

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape

### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

#### State(s) Party(ies)

- Austria
- Hungary

#### Type of Property

cultural

#### Identification Number

772rev


#### Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2001

### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	47.719 / 16.723	68369	6347	74716	2001
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>68369</b>	<b>6347</b>	<b>74716</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Site Map - Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape	01/01/2001	

#### Comment

This map is not correct; a reviewed map was submitted before nomination based on Advisory Body's opinion. Please refer to Supplementary Documentation Budapest/Wien (Vienna) 2001, Map 2.

### 1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Bruno Maldoner  
Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture
- Gabor Soos  
Secretariat of the Hungarian World Heritage Commission

Department of International Cooperation; National Office of Cultural Heritage

#### Comment

Austria: Federal Chancellery of Austria DI Mag. Dr. Bruno Maldoner Section VI/3a Concordiaplatz 2 1014 Vienna Austria +43 1 53115203634 bruno.maldoner@bka.gv.at Hungary: Mr. János Lázár, Minister Responsible for the Prime Minister's Office. Prime Minister's Office, H 1357 Budapest, Pf. 6, Tel.: +36-1-795 500, E-mail: titkarsag@me.gov.hu National Focal Point Dr Gábor Soós, Head of Div. of WH & Intern. Relations Gyula Forster Nat. Centre for CH Management +3612254873 gabor.soos@forsterkozpont.h

### 1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Richard Giefing  
Verein Welterbe Neusiedlersee

Manager  
Burgenländische Landesregierung

- Tamás Taschner  
Hungarian World Heritage Council of Fertő Cultural Landscape  
Managing Director

#### Comment

The Manager of the Austrian part of the property has changed: the new manager is DI Hannes Klein, Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung Europaplatz 1 7000 Eisenstadt Austria Phone: +43 5 7600 2531 Fax: +43 7600 2936 Mail: hannes.klein@bgl.gv.at

### 1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [www.welterbe.org](http://www.welterbe.org)
2. [www.fertotaj.hu](http://www.fertotaj.hu)

### 1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

#### Comment

Further protective positions for parts of the area are according to the legal basis for the National Park on both sides of the border, a protected landscape area (Austria) and according to the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive of the EU. The entire historic centre of the free town of Rust (Austria) and Fertőrákos (Hungary) are under historic area protection.

## 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

#### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

##### Brief synthesis

Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape incorporates the westernmost steppe lake in Eurasia. This is an area of outstanding natural values and landscape diversity created and sustained by the encounter of different landscape types. It is situated in the cross-section of different geographical flora and fauna zones as well as wetlands, and is characterised by sub-Alpine mountains, sub-Mediterranean hills, alkaline lakes that dry out from time to time, saline soils, reeds, and shoreline plains. This area, a valuable biosphere reserve and gene bank, is home to a rich diversity of flora and fauna and has been shaped harmoniously for eight millennia by different human groups and ethnically diverse populations. The present character of the landscape is the result of millennia-old land-use forms based on stock raising and viticulture to an extent not found in other European lake areas. This interaction is also manifested in the several-century-long continuity of its urban and architectural traditions and the diverse traditional uses of the land and the lake. The Fertő/Neusiedlersee Lake is surrounded by an inner ring of sixteen settlements and an outer ring of twenty other settlements. Two broad periods may be discerned: from around 6000 BC until the establishment of the Hungarian state in the 11th century AD, and from the 11th century until the present. From the 7th century BC the lake shore was densely populated, initially by people of the early Iron Age Hallstatt culture and by late prehistoric and Roman times' cultures. In the fields of almost every village around the lake there are remains of Roman villas. The basis of the current network of towns and villages was formed in the 12th and 13th centuries, their markets flourishing from 1277 onwards. The mid-13th century Tatar invasion left this area unharmed, and it enjoyed

uninterrupted development throughout medieval times until the Turkish conquest in the late 16th century. The economic basis throughout was the export of animals and wine. The historic centre of the medieval free town of Rust in particular prospered from the wine trade. Rust constitutes an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement representative of the area. The town exhibits the special building mode of a society and culture within which the lifestyles of townspeople and farmers form an entity. Its refortification in the early 16th century marked the beginning of a phase of construction in the area, first with fortifications and then, during the 17th-19th centuries, with the erection and adaptation of domestic buildings. The remarkable rural architecture of the villages surrounding the lake and several 18th- and 19th-century palaces add to the area's considerable cultural interest. The palace of the township of Nagycenk, the Fertőd Palace, the Széchenyi Palace and the Fertőd Esterházy Palace are also exceptional cultural testimonies. Despite the fact that it is a transboundary property, located on the territory of two states, Austria and Hungary, it has formed a socio-economic and cultural unit for centuries, which is outstanding in terms of its rich archaeological heritage created by consecutive civilisations, its rich stock of historical monuments reflecting ethnic diversity, and the elements of its rich ethnographic, geological and mining heritage.

**Criterion (v):** The Fertő/Neusiedlersee has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia, and this is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary and symbiotic process of human interaction with the physical environment.

#### **Integrity**

The inscribed property, located on the Austrian-Hungarian border, is not only characterised by diversity but it has also maintained, in terms of both natural and cultural aspects, its landscape, its socio-economic and cultural features, as well as its land-use forms, the several century-long continuity of its viticulture and stock-raising, and the rich characteristics of settlement architecture and structure related to land-use. The integrity of the property is based on geological, hydrological, geo-morphological, climatic, ecological as well as regional and cultural historical characteristics.

The landscape of the Fertő/Neusiedlersee has advantageous natural and climatic conditions, which have made it suitable for agricultural cultivation and stock-raising for thousands of years. The water, the reed-beds, the saline fields, alkaline lakes and their remains, the row of hills enclosing the lake from the west with forests and vineyards on top, represent not only natural-geographical component features, but also hundreds of years of identical uses of the land and the lake, making the area a unique example of humans living in harmony with nature. Among the world's saline lakes, the Fertő/Neusiedlersee area is unique in terms of the organic, ancient, diverse and still living human-ecological relationship characterising the lake and society. The characteristic human-made elements of the cultural landscape include the traditional, partly rural architectural character of the settlements around the lake, the settlements' structure, the unity of the homogeneously arranged buildings on squares and streets, and several 18th and 19th century palaces in their landscape settings. The several-century-long viticulture, viniculture and reed management contribute to the continuity of land-use as well as to the continuous use of traditional building materials.

Much of the value of the area lies in its genuinely unchanging qualities of the way of life, the preservation of vernacular architecture and a landscape based upon a traditional and sustainable exploitation of a limited range of resources. Though tourism is both a change and a catalyst thereof, associated development and insertion of the intrusively

modern construction will need to be controlled. Maintaining these characteristics and the conditions of integrity will entail the development and enforcement of guidelines and zoning regulations to ensure that new development does not occur on open land and that it respects the form and scale of traditional buildings.

#### **Authenticity**

The overall landscape and scale as well as the internal structure and rural architecture of the towns and villages bear witness to an agricultural land-use and way of life uninterrupted since medieval times. The settlement pattern and occupation of several present-day village sites date to Roman times and earlier. Buildings, walls and vistas have been preserved in many places as well as the ratio of built-in areas. Authenticity is also supported by the continued use of local building materials (limestone, reed and wood). A varied ownership pattern is exemplified by the remarkable rural architecture of the very small villages and by the Fertőd Esterházy and Nagycenk Széchenyi Palaces, outstanding examples of the landed aristocracy's architecture of the 18th and 19th centuries. The Leitha limestone, found near the lake and quarried from Roman times until the mid-20th century, provided building stone to Sopron and Vienna as well as to local settlements.

#### **Protection and management requirements**

The property has been a nature and landscape protection area since 1977, and the protection area has been classified as a reserve under the Ramsar Convention since 1983. The Fertő/Neusiedlersee is also a MAB Biosphere Reserve. In Austria, Neusiedler See-Seewinkel National Park (1993) is within the Ramsar area. The southern (Hungarian) end of the property has been a landscape protection area since 1977 and it became the Fertő-Hanság National Park in 1991; furthermore, parts of the property also belong to the Natura 2000 network. Cultural property, including outstanding monuments and groups of buildings and objects, is protected in Austria by the Austrian Monument Protection Act 1923 (consequently amended several times) and in Hungary by the Act of 2001/LXIV on the Protection of Cultural Heritage. The entire historic centre of the free town of Rust (Austria) and Fertőrákos (Hungary) are under historic area protection. Nature is protected by law on provincial level in Austria. Land ownership is complex: in the Austrian part less than 1% lies with the State, the bulk belonging to private owners and communities. In the Hungarian part within the Fertő-Hanság National Park, the State owns 86% of the land, with other owners in the property being the local governments, the Church and private individuals.

A detailed zoning plan for the Austrian part of the property has already been approved. A management plan for the whole property has been developed and its implementation is supported by the joint Management Forum. The Plan has advisory status and plays a strategic guiding and influencing role but is not generally compulsory. Control and monitoring functions are also exerted through the democratic participation and decision-making processes of the public. For conserving the existing cultural properties on both sides of the frontier, responsibilities are shared by federal, provincial and local levels. On the Hungarian part, the review of the Management Plan, based on the Act on World Heritage, will provide detailed regulations that may include zoning arrangements. The Regional World Heritage Architectural Planning Jury assists in the realization of high-quality developments adapted to the values of the property. The Fertőtáj World Heritage Hungarian Council Association is the management body of the Hungarian part of the World Heritage property. In Austria the combined effects of the Monument Protection Act and village renewal regulation within a tourist context encourage sustainable tourism. One of the management challenges consists in the

balanced and sustainable development of the transboundary property through harmonising management plans. Short-term tasks include the protection of important views, bearing in mind long-distance visibility due to flat-land characteristics of the wider setting, and in face of development pressures (high-rise buildings, wind turbines, etc.) in the broader setting of the property. Tools to achieve this are planning regulations and World Heritage Planning Juries. Mid-term tasks include maintaining traditional land-use forms and activities adapted to the requirements of contemporary context: safeguarding the structure, architectural character and extension of the settlements, as well as, increasing the local economy's population retaining capacity. One of the means to attain the latter objectives is sustainable tourism, which needs to be managed in subordination to the interests of the preservation of heritage values. Another challenge consists in mitigating the impact of climate change on the built and natural environment (e.g. the extreme changes in the water level of Fertő/Neusiedlersee).

## **2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed**

(v)

## **2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion**

Fertő/Neusiedler See: the westernmost steppe lake within EuroAsia. Significant occurrence in the Seewinkel area of salt pans and saline soils that dry out periodically. A meeting point of floral and faunal borders. Man ruled landscape of outstanding richness in species of flora and fauna, gene bank. Coexistence of man and biosphere reserve. Cultural landscape created by diverse ethnic composition of the population. For centuries socio cultural and economic unity crossing over nat. borders. ->2.

## **2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised**

## **2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

CONTINUATION for 2.3: for centuries permanent continuity of land use forms. Richness of archaeological heritage of successive civilisations. Geological, mining and aesthetic curiosities. Rich architectural traditions of the settlements in connection with the land use. Rich and valuable stock of monuments. Particularly valuable ethnographical heritage.

## **3. Factors Affecting the Property**

### **3.14. Other factor(s)**

#### **3.14.1 - Other factor(s)**

Worth mentioning in the context of land use are the numerous fallow land, but also the many wine-growing areas in the region. Also the use of the reed was along the lake is an important additional factor with a positive impact.

### 3.15. Factors Summary Table

#### 3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>								
3.1.1	Housing								
3.1.2	Commercial development								
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure								
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>								
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities								
3.3.5	Major linear utilities								
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>								
3.4.3	Surface water pollution								
3.4.4	Air pollution								
3.4.5	Solid waste								
3.4.6	Input of excess energy								
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>								
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals								
3.5.5	Crop production								
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>								
3.6.2	Quarrying								
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>								
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses								
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage								
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>								
3.10.6	Temperature change								
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>								
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)								
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>								
3.12.1	Translocated species								
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species								
3.12.3	Invasive / alien freshwater species								
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>								
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3	Management activities								
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside			

### 3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

#### 3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.1	Buildings and Development				

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.1.2	<b>Commercial development</b>	localised	on-going	significant	high capacity	increasing
3.2	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>					
3.2.3	<b>Marine transport infrastructure</b>	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.3	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>					
3.3.2	<b>Renewable energy facilities</b>	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.3.5	<b>Major linear utilities</b>	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.4	<b>Pollution</b>					
3.4.3	<b>Surface water pollution</b>	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static
3.4.5	<b>Solid waste</b>	restricted	frequent	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.4.6	<b>Input of excess energy</b>	widespread	on-going	minor	no capacity and / or resources	static
3.5	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>					
3.5.5	<b>Crop production</b>	localised	frequent	minor	high capacity	static
3.6	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>					
3.6.2	<b>Quarrying</b>	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.8	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>					
3.8.4	<b>Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system</b>	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
3.8.6	<b>Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation</b>	localised	frequent	significant	high capacity	static
3.11	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>					
3.11.6	<b>Fire (wildfires)</b>	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	static
3.12	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>					
3.12.1	<b>Translocated species</b>	extensive	frequent	minor	medium capacity	static
3.12.2	<b>Invasive/alien terrestrial species</b>	extensive	frequent	minor	medium capacity	static
3.12.3	<b>Invasive / alien freshwater species</b>	extensive	frequent	minor	medium capacity	static

### 3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

The main purpose of the 2013 Advisory Mission was to investigate the influence of nearby wind turbines on the site. The results of the Advisory Mission will be considered as far as possible in the future management of the site. The main recommendations of the Mission Report referred to a more intensive investigation into further possible expansions of wind farms and to improve cross-border cooperation between the partners involved. 3.2.3 is used here to indicate issues of transport on the lake

## 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

### 4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

#### 4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

**There is a buffer zone**

#### 4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

#### 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

#### 4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

Following the Advisory Mission in 2013 the implementation of Visualisation Zones is on both sides of the property under discussion. In both countries, a Regional World Heritage Architectural Planning Jury for buildings in the World Heritage has been installed, referring also to already defined, so-called "Visualisation Zone" in Austria.

## 4.2. Protective Measures

### 4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The property has been a nature and landscape protection area since 1977, and the protection area has been classified as a reserve under the Ramsar Convention since 1983. The Fertő/Neusiedlersee is also a MAB Biosphere Reserve. In Austria, Neusiedler See-Seewinkel National Park (1993) is within the Ramsar area. The southern (Hungarian) end of the property has been a landscape protection area since 1977 and it became the Fertő-Hanság National Park in 1991; furthermore, parts of the property also belong to the Natura 2000 network.

Cultural property, including outstanding monuments and groups of buildings and objects, is protected in Austria by the Austrian Monument Protection Act 1923 (consequently amended several times) and in Hungary by the Act of 2001/LXIV on the Protection of Cultural Heritage. The entire historic centre of the free town of Rust (Austria) and Fertőrákos (Hungary) are under historic area protection. Nature is protected by law on provincial level in Austria. Land ownership is complex: in the Austrian part less than 1% lies with the State, the bulk belonging to private owners and communities. In the Hungarian part within the Fertő-Hanság National Park, the State owns 86% of the land, with other owners in the property being the local governments, the Church and private individuals.

The national World Heritage Act of 2011 is in force since January 2012. The scope of this Act covers:

- World Heritage areas and Tentative World Heritage areas,
- activities related to World Heritage areas and Tentative World Heritage areas as well as concerning the outstanding universal value of World Heritage areas and the outstanding value of Tentative World Heritage areas, furthermore
- organisations and persons carrying out, or affected by the activities under point b).

#### Comment

The World Heritage Act of 2011 mentioned in the current text is part of Hungarian legislation. The conservational status of the Fertő-Hanság National Park in Hungary is based on the Act LIII/1996 on Nature Conservation.

### 4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

### 4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

### 4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the

**Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?**

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

**4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?**

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

**4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures**

In both countries, a Regional World Heritage Architectural Planning Jury for buildings in the World Heritage has been installed. The two World Heritage-Organisations support the compliance of the protection goals. In addition, in both countries also support-organisations for the enhanced integration of the population have been created.

**4.3. Management System / Management Plan**

**4.3.1 - Management System**

A detailed zoning plan for the Austrian part of the property has already been approved. A management plan for the whole property has been developed and its implementation is supported by the joint Management Forum. The Plan has advisory status and plays a strategic guiding and influencing role but is not generally compulsory.

Control and monitoring functions are also exerted through the democratic participation and decision-making processes of the public. For conserving the existing cultural properties on both sides of the frontier, responsibilities are shared by federal, provincial and local levels. On the Hungarian part, the review of the Management Plan, based on the Act on World Heritage, will provide detailed regulations that may include zoning arrangements. The Regional World Heritage Architectural Planning Jury assists in the realization of high-quality developments adapted to the values of the property. The Fertőtáj World Heritage Hungarian Council Association is the management body of the Hungarian part of the World Heritage property. In Austria the combined effects of the Monument Protection Act and village renewal regulation within a tourist context encourage sustainable tourism. One of the management challenges consists in the balanced and sustainable development of the transboundary property through harmonising management plans. Short-term tasks include the protection of important views, bearing in mind long-distance visibility due to flat-land characteristics of the wider setting, and in face of development pressures (high-rise buildings, wind turbines, etc.) in the broader setting of the property.

Tools to achieve this are planning regulations and World Heritage Planning Juries. Mid-term tasks include maintaining traditional land-use forms and activities adapted to the requirements of contemporary context: safeguarding the structure, architectural character and extension of the settlements, as well as, increasing the local economy's population retaining capacity. One of the means to attain the latter objectives is sustainable tourism, which needs to be managed in subordination to the interests of the preservation of heritage values.

Another challenge consists in mitigating the impact of climate change on the built and natural environment (e.g. the extreme changes in the water level of Fertő/Neusiedlersee).

Based on the Hungarian World Heritage Act of 2011, a new management plan will be elaborated, as well as threats and preservation measures will be regularly monitored and reported to the National Assembly, while the management plan will be reviewed at least every seven years.

Ministers carrying out state tasks related to the Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape in agreement with the minister responsible for culture:

- Minister responsible for agrarian policy
- Minister responsible for construction
- Minister responsible for development policy
- Minister responsible for organising public



administration

- Minister responsible for nature protection
- Minister responsible for spatial planning
- Minister responsible for settlement development and settlement planning
- Minister responsible for tourism

**Comment**

In conformity with the Hungarian World Heritage Act and its decrees for implementation the elaboration of the national Management Plan is under way for the Hungarian part of the property with the involvement of the Austrian partners. The overall transboundary Management Plan will also be reviewed jointly, however without any strict time schedule. In Hungary the additional relevant Ministers are: Ministry of Civil Service Organization Archeological Heritage Conservation Nature Region Integration

**4.3.2 - Management Documents**

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
World Heritage Cultural Landscape Fertő / Neusiedlersee Management Plan	N/A	Available	01/01/2003	
Regionales Landschaftskonzept Neusiedler See West	N/A	Available	01/01/1994	

**4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?**

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

**4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?**

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

**4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?**

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored



**4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following**

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Poor

**4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

**4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

**No indigenous peoples** are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

**4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?**

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

**4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

**4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report**

In Hungary since 2013 the new legal act on World Heritage Sites authorises the Fertő-táj Világörökség Magyar Tanácsa Egyesület-Association concerning the operational responsibility. The association is funded by the state.

**4.4. Financial and Human Resources**

**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	30%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	0%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	45%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	20%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	5%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%

Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

**4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)**

**Comment**

Not funds received.

**4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

**4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

**4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?**

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

**4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

Multilateral funding (4.4.1.1.) means funding of bilateral projects through the European Union. The amounts of contributions are based on estimations.

**4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Full-time	80%
Part-time	20%

**4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

**4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

**4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs



**4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

**4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	High
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Not applicable
Interpretation	Medium
Education	High
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	High
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

**No capacity** development plan or programme is in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

**4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

**4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

**4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient**

**4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

**4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report**

- A Külügyminisztérium gondozásában megjelent kiadvány: Tények Magyarországról sorozat, 2012 (HU) - ICOMOS gondozásában megjelent kiadvány, 2013 (HU) - Világörökségek enciklopédiája (Szerk: Füzesiné Széll Szilvia) (HU) - Kriterien für das Bauen im Welterbe, 2011 (AT) - Kurzfassung Managementplan, 2004 (AT) - Ich bin, Du bist, wir sind Welterbe, 2013 (AT)

**4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects**

We refer to the comments concerning question 4.6.7.

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

**4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Poor

**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

**4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

**4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property**

Visitor centre	Excellent
Site museum	Excellent

Information booths	Excellent
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Excellent
Information materials	Excellent
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	Not needed

**4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building**

There is no specific World Heritage Centre installed, however, in both countries in the core areas of the property there are National Park Centres that also serve as Tourist Information Centres and for visitor management. They serve also as research bases and offer various training programs. The evaluation in 4.6.6 takes up this reference.

**4.7. Visitor Management**

**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**

Last year	Decreasing
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Static

**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Tourism industry

**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

There is **some management** of the visitor use of the World Heritage property

**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**

There is **limited co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

**No fees are collected**

**4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property**

We refer to the comments concerning question 4.6.7. Referring to question 4.7.2.1 we point on the entrance fee for the Esterházy Castle in Fertő.

**4.8. Monitoring**

**4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is considerable monitoring but it is **not directed towards management needs** and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

**4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups**

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Excellent
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Average
NGOs	Average
Industry	Poor
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

**4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

Implementation is **underway**

**4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee**

In this context it should be referred to the Advisory Mission in 2013: a joint statement as well as a future enhanced cooperation between the Site Managers and the competent authorities on both sides of the border will be established.

**4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring**

When designing on the Austrian side areas which are suitable for wind power plants, through specific zoning plans issues of spatial planning will be taken into consideration.

**4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 management needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)**

Please refer to question 5.2

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

## 5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

## 5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
<b>3.1.2</b>	<b>Commercial development</b>	The "Design Outlet Center Parndorf" which is located outside of the buffer zone represents a large scale shopping facility which causes intensive traffic.	A development plan, including a traffic concept for the area is under preparation.	-	The concept will be finalized this year and immediately implemented.	Office of the Regional Government of Burgenland.	-
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
<b>3.2.3</b>	<b>Marine transport infrastructure</b>	We relate this criterion on the transport infrastructure on the lake, not on the sea. The number of sailboats on the lake is not restricted, contrary to the number of motor boats. Nevertheless, on nice days, many sailboats are in the water.	Communal and regional development plans will take regulated these issues. The number of places for the boats in the sailing harbors, the boat-length and the extend of the sails should be limited.	-	Completion of the development plans is scheduled for 2020.	Office of the Regional Government of Burgenland, also this issues falls also in the competence of the communities in Austria and in Hungary.	-
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>						
<b>3.3.2</b>	<b>Renewable energy facilities</b>	In the Austrian part of the property wind power plants were build within zoned areas, which are, however, located outside of the buffer zone. Some of them are visible from the property.	The windparks were subject of the Advisory Mission in 2013. However, already before, the Regional Government of Burgenland established a zoning plan.	The construction of wind power plants requires a strict and detailed approval procedure. The comprehensive impact of wind turbines on nature, the environment and the population should be evaluated in a comprehensive monitoring process.	The zoning plan is in force and applicable. The launch of a comprehensive monitoring exercise is planned for 2015.	Regional Government of Burgenland.	The windparks were subject of the Advisory Mission in 2013; the recommendations of the mission are being implemented.
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>						
<b>3.4.6</b>	<b>Input of excess energy</b>	In some parts of the World Heritage property and under certain weather conditions the light-pollution effected by large cities (eventually even Sopron, Vienna and Győr) can be partially perceived.	In Hungary the WWF organises a nationwide action for turning off the street lights at one day in every year, called "the hour of the earth".	-	yearly action.	Hungarian WWF	-
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>						
<b>3.8.4</b>	<b>Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system</b>	Following the opening of a thermal spa in Hegykő the farmers abandoned their traditional way of vegetable-farming.	In 2013 the Municipality of Hegykő established a weekly vegetable-market.	The community of Hegykő supervises the weekly market.	ongoing	Municipality of Hegykő	Thanks to the market the traditional method of vegetable-production could be preserved.
<b>3.8.6</b>	<b>Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation</b>	On the one hand tourism generates income and international recognition, on the other hand, however, it has an adverse impact on nature, environment and social coherence.	Projects for sustainable tourism will be implemented (e.g. bicycle trails, bird watching, National Park programmes and activities).	In the Austrian part a monitoring-system through the "Neusiedlersee-Card" has been established.	ongoing	NTG - Neusiedlersee Tourismus (A)	-

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.4 Financial and Human Resources					
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
4.4.15	No capacity development plan or programme is in place	The elaboration of the new Management Plan will offer the opportunity to draft a capacity development plan.	The Hungarian preliminary study for the Management Plan (national Management plan following the new laws) will be finalised by end of 2014.	Regional Government of Burgenland (A), Associations for the World Heritage property (A, HU) Hungarian Ministry for Human Ressources (HU)	A close cooperation between Austria and Hungary has already been established.
4.7 Visitor Management					
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved	While in the National Park areas a visitor management-system had been established, in the areas outside of the park this system is not applicable.	-	for the National Park areas: administration of the National Parks (one in each both country)	-

### 5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

#### 5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

#### 5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **impacted** by factors described in this report, but this situation is being **addressed through effective management actions**.

#### 5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

### 5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 5.4.1 - Comments

The recommendations of the Advisory Mission in 2013 contain a very helpful set of assistance for the management of the property. The implementation of the recommendations is on the way.

### 6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

#### 6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	No impact
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

#### 6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

The recommendations of the Advisory Mission in 2013 contribute to an enhanced cooperation among the communities and between both State Parties.

#### 6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
External experts

#### 6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

#### 6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

Please provide more than only 500 characters in the comment boxes - sometimes these fields are too small.

#### 6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very good

#### 6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

#### 6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

#### 6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

#### 6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

##### • Map(s)

Reason for update: This map is not correct; a reviewed map was submitted before nomination based on Advisory Body's opinion. Please refer to Supplementary Documentation Budapest/Wien (Vienna) 2001, Map 2.

#### 6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

Referring to 6.9: 2014 was for us the first Periodic Reporting exercise ever undertaken.