Section II-Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property
Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)
- Hungary

Type of Property
- cultural

Identification Number
- 1063

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List
- 2002

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Coordinates (latitude/longitude)</th>
<th>Property total (ha)</th>
<th>Buffer zone (ha)</th>
<th>Total (ha)</th>
<th>Inscript year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokaj Wine Region, settlements of Tokaj, Tarcal, Bodrogkereszttúr, Mad, Tályia, Hungary</td>
<td>48.15 / 21.35</td>
<td>13425</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13425</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungvár Wine Cellar, Sátoraljaujhely, Hungary</td>
<td>48.393 / 21.674</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rákóczi Wine Cellar, Sárospatak, Hungary</td>
<td>48.321 / 21.578</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koporosi Cellars, Hercegkút, Hungary</td>
<td>48.34 / 21.557</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oremus Cellars, Tolcsva, Hungary</td>
<td>48.267 / 21.45</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tołcsva Wine Museum Cellars, Tolcsva, Hungary</td>
<td>48.267 / 21.45</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment
Amend coordinates as follows -001: 48° 11'' 25.75269” N 21° 13435 E 2002
-002: 48° 24'' 28.82644” N 21° 39'' 02.15317” E 2002
-003: 48° 19'' 48.44963” N 21° 13435 E 2002
-004: 48° 22.1017” N 21° 31'' 28.7519” E 2002
-005: 48° 19'' 48.44963” N 21° 13435 E 2002
-006: 48° 17'' 19.81101” N 21° 26'' 40.32057” E 2002

1.4 - Map(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Link to source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape - map of inscribed properties</td>
<td>29/06/2002</td>
<td><a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1063">View map</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment
We intend to submit an updated, good quality map, and after consultation with the WH Centre decide on the appropriate procedure (MBM or clarification).

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment
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 (details are expected later) National Focal Point Dr Gábor Soós, Head of Division of World Heritage and International Relations Gyula Forster National Centre for CH Management Táncsics u. 1. H 1014 Budapest +3612254873 gabor.soos@forsterkozpont.hu

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency
- Zoltán Bihari
  - Research Institute for Viticulture and Oenology, Tokaj (RIVOT)
  - Director

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)
1. View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection
2. Tokaj (Tokaj Hétszöld Association)

Comment
Please delete the current web addresses above and replace with the following: www.tokajvilagorokseg.hu www.tarcakutato.hu/worldheritage

http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1063

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

Comment
Approximately 61% of the property is designated as Sites of Community Importance or Special Protection Areas under Natura 2000. A part of the property overlaps the Bodrogzug Ramsar Site, designated in 1989.

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis
Located at the foothills of the Zemplén Mountains (in North-East Hungary), along the Bodrog river and at the confluence of the Bodrog and the Tisza Rivers, the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2002. The World Heritage property and its buffer zone together cover the administrative area of 27 settlements (13,245 ha and 74,879 ha, so 88,124 ha in total). The entire landscape, its organisation and its character are specially shaped in interaction with the millennial and still living tradition of wine production. Documented history of the wine region since 1561 attests that grape cultivation as well as the making of the ‘aszú’ wine has been permanent for centuries in the area surrounded by the three Sátor-hegy (the Tokaj-hill, the Sátor – hill of Abaújszántó, and the Sátor-hill of Sátoraljaújhely). The legal base of delimitation of the wine region is among the first in the world and dates back to 1737 when the decree of Emperor Charles VI (Charles III, King of Hungary) established the area as a closed wine region.

The unique combination of topographic, environmental and climatic conditions of the Tokaj Wine Region, with its volcanic slopes, wetlands creating a special microclimate that favours
the appellation of the “noble rote” (Botrytis cinerea), as well as the surrounding oak-woods have long been recognized as outstandingly favourable for grape cultivation and specialized wine production. All these features have enabled the development of vineyards, farms, villages, small towns and historic networks of wine cellars carved by hand into mostly volcanic rocks, which are the most characteristic structures in Tokaj; that of King Kalman in Tarcal is known to have been in existence as early as 1110. There are two basic types of cellar in Tokaj: the vaulted and the excavated. The socio-cultural, ethnic and religious diversity of the inhabitants, together with the special fame of the Tokaj Aszú Wine has contributed to the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the region.

Criterion (iii): The Tokaj wine region represents a distinct vilicultural tradition that has existed for at least a thousand years and which has survived intact up to the present.Criterion (vi): The entire landscape of the Tokaj wine region, including both vineyards and long established settlements, vividly illustrates the specialized form of traditional land use that it represents.

Integrity

The attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are sufficiently intact. These include environmental conditions (geology, morphology, hydrology and climate) favourable for specialized vine-growing, historic vineyards /terroirs, long established settlements and their network, rich cultural heritage reflecting ethnic diversity, diverse types of cellars and a great diversity of other buildings contributing to the character of the landscape and related to wine-growing and wine production (e.g. terraces, built stone walls and hedges, reservoirs). The property embraces most of the attributes necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value. However, the relationship between the property and its buffer zone needs further review as well as the external boundaries of the buffer zone. Within the context of changing economic demands, the continuity of traditional land use is sustained. In the long term, disappearance of wetlands and the expansion of built-in areas as well as climate change should be considered as potential threats.

Authenticity

Concerning the built structures, frequent military incursions and fires have resulted over the centuries in the destruction and rebuilding or reconstruction of a substantial proportion of the historic buildings. However, scrupulous respect for international standards in conservation and restoration, in conformity with the Venice Charter, have ensured that over the past half-century, the level of authenticity in the surviving historic buildings fully conforms with the requirements of the Operational Guidelines. The historic settlements have also conserved their basic urban layouts as well as their interconnection, both with each other and with the landscape. Wine has been produced in the Tokaj region and vineyards have been worked here for more than 1000 years. The resulting landscape, with its towns and villages serving the productions of the famous Tokaj Aszú wines, has not changed in its overall appearance throughout that period.

Protection and management requirements

Since 15 February 2012, the entire World Heritage property with its buffer zone is legally protected as a ‘historic landscape’ under the Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, thus significant interventions affecting the property and its buffer zone must follow the expert advice of the Government’s County District Construction and Heritage Protection Agency. The purpose of this territorial protection is to preserve the historic buildings and the natural environment, to sustain traditional land use, as well as to ensure the sustainable management of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. 61% of this historic landscape belongs to the Natura 2000 network, hence enjoys EU-level protection as a natural site of community importance. A great number of historic monuments within the property and its buffer zone are also individually protected. Furthermore, there are several nationally protected natural areas fully or partly within the property and its buffer zone.

The historically diverse ownership of the property (ranging from private individuals owning small vineyards to local authorities, Churches, the State and private companies possessing large estates) is part of the attributes of the property and is at the same time a serious challenge for management. Based on the national World Heritage Act of 2011, a new management plan will enter into force as a governmental decree and will be reviewed at least every seven years.

A Regional Architectural and Planning Jury, composed of territorially competent State Chief Architect and members appointed by him/her, will assist in the realization of high quality developments adapted to the values of the property. Based on the World Heritage Act, the appointment of a management body by the Minister responsible for culture is under way. The new management plan and the management body will provide transparent governance arrangements with clear responsibilities, where the different interests can manifest themselves and where the institutional framework and methods for the cooperation of the different stakeholders are available.

Based on the World Heritage Act, the state of conservation of the property, as well as threats and preservation measures, will be regularly monitored and reported to the National Assembly. The overall aim of the management is to maintain and enhance the environmental, social as well as economic conditions for viliculture, wine production and related sectors that have always been the economic engines of the region. The living cultural landscape must remain an asset for the benefit of the sustainable development of local communities. Once the Management Plan is approved and finalised, the revision of the boundaries of the property and its buffer zone shall be considered, in order to enhance the integrity and the appropriate protection of the property. The revision of the boundaries must bear in mind the challenges posed by the transformation of wetlands, the expansion of built-in areas and global environmental challenges such as climate change. Special attention should be paid to the impact of mines, quarries and other mineral exploitation industries. It is important to carry out a comprehensive conditions review and impact assessment on the effect of mines on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. A careful and strategic approach has to be followed concerning traffic management, road constructions and improvements. Transboundary extension of the buffer zone is to be considered with reference to World Heritage Committee decisions and based on the excellent cooperation of the Hungarian and Slovak authorities of cultural heritage.

Comment

Hectare figures 13,245 should be changed to 13,255 and 88,124 to 88,134, respectively. Please, note that such changes do not constitute any change, either minor or significant, to the boundaries of the property, but are only corrections of factual errors.

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

(iii)(v)
2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion
Criterion (iii): a combination of volcanic slopes and water biotopes creating a special microclimate; botrytisation of grapes due to such special microclimate; a rich cultural heritage reflecting ethnic diversity; Criterion (v): hand-dug historical cellar systems; historic vineyards; a network of long-established towns and villages; built structures relating to vine-growing and wine production and contributing to the character of the landscape (e.g. terraces, retaining walls, drystone walls, reservoirs, etc.)

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

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)
### 3.15. Factors Summary Table

#### 3.15.1 - Factors summary table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1 Buildings and Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.3 Industrial areas</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.2 Transportation Infrastructure</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.3 Services Infrastructures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Water infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Renewable energy facilities</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.4 Localised utilities</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.5 Major linear utilities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.4 Pollution</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4.4 Air pollution</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4.5 Solid waste</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.5 Biological resource use/modification</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.2 Aquaculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5.3 Land conversion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5.5 Crop production</td>
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<td>3.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5.8 Commercial hunting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5.10 Forestry /wood production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.6 Physical resource extraction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.1 Mining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.2 Quarrying</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.3 Temperature</td>
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<td>3.7.6 Water (rain/water table)</td>
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<td>3.7.7 Pests</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.8 Micro-organisms</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.1 Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2 Society’s valuing of heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.10 Climate change and severe weather events</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10.2 Flooding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10.6 Temperature change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10.7 Other climate change impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.11 Sudden ecological or geological events</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

#### 3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Spatial scale</th>
<th>Temporal scale</th>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Management response</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Transportation Infrastructure</td>
<td>extensive</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>medium capacity</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2.4</td>
<td>Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Services Infrastructures</td>
<td>restricted</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>no capacity and / or resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.4</td>
<td>Localised utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.5</td>
<td>Major linear utilities</td>
<td>localised</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>no capacity and / or resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>restricted</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>low capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.5</td>
<td>Solid waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Biological resource use/ modification</td>
<td>localised</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>medium capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5.8</td>
<td>Commercial hunting</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Physical resource extraction</td>
<td>localised</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>low capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.1</td>
<td>Mining</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.2</td>
<td>Quarrying</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</td>
<td>localised</td>
<td>intermittent or sporadic</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>high capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.7</td>
<td>Pests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Social/cultural uses of heritage</td>
<td>widespread</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>minor</td>
<td>high capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2</td>
<td>Society’s valuing of heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.5</td>
<td>Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community</td>
<td>widespread</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>low capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</td>
<td>localised</td>
<td>frequent</td>
<td>insignificant</td>
<td>medium capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12.2</td>
<td>Invasive/alien terrestrial species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12.3</td>
<td>Invasive / alien freshwater species</td>
<td>restricted</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>low capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12.5</td>
<td>Hyper-abundant species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- **Current**
- **Potential**
- **Negative**
- **Positive**
- **Inside**
- **Outside**
3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

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

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)
The cultural landscape of the Tokaji Wine Region is protected under the provisions of Law No CVI of 1996 on Nature Protection. It defines the concept of a National Park (with provision for buffer zones) and regulates activities that are permissible within their boundaries. It also takes account of the man-made heritage (built heritage) with National Parks. Under the terms of Law No LIII of 1999 all National Park land formerly owned by cooperatives has been nationalized. So far as the built environment is concerned, this is also regulated by Law No XXI of 1996 on Regional Planning and Zoning, Law No LIV of 1997 on Historic Monument Protection, Law No CXL of 1997 on the Protection of Cultural Assets and Museum-type Institutions, Public Library Services, and Public Education, and Law No LXXVIII of 1997 on the Formation and Protection of the Built Environment.

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?
The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides an adequate or better basis for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity.

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?
There is acceptable capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain.

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures
The World Heritage Site Management should be authorised by law or other legal instruments to acquire such key information on the property that they may need to carry out management-related tasks and/or sources of such information should be legally obligated to provide the Site Management with such information.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System
Ownership of the properties that make up the 132,555km² of the area is varied: private individuals, local authorities, the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches, and the state (forests, the vineyards of Tokaj Kereskedohaz, and monuments in Mad and Sarospatak).
The total area of the area and the buffer zone is identical with that of the Tokaji Wine Region, as defined in Law No CXVI of 1997. The area covers properties within the administrative areas of the following nine settlements: Tokaj, Bodrogkeresztur, Bodrogkisfalud, Mad, Mezozombor, Ratka, Szegi, Tarcal, and Tallya, plus the wine cellars in Satoralaujhely and Sarospatak. The buffer zone, which covers 748,797km², includes 27 municipalities. It should be noted that 22 of these were covered by the 1373 designation of the Tokaj wine region; the others were either added after the Phylloxera crisis or formed by the creation of new local authorities.
There is a management plan that has been put into operation for the Tokaj vineyard landscape. Wine production is under ministerial control and monitoring as part of (...)". Replace “through the Bukki” with “managed by Aggtelek” Add "Some management plans came " managed by Aggtelek" to follow "Directorate."
Delete "and" preceding “Historic monuments” In June 2013, the Tokaj Research Institute for Viticulture and Oenology was appointed as the site management body. A new Management Plan is under development and will be enacted as a government decree in late 2014.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Link to source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Plan for Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>01/01/2001</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment
A new World Heritage Site Management Plan for the property is in the process of being developed; the related Substantiating Interim Document have already been approved. This new Management Plan will be enacted as a government decree and will become effective on the date of entry into force of such government decree, probably in the second half of 2014.

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? 
No management system / plan is currently in place to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented? 
No management system is currently in place.

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented? 
An annual work / action plan exists and many activities are being implemented.

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

- Local communities / residents: Poor
- Local / Municipal authorities: Fair
- Indigenous peoples: Not applicable
- Landowners: Fair
- Visitors: Poor
- 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.
A new World Heritage Site Management Plan for the property is in the process of being developed, the related Substantiating Interim Document having already been approved. All topics have been covered and stakeholders involved. The current Site Management Organisation has been in place since 2nd September 2013 only, therefore there is still an ongoing need to foster efficient collaboration with key local players from certain disciplines.

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.
Recently adopted pieces of key legislation are - Act No.77/2011 on World Heritage - Government Decree No.315/2011 on World Heritage Site Management Plans - NEFMI [Ministry of National Resources] Decree No.5/2012 declaring the Tokaj Wine Region a Historic Landscape - National Assembly Decree 1/2014 on the National Concept for Regional Development declaring the site a government-designated growth area The WHS Management Plan is under development and will be enacted as a gov decree in late 2014.

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International donations (NGO’s, foundations, etc)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental (National / Federal)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental (Local / Municipal)</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In country donations (NGO’s, foundations, etc)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other grants</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Comment
No international assistance 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)?
Potential economic benefits are recognised and plans to realise these are being developed.

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

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?
There is basic maintenance of equipment and facilities.
4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure
Please, note that the percentage figures indicated under 4.4.1 are rough estimates only, and “other grants” are primarily European funds channelled to the region via government agencies.

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

| Full-time | 100% |
| Part-time | 0%   |

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?
A range of human resources exist, but these are below optimum to manage the World Heritage Property.

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      | Good |
| Interpretation          | Good |
| Education               | Good |
| Visitor management      | Good |
| Conservation            | Fair |
| Administration          | Good |
| Risk preparedness       | Fair |
| Tourism                 | Good |
| Enforcement (custodians, police) | Not applicable |

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

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?
A capacity development plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff.

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 for most key areas but there are gaps.

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 a small amount of research, but it is not planned.

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?
Research results are shared with local participants and some national agencies.

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

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

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 |
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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 limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme.

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 partially influenced education, information and awareness building activities.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitor centre</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site museum</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information booths</td>
<td>Not provided but needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided tours</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails / routes</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information materials</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation facilities</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Not provided but needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The Site Management will, in the future, be developing a comprehensive plan aimed at furthering the inclusion of 'world heritage knowledge' in the curricula within Hungary's entire education system, both inside and outside the property. A unified body of world heritage knowledge will be compiled, reviewed and promoted.

4.7. Visitor Management

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

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

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

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 excellent 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?

The fee is collected, but it makes no contribution to the management of the World Heritage property.

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

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?

There is little or no information available on the values of the World Heritage property to define key indicators.

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

| World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff | Average |
| Local / Municipal authorities | Poor |
| Local communities | Poor |
| Researchers | Poor |
| NGOs | Poor |
| Industry | Non-existent |
| 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

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring
Monitoring is an essential tool for site management. The Site Management will, in the future, identify the monitoring needs and related indicators for each discipline, as well as the methodology and frequency of monitoring.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Heritage criteria and attributes affected</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Lead agency (and others involved)</th>
<th>More info / comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Transportation Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure</td>
<td>Criterion (iv) built heritage</td>
<td>A feasibility study is under way for the new Road 39 project, aimed at diverting lorry traffic away from the region. Axle load restrictions have already been introduced provisionally to relieve some local communes from heavy goods traffic.</td>
<td>Regional municipalities carry out complex monitoring (including traffic counting and impact assessments).</td>
<td>The above actions and monitoring are included in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County’s development programme 2014-2020.</td>
<td>Ministry of National Development Magyar Közút Nonprofit Zrt. [the national road management organisation] Councils County of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County WHS Management Organisation National Institute for the Environment The Site Management endeavours to safeguard the OUV in relation to any transportation infrastructure projects in order to comment on any such projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Services Infrastructures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.4 Localised utilities</td>
<td>Criterion (iv) landscape, vineyards</td>
<td>Waste deposits are covered with earth and leachate periodically brought to WWTP to prevent foul odour occasionally arising from landfill. Trees recently planted to screen view from north. Waste sorting to be implemented to reduce waste to landfill</td>
<td>Sensors are used to continuously check the state of mechanical protection systems. Landfill leachate is continuously tested for limits. Monitoring wells are used to monitor groundwater quality. Airborne/deposited dust is measured continuously.</td>
<td>Continuous. On-site waste sorting facility to be completed by 2015</td>
<td>MENT Környezetkultúra LLC (operating landfill) North Hungary Environmental and Nature Conservation Inspectorate North Hungary Water Agency Situated in the heart of the WHS, the regional landfill at Bodrogkeresztúr is the only municipal landfill within a range of 60 to 100 km. It has an IPPC Permit valid until 2017.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Physical resource extraction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6.2 Quarrying</td>
<td>Criterion (iv) landscape, vineyards, built heritage</td>
<td>Based on Mott MacDonald’s 2013 impact assessment, the WHS Management Plan will propose framework regulations for the State Party possibly to lighten up the so-called Technical Operating Plan (TOP) of each quarry in the region.</td>
<td>North Hungary Environmental and Nature Conservation Inspectorate and Regional Mining and Quarrying Agency regularly inspect quarrying businesses for compliance with permits. Further monitoring is carried out by Forster Centre and the National Park.</td>
<td>The WHS Management Plan will be completed in 2014. Act 48/1993 on Mining and Quarrying and other laws and regulations provide that compliance with the applicable requirements is checked at least once a year.</td>
<td>North Hungary Environmental and Nature Conservation Inspectorate Regional Mining and Quarrying Agency, Miskolc Aggtelek National Park Management Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management World Heritage Site Management Organisation Small-scale quarrying is likely to be older than the WHS, its products being an essential part of built heritage. Modern large-scale quarrying is controlled by government approved TOPs incl. landscaping, and environmental requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.2 Society’s valuing of heritage</td>
<td>Criterion (iii) viticultural and winemaking traditions built heritage, landscape</td>
<td>Further actions are needed on the part of the WHSMO, municipalities and others in terms of education and community events presenting the benefits from the world heritage status in order to make up for lacking awareness and valuing of local heritage.</td>
<td>Trends can be efficiently traced through public polling as well as monitoring by research, education and cultural institutions.</td>
<td>Continuous. Results to be expected in the very long run only</td>
<td>World Heritage Site Management Organisation (WHSMO) Municipalities Ministry of Human Resources Ministry of Rural Development Some actions are already taken to this end (public info boards, brochures, website on WH, built heritage awareness raising programme, etc.). The WHS Management Plan is subject to social consensus and acceptance by the local community.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

3.12.5 Hyper-abundant species

Criterion (iv) landscape, built heritage

The WH Management Plan will require supply of information and impact assessment in this respect. Efficiency of controlling invasive plant species to be improved. Fencing of land is used to prevent crop damage by wild boar. Excess population is shot. The agencies involved keep records of variations in the population and spread of invasive and hyper-abundant species, as well as related impacts on the environment. Such records are continually updated and analysed. Control actions are continuous.

4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.3 There is a limited education and awareness programme

There is sporadic primary and secondary education relating to world heritage within the WHS. The WHS Management Organisation will take action, on the basis of Management Plan, to ensure that such curriculum will be reviewed and unified.

Such unification of curricula will be completed between 2014 and 2020 within the region. The same could be done on a national level subject to agreement with the ministry in charge.

- Research Institute for Viticulture and Oenology, Tokaj – Tokaj Wine Region World Heritage Site Management Organisation • Ministry of Human Resources

3.8.5 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

The most significant invasive species include bastard indigo-bush, tree of heaven, green ash and plants in the knotweed family. Wild boar is a hyper-abundant species. There is a legal requirement to control invasive species within NATURA 2000 sites.
The Management Plan will clearly define site-specific (output, performance, result, impact and target) indicators in 3 management method categories, and also determine related monitoring tasks. After the completion of the Management Plan, indicators will be monitored in the 2014-2020 period according to the Management Manual. All indicators to be defined in the Management Plan will be assessed using a uniform methodology which will be specified for each theme area.

| 4.8.2 | Little or no information to define key indicators | The Management Plan will clearly define site-specific (output, performance, result, impact and target) indicators in 3 management method categories, and also determine related monitoring tasks. | After the completion of the Management Plan, indicators will be monitored in the 2014-2020 period according to the Management Manual. | Regional WHS Management Organisation Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management Regional Architectural Council Municipalities Aggtelek National Park Regional Council of Wine Communities Hungarian Tourism Ltd’s Regional Marketing Centre | All indicators to be defined in the Management Plan will be assessed using a uniform methodology which will be specified for each theme area. |
Periodic Report - Second Cycle

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 maintained.

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

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: Positive
Research and monitoring: Positive
Management effectiveness: Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples: No impact
Recognition: Very positive
Education: Positive
Infrastructure development: Positive
Funding for the property: Very positive
International cooperation: Very positive
Political support for conservation: Very positive
Legal / Policy framework: Very positive
Lobbying: Very positive
Institutional coordination: Very positive
Security: No impact
Other (please specify): None

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

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
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Non Governmental Organization
Local community
External experts
Advisory bodies

Section II - Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities involved</th>
<th>Level of Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Party Representative</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Body</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6.1 - Which level of support was most helpful?
Most of the required information was accessible.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Level of Improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The World Heritage Convention</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The concept of Outstanding Universal Value</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The property's Outstanding Universal Value</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and reporting</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management effectiveness</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entities involved</th>
<th>Level of Improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Party</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Managers</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Bodies</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

• **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance**
  Reason for update: Hectare figures 13,245 should be changed to 13,255 and 88,124 to 88,134, respectively. Please note that such changes do not constitute any change, either minor or significant, to the boundaries of the property, but are only corrections of factual errors.

• **Geographic Information Table**
  Reason for update: Amends coordinates as follows:

• **Map(s)**
  Reason for update: We intend to submit an updated, good quality map, and after consultation with the WH Centre decide on the appropriate procedure (MBM or clarification).
6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise