Methodology of the Territorial code system

Settlement identification number

A settlement identification number is an individual identification number with no content used to identify a settlement; this number is unchanged from the creation until the cessation of a settlement and cannot be used to identify another settlement even after the cessation of the settlement. A settlement identification number consists of 5 digits, 4 of these identify a settlement and 1 is a so-called CDV number used for automatic computerised control.

From 1 January 1981 it is the integrated settlement identification number that identifies Hungarian settlements and the districts of Budapest in case if all data are collected and stored according to settlements by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. In order to take account of certain events not related to settlements but being the subject of statistical surveys we created fictitious territorial units, namely Budapest data not divisible into districts, county data not divisible into settlements, national data not divisible into territorial units and data of activities outside Hungary.

The identification number identifies a settlement unambiguously, independent from the changes in the grouping criteria.

Updating the identification (ID) number:

− If one or more settlements are annexed to a town, the ID numbers of the ceased settlements, due to the merger, are annulled. The town with the increased area is identified by its original ID number.

− If two or more settlements are merged, with the name of the new settlement being identical to one of the former settlements' names, then the ID number of the surviving place name identifies the new settlement. The ID numbers of the rest of the former settlements are annulled.

− If two or more settlements are merged, with the new settlement renamed (e.g.: Gyoma + Endrőd = Gyomaendrőd), the new settlement is given a new ID number. The original ID numbers of the merged settlements are annulled.

If part of a settlement is reorganised to become an individual settlement, the new settlement is given a new ID number. The settlement from which the new settlement seceded keeps its ID number.

− If a settlement splits up and several individual settlements are organised of it, then several cases are possible:
= if one of the new settlements is called as the settlement before splitting up, then it keeps the ID number of the settlement splitting up,
= if settlements merged after an earlier split up, and if any of these settlements lies on the same area as before the merger, furthermore, if its new name is identical to that existing before the merger, then its original ID number is given back,
= in any other cases new settlements are given new ID numbers, and the ID number of the settlement splitting up is annulled,
= if a settlement is ceased (whatever the reason is), its settlement ID number is removed from the current file and it is not used for the identification of other settlements in the future.

Use of the ID number:

The code of any grouping criterion can be automatically joined to a settlement ID number, thus the desired grouping can be done. Therefore a source document should not include grouping criteria. Out of grouping criteria those generally used are included in the database of the territorial code system.

The use of a territorial code and a settlement ID number within it is ordained by Statement No. 9002/1990 (SK 3.) of the HCSO.

Territorial index number

A territorial index number is made up of the next four parts:

   a county code,

   a capital's district code,

   a settlement's legal status code and

   a county seat code.

County code

A county code - first two digits of a territorial index number - identifies Budapest and the counties. The county code is the fourth component of an integrate statistical code (9001/2002 (SK 13.).

Capital's district code

A capital's district code - third and fourth digits of a territorial index number - is used to identify the districts of the capital.

Settlement's legal status code

A settlement's legal status code - fifth digit of a territorial index number - expresses the position of a settlement in the territorial administrative system.

County seat code

A county seat code - sixth digit of a territorial index number - identifies county seats.

Settlement's legal status '2005 code

A settlement's legal status '2005 code is a two-position system consisting of a settlement's legal status code and an additional code identifying large communities.

The title of 'large community' can be used by the bodies of representatives of communities that were large community councils when Act LXV of 1990 on Local Governments came into force or those communities in the area of which at least five thousand inhabitants live.

District code

A district is an administrative territorial unit in Hungary, making part of a county, established by splitting that, and comprising a particular group of settlements. From 1 January 2013 there are 6–18 districts in each county, totalling 175. The establishment of districts and the amendment of the related legislation, as well as the reform of the local administrative system is laid down in Act XCIII of 2012, in effect from 7 July 2012. The tasks, competence rules and specialised administrative organs of district offices, their professional control, furthermore, the seat and competence area of district offices are laid down in Government Decree No. 218/2012 (13 August). The government decree provides for the establishment of 197 districts in total, out of which 23 districts are in the capital (in a territorial breakdown corresponding to city districts).

Statistical large region code

level 1 was established in Hungary according to the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS).

Region code

Decision No. 35/1998 (20 March) of the Parliament on the national regional development concept defined the system of planning-statistical regions in Hungary. The system was modified by the Regulation No 2013/2015. (XII.29.) of the Government. The region code is expressed by a two-position code.

Agglomeration code

An agglomeration code provides information on agglomerations having already been established, on agglomerating areas being at some stage of agglomeration and on less tightly interwoven groups of settlements in the area of the country. From 1 August 2003 there are 21 settlement groups of large towns. The settlements of the Budapest agglomeration are listed in Act LXIV of 2005.Position 1 of the four-position code expresses the type of an agglomeration, positions 2 and 3 identify the agglomeration, and position 4 singles out within a given agglomeration:

– the centre of the agglomeration
– the co-centres of the agglomeration
– other settlements in the agglomeration.

Grape-bearing area code

The classification of settlements by grape-bearing areas is expressed by a one-position code. The delimitation is based on Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 of the COUNCIL.

Wine region code

We developed a code of wine regions in accordance with Decree No. 127/2009 (29 September) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on the supply of vine and wine data, the schedule for issuing certificates of origin, and the production, marketing and labelling of wine products. In accordance with Act XVIII of 2004 a wine region is a production site having similar characteristics of the climate, the topography and the soil, vineyards of specific varieties and cultivation methods, and typical grape- and wine-producing traditions across the administrative area of more than one settlement, and which produces specific wines. A settlement can be classified into a wine region if its area registered in the cadastre of vineyards reaches 7% of the utilised agricultural area of the settlement, or - based on consideration by the Minister - is a settlement or a part thereof, where there is a tax warehouse traditionally engaged in wine processing.

The classification of settlements by wine regions is expressed by a four-position code.

Tourism region code

A two-position code of nine tourism regions and their areas of competence delimited based on the annex of Decree No. 28/1998 (13 May) of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism on the functions of regional tourism committees and their work organisations, and based on Act CXII of 2000 on the adoption of the land use plan of the outstanding resort area of Lake Balaton and on the establishment of the land use planning regulation on Lake Balaton.

World heritage site code

A world heritage site code contains sites approved by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

NUTS code

To ensure the provision of data to international partners a code corresponding to the NUTS (Nomenclature des Unités territoriales Statistiques) system of Eurostat is also included in a territorial code.

The basic administrative territorial statistical nomenclature is based on the territorial division of the state, provided for by the constitution. It corresponds to the NUTS system of the EU as follows:

NUTS level 1 in Hungary, which is valid from 1 May 2004, was defined by the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS). The NUTS level 2 territorial division, i.e. the territorial breakdown of Hungary by planning and statistical regions, passed by Parliament, too, is in force in the country from 20 March 1998. This was modified by the Regulation No 2013/2015. (XII.29.) of the Government. Counties and the capital correspond to NUTS level 3. LAU level 1 (of districts) was delimited in accordance with Act CVII of 2007. LAU level 2 corresponds to settlements. A NUTS code within a territorial code is a seven-position code, identifying settlements down to the level of districts.

Economic Development Zone code

The classification of economic development zones is expressed by a one-position code.