

## 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

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Tokaj Wine Region, settlements of Tokaj, Tarcas, Bodrogkeresztúr, Mátyásfalva, Hungary	48.15 / 21.35	13425	0	13425	2002
Ungvári Wine Cellar, Sátoraljaújhely, Hungary	48.393 / 21.674	4	0	4	2002
Rákóczi Wine Cellar, Sárospatak, Hungary	48.321 / 21.578	0.8	0	0.8	2002
Koporosi Cellars, Herceghát, Hungary	48.34 / 21.557	1.7	0	1.7	2002
Gomboshegyi Cellars, Herceghát, Hungary	48.331 / 21.561	2	0	2	2002
Oremus Cellars, Tolcsva, Hungary	48.267 / 21.45	0.9	0	0.9	2002
Tolcsva Wine Museum Cellars, Tolcsva, Hungary	48.267 / 21.45	0.6	0	0.6	2002
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>13435</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13435</b>	

#### Comment

Amend coordinates as follows -001: 48° 11' 25.75269" N 21° 19' 51.98986" E -002: 48° 24' 28.82644" N 21° 39' 02.15317" E -003: 48° 18' 59.25232" N 21° 34' 02.22671" E -004: 48° 20' 22.1017" N 21° 31' 28.7519" E -005: 48° 19' 48.44963" N 21° 32' 11.58350" E -006: 48° 17' 14.35200" N 21° 26' 32.36325" E -007: 48° 17' 19.81101" N 21° 26' 40.32057" E Amend ha figures as follows 13425 to 13245 13435 to 13255 These are corrections of factual errors, constituting no change to boundaries

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape - map of inscribed properties	29/06/2002	

#### 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 Tánacsics 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 \(Tokaj Hétszóló Association\)](#)

#### Comment

Please delete the current web addresses above and replace with the following: [www.tokajvilagorokseg.hu](http://www.tokajvilagorokseg.hu)  
[www.tarcalkutato.hu/worldheritage](http://www.tarcalkutato.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 apparition 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 Tarcál 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 Tokaji Aszú Wine has contributed to the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the region.

**Criterion (iii):** The Tokaj wine region represents a distinct viticultural tradition that has existed for at least a thousand years and which has survived intact up to the present.

**Criterion (v):** 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 vine-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 Tokaji 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 viticulture, 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

	Name	Impact					Origin
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
3.1.3	Industrial areas						
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						
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>						
3.3.1	Water infrastructure						
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities						
3.3.4	Localised utilities						
3.3.5	Major linear utilities						
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>						
3.4.4	Air pollution						
3.4.5	Solid waste						
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>						
3.5.2	Aquaculture						
3.5.3	Land conversion						
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals						
3.5.5	Crop production						
3.5.6	Commercial wild plant collection						
3.5.7	Subsistence wild plant collection						
3.5.8	Commercial hunting						
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production						
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>						
3.6.1	Mining						
3.6.2	Quarrying						
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
3.7.3	Temperature						
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)						
3.7.7	Pests						
3.7.8	Micro-organisms						
<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						
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation						
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
3.10.2	Flooding						
3.10.6	Temperature change						
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts						
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						

Name	Impact	Origin
3.11.5 Erosion and siltation/ deposition		
<b>3.12 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		
3.12.5 Hyper-abundant species		
<b>3.13 Management and institutional factors</b>		
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
<b>3.2 Transportation Infrastructure</b>					
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	extensive	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
<b>3.3 Services Infrastructures</b>					
3.3.4 Localised utilities	restricted	on-going	minor	no capacity and / or resources	static
3.3.5 Major linear utilities	localised	on-going	minor	no capacity and / or resources	decreasing
<b>3.4 Pollution</b>					
3.4.5 Solid waste	restricted	on-going	minor	low capacity	static
<b>3.5 Biological resource use/modification</b>					
3.5.8 Commercial hunting	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
<b>3.6 Physical resource extraction</b>					
3.6.1 Mining	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	static
3.6.2 Quarrying	localised	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
<b>3.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>					
3.7.7 Pests	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static
<b>3.8 Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>					
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	widespread	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	widespread	on-going	significant	low capacity	increasing
<b>3.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>					
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species	localised	frequent	insignificant	medium capacity	increasing
3.12.3 Invasive / alien freshwater species	restricted	on-going	significant	low capacity	static
3.12.5 Hyper-abundant species	localised	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing

### 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 Tokaj Wine Region is protected under the provisions of Law No LIII 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 XCIII of 1995 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.

Law No CXXI of 1997 on Grape Cultivation and Wine Management regulates the planting, cultivation, and grubbing of grape-vines, production, storage and the release to the market of grape must, wine, and wine distillates. The Tokaji Wine Region is designated, and hence given legal protection, as a "close wine region." This designation is accorded to those areas the products of which are worthy of special protection and for which special rules for the cultivation of grapes and the production, treatment, and distribution of the wine are laid down.

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.

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

- a) World Heritage areas and Tentative World Heritage areas,
- b) 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
- c) organisations and persons carrying out, or affected by the activities under point b).

#### Comment

Replace 1st sentence with "Some parts of the WHS overlap with several landscape protection areas (2) or protected areas (6) under Act LIII/1996 on Nature Protection." Delete txt from "It defines" to "nationalized" Change "61% of the historic landscape" to "61% of the WHS" Add LXIV/2001 after "Act" in par4 Natura 2000 sites in WHS're designated by Gov.Decr.275/2004 on SCIs & MinistryDecr.14/2010 adopting list of SCIs WHS&Tokaji Aszú're registered by Act30/2012 on Hungarian Nat.Values&Hungarikums

#### 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 132.555km<sup>2</sup> 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 CXXI of 1997. The area covers properties within the administrative areas of the following nine settlements: Tokaj, Bodrogkeresztur, Bodrogkisfalud, Mad, Mezőzombor, Ratka, Szegi, Tarcal, and Tallya, plus the wine cellars in Satoralaujhely and Sarospatak. The buffer zone, which covers 748.797km<sup>2</sup>, includes 27 municipalities. It should be noted that 22 of these were covered by the 1737 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 monitored and controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture as part of the Certificate of Origin procedure; nature conservation areas are regulated by the Authority for Nature Conservation, part of the National Ministry of Environmental Protection, through the Bukki National Park Directorate; and historic monuments are the responsibility of the Historic Monument Protection Directorate of the National Historic Monuments Protection Authority. For historic monuments financial support is available to owners through local authorities, with professional support provided by the


Historic Monument Restoration Centre of the National Historic Monuments Protection Authority. There is a National Land Use Plan which defines the spatial structure within the entire country. There are Regional Structural Plans for individual regions: that for Borsod- Abauj-Zemplen County has recently been completed and is in the process of being implemented. At the third-tier level local administrations are obliged by Law No CXV of 1999 to update their town plans and implement appropriate byelaws in conformity with the provisions of regional plans: the current round will be completed by the end of 2003. Funding for projects arising from these measures is available from the central state budget, the central state environmental budget, and foreign sources (eg the European Union). The state-owned historic monuments are funded directly by the state. Local governments are required under the terms of Law No LIV of 1997 on Historic Monument Protection to ensure the protection, maintenance, and appropriate use of designated monuments that they own, and finance is available from central government for approved projects.

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. 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.

**Comment**

Amend to "Wine production is under ministerial control and monitoring as part of (...)" Replace "through the Bukki" with "managed by Aggtelek" Add "Some management plans came into force as a ministerial decree." 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**

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan for Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape	N/A	Available	01/01/2001	

**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)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	20%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	5%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	75%

**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?**

There are **some** equipment and facilities but overall these are **inadequate**

**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**

Marketing Analysis of Wine Specialities in the Tokaj Region by Z Szakál (Doctoral Diss.) 2008; Marketing Characteristics of Tokaj Wine Specialities Based on Cluster&Factor Analyses by L Kárpáti&Z Szakál, Applied Studies in Agribusiness&Commerce APSTRACT publ'd by Agroinform Budapest 2008; Arguments for a Reg Development Model Programme for the Tokaj Region: Pilot Studies by L Koszorú et al, 2012

**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

Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

**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**

Visitor centre	Poor
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Not provided but needed
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Poor
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Not provided but needed

**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 managements 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>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
<b>3.2.4</b>	<b>Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure</b>	Criterion (iv) built heritage	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.	Regional municipalities carry out complex monitoring (including traffic counting and impact assessments).	The above actions and monitoring are included in Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County's development programme 2014-2020.	Ministry of National Development Magyar Közút Nonprofit Zrt. [the national road management organisation] Municipalities County Council 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 and has the right to comment on any such projects.
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>						
<b>3.3.4</b>	<b>Localised utilities</b>	Criterion (iv) landscape, vineyards	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	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.	Continuous. On-site waste sorting facility to be completed by 2015	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.
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>						
<b>3.6.2</b>	<b>Quarrying</b>	Criterion (iv) landscape, vineyards, built heritage	Based on Mott MacDonald's 2013 impact assessment, the WHS Management Plan will propose framework regulations for the State Party possibly to tighten up the so-called Technical Operating Plan (TOP) of each quarry in the region.	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.	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.	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 viticulture in the region, its products being an essential part of built heritage. Modern large-scale quarrying is controlled by gov approved TOPs incl. landscaping, and environmental requirements.
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>						
<b>3.8.2</b>	<b>Society's valuing of heritage</b>	Criteria (iii) (iv) viticultural and winemaking traditions built heritage, landscape	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.	Trends can be efficiently traced through public polling as well as monitoring by research, education and cultural institutions.	Continuous. Results to be expected in the very long run only	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 to be subject to social consensus and acceptance by the local community.

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Criteria (iii) (iv) viticultural and winemaking traditions built heritage, landscape	The government-run Tokaj Wine Region Development Programme to include a 'Tokaj Career Support Programme' to help stop depopulation through encouraging young people to return/move to the region. NGOs to implement region-specific job creation projects	Monitoring to be based on information from the Office for National Statistics, Job Centres and the relevant ministries	Some actions are already under way while others are to be launched in the short term. Resulting benefits are expected in the long run.	The Government of Hungary Job Centres Non-Governmental Organisations	PR activities by the WHS Management Organisation greatly contribute to the strengthening of a positive regional identity.
<b>3.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>							
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.	Aggtelek National Park Management Research Institute for Viticulture and Oenology, Tokaj World Heritage Site Management Organisation Nature conservation NGOs	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.

## 5.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

<b>4.3 Management System / Management Plan</b>							
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
4.3.4	No management system / plan is currently in place	A Management Plan is under development coordinated by the National Heritage Management Centre and will be enacted as a government decree. Based on this new Management Plan, a Management Manual will be prepared by the WHS Management Organisation.	The Management Plan will be finalised in 2014. The Management Manual will be completed in 2015.	• Forster Gyula National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management • Research Institute for Viticulture and Oenology, Tokaj – Tokaj Wine Region World Heritage Site Management Organisation • Ministry of Human Resources	Both the Plan and the Manual will be finalised following them being subjected to public discussion and a region-wide consensus having been reached.		
<b>4.6 Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>							
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 • Forster Gyula National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management • Klebelsberg Schools Management	There exists professional higher education in world heritage studies in Hungary (such as an MA Course in World Heritage at BKF University in Budapest). Cultural Heritage Studies should be introduced at the College of Sárospatak within the region.		
4.6.4	World Heritage status has partially influenced education, information and awareness building activities	The agencies involved have made multiple efforts to include world heritage in education, information and awareness building materials (touristic publications, events and training courses).	Continuous. The complex system will be part of the Management Plan, to be completed in 2014.	• Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management • Municipalities • Research Institute for Viticulture and Oenology, Tokaj – Tokaj Wine Region World Heritage Site Management Organisation • Hungarian Tourism Ltd's Regional Marketing Centre	none		
<b>4.7 Visitor Management</b>							
4.7.4	Some management of visitor use of the property but this could be improved	The Management Plan will provide that the WHS Management Organisation should monitor any critical trends and indicators that may warrant the need for a specific visitor management scheme.	The tourism marketing plan for North Hungary (including the Tokaj region) is updated on a yearly basis.	Hungarian Tourism Ltd's Regional Marketing Centre Hungarian Tourism Ltd Tourism Destination Management Organisations Municipalities Research Institute for Viticulture and Oenology, Tokaj – Tokaj Wine Region World Heritage Site Management Organisation	Current tourism indicators for the region do not yet necessitate any immediate action in this respect. The measures comprised in the regional marketing plans are sufficient to handle current level of visitor use.		
<b>4.8 Monitoring</b>							

4.8.2	<b>Little or no information to define key indicators</b>	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.
-------	--	---	---	---	---

**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	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)	

**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

**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**

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	Excellent
State Party	Excellent
Site Managers	Excellent
Advisory Bodies	Excellent

**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: Amend coordinates as follows -001: 48° 11' 25.75269" N 21° 19' 51.98986" E -002: 48° 24' 28.82644" N 21° 39' 02.15317" E -003: 48° 18' 59.25232" N 21° 34' 02.22671" E -004: 48° 20' 22.1017" N 21° 31' 28.7519" E -005: 48° 19' 48.44963" N 21° 32' 11.58350" E -006: 48° 17' 14.35200" N 21° 26' 32.36325" E -007: 48° 17' 19.81101" N 21° 26' 40.32057" E Amend ha figures as follows 13425 to 13245 13435 to 13255 These are corrections of factual errors, constituting no change to boundaries

• **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**