

HUNGARY

I.01. Introduction

Year of adherence to the Convention: 1985

Organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for preparation of report

- Secretariat of the Hungarian World Heritage Committee

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories

- Inventories, established at the national level, have been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites

I.03. The Tentative List

- Original Tentative List was submitted in 1986
- Revision submitted in 2003
- It is the responsibility of the central government, which prepares the dossier
- After 2003, preparation is based on public consultation, including expert suggestion and stakeholder participation

I.04. Nomination of Cultural and Natural Properties for the World Heritage List

Nominations

- Nominations are the responsibility of the central government, prepared in collaboration with consultants/experts, following consultation with advisors, owners, stakeholders and the local community
- Motivations for nomination: conservation, honour/prestige, lobbying/political pressure
- Difficulties during nomination: lack of local/regional cooperation, inadequate staffing, lack of funding
- *Ipolytarnoc Fossils* submitted in 1986 and 1992 - not inscribed; *Medieval Royal Seat and Parkland at Visegrad* submitted in 1999 - withdrawn; *Paleohabitat Tarnoc* – deferred in 2003

Inscriptions

- 7 cultural sites: *Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings* (1987); *Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue* (1987, extension in 2002); *Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment* (1996); *Hortobágy National Park – The Puszta* (1999); *Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopiana)* (2000); *Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape* (2001 –

transboundary site with Austria); *Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape* (2002)

- 1 natural site: *Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst* (1995 – transboundary site with the Slovak Republic)

Benefits of inscription

- Honor/prestige, conservation, lobbying/political pressure

I.05. General Policy and Legislation for the Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

Specific legislations

- Law and Decree of the Ministry of Culture, Basic National Plans I and II for the Protection of Nature, Act related to the protection of nature, and its enforcement and management, Acts concerning territorial development and planning, and shaping and protection of the built environment, Act on National Management and Decrees regarding Councils and the study of heritage protection, and various provisions on regional and local levels
- Management plans are required for national heritage, and they exist for World Heritage sites inscribed between 1987 and 1996
- There is specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage
- The Act concerning the protection of cultural heritage and Decree 21 will be reinforced, with emphasis on representation of World Heritage

Other Conventions

Hague Convention (1954), Hague Protocol (1954), UNESCO Convention (1970), Granada Convention (1985), Malta Convention (1992), UNIDROIT (1995), Paris Convention (2001), Ramsar Convention (1971), Bonn Convention or CMS (1979), Bern Convention (1979), Basel Convention (1989), Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), London Convention (1969), Delphi Convention (1985), CITES (1973)

Provisions have been integrated into national legislation

I.06. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation

- National Office for the Protection of Nature, National Office of Cultural Heritage, responsible for construction, protection and trade of cultural items, both with regional departments, Ministry of Environment and Water, State Restoration Centres, Hungarian National Board of Trustees of Historic Monuments
- Heritage conservation is institutionally integrated

Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

- The private sector, local communities and NGOs are also involved

educational resource kit 'World Heritage in Young Hands' into the national curriculum

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- World Heritage Monitoring System

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fundraising

- Funding of World Heritage sites: national and local/regional authority budget allowances, fundraising, NGOs, private sector
- Beyond the provision of central funds, the State Party has not helped to establish associations for raising funds
- No additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund have been made

I.09. Training

Professional and institutional training

- Identified training needs: integration of World Heritage, art and architecture, management and protection of nature into the professional education system
- Heritage training has been provided
- National educational institutions are considered important

I.10. International Co-operation

- Cooperation for the protection of World Heritage on the territory of other State Parties: bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements, hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars, distribution of material/information, financial support, experts
- Measures to avoid damage to World Heritage on the territory of other State Parties: contributions to private organizations and assistance to monuments, including Cordoba Mosque, Angkor Temple and Mostar Bridge

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

Information and awareness raising on local, regional national or international level

- World Heritage sites are promoted at international, national, regional and local levels through publications, films, media campaigns, internet, postage stamps/medals, exhibitions and tourism
- Presentation and awareness are adequate
- Education of World Heritage protection: secondary school competitions and university programs on World Heritage, UNESCO accredited schools, translation and integration of UNESCO's

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: Protection and conservation of heritage sites has improved; Increased knowledge of World Heritage
- Weaknesses: Lack of funding, insufficient territorial upgrading, and unsatisfactory management and monitoring practices; More effective cooperation with international, professional and civil society is required; Integration of World Heritage into the education system is inadequate and better awareness raising practices are necessary

Proposed actions:

- Improvement of funding
- Enhancement of cooperation with partners and stakeholders
- Improvement of site management and training programs for manager
- Revision of national World Heritage strategies, with an emphasis on sub-regional cooperation, including nomination of Roman Limes, common Hungarian - Slovakian proposals, and long-term cooperation with Slovakia and Austria on joint sites
- The majority of activities do not require assistance from the World Heritage Fund