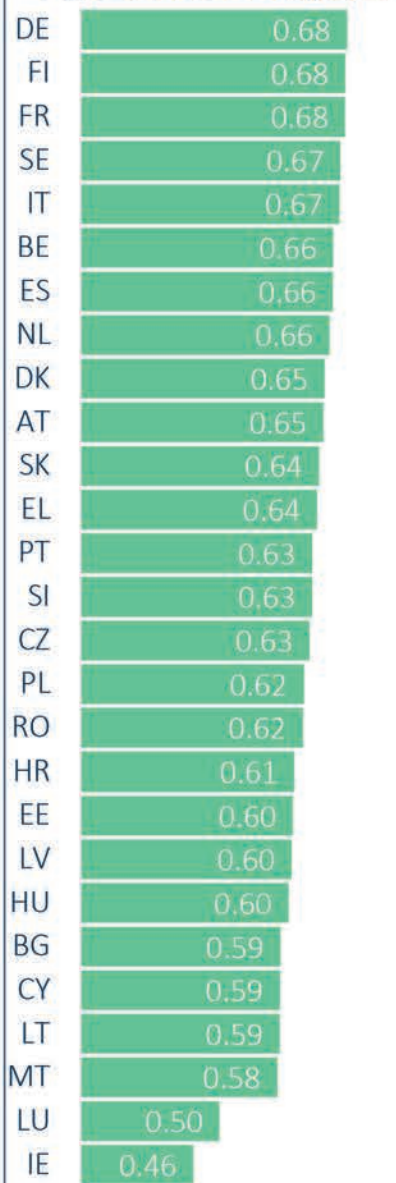
1 October

within 42 days

MEMBER STATES' (MS) GNI PER CAPITA, 2022



GNI-BASED OWN RESOURCE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNI, 2022



GNI-BASED BUDGET ALLOCATION FROM THE EU TO THE MS, 2022



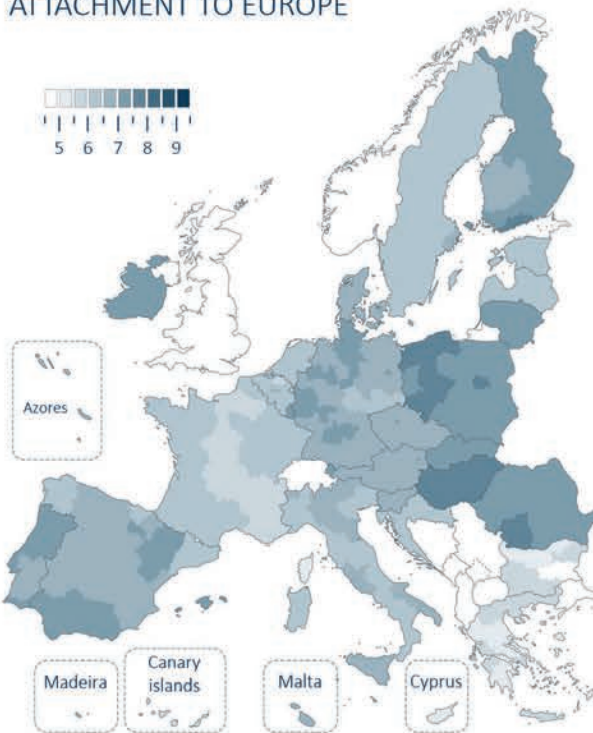
In the absence of an approved budget, 1/12 of the previous year's budget can be used each month.



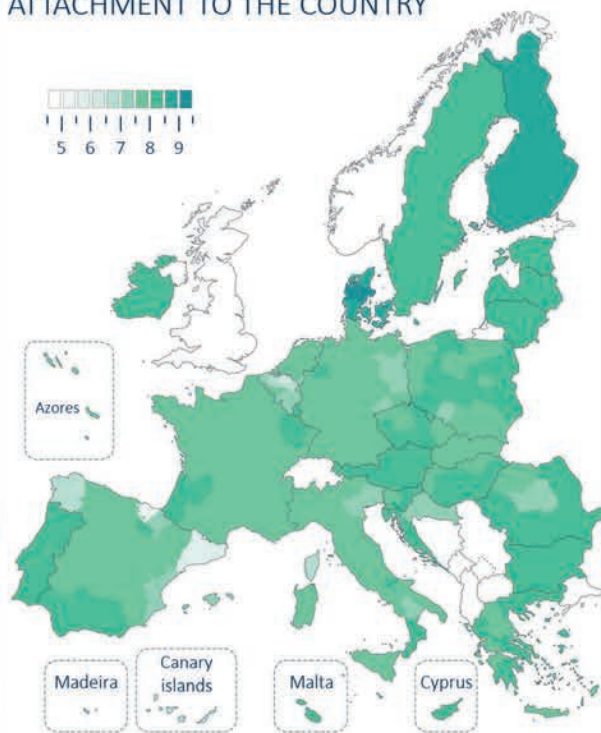
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DIVERSITY

Cultural and linguistic diversity is a defining feature of being European. Whereas the totalitarian ideologies of the last century aimed at homogenisation, today the EU and European societies are built on diversity. In this Europe, cultures as well as identities rooted in them, unique to nations and regions are instruments of mutual understanding and respect.

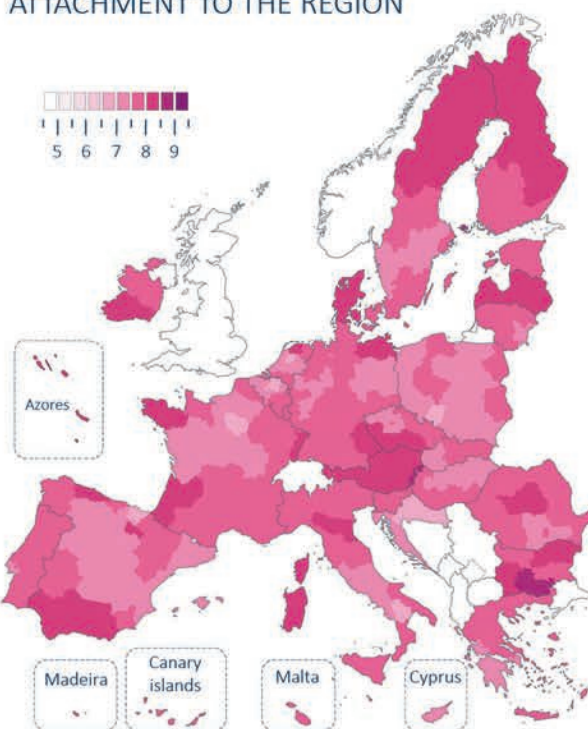
ATTACHMENT TO EUROPE



ATTACHMENT TO THE COUNTRY



ATTACHMENT TO THE REGION

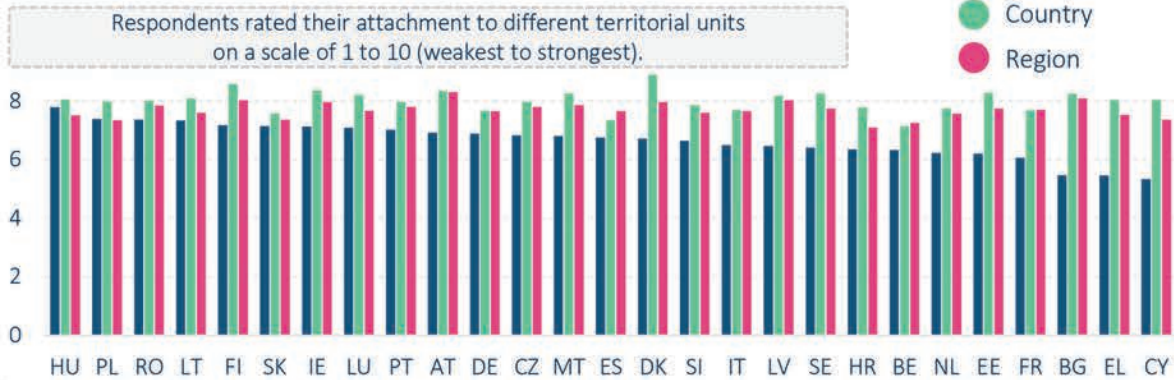


As carriers of mutually reinforcing identity elements, European citizens are attached to Europe, their country and region, i.e. they are tied to the familiarity provided by their immediate and wider homeland.



Levels of attachment based on representative data from the *European Quality of Governance* (2021) survey measuring the quality of public administration at NUTS2 level – respondents rated their attachment to different territorial units on a scale of 1 to 10 (weakest to strongest).

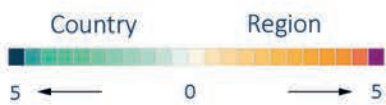
AVERAGE TERRITORIAL ATTACHMENT IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



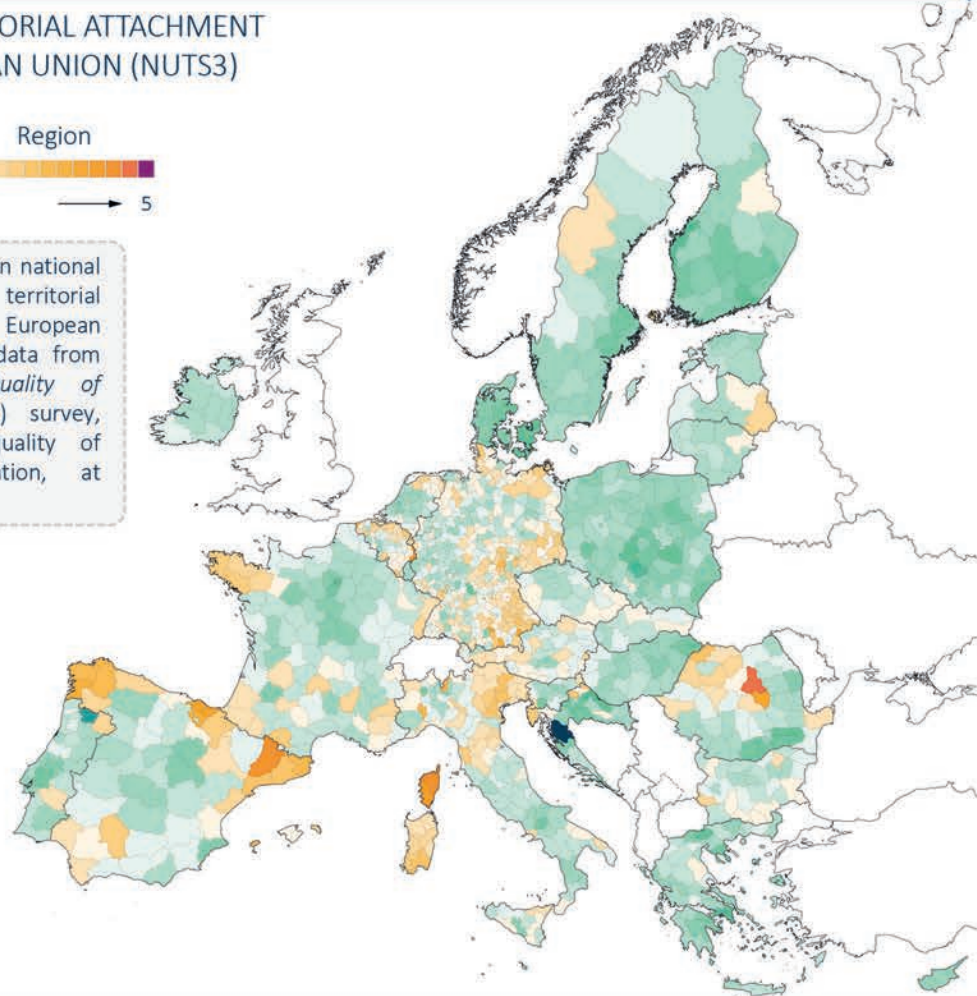
Different kinds of territorial attachment do not form against each other. Within the same area, for example, we can see a high degree of both European and national affiliation. Attachment to a given region and country is generally similarly strong. However projecting the difference between the two attachments onto a map highlights areas inhabited by linguistic or national minorities, but also regions where the degree of local attachment is stronger than average for various reasons (such as attachment to local cultural heritage).

EU Member States have a particular responsibility to protect the identity and cultural heritage of vulnerable linguistic or national minorities, in line with the values set out in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union and the European Citizens' Initiative Minority SafePack.

PRIMARY TERRITORIAL ATTACHMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (NUTS3)



Differences between national and regional territorial attachment in the European Union, based on data from the *European Quality of Governance (2021)* survey, measuring the quality of public administration, at NUTS3 level.



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UN (United Nations) (2022): *World Population Prospects 2022*.

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European Commission (2023): *Commission adopts 2023 Enlargement package, recommends to open negotiations with Ukraine and Moldova, to grant candidate status to Georgia and to open accession negotiations with BiH, once the necessary degree of compliance is achieved*. 8 November 2023.

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Frontex (2023): *Risk Analysis for 2023/2024*.

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Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1130 of 5 July 2021 setting out the list of regions eligible for funding from the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund Plus and of Member States eligible for funding from the Cohesion Fund for the period 2021-2027.

Maps have been generated based on Eurostat – IMAGE, 03/2024.

SOURCES

EU BUDGET AND THE RECOVERY FACILITY

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Maps are based on the European Commission – Eurostat/GISCO maps; © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries.

GLOSSARY

20% collective benchmark

EU Defence Ministers agreed in 2007 that Member States would increase defence investment expenditure to 20% of their total defence spending.

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

The CSDP is an integral part of the European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). Under this policy, the EU can conduct operational missions in third countries, drawing on civilian and military assets provided by EU Member States, to contribute to peacekeeping and strengthen international security.

Competitiveness

There is no universally agreed definition. According to the OECD, it measures the extent to which a country can produce goods and provide services that are in demand on international markets under conditions of free trade and fair competition, and thereby increase the real income of its population in the long run.

Cultural heritage

By cultural heritage we mean the wide range of cultural and creative works inherited from past generations. Cultural heritage includes, among other things, monuments, works of art, historic districts as elements of the built and tangible heritage, literary, musical and audiovisual works that constitute intangible cultural heritage (ICH), as well as the traditional knowledge, linguistic values, folk and religious traditions of European citizens.

Defence expenditure

Total expenditure of the Ministry of Defence and defence-related expenditure from other sources (special budget lines of other ministries).

Defence investment

Defence equipment purchases and defence-related research and development (R&D) expenditure combined.

Digital competitiveness

Competitiveness concept, which also considers an economy's achievements in the field of digitalisation and its digital development. The most frequently cited ranking on this topic is the *International Institute for Management Development (IMD) Digital Competitiveness Ranking*. It ranks economies in three factors: knowledge, technology and future readiness based on 54 criteria.

European Citizens' Initiative

The European Citizens' Initiative (ECI), which entered into force with the Lisbon Treaty, gives EU citizens the opportunity to participate in EU policy-making by taking the initiative to propose new legislation in policy areas that fall within the European Commission's remit. The initiative requires 1 million signatures from at least 7 EU countries. If the conditions are met the Commission decides whether to take action in that particular field.

European Peace Facility

The European Peace Facility (EPF) is a European Union instrument financed outside of the EU budget. Its aim is to enhance the EU's capacity to preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security. The Peace Facility has two pillars. Its "operations pillar" is used to finance the common costs of common security and defence policy missions and operations. The "assistance measures pillar" finances the strengthening of military and defence capabilities of non-EU countries and partner organisations.

GLOSSARY

External border

The parts of a Schengen Member State's border, including land borders, river and lake borders, sea borders and their airports, river ports, sea ports and lake ports that are not common borders with another Schengen Member State.

GDP

GDP (Gross Domestic Product) is the value of all the goods and services produced in an area over a given period (usually one year) for final consumption.

GDP per capita (PPP/PPS)

GDP (gross domestic product) per capita in purchasing power parity. In essence, the indicator is converted into a common currency (USD or EUR) for comparability, thus eliminating differences in price levels between countries.

GNI

GNI (Gross National Income) is an indicator derived from GDP (Gross Domestic Product), which is the income earned by residents and companies of a country at home and abroad, minus the income earned by foreign residents and companies in the country.

Gross value added

Contribution of a sector to the GDP (gross domestic product).

Homogenization

A state policy that seeks to reduce cultural diversity, suppress non-dominant linguistic-ethnic groups and deprive them of their identities by peaceful or violent means.

Illegal border crossing

Crossing EU external borders without fulfilling the entry conditions for legal entry into the host Member State.

IMD competitiveness ranking

The Swiss-based *International Institute for Management Development* (IMD) has published an annual global competitiveness ranking, one of the most recognised in the field since 1989. It is based on an index that considers more than 330 factors in four main areas. These key areas are economic performance, government efficiency, business efficiency, and infrastructure.

IPA III: Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (2021–2027)

The multiannual financial framework of the European Union. Its overall objective is to support the beneficiaries in implementing the political, institutional, legal, administrative, social and economic reforms that will prepare them for membership of the European Union. The beneficiary countries are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo*, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Türkiye.

**This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*

Irregular stay

The presence on the territory of an EU Member State, of a third-country national who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions of entry as set out in the Schengen Borders Code for entry, or stay.

Linguistic or national minority

A group that is culturally, linguistically, regionally, ethnically or by nationality different from the dominant group and is a numerical minority within the society.

Median age

Age that divides the population in two parts of equal size, that is, there are as many persons with ages above the median as there are with ages below the median.

GLOSSARY

Multiannual Financial Framework

The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), set by Council Regulation, ensures that the European Union's expenditure is managed in an orderly way and within the limits of its revenue. It also lays down the provisions with which the annual budget must comply.

National minority representation

Representation of the national minorities (Armenian, Bulgarian, Croatian, German, Greek, Polish, Roma, Romanian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene, Ukrainian) in the Hungarian National Assembly is ensured by a national minority MP or a national minority advocate.

In the parliamentary elections, one national minority MP per national minority may be elected on the basis of the votes cast on the lists drawn up by the national minority self-governments. Voters registered as national minority voters may vote on these lists. If a national minority fails to obtain a mandate for a national minority MP due to a lack of sufficient votes, it is represented in the Hungarian National Assembly by a national minority advocate. A national minority MP has the same rights as an independent MP, but the rights of a national minority advocate are more limited (unlike a national minority MP, a national minority advocate may not vote in plenary sittings of the House and may only speak on agenda items affecting the interests or rights of national minorities. However, national minority MPs and national minority advocates have equal rights in the Committee on National Minorities in Hungary.)

The Roma national minority did not have a national minority list in 2022 and therefore has no direct representation in Parliament for the 2022-2026 term.

Net migration

The difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants for the area of a country in a given year.

NUTS classification

The European Union's hierarchical territorial classification system that is revised every three years. Its aim is to collect, develop and harmonise European regional statistics, to analyse regions socio-economically and to serve as a framework for EU regional policies. Administrative units within each Member State are classified into three NUTS categories based on defined population thresholds. NUTS 1 represents the major socio-economic regions below the national level, NUTS 2 the basic regions for the application of regional policies and NUTS 3 the small regions for specific diagnoses.

Old-age-dependency ratio

The ratio of the number of elderly people at an age when they are generally economically inactive (i.e. aged 65 and over), compared to the number of people of working age (i.e. 15-64 years old).

PESCO

Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) provides Member States with a framework for joint military and defence planning, capability development and procurement related to the EU's security and defence policy.

Plastics own resource

The plastics own resource, in place since 1 January 2021, consists of a national contribution based on the amount of non-recycled plastic packaging waste.

Sustainable competitiveness

A competitiveness concept that also considers the aspects and outcomes of sustainability. Its most widely accepted indicator is the *Global Sustainable Competitiveness Index (GSCI)*, compiled by the *SolAbility Sustainable Intelligence* research group. The ranking is based on 190 indicators in six areas: natural capital, resource intensity and efficiency, social capital, intellectual capital, economic sustainability, and governance.

GLOSSARY

Third-country nationals ordered to leave

Third-country nationals who have been found to be illegally present on the territory of an EU Member State and are required by an administrative decision to leave.

Third-country nationals returned following an order to leave

According to Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a person illegally present in a Member State who has been ordered to leave may return either to his or her country of origin, to a transit country, or to another third country to which he or she will be accepted.

Total fertility rate

It represents the number of children that would be born to a woman during her life in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Unemployment rate

The number of unemployed people as a percentage of the active labour force.

VAT

Value-Added Tax.





ORSZÁGGYŰLÉS

