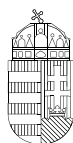


A KÖFOP-2.1.4-VEKOP-16-2016-00001 azonosító jelű  
„A Külgazdasági és Külügyminisztérium humánerőforrás-gazdálkodásának  
és belső képzési rendszerének fejlesztése” című kiemelt projekt

# DIPLOMÁCIAI SZAKNYELVI KÉZIKÖNYV ANGOL NYELVEN 1

SZÉCHENYI 2020



MAGYARORSZÁG  
KORMÁNYA

Európai Unió  
Európai Szociális  
Alap



BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE



KÜLGAZDASÁGI ÉS  
KÜLÜGYMINISZTERIUM

Készült a Külgazdasági és Külügyminisztérium által megvalósított, „A Külgazdasági és Külügyminisztérium humánerőforrás-gazdálkodásának és belső képzési rendszerének fejlesztése” című KÖFOP-2.1.4-VEKOP-16-2016-00001 azonosító jelű kiemelt projekt keretében, európai uniós forrásból finanszírozva.

*„Működési és gyakorlati ismereteket tartalmazó kézikönyvek,  
nemzetközi szakanyagok és ismertetőik”*  
című műszaki-szakmai eredmény megvalósításához kapcsolódóan

ISBN 978-615-6195-03-6

© A mű szerzői jogilag védett. Minden jog, így különösen a sokszorosítás, terjesztés és fordítás joga fenntartva. A mű a kiadó írásbeli hozzájárulása nélkül részeiben sem reprodukálható, elektronikus rendszerek felhasználásával nem dolgozható fel, azokban nem tárolható, azokkal nem sokszorosítható és nem terjeszthető.

SZERZŐ: **DR. TIBOLDI TÍMEA**  
**SÁRVÁRY KATALIN**

IDEGEN NYELVI SZAKLEKTOR: **SÁRVÁRY GABRIELLA**

# BEVEZETŐ

„A Külgazdasági és Külügyminisztérium humánerőforrás-gazdálkodásának és belső képzési rendszerének fejlesztése” című, KÖFOP-2.1.4-VEKOP-16-2016-00001 azonosító jelű – európai uniós forrásból finanszírozott – kiemelt projekt keretében kifejlesztett Diplomáciai szaknyelvi kézikönyv célja, hogy hozzájáruljon a tartós külszolgálat magas szintű ellátásához szükséges nyelvi kompetenciák fejlesztéséhez és a külügyi szaknyelvi felkészítéshez, melyek révén a külügyi és külgazdasági munkavégzésben érintett, a tartós külszolgálatukat töltő vagy arra felkészülő tisztviselők sikeresen használják az idegen nyelvet a szakmai kommunikációs szituációkban, és ezáltal eredményesen látják el szakmai feladataikat.

Az anyag két részből áll.

Az **első rész** a már meglevő ismeretek felfrissítésére és újak megszerzésére fekteti a hangsúlyt, ami különféle szövegműfajok feldolgozásán és az ezzel kapcsolatos szakszókincs bővítésén alapul.

Az egyes fejezetek az alábbi témaköröket foglalják magukba:

- Magyarország
- A célnyelvi ország
- Az Európai Unió
- Az Európai Unión kívüli világ
- A külképviselet

A kézikönyv **második része** az eredményes diplomácia-szakmai kommunikáció alkotóelemeinek fejlesztését célozza. Ezek az alkotóelemek a beszédértés, a beszédkészség, az írott szöveg értése, az íráskészség, a nyelvek közötti közvetítő-készség, a nyelvismeret és a jártasság. A nyelvi kompetenciafejlesztésre irányuló gyakorlatok mellett a nyelvhasználónak tanácsokat is adunk olyan kérdésekben, mint pl.:

- hogyan lehet fejleszteni a szövegértési készséget,
- milyen nyelvi eszközök szükségesek ahhoz, hogy részt tudjunk venni egy társalgásban,
- hogyan épül fel egy sikeres prezentáció,
- melyek a diplomáciai levelezés jellemzői,
- mire ügyeljünk egy szöveg fordítása közben.
- melyek a diplomáciai érintkezés főbb szabályai.

Mindkét részhez szószedet kapcsolódik. Az első rész utáni az egyes fejezetek lexikai elemein alapul, és a célnyelvi szavak, kifejezések magyar megfelelőjét tartalmazza. A második szószedet egy, a szövegektől független, a nemzetközi kapcsolatokban fontos lexika gyűjteménye.

A kézikönyv használójával szemben elvárt nyelvtudás a KER B2 szint, melyet az alábbiak szerint foglalunk össze:

*Meg tudja érteni az összetettebb konkrét vagy elvont témájú szövegek fő gondolatmenetét, beleértve a szakterületének megfelelő szakmai beszélgetéseket is. Folyamatos és természetes módon olyan szintű interakciót tud folytatni anyanyelvű beszélővel, ami az egyik fél számára sem megterhelő. Világos, részletes szöveget tud alkotni különböző témák széles körében, és ki tudja fejteni véleményét egy aktuális témáról úgy, hogy részletezni tudja a különböző lehetőségekből adódó előnyöket és hátrányokat. Meggyőző érvekkel meg tudja védeni a témával kapcsolatos álláspontját.*

A szerzők nem titkolt szándéka azonban hozzájárulni ahhoz, hogy a nyelvhasználó nyelvtudása a B2 szintről egy magasabb szintre léphessen. Ha a nyelvhasználó a Külgazdasági és Külügyminisztérium által biztosított Diplomáciai Szakmai Nyelvi Vizsgán kíván majd tanúbizonyságot adni a magasabb szint eléréséről, akkor javasoljuk, hogy ismerkedjen meg annak témaköreivel, mivel azok tartalmazznak olyan témákat is, amelyeket jelen anyagban – a terjedelmi korlátok miatt – nem tudtunk feldolgozni.

Eredményes felkészülést kívánunk!

## **PREFACE**

Both experienced and freshly graduated diplomats face new roles and challenges to fulfil when posted abroad. The objective of this material is two-fold. On the one hand, it aims to expand the students' knowledge related directly or indirectly to international politics and diplomacy, that is, to the structure, function and competencies of diplomatic missions. On the other hand, its main goal is to develop the learner's English skills to enable him/ her to carry out respective activities in the area of diplomacy as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Therefore, this book also helps to improve the English language proficiency of students through exercises linked to different topic areas regarding diplomacy, and sets out to practice the specific language used for diplomacy.

For a diplomat, and even for an employee of a diplomatic mission, it is also important to know the history, geography, folklore and customs of the country of destination. However, due to the limitations regarding the length of this book, only one chapter is dedicated to the United Kingdom and the United States of America among other English-speaking countries. Even so, we believe that the presentation of these countries can serve as models to draft the profile of any destination country where a future member of a diplomatic mission is deployed. We hope that this book provides the readers with helpful material either in their language exam preparation or in their professional development.

**The authors**



# CONTENTS

<b>BEVEZETŐ</b> .....	4
<b>1. HUNGARY</b> .....	8
1.1. GENERAL INFORMATION .....	8
1.2. POLICIES .....	13
1.3. HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS .....	16
1.3.1. Holidays and local events .....	16
1.3.2. Gastronomy .....	18
1.3.3. Culture .....	19
1.3.4. Tourist Regions.....	20
1.3.5. Need to know for visitors .....	21
1.4. BILATERAL RELATIONS.....	21
<b>2. ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES</b> .....	22
2.1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.....	22
2.2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.....	26
2.3. CULTURE .....	33
2.3.1. Official Languages, National holidays, Flag description, national symbols in the UK and in the US.....	33
2.3.2. Food and culinary art .....	34
<b>3. THE EUROPEAN UNION</b> .....	35
3.1. HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS, DECISION-MAKING.....	35
3.1.1. EU Data Quiz .....	35
3.1.2. The history of the European Union: From the ECSC to Brexit.....	36
3.1.3. Institutions and decision-making within the European Union .....	40
3.1.4. Areas of EU legislation and competencies .....	42
3.1.5. Sources of EU law and decision-making within the EU .....	44
3.1.6. Life and business within the EU.....	44
3.1.7. The actual rotating presidency.....	45

3.2. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES.....	45
3.2.1. EU successes.....	45
3.2.2. Present and future challenges.....	46
3.3. HUNGARY IN THE EU.....	46
<b>4. WORLD POLITICS.....</b>	<b>48</b>
4.1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BY ISSUE AREAS.....	48
4.1.1. International Organizations.....	48
4.1.2. Global and regional I(N)GOs and other forms of cooperation.....	50
4.1.3. Hungary's participation in international organization(s).....	52
4.2. REGIONS AND PROBLEMS.....	53
4.2.1. The organization of political space.....	53
4.2.2. Conflict zones: weak states and vacuums of power; competition for power at the peripheries.....	54
4.2.3. Central Europe.....	55
4.3. GREAT POWERS AND THEIR RELATIONS.....	55
4.3.1. The projection of power.....	55
4.3.2. Communication by great powers.....	55
<b>5. DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.....</b>	<b>56</b>
5.1. THE MISSION OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIONS.....	56
5.1.1. Positions and competencies.....	56
5.1.2. Organization structure of an embassy.....	57
5.2. THE DIPLOMATIC PROTOCOL.....	60
5.2.1. Diplomatic precedence.....	61
5.2.2. Diplomatic communication.....	63
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>KEY TO THE EXERCISES.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>VOCABULARY ENGLISH-HUNGARIAN.....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>ENDNOTES.....</b>	<b>97</b>

# 1. HUNGARY



## 1.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

### *Geography, population*

- Hungary is a landlocked country situated in the lowlands of the Carpathian Basin.<sup>1</sup> Bordered by Slovakia (N), Ukraine (NE), Romania (E), Serbia (S), Croatia (SW), and Austria (NW), it features one of the largest continuous grasslands in Europe.
- Area: 93 030 km<sup>2</sup> (square kilometres, 108th)
- Hungary holds the largest lake in Central Europe (Lake Balaton), the second largest thermal lake (Lake Hévíz, or Hot Water Lake), and the largest thermal water cave system in the world. It is crossed by the Danube and the Tisza rivers, which divide and define its regions.
- Stretching westward, Transdanubia expands from the very eastern stretch or Bottom of the Alps, (Alpokalja) (Írott-kő is the highest point at 882 metres), to the Transdanubian Mountains in the centre, and the Mecsek, and Villány Mountains in the south. The Little Hungarian Plain (Kisalföld) is found in northern Transdanubia.
- The areas between the Duna and Tisza Rivers (Duna-Tisza köze) and beyond (Tiszántúl) are characterized mainly by the Great Hungarian Plain (Alföld), with the foothills of the Carpathians extending in a wide band to the north near the Slovakian border. At 1,014 m, Kékes (Blue Mount) is the highest point in Hungary.
- Climate: continental, with cold winters and warm to hot summers.
- Population 9 772 756 (92nd) (of which 98,3% Hungarians, 3,2% Romani, 1,8% Germans, 1% not declared).
- Capital: With almost 2 million inhabitants, Budapest is by far the largest city.
- Hungarian is the most widely spoken Uralic language in the world, and among the few non-Indo-European languages in Europe. It is distantly related to Finnish and Estonian. From around the 13 million native speakers, many live outside Hungary.
- Religion: Christianity: 54% (39% Catholic, 14% Protestant, 3,3% Other Christian, 0,2% Orthodox), Judaism: 0,1%, Non-religious: 18%, Unanswered: 27%



## History

Led by Árpád as a federation of united tribes, Hungary was established in the Carpathian Basin in 895, some 50 years after the division of the Carolingian Empire, and before the unification of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.<sup>2</sup> The rising Principality of Hungary and its semi-nomadic people accomplished an enormous transformation into a Christian realm during the 10th century. Descendants of Árpád ruled for more than 400 years. The wealthiest king of the Árpád dynasty was Béla III. Averting the danger of Byzantine hegemony, he disposed of the equivalent of 23 tonnes of pure silver a year by the end of his rule, exceeding the income of the French king and doubling the receipts of the English Crown. The dynasty ultimately halted the invasion of the Mongols (Tatars), whose first incursion killed half of the population then numbering two million.

In 1301 the last member of the House of Árpád died. Claiming the throne in the name of his grandmother, Angevin (Anjou) Charles I restored royal power. With the death of Charles' granddaughter, Mary, in 1395, the direct line was interrupted again. In the succession crisis that ensued, Mary's husband, the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund of Luxembourg secured the throne and ruled until 1437.

The last strong king of independent Hungary was Matthias Corvinus (1458–1490). A successful military leader and an enlightened patron of the arts, his library was among Europe's greatest collections. His unexpected death at Vienna led to succession wars and the temporary rule of the Polish–Lithuanian Jagiellonian dynasty.

Weakened by internal rivalry, Hungary could not stop the advance of the Ottoman Empire in 1526. The Hungarian royal army perished in the Battle of Mohács; King Louis II died while fleeing. In the power vacuum, the divided Hungarian nobility elected two kings: Ferdinand I of the Habsburg dynasty, and John Zápolya, (Szapolyai János) voivode of Transylvania. The 1541 Siege of Buda ended with the capture of the capital city, leading to 150 years of Ottoman rule in Hungary. Until the reconquest of Buda by the Holy League in 1686, Hungary became divided into three parts. The north-western part, termed as Royal Hungary, was annexed by the Habsburgs, who ruled as Kings of Hungary. From 1570, the eastern part of the kingdom became semi-independent as the Principality of Transylvania (Transylvania enlarged by the areas of Partium in exchange for the royal title ceded to Austria) under Ottoman (and after 1711) Habsburg suzerainty. The remaining central area was known as the Pashalik of Buda.

Under the Ottoman–Habsburg competition for supremacy, the Principality of Transylvania became a symbol of the survival of Hungarian statehood, officially under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire, but often under dual vassalage (Ottoman and Habsburg). Traditional Hungarian law remained in use, and the state preserved its predominant Protestant feature. In 1568 the formal adoption of individual freedom of religious expression under the Edict of Torda (issued by Isabella Jagiellon, John Sigismund's mother guardian) was the first legal guarantee of religious freedom in Christian Europe for Lutherans, Calvinists, Unitarians and Catholics (Orthodox Christians were "tolerated", without legal guarantees). The capital Alba Iulia (Gyulafehérvár) became the main stronghold of Protestantism in Eastern Europe.

The Bocskai uprising and the wars fought by Princes Gábor Bethlen (1621) and George I Rákóczi (1645) successfully defended privileges, while unfavourable Habsburg–Ottoman peace treaties sparked the Wesselényi conspiracy in coalition with the Croatian Zrinski (Zrínyi) and Frankopan (Frangepán) families, and the Thököly uprising.

After the reconquest of Buda, Francis II Rákóczi led the first significant War of Independence (1703–11) to topple the rule of the Habsburgs over Hungary to be followed by the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 defeated by the Russian imperial army. The "passive resistance" of

the country in protest of reprisals (the execution of the 13 Hungarian army leaders and Prime Minister Batthyány in Arad; and the exile of Lajos Kossuth and many others), lasted until the 1867 Austro-Hungarian Compromise, by which the dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary was formed.

The Compromise meant that Hungary sided with the Central Powers during the First World War leading to the disastrous Treaty of Trianon with the loss of two thirds of the historical territory of the Kingdom of Hungary. The restoration of order after Béla Kun's 133 day Communist rule by admiral Horthy, and the relative prosperity of the interwar period could not stop Hungary from joining the Axis powers in World War II in the hope of territorial compensations. Attempt at defection in 1943 led German troops to occupy Hungary in 1944, causing the deportation and murder of 440 000 Jews.

After WWII, Hungary became a satellite state of the Soviet Union. Stalinization under Mátyás Rákosi purged some 350 000 people; 600 000 others were deported to Soviet labour camps where at least 200 000 died. The short-lived 1956 revolution led by Imre Nagy sparked the second Soviet occupation under János Kádár's rule.

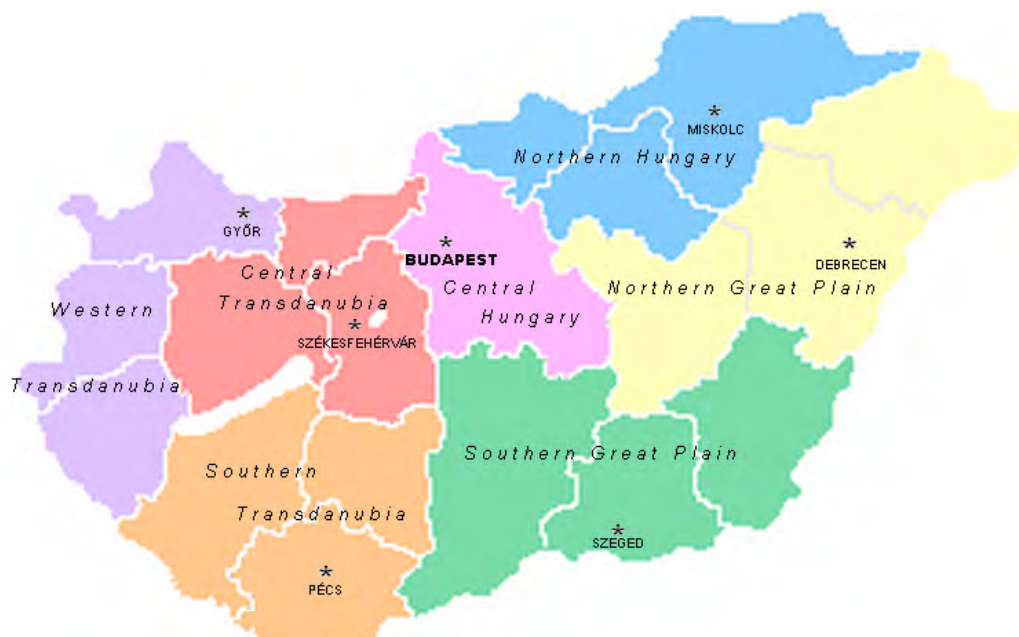
## *Organization of the state*

Hungary is a republic with a representative democracy and a parliamentary system. The unicameral National Assembly consists of 199 members. MPs are elected every four years. Together they represent the highest organ of state authority.

Elected by the National Assembly, the Prime Minister is the head of government exercising executive power. By tradition, he is the leader of the largest parliamentary party, currently Fidesz.

The President of the Republic serves as the head of state. He is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years, renewable only once. He is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and can veto legislation.

Local elections are held every five years according to the new constitution adopted in 2012. The seven statistical (NUTS) regions of Hungary<sup>3</sup> created in 1999 are groupings of the 19 historic counties and the capital city.



## **Economy**

Hungary used to be an agricultural country supplying Europe with such agricultural products as cattle, crayfish, and foie gras. From the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, industrialization resulted in a number of Hungarian innovations.

Today Hungary is an OECD high-income economy and is the world's 56th largest economy by PPP (Purchasing Power Parity). It ranks 45th on the Human Development Index, owing in large part to its social security system, universal health care and tuition-free secondary education. Hungary's performance classifies it as a middle power in global affairs.<sup>5</sup>

Hungary has an export-oriented market economy with a heavy emphasis on foreign trade. It continues to be one of the leading CEE nations for attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). The country is the 35th largest export economy in the world. Its key trading partners are Germany, Austria, Romania, Slovakia, France, Italy, Poland, the Czech Republic and the UK. Major industries include food processing, pharmaceuticals, motor vehicles, information technology, chemicals, metallurgy, machinery, electrical goods and tourism. Electronics manufacturing and research are among the main drivers of innovation and economic growth, but Hungary has also grown into a major centre for mobile technology, information security, and related hardware research.

The employment rate in the economy was 68.7% in January 2017. 63% of the employed work in the service sector, 30% in the industry, while agriculture employs 7%. The unemployment rate was 3.2% in 2019, down from 11% during the 2008 financial crisis.

Hungary maintains its own currency, the Hungarian forint (HUF), although the economy fulfils the Maastricht criteria with the exception of public debt at around 68% of GDP in 2019, but well below the EU average.

Hungary is the 13th most popular tourist destination in Europe, attracting 15.8 million international tourists in 2017. Good quality thermal water can be found on 80% of Hungary's territory. Hunting tourism is also widespread, thanks to the country's centuries-old hunting tradition, high quality sustainable game management, and great variety of game species. Hungarian hunting dog breeds include the Vizsla, the Transylvanian scent hound and the Hungarian sighthound.

### **I. Questions**

1. Why can Hungary be considered a land of waters?
2. What are the country's most important regions?
3. What makes Hungarian different from most of the languages spoken in Europe?
4. Who established Hungary and when?
5. Who was the wealthiest king of the Árpád dynasty and why was this significant from the viewpoint of the Mongol invasion?
6. Who was the last strong king of Hungary?
7. Why was the 1526 battle of Mohács a turning point in Hungarian history?
8. What is the importance of the Principality of Transylvania in Hungarian history?

9. Why was the Principality significant from the viewpoint of European history?
10. List the names of some of the noble families from Central Europe who fought for independence from the Ottomans or the Habsburgs.
11. What attempts were made to regain independence after the 1686 reconquest of Buda by the Holy League?
12. What was the 1867 Austro–Hungarian Compromise and how did it affect Hungary's future?
13. When was the first Soviet type republic established in Hungary?
14. What was the consequence of Hungary's participation in W/WII?
15. What sparked the second Soviet occupation of Hungary?

## II. Multiple Choice Test: Select the correct answer(s).

1. Hungary
  - a) is situated at the lowlands of the Carpathian mountains
  - b) has mountains no higher than 1000 metres
  - c) features one of the largest continuous grasslands in Europe
2. Hungarian is
  - a) the first language of 10 million people
  - b) the first language of 13 million people
  - c) distantly related to Finnish and Estonian
3. Most Hungarians are
  - a) Catholic
  - b) Protestant
  - c) non-religious
4. The House of Árpád
  - a) led a federation of tribes to establish Hungary
  - b) converted semi-nomadic tribes to Christianity
  - c) ruled for 400 years
5. With the direct lineage of the House of Árpád broken in 1301
  - a) the Angevin House ruled Hungary until the end of the 14th century
  - b) the Holy Roman Emperor, Sigismund of Luxembourg was elected king
  - c) the country stumbled into civil war
6. After the 1686 reconquest of Buda by the Holy League Hungary
  - a) regained its independence
  - b) fell under Habsburg suzerainty
  - c) lost its independence
7. Hungary has
  - a) a parliamentary system
  - b) a presidential system
  - c) a representative democracy with a bicameral National Assembly

8. The seven statistical (NUTS) regions of Hungary were created
  - a) in 2004
  - b) by renaming former historic counties
  - c) merging historic counties to form larger regions
9. Hungary is
  - a) an agricultural country
  - b) an OECD high-income economy
  - c) a service economy
10. Hungary
  - a) fulfils the Maastricht criteria
  - b) fulfils the Maastricht criteria with the exception of public debt
  - c) could join the Eurozone if it wanted to

## **Objectives**

The government's strategy of Industry 4.0 (Irianyi Plan) launched in 2016 seeks to increase the share of manufacturing to 30% of GDP by 2020,<sup>6</sup> while the Industry 4.0 National Technology Platform aims at boosting the application and development of digital manufacturing and the Internet of things (IoT) among Hungarian SMEs and large enterprises.<sup>7</sup> Key priority areas<sup>8</sup> are: motor vehicle manufacturing (public transport), the defence industry, the construction industry,<sup>9</sup> the textile industry and medical devices.<sup>10</sup> Dual training programmes between industry players (Audi, Mercedes Benz and Bosch) and local universities (in Győr, Kecskemét, Budapest, Óbuda, and Miskolc) improve the supply of Hungarian workers.<sup>11</sup>

Through the Artificial Intelligence Coalition, Hungary aims at becoming a centre of the International AI Community. Its founders made up jointly of public and private actors (around 70 companies) work to jointly determine the direction and the framework for AI development. The operation of the coalition is provided by the Digital Wellbeing Program.<sup>12 13</sup>

## **Energy**

More than twice of Hungary's total primary energy production (2018) is imported to meet the country's yearly consumption. Oil products and natural gas account for 65.4% of consumption. The share of renewable energy sources (RES) in the mix had increased to 14.2% by 2016, biomass-based power generation being the main contributor. Geothermal generation is expected to expand.

Nuclear energy still provides more than 50% of total domestic electricity production. The construction of Paks II Nuclear Power Plant's two new blocks, with an installed capacity of 2,400 MW is anticipated to start in 2020.<sup>14</sup>

## **Environment**

Industrial emissions have decreased drastically (35%) since 1990. Particulate matter originating from residential heating, transportation and agriculture presents the biggest health risk. Illegal waste combustion is also a problem. To implement efficient actions, the government adopted an Intersectoral Action Program in 2011 with a target of 10–20% reduction of PM10 emissions by 2030. The implementation of the National Air Pollution Control Program (HungAIRy) since January 2019 targets further reductions.<sup>15</sup>

The GRASSLAND-HU LIFE integrated project in turn is responsible for the long-term protection of Pannon grasslands and their habitats (within Natura 2000 sites).<sup>16</sup>

Environmental pollution is complex and sustainability is not only a challenge for Hungary.<sup>17</sup> The 2020 'state of the environment' report (SOER) shows<sup>18</sup> mixed or deteriorating trends for most aspects of the environment in Europe,<sup>19</sup> which comes only in part from an implementation gap of EU directives between member states, or the lack of ambition. A sustainable, i.e. a circular, low-carbon economy demands investments into breakthrough technologies. As the report concludes: "resource use and pollution are tied in complex ways to jobs and earnings ...; to major investments in infrastructure, machinery, skills and knowledge; to behaviours and ways of living; and to public policies and institutions. The many interlinkages ... mean that there are often major barriers to achieving the rapid and far-reaching change that is needed to achieve Europe's long-term sustainability objectives."<sup>20</sup>

## ***Inequalities***

The unemployment rate has fallen to a historically low level in recent years, and labour shortages have led to strong and broad-based wage increases. At the same time, the Hungarian average salary is still the third lowest in the EU (2018). The official minimum wage is also one of the lowest (ca. EUR 424 / month).<sup>21</sup> While the overheating of the labour market (persistent labour shortages) pushes up wages further, real wage growth is not followed by productivity growth.

Employment has significantly risen for women (except for young mothers), the low skilled, and even the elderly, but shows a wide variation by region: the unemployment rate is 6.4% in the north, and 1.6% in the west. The relatively low poverty rate thus has a strong regional dimension affecting the northern and eastern parts of the country, and the most disadvantaged (e.g. Roma). Unlike in the EU, gender pay gaps are increasing with education and skills requirements.<sup>22</sup>

The low convergence of the country in terms of GDP/ capita to the OECD average is reflected in poor performance in several dimensions of well-being (including subjective well-being).<sup>23</sup>

Decreasing performance of the educational system (at PISA tests), and low ageing-related spending holds future risks.

## ***Demography***

Life expectancy in Hungary has increased significantly since 1990 to 76 years (72 for men and 79 years for women). Combined with low fertility rates, however, this could not offset population decline, a continuous trend since 1980, and one that is the longest in Europe;<sup>24</sup> nor prevent the ageing of the population.<sup>25</sup>

The government's family policy (since 2010) is aiming at reversing the trend with many instruments. Traditional family and child care allowance programs (the latter extended to active grandparents) have been supplemented with a family tax benefit (women with 4 children are exempt altogether) and extensive housing support benefits (CSOK). The Women 40 program grants retirement ahead of the age limit after 40 years at work to allow women to help their families (grandchildren and/ or parents). As of 2019, interest-free, all-purpose loans for up to 10 million forints are offered to women of 18–40 age in their first marriages. Repayment is diminishing and altogether suspended after the birth of a third child until 2022. A car-purchase grant targets large families. The government is also committed to complete crèche coverage by 2022 to support young mothers' employment.<sup>26</sup>

## I. Questions

1. What is the goal of the Irinyi Plan?
2. What are the goals and key priorities of the National Technology Platform?
3. Who organizes dual training programs and for what purposes?
4. What is the Artificial Intelligence Coalition?
5. What is the Digital Wellbeing Program?

## II. Choose True, False, or Not Stated on the basis of information provided in section 1.2.

1. Hungary is highly dependent on import energy as it produces only one third of the energy it consumes.  
T      F      NS
2. The major share of the energy mix is covered by natural gas and oil.  
T      F      NS
3. Renewable energy sources are varied: solar, wind, biomass and geothermal energy have equal share in the energy mix.  
T      F      NS
4. Hungary relies heavily on nuclear energy in its decarbonisation goals.  
T      F      NS
5. Industrial emissions present no health hazards in Hungary as they fell drastically in 1990.  
T      F      NS
6. Air pollution comes mainly from residential heating, transportation, agriculture and illegal waste combustion.  
T      F      NS
7. In 2011, the government adopted an intersectoral program to end air pollution.  
T      F      NS
8. The EU helps Hungary meet compulsory PM reduction targets through the HungAiry program.  
T      F      NS
9. Environmental pollution is excessive throughout Europe, showing mixed or unsustainable deteriorating trends according to the 2019 SOER report.  
T      F      NS
10. Unemployment is no longer a problem in Hungary.  
T      F      NS
11. Productivity growth drives wage increase in most sectors of the economy.  
T      F      NS
12. Young mothers and the Roma fare lowest in employment.  
T      F      NS

13. Increase in wages results in a steady convergence to the OECD average in terms of GDP/ capita.  
T F NS
14. The negative trend of population decline and ageing affecting Hungary since the 1980s could not be reversed despite broad actions by the government in office since 2010.  
T F NS
15. Government support allows women to freely plan their career paths and have children at the same time.  
T F NS

## 1.3. HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS

### 1.3.1. Holidays and local events

Public holidays in Hungary<sup>27</sup> are connected to national and religious events. National holidays commemorate the founding of the state and the two revolutions fought for independent statehood. May Day or Labour Day is the only exception. Celebrated on the first of May, it is an ancient spring festival, chosen by the Second International to celebrate the eight-hour day labour union movement (specifically the Haymarket affair in Chicago). Since 2004 it is also the anniversary of Hungary's EU accession.

- 1 January – New Year's Day. Celebrations start on New Year's Eve, also called Szilveszter (after Saint Sylvester's Day). Midnight Mess or Watchnight service is not uncommon together with fireworks (although not legal), noisy partying (with paper trumpets) and feasting often past midnight. At midnight, people toast with champagne and sing the national anthem of Hungary standing.
- 15 March – National Day, anniversary of the 1848–49 revolution against Habsburg rule. People wear cockades: circular knot of ribbons with the national colours of red, white, and green.
- March or April – Good Friday
- Easter Monday – Men visit women and reciting a verse, ask permission to sprinkle them with perfume (or in the countryside, water). Women give painted eggs in return. Children receive chocolate eggs and other gifts, often hidden in the garden by the Easter Bunny. (Real rabbits are sometimes gifted.) Breakfast is the same as the previous, resurrection day dinner (ham, eggs, sweetbreads, and horseradish), traditionally consecrated at the Easter Sunday Mess and procession.
- May Day – People erect maypoles with ribbons in villages and dance and feast around them.
- Pentecost Monday – celebrated 50 days after Easter Monday.
- 20 August – State Foundation Day and feast day of King Saint Stephen who converted to Christianity and established the institutions of kingdom and church. It is celebrated by military parades and a fireworks display at 21:00.
- 23 October – National day, anniversary of the 1956 revolution against Soviet rule.
- 1 November – All Saints' Day or Day of the dead. Christian cemeteries are decorated with flowers and tea light candles.



- 24-26 December – Christmas. People put presents under Christmas trees, decorated while children are away from home. They can enter at the sound of bells attributed to angels, while presents are said to be given by the newborn Jesus, whose figure often appears under the Christmas tree.
- Women's day (8 March) is different from Mothers' day celebrated on the first Sunday in May. Neither is an official holiday endorsed by the state. Nor is Santa Claus, although children expect his visit putting their polished boots in the windows to be filled at night with presents or gilt sticks as a reward or reminder of their naughtiness. Sticks are attributed to the devil helping Santa Claus delivering the presents. Halloween and Valentine's Day are increasingly popular. Hungarians also celebrate name days on the feast day of saints whose names they bear.

## Local events

The most famous Carnival celebration in Hungary, Busójárás, is held by the Šokci (Sokácok), a South-Slavic (Croatian) ethnic group living around Mohács and neighbouring Croatia and Serbia. It is a six-day long winter scaring and spring calling celebration involving folk music, masquerades and dances generally held in February and ending before Ash Wednesday. Frightening masks and costumes imitating animal fur are meant to drive out winter spirits to allow the return of fertility.<sup>28</sup>



Author: Baráth Gábor. Original uploader was Bennó at hu.wikipedia. Transferred from hu.wikipedia; transferred to Commons by User: Beroesz using CommonsHelper. Original upload log: 2009-10-27 11:25 Bennó 800×600 (535844 bytes) Permission: CC-BY-SA-2.5 <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8471936><sup>29</sup>

The Budapest Spring Festival<sup>30</sup> (from mid-March to mid-April) is a major cultural event that focuses on traditional arts; while its sister, the smaller Autumn Arts Festival (from mid-September to mid-October) is dedicated to modern art.<sup>31</sup>

An international opera festival is held since 2001 in Miskolc, capital city of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén county in the north-east of Hungary.<sup>32</sup>

The Szeged Open Air Festival is the largest open-air theatre of the country. It is a long-standing event with the first performance – the Hungarian Passion – taking place in 1931 on the occasion of the consecration of the Votive Church. Surrounded by arcades, the church square's acoustics proved excellent for theatre performances.<sup>33</sup>

The week long Sziget Festival first organized in August 1993 as a low profile student event at Hajógyári or Óbuda-sziget (Shipbuilding or Old Buda Island) has grown into one of the largest cultural and rock festivals of Europe.<sup>34</sup> Since 2002, Sziget branched out to Transylvania, creating the Fél-sziget (Peninsula) Festival, by now the largest of its kind in Romania. In 2007, the organisers co-created the electronic music Balaton Sound festival.

On St Stephen's Day (August 20) Debrecen organizes a Flower Carnival while a Bridge Fair is held at the famous nine arch bridge of Hortobágy.<sup>35</sup>

## I. Questions

1. What are the most important national holidays in Hungary?
2. What do people wear on the 15th of March?
3. What do people wear on the 23rd of October?
4. When does the Santa Claus give presents to Hungarian children?
5. What is All Saints' Day?

## II. Connect the event with the right location.

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Open air theatre festival        | a) Budapest |
| 2) Flower Carnival                  | b) Mohács   |
| 3) Busójárás (men dancing in masks) | c) Szeged   |
| 4) Café Contemporary Arts Festival  | d) Budapest |
| 5) Spring Festival                  | e) Debrecen |

### 1.3.2. Gastronomy

Traditional Hungarian food reflects the country's climate, history, ethnic (e.g. cholent, sólet) and neighbouring influences (Viennese schnitzel, beigli). An ancient magyar dish, the importance of goulash soup, and soup in general has not diminished, but its ingredients have changed. Cooked originally in large cast-iron kettles (bogrács), and served with garnish made from millet or oat, today onion, potato and Hungarian paprika (dried and fresh) are unmissable additions.

Lunch in Hungary still starts with a hearty or light soup depending on the season. Fish soup and meat stew are also known as the earliest traditional dishes, but lighter vegetable stews thickened today with flour and lard are also common.

Hungarian cuisine improved considerably in the 15<sup>th</sup> century through King Matthias' Italian wife, Beatrice. Turkey, garlic, different types of onions and cheese, and pasta-making techniques were imported.

Turkish occupation brought culinary innovations ranging from flatbreads (lángos, strudel), small, round-shaped pasta (tarhonya) to stuffed vegetables (e.g. peppers and cabbage), together with such New World products as tomato, corn, potato, and paprika. The latter revolutionized Hungarian food as local farmers started to cultivate many subspecies from sweet to hot, driving out formerly essential herbs like dill, horseradish, marjoram, rosemary, sage, tarragon, wild mushrooms, and even black pepper. Pork, the only livestock not taken at raids became popular as well as eggplant, (sour) cherry, poppy, tobacco and coffee. Meanwhile, the privileged, who first used paprika for decoration purposes only, adopted French cooking methods making Hungary's cuisine internationally known. Fine dining today is reviving the best traditions.<sup>36</sup>

### 1.3.3. Culture

#### Quiz: What sights do these descriptions refer to?

1. The largest building in Hungary housing, with the exception of the mantle, the Hungarian coronation insignia (the Holy Crown, the sceptre, and the orb).
2. City rich with thermal baths some featuring centuries-old Turkish, others 19th century architectural elements.<sup>37</sup>
3. UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1987 comprising a panoramic view alongside a river and an ancient town district.
4. More than a thousand year old complex of cultural and religious buildings with a rich library; a world heritage site.
5. Largest Jewish cultural and religious centre in Europe.<sup>38</sup>
6. Royal residence and capital; coronation site until 1702. The first kings of Hungary were crowned and buried here.
7. Northern town best known for its wine and the 1552 siege of its fortress, repelled by men and women alike, and recounted in one of the most popular historical novels in Hungary.
8. Site of the world's largest porcelain manufactory founded in 1826.
9. 19th century virtuoso pianist and composer, the inventor of symphonic poem.
10. Physicist, most famous for his experimental work on gravity cited by Albert Einstein's 1916 paper on general relativity. His pendulum is used in mine explorations.
11. One of the most important composers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, collector of folk music; one of the founders of ethnomusicology. He died in New York.
12. Composer and ethnomusicologist, best known internationally for his revolutionary music teaching method.
13. Foremost mathematician of his time, physicist and computer scientist, who integrated pure and applied mathematics; also known as the father of computer.
14. Widely regarded as the greatest player in his field ever, he is also the best known Hungarian in the world.
15. Living architect, designer of the Millennium City Centre and Palace of Arts (Müpa) built in 2005; 2006 winner of the FIABCI World Prix d'Excellence.

### 1.3.4. Tourist Regions

Relying on the links below, prepare a list of the most important:

- tourist regions in Hungary<sup>39</sup>
- national parks in Hungary<sup>40</sup>
- must-see attractions of Budapest and the countryside<sup>41</sup>
- thermal baths<sup>42</sup>
- historical and architectural sites of Budapest<sup>43</sup>

<http://jumptohungary.com/tourist-regions/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_national\\_parks\\_of\\_Hungary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_national_parks_of_Hungary)

<https://havefun.travel/category/things-to-do/attractions/>

<https://www.thermalhungary.net/>

<https://www.offbeatbudapest.com/budapest-city-guide/>



Source: By Katonams - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36609234> <sup>44</sup>

### ***1.3.5. Need to know for visitors***

US citizens should make sure their passport will not expire for at least six months after they enter the country even if they do not intend to stay that long. They should also make sure they have at least one blank page in their passport for an entry stamp that will be required. No visa is required as long as the stay is less than 90 days. The European Commission likewise proposed that British Citizens would be able to visit countries in the Schengen Area or elsewhere in the EU post-Brexit for up to 90 days in any 180-day period without a visa.<sup>45</sup>

Amounts more than 10 000 Euros or equivalent must be declared at customs on both entry and exit. Entry into Hungary can be barred if someone has failed to pay a previous fine in Hungary.

Passports, cash and credit cards are favourite targets of thieves. Bag snatching and pick-pocketing are common, especially in Budapest on busy public transport, in train stations, at markets and at other places frequented by tourists. Theft of and from vehicles is also common. As a general rule, it is better to call a taxi from a reputable local company than catch one in the street or at the airport. It is best to avoid establishments where menu prices are not properly displayed. As there have been some reported instances of drinks being spiked, it is best to buy one's own drinks and keep sight of them at all times.

Validation of tickets on public transport (before getting to the Metro platform, and immediately after boarding buses and trams) is compulsory to avoid fines. It is best to avoid travelling alone on overnight trains or walking alone at nights. Pick-pocketing on the trains between Budapest and Vienna can happen.

For road travellers, it is worth having an International Driving Permit. As in most European countries, you have to drive on the right side of the road. Hungary has zero tolerance for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Police conducts routine roadside checks to check documents and administer breath-analysis tests. Use of hand-held cell phones while driving is not permitted. Seat belt use is mandatory. Car seats are required for infants. Headlights on roads outside towns must be used even in daytime. In winter, cars must be equipped for severe conditions. Traffic violation fines issued mostly in the form of postal checks may be paid at any post office.

Water in Hungary is potable in major cities and generally also in the countryside. Appropriate medical treatment is available throughout the country, but to a much lesser degree in rural areas. Purchase of medical evacuation insurance is recommended. 24-hour English language emergency assistance is available at 112. Hungary's telephone code is 36.

British Embassy Budapest is located at Füge utca 5-7, H-1022 Budapest, Hungary  
+36 (1) 266 2888

US Embassy Budapest is located at Szabadság tér 12, H-1054 Budapest, Hungary  
+36 (1) 475-4444.

## **1.4. BILATERAL RELATIONS**

With the help of the link below write a 35-40 line paper on US–Hungarian relations<sup>46</sup>  
<https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-hungary/>

## 2. ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

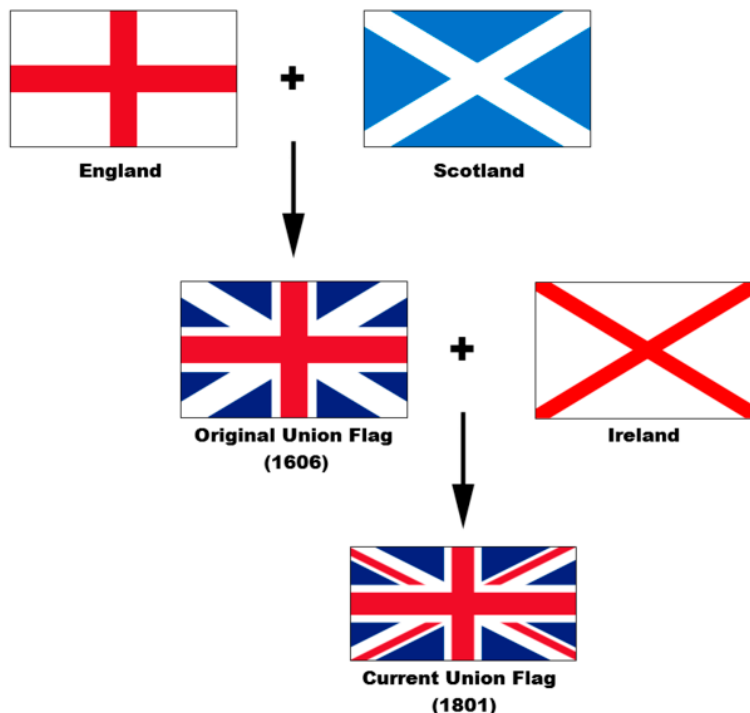


### 2.1. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND<sup>47</sup>

#### *General information*

The conventional long form of the name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom consists of four constituent countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland with the capital cities of London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively.

This chart (public domain from Wikimedia Commons) illustrates the formation of the United Kingdom's national flag, the Union Flag or Union Jack.<sup>48</sup>



Etymologically it is a self-descriptive country name; the designation "Great Britain", in the sense of "Larger Britain", was used from medieval times to distinguish the island from "Little Britain" or Brittany in modern France; the name Ireland derives from the Gaelic "Eriu", the matron goddess of the land of Ireland.<sup>49</sup>

**Northern Ireland** is the only part of the United Kingdom that shares a 499 km **land border** with another sovereign state, the **Republic of Ireland**. Apart from this, the United Kingdom is surrounded by the **Atlantic Ocean**, with the **North Sea** to the east, the English Channel to the south and the **Celtic Sea** to the south-west, giving it the **12th-longest coastline in the world**. The **Irish Sea** separates Great Britain and Ireland.<sup>50</sup> There is also a boundary between the jurisdiction of France and the UK on the Channel Tunnel.<sup>51</sup>

## Geography

The **physical geography** of the UK varies greatly. The few upland areas of **England** north-west of the **Tees-Exe line** include the **Lake District**, the **Pennines**, the **North York Moors**, **Exmoor** and **Dartmoor**. **Scotland's** physical geography is distinguished by the **Highland Boundary Fault**. It traverses the Scottish mainland from **Helensburgh** to **Stonehaven** and separates the predominantly mountainous **Highlands** to the north and west, from the flatter **Central Lowlands (or Midland Valley)** to the south and east, bordered to the south by a stretch of mountainous terrain called the **Southern Uplands**.<sup>52</sup> **Wales**, especially **north** and **mid Wales**, is mostly mountainous. The predominantly hilly landscape of **Northern Ireland** includes the **Mourne Mountains**.



Source: <https://www.freeworldmaps.net/europe/united-kingdom/scotland/map.html>

The highest mountain in the UK (and the British Isles) is **Ben Nevis**, in the **Grampian Mountains**, Scotland. The longest river is the **River Severn**, which flows from **Wales** into England. The largest lake by surface area is **Lough Neagh** in Northern Ireland, though Scotland's **Loch Ness** has the largest volume.<sup>53</sup>

With its 67.89 million population in 2020, the UK is the 21st most populated country in the world. Greater London (9 million) is the third largest city in Europe, behind Istanbul (14.8 million) and Moscow (10.3 million). Other major cities include Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Glasgow, Leicester, Edinburgh, Leeds, and Cardiff.

## History

The origins of the United Kingdom can be traced to the early 10th century. In 1066, a Norman expedition invaded and conquered England. The Norman dynasty established by William the Conqueror ruled England for over half a century.

Through subsequent conquests over the following centuries, kingdoms lying farther afield came under English dominion. Wales, a congeries of Celtic kingdoms, was formally united with England by the Acts of Union of 1536 and 1542. Scotland, ruled from London since 1603, was formally joined with England and Wales in 1707 to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain. (The adjective "British" came into use at this time to refer to all the kingdom's peoples.) Ireland came under English control during the 1600s and was formally united with Great Britain through the Act of Union of 1800. The Republic of Ireland gained its independence in 1922, but six of Ulster's nine counties remained part of the United Kingdom as Northern Ireland.<sup>54</sup> The introduction of home rule in these constituent states over the 20<sup>th</sup> century did not end tension with England.<sup>55</sup> In particular in Northern Ireland, tensions remained into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, exacerbated by the future stance of NI post-Brexit, one of the most controversial questions of Brexit negotiations.<sup>56</sup>

The UK is a great power. It has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in 1946. Although the UK had been a leading member state of the European Union (EU) since 1973, in a referendum held in 2016, 51.9% of the turnout decided to leave the EU. The decision came into effect as of 31 January 2020.<sup>57</sup> The United Kingdom is also a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the Council of Europe, the G7, the G20, NATO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Interpol and the World Trade Organization (WTO).<sup>58</sup>

The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament building in Westminster, London. The nickname Big Ben originally applied solely to the largest bell inside the tower. The clock is recognized as the world's largest four-faced chiming clock.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uk.html>





## Politics

The UK does not have a written constitution. The constitution is made up of common law, statute law and conventions, and may be changed by a simple act of parliament without any special procedure or majority.

The UK is a **constitutional monarchy** and a parliamentary democracy, with Queen Elizabeth II as head of state. The **bicameral** parliament is the main legislative body. The upper chamber, the **House of Lords** comprises 88 hereditary peers, 667 life peers and 24 bishops (2014); the lower chamber, the **House of Commons** has 650 elected members. Parliamentary elections are held at least every five years, with universal adult suffrage. The Prime Minister and cabinet lead the executive.

The UK is governed as a whole by the **Parliament of the United Kingdom**, but **Scotland**, **Wales** and **Northern Ireland** have devolved administrations and parliaments called the **Scottish Parliament**, the **National Assembly for Wales**, and the **Northern Ireland Assembly**.

## Economy

The UK is the third largest economy in Europe after Germany and France. It has large coal, large, but declining natural gas and oil resources; the UK has been a net importer of energy since 2005. Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanized and efficient, producing about 60% of food needs with less than 2% of the labour force. Banking, insurance, and business services are key drivers of British GDP growth. Manufacturing, meanwhile, still accounts for about 10% of economic output.<sup>59</sup>

Since World War II, the United Kingdom's most prominent exports have been cultural, including literature, theatre, film, television, and popular music. Perhaps Britain's greatest export has been the English language, now spoken in every corner of the world.

The global financial crisis hit the economy particularly hard in 2008, prompting the then Brown (Labour) government to implement a number of stimulating measures. Facing burgeoning public deficits and debt levels, in 2010 the Conservative–Liberal coalition initiated an austerity program, which has continued under the Conservative government.<sup>60</sup>

The UK economy began to slow since the 2016 referendum vote to leave the EU. Economic observers have warned that exit from the single market will jeopardize its position as the central location for European financial services.<sup>61</sup>

### I. Answer the questions based on the introduction.

1. What does the abbreviation UK stand for?
2. What are the capital cities of Wales, Northern Ireland, Scotland and England?
3. What is the difference between Great Britain and the United Kingdom?
4. How many inhabitants does London have?
5. Which is the highest mountain in the UK?
6. Which is the longest river in the UK?
7. What is special about the constitution of the UK?
8. Who is the Head of State?

9. When did the UK become a member of the European Union?
10. When was the referendum vote in the UK?
11. What is the official name of the period till December 2020 in the UK?

Answer these questions based on your previous studies!

12. List 5 famous English writers.
13. List 5 famous English musicians or bands.
14. List 5 famous English kings or queens.
15. List 5 powerful people in British politics.

## 2.2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA<sup>62</sup>



### *General information*

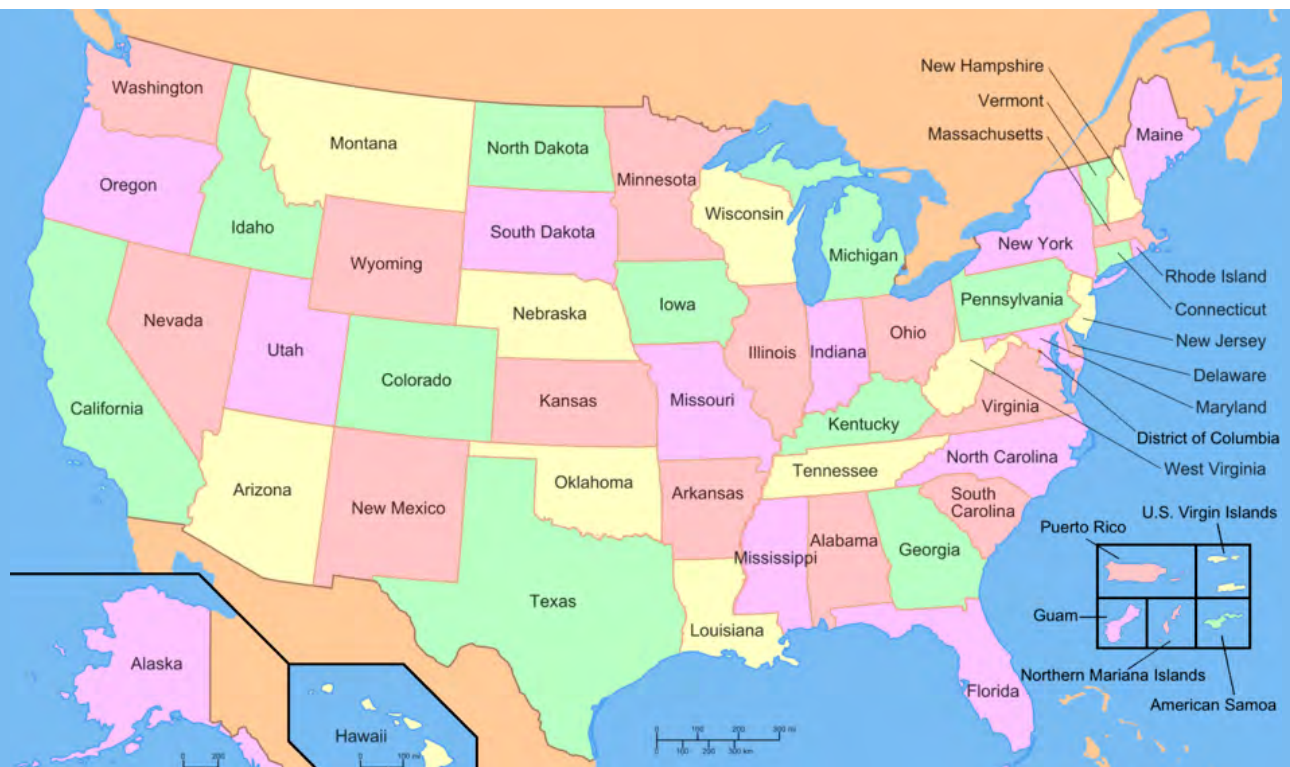
The **United States of America (USA)**, commonly known as the **United States (U.S. or US)** or America, is a country consisting of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. The name America is derived from that of Amerigo Vespucci (1454–1512) – Italian explorer, navigator, and cartographer – using the Latin form of his name, Americus, feminized to America.<sup>63</sup>

At 3.8 million square miles (9.8 million km<sup>2</sup>), it is the world's third or fourth-largest country by total area (water as well as land) competing with China, (behind Russia and Canada), depending on (1) The validity of China's claim on Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract, also claimed by India; and (2) How the US calculates its own surface area. (Since the initial publishing of the World Factbook, the CIA has updated the total area of the United States a number of times.)<sup>64</sup> By land area only (exclusive of waters), the United States is the world's third largest country after Russia and China, with Canada being fourth. Its area is slightly smaller than the entire continent of Europe.

Most of the country is located in central North America between Canada and Mexico. With an estimated population of over 328 million, the US is the third most populous country in the world. The most populous city is New York City.

The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states, a federal district (Washington, D.C., the capital city of the United States with around 700.000 inhabitants), five major territories, and various minor islands. 48 contiguous states and Washington, D.C. are in North America between Canada and Mexico. Alaska, separated from the contiguous United States by Canada, is in the far north-western part of North America, while Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific. Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the US Virgin Islands States are scattered throughout the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

States possess a number of powers and rights under the United States Constitution, such as regulating intrastate commerce, running elections, creating local governments, and ratifying constitutional amendments. Each state has its own constitution, grounded in republican principles, and government, consisting of three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. All states and their residents are represented in the federal Congress, a bicameral legislature consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each state is represented by two senators, while representatives are distributed among the states in proportion to the most recent constitutionally mandated decennial census. Additionally, each state is entitled to select a number of electors to vote in the Electoral College – the body that elects the president of the United States –, equal to the total of representatives and senators in Congress from that state. Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1 of the Constitution grants to Congress the authority to admit new states into the Union on an equal footing with existing states. Since the establishment of the United States in 1776, the number of states has expanded from the original 13 to the current total of 50.<sup>65</sup>



Source: By User: Wapcaplet, edited by User: Ed g2s, User: Dbenbenn  
 File: Map\_of\_USA\_with\_state\_names\_2.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=81990933>

## Geography<sup>66</sup>

The **Missouri River** is the longest river in North America. Rising in the Rocky Mountains of western Montana, it flows east and south for 2341 miles (3767 km) before entering the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, Missouri. The river drains a sparsely populated, semi-arid watershed of more than 500 000 square miles (1 300 000 km<sup>2</sup>), which includes parts of ten US states and two Canadian provinces. Although nominally considered a tributary of the Mississippi, the Missouri River above the confluence is much longer and carries a comparable volume of water. When combined with the lower Mississippi River, it forms the world's fourth longest river system.<sup>67</sup>

**Denali** (/dnli/) (known as **Mount McKinley**, by its former official name) is the highest mountain peak in North America, with a summit elevation of 20 310 feet (6190 m) above sea level. It is the third most prominent and third most isolated peak on Earth – after Mount Everest and Aconcagua – located in the Alaska Range.<sup>68</sup>

**Lake Superior**, the largest of the Great Lakes is the world's largest freshwater lake by surface area, and third by volume. It is shared by the Canadian province of Ontario to the north, the US state of Minnesota to the west, and Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to the south.<sup>69</sup>

## *Climate*

Due to its large size and wide range of geographic features, the United States contains examples of nearly every global climate. The climate is subtropical in the Southern United States, tropical in Hawaii and southern Florida, polar in Alaska, semi-arid in the Great Plains west of the 100th meridian, Mediterranean in coastal California and arid in the Great Basin and the Southwest. Its comparatively favorable agricultural climate contributed (in part) to the country's rise as a world power, with infrequent severe drought in the major agricultural regions, a general lack of widespread flooding, and a mainly temperate climate that receives adequate precipitation.<sup>70</sup>

## *History*

The history of the United States started with the arrival of Native Americans to the lands that later became the US from before 15,000 B.C. Numerous indigenous cultures formed, and many disappeared before 1500. The arrival of Christopher Columbus in the year 1492 started the European colonization of the Americas. Most colonies were formed after 1600. The early records and writings of John Winthrop make the United States the first nation, whose most distant origins are fully recorded. By the 1760s, the thirteen British colonies contained 2.5 million people along the Atlantic Coast east of the Appalachian Mountains. After defeating France, the British government imposed a series of taxes, including the Stamp Act of 1765, rejecting the colonists' constitutional



The Statue of Liberty in New York City

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>

argument that new taxes needed their approval. Resistance to these taxes, especially the Boston Tea Party in 1773, led to Parliament issuing punitive laws designed to end self-government in Massachusetts.

Armed conflict began in 1775. In 1776, the Second Continental Congress held in Philadelphia declared the independence of the colonies as the United States. Led by General George Washington, it won the Revolutionary War (also known as the War of Independence) with large support from France. The peace treaty of 1783 gave the land east of the Mississippi River (except for Canada and Florida) to the new nation. The Articles of Confederation established a central government, but it was ineffectual at providing stability as it could not collect taxes and had no executive officer.

A convention in 1787 wrote a new Constitution that was adopted in 1789. In 1791, the Bill of Rights was added to guarantee inalienable rights. With Washington as the first president and Alexander Hamilton his chief advisor, a strong central government was created. Purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 doubled the size of the United States. A second and final war with Britain was fought in 1812, which solidified national pride.

Westward expansion was driven by a quest for inexpensive land for yeoman farmers and slave owners. The expansion of slavery was increasingly controversial and fuelled political and constitutional battles, which were resolved by compromises. Slavery was abolished in all states north of the Mason–Dixon line by 1804, but the South continued to profit from the institution, mostly from the production of cotton. Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860 on a platform of halting the expansion of slavery.

Seven Southern slave states rebelled and created the foundation of the Confederacy. Its attack of Fort Sumter (South Carolina) against the Union Army in 1861 started the Civil War. Defeat of the Confederates in 1865 led to the impoverishment of the South and the abolition of slavery. In the Reconstruction era following the war, legal and voting rights were extended to freed slaves. The national government emerged much stronger, and because of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868, it gained explicit duty to protect individual rights. However, when white Democrats regained power in the South in 1877, often by paramilitary suppression of voting, they passed Jim Crow laws to maintain white supremacy, as well as new disenfranchising state constitutions that prevented most African Americans and many poor whites from voting. This continued until the gains of the civil rights movement in the 1960s and the passage of federal legislation to enforce constitutional rights.

The United States became the world's leading industrial power at the turn of the 20th century, due to an outburst of entrepreneurship and industrialization in the Northeast and Midwest and the arrival of millions of immigrant workers and farmers from Europe. The national railroad network was completed and large-scale mines and factories were established. Mass dissatisfaction with corruption, inefficiency, and traditional politics stimulated the Progressive movement, from the 1890s to the 1920s. This era led to many reforms, including the Sixteenth to Nineteenth constitutional amendments, which brought the federal income tax, direct election of Senators, prohibition, and women's suffrage. Initially neutral during World War I, the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 and funded the Allied victory the following year. Women obtained the right to vote in 1920, with Native Americans obtaining citizenship and the right to vote in 1924.

After a prosperous decade in the 1920s, the Wall Street Crash of 1929 marked the onset of the decade-long worldwide Great Depression. Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt ended the Republican dominance of the White House, and implemented

his New Deal programs, which included relief for the unemployed, support for farmers, Social Security and a minimum wage. The New Deal defined modern American liberalism. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the United States entered World War II, financed the Allied war effort and helped defeat Nazi Germany in the European theater. Its involvement culminated in using newly-invented nuclear weapons on two Japanese cities to defeat Imperial Japan in the Pacific.

The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as rival superpowers in the aftermath of World War II. During the Cold War, the two countries confronted each other indirectly in the arms race, the Space Race, proxy wars, and propaganda campaigns. The main goal of the United States was to stop the spread of communism. In the 1960s, in large part due to the strength of the civil rights movement, another wave of social reforms was enacted, which enforced the constitutional rights of voting and freedom of movement to African Americans and other racial minorities. The Cold War ended when the Soviet Union was officially dissolved in 1991, leaving the United States as the world's only superpower.

Since the Cold War, the United States has been focusing on modern conflicts in the Middle East. The beginning of the 21st century saw the September 11 attacks carried out by Al-Qaeda in 2001, which was later followed by wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. In 2007, the United States entered its worst economic crisis since the Great Depression, which was followed by slower-than-usual rates of economic growth during the early 2010s. However, in the late 2010s and early 2020s, economic growth increased significantly.<sup>71</sup>

## *Politics*

The **chief of state**: The president is both chief of state and head of government. The president and vice president are indirectly elected on the same ballot by the Electoral College of 'electors' chosen from each state. They serve a four-year term (eligible for a second term on 3 November 2020).<sup>72</sup> The **Cabinet** is appointed by the president, and approved by the Senate.

The **bicameral Congress** consists of the **Senate** (100 seats; 2 members directly elected in each of the 50 state constituencies by simple majority vote (except in Georgia and Louisiana, which require an absolute majority vote with a second round if needed); members serve 6-year terms with one-third of membership renewed every 2 years) and the **House of Representatives** (435 seats; members directly elected in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote except in Georgia, which requires an absolute majority vote with a second round if needed; members serve two-year terms).<sup>73</sup>

## *Economy*

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$59,500. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at purchasing power parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014 – having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century – slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades.<sup>74</sup>

The US dollar is the most used currency in international transactions and is the world's foremost reserve currency, backed by its economy, its military, debt reimbursement, and the petrodollar system. Several countries use it as their official currency, and in many others it is the de facto currency. The largest US trading partners are China, Canada, Mexico, Japan, Germany, South Korea, the United Kingdom, France, India, and Taiwan. The US is the world's largest importer and the second-largest exporter. It has free trade agreements with several nations, including NAFTA, Australia, South Korea, Israel, and few others, which are in effect or currently under negotiation.<sup>75</sup>

**I. Analyse the following statistics, then fill in the gaps based on the data provided.  
Top ten most populated states in the US in millions:**

California (39,7)  
Texas (29,1)  
Florida (21,6)  
New York (19,5)  
Pennsylvania (12,8)  
Illinois (12,7)  
Ohio (11,7)  
Georgia (10,6)  
North Carolina (10,5)  
Michigan (10)

**Top ten least populated states in the US (in millions):**

Wyoming (0,57)  
Vermont (0,63)  
District of Columbia (0,71)  
Alaska (0,74)  
North Dakota (0,76)  
South Dakota (0,89)  
Delaware (0,98)  
Rhode Island (1,06)  
Montana (1,07)  
Maine (1,34)

**Based on the data above, fill in the gaps.**

As of summer 2019, the population of the United States is approximately ..... (1) million. This population is distributed unevenly across ..... (2) states. Generally, states that are around the country's border – ..... (3) Coast, ..... (4) Coast, and southern states – are the most populous. States that are more interior, such as those in the Great Plains and Midwest, tend to be less populous. However, there are some exceptions, such as Illinois, which is in the Midwest but has a high population, mainly centered in the Chicago area.

By far, the most populous state in the United States is ..... (5). It has nearly ..... (6) million residents, comprising a whopping 12% of the country's population. If ..... (7) were a country, it would have the eighth largest economy in the world and the 36th highest population.

Next in line is ..... (8), which has about ..... (9) million residents; however, Texas has a growth rate of 1.34% per year, while California's growth rate is less than half of that at 0.48%. Since 2010, the population of ..... (10) has increased by over 15%! After ..... (11) and ..... (12) comes ..... (13), with a population of about ..... (14) million. It is also growing rapidly, with a growth rate of 1.63% per year.

On the East Coast, the most populous state is ..... (15), which is the ..... (16) most populous in the country. Out of a population of ..... (17) million, about half of its residents live in ..... (18). States in New England, along the Northeast seaboard, tend to be quite small geographically but with higher populations. Rhode Island is the smallest state by land mass, but it has a higher population than many larger states, including Alaska (the largest state by land mass), Montana, and Wyoming. Montana, though it has a vastly larger land mass than Rhode Island, has 10,000 fewer residents.

The smallest state by population is ..... (19), with fewer than ..... (20) residents, and a negative growth rate of almost 1% per year. Other states with negative population growths include Louisiana, Connecticut, Kansas, West Virginia, Hawaii, Rhode Island, Alaska, and, despite the presence of New York City and Chicago, both New York and Illinois. Though not a state, Puerto Rico's population is also declining.

The greatest population growth can be seen in Idaho, at over 2%. States with a lot of tech jobs that employ young people, such as Washington State and California, are experiencing higher-than-average population growth.

## II. Answer the questions based on the introduction.

1. How many states does the US consist of?
2. Can you list the capital cities of the states?
3. Who is the chief of state in the US?
4. How many inhabitants does Washington have?
5. When was the Unites States established?
6. When was the Boston tea party?
7. What rights do states possess?
8. When did women obtain the right to vote in the US?
9. Which is the highest mountain in the US?
10. Which is the longest river in the US?
11. Which is the world's largest freshwater lake?

Answer these questions based on your previous studies!

12. List 5 famous American writers.
13. List 5 famous American musicians or bands.
14. List 5 famous American presidents.
15. List 5 influential Americans.



## 2.3. CULTURE

### 2.3.1. Official Languages, National holidays, Flag description, national symbols in the UK and in the US

	UK <sup>76</sup>	US <sup>77</sup>
Languages	English Recognized regional languages: Scottish (30% of Scotland's population), Scottish Gaelic (60,000 speakers in Scotland), Welsh (20% of the population of Wales), Irish (10% of the population of Northern Ireland), Cornish (2000 to 3000 people in Cornwall) (2012 estimate)	Language spoken at home: English 78.2%, Spanish 13.4%, Chinese 1.1%, other 7.3% (2017 estimate) The US has no official national language, but English has acquired official status in 32 of the 50 states; Hawaiian is an official language in the state of Hawaii, and 20 indigenous languages are official in Alaska
Telephone code	44	1
National holiday	The UK does not celebrate one particular national holiday The term <b>bank holiday</b> refers to all public holidays in the United Kingdom, be they set in statute law, declared by royal proclamation or common law. There are eight holidays a year in England and Wales, nine in Scotland, and ten in Northern Ireland. Additional days have been allocated for special events, such as royal weddings and jubilees. The eight main bank holidays are: <b>New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the early May bank holiday, the Spring bank holiday, the Summer bank holiday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.</b> In Scotland, Easter Monday is not a bank holiday, but 2nd January and St Andrew's Day are. In Northern Ireland, St Patrick's Day and Orangemen's Day are also bank holidays. On bank holidays most businesses and non-essential services are closed, although an increasing number of retail businesses do open. There are restrictions on trading on Sundays and Christmas Day in England and Wales and on New Year's Day and Christmas Day in Scotland. Most people are granted time off work or extra pay for working on these days. <sup>78 79</sup>	Independence Day, 4 July (1776)
<b>I. Flag description</b>	<b>Describe the UK's flag.</b> What do the stripes and colours stand for? What is the flag commonly called?	<b>Describe the US flag.</b> What do the stripes, stars and colors represent? What is the flag's nickname?
National symbol(s)	lion (Britain in general); lion, Tudor rose, oak (England); lion, unicorn, thistle (Scotland); dragon, daffodil, leek (Wales); shamrock, flax (Northern Ireland); national colours: red, white, blue (Britain in general); red, white (England); blue, white (Scotland); red, white, green (Wales)	bald eagle; national colors: red, white, blue
National anthem	God Save the Queen It has been in use since 1745. By tradition, the song both serves as the national and royal anthem of the UK. As a royal anthem it is known either as "God Save the Queen" or "God Save the King", depending on the gender of the reigning monarch. It also serves as the royal anthem of many Commonwealth nations.  Listen to the national anthem! <sup>80</sup>	The Star-Spangled Banner <b>Lyrics</b> by Francis Scott Key; <b>Music</b> by John Stafford Smith Key wrote the lyrics of what would become the national anthem during the War of 1812, after witnessing the successful American defence of Fort McHenry in Baltimore following British naval bombardment. The lyrics were set to the tune of "The Anacreontic Song". It was adopted as a national anthem in 1931. Only the first verse is usually sung.  Listen to the national anthem! <sup>81</sup>



Photo: Timea Tiboldi

### 2.3.2. Food and culinary art

English and American dishes comprise traditional English breakfast or continental breakfast.<sup>82</sup> A **full breakfast** is a substantial cooked breakfast meal often served in the UK and Ireland that typically includes bacon, sausages, eggs, black pudding, baked beans, tomatoes and mushrooms and a hot drink such as coffee or tea. It comes in different regional variants and is referred to by different names depending on the area. While it is colloquially known as a "fry-up" in most areas of Britain and Ireland, it is usually referred to as a *full English breakfast* in England (often shortened to "full English"), and as a "full Irish", "full Scottish", "full Welsh", "full Cornish", and "Ulster fry" in the Republic of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and Northern Ireland, respectively.

It is so popular in Britain and Ireland that many cafés and pubs offer the meal at any time of day as an "all-day breakfast". The full breakfast is among the most internationally recognised British dishes along with such staples as bangers and mash, shepherd's pie, cottage pie, fish and chips, roast beef, Sunday roast and the Christmas dinner.

A full breakfast is often contrasted (e.g. on hotel menus) with the lighter alternative of a **continental breakfast**, consisting of tea or coffee, milk and fruit juices with bread, croissants, bagels or pastries.<sup>83</sup>

## II. Decide whether the following dishes are traditionally American or British.

Salt Beef Bagel	Hamburger	Tater Tots	Biscuits and Gravy
Hot Dogs	Whiskey	Cider	Fish and Chips
Meatloaf	Haggis	Apple Pie	Reuben Sandwich
Bara Brith Bread	Beer	Grits	Tea
Buffalo Chicken Wings	Barbecue Ribs	Pork Pie	Toad in the hole

**It is worth noting that** apple pie as used in the phrase "as American as apple pie" describes something as being typically American. In the 19th and 20th centuries, apple pie became a symbol of American prosperity and national pride.<sup>84</sup> Listen to the following recording about how to make an original apple pie: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qh7njqQu5YQ>

## 3. THE EUROPEAN UNION



### 3.1. HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS, DECISION-MAKING

#### 3.1.1. EU Data Quiz

##### I. Find the information on the Internet.

1. Area of the European Union (km<sup>2</sup>): .....
2. Population: .....
3. Number of member states: .....
4. GDP/capita: .....
5. Human development index (HDI): .....
6. Life expectancy: .....
7. Year of UK's and Ireland's accession: ..... Year of Brexit: .....
8. Year of Hungary's accession: .....
9. Motto since 2000: .....
10. Anthem (CoE<sup>85</sup> since 1972, EEC since 1985): .....

##### II. What do the acronyms in the table stand for?

<u>Treaty of Paris (ECSC, EDC)</u>	1951–2002
<u>Treaty of Rome (EEC, EURATOM)</u>	1957
<b>Merger Treaty</b> (ECSC, EEC, EURATOM institutions merge)	1967
<u>Single European Act</u> (four freedoms: goods, capital, services and labour)	1986
<b>Schengen Treaty &amp; Convention</b>	1985/90, 1995
<u>Treaty of Maastricht (three pillars: EC, JHA, CFSP; decision on euro)</u>	1992
<b>Amsterdam Treaty</b> (EC, PJCC: JHA + Schengen, CFSP: High Representative)	1997
<b>Nice Treaty</b>	2001
<u>Treaty of Lisbon (three pillars/ treaties merged in TEU, TFEU; Permanent Presidency)</u>	2007

### ***3.1.2. The history of the European Union: From the ECSC to Brexit***

The European Coal and Steel Community was an organisation of six European countries (France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) established in 1951 by the Treaty of Paris and creating a common market for coal and steel. It served to neutralise competition between European nations over natural resources, particularly in the Ruhr. Proposed by French foreign minister Robert Schuman on 9 May 1950, it was the first international organisation to be based on the principle of supranationalism (the surrender of sovereignty to a common High Authority) aimed at preventing war between France and Germany. Despite attacks from both the French right and the extreme left to end permanent occupation or control of parts of German territory (the Ruhr or the Saar), the Council of Europe created in 1948 by Schuman's first government helped articulate European public opinion and gave the Community idea positive support. The new policy of integrating Germany into a community gained strong majority votes in all eleven chambers of the parliaments of the Six. Coal and steel were vital resources needed for a country to wage war, so pooling those resources between two enemies was seen as more than symbolic. The International Authority for the Ruhr changed in consequence.

Schuman saw the first example of a democratic and supranational Community a new development in world history leading (through sectoral supranational communities) to the unification of Europe and to world peace. He also saw the ECSC as the first international anti-cartel agency that would improve world economy and the economy of developing countries like Africa. The plan was seen by others, like Jean Monnet as a first step to a "European federation".

The ECSC was overseen by four institutions: a High Authority composed of independent appointees, a Common Assembly composed of national parliamentarians, a Special Council composed of national ministers, and a Court of Justice. These would ultimately form the blueprint for today's European Commission, European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Court of Justice. The ECSC stood as a model for the communities set up later by the Treaty of Rome in 1957: the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. The 1967 Merger Treaty (also known as the Treaty of Brussels) led ECSC's institutions to merge into the European Economic Community.

The Rome treaties were rushed through just before Charles de Gaulle was given emergency powers and proclaimed the Fifth Republic in France. In the following years, de Gaulle's efforts to "freeze" the Communities failed, but France's withdrawal from the Community during the French Presidency (from June 1965 to January 1966, known as the empty chair crisis) managed to steer the Community away from supranationalism towards more intergovernmentalism. The Luxembourg compromise, the recuperation of the veto powers of governments in the Council and the curtailing of the powers of the Commission (majority voting, own budget) and Parliament (preventing a directly elected parliament) slowed down the integration process. De Gaulle equally prevented the widening of the community while in office (twice vetoing Britain's application in 1963 and 1967 as he considered the UK a "Trojan horse" for the United States). Following a temporary halt in the 1970s, however, the fields of the integration process rapidly expanded after the adoption of the Single European Act, which restored and extended Qualified Majority Voting to new areas. The European Community (EC) became the most important tool for political unification, and in 2012, the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

When de Gaulle resigned the French presidency in 1969, the UK, Ireland and Denmark made a third successful application for membership. The **first enlargement** happened in **1973**. Gibraltar joined with the UK. The Norwegian government lost a national referendum on membership (to be repeated in 1995) and stayed out of the Union.

The collapse of the last right-wing regimes in Greece (1967–74), Portugal (1974), and Spain (1975), and the three countries' commitment to democratic government opened the way for **the Mediterranean enlargements in 1981** (Greece) followed by Spain and Portugal in **1986**, the year of the adoption of the Single European Act. The goal of the SEA to create a "Single Market" for goods, capital, services and labour (the four freedoms), was realized under the three Delors Commissions (from 1985 to 1994), the longest in EU history. As the 1989 Delors Report laid the foundations for the single European currency, Delors and his team are considered the "founding fathers" of the euro.<sup>86</sup>

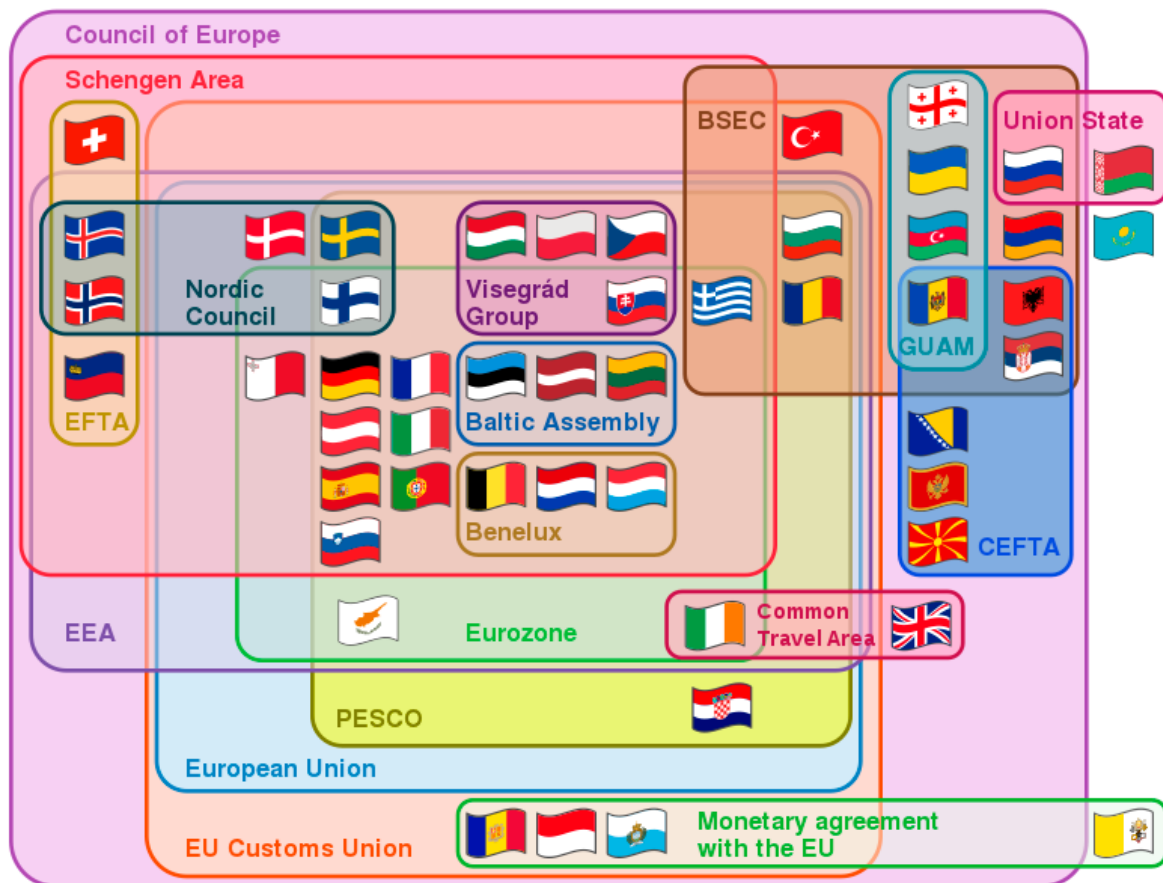
The fall of the Berlin Wall opened the prospect of the unification of Europe. **German reunification in 1990** brought East Germany into the Community without new membership. Reunification was attached to the intention by member states to adopt the euro, a decision formally taken in the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, also creating the three-pillar structure: the European Community (EC), Justice and Home Affairs (JHA), and Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).<sup>87</sup>

**Post-Cold War enlargements** continued in **1995** with the **accession of former neutral states: Austria, Finland and Sweden**. Like Norwegians, Swiss people consistently rejected membership. However, both participate in the Schengen Area, established de facto in 1995. The 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam incorporated the Schengen Agreements into the legal system of the Community, expanding the JHA into Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal matters (PJCC). The foreign policy pillar was strengthened by creating the office of High Representative. Pressing issues related to the composition of the Commission and the weighting of Member States' votes in qualified majority voting (the introduction of double majorities) were agreed upon in the Nice and the Lisbon Treaties. The latter merged the three pillars into a single legal entity with legal personality (the European Union) and created the permanent European Council President position, first filled by Herman van Rompuy. The euro was introduced in 2002, before the **2004 Eastern enlargement**.

In 2004 ten countries joined the EU; eight of which became independent from Soviet rule in 1990: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta.<sup>88</sup> Romania and Bulgaria joined in 2007 but their Schengen membership was postponed partly as a consequence of the 2015 migration crisis.

Meanwhile, the 2003 European Council summit in Thessaloniki committed the EU to the integration of the **Western Balkans** (the successor states of former Yugoslavia). Croatia joined in 2013, and started its first rotating presidency in January 2020 succeeding Finland.

The decision in 2016 of the British people to leave the EU was not the first of its kind. Algeria left the Community gaining independence from France in 1962. In 1985 Greenland was granted home rule by Denmark and voted to withdraw. Brexit means that from 31 January 2021 the UK is no longer a member of the Single Market and the EU Customs Union and reintroduces non-EU regulation and control at its borders with the EU, including Ireland, which contradicts the Belfast (Good Friday) Peace Agreement. The Northern Ireland Protocol circumvents a hard border on the Island of Ireland by creating the *de facto* EU customs border between Northern Ireland and Great Britain in the Irish Sea, to be renewed by the Northern Ireland Assembly via simple majority at each election.<sup>89 90</sup>



By File: Supranational European Bodies-tr.svg: The Emirr; WdcfFile:Supranational European Bodies-en.svg: NikNaks93 - This file was derived from: Supranational European Bodies-en.svg, CC BY 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=65545460><sup>91</sup>

## I. Questions

1. What were the major obstacles to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community?
2. Why Coal and Steel? How did the founders of the ECSC hope to resolve the problem of long-term peace?
3. Who proposed the Treaty of Paris and how did he manage to gain support for his plan at home?
4. Find the transcript of the few sentences of Schuman's declaration<sup>92</sup> on the official website of the European Union below.<sup>93</sup>

[https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/history/eu-pioneers\\_en#box\\_13](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/history/eu-pioneers_en#box_13)

What is his main argument? Try to rephrase it with your own words.

5. Why was Africa so important for Schuman?
6. What were the institutions that oversaw the ECSC? Do they have any relevance today?
7. How did Schuman see his own project?
8. Did Schuman's vision prove to be founded in the years to come? In what sense?
9. How did de Gaulle shape the direction of the development of the European Communities?
10. Is the original purpose to prevent war between member states still valid? Give an example.

**II. Find the following expressions in the TEU's Preamble.**

- a) új szakaszt nyit/valósít meg –
- b) sérthetetlen és elidegeníthetetlen jogok –
- c) szilárd alapokat teremt –
- d) egységes intézményi keret –
- e) a Szerződésben foglaltakkal összhangban –

## **CONSOLIDATED VERSION OF THE TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION**

### PREAMBLE<sup>94</sup>

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF DENMARK, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, THE PRESIDENT OF IRELAND, THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (†),

RESOLVED to mark a new stage in the process of European integration undertaken with the establishment of the European Communities,

DRAWING INSPIRATION from the cultural, religious and humanist inheritance of Europe, from which have developed the universal values of the inviolable and inalienable rights of the human person, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law,

RECALLING the historic importance of the ending of the division of the European continent and the need to create firm bases for the construction of the future Europe,

CONFIRMING their attachment to the principles of liberty, democracy and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the rule of law,

CONFIRMING their attachment to fundamental social rights as defined in the European Social Charter signed at Turin on 18 October 1961 and in the 1989 Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers,

DESIRING to deepen the solidarity between their peoples while respecting their history, their culture and their traditions,

DESIRING to enhance further the democratic and efficient functioning of the institutions so as to enable them better to carry out, within a single institutional framework, the tasks entrusted to them,

RESOLVED to achieve the strengthening and the convergence of their economies and to establish an economic and monetary union including, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, a single and stable currency,

DETERMINED to promote economic and social progress for their peoples, taking into account the principle of sustainable development and within the context of the accomplishment of the internal market and of reinforced cohesion and environmental protection, and to implement policies ensuring that advances in economic integration are accompanied by parallel progress in other fields,

RESOLVED to establish a citizenship common to nationals of their countries,

RESOLVED to implement a common foreign and security policy including the progressive framing of a common defence policy, which might lead to a common defence in accordance with the provisions of Article 42, thereby reinforcing the European identity and its independence in order to promote peace, security and progress in Europe and in the world,

RESOLVED to facilitate the free movement of persons, while ensuring the safety and security of their peoples, by establishing an area of freedom, security and justice, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

RESOLVED to continue the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity,

IN VIEW of further steps to be taken in order to advance European integration,

HAVE DECIDED to establish a European Union and to this end have designated as their Plenipotentiaries:

*(List of plenipotentiaries not reproduced)*

WHO, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

### ***3.1.3. Institutions and decision-making within the European Union***

#### **I. Identify and describe the institutions with the help of the information below.**

1.

**Role:** Directly-elected EU body with legislative, supervisory, and budgetary responsibilities

**Members:** 705 MEPs Post-Brexit<sup>95</sup>

**President:** David Maria Sassoli

**Established in:** 1952 as Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, 1962 as European Parliament, first direct elections in 1979

**Location:** Strasbourg (France), Brussels (Belgium), Luxembourg

2.

**Role:** Voice of EU member governments, adopting EU laws and coordinating EU policies

**Members:** Government ministers from each EU country, according to the policy area to be discussed

**President:** Each EU country holds the presidency on a 6-month rotating basis

**Established in:** 1958 (as Council of the European Economic Community)

**Location:** Brussels (Belgium)



3.

**Role:** Manages the EU's diplomatic relations with other countries outside the bloc and conducts EU foreign & security policy

**High Representative for Foreign Affairs & Security Policy:** Josep Borrell

**Established in:** 2011

**Location:** Brussels (Belgium)

4.

**Role:** To manage the euro, keep prices stable and conduct EU economic & monetary policy

**President:** Christine Lagarde

**Members:** ECB President and Vice-President and governors of national central banks from all EU countries

**Established in:** 1998

**Location:** Frankfurt (Germany)

5.

**Role:** To check EU funds are collected and used correctly, and help improve EU financial management.

**President:** Klaus-Heiner Lehne

**Members:** 1 from each EU country

**Established in:** 1977

**Location:** Luxembourg

6.

**Role:** Promotes the general interest of the EU by proposing and enforcing legislation as well as by implementing policies and the EU budget

**Members:** A team or 'College' of Commissioners, 1 from each EU country

**President:** Ursula von der Leyen

**Year established:** 1958

**Location:** Brussels (Belgium)

7.

**Role:** Defines the general political direction and priorities of the European Union

**Members:** Heads of state or government of EU countries, European Council President, European Commission President

**President:** Charles Michel

**Established in:** 1974 (informal forum), 1992 (formal status), 2009 (official EU institution)

**Location:** Brussels (Belgium)

8.

**Role:** Ensuring EU law is interpreted and applied the same way in every EU country; ensuring countries and EU institutions abide by EU law.

**Members:**

- Court of Justice: 1 judge from each EU country, plus 11 advocates general
- General Court: 2 judges from each EU country

**Established in:** 1952

**Location:** Luxembourg

**II. Prepare a 15 minute presentation on any of the EU institutions listed below.**

<https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies>

### 3.1.4. Areas of EU legislation and competencies

I. What do these pictures represent?

Interpret the symbols of EU legislation describing what you see with your own words.



**II. Look at the table below and match the symbols with the names of the areas of EU legislation. Define the level of integration of the different areas on the basis of the competences of the Union summarised in the table.**

The division of competences between the EU and its member states are clarified in the Treaty of Lisbon, which emphasises – next to the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality – the principle of conferral. The latter principle means that the areas of EU action are limited within competences that have been conferred upon it by the EU treaties.<sup>96</sup> The table summarises the 3 types of EU action.

**Competences of the Union as outlined in the TFEU (Part I/ Title I)<sup>97</sup>**

Exclusive competence	Shared competence		Supporting competence
<p>The Union has exclusive competence to make directives and conclude international agreements when provided for in a Union legislative act as to ...</p>	<p>Member States cannot exercise competence in areas where the Union has done so, that is ...</p>	<p>Union exercise of competence shall not result in Member States being prevented from exercising theirs in ...</p>	<p>The Union can carry out actions to support, coordinate or supplement Member States' actions in...</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the customs union</li> <li>• the establishing of the competition rules necessary for the functioning of the internal market</li> <li>• monetary policy for the Member States whose currency is the euro</li> <li>• the conservation of marine biological resources under the Common Fisheries Policy</li> <li>• Common Commercial Policy</li> <li>• conclusion of certain international agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the internal market</li> <li>• social policy for the aspects defined in the Treaty</li> <li>• economic, social and territorial cohesion</li> <li>• agriculture and fisheries, excluding the conservation of marine biological resources</li> <li>• environment</li> <li>• consumer protection</li> <li>• transport</li> <li>• trans-European networks</li> <li>• energy</li> <li>• the area of freedom, security and justice</li> <li>• common safety concerns in public health matters for the aspects defined in the Treaty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• research, technological development and (outer) space</li> <li>• development cooperation, humanitarian aid</li> </ul> <p>The Union <b>coordinates</b> Member States policies or implements supplemental to their common policies not covered elsewhere in...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the coordination of economic, employment and social policies</li> <li>• common foreign, security and defence policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the protection and improvement of human health</li> <li>• industry</li> <li>• culture</li> <li>• tourism</li> <li>• education, youth, sport and vocational training</li> <li>• civil protection (disaster prevention)</li> <li>• administrative cooperation</li> </ul>

### 3.1.5. Sources of EU law and decision-making within the EU

EU legislation is divided into primary and secondary levels. The treaties form the body of primary legislation. They are the basis or ground rules for all EU action.

Secondary legislation includes regulations, directives and decisions, and is derived from the principles and objectives set out in the treaties.<sup>98</sup>

#### I. Read the text below and give a summary of secondary EU legislation.<sup>99</sup>

[https://europa.eu/european-union/law/legal-acts\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/law/legal-acts_en)

#### II. Answer the questions relying on the materials provided.

1. What is the major difference between the two institutions of the Council?<sup>100 101</sup>  
[https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-council\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-council_en)  
 (see video at the bottom of the page)  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Y4\\_faPzppc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Y4_faPzppc)
2. What is the purpose of the institution of rotating presidency and how does it ensure this purpose in practice?<sup>102</sup>  
<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/presidency-council-eu/>
3. What is the composition of the Council?
4. Who chairs Council meetings?
5. Check when Hungary will hold its next rotating presidency and with whom?<sup>103</sup>  
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016D1316&from=EN>
6. What are the major steps of the co-decision procedure and who decides?<sup>104</sup>  
[https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/council-eu\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/council-eu_en)  
 see video at the bottom of the page
7. What is the name of the committee of member states' permanent representatives and what is the members' true function?
8. How many votes are necessary for a decision to pass?
9. In what sense does the adoption of the Multiannual Financial Framework differ from the ordinary legislative procedure?<sup>105</sup>  
<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/the-eu-budget/negotiating-the-long-term-eu-budget/>
10. Consult the link to see how many seats do Hungarian MEPs occupy in the different factions of the European Parliament?<sup>106</sup>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_members\\_of\\_the\\_European\\_Parliament,\\_2019%E2%80%932024](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_members_of_the_European_Parliament,_2019%E2%80%932024)

### 3.1.6. Life and business within the EU

Have you ever thought of starting a business in the EU? If yes, what would that business be? If no, then it is time to think about it, just in case! Browsing through the website, try to imagine how you would go about it? Which country? Which business? What funding? Try to make an argument for your business case.<sup>107</sup>

<https://europa.eu/youreurope/business/running-business/start-ups/starting-business/>

### 3.1.7. *The actual rotating presidency*

What are the priorities of the current presidency? Do you agree with them? Collect arguments to support your point.

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/presidency-council-eu/>

## 3.2. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

### 3.2.1. *EU successes*

**What does the EU do for its citizens?<sup>108</sup>**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWpgO1EPO\\_Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWpgO1EPO_Y)

**I. Listen to the above video and browsing the page below, try to answer the questions.<sup>109</sup>**

<https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/what-the-eu-does-for-its-citizens>

1. As an EU citizen what success(es) of the EU make you proudest?
2. What achievement(s) of the EU do you think benefit you most?
3. What achievement(s) of the EU do you think benefit you least?
4. Do you find any areas of EU legislation unnecessary or overprotective?
5. Are there any areas of EU legislation that you have taken for granted / have not noticed before?

The advantages of the euro

**II. Answer the questions relying on the materials provided.**

1. What measures preceded the launching and the circulation of the euro and when was it launched?<sup>110 111</sup>  
<https://europa.eu/euroat20/journey-of-the-euro/>  
[https://www.ecb.europa.eu/explainers/tell-me-more/html/25\\_years\\_maastricht\\_en.html](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/explainers/tell-me-more/html/25_years_maastricht_en.html)
2. What are the conditions of Eurozone membership?<sup>112</sup>  
[https://www.ecb.europa.eu/explainers/tell-me-more/html/join\\_the\\_euro\\_area\\_en.html](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/explainers/tell-me-more/html/join_the_euro_area_en.html)
3. How many countries and people use the euro worldwide as a currency in their everyday lives?<sup>113</sup>  
<https://europa.eu/euroat20/>
4. What is the significance of the euro being a stable currency?
5. What is the significance of eliminating currency exchange costs and fees?

### 3.2.2. Present and future challenges

#### I. Use the materials below and answer the questions on Brexit.<sup>114 115</sup>

<https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/video/I-137539?lg=OR>

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/AC\\_20\\_162](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/AC_20_162)

1. What is the consequence of UK's decision to leave?
2. What does the EU aim at?
3. Who negotiates on behalf of the EU and whom does he represent?
4. Where does his mandate come from?
5. What is the EU's chief priority?
6. What should the UK do?

#### II. Is migration a priority at the EU level?<sup>116</sup> Where do we find it within the work program of the Von der Leyen Commission?<sup>117</sup> Relying on the materials below, give a presentation on the debated issues of migration.<sup>118</sup>

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/migratory-pressures/>

<https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European\\_migrant\\_crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_migrant_crisis)

#### III. Is climate change a real challenge for Europe? Discuss, after answering the questions.

1. How does Ursula von der Leyen define the European Green Deal?<sup>119</sup>

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en)

2. What is the EU's ambitious goal?
3. What funds are to help the realization of climate neutrality?
4. Which sectors are the biggest polluters?<sup>120</sup>

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/eu-climate-change/>

5. What evidence support the claim of a climate emergency?
6. What is the market-based mechanism that helps limit industrial emissions?

## 3.3. HUNGARY IN THE EU<sup>121</sup>

#### I. Translate the article<sup>122</sup> into Hungarian.

Prime Minister Viktor Orbán to nominate Olivér Várhelyi as new candidate for commissioner

*September 30, 2019 11:05 PM*

Prime Minister Viktor Orbán will nominate Ambassador Olivér Várhelyi, head of Hungary's Permanent Representation in Brussels as Hungary's commissioner in the EU. He announced this on Monday evening in Budapest at a press conference held jointly with Antti Rinne, Prime Minister of Finland, which currently holds the EU presidency. ... The announcement came after the European Parliament's Legal Committee confirmed its decision of last

week asserting that there is a conflict of interest between the position of the original Hungarian candidate László Trócsányi as commissioner and the activities of the Nagy and Trócsányi Law Firm.

At the press conference held in Budapest after his talks with Finnish Prime Minister Antti Rinne, Mr Orbán said in answer to a question that in the afternoon Ursula von der Leyen asked him to nominate another candidate.

The Prime Minister highlighted that he is "in a delicate situation" because former justice minister László Trócsányi was Fidesz's lead candidate in the EP elections, and they indicated in advance that they were relying on him as prospective candidate for commissioner. This list obtained 53 per cent of the votes, and "we assumed that this would amount to robust enough democratic legitimacy, and would facilitate the decisions of both the Commission's President and the EP," but this proved not to be the case, he argued.

"I did not outright reject the President's request, but I cannot accept that someone else, for instance the EP should pick and choose among Hungarian politicians instead of the Hungarian people," said the Prime Minister who therefore nominated, in his words, a technocrat for the post, rather than a political delegate.

He observed that there had been no change in the assigned portfolio.

The Prime Minister described Olivér Várhelyi as a reputable expert on the functioning of the EU. In answer to a question concerning the rule of law, at the press conference Mr Orbán also pointed out that the Hungarians were not so lucky as the Finnish people as after World War II we were occupied and in Hungary we had dictatorship for more than forty years.

He stated therefore that in Hungary the rule of law is not a legal issue, but an issue of honour.

"When we are taken to task, when the rule of law in Hungary is called into question, it amounts to a breach of honour, and so I suggest they take it seriously," the Prime Minister said, stressing that international relations are not built upon one country being allowed to insult another, but upon mutual respect, and without facts and evidence no one should be allowed to level accusations at anyone else. [...]

In answer to another question on the issue of linking the rule of law and EU grants together, the Prime Minister said also at present there is a mechanism in the EU's budget which allows the Commission to suspend the disbursement of funds should one country or another appear not to use the money entrusted to them well.

In addition to this mechanism, they now want to create another one – the Finnish Prime Minister himself spoke about this – he said, stressing that in this case there is a need for a well-considered proposal which offers answers to the most important legal questions. At this point in time, however, he sees no such proposal, he continued. Today there are only political slogans, rather than specific, laid-down proposals. Hungary does not see the need for such a mechanism, but will consider any fully developed proposal, he told the press, and therefore he asked his Finnish counterpart to continue the talks on this issue.

## **II. Reproduce Hungary's position on Várhelyi's nomination and the rule of law.**

## 4. WORLD POLITICS

### 4.1. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION BY ISSUE AREAS

#### 4.1.1. *International Organizations*

International organizations are intergovernmental organizations established by a treaty governed by international law.<sup>123</sup> A treaty is a formally concluded and ratified agreement between lawful representatives (governments) of several states. Ratification provides IOs with an international legal personality. They are primarily composed of sovereign states (referred to as member states), or of other intergovernmental organizations.

International Organizations (IGOs/IOs) should be distinguished from (international) non-governmental organizations (INGOs). The latter are non-profit organizations that operate internationally, such as the World Organization of the Scout Movement, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Médecins Sans Frontières, or the World Economic Forum. In a legal sense, IGOs should also be distinguished from simple task groups or coalitions of states without a constituent document, such as the G7 or the Normandy Format, as well as from simple treaties. Some treaties do not establish an organization and instead rely purely on the parties for their administration becoming legally recognized as an *ad hoc* commission (e.g. the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade before the establishment of the World Trade Organization in 1995).

The first and oldest intergovernmental organization is the International Telecommunication Union (founded in 1865) while the first general international organization – addressing a variety of issues – was the League of Nations. The United Nations followed this model after World War II.

International organizations typically have membership from the whole world; others have geographic limitations, such as the African Union, the EU or NATO. The oldest regional organization, the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine, was created in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna.

International organizations may have some supranational aspects, meaning that decisions made by an organization as a whole are binding on member states that disagree;<sup>124</sup> but “the only union generally recognised as having achieved the status of a supranational union is the European Union”.<sup>125</sup>

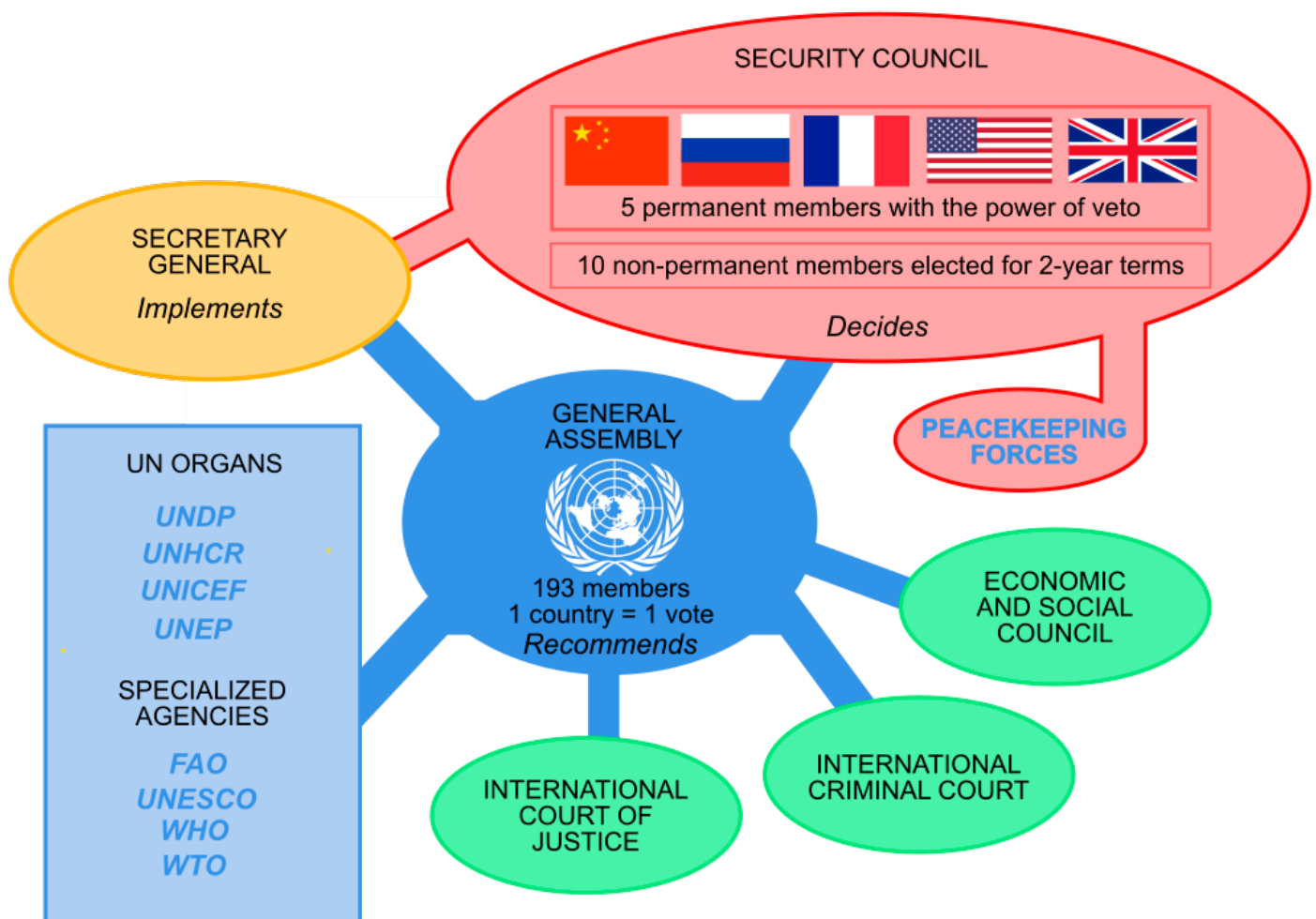
Following WWII, an elaborate system of international organizations known as the UN system<sup>126</sup> was created, with the aim to facilitate cooperation and coordination among member nations and thereby help avoid devastating wars in the future. The UN system comprises six main organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the UN Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the International Court of Justice, and the Trusteeship Council. The latter, originally designed to manage colonial possessions (former League of Nations mandates), became inactive upon the independence, in 1994, of Palau, the last trust territory. Meanwhile, a permanent International Criminal Court (ICC) was set up in the Hague by the Rome Statute in 1998 (effective since 2002), with the participation of 123 member states.

The coordination of cooperation among the UN's numerous specialized agencies is the responsibility of ECOSOC.



## I. Questions

1. When we speak about international organizations in international politics, what are the institutions that we have in mind?
2. Who are their members?
3. What are INGOs?
4. Who are the members of INGOs?
5. What is the World Economic Forum and who are its members?
6. How are intergovernmental organizations established?
7. What do IGOs normally have?
8. In what other forms can states cooperate?
9. Which was the first general international organization?
10. What was the model organization for the establishment of the United Nations?



By Wleizero - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=56250734> <sup>127</sup>

### 4.1.2. Global and regional I(N)GOs and other forms of cooperation

#### I. Identify and describe the institutions with the help of the information below.

1.

**Name/Acronym:**

**Area:** world peace, global governance

**Membership:** 193

**Established in:** 1945

**Location:** New York (international territory) + Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, The Hague

2.

**Name/Acronym:**

**Area:** surveillance of the global economy (financial stability; Washington Consensus)

**Membership:** global, 189 states (HU since 1982)

**Established in:** 1945, Bretton Woods

**Location:** Washington D.C., US

Loan to Hungary: 2008: 20 billion €

3.

**Name/Acronym:**

**Area:** reduction of poverty (Washington Consensus)

**Membership:** global

**Established in:** 1944, Bretton Woods

**Location:** Washington D.C., US

4.

**Name/Acronym:**

**Area:** reduction of tariffs and barriers to trade

**Membership:** 164

**Established in:** 1995, replacing GATT (1948–)

**Location:** Geneva, Switzerland

5.

**Name/Acronym:**

**Area:** publications e.g. on model tax convention, (originally European reconstruction, Marshall Plan)

**Membership:** 36 states (HU since 1996)

**Established in:** 1961, replacing OEEC (1948–)

**Location:** Paris, France

6.

**Name/Acronym:** IO with no legal personality

**Area:** security, East–West dialogue initiated by the Soviet Union (1<sup>st</sup> dimension: politico-military; conflict prevention, crisis management, 3<sup>rd</sup> human dimension: human rights, freedom of press, fair elections)

**Membership:** 57 + 11 partner states

**Established in:** 1995, replacing Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE: 1973, 1975 Helsinki Accords)

**Location:** Vienna, Austria

7.

**Name/Acronym:****Area:** military alliance, collective defence**Membership:** 29 states, growing**Established in:** 1949 (HU since 1997)**Location:** Brussels, Belgium

8.

**Name/Acronym:****Area:** scientific and technological cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, prevention of nuclear proliferation**Membership:** 171**Established in:** 1957**Location:** Vienna, Austria

9.

**Name/Acronym:****Area:** migration, Global Compact for Migration (2018, with 152 member states)**Membership:** 173; 8 observer states + 80 IGO and NGO observers**Established in:** 1951 (as Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration)**Location:** Geneva, Switzerland

10.

**Name/Acronym:****Area:** limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, global warming, climate change**Membership:** 2019: 195 signatories, 187 parties**Established in:** 2016**Location:** Paris 21<sup>st</sup> UNCCC (UNFCCC) (non-binding treaty)

11.

**Name/Acronym:****Area:** a fund distributing humanitarian aid to children and mothers; fieldwork**Membership:** present in 192 countries and territories; Hungary 1946–49; since 1975**Established in:** 1946**Location:** 150 offices worldwide; Supply Division: Copenhagen, Denmark; 36 local NGOs/  
National Committees**II. Match the institutions with the date(s) of their foundations.**

FAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO
			1946 (1922, 1925)
			1948 (1851)
			1919
			1945 (1905)

### 4.1.3. Hungary's participation in international organization(s)

**I. Prepare a presentation on Hungary's NATO membership.**

**II. Relying on the source below, collect the names of international organizations that have an office in Hungary and the date of the establishment of that office.<sup>128</sup>**

<https://ensz.kormany.hu/nemzetkozi-szervezetek-magyarorszagon>

#### **III. Questions**

1. Which of these organizations are not intergovernmental (IGOs)?
2. Which of them are not UN organizations?
3. Do you know of any UN organization that left Hungary and the date of its departure?

**IV. Listen to the video under the link below, and compare what is being said with the Hungarian government's position in the article. What are the sources of disagreement? Identify and discuss the arguments of the two sides.<sup>129</sup>**

<https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact>

UN's global compact for migration cannot serve as point of reference in international law<sup>130</sup>  
December 19, 2019

Hungary – similar to some other countries sharing its views, including Poland – will do everything it can to prevent the UN's global compact for migration from becoming any kind of reference point in international law, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Péter Szijjártó said in New York addressing the UN General Assembly's session dealing with human rights issues. [...]

According to Mr Szijjártó, ever since six countries rejected the adoption of the compact in question last year the UN "has been effectively serially manufacturing" resolutions which make reference to the global migration compact and the global asylum compact, thereby continually attempting to render these two compacts a part of international law and a point of reference therein. [...]

He drew attention to the fact that the resolutions which the UN keeps "manufacturing" even now at the end of the year are practically about relativising border protection and turning it into a human rights issue. However, Hungary's position is clear: Border protection is an issue of sovereignty and security, and the violation of borders, the facilitation of border breaches and finding excuses for border violators are not acceptable. These resolutions further incentivise migration, encouraging people to choose a country where they wish to live, and in order to get there to feel free to violate the borders of dozens of safe countries, he said.

"This is unacceptable for us. International law is clear: If a person is compelled to flee their country, they can proceed as far as the first safe country, and must stay there on a temporary basis until the circumstances for returning to their home country are restored. In contrast to this concept, the UN popularises and facilitates the idea that those who flee their own countries or leave their own countries for whatever reason should feel free to go to another corner of the world," the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade stressed.

According to Mr Szijjártó, this is unacceptable because uncontrolled mass flows of migration pose a serious threat and a major security risk to the entire world, in particular to countries and regions which serve as transit routes for migrants. "Regrettably, we in Central Europe have some negative, sad experiences, and have also seen warning signs as also at present some one hundred thousand illegal immigrants are stuck in the Western Balkans, and it is evident that if these illegal immigrants set out, then this will also create an opportunity for terrorist organisations to spread and to export their extremist ideologies and terrorists globally and world-wide," Mr Szijjártó warned in the UN.

## 4.2. REGIONS AND PROBLEMS

### 4.2.1. *The organization of political space*

Following WWII, decolonization led to a massive reorganization of political space on the basis of the new norm of popular sovereignty, which proclaimed the legal equality of states and nations. The UN Trusteeship Council was set up to administer the transition. Colonial states renounced their empires partly due to the new norm, but equally, in many cases, due to independence movements sparked by the new principle of self-determination in the colonies.

Despite the unpopularity of empires in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, their legitimacy as a norm of political organization had for a long time been unquestioned in Europe. Empires were considered the norm on the basis of the long period of stability and legitimacy of the Roman Empire, compared to the short-lived periods of order the competition between the multiple independencies of Greek city states could offer.<sup>131</sup>

Religious wars, however, contested the universal power of the Catholic Church and of the Holy Roman Empire. This led to the emergence of sovereign equality as the norm in Europe,<sup>132</sup> allowing sovereigns to decide on questions of religion on their territories considered their personal property, and to conduct independent foreign policies.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century, in turn, proved the instability of a multipolar international system in Europe. The prospects and hope of peace and stability can be seen as the driving force behind the integration of European states' economies after deadly power struggles in a multipolar Europe.<sup>133</sup> The integration of European states empowers them on the world political scene, making them an equal player compared to such global powers as the United States or formerly the Soviet Union. States are not equal in power, and the recognition of great powers has always been an important institution of the European states-system, reflected today in the permanent membership of the UN Security Council.<sup>134</sup>

While the integration of European states certainly creates stability in Europe, the collapse of the bipolar world of the Cold War and the emergence of unipolarity<sup>135</sup> did not lead to the end of history.<sup>136</sup> The 9/11 World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks in 2001 symbolically challenged American leadership and US foreign policy.<sup>137</sup> The failure to integrate Russia and Turkey into the transatlantic liberal order, and a rising China in Asia suggest the emergence of competing regional powers trying to dominate their near-abroads.

The circular projection of power by these poles (regional powers) is more akin to the projection of power by empires.<sup>138</sup> With distance, the authority of the centre (direct rule) wanes, granting different degrees of autonomy to the states of a region with no strict boundaries. Autonomy ranges from dominion closer to the centre, to suzerainty, hegemony, and – on the peripheries of regional powers – a system of independent states, the least integrated form of political organization.<sup>139</sup>

Despite rhetoric to the contrary, pure empires and states-systems proved rare in history. Empires could rarely exercise full control over their territories, allowing for multiple independencies on their peripheries, while states-systems tended to be managed from a hegemonic centre, tempting powerful states to intervene in the domestic affairs of the states they wanted to influence. External and internal forces made both imperial and states-systems gravitate towards the centre, as pressures grew closer to the extremes, a tendency described by the metaphor of a swinging pendulum.<sup>140</sup> In theory, however, empires and states-systems follow the different logics of divide and rule, and of anti-hegemonic coalitions respectively.<sup>141</sup>

Motivation for control is only partly the projection of influence. It is equally an attempt to create stability at the periphery of regional powers, especially in the case of weak states where power vacuum invites competition and the desire to control anarchy<sup>142 143</sup> by hierarchy.

### I. Find the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

1. We are living in a ..... world.  
a) unipolar b) bipolar c) multipolar
2. The dominant norm of the current international system is ....  
a) sovereignty b) popular sovereignty) c) autocracy
3. The driving force behind European integration is ...  
a) to end power competition between member states b) to make Europe a global player c) to balance the power of the US, Russia and China
4. ... is/ are (a) global challenger(s) of US power.  
a) terrorism b) Russia c) China d) There is no global ...
5. Regional powers project influence ...  
a) radially b) through direct rule c) through divide and rule policies
6. The two competing forms of political organization are ...  
a) empires and states-systems b) sovereignty and popular sovereignty c) divide and rule and anti-hegemonic coalitions
7. Great powers attempt to exert control ...  
a) to project influence b) to dominate their near-abroads c) to control anarchy at their peripheries

### II. Read the text below, and making notes, summarise the debate in English. Are we witnessing the emergence of a multipolar world? Collect the arguments that support, and those that deny the statement.<sup>144</sup>

<http://www.geopolitika.hu/en/2018/11/22/new-world-order-conference-integration-and-multipolarity/>

#### ***4.2.2. Conflict zones: weak states and vacuums of power; competition for power at the peripheries***

The Institute for Security Studies identifies six regions: Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Northern Africa, Russia and Eastern neighbours, the Americas, and the Western Balkans.<sup>145</sup> Identify the regional power, if any, of each region and try to explain why the Western Balkans forms an independent region.

<https://www.iss.europa.eu/regions>

### 4.2.3. Central Europe

Topic for discussion. Listen to a shortened version of Secretary of State Mike Pompeo's joint press conference with Foreign Minister Peter Szijjártó held on February 11, 2019 and shared by Secretary Pompeo through his official Twitter account at the US Department of State.<sup>146</sup> Prepare a transcript of the shortened speech and compare it with the original source.<sup>147</sup> Try to foresee potential future scenarios for Central Europe placing the region in the context of the debates/ arguments of this (4.2.) section.

[https://index.indavideo.hu/video/pompeo\\_szijjarto\\_amerikai\\_kulugyminiszter\\_kina\\_oroszorszag\\_putyin](https://index.indavideo.hu/video/pompeo_szijjarto_amerikai_kulugyminiszter_kina_oroszorszag_putyin)

## 4.3. GREAT POWERS AND THEIR RELATIONS

### 4.3.1. The projection of power

**Listen to the video below and answer the questions.**<sup>148</sup>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cH9hn3\\_Q4qQ&t=51s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cH9hn3_Q4qQ&t=51s)

#### I. Questions

1. What is power?
2. What are the forms of power Joseph Nye distinguishes?
3. What is smart power?
4. How has power changed over this century?
5. What are the changes that empowered non-state actors?
6. What are institutions good for?
7. What are the problems that Nye identifies?
8. What new approach to power is needed to meet future challenges according to Nye?
9. Compare Nye's list of future challenges with the link below. What global issues does he not mention?<sup>149</sup>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global\\_issue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_issue)

### 4.3.2. Communication by great powers

**Analyse the EU's communication of sanctions.**<sup>150</sup>

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/12/21/russia-eu-prolongs-economic-sanctions-by-six-months/>

What is the source of communication?

Who is the audience of communication?

Do you find yourself a target of communication?

What is the purpose of communication?

Do you find the communication effective?

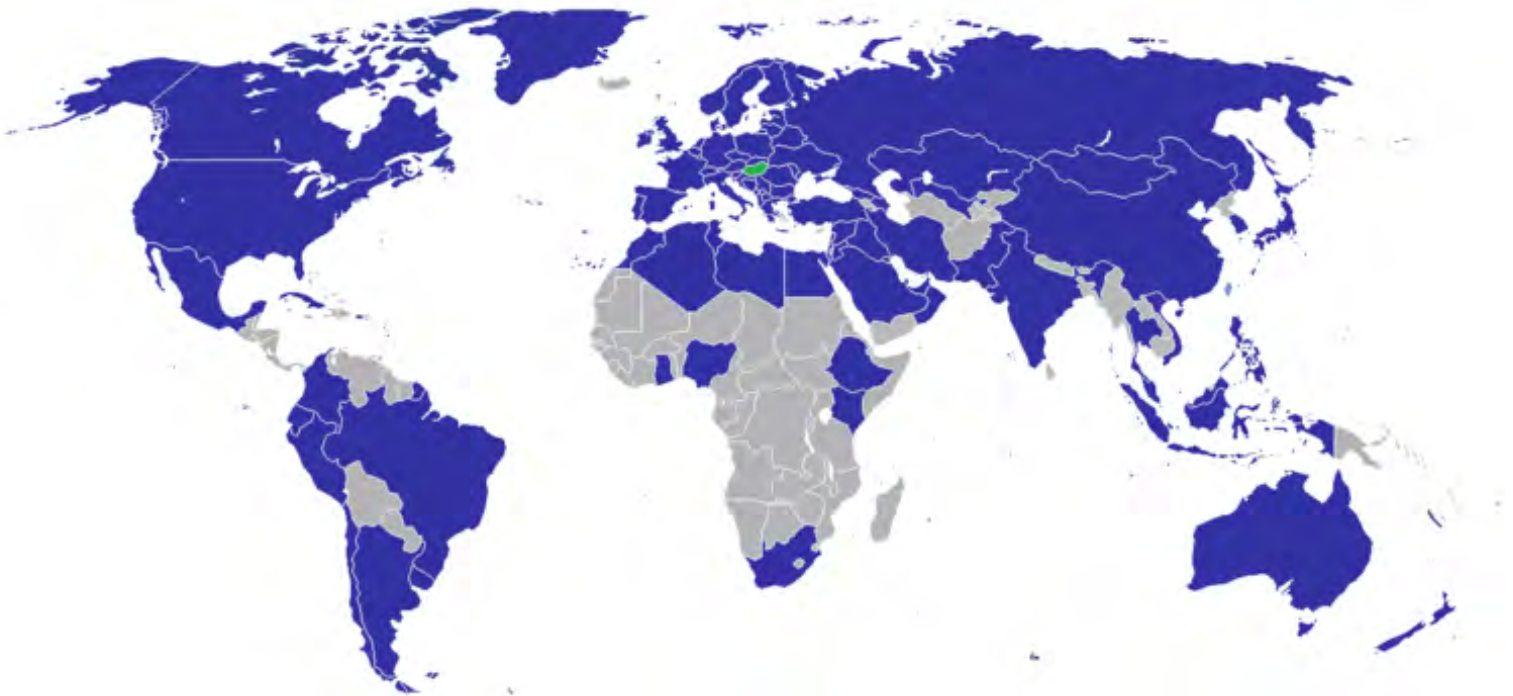
If not, what other forms of more effective communication can you think of?

Check the present status of sanctions

## 5. DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

### 5.1. THE MISSION OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIONS

#### 5.1.1. Positions and competencies



Countries with Hungarian diplomatic missions By Aquintero82 - Own work, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5731116> <sup>151</sup>

A diplomatic or foreign mission is a group of people from one state or an organisation present in another state to represent the sending state/organisation officially in the host state. It usually denotes a resident mission/embassy, in most cases in the receiving state's capital city.

Consulates, on the other hand, are smaller diplomatic missions, which are normally located in major cities of the receiving state (but can be located in the capital, usually when the sending country has no embassy in the host state). As well as being a diplomatic mission to the country in which it is situated, it may also be a non-resident permanent mission to one or more other countries. There are thus resident and non-resident embassies.<sup>152</sup> Under International Law, diplomatic missions enjoy extraterritorial status; therefore, although they belong to the territory of the host nation, they are detached from local laws and in almost all situations, are treated as part of the territory of the country to which they belong.

A permanent diplomatic mission is generally called an embassy, and whoever heads the mission is known as ambassador. Missions in the United Nations are simply known as permanent missions, and their director is both a permanent representative and an ambassador.

Some countries give more distinctive names to their missions and their staff: a mission of the Holy See (Vatican) is headed by the apostolic nuncio (or papal nuncio) and is consequently called apostolic nunciature.



Article 1 of the Vienna Convention<sup>153</sup> mentions the different categories of members of staff of diplomatic missions. The holders of the following ranks are considered to be members of diplomatic staff as defined in Article 1(d) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations:<sup>154</sup>

Apostolic Nuncio,  
Ambassador (Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary),  
Minister (Plenipotentiary),  
Minister Counsellor,  
Counsellor, First Counsellor, Second Counsellor,  
First Secretary, Second Secretary, Third Secretary,  
Attaché, and  
Assistant-Attaché.

Furthermore, certain variations on these titles are accepted, e.g. "Defence" or "Military Attaché"; "Naval" or "Air Attaché", and "Commercial Attaché", "Commercial Counsellor".

A member of staff of the mission who does not hold one of the diplomatic ranks listed above will, as a general rule, be classified as a member of the administrative and technical staff of the mission, or the service staff.

### ***5.1.2. Organization structure of an embassy***

**Ambassador:** head of the diplomatic mission in the receiving country.

**Secretaries and advisors of the embassy:** provide support to the head of mission and form a diplomatic group.

**Administrative staff:** responsible for administrative tasks. They do not have to be natives of the country they represent and they do not have the same rights and immunities. The chief of staff is the chancellor.

**Security Corps:** generally formed by the security forces of the state they represent but have the support of the security forces of the host state.

**Press Department (Dept.):** responsible for communication issues both from the country of origin and the host country normally headed by the press officer.

**Military mission:** represents the military body of the country of origin, headed by the military attaché.

**International Security Area:** is related to a country's internal security body and it deals with security and information actions at international level. It usually has bureaucratic ties with other international security forces such as the Interpol.

**Cultural Department:** deals with the cultural relations between the two countries (sending and receiving). It is headed by the cultural attaché who is responsible for promoting the culture of his/ her homeland directly, or involving the two countries' citizens.

**Department of Economic Development:** mainly concerned with international associations of labour and industry and those in the field of economic development. It is headed by the commercial attaché.

**Consular Department:** is the body that deals with administrative processes (authentication, life events, passports, visas, etc.) and works in close cooperation with the Security Department. The person in charge is the Consul, sometimes, the vice consul.

**Honorary Consul:** This position is generally granted to a citizen of the country one is going to represent or of the country in which he/ she lives.

**Chargé d'Affaires:** In cases of dispute, it is common for a country to withdraw the head of diplomatic mission as a sign of discontent. This is less drastic than cutting off all diplomatic relations. The mission can continue to operate more or less regularly, although it is now headed by a chargé d'affaires, who has limited power. A chargé d'affaires, often shortened to chargé (French) and sometimes to charge-D (abbreviated in colloquial English), is a diplomat who heads an embassy in the absence of the ambassador. The term is French for "charged with (in charge of) matters". A female diplomat is designated chargée d'affaires.<sup>155</sup>

### Definition and types of Chargés d'Affaires

Chargés d'affaires ad interim ("a.i.") are those who temporarily head a diplomatic mission in the absence of the accredited head of that mission. It is usual to appoint a counsellor or secretary of delegation to be chargé d'affaires ad interim and that person is presented to the foreign minister of the receiving state by the outgoing head of mission before leaving the post. Chargés d'affaires ad interim are not themselves deemed to be formally accredited, as they do not possess diplomatic credentials.

Chargés d'affaires en pied ("e.p.") are appointed to be permanent heads of mission, in cases where the two countries lack ambassadorial-level relations. They are appointed by letters of credence from the foreign minister of the sending state to the foreign minister of the receiving state. Chargés d'affaires en pied have precedence over chargés d'affaires ad interim, but they are outranked by ambassadors. They are sometimes referred to as chargés d'affaires ad hoc or en titre.<sup>156</sup>

### I. Answer the questions.

- 1) What does a diplomatic mission represent in the receiving country?
- 2) What is the official status of a diplomatic mission which implies that diplomatic missions are treated as part of the territory of the sending country?
- 3) What is the diplomatic mission of the Holy See (the Vatican) called?
- 4) What is the official name of staff responsible for administrative tasks in an embassy?
- 5) What are the three most common attaché titles?
- 6) Which section of an embassy deals with the administrative processes of personal documents?
- 7) Which diplomatic office can replace the embassy?
- 8) How can a country express its dissatisfaction with another country in diplomacy?
- 9) In case of conflict between two countries, what is the most drastic diplomatic measure?
- 10) In the absence of the ambassador, who performs his/ her position with limited power?

**II. Match the word with the appropriate definition.**

**Please note that there is one extra, which should not be used. If you need help, please consult the following link:<sup>157</sup>**

<http://www.ediplomat.com/nd/glossary.htm>

Ambassador	Consulate General	Chief of Mission
Chargé d'Affaires	Diplomatic Corps	Diplomatic Agent
Chancery	Ambassador-Designate	Consulates
Extraterritoriality	Persona non grata	

<p><b>a)</b> Mainly responsible for supporting and protecting the travelling or residing citizens of the sending country; in addition, they are expected to play a particularly significant role in connection with the promotion of their own country's exports and other commercial activities.</p>
<p><b>b)</b> The body of foreign diplomats assembled at a nation's capital. In cities where consuls and consul generals are resident, they are collectively known as the consular corps.</p>
<p><b>c)</b> An official who has been named to be an ambassador, but who has not yet taken his oath of office.</p>
<p><b>d)</b> Chief of a diplomatic mission; the ranking official diplomatic representative of his country to the country to which he is accredited, and the personal representative of his own head of state to the head of state of the host country.</p>
<p><b>e)</b> Ranking officer in an embassy, permanent mission, legation, consulate general or consulate (i.e. an ambassador always, and a minister, consul general, or consul when no other senior officer is assigned to the post).</p>
<p><b>f)</b> The office where the chief of mission and his staff work.</p>
<p><b>g)</b> The exercise by one nation, as a result of formally concluded agreements, of certain sovereign functions within the territory of another state. A curtailment of the jurisdiction of the latter state in certain specified areas and/or in certain specified respects.</p>
<p><b>h)</b> Formerly, this person was the chief of mission, inferior in rank to an ambassador or a minister. Today with the a.i. (ad interim) added, it designates the senior officer taking charge for the interval when a chief of mission is absent from his/her post.</p>
<p><b>i)</b> A generic term denoting a person who carries out regular diplomatic relations of the nation he/she represents in the nation to which he/she has been accredited.</p>
<p><b>j)</b> A bigger and more important consulate, presided over by a consul general.</p>

**III. Find the formal equivalent of the following informal words.****Read the excerpts of a formal speech by Chargé d’Affaires Marc D. Dillard given at the 2019 Thanksgiving Gala Dinner.<sup>158</sup>**

1. different
2. pursued
3. event
4. elemental
5. forbidding
6. gathered
7. civil
8. forums
9. to follow
10. rich

Thank you all for joining us in celebration of U.S.–Hungarian cooperation in protecting persecuted religious minorities.

We are pleased to have distinguished representatives from Hungary's diverse religious communities and civil society here with us this evening.

Twenty-one years ago, the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 was signed into U.S. law, a landmark legislation with ambitious priorities.

The law itself was based on something foundational to the United States – the bedrock belief that all people should have the right to worship however they please.

More than 80 percent of the world's population lives in religiously repressive environments.

The 2019 Ministerial was the largest religious freedom event of its kind in the world, which convened more than 1,000 civil society and religious leaders and 105 foreign delegations.

Here in Hungary, the U.S. Embassy supports religious freedom through maintaining important relationships with all of Hungary's diverse religious and secular groups, which includes hosting interfaith prayer breakfasts and roundtables attended by many of those faith leaders present here tonight.

2019 also marks the 30th anniversary of 1989, when the Berlin Wall fell, the Iron Curtain lifted, and the Hungarian people and people across Eastern and Central Europe were finally able to pursue a path of democracy and liberty, including religious liberty.

To this day, it remains a Thanksgiving tradition to welcome friends both new and old, and visitors from afar, to share their gratitude over an abundant meal.

## **5.2. THE DIPLOMATIC PROTOCOL**

The diplomatic protocol is the set of rules – accepted by the entire international community – of procedure, precedence, conduct, correspondence, treatment and etiquette governing acts, events and diplomatic programs.<sup>159</sup>

Each phase of a diplomatic act (delivery of credentials, invitation, press conference, decorations, etc.) takes place in accordance with a specific protocol. The codification of diplomatic relations is based on three fundamental international documents:

1. The regulations adopted by the 1815 "Congress of Vienna"
2. The Congress of Aachen Protocol, dated 21 November 1818 on the Diplomatic Precedence of Ministers Resident
3. The Vienna Treaty of 1961 on Diplomatic Relations

The origin of the diplomatic protocol dates back to 1815, the year in which the "Congress of Vienna"<sup>160</sup> was held. It is known to be the first occasion in history where, on a continental scale, national representatives namely, the Great Powers of Austria, Britain, France, Russia, and sometimes Prussia, gathered together to negotiate and formulate treaties in person, and agreed on the above-mentioned norms. The Congress of Vienna settlement, despite later changes, formed the framework for European international politics until the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

The diplomatic protocol is subject to a basic rule that determines the equality of all states in international relations, regardless of economic capacity, size, or the level of development of the countries.

### ***5.2.1. Diplomatic precedence***

International rules on precedence were first established at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. By determining that envoys of equal title would be ranked according to the date and hour that they presented their credentials to the government that accredited them for service, the Congress of Vienna solidified a fair and justifiable system for diplomatic relations. These same rules are still used to determine the order of precedence of the Diplomatic Corps.<sup>161</sup> Thus, precedence is the part of the protocol that establishes the order of priority (that is, the anticipation or preference with which a person will be treated with respect to others) or the physical placement that will correspond to representatives of the diplomatic corps at ceremonies according to their rank, hierarchy or position.

There are two main types of precedence. Firstly, the precedence by law, which is regulated by a particular regulation, decree or law; secondly, the precedence by courtesy, which is applied by assignment, even if it does not officially correspond to the order by law.

The criteria to establish precedence can be by seniority or by representativeness. The first can be used when two officers with the same rank coincide or when two representatives of the same rank from two equal institutions are present. The second case applies when the representation of an institution or agency predominates over the person's office. In addition to acts or events that require precedence for the physical placement of people, precedence must also be used for signatures in any international document, such as treaties or conventions.

There are several principles of placement for an event:

In general: placement to the right, that is the place of honour, is located on the right of the person of the highest hierarchy, often the host.

- 2) The highest hierarchy/host is seated at the centre and as a general principle, guests radiate out from the centre in order of precedence.
- 3) The seating coincides with the order of precedence in the act of walking. The person of greatest hierarchy/host goes ahead and the rest of the participants follow in descending order of importance. In cases where a guide or a person is taken from the protocol office, he/she will be placed to the left of the person who carries the first order of precedence.<sup>162</sup>

Precedence is also subject to the custom of the state where it is applied. For example, in case of countries that have a monarchy, the diplomatic corps will be placed immediately after the reigning family members.

The diplomatic corps has a dean, who is a head of mission and is named according to his seniority (from the date the credentials are presented). It is up to the dean to be the spokesman for the diplomatic corps and represent them in those acts that they cannot attend.

Order of precedence of foreign Diplomatic Representatives:

1. Nuncio and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
2. Inter-Nuncio and Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister
3. Ad-interim chargés d'affaires
4. Auditors and Counsellors
5. First Secretaries
6. Second Secretaries
7. Military, naval and air attachés by graduation
8. Specialized and Civil Aggregates
  - a. When a group of Ambassadors attend a protocol act, the respective honours are given by placing the Diplomatic Corps Dean in a prominent place (table of honour).
  - b. To locate other types of precedence among diplomats and in case the Dean of the Ambassadors is not present, seniority is taken into consideration.

However, a few basic principles regarding precedence should be noted. First, the host or hostess of a meeting or event always takes the primary position of precedence, regardless of their title or traditional ranking. Second, a person's relative precedence may increase or decrease depending on the policy or context behind the particular meeting or event, or based on the wishes of the host on any occasion.

### **I. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word or phrase.**

1. A basic rule that determines the equality of all states in international relations, regardless of economic capacity, size or level of development of the countries is .....
2. International rules on ..... were first established at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.
3. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 is an international treaty that defines a framework for ..... between independent countries. It specifies the privileges of a diplomatic mission that enable diplomats to perform their function without fear of coercion or harassment by the host country.
- 4-5. There are two main types of precedence: precedence ..... and precedence .....
6. The criterion to establish precedence when two officers of the same rank coincide is .....

7. Precedence ..... means that the representation of an institution or agency predominates over the person's office.
8. In the order of placement, the principle of the ..... determines hierarchy.
9. In the linear order, the one who goes ahead is the person of greater .....
10. In the case of countries that have a monarchy, the diplomatic corps will be placed immediately after the ..... members.
11. The person with the greatest seniority of a diplomatic corps is the .....

### ***5.2.2. Diplomatic communication***

In general, diplomatic communication has verbal and written forms. In particular, they are specifically stated by the Protocol Departments of the respective host countries. Therefore, the special protocol of the specific country where a diplomat is posted should be consulted on an individual basis.

#### **Verbal forms**

- **Presentation visit:** it is done by diplomats, especially the chiefs of mission when they are posted to a particular country and occupy their position. First, the ambassador-designate visits the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country and presents a copy of his/her Letter of Credence. Then he/she visits other high authorities of the host country and the members of the diplomatic corps.
- **High-level visit:** it is also carried out through diplomatic channels, in the presence of high-ranking personalities of the host country or other countries.
- **Courtesy visit:** it is done on the occasion of some solemn event.
- **Diplomatic events:** cultural, commemorative programs, parties, etc., which also provide an opportunity for direct personal communication.
- **Telephone calls**

#### **Written forms – the protocol correspondence**

In accordance with the respective regulations, protocol correspondence is based on the principle of equal treatment, mutual respect and courtesy. Replies to official letters are normally provided through the same channel of communication as the received document. E.g.: if an email was written, the answer is also an email; and a verbal note is also answered with another verbal note. The protocol correspondence can be personal (e.g. letter) and impersonal (e.g. verbal note). It should be noted that the correspondence between a government and its missions and agents abroad is developed through the so-called **diplomatic bag**, which enjoys inviolability.

#### **Letters for Ceremonial Occasions**

These are short, written formal letters widely used for sending congratulations for special occasions and events, national holidays or institutional anniversaries, appointments or promotions, and to express sympathy and condolences.

#### **Diplomatic letter**

It is used as a means of communication between countries, such as between governors and presidents or deputies; between any representatives of a government power or authority. It has the purpose of dealing with an issue without affecting the good relations between the sender of the letter and the recipient.

**Verbal or signed notes****Verbal Note/Note verbale**

It is commonly used between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic, consular missions and representations of international organizations. Impersonal style means that it is written in the third person singular, and written on a letterhead of the Ministry or the diplomatic mission with no indication of names. It has no signature, only the initials of the responsible person above the seal. Verbal notes are generally handed over in person and not sent via mail.

**Collective note**

It is a document signed collectively by the representatives of several States expressing their shared attitude on a controversial international issue for instance.

**Identical note**

It is issued by several diplomatic missions with the same content, as in the previous case.

**Memo or memorandum**

It is generally an unsigned note, which includes facts and reasons that must be taken into account in a particular matter. It is either delivered personally, or attached to a diplomatic note.

**Manifest**

It is the declaration signed by a sovereign or a head of government, stating the reasons that have made him/her adopt a political measure, or to defend his/her actions or the causes that force him/her to declare war.

**Ultimatum**

It is a document issued by a government and contains a demand on the opponent with a clear time limit or sense of urgency for compliance with the demand, and a threat of punishment for not meeting the demand. It usually precedes a war act.

**I. Answer the questions.**

- 1) Which document is used in diplomacy by a sovereign to explain the reasons for a powerful political decision?
- 2) What is the document issued by several diplomatic representations with the same content?
- 3) What are the three basic principles of diplomatic correspondence?
- 4) What does diplomatic bag mean?
- 5) What is the name used for a diplomatic note which normally precedes the declaration of war?
- 6) What is the name of the official visit paid by a newly appointed ambassador to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country?
- 7) With which document do the representatives of several states express their consensus on a matter of international importance?
- 8) What is the most common form of written communication between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and diplomatic missions?
- 9) Which letter form would you send to express your condolences: a diplomatic letter or a letter for ceremonial occasions?
- 10) Which note specifies facts that must be taken into account in relation to an issue in diplomatic correspondence?



# APPENDICES

## NOTES VERBALES AND CREDENTIALS<sup>163</sup>

### 1. Note Verbale:

#### MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE

#### MINISTERIAL COMMISSIONER FOR INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RELATIONS

KKM/ / /Adm  
NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary presents its compliments to the Embassy of ..... for deciding to present its candidacy to host the 24th session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) in ..... in ..... The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary has the honour to forward herewith enclosed, a letter addressed to H.E. Excellency, ....., Minister of Ministry of Tourism..... of ....., by H.E. ....., Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of ..... in Budapest the assurances of its highest consideration.

Budapest, ....., 202..

EMBASSY OF THE ..... IN BUDAPEST  
BUDAPEST

## 2. Diplomatic circular note:



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE  
OF HUNGARY

KKM/...../...../Adm

### CIRCULAR NOTE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary presents its compliments to the Diplomatic Missions in Budapest and has the honour to hereby **invite the Esteemed Heads of the Diplomatic Missions to the following official events to be held on the National Day of Hungary.**

#### **Friday, 15 March 20.....**

**09.00 a.m. Ceremonial hoisting of the Flag of Hungary with military honours in Kossuth Lajos Square**

*Arrival at the venue by 08.45 a.m.*

**10.30 a.m. Commemoration in the Garden of the Hungarian National Museum**

*Address: Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum 1088 Budapest, Múzeum körút 14-16.*

*Arrival at the venue by 10.15 a.m.*

*Refreshment*

Cultural programme

**Speech by Prime Minister Viktor Orbán**

*Simultaneous English translation will be provided. The event will not be seated.*

*appr.11.30 a.m. - End of the programme*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade kindly requests the Diplomatic Missions to confirm their attendance to the Protocol Department by e-mail (.....@mfa.gov.hu) as soon as possible, but not later than Friday, March 20..... Following receipt of the responses, the invitation cards and parking permits will be deposited in the mailboxes of the Embassies located in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (entrance at *Fő utca*), and can be collected by the Embassies from 13 March 20....., between 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 a.m.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Diplomatic Missions in Budapest the assurances of its highest consideration.

Budapest, 04 March 20.....

### 3. Note Verbale:

TO THE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN BUDAPEST

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE**

**DEPARTMENT FOR  
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RELATIONS**

KKM/37566/2018/Adm  
NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of ..... and has the honour to inform about the following.

The Department for International Tourism Relations would like to propose to hold the statutory meeting of the Hungarian-..... Joint Tourism Committee in Budapest, Hungary – before the Hungarian-..... Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Meeting – on the .....st of ..... 2020.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of ..... in Budapest the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosure: Proposed agenda (see below)

Budapest, ..... the ..... of ....., 2020.

EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ..... IN BUDAPEST  
BUDAPEST

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE

DEPARTMENT FOR  
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM RELATIONS

Proposed agenda of the 1st Hungarian-..... Joint Tourism Committee Meeting

..... of ..... 2020

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary  
H-1027 Budapest, Bem rakpart 47.  
Room .....

Current issues in tourism policy making in Hungary and ..... (presentation by each country).

Presentation on the tourism potentials of each country

Discussion of the possible cooperation opportunities in the field of tourism

Possibilities of increasing tourist flows between the two countries

Presenting the potentials in cooperation (..... Party)

Discussing the time and place of the next Joint Tourism Committee Meeting

#### 4. Invitation:



***The Deputy State Secretary for...  
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade***

requests the pleasure of the company of

-----

at a lunch hosted in honour of H. E. ...., Ambassador of ..... to Hungary,  
in the Panorama Restaurant of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade,  
on Tuesday, ....., at 1.00 p.m.

Address: Budapest, 1027, Bem rkp. 47. (Entrance: Bem tér)

RSVP: .....@mfa.gov.hu

#### 5. Invitation:



*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
of the .....*

*State Secretary  
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and  
Trade of Hungary*

*H. E. Mr. ....*

*H. E. Mr. ....*

cordially invite You  
to the opening ceremony of the exhibition  
"....."  
in the Lobby of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
**on ....., at 11.45 a.m.**

*Entrance:  
1027 Budapest, Bem tér 4.*

*Please present this invitation  
at the entrance.*

*RSVP:  
.....@mfa.gov.hu*

## KEY TO THE EXERCISES

### 1. HUNGARY

#### 1.1.

##### I.

1. Lake Balaton, Lake Hévíz and the largest thermal water cave system in the world can be found here.
2. Transdanubia; the area between the Danube and Tisza rivers; and the area beyond the Tisza river.
3. It is one of the few Uralic languages in the world.
4. A federation of semi-nomadic tribes in 895.
5. Béla III. The dynasty could halt the invasion of the Mongols (Tatars).
6. Matthias Corvinus, a military leader and an enlightened patron of the arts.
7. Soon the country became divided between the Habsburgs and the Ottomans.
8. It was the symbol of Hungarian statehood after Mohács.
9. Under the 1568 Edict of Torda, it was first to guarantee religious freedom and tolerance in Christian Europe.
10. The Polish–Lithuanian Jagiellonian dynasty; the Croatian Zrinski (Zrínyi) and Frankopan (Frangepán) families.
11. Francis II Rákóczi's War of Independence (1703–1711) and the Hungarian Revolution of 1848.
12. It established the dual Monarchy of Austria–Hungary and tied the fate of the country to the Central and later the Axis powers.
13. During the interwar period under Béla Kun's leadership.
14. 440 000 Jews were deported and murdered in 1944. Hungary became a satellite state of the Soviet Union.
15. The 1956 revolution.

##### II.

1/ a) c); 2/ b) c); 3/a); 4/ a) b) c); 5/ a); 6/ b) c); 7/ a); 8/ c); 9/ b) c); 10/ b) c)

#### 1.2.

##### I.

1. to increase the share of manufacturing to 30% of GDP by 2020
2. the application of digital manufacturing and the Internet of things (IoT)
3. industry players and local universities to improve the supply of workers
4. a project with many partners that aims to determine the direction of AI development
5. The AI Coalition works within the framework of the Digital Wellbeing Program.

##### II.

1/T; 2/T; 3/F; 4/NS; 5/NS; 6/T; 7/F; 8/NS; 9/T; 10/F; 11/F; 12/T; 13/F; 14/T; 15/NS

#### 1.3.1.

##### I.

1. 15 March, 20 August, 23 October
2. Cockades: circular knot of ribbons with national colours
3. NS: The national flag with a hole at the place of the 1949–1956 communist emblem
4. NS: on St Nicholas Day (6 December)
5. The day of the dead on the 1st of November

##### II.

1/c; 2/e; 3/b; 4/a; 5/d

### 1.3.3.

1. the Parliament
2. Budapest
3. Danube embankments and Castle District
4. Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma
5. Dohány Street Synagogue, Budapest
6. Székesfehérvár
7. Eger
8. Herend
9. Franz Liszt
10. Loránd Eötvös
11. Béla Bartók
12. Zoltán Kodály
13. János (John von) Neumann
14. Ferenc Puskás
15. Gábor Zoboki

## 2. ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

### 2.1.

1. The United Kingdom consists of four constituent countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland
2. Cardiff, Belfast, Edinburgh, London
3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is commonly known as the United Kingdom.
4. Greater London has a population of 9 million; it is the third largest city in Europe.
5. Ben Nevis
6. River Severn
7. It does not have a written constitution.
8. The UK is a **constitutional monarchy** with Queen Elizabeth II as head of state and a parliamentary democracy with parliament as the legislative organ.
9. 1973
10. 2016
11. Transition period
12. Shakespeare (1564–1616) 2. George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950), 3. George Orwell (1903–1950), 4. Virginia Woolf (1882–1941), 5. J.K. Rowling (1965–)
13. Queen, Elton John, the Rolling Stones, Pink Floyd, the Beatles, etc.
14. Henry VIII (r. 1509–47), Elizabeth I, (r. 1558–1603), Mary, Queen of Scots (r. 1542–1587), Queen Victoria (r. 1837–1901), Queen Elizabeth II (r. 1952–)
15. Margaret Thatcher (Conservative, 1979–1990), Sir Winston Churchill, (Conservative 1940–1945, 1951–1955), Boris Johnson, Tony Blair, Theresa May

### 2.2.

#### I.

- |     |            |     |               |
|-----|------------|-----|---------------|
| 1.  | 330        | 11. | California    |
| 2.  | 50 states  | 12. | Texas         |
| 3.  | West       | 13. | Florida       |
| 4.  | East       | 14. | 21.5          |
| 5.  | California | 15. | New York      |
| 6.  | 40         | 16. | fourth        |
| 7.  | California | 17. | 20            |
| 8.  | Texas      | 18. | New York City |
| 9.  | 29         | 19. | Wyoming       |
| 10. | Texas      | 20. | 600,000       |

## II.

1. 50

2. Capital cities of the states:

Alabama	AL	Montgomery
Alaska	AK	Juneau
Arizona	AZ	Phoenix
Arkansas	AR	Little Rock
California	CA	Sacramento
Colorado	CO	Denver
Connecticut	CT	Hartford
Delaware	DE	Dover
Florida	FL	Tallahassee
Georgia	GA	Atlanta
Hawaii	HI	Honolulu
Idaho	ID	Boise
Illinois	IL	Springfield
Indiana	IN	Indianapolis
Iowa	IA	Des Moines
Kansas	KS	Topeka
Kentucky	KY	Frankfort
Louisiana	LA	Baton Rouge
Maine	ME	Augusta
Maryland	MD	Annapolis
Massachusetts	MA	Boston
Michigan	MI	Lansing
Minnesota	MN	Saint Paul
Mississippi	MS	Jackson

Missouri	MO	Jefferson City
Montana	MT	Helena
Nebraska	NE	Lincoln
Nevada	NV	Carson City
New Hampshire	NH	Concord
New Jersey	NJ	Trenton
New Mexico	NM	Santa Fe
New York	NY	Albany
North Carolina	NC	Raleigh
North Dakota	ND	Bismarck
Ohio	OH	Columbus
Oklahoma	OK	Oklahoma City
Oregon	OR	Salem
Pennsylvania	PA	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	RI	Providence
South Carolina	SC	Columbia
South Dakota	SD	Pierre
Tennessee	TN	Nashville
Texas	TX	Austin
Utah	UT	Salt Lake City
Vermont	VT	Montpelier
Virginia	VA	Richmond
Washington	WA	Olympia
West Virginia	WV	Charleston
Wisconsin	WI	Madison
Wyoming	WY	Cheyenne



3. Donald Trump
4. around 700.000
5. 1776
6. 1773
7. States possess a number of powers and rights under the United States Constitution, such as regulating intrastate commerce, running elections, creating local governments, and ratifying constitutional amendments.
8. Women obtained the right to vote in 1920.
9. **Denali** (/dnli/) (also known as **Mount McKinley**)
10. The Missouri River
11. Lake Superior
12. Mark Twain (1835–1910), F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896–1940), Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961), John Steinbeck (1902–1968) Margaret Mitchell (1900–1949)
13. Aerosmith, Elvis Presley, Guns N' Roses, Whitney Houston, Frank Sinatra
14. Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, George Washington, John F. Kennedy, Theodore Roosevelt
15. Martin Luther King, Jr, Henry Ford, Walt Disney, Thomas Alva Edison, Steve Jobs

## 2.3.

### I.

	UK	US
<b>Flag description</b>	<p>The UK's flag consists of a blue field with the red cross of Saint George (patron saint of England) edged in white superimposed on the diagonal red cross of Saint Patrick (patron saint of Ireland), which is superimposed on the diagonal white cross of Saint Andrew (patron saint of Scotland). It is properly known as the Union Flag, but commonly called the Union Jack. The design and colours (especially the Blue Ensign) have been the basis for a number of other flags in the Commonwealth countries and their constituent states or provinces, and British overseas territories.</p>	<p>The US flag consists of 13 equal horizontal stripes of red (top and bottom) alternating with white; there is a blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing 50 small, white, five-pointed stars arranged in nine offset horizontal rows of six stars (top and bottom) alternating with rows of five stars. The 50 stars represent the 50 states, the 13 stripes represent the 13 original colonies; blue stands for loyalty, devotion, truth, justice and friendship, red symbolizes courage, zeal and fervency, while white denotes purity and rectitude of conduct. It is commonly referred to by its nickname of Old Glory.</p>

## II.

	American	British
Salt Beef Bagel		+
Hot Dogs	+	
Meatloaf	+	
Bara Brith Bread		+
Buffalo Chicken Wings	+	
Hamburger	+	
Whiskey		+
Haggis		+
Beer		+
Barbecue Ribs	+	
Tater Tots	+	
Cider		+
Apple Pie	+	
Grits	+	
Pork Pie		+
Biscuits and Gravy	+	
Fish and Chips		+
Reuben Sandwich	+	
Tea		+
Toad in the hole		+

### 3. THE EUROPEAN UNION

#### 3.1.1.

## I.

**1)** 4 232 000 km<sup>2</sup> **2)** 447 million **3)** 27 **4)** 30 000 €<sup>164</sup> **5)** 0,8g<sup>165</sup> **6)** 80,9 years **7)** 1973; Brexit referendum: 2016; Brexit: 2020 **8)** 2004 **9)** In varietate concordia (United in diversity) **10)** Ode to Joy (Symphony No. 9 by Beethoven, 1823)

**II. See vocabulary****3.1.2.****I.**

1. The defeat of Germany and French opposition to relinquish military control of the Ruhr and Saar regions 2. The aim of the ECSC was to stop competition for these basic resources and thus prevent war. They hoped to resolve it through the creation of a community with Germany. 3. Robert Schuman, by creating the Council of Europe in 1948 to gain public support. 4. Only concrete solidarity on the ground is able to create long-term peace. 5. Algeria was still a French colony. 6. The four institutions created served as a model for current institutions. 7. He saw it as the first democratic supranational project in world history that would create world peace and economic prosperity 8. Yes. The EU both deepened politically and prospered economically, helping Europe's unification and peace. 9. He strengthened member states (intergovernmentalism) at the expense of communities' powers (supranationalism); withdrawing from France's rotating presidency (the empty chair crisis). 10. Yes. Incautious Brexit could spark conflict in Northern Ireland.

**II.**

a) to mark a new stage in the process of b) the inviolable and inalienable rights of the human person c) to create firm bases for the construction of d) a single institutional framework e) in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty

**3.1.3.**

1. European Parliament 2. Council of the European Union 3. European External Action Service (EEAS) 4. European Central Bank (ECB) 5. European Court of Auditors (ECA) 6. European Commission 7. European Council 8. Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU)<sup>166</sup>

**3.1.4.****I. Possible solutions**

A white dove flying: something related to peace?

An apple that seems OK: something related to food regulation?

**II.<sup>167 168 169</sup>****3.1.5.****II.**

1. EU leaders sit quarterly at EC summits to set political direction, while the Council sits and legislates permanently.
2. Trio presidencies and programs ensure the continuity of EU legislation.
3. It has no fixed members. It sits in different configurations.
4. The Foreign Affairs Council is chaired by the EU High Representative; all others are chaired by the relevant minister of the country holding the rotating presidency.
5. July–December, 2024 in trio with Spain and Belgium
6. First reading (67% of laws), second reading (24% of laws), conciliation (9% of laws); the Council decides together with the European Parliament.
7. COREPER; ambassadors

8. Double qualified majority (votes representing 55% of the countries and 65% of total EU population), unless blocked by at least 4 countries representing at least 35% of EU population.
9. The Parliament has veto powers only; the Council votes unanimously.
10. EPP: 13; S&D: 5; Renew Europe: 2; Unaffiliated: 1 as of January, 2020.

### 3.2.1.

#### II.

**1. 1979** The European Monetary System and its virtual currency, the ECU; The **1989** Delors Report on the 3 steps towards the EMU; **1992** the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty on the implementation of the EMU (free movement of capital); **1994-98** the creation of the European Central Bank; **1999** the fixing of exchange rates between participating states: the euro as an accounting currency) **2002** the launching of the euro as an actual currency: member states give up their national currencies for the euro **2. price stability** (over a year, inflation rate can be max. 1.5% higher than in the three best-performing countries); *sustainable public finances* (annual fiscal deficit is max. 3% of GDP; government debt max. 60% of GDP); *exchange rate stability* (for 2 years without devaluation against the euro); *long-term interest rates* (max. 2% higher than the three best-performing countries over a year period) **3.** 19 countries, 340 million people **4.** It helps spend money safely and borrow and invest with confidence. **5.** It creates a more transparent and competitive single market.

### 3.2.2.

#### I.

1. uncertainty (for the people; for those who benefit from EU funds; for those affected by new borders) 2. It aims at reducing legal uncertainty and insecurity. 3. Michel Barnier; the Commission 4. From the [Foreign Affairs] Council and the 27 member states. 5. The EU's main priority is to protect the rights of EU citizens in the UK and UK citizens in the EU. 6. It should honour its commitments related to its share of contribution to the EU budget.

#### III.

1. Europe's growth strategy 2. to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 3. public and private funds: a Just Transition Fund + funds of the European Investment Bank 4. energy and transport; agriculture; industry 5. greenhouse gas emissions causing rising temperatures; extreme weather; melting sea ice, icebergs and glaciers; rising sea levels; collapse of ecosystems; food production, and migration risks 6. The EU's emissions trading system.

### 3.3.

I.<sup>170</sup>

## 4. WORLD POLITICS

### 4.1.1.

1. intergovernmental institutions 2. governments and/or other intergovernmental organizations 3. International NGO (non-governmental organization), i.e. non-profit organizations 4. non-governmental actors 5. It is an INGO, founded in 1971, hosting the world's largest corporations annually for a 5-day meeting in Davos, Switzerland. 6. usually by a treaty, ratified by lawful representatives of states. 7. a legal personality 8. through task forces without a treaty, or signing a treaty without establishing an organization 9. the League of Nations 10. the League of Nations

## 4.1.2.

### I.<sup>171</sup>

1) UN 2) IMF/UN 3) World Bank Group/ UN (IBRD, IDA) 4) WTO 5) OECD 6) OSCE 7) NATO  
8) IAEA 9) IOM 10) Paris Agreement 11) UNICEF/UN

### II.

FAO: 1945 (1905)

ILO: 1919

UNESCO: 1946 (1922, 1925)

WHO: 1948 (1851)

## 4.1.3.

### II.

1) FAO regional office and supply centre since 2007 2) UNHCRCE Central Europe regional office, since 2005 expanding 3) ILO 1993 4) IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies), since 1993 with a European mandate since 2007 5) IOM, 1994, regional office since 2000 6) Danube Commission, 1954<sup>172</sup> 7) REC (Regional Environmental Center) 1990 8) UNICEF first global supply centre, 2015

III. 1. 4) 2. 4) 6) 7) 3. IMF, 2013<sup>173</sup>

### IV.<sup>174</sup>

## 4.2.1.

1/a) 2/b) 3/a)b)c) 4/d) 5/a) 6/a) 7/a)b)c)

## 4.2.3.

I welcome too your announcement today that you will be acquiring new defence capabilities from the United States as well. These steps, together with Hungary's commitment to spend two percent of GDP on defence and a strong presence in Afghanistan strengthen Hungary's and NATO's security.

You need look no further than Ukraine, Hungary's next-door neighbour to see why this is needed. And today I spoke with the Foreign Minister about the urgent importance of supporting Ukraine in its quest for sovereignty and territorial integrity. We must not let Putin drive wedges between friends in NATO. Hungarians know all too well from their history that an authoritarian Russia will never be a friend to the freedom and sovereignty of smaller nations.

Russia is not the only power that wants to erode freedom in this region. I raised with Peter today the dangers of allowing China to gain a bridgehead in Hungary. And we talked openly about how we might work together on that issue. There is an experience of states in Asia Pacific Region that shows that Beijing's handshake sometimes comes with strings. Strings that will leave Hungary indebted both economically and politically. You know the difference is that Russia and China are authoritarian powers who do not share our joint aspirations of freedom.

Today I met with Hungarian civil society leaders as well to talk about the importance of protecting and strengthening democratic institutions throughout the Western world. Too often in the recent past the United States was absent from Central Europe. That's

unacceptable. Our rivals filled those vacuums. Today we reaffirm our determination to compete for positive influence in the region. [We will do so through a reintegrated diplomacy that seeks to cooperate strategically but also allows us to frankly discuss areas where we disagree in a manner that befits allies. And we will do so by expanding America's commercial public diplomacy and cultural ties.]

We have every expectation that Hungary will do its part to keep the commitment it made thirty years ago. It is every allies' responsibility to keep Europe free. Just as Hungary did in 1948, [1848], 1956, and 1989. We are fully confident that you will continue to stand on the side of freedom and it has been a joy to be with you today.

### 4.3.1.

1. the ability to affect others to get the things we want 2. hard power: threats, coercion, and payments; soft power: persuasion and attraction 3. a successful mix of hard and soft power 4. There is a shift from West to East (through the recovery of Asia), and a shift to non-governmental/ non-state actors and individuals. 5. the communications and information revolution 6. They can help the cooperation of states in areas that cannot be solved by powers in isolation. 7. violence and war; cyber technology: it allows non-state actors to inflict destruction done previously only by government/ state actors; transnational issues such as global climate change, financial stability, pandemics 8. power with, not over others 9. mass surveillance; AI; human extinction

## 5. DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

### 5.1.

#### I.

- 1) The diplomatic mission represents the sending state/ organisation officially in the receiving state.
- 2) extraterritorial status
- 3) nunciature
- 4) administrative body
- 5) cultural, commercial and defence/ military attaché
- 6) consular section
- 7) the consulate
- 8) by withdrawing the head of diplomatic mission as a sign of discontent
- 9) the cutting off of all diplomatic relations
- 10) the chargé d'affaires

#### II.

Ambassador (Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary): d)

Ambassador-Designate: c)

Chief of Mission: e)

Consulates: a)

Consulate General: j)

Diplomatic Agent i)

Diplomatic Corps: b)

Chancery: f)  
Extraterritoriality: g)  
Chargé d'Affaires: h)  
Persona non grata: –

### III.

1. different – diverse
2. pursued – persecuted
3. event – landmark legislation
4. elemental – foundational
5. forbidding – repressive
6. gathered – convened
7. civil – secular
8. forums – roundtables
9. to follow – to pursue
10. rich – abundant

### 5.2.1.

1. diplomatic protocol
2. precedence
3. diplomatic mission
- 4-5. precedence by law and precedence by courtesy
6. precedence by seniority
7. by representativeness
8. principle of the right
9. hierarchy
10. reigning family members
11. dean

### 5.2.2.

- 1) a manifest
- 2) Identical note
- 3) Protocol correspondence is based on the principles of equal treatment, mutual respect and courtesy.
- 4) It is the correspondence between a government and its missions and agents abroad.
- 5) Ultimatum
- 6) Presentation visit
- 7) Collective note
- 8) Verbal note (Note verbale)
- 9) a letter for ceremonial occasions
- 10) a memorandum

## VOCABULARY

### A, a

a congeries of	egy halom
abbreviation	rövidítés
abolish slavery	rabszolgaság eltörlése
abundant meal	bőséges lakoma
accredit	megbízólevéllel ellát
Aconcagua	Aconcagua (az Andok legmagasabb csúcsa Argentínában)
acquis communautaire (fr)	közösségi vívmányok/ az EU teljes joganyaga
acronym	betűszó, mozaikszó
Acts of Union	egyesülési törvények (UK)
administration	igazgatás/ irányítás/ adminisztráció/ kormány
administrative/ technical/ service staff	igazgatási személyzet
admiral	tengernagy
adoption of the euro	euro bevezetése
aerospace	légtér
ageing-related spending	idősellátás javítását célzó befektetések
Aksai-Chin	Akszaj Csin: Kasmír Kína által uralt határterülete
Alaska Range	Alaszkai-hegység
Alba Iulia	Gyulafehérvár
allegiance	hűség
Allied/ Entente Powers	antant országai
Allies of World War II/ United Nations	szövetséges hatalmak/ szövetségesek
all-purpose loan	akármire elkölthető hitel
ambassador (extraordinary and plenipotentiary)	(rendkívüli és meghatalmazott) nagykövet
ambassador-designate	nagykövet-jelölt
American Samoa	Amerikai Szamoa
Amsterdam Treaty	amszterdami szerződés
anarchy	anarchia
Angevin House	Anjou-ház
Angevin Hungarian king Louis the Great	Nagy Lajos
Angevin king Charles I. of Hungary	Károly Róbert
Anglo-Saxon	angolszász
anti-cartel agency	kartellelles ügynökség
anti-hegemonic coalitions	hegemónia-ellenes szövetségek
apostolic/ papal nuncio	apostoli/ pápai nuncius
Appalachian Mountains	Appalache-hegység
application for membership	tagfelvételi kérelem
archipelago	szigetcsoport
Articles of Confederation	Konföderációs Cikkelyek
Artificial Intelligence Coalition	Mesterséges Intelligencia Koalíció
Ash Wednesday	hamvazószerda
assent/ consent procedure	hozzájárási eljárás (EP: vétójog)
Assistant-Attaché	(nagy)követségi segédattasé
Attaché	(nagy)követségi attasé
Auditor and Counsellor	számvevőszéki tanácsos
austerity	megszorító intézkedés



Austro-Hungarian Compromise authentication	kiegyezés hitelesítés
Autumn Arts Festival/ CAFe Budapest	Kortárs Művészeti Fesztivál (Contemporary Art Festival: CAF)
average salary	átlagfizetés
Axis powers	tengelyhatalmak

## B, b

bagel	bégel
bald eagle	fehérfejű rétisas
bangers and mash	kolbász krumplipürével
bank/ public holiday	munkaszüneti nap
Bara Brith Bread	walesi gyümölcskenyér
Battle of Mohács	mohácsi csata
(B)CE: Common Era	időszámítás szerint (időszámítás előtt)
be outranked by	rangban felette áll
bedrock belief	alapvető meggyőződés
Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement	Belfasti/ Nagypénteki Egyezmény
Bill of Rights	Jognyilatkozat (az USA Alkotmányának első 10 módosítása az alapvető jogokról)
biomass	biomassza
blocking minority	blokkoló kisebbség
Bocskai uprising	Bocskai-felkelés
Boston Tea Party	bostoni teadélután
Bottom of the Alps	Alpokalja
Boxing Day	December 26.
breakthrough technologies	áttörést hozó technológiák
breath-analysis tests	szondáztatás
Bretton Woods System	Bretton Woods-i világgazdasági rendszer
Bridge Fair	Hortobágyi hidi vásár
burgeoning debt	megugró deficit, adósság

## C, c

campaign	hadjárat
Caribbean Sea	Karib-tenger
Carolingian Empire	Frank Birodalom
Carpathian Basin	Kárpát-medence
cave	barlang
Celtic	kelta
Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine	Rajnai Hajózási Központi Bizottság
Central Lowlands and Midland Valley	Középső Alföld
Central Powers	központi hatalmak
CFSP: Common Foreign and Security Policy	Közös kül- és biztonságpolitika (KKBP)
chamber of parliament	parlament alsó vagy felső háza
chancellor	kancellár
channel of communication	kommunikációs csatorna
Channel Tunnel	Csalagút/ Csatorna-alagút
Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim/en pied)	(ideiglenes/állandó) ügyvivő
chief of staff	személyzet vezetője
chief of state	államfő
child-care allowance/ fee	GYES/GYED (Gyermekgondozási segély)

chiming clock	harangjátékot játszó óra
Christopher Columbus	Kolumbusz Kristóf
cider	almabor
circular economy	körkörös gazdaság
Civil and Specialized Aggregates	a diplomáciai testület civil, szakértő tagjai
civil rights movement	polgárjogi mozgalom
claim on	követelés
claim to the throne	trónkövetelés
clock tower	óratorony
coalition	szövetség/ egyesülés/ koalíció
coastline	tengerpart
cockade	kokárda
CoE: Council of Europe	Európa Tanács (ET)
coincide with	megegyezik
Cold War	hidegháború
collective defence/ security	közös védelem/ biztonság
collective note	kollektív (együttes) jegyzék
College of Commissioners	biztosok testülete
colonial possessions	gyarmati tulajdonban lévő területek
colonization	gyarmatosítás
Commander-in-Chief	Főparancsnok
commemorative programs	megemlékezések
commitment	elkötelezettség
Common Assembly (ECSC)	Közgyűlés (ESZAK)
common law	szokásjog
Commonwealth	Nemzetközösség
compact	szerződés/ hivatalos megállapodás
complete crèche coverage	elegendő bölcsődei férőhely biztosítása
comply/ compliance with a demand/ meeting a demand	kérést/ követelést betart, teljesít, kérésnek eleget tesz
Conciliation Committee	egyeztető bizottság
Confederacy	Konföderáció
conflict prevention	konfliktus-megelőzés
confluence	torkolat, összefolyás
Congress	Kongresszus
Congress of Vienna	bécsi kongresszus
conquest	hódítás, honfoglalás
constituent document	alapító okirat
constitution	alaptörvény
constitutional monarchy	alkotmányos monarchia
Consulate	konzulátus
consultative procedure	konzultációs eljárás
contiguous states	szomszédos állam
continental climate	kontinentális klíma
Continental Congress	kontinentális kongresszus
controversy	viszály
convention	konvenció, szokás
Convention	Konföderációs Kongresszus/ konvenció
convergence to	közelít valamihez
COREPER: Comité des Représentants Permanents (fr)	Állandó Képviselők Bizottsága
Cornish	cornwalli, korni (kelta)
cottage pie (English)	„pásztorpite” (marhából)
council configurations	tanácsi munkacsoportok
Council: Council of the European Union	az Európai Unió Tanácsa (Tanács)
Counsellor, First, Second	(nagy)követségi tanácsosok I. II.

county	megye
Court of Justice (ECSC)	Bíróság
courtesy visit	udvariassági látogatás
crayfish	folyami rák
crisis management	válságkezelés
Croatian Zrinski family	horvát Zrinyik
CSCE Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	Európai Biztonsági és Együttműködési Értekezlet (EBEÉ)
currency exchange costs and fees	valuta átváltási költségek és díjak
currency union	valutaunió
curtailing of powers	hatalom korlátozása
customs union	vámunió

## D, b

daffodil	nárcisz
de facto states	nemzetközileg el nem ismert önálló államnak kikiáltott államok
dean	doyen (fr) rangelső/ legidősebb nagykövet
debt reimbursement	adósság visszatérítés
decennial census	tízévenkénti népszámlálás
decisions	határozatok
declaration of war	hadüzenet
decoration	kitüntetés
defection	elpártolás/ kiugrás
delivery of credentials	megbízólevél átadása
Delors Report	Delors-jelentés
Denali/ Mount McKinley	Denali (McKinley-csúcs)
deportation	kitoloncolás
descendent	leszármazott
deteriorating trend	romló tendencia
devolution	decentralizáció
devolve power	hatalmat átruház
digital manufacturing	digitális gyártás
Digital Wellbeing Program	Digitális Jólét Program
diplomatic bag	diplomáciai poggyász
diplomatic communication	diplomáciai érintkezés
diplomatic credentials	diplomáciai meghatalmazás
Diplomatic letter	diplomáciai levél
diplomatic mission	diplomáciai misszió
diplomatic note	diplomáciai jegyzék
diplomatic protocol	diplomáciai protokoll
diplomatic staff	diplomáciai testület tagjai
diplomatic/ protocol correspondence	diplomáciai/ protokolláris levelezés
direct rule	közvetlen irányítás
directives	irányelvek
directly elected parliament	közvetlenül választott parlament
disenfranchise	megfoszt választójogától
dissolve	felbomlik, feloszlat
divide and rule	„Oszd meg és uralkodj!” elv
division of an empire	birodalom felosztása
division of competences	az EU ill. az államok illetékessége
domestic affairs	belpolitika
dominion	dominium
Donbass region	Donbasz (régión), Donyec-medence

Donetsk People's Republic	Donyecki Népköztársaság
double majority	kettős többség
draft report	jelentés tervezet/ vázlat
drain	lecsapol
Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary	Osztrák–Magyar Monarchia
dual training	duális képzés

## E, e

East Germany	Kelet-Németország/ Német Demokratikus Köztársaság (NDK)
East–West dialogue	Kelet–nyugati párbeszéd
EC: European Community	Európai Közösség (EK)
Economic and Social Council	Gazdasági és Társadalmi Tanács
economic output	gazdasági teljesítmény
ECR: European Conservatives and Reformists	Európai Konzervatívok és Reformisták
ECs: European Communities	Európai Közösségek
ECSC: European Coal and Steel Community	Európai Szén- és Acélközösség (ESZAK/ Montánunió)
EDC: European Defence Community	Európai Védelmi Közösség (EVK)
Edict of Torda	tordai ediktum
EEC: European Economic Community	Európai Gazdasági Közösség (EGK)
eggplant	padlizsán
Electoral College	elektori kollégium
employment rate	foglalkoztatottság
empty chair crisis	üres székek politikája/ döntéshozatal megbénulása
English Channel	La Manche-csatorna
enjoy inviolability	sérthetetlenséget élvez
enlargement/ widening	bővítés
envoy	küldött
EPP: European People's Party	Európai Néppárt
establish precedence	rangsorolást megállapít
estimated	becsült
EU accession	EU-csatlakozás
EURATOM: European Atomic Energy Community	Európai Atomenergia Közösség (EURATOM)
European budget	európai költségvetés
European Council	Európai Tanács (EiT)
European Green Deal	európai zöld megállapodás
European reconstruction	Európa újjáépítése
Eurozone	euróövezet
excerpts	részletek, szemelvények
exchange rate	árfolyam
exclusive competence	kizárólagos (EU) hatáskör
execution	végrehajtás, kivégzés
executive power	végrehajtó hatalom
exile	száműzetés
Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister	rendkívüli követ és meghatalmazott miniszter
extraterritorial	a székhely szerinti ország területén kívül eső

**F, f**

faction	parlamenti frakció
fair elections	tisztességes választások
fall of the Berlin wall	berlini fal leomlása
family allowance (child benefit)	családi pótlék
family tax benefit	családi adókedvezmény
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	ENSZ Élelmezésügyi és Mezőgazdasági Szervezete
feast day	védőszent ünnepnapja
federal district	szövetségi kerület
federalism	föderalizmus
federation	államszövetség
federation of united tribes	törzsszövetség
fertility rate	termékenységi ráta
fieldwork	terepmunka
financial stability	pénzügyi stabilitás
1 <sup>st</sup> dimension (CSCE)	első kosár (CSCE)
First Secretary, Second, Third	(nagy)követségi titkárok I. II. III.
first/ second reading	első/ második olvasat
fiscal deficit	költségvetési hiány
flax	len
flooding	árvíz
foie gras (fr)	libamáj
food processing	élelmiszer feldolgozás
foothills	előhegység/ hegy láb/ hegyalja/ dombság
foreign direct investment (FDI)	közvetlen külföldi tőkebefektetés
foreign representation	külképviselet
foremost reserve currency	első tartalékvaluta
Fort Sumter	Sumter-erőd
foundational	alapvető
founding father	alapító atya
four freedoms	négy szabadság
Francis II. Rákóczi's War of Independence	Rákóczi féle szabadságharc
Frankopan family	Frangepánok
free movement of goods, services, capital and people	árak, szolgáltatások, tőke, munkavállalók szabad mozgása
freedom of press	sajtószabadság
freedom of religion	vallásszabadság
fund	pénzügyi alap

**G, g**

Gaelic	gall, kelta
game management	vadgazdálkodás
GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Általános Vám-, és Kereskedelmi Egyezmény
gender pay gap	a férfiak és nők keresete közötti különbség/ nemek közti bérszakadék
generic term	általános szakkifejezés
geothermal energy	geotermikus energia
Global Compact for Migration	ENSZ globális migrációs csomagja
global economy	világgazdaság
global financial crisis	globális pénzügyi válság

global governance	globális kormányzás/ világkormányzás
global power	globális hatalom
global warming	globális felmelegedés
government administration	államapparátus/ államvezetés/ közigazgatás
government's position	kormány álláspontja
grand prince Árpád	Árpád nagyfejedelem
grassland	legelő
gravy	sült hús szaftjából készült mártás
Great Hungarian Plain	Alföld
Great Lakes	Nagy-tavak
great power	nagyhatalom
Greenland	Grönland
Greens–EFA: Greens European Free Alliance	Zöldek/Európai Szabad Szövetség
grits	kukoricakása
guardian	gyám
GUE-NGL: European United Left – Nordic Green Left	Egységes Európai Baloldal – Északi Zöld Baloldal

## H, h

haggis	skót bárányhurka
halt the expansion of slavery	megállítja a rabszolgaság kiterjesztését
harassment	zaklatás
head of government	kormányfő
head of state	államfő
headlight	fényszóró
health risk	egészségügyi kockázat
hegemony	hegemónia/ uralom
Helsinki Accords	helsinki záróokmány/ egyezmény
hereditary peer	örökölhető felsőházi tagság
hierarchy	hierarchia
High Authority	Főhatóság
High Representative	főképviseelő
higher than average	átlagon felüli
high-income economy	magas jövedelmű gazdaság
highland	felföld/ felvidék/ fennsík/ Skócia
Highland Boundary Fault	Felföldi Határtörés
high-level visit	magas rangú látogatás
hit hard	erősen sújt
Holy League	Szent Szövetség
Holy Roman Emperor	német-római császár
Holy See	Szentszék
home rule	önálló belpolitika
Honorary Consul	tiszteletbeli konzul
horseradish	torma
host/ receiving state	fogadó állam
hound	vadászkutya
House of Árpád	Árpád-ház
House of Commons	Alsóház
House of Lords	Lordok Háza
House of Representatives	képviselőház
housing support benefit/	
home ownership subsidy program	CSOK: Családi otthonteremtési kedvezmény

Human Development Index	emberi fejlettségi index
humanitarian aid	humanitárius segély
Hungarian Revolution of 1848	1848-as szabadságharc
Hungarian Revolution of 1956	1956-os forradalom



IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency	Nemzetközi Atomenergia Ügynökség
IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Nemzetközi Újjáépítési és Fejlesztési Bank
ID: Identity and Democracy Group (EP)	Identitás és Demokrácia csoport (EP)
IDA: International Development Association	Nemzetközi Fejlesztési Társulás
identical note	azonos (tartalmú) jegyzék
ILO: International Labour Organization	Nemzetközi Munkaügyi Szervezet
IMF: International Monetary Fund	Nemzetközi Valutaalap
(im)personal style	személyes/ személytelen stílus
implementation gap	végrehajtásban mutatkozó eltérések (tagállamok között)
import dependency	importfüggőség
inalienable rights	elidegeníthetetlen emberi jogok
income/ revenue/ receipts	bevételek
incursion	betörés, portyázás
indigenous	őshonos
Indo-European language	indoeurópai nyelv
industrial emissions	ipari kibocsátások
Industry 4.0 National Technology Platform	Ipar 4.0 Nemzeti Technológiai Platform
interfaith prayer breakfast	ökumenikus imareggeli
intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)	kormányközi szervezetek
interlinkages	összekapcsolódások
internal rivalry	belviszály
International Authority for the Ruhr	Nemzetközi Ruhr Hatóság
International Committee of the Red Cross	Nemzetközi Vöröskereszt
International Court of Justice	Nemzetközi Bíróság
International Criminal Court	Nemzetközi Büntetőbíróság
international law	nemzetközi jog
international nongovernmental organization (INGO)	nemzetközi civil szervezetek (NGO-k)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Nemzetközi Migrációs Szervezet
International Organizations (IOs)	nemzetközi szervezetek
International Telecommunication Union	Nemzetközi Távközlési Egyesület
international territory	nemzetközi terület
Internuncio	internuncius
intersectoral	tárcaközi/ ágazatközi
interval	intervallum
intervention	beavatkozás (katonai/ központi banki)/ intervenció
Irinyi Plan	Irinyi-terv
Irish backstop/ Northern Ireland Protocol	(jogilag működőképes) tartalékmegoldás (Brexit)
issue area	ügy/ terület

**J, j**

jeopardize  
 JHA: Justice and Home Affairs (EU)  
 Jim Crow laws  
 John Sigismund  
 John Zápolya  
 judicial power  
 Just Transition Fund

veszélyeztet  
 Bel- és igazságügyi együttműködés (JHA)  
 szegregációs/ Jim Crow-törvények  
 János Zsigmond  
 Szapolyai János  
 bírói hatalom  
 Méltányos Átállást szolgáló Alap/  
 az EU (dekarbonizációs) klímaalapja

**K, k**

key drivers of growth

a növekedés fő mozgatórugói

**L, l**

labour camp  
 labour shortage  
 labour union movement  
 Lake Superior  
 landfill  
 landlocked  
 landmark  
 lawful representative  
 League of Nations  
 League of Nations mandate  
 leek  
 legal personality  
 legislative power  
 legitimacy  
 letterhead  
 Letters for Ceremonial Occasions  
 letters of credence  
 level-playing field  
 liberal world order  
 life expectancy  
 life peer (UK)  
 limitation of greenhouse gas emissions  
 Little Hungarian Plain  
 local elections  
 low skilled  
 low-carbon economy  
 lowland  
 Luhansk People's Republic  
 Luxembourg compromise

munkatábor  
 munkaerőhiány  
 szakszervezeti mozgalom  
 Felső-tó  
 hulladéklerakó  
 szárazfölddel körülvett  
 mérföldkő  
 törvényes képviselő  
 Nemzetek Szövetsége/ Népszövetség  
 Nemzetek Szövetsége mandátum  
 póréhagyma  
 jogi személy  
 törvényhozói hatalom  
 legitimitás  
 fejléc  
 felső szintű üdvözetek/ üdvözlő táviratok  
 megbízólevél  
 egyenlő (verseny) feltételek/ szabályok  
 liberális világtrend  
 várható élettartam  
 életre szóló (nem örökölhető) felsőházi tagság  
 üvegházhatású gázkibocsátás csökkentése  
 Kisalföld  
 önkormányzati választások  
 alacsony képzettségű  
 alacsony szénkibocsátású gazdaság  
 alföld, síkvidék  
 Luhanszki Népköztársaság  
 luxemburgi kompromisszum

**M, m**

main organ  
 mainland  
 mandate

főszerv  
 szárazföld  
 megbízás/ felhatalmazás



Manifest	manifesztum/ kiáltvány
Marshall Plan	Marshall-terv
martyrs of Arad	aradi vértanúk
Mason–Dixon line (USA)	Mason–Dixon-vonal, az északi és déli államokat elválasztó demarkációs vonal
mass dissatisfaction	tömeges elégedetlenség
Matthias Corvinus	Hunyadi Mátyás
maypole	májusfa
meatloaf	fasírt, vagdalt
mechanized	gépesített
Médecins Sans Frontières (fr)	Orvosok Határok Nélkül
medical evacuation insurance	sürgősségi mentőszállítás költségeit fedező biztosítás
memo or memorandum	memorandum
metallurgy	fémgyártás, kohászat
migration crisis	migrációs válság
military alliance	katonai szövetség
millet	köles
minimum wage	bérminimum
Minister	követ
Minister Counsellor	követtanácsos, miniszter-tanácsos
Ministerial	egyházi vezetők találkozója
Minsk protocol	minszki jegyzőkönyv/ tűzszüneti megállapodás 2014, 2015 (Minszk II)
model tax convention	adózási konvenciókra vonatkozó minták
Mongol/ Tatar invasion	tatárjárás
moor	láp, ingovány, mocsár
Multiannual Financial Framework	többéves pénzügyi keret (EU)
multiple independencies	több, független állam/ államközösség

## N, n

NAFTA: North American Free Trade Agreement	Észak-amerikai Szabadkereskedelmi Egyezmény
national anthem	himnusz
national referendum	népszavazás
Native Americans	Amerika őslakos népei
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization/ Alliance	Észak-atlanti Szerződés Szervezete
Natura 2000 sites	Natura 2000 területek
natural resources	természeti kincsek/ erőforrások
negative/declining growth rate	negatív növekedés/ csökkenés
neutral states	semleges államok
neutralise competition over	verseny semlegesítése
New Deal	New Deal
Nice Treaty	nizzai szerződés
Nobel Peace Prize	Nobel-békedíj
non-binding treaty	nem kötelező érvényű megállapodás
non-governmental institution (NGO)	„nem kormányzati szervezet”/ civil/ önkéntes/ nonprofit szervezet
(non-)resident embassy	(nem) a fogadó országban tartózkodó nagykövetség
Normandy Format	normandiai négyek: Ukrajna, Oroszország, Franciaország, Németország
Northern Mariana Islands	Északi-Mariana-szigetek
nuclear energy	atomenergia

nuclear proliferation  
nunciature

atomfegyverek elterjedése  
nunciatúra (a Szentszék nagykövetsége)

## O, o

oat  
oath of office  
occupy one's position  
OECD: Organization for Economic  
Cooperation and Development  
OEEC: Organization for European  
Economic Cooperation  
on the same ballot  
opinions  
opt-ed ("opposite the editorial page")  
Orangemen's Day/ the Glorious Twelfth

zab  
hivatali eskü  
elfoglalja hivatalát

Gazdasági Együtműködési és Fejlesztési Szervezet

Európai Gazdasági Együtműködés Szervezete  
ugyanazon a szavazólapon  
vélemények  
független szerző által irt vezércikk  
Orániai Vilmos/Ulszter Protestánsok (győzelmének)  
napja (1690.07.12.)

order of precedence  
ordinary legislative procedure/ co-decision  
organization of the state  
OSCE: Organization for Security  
and Cooperation in Europe  
Ottoman Empire  
overheating of the economy

elsőbbségi sorrend/ rangsor  
rendes jogalkotási/ együttdöntési eljárás  
államszervezet

Európa Biztonsági és Együtműködési Szervezet (EBESZ)  
Oszmán Birodalom  
gazdaság túlpörgése

## P, p

Paks Nuclear Power Plant  
paramilitary  
Paris Agreement (UNFCCC)  
Paris Peace Treaties (WWII)  
parliamentary system  
passage of federal legislation  
passive resistance  
peace treaty  
peaceful use of nuclear energy  
Pennines  
Pentecost  
performance  
permanent member  
persecuted  
petrodollar  
PHARE: Poland and Hungary Assistance  
for the Reconstruction of the Economy

Paksi Atomerőmű  
félkatonai  
párizsi éghajlatvédelmi egyezmény (2016)  
párizsi békeszerződések (1947)  
parlamentáris rendszer  
szövetségi törvények elfogadása  
passzív ellenállás  
békeszerződés  
az atomenergia békés felhasználása  
Pennine-hegység  
Pünkösöd  
teljesítmény  
állandó tag  
üldözött  
petrodollár

Lengyelország és Magyarország Segítség-nyújtás a  
Gazdaság Újjáépítéséhez  
gyógyszeripar

pharmaceuticals  
PJCC: Police and Judicial Cooperation  
in Criminal Matters

Rendőri és Igazságügyi Együtműködés  
büntetőügyekben (PJCC)  
legfőbb hely/ asztal  
szállópor  
sarki éghajlat  
lengyel-litván Jagelló dinasztia

place/ table of honour  
PM10 (particulate matter)  
polar climate  
Polish-Lithuanian Jagiellonian dynasty

pollution reduction	szennyezés csökkentése
pool resources	források összevonása
popular sovereignty	népszuverenitás
pork pie	sertéshúsos pite
possession	birtokolt terület
poverty rate	szegénységi ráta
power vacuum	hatalmi vákuum
precedence	elsőbbség, előjog
precedence by courtesy/ assignment	elsőbbség udvariasság/ kinevezés alapján
precedence by representation	kollektív/ képviselő/ testület szerinti rangsorolás
precedence by seniority	egyéni/ rangidősség szerinti rangsorolás
precipitation	csapadék
predominate	elsőbbséget élvez, érvényesül
presentation visit	bemutató látogatás/ megbízólevél átadása
president of the Republic	köztársasági elnök
presidential system	elnöki rendszer
press officer	sajtófőnök
primary energy consumption	elsődleges energiafogyasztás
primary legislation (the treaties)	elsődleges jogforrások
Principality of Hungary	Magyar Fejedelemség
Principality of Transylvania	Erdélyi Fejedelemség
principle of conferral	hatáskör átruházásának elve
principle of self-determination	önrendelkezés elve
priority areas	kiemelt (fejlesztési) területek
privileges	kiváltságok/ előjogok
productivity	termelékenység
Progressive movement	progresszív mozgalom
prohibition	(alkohol)tilalom (USA: 1920–33)
projection of power/ influence	hatalom/ befolyás kiterjesztése
prominent	kiemelkedő
proportionality principle	arányosság elve
protection of habitat	élőhely-megővás
province	tartomány
proxy wars	közvetett/ helyettesítő/ proxy háború
public debt	államadósság
public deficit	államháztartási hiány
punitive laws	büntető törvények
Purchasing Power Parity	vásárlóerő-paritás
purges	tisztogatások

## Q, q

qualified majority	minősített többség
--------------------	--------------------

## R, r

raid	rajtaütés, fosztogatás
rank	rang
ranking	rangidős
rapporteur (fr)	raportőr/ előadó
ratification process	megerősítés/ jóváhagyás/ ratifikációs eljárás
RE: Renew Europe	Újítsuk meg Európát csoport (EP)
real wage	reáljövedelem
rebellion	lázadás

recommendations	ajánlások
Reconstruction era	polgárháború utáni újjáépítés, rekonstrukció
records	feljegyzések
recuperation of powers	hatalom visszaszerzése
red tape	bürokrácia
reduction of poverty	szegénység csökkentése
referendum	népszavazás
refoulement	(menekültek) visszaküldése, kiutasítása
regent/ regency	kormányzó(ság)
regional organization	regionális szervezet
regulation	szabályozás
regulations	rendeletek
reigning	uralkodó
renewable energy sources	megújuló energiaforrások
representative democracy	képviseleti demokrácia
repressive	elnyomó
reprisal	megtorlás
republic	köztársaság
residential heating	lakossági fűtés (lakóházak fűtése)
retail business	kiskereskedelem
retirement age limit	nyugdíjkorhatár
Revolutionary War/ War of Independence	amerikai függetlenségi háború
rights and immunities	jogok és mentességek
right-wing regime	jobboldali rezsim
Rocky Mountains	Sziklás-hegység
Rome Statute	Római Statútum
rotating presidency	soros elnökség
Royal Hungary	Királyi Magyarország
rules of protocol	protokoll-szabályok

## S, s

S&D: Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats	Szocialisták és Demokraták Progresszív Szövetsége
sage	zsálya
satellite state	csatlós állam
Schengen Agreement	schengeni egyezmény
Schengen Area	schengeni övezet
Schengen Treaty (& Convention)	schengeni megállapodás (és végrehajtási egyezmény)
seaboard	tengerpart
Second International	Második Internacionálé
secondary legislation (regulations, directives and decision)	másodlagos jogforrások
Security corps	biztonsági testület
self-governing	önkormányzó
semi-arid	félszáraz, kopár
semi-nomadic	félnomád
Senate	szenátus
severe drought	súlyos aszály
shamrock	lóhere
shared competence	megosztott hatáskör
shepherd's pie (Irish)	„pásztorpite” (bárányból)
siege of Buda	Buda ostroma
Sigismund of Luxembourg	Luxemburgi Zsigmond
signatories	aláírók/ szerződő felek

simple majority	egyszerű többség
Single European Act	Egységes Európai Okmány
single European currency	egységes európai valuta
Single Market	egységes/ belső piac
single-seat constituency	egyéni választókerület
SME (small and medium-sized enterprise)	kkv (kis- és középvállalkozás)
snap elections	előrehozott választások
snatch	megragad/ elragad
Social Security	társadalombiztosítás
social security system	társadalombiztosítási rendszer
Šokci (Croatian ethnic group)	sokácok
solemn event	ünnepélyes alkalom
Southern Uplands	Déli-Felföld
sovereign states	szuverén államok
Soviet occupation	szovjet megszállás
Space Race	űrverseny
sparsely populated	gyéren lakott
special competence	különleges hatáskör
Special Council of Ministers (ECSC)	Miniszterek Tanácsa
spike a drink	italba (alkoholt, kábitószert) kever, önt
square kilometre/ mile	négyzetkilométer/ mérföld
Stamp Act	bélyegtörvény (USA)
staple food	hagyományos hétköznapi étel
state foundation	államalapítás
state of emergency	szükségállapot
states-systems	államrendszerek
statistical (NUTS) regions	tervezési-statisztikai régiók
statute law	törvény
steer away from	eltérít/ más irányba terel
stimulating measures	élénkítő intézkedések
stronghold	bástya
subsidiarity principle	szubszidiaritás elve
subtropical	szubtrópusi
succession wars	utódlásért folytatott háborúk
summit elevation	csúcsmagasság, tengerszint feletti magasság
Sunday roast	vasárnapi sült
supporting competence	támogató hatáskör
suppression of voting	szavazás megakadályozása
supranational	nemzetek fölötti, szupranacionális
surveillance	felügyelet/ figyelés-ellenőrzés
suzerainty	szuzerenitás/ fennhatóság
swinging pendulum	lengő/ mozgó inga

## T, t

tariffs and barriers to trade	vámok és kereskedelmi akadályok
tarragon	tárkony
task groups/ force	munkacsoport
Tater Tots	amerikai sült krumpli
tech job	műszaki állás
Tees-Exe line (UK)	a Tees és az Exe folyó torkolatát összekötő képzeletbeli vonal
term	időszak
territorial compensations	területi juttatások
TEU: Treaty on European Union	Az Európai Unióról szóló Szerződés (EUSZ)

TFEU: Treaty on the Functioning of the EU	az EU működéséről szóló szerződés (EUMSZ)
Thanksgiving	Hálaadás
The Anacreon Song/ to Anacreon in Heaven	Anakreónnak a mennybe című dal
the Carpathian Mountains	Kárpátok
The Congress of Aachen Protocol	aacheni jegyzőkönyv
the curtailment of the jurisdiction of	fennhatóság/ illetékesség korlátozása
The Highlands	Skót-felföld
The Star-Spangled Banner	A csillagos-sávós lobogó (USA himnusza)
the weighting of votes	szavazati súlyok megállapítása
thermal lake	meleg vizű tó (Hévíz)
3rd human dimension (CSCE)	harmadik, humanitárius kosár (CSCE)
thistle	bogáncs
Thököly uprising	Thököly féle szabadságharc
threat of punishment	büntetéssel való fenyegetés
three-pillar structure	három pilléres szerkezet
to articulate public opinion	közvéleménynek hangot ad
to wage war	háborúskodik
topple the rule of	hatalom megdöntése
Transdanubia	Dunántúl
Transdanubian Mountains	Dunántúli-középhegység
Trans-Karakoram Tract	Karakorum-hegység északi vonulata
traverse	áthalad, keresztez
treaty	szerződés/ egyezmény/ megállapodás
Treaty of Lisbon	lisszaboni szerződés
Treaty of Maastricht	maastrichti szerződés
Treaty of Paris (EU)	párizsi szerződés (1951)
Treaty of Rome	római szerződés
Treaty of Trianon	trianoni béke
tributary	mellékfolyó
trust territory	gyámsági terület
Trusteeship Council	Gyámsági Tanács
tuition-free education	ingyenes oktatás
turnout	részvétel (szavazáson)

## U, u

ultimatum	ultimátum
UN General Assembly	ENSZ Közgyűlés
UN Secretariat	ENSZ Titkársága
UN Security Council	ENSZ Biztonsági Tanács
UN Special Agencies	ENSZ különleges ügynökségei
UN: United Nations	Egyesült Nemzetek Szervezete
unaffiliated parties' seats (EP)	függetlenek csoportja
unanimity/ consensus	egyhangú döntés/ konszenzus
UNCCC: UN Climate Change Conference	ENSZ klímaváltozási konferencia
unemployment rate	munkanélküliségi ráta
UNESCO: UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	az ENSZ Nevelésügyi, Tudományos és Kulturális Szervezete
UNFCCC: UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	az ENSZ éghajlat-változási keretegyezménye
UNHCR: UN High Commissioner for Refugees	az ENSZ Menekültügyi Főbiztosa
UNHCRCE Central Europe	az ENSZ Menekültügyi Főbiztosságának Közép-Európai Képviselője

unicameral parliament	egykamarás országgyűlés
UNICEF: UN International Children's (Emergency) Fund	az ENSZ Gyermekalapja
unification of Germany	Németország újraegyesítése
unipolar/ bipolar/ multipolar international system/ order	unipoláris/ bipoláris/ multipoláris nemzetközi rendszer/ rend
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Nagy-Britannia és Észak-Írország Egyesült Királysága
universal	egyetemes/ globális/ világméretű/ univerzális
universal adult suffrage	általános választójog
universal healthcare	általános orvosi ellátás
universal human rights	egyetemes emberi jogok
upland	hegyvidék
Upper Hungary	Felvidék
Uralic language	uráli nyelv
US Virgin Islands	Amerikai Virgin-szigetek

## V, v

vassal state	vazallus állam
Vatican	Vatikán
verbal note/ note verbal	szóbeli jegyzék
verbal/ written forms of communication	az érintkezés személyes/ írásbeli formái
vice Consul	helyettes Konzul
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	Bécsi Szerződés a diplomáciai kapcsolatokról
voivode of Transylvania	erdélyi vajda (fejedelem)
volume	térfogat
Wall Street Crash/ Great Depression	Wall Street-i tőzsdei összeomlás/ nagy gazdasági világválság
war act/ act of war	háborús cselekmény
war in Donbass	kelet-ukrajnai háború
Washington Consensus	washingtoni konszenzus
waste combustion	szemétegetés
watershed	vízgyűjtő terület
Welsh	walesi (kelta)
Wesselényi conspiracy	Wesselényi-összeesküvés
West Germany	Nyugat-Németország/ Német Szövetségi Köztársaság (NSZK)
white supremacy	fehér felsőbbrendűség
WHO: World Health Organization	Egészségügyi Világszervezet
whopping	óriási
Withdrawal Agreement	Kilépési megállapodás (UK–EU)
women's suffrage	nők választójoga
World Bank Group	Világbank-csoport
World Organization of the Scout Movement	Cserkészmozgalom Világszervezete
world peace	világbéke
WTO: World Trade Organization	Kereskedelmi Világszervezet

## Y, y

yeoman farmer	kisbirtokos
---------------	-------------

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

EU institutions' sources  
Hungarian Government sources  
OECD sources  
UK Government sources  
US Government sources  
UN institutions' sources  
Wikipedia sources

Bibó, István (1971-72) „Az európai társadalomfejlődés értelme”, in Huszár Tibor (ed.), *Bibó István: Válogatott tanulmányok III.* Budapest: Magvető, 1986, 5–123.

Bibó, István (1943-44) „Az európai egyensúlyról és békéről”, in Huszár Tibor (ed.), *Bibó István: Válogatott tanulmányok I.* Budapest: Magvető, 1986, 295–635.

Nye, Joseph S. (2011) *The Future of Power*, New York: PublicAffairs.

Waltz, Kenneth (1979) *Theory of International Politics*, Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Watson, Adam (1992) *The Evolution of International Society: A Comparative Historical Analysis*, London: Routledge.

Wight, Martin (1977) *Systems of States*, Hedley Bull (ed.), Leicester: Leicester University Press.

Wæver, Ole (1996) 'Europe's Three Empires: A Watsonian Interpretation of Post-Wall European Security', in Rick Fawn and Jeremy Larkins (eds.), *International Society after the Cold War: Anarchy and Order Reconsidered*, London: Macmillan, 220–260.



# ENDNOTES

## 1. HUNGARY

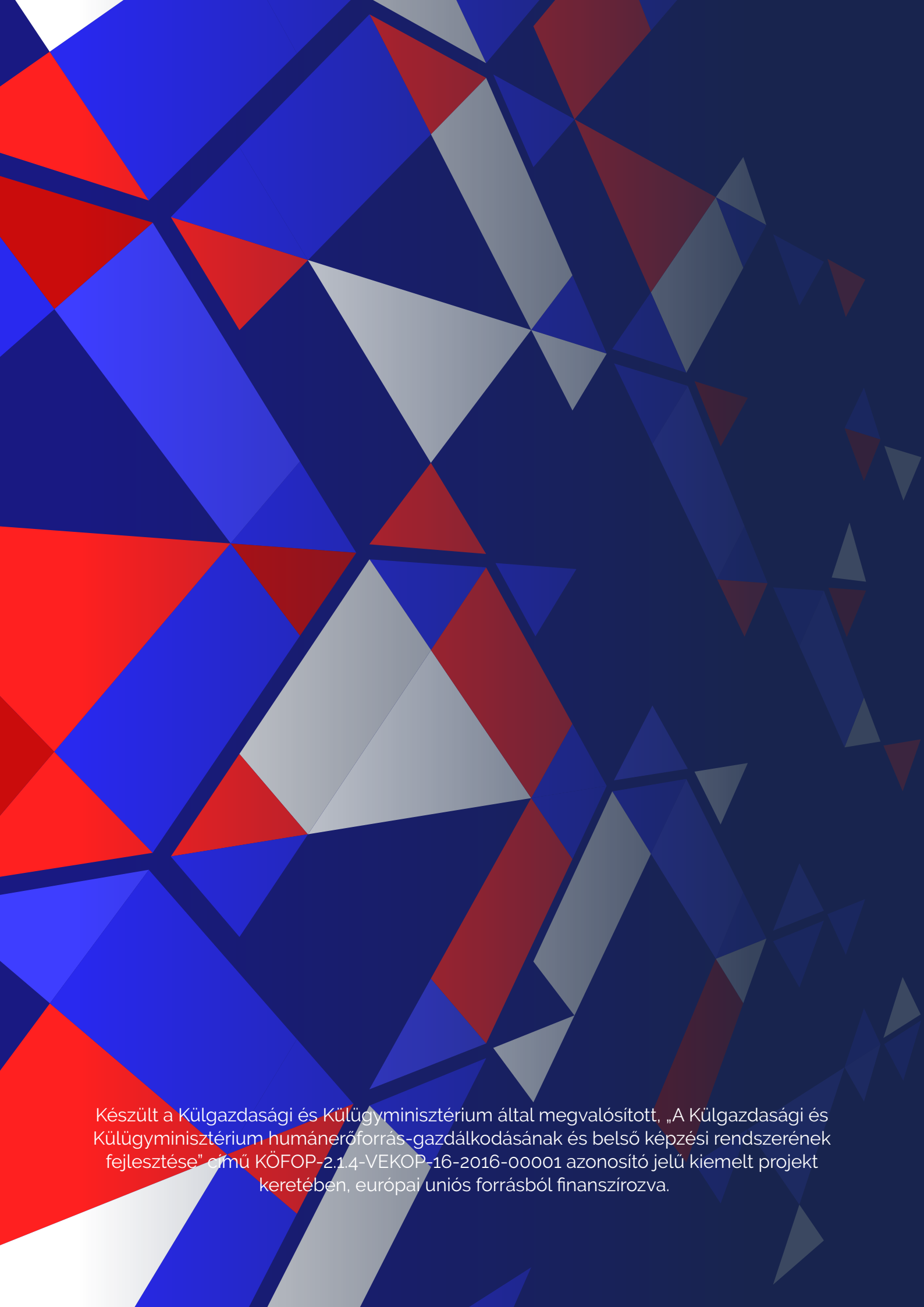
- 1 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary>
- 2 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary#History>
- 3 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RegionsHungary.png>
- 4 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_regions\\_of\\_Hungary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_regions_of_Hungary)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RegionsHungary.png>
- 5 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hungary-economic-factsheet>  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/846633/\\_1119\\_Hungary.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/846633/_1119_Hungary.pdf)
- 6 [http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa\\_kiadvany\\_innovation.pdf](http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa_kiadvany_innovation.pdf) p.5.
- 7 Ibid., 5-6.
- 8 Ibid., 5.
- 9 [http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa\\_kiadvany\\_realestate.pdf](http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa_kiadvany_realestate.pdf)
- 10 For all seven priority areas see: [http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa\\_kiadvany\\_manufacturing.pdf](http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa_kiadvany_manufacturing.pdf) p. 2.
- 11 Ibid., 8.
- 12 <https://u-szeged.hu/news-and-events/2018/artificial-intelligence>  
<https://digitalisjoletprogram.hu/>
- 13 For the government's digital development strategies see:  
<https://www.kormany.hu/en/cabinet-office-of-the-prime-minister/hu/digital-success-programme/strategies>
- 14 [http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa\\_kiadvany\\_greenenergy.pdf](http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa_kiadvany_greenenergy.pdf) pp. 2, 4.
- 15 [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n\\_proj\\_id=7008](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=7008)
- 16 <https://mfk.gov.hu/magyarorszag-elnyerte-also-ket-life-integralt-projektjet.html>  
<https://www.natura2000branding.eu/about-natura-2000/>  
[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm)  
[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/awards/previous-editions/2018-edition/winners/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/awards/previous-editions/2018-edition/winners/index_en.htm)
- 17 <https://www.eea.europa.eu/countries-and-regions/hungary>
- 18 <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/soer-2020/> p. 13.
- 19 <https://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/soer2020-europes-environment-state-and-outlook-report>
- 20 <https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2020/at-a-glance>
- 21 [http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa\\_kiadvany\\_manufacturing.pdf](http://www.investhipa.hu/images/hipa_kiadvany_manufacturing.pdf) p. 8.
- 22 <http://www.oecd.org/economy/surveys/Hungary-2019-OECD-economic-survey-overview.pdf> p. 46.
- 23 Ibid., 12.
- 24 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family\\_policy\\_in\\_Hungary#History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_policy_in_Hungary#History)
- 25 <https://www.worldlifeexpectancy.com/hungary-life-expectancy>
- 26 <https://fidesz-eu.hu/en/all-you-need-to-know-about-the-latest-in-hungarys-pro-family-policy/>
- 27 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public\\_holidays\\_in\\_Hungary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_holidays_in_Hungary)

- 28 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnival#Origin>
- 29 [https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bus%C3%B3j%C3%A1r%C3%A1s#/media/F%C3%A1jl:Bus%C3%B3j%C3%A1r%C3%A1s\\_\(Moh%C3%A1cs\).2009.jpg](https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bus%C3%B3j%C3%A1r%C3%A1s#/media/F%C3%A1jl:Bus%C3%B3j%C3%A1r%C3%A1s_(Moh%C3%A1cs).2009.jpg)
- 30 <https://www.btf.hu/events>
- 31 <https://cafebudapestfest.hu/events>
- 32 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miskolc\\_Opera\\_Festival](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miskolc_Opera_Festival)
- 33 <http://szegedtourism.hu/en/open-air-festival-of-szeged/>
- 34 <https://szigetfestival.com/hu/#>
- 35 <https://debreceniviragkarneval.hu/?lang=en>  
<http://www.hnp.hu/en/szervezeti-egyseg/CONSERVATION/oldal/the-bridge-fair>
- 36 <https://www.offbeatbudapest.com/budapest-city-guide/best-traditional-hungarian-dishes/>
- 37 <https://www.offbeatbudapest.com/budapest-city-guide/best-thermal-baths/>
- 38 <https://www.offbeatbudapest.com/budapest-city-guide/jewish-budapest/synagogues-cemeteries/>
- 39 <http://jumptohungary.com/tourist-regions/>
- 40 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_national\\_parks\\_of\\_Hungary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_national_parks_of_Hungary)
- 41 <https://havefun.travel/category/things-to-do/attractions/>
- 42 <https://www.thermalhungary.net/>
- 43 <https://www.offbeatbudapest.com/budapest-city-guide/>
- 44 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budapest#/media/File:Panoramic\\_view\\_of\\_Budapest\\_2014.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budapest#/media/File:Panoramic_view_of_Budapest_2014.jpg)
- 45 <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/hungary>  
<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Hungary.html>
- 46 <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-hungary/>
- 47 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom)
- 48 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom)
- 49 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uk.html>
- 50 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom)
- 51 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_the_United_Kingdom)
- 52 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_the_United_Kingdom)
- 53 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_the_United_Kingdom)
- 54 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_England)
- 55 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devolution\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devolution_in_the_United_Kingdom)
- 56 <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/explainers/brexit-deal-northern-ireland-protocol>
- 57 <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-46393399>
- 58 For further information on UK membership in IOs, go to the bottom of the link: <https://www.gov.uk/world>
- 59 [https://www.indexmundi.com/united\\_kingdom/economy\\_profile.html](https://www.indexmundi.com/united_kingdom/economy_profile.html)
- 60 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uk.html>
- 61 [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/brexit-negotiations/guide-negotiations\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/brexit-negotiations/guide-negotiations_en)
- 62 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_the_United_States)
- 63 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>
- 64 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_the_United_States)
- 65 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_states\\_and\\_territories\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_states_and_territories_of_the_United_States)
- 66 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_States#Geography,\\_climate,\\_and\\_environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States#Geography,_climate,_and_environment)
- 67 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missouri\\_River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missouri_River)

- 68 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denali>
- 69 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake\\_Superior](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Superior)
- 70 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_the_United_States)
- 71 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States)
- 72 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>
- 73 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>
- 74 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>
- 75 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_the_United_States)
- 76 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uk.html>
- 77 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>
- 78 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank\\_holiday](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_holiday)
- 79 <https://www.gov.uk/bank-holidays>
- 80 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/attachments/audios/original/UK.mp3?1538604761>
- 81 <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/attachments/audios/original/US.mp3?1538604761>
- 82 <https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/classic-british-food/index.html>
- 83 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Full\\_breakfast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Full_breakfast)
- 84 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple\\_pie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_pie)
- 85 <https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal>
- 86 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic\\_and\\_Monetary\\_Union\\_of\\_the\\_European\\_Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_and_Monetary_Union_of_the_European_Union)
- 87 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European\\_Union#Structural\\_evolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union#Structural_evolution)
- 88 Integration is a long-term process. See Estonia's example, who applied to adopt the euro the moment it acceded to the EU.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enlargement\\_of\\_the\\_European\\_Union#Example](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enlargement_of_the_European_Union#Example)
- 89 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brexit\\_and\\_the\\_Irish\\_border#2019\\_renegotiation:\\_New\\_Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brexit_and_the_Irish_border#2019_renegotiation:_New_Protocol)
- 90 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brexit\\_withdrawal\\_agreement#Revisions\\_in\\_2019](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brexit_withdrawal_agreement#Revisions_in_2019)
- 91 <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=65545460>
- 92 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schuman\\_Declaration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schuman_Declaration)
- 93 [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/history/eu-pioneers\\_en#box\\_13](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/history/eu-pioneers_en#box_13)
- 94 [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C\\_.2012.326.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=O-J:C:2012:326:TOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2012.326.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=O-J:C:2012:326:TOC)
- 95 <https://www.euractiv.com/section/future-eu/news/brexit-redraws-european-parliament-battle-lines/>
- 96 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/summary/glossary/competences.html>
- 97 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European\\_integration#Competences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_integration#Competences)
- 98 [https://europa.eu/european-union/law\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/law_en)
- 99 <https://europa.eu/european-union/eu-law/legal-acts#directives>
- 100 [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-council\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/european-council_en)
- 101 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Y4\\_faPzppc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Y4_faPzppc)
- 102 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/presidency-council-eu/>
- 103 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016D1316&from=EN>
- 104 [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/council-eu\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies/council-eu_en)
- 105 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-budgetary-system/multiannual-financial-framework/>
- 106 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_members\\_of\\_the\\_European\\_Parliament,\\_2019%E2%80%932024](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_members_of_the_European_Parliament,_2019%E2%80%932024)

- 107 <https://europa.eu/youreurope/business/running-business/start-ups/starting-business/>
- 108 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWpgO1EPO\\_Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWpgO1EPO_Y)
- 109 <https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/what-the-eu-does-for-its-citizens>
- 110 <https://europa.eu/euroat20/journey-of-the-euro/>
- 111 [https://www.ecb.europa.eu/explainers/tell-me-more/html/25\\_years\\_maastricht.en.html](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/explainers/tell-me-more/html/25_years_maastricht.en.html)
- 112 [https://www.ecb.europa.eu/explainers/tell-me-more/html/join\\_the\\_euro\\_area.en.html](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/explainers/tell-me-more/html/join_the_euro_area.en.html)
- 113 <https://europa.eu/euroat20/>
- 114 [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/brexit-negotiations\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/brexit-negotiations_en)
- 115 [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/AC\\_20\\_162](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/AC_20_162)
- 116 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/migratory-pressures/>
- 117 <https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024>
- 118 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European\\_migrant\\_crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_migrant_crisis)
- 119 [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en)
- 120 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/eu-climate-change/>
- 121 <https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/countries/member-countries/hungary>
- 122 <https://www.kormany.hu/en/the-prime-minister/news/prime-minister-viktor-orban-to-nominate-oliver-varhelyi-as-new-candidate-for-commissioner>
- 123 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_organization)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental\\_organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental_organization)
- 124 For a list of IOs with some supranational powers see: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supranational\\_aspects\\_of\\_international\\_organizations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supranational_aspects_of_international_organizations)
- 125 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supranational\\_union#Other\\_international\\_organisations\\_with\\_some\\_degree\\_of\\_integration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supranational_union#Other_international_organisations_with_some_degree_of_integration)
- 126 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_System](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_System)
- 127 <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=56250734>
- 128 <https://ensz.kormany.hu/nemzetkozi-szervezetek-magyarorszagon>
- 129 <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact>
- 130 <https://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-foreign-affairs-and-trade/news/un-s-global-compact-for-migration-cannot-serve-as-point-of-reference-in-international-law>
- 131 Bibó, István (1971-72) „Az európai társadalomfejlődés értelme”, in Huszár Tibor (ed.), *Bibó István: Válogott tanulmányok III*. Budapest: Magvető, 1986, 14.
- 132 Wight, Martin (1977) *Systems of States*, Hedley Bull (ed.) Leicester: Leicester University Press, 136.
- 133 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjdCUUSPTLg>
- 134 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_power](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_power)
- 135 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polarity\\_\(international\\_relations\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polarity_(international_relations))
- 136 See Francis Fukuyama's work at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_End\\_of\\_History\\_and\\_the\\_Last\\_Man](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_End_of_History_and_the_Last_Man)
- 137 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September\\_11\\_attacks#Motives](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_11_attacks#Motives)
- 138 Wæver, Ole (1996) 'Europe's Three Empires: A Watsonian Interpretation of Post-Wall European Security', in Rick Fawn and Jeremy Larkins (eds.) *International Society after the Cold War: Anarchy and Order Reconsidered*, London: Macmillan, 220-260.
- 139 Wight, op. cit., 149.
- 140 Watson, Adam (1992) *The Evolution of International Society: A Comparative Historical Analysis*, London: Routledge, 122.
- 141 Martin Wight, op. cit., 23-24.

- 142 Bibó, István (1943–44) „Az európai egyensúlyról és békéről”, in Huszár Tibor (ed.), *Bibó István: Válogatott tanulmányok I.* Budapest: Magvető, 1986, 304.
- 143 Waltz, Kenneth (1979) *Theory of International Politics*, Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- 144 <http://www.geopolitika.hu/en/2018/11/22/new-world-order-conference-integration-and-multipolarity/>
- 145 <https://www.iss.europa.eu/regions>
- 146 [https://index.indavideo.hu/video/pompeo\\_szijjarto\\_amerikai\\_kulugyminiszter\\_kina\\_oroszorszag\\_putyin](https://index.indavideo.hu/video/pompeo_szijjarto_amerikai_kulugyminiszter_kina_oroszorszag_putyin)
- 147 [https://twitter.com/StateDept/status/1095005062798106625?ref\\_src=twsrc%5Etf-w%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1095005062798106625&ref\\_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.euractiv.com%2Fsection%2Fdefence-and-security%2Fnews%2Fhungary-warns-pompeo-against-western-enormous-hypocrisy-toward-russia%2F](https://twitter.com/StateDept/status/1095005062798106625?ref_src=twsrc%5Etf-w%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1095005062798106625&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.euractiv.com%2Fsection%2Fdefence-and-security%2Fnews%2Fhungary-warns-pompeo-against-western-enormous-hypocrisy-toward-russia%2F)
- 148 [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cH9hn3\\_Q4qQ&t=51s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cH9hn3_Q4qQ&t=51s)
- 149 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global\\_issue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_issue)
- 150 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/12/21/russia-eu-prolongs-economic-sanctions-by-six-months/>
- 151 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_diplomatic\\_missions\\_of\\_Hungary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_diplomatic_missions_of_Hungary)
- 152 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic\\_mission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomatic_mission)
- 153 <https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/unts/volume%201155/volume-1155-i-18232-english.pdf>
- 154 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna\\_Convention\\_on\\_Diplomatic\\_Relations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Convention_on_Diplomatic_Relations)
- 155 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charg%C3%A9\\_d%27affaires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charg%C3%A9_d%27affaires)
- 156 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charg%C3%A9\\_d%27affaires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charg%C3%A9_d%27affaires)
- 157 <http://www.ediplomat.com/nd/glossary.htm>
- 158 <https://hu.usembassy.gov/thanksgiving-gala-dinner/>
- 159 [https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=III-3&chapter=3&clang=\\_en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=III-3&chapter=3&clang=_en)
- 160 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress\\_of\\_Vienna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_Vienna)
- 161 <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Order-of-Precedence.pdf>
- 162 [https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-48491722?\\_ga=2.11700532.1489524074.1559472289-29352629.1523125106](https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-48491722?_ga=2.11700532.1489524074.1559472289-29352629.1523125106)
- 163 Courtesy of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- 164 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact\\_of\\_Brexit\\_on\\_the\\_European\\_Union#Size\\_and\\_wealth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_of_Brexit_on_the_European_Union#Size_and_wealth)
- 165 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy\\_of\\_the\\_European\\_Union#Wealth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_the_European_Union#Wealth)
- 166 <https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/institutions-bodies>
- 167 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/browse/summaries.html>
- 168 [https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/what-european-commission-does/law/areas-eu-action\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/what-european-commission-does/law/areas-eu-action_en)
- 169 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=legisum:ai0020>
- 170 <https://www.kormany.hu/hu/a-miniszterelnok/hirek/a-jogallamisag-magyarorszagon-nem-jogi-ha-nem-becsuletbeli-kerdes>
- 171 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations#Specialized\\_agencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations#Specialized_agencies)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_specialized\\_agencies\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_specialized_agencies_of_the_United_Nations)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_System#Funds\\_and\\_programmes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_System#Funds_and_programmes)
- 172 <https://www.danubecommission.org/dc/en/danube-commission/>
- 173 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary\\_and\\_the\\_International\\_Monetary\\_Fund#2000s-Present](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary_and_the_International_Monetary_Fund#2000s-Present)
- 174 <https://www.kormany.hu/hu/kulgaszdasagi-es-kulugyminiszterium/hirek/az-ensz-globalis-migracios-csomagja-nem-lehet-hivatkozas-alap-a-nemzetkozi-jogban>



Készült a Külgazdasági és Külügyminisztérium által megvalósított, „A Külgazdasági és Külügyminisztérium humánerőforrás-gazdálkodásának és belső képzési rendszerének fejlesztése” című KÖFOP-2.1.4-VEKOP-16-2016-00001 azonosító jelű kiemelt projekt keretében, európai uniós forrásból finanszírozva.