

Strasbourg, 2 juin 2021

CONVENTION DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE SUR LE PAYSAGE

HONGRIE

RAPPORT NATIONAL SUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION



0. Informations générales

0.1. Informations générales

1. Nom de l'Etat/Région concerné(e)

Etat
Hungary
Région (pour les Régions concernées)
...

2. Responsable officiel de la Convention

Nom
Mrs. Krisztina KINCSES
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Ministry of Agriculture /Department of National Parks and Landscape Protection
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Code postal
1055
Ville
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Courriel
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<http://www.kormany.hu>

3. Responsable des réponses à ce questionnaire

Nom
Mrs Krisztina KINCSES
Adresse
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Courriel
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Site web
<http://www.kormany.hu>

4. L'Etat participe-t-il à la Conférence du Conseil de l'Europe pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Nom des participants à la conférence

Nom du/des représentants(s)
Mrs Krisztina KINCSES

5. La Convention a-t-elle été signée ou ratifiée par l'Etat ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, précisez :

Date de la signature
28th September in 2005
Date de la ratification dans l'État, titre et contenu du document
3rd October in 2007
Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)
Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site
Date du dépôt de la ratification au Conseil de l'Europe
26th October in 2007
Existe-t-il différentes versions linguistiques officielles de la Convention ?
☐ Oui ☒ Non

...

Existe-t-il une ou des traductions officielles dans la ou les langues de l'Etat/régions ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=111244.266683

Existe-t-il une ou des traductions non officielles dans la ou les langues de l'Etat/régions ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

...

Y a-t-il des exceptions territoriales à l'application de la Convention, conformément à son article 15 ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

...

6. Si le présent questionnaire est rempli par une autorité régionale, cette autorité a-t-elle adopté la Convention par un acte juridique spécifique ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

7. Compétences des entités administratives en matière de paysage

Premier niveau administratif (nom de l'entité au niveau de l'Etat)

State level: Ministry of Agriculture

Responsabilité dans le domaine du paysage ?

☒ Oui

☐ Non

Ministry of Agriculture has the primary responsibility for the implementation of ELC. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for landscape protection.

The Ministry of Agriculture performs its tasks in this regard – in accordance with the concept of the Convention – in co-operation with the ministers responsible for cultural heritage as well as with that in charge of regional development, spatial planning and education. The platform for their collaboration is the European Landscape Convention National Co-ordination Working Group, with the participation of the relevant ministries.

Supervisory powers of the regional and the district authority are exercised by the Minister.

Deuxième niveau administratif (nom de l'entité)

First instance authority for environmental and nature protection with nation-wide jurisdiction: the Government Office of Pest County and County Government Offices with special jurisdiction according to the 71/2015. (III. 30.) Government Decree on the designation of bodies responsible for environmental and nature protection official and administrative functions.

First instance authority for cultural heritage protection with nation-wide jurisdiction: the Government Office of the Capital City Budapest ()

(<http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/hu/rolunk-about-us>)

National park directorates (regional jurisdiction)

Responsabilité dans le domaine du paysage ?

☒ Oui

☐ Non

authorisation procedure:

Government Office of Pest County: performs first instance authority tasks with nation-wide jurisdiction in terms of environmental and nature protection administration.

Government Office of the Capital City Budapest: performs first instance authority tasks with nation-wide jurisdiction in terms of protection of cultural heritage.

County Government Offices: perform first instance authority tasks with county-wide jurisdiction in terms of environmental and nature protection administration and protection of cultural heritage.

National park directorates

(among others)

- participate in conserving the character of the landscape, the natural assets, unique landscape features and aesthetic values;

- comment municipal master plans, development plans, water management plans, and other plans changing the landscape/land use.

Troisième niveau administratif (nom de l'entité)

The administration system is under the procedure of modification, new information available after 01/03/2020.

First instance authorities for environmental and nature protection (19 district offices seated in the county towns)

First instance authorities for cultural heritage protection (19 district offices seated in the county towns and 2 capital district offices)

Responsabilité dans le domaine du paysage ?

☒ Oui

☐ Non

authorization procedure:

First instance authorities for environmental and nature protection: the main environmental permitting, inspection, supervisory, monitoring, enforcement and reporting authorities are the district offices. Their jurisdiction is linked to district areas. They act as first instance permitting authorities in most environmental matters. They are also in charge of on-site inspection of activities and installations subject to permit.

First instance authorities for cultural heritage protection: the first instance cultural heritage protection authorities are district offices. Their jurisdiction is linked to district areas.

Comments of plans:

They have competence to comments e.g. development plans, spatial plans, integrated development plans the counties and the municipalities concerned according to laws.

Référence à une carte officielle administrative de l'Etat/de la région :

<https://jarasinfo.gov.hu/>

<https://kozigazgatas.magyarorszag.hu/onkormanyzatok>

Commentaire

(le cas échéant, précisez les éléments d'organisation de l'Etat/la Région non inclus ci-dessus)

The Prime Minister's Office has a responsibility for built environment regulation including national heritage and responsible for the co-ordination of development policy. The supervision of the territorial administrative system (government offices) also belongs to the Prime Minister's Office.

The Ministry of Agriculture is the responsible governmental body regarding the general environment and nature protection policies and rural development. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the majority of environmental related issues (e.g. environmental policy, air quality and noise protection, industrial pollution, IPPC, EIA, SEA, remediation, soil protection, nature conservation, biodiversity etc.).

The Ministry of Innovation and Technology is responsible for climate policy, transport and energy issues (energy policy, renewable energy and energy efficiency, waste management, environmental technology). It is also responsible for the supervision of the major public services in the field of waste management and drinking water. Higher education is also a function of the Ministry of Innovation and Technology.

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for water management (including protection against flooding and water quality issues) and disaster management (civil protection, fire protection and industrial safety).

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the budgetary issues, and for economic regulation, including economic instruments in the field of environment.

The Ministry of Human Capacities is responsible for public education and for environmental health issues.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for the Official Development Assistance and for the co-ordination of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) within the government. It is responsible also for certain trans-national environmental programmes like European Union Danube Region Strategy.

Ministry of Justice is responsible for supervision of all legislative preparatory work including preliminary and post legislative impact assessment. Ministerial commissioner is responsible for sustainable use of trans-boundary natural resources.

The National Environmental Council (established in 1996) is functioning as an ex-ante evaluation body for environment related legislation. This is an advisory body for the Government forming opinion on the environment and nature protection related policies, strategies and bills. The members of the Council are the representatives of the environmental non-governmental organisations, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the Confederation of Hungarian Employers and Industrialists.

The horizontal co-ordination at ministerial level is ensured by the official administrative consultation process regarding the

strategies, policies and planned legal instruments. The administrative state secretaries of the ministries have a weekly meeting preparing the official meeting of the government.

Before the official meeting of the government the various strategies, policies and bills are discussed in the Strategic Cabinet, in the Development Policy Cabinet or in the Economic Cabinet depending on the subject of the proposal. These cabinets give further room for in-depth discussions on the proposals before government decision.

The cooperation between institutions has strengthened further in many fields.

The territorial administrative system

The capital (Budapest) and county (megye) government offices (19) were established and the district (járás) offices (197) (as of 1 of Jan 2016) were founded as well. The staff of the capital and county government offices manages the areas considered to be horizontal (eg. authoritative and legal supervision). The previously independent authorities and offices were integrated into the government offices which carry out their activities in accordance with their competence (eg. environmental directorates, forestry directorates) within the government offices.

1. Dispositions générales

1.1. Définitions

1.1.1. Paysage

1.1.1.1. Paysage

8. Le terme 'paysage' est-il défini dans votre langue ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, décrivez la signification et l'usage courants de tout autre mot signifiant « paysage » ; donnez le contexte précis dans lequel chaque mot est utilisé (p. ex. aménagement du territoire)

Langue

táj (etymology: tá-j)

1.

a noun: room, area, neighborhood, surroundings which is spreading from, or lying down some distance around some center.

usage:

- "háza tája" = "landscape of the house"

means the house and its surroundings

- fájdalmat érez a szeme táján = "feel pain at the landscape of eye" means feel pain in and around the eye

2.

a noun: separate country, region, continent which looks related as a whole

„Balatoni táj” = "Balaton landscape" means territory of the lake and the territory around Lake Balaton

3.

a noun: period around same time

usage:

"reggel táján" = "at landscapes of morning" means around the morning

Etymology: the root of "táj" is "ta" or "tá", which means moving away from a certain point.

Mot

Táj

Signification

First sight of land area; region; countryside. (interpretive dictionary)

Référence

<http://taj.szojelentese.com/>

Contexte

...

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

9. La définition juridique du terme 'paysage' dans l'Etat/la Région est-elle différente de celle de la Convention ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des précisions sur toute définition juridique différente du terme 'paysage'.

Texte juridique

Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Nature Conservation in Hungary

Référence/site web

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=26858.314682

Définition juridique

A táj a földfelszín térben lehatárolható, jellegzetes felépítésű és sajátosságú része, a rá jellemző természeti értékekkel és természeti rendszerekkel, valamint az emberi kultúra jellegzetességeivel együtt, ahol kölcsönhatásban találhatók a természeti erők és a mesterséges (ember által létrehozott) környezeti elemek.

Traduction

"Landscape" means a confinable part of Earth's surface with a particular structure and characteristics, specific natural assets and natural systems combined with the characteristic features of human culture, where the forces of nature and the artificial (man-made) environmental elements coexist and interact.

Explication

Comparing to the definition of the European Landscape Convention there is no emphasis on the perception of the population.

1.1.2. Politique du paysage

1.1.2.1. Politique du paysage

10. La définition juridique de 'politique du paysage' dans l'Etat/la Région est-elle différente de celle de la Convention ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

1.1.3. Objectif de qualité paysagère

1.1.3.1. Objectif de qualité paysagère

11. La définition juridique de 'objectif de qualité paysagère' dans l'Etat/la Région est-elle différente de celle de la Convention

☐ Oui ☒ Non

1.1.4. Protection des paysages

1.1.4.1. Protection des paysages

12. La définition juridique de 'protection des paysages' dans l'Etat/la Région est-elle différente de celle de la Convention ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des précisions sur toute définition juridique différente de 'protection des paysages'.

Texte juridique

Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Nature Conservation

Référence/site web

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=26858.314682

Définition juridique

Tájvédelem:

6. § (1) A táj a földfelszín térben lehatárolható, jellegzetes felépítésű és sajátosságú része, a rá jellemző természeti értékekkel és természeti rendszerekkel, valamint az emberi kultúra jellegzetességeivel együtt, ahol kölcsönhatásban találhatók a természeti erők és a mesterséges (ember által létrehozott) környezeti elemek.

(2) A tájhasznosítás és a természeti értékek felhasználása során meg kell őrizni a tájak természetes és természetközeli állapotát, továbbá gondoskodni kell a tájak esztétikai adottságait és a jellegét meghatározó természeti értékek, természeti rendszerek és az egyedi tájértékek fennmaradásáról.

Traduction

The natural or near-natural state of landscapes shall be preserved while utilising landscapes and natural assets; moreover, provision shall be made for the maintenance of natural assets, natural systems and unique landscape features which determine the character and aesthetic endowments of landscapes.

1.1.5. Gestion des paysages

1.1.5.1. Gestion des paysages

13. La définition juridique de 'gestion des paysages' dans l'Etat/la Région est-elle différente de celle de la Convention ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

1.1.6. Aménagement des paysages

1.1.6.1. Aménagement des paysages

14. La définition juridique de 'aménagement des paysages' dans l'Etat/la Région est-elle différente de celle de la Convention ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

1.2. Champ d'application

1.2.1. Champ d'application

1.2.1.1. Champ d'application

15. Le champ d'application de la Convention est-il repris dans un document formel de l'Etat/la Région ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des renseignements sur le document

Titre

Act CXI of 2007 on the promulgation of the European Landscape Convention that was signed in Florence on 20 October 2000.

Référence/site web

...
Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Décrivez brièvement le champ d'application du 'paysage' énoncé dans le présent document et indiquez s'il est fait spécifiquement référence à des espaces particuliers (p. ex. naturel, rural, urbain, périurbain, etc., et aux espaces terrestres, aquatiques - eaux intérieures et maritimes - et aériens).

...

1.3. Objectifs

1.3.1. Objectifs

1.3.1.1. Objectifs

16. Une politique du paysage a-t-elle été définie ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des précisions sur cette politique

La politique intègre-t-elle la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage ?

☒ Oui
☐ Non

Un ministère ou une autorité nationale/régionale est-il (elle) chargé(e) de mettre en œuvre cette politique ?

☒ Oui
☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, quel est le nom du ministère ou de l'autorité (dans ce dernier cas, indiquez aussi le nom du ministère de rattachement)

Ministry of Agriculture

Site web du ministère et/ou de l'autorité

<http://www.kormany.hu/hu/foldmuvelesugyi-miniszterium>

Les politiques de gestion et d'aménagement des paysages sont-elles intégrées dans d'autres politiques ?

☒ Oui
☐ Non

...
Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

2. Mesures nationales

2.4. Répartition des compétences

2.4.1. Gouvernement

2.4.1.1. Gouvernement

17. Dans la structure du gouvernement, la compétence afférente à la Convention appartient-elle à un seul ministère ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

18. Existe-t-il dans ce ministère un service spécial consacré au paysage ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

19. Y a-t-il des consultations et des échanges réguliers entre le ministère/autorité chargé de la politique du paysage et d'autres ministères/autorités chargés des politiques territoriales et autres ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

20. En l'absence de ministère/autorité unique responsable de la politique du paysage, quels ministères/autorités exercent conjointement les tâches relatives aux différents éléments de la politique du paysage ? (plusieurs choix possibles)

- ☒ Agriculture
- ☐ Changement climatique
- ☐ Communautés
- ☐ Patrimoine culturel
- ☐ Culture (général)
- ☐ Ecologie (biodiversité)
- ☐ Economie
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Energie
- ☐ Environnement (général)
- ☐ Affaires étrangères
- ☐ Forêts
- ☐ Infrastructure
- ☐ Affaires intérieures
- ☐ Loisirs et détente
- ☐ Extraction minérale
- ☐ Patrimoine naturel
- ☐ Conservation et protection de la nature
- ☐ Travaux publics
- ☐ Recherche
- ☐ Développement rural
- ☐ Aménagement du territoire
- ☐ Développement durable
- ☐ Tourisme
- ☐ Transport
- ☐ Gestion de l'eau
- ☐ Publicité
- ☒ Autre (précisez)
Prime Minister's Office (cultural heritage, spatial planning)
Ministry of Innovation and Technology (development, higher education)
Ministry of Human Capacities (public education)

21. Y a-t-il des consultations formelles et des échanges réguliers entre les différents ministères/autorités qui peuvent se partager des compétences en matière de politique du paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, sous quelle forme se déroulent-ils

Type de consultation

The European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group has been established by ministries responsible for ELC.

Fréquence

- ☐ Moins d'une fois par an
- ☐ Une fois par an
- ☐ Deux fois par an
- ☐ Plus souvent
- ☒ Si nécessaire

Réalisations - Déclaration commune

☐ Oui ☒ Non

...

Réalisations - Publication

☒ Oui ☐ Non

For preserving our landscape heritage

Réalisations - Projets/programmes joints

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Programme for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (2013-2017)

Programme for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention (2018-2022)

Site web

http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/user/browser/File/Taj/ETE_munkaterv_201303012VEGLEGES_web.pdf

http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/user/browser/File/Taj/ETE/ETE_MUNKAPROGRAM_2018-2022_webre.pdf

http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/user/browser/File/Taj/Taji%20Oroksegunk%20Megorzeseert%20Kiadvany_webre.pdf

http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/user/browser/File/Taj/ETE/ETE%20kiadv%C3%A1ny%202015%20MAGYAR_FIN.pdf

Ajoutez toute information utile sur la façon dont les compétences en matière de politique paysagère sont exercées au sein du gouvernement national.

The European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group established by the Governmental Decision No. 1189/2012. (VI. 11). Each minister responsible for the implementation of the ELC delegates one member to the Group. The Staff of the ministries responsible for European Landscape Convention is putting landscape policies, programmes, strategies and spatial plans in place at national level, for example:

- Ministry of Agriculture: Department of National Parks and Landscape Protection;
- Prime minister's Office: the Department of Cultural Heritage and the Department of Spatial Planning and Settlement Affairs;
- Ministry of Innovation and Technology: the Unit of Development Coordination.

The County Government Authorities, National Park Directorates, Principal Architects integrates landscape into spatial plans and regional plans at regional level.

Financial resources are changeable year by year, e.g. in National Budget as "Budget Estimates for Spatial Planning". Financial resources are ensured by ministries involved in the European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group.

2.4.2. Autres acteurs (organisations et institutions)

2.4.2.1. Autres acteurs (organisations et institutions)

22. Existe-t-il des organisations et des institutions publiques (ou équivalent) actives et/ou responsables dans le domaine du paysage (observatoires du paysage, conseils du paysage, centres ou instituts du paysage, etc.) ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

23. Existe-t-il des organisations et des institutions privées actives et/ou responsables dans le domaine du paysage ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

24. Y a-t-il une législation qui réglemente les activités et/ou les organisations bénévoles en matière de paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des précisions sur cette législation

Titre

...

Résumé

...

Site web

...

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Ajoutez toute information utile sur les autres organisations actives dans le secteur des paysages.

...

2.4.3. Réseaux

2.4.3.1. Réseaux

25. Existe-t-il des réseaux de collaboration en matière de paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, répertoriez les réseaux concernés

Nom du réseau

Hungarian Association of Landscape Architects

Site web

<http://www.tajepiteszek.hu/>

Activités

- charitable work for the environment, natural and cultural values
- preservation of the traditions of the garden design and landscape planning
- searching for new directions,
- improve the quality of landscape,
- preservation and expansion and improvement of complex ecological system, increasing the social role of landscape architecture

Partenaires de ce réseau

- ☒ Gouvernement
- ☐ Autorités régionales
- ☐ Autorités locales
- ☐ Agence officielle
- ☒ Universités
- ☐ Musées
- ☒ ONG
- ☒ Organisations professionnelles
- ☐ Sociétés privées
- ☐ Autre

...

Ajoutez toute information utile sur les réseaux en matière de paysage.

...

2.4.4. Relations entre les différents acteurs

2.4.4.1. Relations entre les différents acteurs

26. Le ministère chargé de la politique en matière de paysage est-il en interaction avec d'autres acteurs dans le domaine du paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, quels types de consultation ont été établis entre les différents acteurs concernés par le paysage ?

27. Le ministère chargé de la politique en matière de paysage organise-t-il des conférences officielles sur le paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Titre

For preserving our landscape heritage

Fréquence

annual

Entre

experts of universities and related professions, delegates of ministries

Documentation

...

Site web

...

Description

...

28. Le ministère chargé de la politique en matière de paysage organise-t-il des réunions sur le paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Titre
Landscape Protection Days
Fréquence
once a year
Entre
Ministry of Agriculture
National Park Directorates
Government Office of Pest County
19 district offices of the Government Offices seated in the county towns

Documentation

...

Site web

...

Description

...

29. Le ministère chargé de la politique en matière de paysage prépare-t-il des questionnaires sur le paysage ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

30. Le ministère chargé de la politique en matière de paysage organise-t-il d'autres activités sur le paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Titre

...

Fréquence

...

Entre

...

Documentation

...

Site web

...

Description

...

31. D'autres ministères/autorités sont-ils en interaction avec des acteurs concernés par le paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Comment ?

...

32. D'autres acteurs concernés par le paysage sont-ils en interaction, indépendamment du gouvernement ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

2.5. Mesures générales

2.5.1. Reconnaissance juridique des concepts

2.5.1.1. Reconnaissance juridique des paysages

33. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'un ou de plusieurs articles de la Constitution nationale(ou texte équivalent) ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

34. Le paysage fait-il l'objet d'une loi spécifique ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

35. D'autres lois traitent-elles du paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Si oui, précisez

Loi

Act. No. LXIV. of 2001 on Protection of Cultural Heritage

Date

20011008

Objet

The protection of archaeological heritage, monuments, cultural goods, national memorial sites and historic memorial is a state responsibility which is "integrated" into public administration.

(the amended text entered into force in 20160101)

Description

Landscape-scale protection of monuments and archaeological sites (e.g. historical landscape as a unique subject of monument protection, a single monument or a monument complex is a characteristic feature of the landscape), as well as the protection of historical gardens, cemeteries and areas having the significance of monuments (historical centres of settlements) as unique objects of monument protection.

According to Article 3 of Act No LXIV of 2001 on Protection of Cultural Heritage, for the purposes of the protection of cultural heritage, public and private development – including, in particular, the planning of territorial and municipal development, territorial and municipal plans, environmental, nature and landscape protection and the related investment projects – shall be completed in accordance with this protection.

According to Article 7 Point 38, archaeological protection zone means the environment of the archaeological site granted protected status, which ensures its sustainability, accessibility and landscape protection.

According to Article 13 Paragraph (4) an exceptionally protected archaeological site is a site of exceptional scientific significance and of outstanding national or international importance. A highly protected archaeological site is a site of recognized scientific significance and of outstanding regional importance.

According to Article 38, as historic landscape, historic monument status shall be granted to the partly built area of cultural (historic, monumental, artistic, scientific, technical etc.) importance which was created as a result of joint human and natural activity and which – due to its peculiarity and integrity – constitutes a topographically identifiable unit.

According to Article 39 Paragraph (1) as area of historic significance, protection shall be granted to the part of the municipality, the characteristic structure, manner of construction, overall appearance, links to the nature, squares and streets or group of buildings of which add up to a coherent system that is of historic value and therefore deserves historic monument protection.

Pursuant to Article 40/A, within the scope of peculiar objects of historic monument protection, use of architectural, municipal landscape and other environmental, natural values and preservation of traditional landscape use shall be ensured for all immovable properties under protection.

Pursuant to Article 43 Paragraph (6) of the Act, changes and interventions in the historic environment, as well as in the area of historic significance, as determined by legal regulation, shall serve the purpose of presenting and highlighting the protected value in the landscape and the municipal landscape.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=57089.287580

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act No. XXI of 1996 on Spatial Development and Planning

Date

19960604

Objet

Spatial Development and Planning

Description

General objectives and tasks related to regional planning: facilitating the harmonious development of the spatial structure, system of settlements of the country; decreasing the significant differences between cities and rural areas; maintaining a dynamic balance between the economy and the environment. The specific tasks of regional planning include the assessment of environmental configurations, area utilisation in accordance with the resilience of the environment, determining the location of infrastructural networks in coordination with the sectoral concepts.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=26396.314680

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act No. CXXXIX of 2018 on the spatial plan of Hungary and certain priority regions

Date

20181228

Objet

National Spatial Plan

Description

...

Adresse URL

...

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Nature Conservation in Hungary

Date

...

Objet

The country's natural heritage forms a specific and irretrievable part of the national wealth, and that its conservation for the present and future generations, the maintenance, management and development of the countryside, the economic and wise use of natural resources, the safeguarding of biodiversity and the establishment of a harmonic relation between man and nature, which is the basic condition for the survival of mankind, all require that provisions for the conservation of nature be made in compliance with the international obligations.

The purposes of the Act are

a) to make provision for the general conservation of natural assets and areas, their natural systems and biodiversity as well as for the promotion of their scientific cognition and sustainable use; to meet the society's need for a healthy and aesthetic natural environment;

b) to foster the traditions of nature conservation and improve its achievements; to protect, conserve, maintain and enhance Hungary's natural assets and areas.

Description

General landscape protection, landscape protection of protected nature reserve: the protection of the natural and semi-natural state of landscapes, the natural values underlying the aesthetic configuration and type of landscapes, nature systems and individual landscape assets.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=26858.314682

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act No. LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage

Date

20110101

Objet

Hungary ratified the Convention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 16 November 1972, by the Law Decree No. 21 of 1985. The complementary Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage aims to put on solid legal and institutional basis the efficient implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Hungary and to ensure the efficient management of Hungarian World Heritage sites, in line with the principles of sustainable development.

Description

According to Article 3 Paragraph (4) of Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage, World Heritage and tentative World Heritage areas shall be used, presented and developed on the grounds of consolidated principles of management, in a transparent manner and in a manner worthy of the world heritage title, with special regard to a) the site preserving its original values, uniform landscape, embeddedness in the historical environment and unique appearance, especially in the case of daytime and

night-time sight, spatial relations and proportions.

Pursuant to Article 11, in regard to construction activities undertaken in several municipal areas forming a single region on a world heritage area, the regional planning councils shall act in accordance with provisions governing the Act on the transformation and protection of the built environment and the government decree on the operation of planning councils issued to implement the said Act.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=138849.295839

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act No. CX of 2012 on the promulgation of the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, Portugal, 27 October 2005)

Date

20120717

Objet

In 2012 Hungary ratified the provisions of the Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society into the cultural heritage policy.

Description

According to Article 8 of Act No CX of 2012, in the framework of the Convention, Hungary undertakes to utilise all heritage aspects of the cultural environment b) to promote an integrated approach to policies concerning cultural, biological, geological and landscape diversity to achieve a balance between these elements.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=152432.266694

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act. No. LVII of 1995 on Water Management

Date

19960101

Objet

The tasks of the state in the field of water management.

Description

According to § 7/A (4) During the delineation of waste water agglomerations the following viewpoints have to be considered

[...]

b) nature (conservation)and landscape (protection)

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=23855.295819

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act. No. LXXIV. of 2016 on protection of townscape

Date

20160724

Objet

To protect the valuable image of settlements in Hungary

Description

Preserving or creating valueable or traditional image of architecture and structure taking the architectural, landscape heritage and heritage value into account.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=196051.323427

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act. No. XXXVII of 2009 on the forest, the forest protection and forestry

Date

20160101

Objet

By the regulation of the relationship between forests and society - particularly by defining the conditions for sustainable forest

management - ensures the forest (as a natural factors dependent and affected by human-induced biome and habitat) preservation, protection, prosperity, and the completion of the impact on the environment, on the society on the economy, thus highly contributing to support and quality of human life, improving its security.

Description

The renewed Forest Act of 2009 continues to consider sustainable forest management as its main objective, and puts special emphasis on safeguarding biological diversity and on mitigating the impacts of climate change. In this spirit it has introduced the concept of naturalness of forest, which categorizes forest stands/compartments according to the ratio of native/introduced/invasive tree species in them, and on this basis specifies management objectives and possibilities. The law prescribes selective cutting and other long-term management methods aiming at continuous/permanent forest cover in a predetermined proportion on protection forests. Types of designations under the Forest Act were extended with the Natura 2000 forest areas, and the law was amended with the management restrictions applicable to them. The forest and

nature conservation sector made a common guideline for Natura 2000 forest in 2011.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=124614.314615

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act LIII of 1995 on the general rules of environmental protection

Date

...

Objet

...

Description

The protection of earth, air, water, wildlife and built (artificial) environment created by man and its components individually or as an ensemble taking into account their interrelations.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=23823.348950

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the formation and protection of the built environment

Date

...

Objet

...

Description

Integration of the aspect of landscape protection; coordinated interests of forming the landscape structure and landscape image, with special attention to water, air, soil, climate and the wildlife protection; regulatory framework of the protection of local interests.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=30337.357074

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Loi

Act XLVIII of 1993 on mining

Date

1993

Objet

...

Description

Recovering areas changed as a result of mining of geological research activities in accordance with the technical operating plans taking into account among others water management, environment, nature and landscape protection requirements.

Adresse URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=19243.357067

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

36. Existe-t-il un code juridique qui rassemble tous les textes applicables au paysage ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

37. Existe-t-il une jurisprudence concernant la mise en œuvre de la Convention ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

2.5.2. Politiques du paysage

2.5.2.1. Politiques du paysage

38. Des politiques du paysage visant la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage ont-elles été établies, au sens de la définition de la Convention ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, identifiez les politiques

Politique

National Landscape Strategy for the period 2017-2026

Description

Hungarian Government approved Hungary's first National Landscape Strategy for the period 2017-2026 by No. 1128/2017. (III. 20.)H Government Decision on the National Landscape Strategy for the period 2017-2026.

The Strategy defines the objectives and tasks applying protection, management and planning of landscapes in accordance with the spirit of the European Landscape Convention.

available:

<https://2015-2019.kormany.hu/hu/foldmuvelesugyi-miniszterium/kornyezetugyert-felelos-allamtitkarsag>
download:

https://2015-2019.kormany.hu/download/f/8f/11000/Hungarian%20National%20Landscape%20Strategy_2017-2026_webre.pdf
(English)

https://2015-2019.kormany.hu/download/8/ff/f0000/Nemzeti%20T%c3%a1jstrat%c3%a9gia_2017-2026.pdf#!DocumentBrowse
(Hungarian)

2.5.3. Procédures de participation

2.5.3.1. Procédures de participation

39. Existe-t-il des procédures permettant aux autorités régionales de participer aux décisions publiques relatives aux paysages ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des renseignements sur chaque procédure

Nom

...

Description

...

Institution responsable

...

Partenaire(s)

...

Référence

...

Site web

...

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Ajoutez toute information utile sur les pratiques courantes concernant les procédures utilisées pour la participation dans les décisions relatives à la protection, gestion et aménagement du paysage ; donnez des exemples de bonnes pratiques avec des adresses URL pertinentes

...

40. Existe-t-il des procédures permettant aux autorités locales de participer aux décisions publiques relatives aux paysages ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des renseignements sur chaque procédure

Nom

...

Description

...

Institution responsable

...

Partenaire(s)

...

Référence

...

Site web

...

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Ajoutez toute information utile sur les pratiques courantes concernant telle ou telle procédure utilisée pour la participation dans les décisions relatives à la protection, gestion et aménagement du paysage ; donnez des exemples de bonnes pratiques avec des adresses URL pertinentes

...

41. Existe-t-il des procédures permettant au public de participer aux décisions publiques relatives aux paysages ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des renseignements sur chaque procédure

Nom

...

Description

...

Institution responsable

...

Partenaire(s)

...

Référence

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Site web

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Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Ajoutez toute information utile sur les pratiques courantes concernant telle ou telle procédure utilisée pour la participation dans les décisions relatives à la protection, gestion et aménagement du paysage ; donnez des exemples de bonnes pratiques avec des adresses URL pertinentes

...

42. Existe-t-il des procédures permettant à d'autres acteurs concernés de participer aux décisions publiques relatives aux paysages ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

2.5.4. Intégration dans des politiques

2.5.4.1. Intégration dans des politiques

43. Les questions de paysage sont-elles incluses dans d'autres domaines politiques au niveau national, régional ou local ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, quelles sont ces politiques et comment intègrent-elles les questions de paysage ?

44. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de l'agriculture?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

45. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques du changement climatique ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

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Titre

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Description

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Disposition

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Règles

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Instruments

...

Référence

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Site web

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Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)
Niveau
...

46. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques des collectivités territoriales ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

47. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques du patrimoine culturel ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

48. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de la culture ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

49. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de l'écologie et de la biodiversité ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date
20150618
Titre
National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity in 2015-2020
Description
The National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity in 2015-2020 intends to halt the loss of biological diversity and further decline of ecosystem services in Hungary by 2020 and to improve their status as much as possible. In order to achieve that, the aspects of preserving biodiversity must be integrated into cross-sectoral policies, strategies and programmes and in their implementation.
The objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy were defined on the basis of the status assessment presenting the main characteristics of the affected (speciality) areas and the main tendencies relating to biodiversity.
Focusing on the outlined future vision and aligning to a certain extent to the strategy of EU biodiversity strategy, the National Biodiversity Strategy emphasises six areas: protection of areas and species subject to nature conservation; maintenance of landscape diversity, green infrastructure and ecosystem services; agriculture-related issues; sustainable forest and game management and protection of water resources; combating invasive alien species (nonindigenous species); as well as Hungary's role in the fulfilment of obligations arising from international biodiversity protection agreements. Within these strategic areas, twenty objectives concentrate on managing the Hungarian problems of biodiversity protection. Each objective involves several specific goals, the implementation of which is supported by measures, while monitoring is assisted by indicators. The National Biodiversity Strategy also identifies the actors and responsible institutions involved in its implementation.
Disposition
...
Règles
No. 28/2015. (VI. 17.) Resolution of the Hungarian Parliament on the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity in 2015-2020
Instruments
...
Référence
...
Site web
<http://www.biodiv.hu/>
http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=176157.294497
Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)
Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site
Niveau
National

50. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de l'économie ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date
20140103
Titre
National Development 2030 - National Development and Territorial Development Concept

Description

For the societal, economic and spatial development of Hungary and the improvement of environmental quality the Parliament adopted National Development 2030 - National Development and Territorial Development Concept in 2014.

The Concept integrates the Hungarian development goals and objectives and defines their territorial dimensions, which also constitute the basis of the planning documents.

It defines a long-term future vision, development policy objectives and principles for Hungary based on the country's social economic, sectoral and territorial development needs and in line with the EU 2020 Strategy and the commitments undertaken under the National Reform Programme.

The concept is based on the premise of preserving and developing national resources in a balanced and harmonised manner.

It sets the task of observing the requirements of sustainable development for all policy areas.

Aim is to provide for the sustainable management of our natural resources and preserving these resources – that are a token of our economic potential and conditions of life – for future generations both in a quantitative and qualitative sense. It is also our goal to ensure the safety of food, energy, the environment and the climate, to provide a healthy drinking-water supply, to preserve biodiversity, the diversity and values of landscapes and the values of our built heritage, to ensure the environmental conditions and a better quality of a healthy life, and to promote a sustainable way of life, production and consumption. The Concept has thirteen specific objectives, consists of seven sectoral policy objectives and six territorial objectives.

The objectives are addressed to the whole economy, as well as to each sector, regional and local actor, and also outline the key points of development, on which medium-term - focused - development tasks may be based. In the course of building the national development and territorial development policy and achieving the objectives.

specific goals for the sectoral policy:

- competitive, innovative economy,
- healing Hungary, healthy society, health and sports economy,
- viable countryside, health food production and supply, development of the food and processing industry, ad) creative knowledge society, marketable skills, R&D&I,
- value aware and solidary self-caring society,
- good state, service provider state and security,
- preservation and sustainable use of strategic resources, protection of our environment,

Territorial specific objectives are as follows:

- increasing the macro-regional role of the country,
- a network of towns with a multi-centred spatial structure,
- increasing the population keeping capacity of rural regions,
- development of regions of outstanding landscape value,
- reducing territorial differences, promoting regional cohesion and economy stimulation,
- interconnected spaces: accessibility and mobility.

The following Medium-term environmental strategy tasks need to be implemented:

- protection of the built environment and of the natural resources, nature and soil conservation, environmental protection, heritage protection, protection of the urban environment and making it more liveable, protection of the favourable landscape potentials, deceleration/halting of the negative development of the structure and character of the landscape
- operation of agrarian and sylvicultural environmental management systems
- keeping our natural resources and mineral assets, particularly the protection and sustainable use of arable land and water, under national control
- sustainable development of the built heritage
- integrated water management to preserve and maintain the water resources
- climate adaptation, reduction of the negative effects
- raising environmental awareness, regulations/attitude-shaping fostering recycling and efficient material, energy and space utilisation

Disposition

The country faces major challenges in terms of renewing society. It is important to increase people's satisfaction and cohesion, and as part of that: There is a need for sustainable protection of natural resources and landscape should gain public awareness and becomes part of society's values.

It identified the following areas of intervention for meeting the specific goal of Viable rural territories; sound food production and supply as part of the policy goals: increasing the role of natural, environmental and landscape protection, preserving biodiversity; safeguarding and value-based development of rural heritage as well as the social, landscape-related, farming and architectural values of Hungary's rural territories; strengthening the protection of traditions and local identities.

For the aim to use strategic resources (water, land, minerals) sustainably, preserve biodiversity, protect natural values, improve environmental quality, and increase environmental safety, it identified the areas of intervention.

among others:

"protection and preservation of biological and landscape diversity and Hungary's forests"
for meeting the specific goal of

"Preserving strategic resources and utilising them in a sustainable manner; protection of the environment".

Règles

No. 1/2014. (I. 3.) Resolution of the Hungarian Parliament on the National Development 2030 - National Development and Territorial Development Concept

Instruments

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Référence

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=166141.258698

Site web

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Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

Niveau

national

51. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de l'éducation ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

52. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de l'énergie ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

2011

Titre

National Energy Strategy 2030

Description

The National Energy Strategy will ensure the long-term sustainability, security and economic competitiveness of energy supply in Hungary with the following crucial efforts: increasing energy savings and energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energies, integrating the Central European grid network and constructing the required cross-border capacities, maintaining the existing nuclear capacities and utilising the domestic coal and lignite resources in an eco-friendly manner for power generation.

Disposition

The National Energy Strategy 2030 deals with the environment and nature protection (including landscape protection) among the horizontal issues. During the extraction and production of fuels, as well as the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of energy-generating facilities, attention should be paid to the application of solutions complying with the criteria of landscape and nature conservation in accordance with the environmental assessment drawn up on the basis of the relevant Strategic Environmental Study.

Règles

77/2011. (X. 14.) the Resolution of the Hungarian Parliament

Instruments

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Référence

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Site web

<http://www.terport.hu/teruletfejlesztes/orszagosszint/fejlesztési-dokumentumok/agazati-tervek/nemzeti-energiastrategia>

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

Niveau

national

53. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de l'environnement ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

20150617

Titre

National Environmental Programme 2015-2020

Description

The overall objective of the Programme is to contribute to the providing of the environmental conditions for sustainable development. Strategic objectives: (1) Improving the quality of life and the environmental conditions of human health. (2) Protection and sustainable use of natural values and resources. (3) Improving resource efficiency and making steps toward a green economy. All the strategic objectives detailed above are related to improving our ability to adapt to the climate change and enhancing environmental safety. The horizontal goal is to increase environmental awareness.

Disposition

The second strategic objective: Protection and sustainable use of natural values and resources. The expansion of the objectives is served by the strategic areas. One strategic area of the Programme is: Preserving biodiversity, nature conservation and landscape protection. The achievement of the strategic objectives is ensured by objectives and measures determined in the strategic areas.

Objectives of the „Protecting landscape structures, landscape character and landscape potential” strategic area:

(1) Enforcing the objectives of nature conservation and landscape protection in regional and urban development, zoning (with special regard to developments in the fields of agriculture and forestry, water management, transport and other technical infrastructure) and in specific administrative procedures. (2) Increasing landscape identity, develop landscape awareness in communities and the general public, increasing commitment to and responsibility for the landscape. (3) Maintaining land use approaches that provide for the preservation of landscape character. (4) Monitoring landscape changes.

Règles

27/2015. (VI.17.) the Resolution of the Hungarian Parliament of National Environmental Programme for the period 2015-2020

Instruments

The achievement of the strategic objectives of the Programme is promoted by the strategic tools from all strategic areas. Facilitating the achievement of the objectives related to landscape protection: strengthening environmental awareness raising, public participation, environmental information, urban and territorial development, spatial and urban level spatial planning, strategy development and legislation.

Référence

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Site web

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Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

Niveau

national

54. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques des affaires étrangères ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

55. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques des forêts ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

20161013

Titre

National Forest Strategy (2016-2030)

Description

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Disposition

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Règles

1537/2016. (X. 13.) Resolution of the Hungarian Government of National Forest Strategy for the period 2016-2030

Instruments

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Référence

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Site web

http://www.kormany.hu/download/a/1a/d0000/Nemzeti_Erd%C5%91strat%C3%A9gia.pdf

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

Niveau

national

56. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques des infrastructures ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

57. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques des loisirs et de la détente ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

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Titre

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Description

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Disposition

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Règles

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Instruments

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Référence

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Site web

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Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Niveau

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58. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de la géologie et de l'extraction minière ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

59. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de la publicité ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

60. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de la conservation et de la protection de la nature ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

20150617

Titre

National Nature Conservation Master Plan

Description

National Nature Conservation Master Plan is an independent but integrated part of the National Environmental Programme 2015-2020

Disposition

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Règles

27/2015. (VI.17.) the Resolution of the Hungarian Parliament of National Environmental Programme for the period 2015-2020

Instruments

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Référence

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Site web

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Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

Niveau

National

61. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques des travaux publics ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

62. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques du développement rural ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

2012

Titre

National Rural Development Strategy 2012-2020

Description

The National Rural Development Strategy aims to achieve noticeable and visible improvement, by 2020, in the rural social and economic processes and to renew the whole rural area of Hungary. It defines tasks for four areas; the agricultural economy, rural development, food economy and protection of the environment.

Its objective are the followings: preserving the integrity of the landscapes, supplying the population with high-quality and safe food, sustainable management of natural resources, protection of drinking water, soil, wildlife and the environment.

Disposition

There are five strategic priorities in the National Rural Development Strategy in order to achieve the overall objectives:

- conservation of resources and natural values of landscapes,
- diverse and viable agricultural production,
- Food and food supply safety,
- creating basis for the rural economy and increasing rural employment,
- Strengthening rural communities, improving the quality of life of the rural population.

The National Rural Strategy is also linked to the theme of landscape and its protection with 2 national programmes:

1. Protecting natural values and areas, and restoring ecosystem services programme

Today, a significant proportion of our country's natural assets is tied directly under agricultural cultivation fields and forests.

landscape management has a key role in the preservation.

Increasing agrobiodiversity plays an important role in the conservation of biological diversity, which provide various agriculture land uses, as well as usage of varieties of the local landscape adapted to the specific climate, soil and hydrological conditions.

For protection and restoration of ecosystem services, it is important to keep and restore biodiversity outside of protected natural areas, too.

2. Landscape and agri-environmental programme

The agriculture, forestry, fisheries and fisheries management plays a key role in rural environments. Landscape and agri-environmental programme covers not only the natural and environmental goals, but establishing the land use and spatial structure striving for harmony of protection and production.

Règles

No 1074/2012. (III. 28.) Government Decision on the implementation of tasks related to National Rural Development Strategy 2012-2020

Instruments

Comprehensive strategy for numerous fields, especially to sectoral policies.

Référence

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=147112.214923

Site web

www.videkstrategia.hu

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

Niveau

national

63. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de l'aménagement du territoire ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

64. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques du développement durable ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

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Titre

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Description

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Disposition

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Règles

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Instruments

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Référence

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Site web

<http://nfft.hu/nemzeti-fenntarthato-fejlodesi-keretstrategia/>

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

Niveau

national

65. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques du tourisme ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

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Titre

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Description

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Disposition

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Règles

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Instruments

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Référence

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Site web

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Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Niveau

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66. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans les politiques de la gestion de l'eau ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date

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Titre

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Description

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Disposition

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Règles

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Instruments
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Référence
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Site web
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Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)
Niveau
...

67. Les questions du paysage sont-elles incluses dans d'autres politiques ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Date
20150520
Titre
Strategy of Food Development
Description
Aim of the Hungarian Strategy of Food Development is to restore the competitiveness of the food industry.
Disposition
The Hungarian Strategy of Food Development deals indirectly with landscape issues. However the document does not mention the landscape directly, but it deals through with locally produced food and local market over the short food supply chain. The safe and good quality locally produced foodstuff contributes to strengthening the local identity, well-being and badinage of the landscape of the rural population.
Règles
...
Instruments
...
Référence
...
Site web
<http://elelmiszerlanc.kormany.hu/download/4/db/f0000/%C3%89lelmiszeripari%20Fejleszt%C3%A9si%20Strat%C3%A9gia.pdf>
Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)
Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site
Niveau
national

Ajoutez toute information utile sur les façons dont les questions de paysage sont intégrées dans d'autres domaines politiques adéquats aux niveaux national, régional et local.

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2.6. Mesures particulières

2.6.1. Sensibilisation

2.6.1.1. Sensibilisation

68. Des mesures ont-elles été prises pour accroître la sensibilisation sur la valeur des paysages, leur rôle et les transformations qui peuvent leur être apportées ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des précisions sur les initiatives de sensibilisation concernant chaque secteur

Initiative
Landscape Architect of the Year
Groupe cible
☒ Société civile
☒ Organisations privées
☒ Pouvoirs publics
Institution responsable
Hungarian Association of Landscape Architects
Description
...

Référence (publications, documentation ...)

...

URL

<http://tajepiteszek.hu>

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Exemples

...

69. Des documents clés de la Convention (directives, rapports, etc.) ont-ils été traduits dans votre ou vos langues ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, précisez

Convention européenne du paysage

Az Európai Táj Egyezmény

Langue

Hungarian

URL

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=111244.266683

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Résolution CM/Res(2008)3 sur le règlement relatif au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

CM/Res(2008)3 határozat az Európa Tanács Táj Díját meghatározó szabályokról

Langue

Hungarian

URL

http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/_user/downloads/Tajvedelem ETE/T%E1jd%EDj CM Res 2008 3 hat%E1rozat m.pdf

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Document(s) complémentaire(s) disponible(s) sur le site

Récommandation CM/Rec(2008)3 du Comité des ministres aux Etats membres sur les orientations pour la mise en oeuvre de la Convention européenne du paysage

...

Langue

...

URL

...

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Rapports du Conseil de l'Europe sur la Convention européenne du paysage

...

Langue

...

URL

...

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

Autres documents clés

...

Langue

...

URL

...

Charger fichier PDF (max. 20 Mo)

70. Existe-t-il de grands événements réguliers sur le paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, décrivez les principaux événements

Événement

National Celebration of International Landscape Architecture Month

Institution responsable

...

Thème

...

Description

...

Echelle

...

Site web

...

Fréquence

...

Date

...

Lieu

...

Groupe cible

☒ Public

☐ Professionnel

☐ Pédagogique

☐ Administration

☐ Scientifique

☐ Autre

...

Organisation

...

Audience

...

Financement

...

Événement

European Heritage Days in Hungary

Institution responsable

...

Thème

...

Description

Several famous monuments and landscapes are free to visit, people can also visit buildings which are usually closed for the public – for example ministries, office buildings or dwelling houses if they are monument buildings.

Echelle

national

Site web

<http://www.oroksegnapok.hu/>

Fréquence

...

Date

...

Lieu

...

Groupe cible

☒ Public

☒ Professionnel

☒ Pédagogique

☐ Administration

☒ Scientifique

☐ Autre

...

Organisation

...

Audience

...

Financement

...

71. Existe-t-il des publications spécifiques consacrées au paysage (livres, revues, bulletins d'information, articles, etc.) ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez-en la liste

Titre

4D

Langue(s)

Hungarian and English

Format

paper and electronic

Type

journal

Audience

landscape architects, students of landscape architecture

Description

4D is the quarterly journal of the Szent István University of Gödöllő, Faculty of Landscape Architecture.

Main topics:

landscape architecture, garden art, landscape protection, landscape planning, regional development, urban planning, urban design

Fréquence

quarterly

Editeur

Szent István University of Gödöllő, Faculty of Landscape Architecture

Site web

<http://4djournal.hu/?lang=en>

Plus d'informations

...

Titre

Hungarian Journal of Landscape Ecology

Langue(s)

Hungarian and world languages

Format

paper and electronic

Type

journal

Audience

academics, researchers, PhD students

Description

Publishing the abstracts and scientific papers of related conferences in order to fasten circulation of information, the scientific informing and the introduction of the works of partners necessary for cooperation.

Fréquence

two issues yearly

Editeur

Chief Editors: Dr. Attila Barczy and Dr. Csaba Centeri

Editor: Dr. Ákos Pető and Dénes Saláta

Site web

<http://tajokologiaiapok.szie.hu/>

Plus d'informations

Changes in our environment draw our attention more urgently. Feeling the wind of future, it is extremely important to know more about the processes changing our environment, about its rules and to have more rich knowledge about the future effects of these changes. This attention is impossible without more complex scientific monitoring of nature and environment. This investigating, data collecting and answer waiting attention is inevitable factor of the process that is important to know for those who are curious but feels responsibility and aware of the threats about their future.

In our present world new scientific areas are arising. Basic researches are developing, areas handling our environment more as units are under intensive development. In these works the role of protection and knowing of the landscape has increased significantly. Our journal started in 2003 wishes to participate in the development of landscape ecology as a

synthesizing science and disciplines directly connecting to it. Our journal provides opportunity for scientists to publish new results, to write publications in Hungarian and in other world languages, too. We are waiting for short communications that help scientists in scientific orientation.

Address of Editorial Office: SzIE KGI Tajokológiai és Természetvédelmi Tsz. 2103 Godollo, Páter K. u. 1., Hungary
Tel: +36-28-522-000 extensions: 1833 (secretariat)
Fax: +36-28-410-804

E-mail: tajokolapok@gmail.com.

Titre

Acta Geographica Debrecina Landscape & Environment

Langue(s)

English

Format

paper and electronic

Type

single blind peer-reviewed journal

Audience

academics, researchers, PhD students

Description

ACTA Geographica Debrecina Landscape and Environment Series publishes all the papers in the theme of landscape and environmental researches. Articles of laboratory analysis, GIS methods and reviews are waited. The main subjects of the journal: landscape evaluation; landscape metrics; land use changes; investigation of environmental elements; climatology; meteorology; human impacts, tourism and environment, GIS studies.

Papers within any of the above mentioned topics which can provide new knowledge to understand the environmental and landscape system are welcome.
the purpose is to publish the new results of landscape and environmental studies.

Fréquence

two issues per year

Editeur

MANAGING EDITOR, PRINCIPAL CONTACT: Gábor Négyesi PhD

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Péter Csorba DSc

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GIS and environmental issues, University of Debrecen (Debrecen, Hungary)

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tourism, economic and social geography, University of Debrecen (Debrecen, Hungary)

Site web

<http://old.geo.science.unideb.hu/acta/landsenv/page/index.html>

Plus d'informations

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Benefits of open access for authors, include:

- Free access for all users worldwide
- Increased visibility and readership
- Rapid publication
- No spatial constraints

REPOSITORY POLICY

The journal are now available through DOAJ, full journal content is also available through the Journals website and the Repository of University of Debrecen University and National Library (DEA).

SUBMISSION AND PUBLICATION CHARGES

The Journal does not have any submission fees, and does not have any processing charges. As an open access journal the Landscape and Environment is committed to ensuring permanent and universal free access to all published articles.

POLICY OF SCREENING FOR PLAGIARISM

It expects high quality research articles that are free from plagiarism and any unethical publication mode, we presently use iThenticate to detect plagiarism.

INDEXING

Genamics JournalSeek
OpenJ-Gate
Wageningen UR Digital Library
MATARKA

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72. Un ou plusieurs prix relatifs au paysage ont-ils été institués au niveau local/régional/national/international, mis à part le prix de la Convention ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des renseignements sur les principaux prix

Prix

The Hungarian Landscape Award

Niveau

National

Description

The Hungarian landscape award programs were carried out on national level in 2008, 2010 and 2012, according to the Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the Rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The primary objective of the national level competition is to select the best project or programme. The national competition can also contribute in a great extent to accomplishing the objectives of European Landscape Convention and raising awareness of its importance.

The ministries responsible for the implementation of European Landscape Convention in Hungary open a competition for selecting the national candidate for the Europe Landscape Award the year before the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The plaque of Hungarian Landscape Award is a 30 cm × 42 cm, bronze made plate decorated with stylized Hungarian landscape and the logo of nature conservation.

Applicants are entitled the certificate or plaque to be seen in public their headquarters or other suitable places. Programs of the tenders will be presented to the European Landscape Convention Hungarian language website. The year following the national competition the ministries in charge of the implementation of ELC organise a mobile exhibition to showcase the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe and the projects submitted to the national competition. The panels of the exhibition can be borrowed and exhibited at other places free of charge.

Institution responsable

Ministry of Agriculture

Règlement

In 2012 the Minister responsible for nature conservation raised the status of the selection procedure in Hungary by establishing the Hungarian Landscape Award by the 14/2012 (VI. 25.) VM decree of the minister of rural development on the tasks being connection with the awards honoured by the minister of rural development. First in 2012, the participants

of the competition also competed for the Hungarian Landscape Award. The Hungarian Landscape Award conferred first in 2013.

The FM decree of the minister of agriculture regulates:

- ☒ general conditions for participation,
- ☒ who can be honoured,
- ☒ content of the call for tender,
- ☒ course of the examination of applications,
- ☒ the fees may be awarded and its description (certificate, plaque),
- ☒ periodicity and time of the call and
- ☒ date of the ceremony.

The award can be conferred on local governments, municipal associations or social organizations which have realized outstanding projects in the field of landscape heritage preservation, development and related planning, management, education and awareness raising. There is also the possibility for governments and (local) NGOs to jointly submit their application.

The biennial prize is awarded by the minister responsible for nature conservation in agreement with the minister responsible for cultural heritage and in co-operation with the minister responsible for regional development and the minister responsible for regional planning.

The European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group examines and evaluates the applications involving experts. The members of the jury score the applicants using evaluation sheet.

Criteria are the followings:

- ☒ general criteria,
- ☒ sustainable territorial development,
- ☒ setting example,
- ☒ involvement the public and the community,
- ☒ increasing the susceptibility of the subject, education, training, dissemination, awareness raising,
- ☒ complexity.

The European Landscape Convention National Coordination Working Group ranks the applications based on the opinion of the members of the jury. Following the evaluation, the department responsible landscape protection makes a proposal to the minister conferring the prize. The minister makes the decision.

Applicants receive a certificate. Application with the highest score wins the Hungarian Landscape Award (plaque), and represents Hungary in the tender for Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.

The minister passes the Hungarian Landscape Award on a public ceremony organized in connection with the Earth Day.

URL du règlement

http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=sub_738#Magyar_tajdij

Référence à la Convention

- ☒ Oui
- ☐ Non

Site web

http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/user/browser/File/Taj/Tajdij_kiadvany_2011_web.pdf

Exemples

...

Evaluation

- ☒ Oui
- ☐ Non

Prix du paysage

...

73. Existe-t-il des forums de discussion sur le paysage ?

- ☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, mentionnez les principaux exemples

Forum

...

Institution responsable

...

Thème

...

Description

...

Membres

...
Site web
...
Forums de discussion
...

74. Existe-t-il des réseaux sociaux spécifiquement axés sur les questions du paysage ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

75. Des informations officielles sur le paysage sont-elles publiquement accessibles sur des sites internet ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, précisez

Site web
...
Type
...
Thème
...
Description
...
URL
<http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/>
Autres sites web
...

2.6.2. Formation et éducation

2.6.2.1. Connaissance et interventions sur les paysages

76. Des mesures ont-elles été prises pour promouvoir la formation de spécialistes du paysage dans des organismes publics ou privés ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, quelle forme cette formation prend-elle ?

Mesures concernant les aménageurs du territoire

Szent István University Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning Department for Garden and Open Space Design, Gödöllő

The department focuses on the implementation of up-to-date ecological, technical, legal and economical knowledge in the development of large interconnected geopolitical landscapes and regional units, as well as increasing landscape potential and coordination of the work of representatives indifferent fields, landscape and environmental management planning, rural planning and regional development planning, high-level governing and operation tasks.

Skill development in the field of:

1. nature conservation,
2. environment protection,
3. landscape protection,
4. methods of landscape assessment,
5. regional development,
6. landscape planning,
7. GIS in landscape planning,
8. carrying capacity and
9. environmental impact studies.

Mesures concernant les urbanistes

...

Mesures concernant les paysagistes

Special courses in landscape architecture and planning are organised (recognised) by Chamber of Architects.

Mesures concernant les architectes

There are conferences and courses for Principal Architects.

Mesures concernant les ingénieurs

In many other fields of higher education, a modern approach to landscape is also adopted. The curricula of a significant part of Hungarian higher education contain knowledge that is indispensable for maintaining a lower environmental exposure and safeguarding our natural and cultural heritage (e.g. Environmental Economics Agrarian Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Environmental Studies, Forest Engineering, Geography, Land Surveying and Land

Management Engineering, Nature Conservation Engineering, Wildlife Management Engineering).

In Sopron University the following courses are incorporated into the curricula of BSc and MCS studies:

- ☒ cultural heritage protection;
- ☒ environment and landscape management;
- ☒ environmental history;
- ☒ environmental and landscape policy;
- ☒ environmental and natural aesthetics;
- ☒ landscape and rural development;
- ☒ landscape management;
- ☒ landscape protection and planning;
- ☒ landscape protection and planning in Europe; and
- ☒ landscape rehabilitation.

Mesures concernant les administrateurs publics

...

Mesures concernant les juristes

...

Mesures concernant les géographes

...

Mesures concernant les techniciens

...

Mesures concernant d'autres professionnels

...

77. Une aide financière ou autre à la formation a-t-elle été mise en place ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

...

Adresse URL

...

78. Existent-ils des programmes de baccalauréat/maîtrise spécialisés en paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

Landscape-related programmes at Szent István University (Faculty of Landscape Architecture and Urban Planning Department for Garden and Open Space Design):

- Landscape constructor (BSc)
- Landscape Architect education (MSc)
- Landscape Architect and Garden Designer (MA)

More information at: <https://tajk.szie.hu/english-page/faculty-landscape-architecture>

There are several curricula related to landscape protection (builder, engineer, agriculture majors): Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Szent István University, Sopron University, University of Pécs etc.

E.g. in Sopron University the following courses are incorporated into the curricula of BSc and MCS studies:

- ☒ cultural heritage protection;
- ☒ environment and landscape management;
- ☒ environmental history;
- ☒ environmental and landscape policy;
- ☒ environmental and natural aesthetics;
- ☒ landscape and rural development;
- ☒ landscape management;
- ☒ landscape protection and planning;
- ☒ landscape protection and planning in Europe; and
- ☒ landscape rehabilitation.

Adresse URL

<http://tajepiteszet.uni-corvinus.hu/>

79. Des diplômes relatifs au paysage sont-ils reconnus ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

The expertise of landscape professionals is regulated by the Act LVIII of 1996 on professional chambers of planners, expert engineers and architects. Recognising the importance of planners, expertise of engineers and architects in planning, developing and protecting the environment, and supporting the professional self-management required to enforce professional and ethical principles are administered by the Chamber.

More information at:

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=26913.349404

Adresse URL

...

80. De bourses de doctorat pour des projets concernant le paysage existent-elles ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

PhD scholarships are available at Szent István University. The doctoral programmes are tailored to the research subject of each student. These programmes offer complex scientific research and development in the field of landscape architecture, urban and environmental design, landscape protection and reclamation and landscape planning. They also include the social-economic aspects of climate change and landscape management and combine a wide range of competencies, such as the creative understanding of aesthetics and social sciences together with ecological and technical sciences components.

More information at:

<https://tajk.szie.hu/kepzesek/tajepiteszeti-es-tajokologiai-tt-doktori-iskola>

<https://tajk.szie.hu/english-page/future-students/postgraduate-studies>

In Sopron University, the following lectures are incorporated into each PhD programme:

- ☒ - landscape research;
- ☒ - landscape protection and planning in Europe; and
- ☒ - landscape history of the Carpathian Basin.

Adresse URL

<https://tajk.szie.hu/kepzesek/tajepiteszeti-es-tajokologiai-tt-doktori-iskola>

81. Autre

☐ Oui ☒ Non

Ajoutez toute information utile sur les mesures destinées à promouvoir la formation spécialisée.

In Hungary, the Act CCIV of 2011 on national public education has regulations that specify the BA and MA courses that can be provided in higher education, higher level vocational courses, teacher training, the operation of doctoral schools, the accreditation of majors in higher education and the training and qualification requirements.

Government Decree No. 289/2005 (XII. 22.) on bachelor and master-courses and the regulation of accretitation;

Government Decree No. 139/2015 (VI. 9.) on obtainable qualifications in higher education;

Ministerial Decree No. 15/2006 (IV. 3.) on outcome requirements of bachelor and master-courses;

The institutes of higher education have autonomy to accept its training programme, organisational and operational rules, and its doctoral regulations.

The Hungarian National Landscape Strategy (2017-2026) emphasises that passing on landscape-related knowledge needs not be restricted only to people adept in landscape matters, but it should also be included in engineering courses and any other courses whose graduates will influence the condition and the use of landscapes through their future decisions. Training and education must be reinforced with information about landscape and with an approach that takes landscape into consideration. Therefore, there is a need for auditing and modernising training and education. Basic knowledge required for the implementation of land use based on the landscape configuration and assets – what is the overall strategic objective of the Hungarian National Landscape Strategy – must be integrated into public education and higher education in a generalist (and age-appropriate) way.

According to the strategy, among others, the following action is required to achieve the objective: in higher education, integration of the knowledge of landscape, with a responsible attitude towards landscape, into the professional competences to be learned under the basic studies on sustainable development.

By this action, Hungary promotes university courses which, in the relevant subject areas, address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning – in accordance with the European Landscape Convention.

2.6.2.2. Programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation sur le paysage

82. Des programmes pluridisciplinaires de formation spécialisée sur la politique, la protection, la gestion et l'aménagement du paysage, destinés à d'autres professionnels du secteur public ou privé, existent-ils ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

83. Décrivez/répertoriez des exemples de programmes de formation pluridisciplinaires clés disponibles pour chaque secteur

Programme

...

Description

...

Site web

...

Groupe cible

☐ Secteur public

☐ Secteur privé

☐ Chercheur

☐ Associations

☐ Autre

...

84. Formation pour d'autres professions

...

2.6.2.3. Enseignement scolaire et universitaire

85. Des mesures ont-elles été prises par le ministère/autorité responsable de l'éducation pour promouvoir des enseignements scolaire et universitaire abordant les valeurs du paysage et les questions relatives à sa protection, à sa gestion et à son aménagement ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, quelle forme ces mesures prennent-elles ?

Nom

...

Description de la mesure

...

L'adoption de la mesure est-elle obligatoire ?

☒ Oui

☐ Non

Site web/adresse URL

...

86. Mesures pour l'école maternelle

☐ Oui ☒ Non

87. Mesures pour l'établissement primaire

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

The landscape and other related topics are part of primary education and the National Core Curriculum (NCC). Following the instructions of the NCC, the elementary schools build in the geography and natural science subjects the main issues and knowledge about landscape, national parks, nature conservation and other relations. The elementary school geography and science teachers usually take part on accredited teacher training seminars where they facing with these issues.

L'adoption de la mesure est-elle obligatoire ou facultative ?

☐ Facultative

☒ Obligatoire

Site web/adresse URL

...

88. Mesures pour l'établissement secondaire

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

The landscape and other related topics are part of secondary education and the National Core Curriculum (NCC). Following the instructions of the NCC, the secondary schools build in the geography and natural science subjects, and history the main issues and knowledge about landscape, national parks, nature conservation and other relations. Compulsory part of the secondary school education the development of students thinking about different types of environmental pollution and the importance of the environmental protection. Following the school curriculum and the teachers instructions, the students learn in the schools about different landscapes and the changing environment, as well as the government support the green education project. The secondary school geography and science teachers usually take part on accredited teacher training seminars where they facing with this issues. There is landscaper education in High Schools of Gardening.

L'adoption de la mesure est-elle obligatoire ou facultative ?

☐ Facultative

☒ Obligatoire

Site web/adresse URL

...

89. Mesures pour l'université de premier cycle (licence)

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

Landscape Management and Garden Construction Engineering BSc

Designation of vocational qualification in English: Landscape and Garden Engineer

Training area: agriculture

The course is aimed at the training of landscaping and garden construction engineers who, in possession of their ecological, technical, architectural, economic, environmental, and management knowledge, are prepared to carry out the landscaping, construction, sorting, maintenance and operation of landscapes, settlements and facilities. They are prepared to pursue their studies in Master's degree.

Site web/adresse URL

...

90. Mesures pour l'université de second cycle (master/doctorat)

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

Landscape Architecture

Designation of vocational qualification in English: Landscape Architect

Training area: agriculture

Name of Master's Degree Programme: Landscape Architecture

The course is aimed at training landscape engineers who, based on the natural resources, natural and cultural heritage of Hungary and knowing their countryside and settlement differentiation, are able to develop and design the requirements of sustainable development and liveability according to outdoor architectural objects, settlements and areas. Students recognize connections and interactions with other disciplines (engineering sciences, natural sciences, social sciences, economics and arts); and if necessary, they create new connections. They are ready to continue their studies in a doctoral program.

List of key courses:

- Architectural spatial theory and contemporary architecture
- Landscape and garden design
- Landscape graphics & communication
- Planting materials and planting design
- Studies in urban sociology and ecology
- Ecology and plant materials of historic sites
- Design of historic landscapes and sites
- Renewal methods and design principles of historic gardens and open spaces
- History of garden art and landscapes
- Planting design in landscape renewal projects
- Sustainable landscape design and planning
- Regional planning
- Urban landscapes and green systems
- Contemporary landscape architecture theory

Landscape Architecture and Garden Design, MA master

Training area: art

Designation of vocational qualification in English: Landscape Architect and Garden Designer

The aim of the course is to train landscape architects who have creative, formal and visual skills and creative artistic skills, and are prepared to shape the faculties, landscapes, facilities, open spaces (public parks, public gardens, historic gardens, parks, institutional and villa gardens) quality, to create landscapes and garden art works, to make such plans and to guide the implementation. They are ready to continue their studies in a doctoral program.

PhD programme at the doctoral school of landscape architecture and landscape ecology

Engineering sciences, agronomic engineering sciences

Programme aims: The programme offers complex scientific research and development knowledge in the field of landscape architecture, urban and environmental design, landscape protection and reclamation, landscape planning and social-economic aspects of climate change. The doctoral programmes are tailored to the research topic of each student.

Site web/adresse URL

...

91. Mesures pour la formation permanente

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

PM-0574-1312-BS training programme

In 2013 the Ministry of Agriculture accredited a yearly organized two-day course by the National University of Public Services for the training of national park directorates and Government Offices.

The aim of the training is to enhance the knowledge that indispensable for the staff. The training programme includes relevant legislative changes expected regulatory amendments, tasks and requirements.

site web/adresse URL

<https://en.uni-nke.hu/>

92. Autres mesures

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Nom

eco-schools

Description

There are the Man and Nature literacy education field goals in the National Curriculum. These include development of environmental and sustainability topics and practice of human activities with regard to the needs of our environment. (primary school)

Site web/adresse URL

...

Nom

Forest School

Description

...

Site web/adresse URL

<http://magyarnemzetiparkok.hu/erdei-iskolak/>

Nom

...

Description

...

Site web/adresse URL

...

93. Décrivez/répertoriez les exemples d'enseignements clés disponibles pour chaque groupe

94. Enseignements clés pour l'école maternelle

☐ Oui ☒ Non

95. Enseignements clés pour l'établissement primaire

☐ Oui ☒ Non

96. Enseignements clés pour l'établissement secondaire

☐ Oui ☒ Non

97. Enseignements clés pour l'université de premier cycle (licence)

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

...

Liste des établissements dispensant les enseignements

...

Nombre de participants estimé

...

Année de l'estimation

...

Site web/adresse URL

...

98. Enseignements clés pour l'université de second cycle (master/docteurat)

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

Architectural spatial theory and contemporary architecture

Landscape and garden design

Landscape graphics & communication

Planting materials and planting design

Studies in urban sociology and ecology

Ecology and plant materials of historic sites

Design of historic landscapes and sites

Renewal methods and design principles of historic gardens and open spaces

History of garden art and landscapes

Planting design in landscape renewal projects

Sustainable landscape design and planning

Regional planning

Urban landscapes and green systems

Contemporary landscape architecture theory

Liste des établissements dispensant les enseignements

Faculty of Landscape Architecture,

Nombre de participants estimé

...

Année de l'estimation

...

Site web/adresse URL

...

99. Enseignements clés pour la formation permanente

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Description

...

Liste des établissements dispensant les enseignements

...

Nombre de participants estimé

...

Année de l'estimation

...

Site web/adresse URL

...

100. Autres enseignements clés

☐ Oui ☒ Non

101. Existe-t-il d'autres organismes de formation qui fournissent des qualifications dans des domaines liés au paysage ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

Décrivez de manière plus détaillée des exemples de bonnes pratiques dans l'enseignement scolaire et universitaire.

...

2.6.3. Amélioration des connaissances

2.6.3.1. Identification du paysage

102. L'identification du paysage est-elle requise par la loi/réglementation ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

103. Existe-t-il un processus officiel d'identification des paysages sur votre territoire ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

104. Existe-t-il un processus non officiel d'identification des paysages sur votre territoire ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

105. Quel est le contenu de chaque système utilisé pour identifier le paysage (que la loi/réglementation l'exige ou pas) ?

Système

...

Institution responsable

...

Instance organisatrice

...

Echelle

☐ National

☐ Régional

☐ Local

Portée géographique

☐ Tout le territoire

☐ Zones spécifiques

Catégories (article 2)

☐ Espace naturel

☐ Espace rural

☐ Espace urbain

☐ Espace périurbain

Catégories (autres)

- ☐ Paysage remarquable
- ☐ Paysage du quotidien
- ☐ Paysage dégradé
- ☐ Autre

...

Documentation

- ☐ Cartes
- ☐ SIG
- ☐ Photographies
- ☐ 3D
- ☐ Autre

...

Référence/adresse URL

...

106. Une méthodologie et un mécanisme spécifiques sont-ils utilisés pour identifier les paysages ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

107. Les résultats de ce travail sont-ils mis à la disposition du public ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

Le cas échéant, ajoutez toutes les précisions jugées utiles sur les registres ou les inventaires du paysage.

...

2.6.3.2. Analyse du paysage

108. Les caractéristiques paysagères, ainsi que les forces et les pressions qui modifient le paysage, sont-elles systématiquement analysées ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

109. Les résultats de ce travail sont mis à la disposition du public ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

Le cas échéant, ajoutez toutes les précisions jugées utiles.

...

2.6.3.3. Suivi des transformations du paysage

110. Un programme a-t-il été créé pour suivre les transformations du paysage ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

111. Une méthodologie et un mécanisme ont-ils été établis pour identifier les forces et les pressions qui agissent sur les paysages ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

112. Les résultats de cette méthodologie et mécanisme sont-ils mis à la disposition du public ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

Ajoutez toute précision jugée utile sur les méthodologies d'évaluation et de suivi.

...

2.6.3.4. Evaluation du paysage

113. Les valeurs définies par les Parties intéressées et la population concernée pour identifier les paysages sont-elles incluses dans des programmes paysagers spécifiques et des méthodologies d'évaluation ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

114. Les résultats de cette méthodologie sont-ils mis à la disposition du public ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

Ajoutez toute précision jugée utile sur la prise en compte des valeurs.

...

2.6.4. Objectifs de qualité paysagère

2.6.4.1. Objectifs de qualité paysagère

115. Des méthodologies et des mécanismes spécifiques (programmes/outils/mesures) sont-ils utilisés pour définir des objectifs de qualité paysagère ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

116. Les résultats de cette méthodologie et mécanisme sont-ils mis à la disposition du public ?

- ☐ Oui ☒ Non

Donnez des exemples décrivant comment les objectifs de qualité paysagère ont été formulés.

...

2.6.5. Mise en oeuvre

2.6.5.1. Mise en oeuvre

117. Des moyens d'intervention visant à protéger, gérer et/ou aménager le paysage ont-ils été mis en place ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

Ajoutez toute information utile sur le suivi et la réglementation des transformations du paysage.

...

3. Coopération internationale

3.7. Politiques et programmes internationaux

3.7.1. Politiques et programmes internationaux

3.7.1.1. Politiques et programmes internationaux

118. Y a-t-il une coopération au niveau local/régional/national avec d'autres pays concernant la prise en compte de la dimension paysagère dans des politiques internationales ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, indiquez la liste des politiques qui vont dans ce sens

Politique internationale

...

Référence/site web

...

Description

...

Partenaires

...

119. Y a-t-il une coopération au niveau local/régional/national avec d'autres pays concernant la prise en compte de la dimension paysagère dans des programmes internationaux de coopération ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des exemples de programmes de coopération internationaux

Programmes internationaux

the ERASMUS+ Strategic Partnership Landscape Education for Democracy

Référence/site web

https://ledwiki.hfwu.de/index.php?title=Strategic_Partnership_Landscape_Education_for_Democracy

Description

LED (Landscape Education for Democracy) is an interdisciplinary, international course unit training conceptual thinking, diversity management and intercultural communication for building leadership competence in the spatial planning professions. To meet contemporary needs in spatial planning, we need to rethink design and planning education so that future practitioners will have the knowledge, skills and sensitivities necessary to design and implement democratic decision making in landscape planning.

De quelle manière le programme tient-il compte de la dimension paysagère ?

LED promotes empowerment, participation and active citizenship among young people by directly addressing the topic of participation and active citizenship, thus enhancing relevant competences needed for facing social, cultural and environmental challenges in Europe. It also includes training participation methods in interdisciplinary constellations as a fruitful ground for groundbreaking new ideas for local change. In this way it clearly supports the objectives of the 2013 Communication on Opening Up Education through providing an open, online course. LED focuses on the importance of the practical, everyday application of the principles of the European Landscape Convention, the Aarhus Convention and other key accords that address landscape decision-making along democratic principles.

Partenaires

1 Project partner and grant coordinator

1.1 Norwegian University of Life Sciences | Ås, Norway

2 Project partners

2.1 Nürtingen-Geislingen University | Nürtingen, Germany

2.2 University of Kassel | Kassel, Germany

2.3 University of Bologna | Bologna, Italy

2.4 Szent István University | Budapest, Hungary

2.5 LE:NOTRE Institute

3 Associate Faculty

3.1 Nürtingen-Geislingen University | Nürtingen, Germany

4 Tutors

Ajoutez toute information utile sur la prise en compte de paramètres liés au paysage dans les politiques et programmes internationaux.

2016: The 10 Hungarian national park directorates built up extensive international relationship through their cross-border interregional tenders but other common projects and cooperation not only with countries in the border regions but they have professional relationship with several European and overseas countries. Regarding to the interregional projects, national parks have more than 43 running cooperation with the cross-border countries, 12 international projects with other European countries or international cooperation regrouping more foreign countries as well as membership in international organisations.

3.7.1.2. Journée internationale du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

3.7.2. Journée internationale du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

3.7.2.1. Votre Etat/Région a-t-il organisé une Journée internationale du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe ?

120. Des événements ont-ils été organisés en 2018 ?

Workshop on the occasion of the International Landscape Day

The Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and the Ministry of Agriculture jointly organized a workshop on the occasion of the International Landscape Day, on October 17.

Ombudsman for Future Generations Gyula Bándi opened the exhibition of a thematic selection on landscape of the Magical Hungary's Photographs.

<https://varazslatosmagyarorszag.hu/>

There were two panels: landscape monitoring and an act on townscape protection (2016) including the viewpoint of fundamental rights.

Motto was announced also.

http://www.ajbh.hu/kezdolap/-/calendar/event/2883659?p_p_state=maximized&inheritRedirect=true

121. Des événements ont-ils été organisés en 2019 ?

Most likely will be.

123. Des événements ont-ils été organisés en 2020 ?

...

3.8. Assistance mutuelle et échange d'informations

3.8.1. Assistance technique et scientifique

3.8.1.1. Assistance technique et scientifique

122. Y a-t-il des exemples d'assistance technique et scientifique sur les questions de paysage ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

Ajoutez toute information utile sur l'assistance technique et scientifique en Europe et, si possible, exemples de bonnes pratiques.

...

3.8.2. Echanges de spécialistes du paysage

3.8.2.1. Echanges de spécialistes du paysage

124. Y a-t-il des exemples d'échanges de spécialistes du paysage, notamment à des fins de formation et d'information ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

Ajoutez toute information utile sur les échanges entre les spécialistes du paysage et, si possible, exemples de bonnes pratiques.

...

3.8.3. Echange d'informations

3.8.3.1. Echange d'informations

125. Les documents locaux, régionaux et nationaux sont-ils traduits dans d'autres langues ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, donnez des indications sur les principaux documents

Document

Hungarian National Landscape Strategy (2017-2026)

Auteur

...

Date

...

Thème

...

Résumé

...

Traduction

...

Description

...

Référence/site web

...

126. Des actions internationales spécifiques ont-elles été mises en place pour stimuler l'échange d'informations

(conférences, séminaires, ateliers, réseaux, échanges de publications, expositions, projets communs, projets de l'UE, etc.) ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, répertoriez les principales actions internationales

Action

...

Objet

...

Institution responsable

...

Partenaires

...

Financement

...

Date

...

Référence/site web

...

127. Votre Etat est-il membre d'organisations internationales gouvernementales travaillant sur le paysage ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

Ajoutez toute information utile sur l'échange d'informations et, si possible, exemples de bonnes pratiques.

...

3.9. Paysages transfrontaliers

3.9.1. Paysages transfrontaliers

3.9.1.1. Paysages transfrontaliers

128. Existe-t-il des mécanismes destinés à encourager la coopération transfrontalière aux niveaux national, régional et local ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

129. Existe-t-il des initiatives transfrontalières communes sur le paysage ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, répertoriez les principales initiatives

Programme

Landscape Authorship 2012 - ERASMUS Intensive Programme Sopron, University of West Hungary, 26.May - 9. June 2012

Niveau

☐ National

☒ Régional

☐ Local

Thème

Bringing converging and diverging area perceptions into imaginative dialogue

Aims of the course

The course aims at making a transboundary comparison of the landscape and its main elements in the Fertő/Neusiedler See region. Students in 5 transnational groups will have to detect the role of the five cornerstone elements (stone, water, forest, grassland, and vineyard) in the landscape, during the past and in the present. The human use, the man-nature interaction as well as the mutual influences of the landscape elements - e.g. stone and forest, stone and viticulture, water and grasslands has to be revealed.

Students are searching for answers by area visits, consultations, discussions, stakeholder interviews, local inquiries on the following questions: What is common at the Austrian and the Hungarian side of the border, what is different and what are the reasons of the differences? Can we detect certain continuity, or the transformation is more prevailing? What are the most important trends of the changes? How do they probably influence the future? What are the future scenarios?

The main objectives, the working process duration and methodology are highly similar to the previous year. Most relevant changes concern the central issue of the course. In this second year the aim is the assessment and the comparison of a transfrontier landscape around the Lake Fertő belonging partly to Hungary partly to Austria. This study area provides a good example for the divergent evolution of the same geographical landscapes under different political regimes.

Target groups

The Landscape Authorship Course is designed for BsC, MsC and PhD students in agricultural and forestry sciences, geography, landscape ecology/architecture/planning and management.

Main activities

The course is organised around the following activities:

- A series of lectures of the multidisciplinary professor team and the local/national experts presenting the theoretical issues and the specificities of the study area and the transfrontier issues
- Workshops and field work of student groups guided by the teachers, devoted to special topics of landscape assessment and planning. All nationalities and disciplines are represented in the student groups dealing with special issues.
- The working process of the course includes a series of interviews with local actors and continuous consultation with local/regional stakeholders, decision makers.
- Discussion of the draft results of all student group works and harmonisation of the proposals for the planning strategies.

Expected outputs

- Presentation of the final research and planning results of all students group works followed by discussion with the teachers and the local stakeholders.
- CD and web based publication of students work.
- Scholarly publication of the academic staff on the results of the consecutive IPs in a form of a book and articles.

Learning outcomes

Enhanced ability of students for intercultural communication, multidisciplinary discussion and participatory planning by gaining insight in different professional and regional/national approaches in special regional context. Benefit on group work experience and on the possibilities of cooperation in an international environment.

Institutions responsables

University of West Hungary, Faculty of Forestry

Site web

...

Ajoutez toute information utile sur la coopération transfrontalière locale et régionale.

...

3.10. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

3.10.1. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

3.10.1.1. Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe

130. Votre Etat/Région a-t-il déjà participé au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe ?

☒ Oui ☐ Non

Dans l'affirmative, précisez :

Session 1 (2008-2009)

Implementation of Complex Nature conservation and Landscape Management Programme in Zámoly Basin

Session 2 (2010-2011)

Traditional stone culture of the Bükkalja landscape

Session 3 (2012-2013)

Complex landscape rehabilitation and development programme in the Gerecse Mountains and the Által Creek Valley

Session 4 (2014-2015)

Borderless cooperation of local communities for the landscape heritage of "Fabulous" Hetés

Session 5 (2016-2017)

Landscape Development and Community Sample Program for a Liveable Village

131. Quel est le mode de sélection des candidats au Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe ?

Mode de sélection et règlement

Candidate is selected by national level competition:

Every two years the ministries responsible for the implementation of ELC in Hungary open a competition for selecting the national candidate for the Award. The primary objective of the national level competition is to select the best project which can represent Hungary with the greatest chance in the international completion for the award. The national competition can also contribute to a great extent to accomplishing the objectives of ELC and raising awareness of its importance.

In 2012 the Minister responsible for rural development raised the status of the selection procedure in Hungary by establishing the Hungarian Landscape Award. The participants of the competition first competed for the Hungarian Landscape Award in 2012.

The Hungarian Landscape Award is a prize established for local governments, local government associations and social organizations in recognition of their particularly remarkable contributions to the protection, management and planning

of the Hungarian landscape. The biennial prize is awarded by the minister responsible for nature conservation in agreement with the minister responsible for cultural heritage and in co-operation with the minister responsible for regional development and the minister responsible for spatial planning.

The award can be conferred on local governments, municipal associations or social organizations which have completed outstanding projects in the field of landscape heritage preservation, development and related planning, management, education and raising awareness. There is also the possibility for governments and (local) NGOs to jointly submit their applications.

The programs of the competitions can be carried on protected or unprotected areas in accordance with the spirit of the ELC.

The applications are criticised and evaluated by the permanent experts of the Inter-agency Board, which coordinates the national implementation of the European Landscape Convention. Its members are the delegates from cooperating Ministries who help in the transaction of the competition.

If necessary, the jury or its assigned member makes an inspection visit to make sure that the information included in the application are true and to see the effective operation of the programs. The applications are qualified and evaluated textually as well by the jury after a predetermined standard form.

The evaluation sheet is available on the Hungarian website of the European Landscape Convention (www.termesztvedelem.hu/tajegvezmeny).

The applicants are notified of the text reviews of the applications by the jury. The criticism together with the short presentation of the program is published on the thematic website.

General conditions:

- Only projects which have been completed and open to the public at least three years before the applications were submitted can be nominated for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe.
- It is an advantage if the program has continuation after the completed and documented part. The results should be maintained, the changes of the landscape should be followed and further landscape conservation and development actions should be in progress at the time of the competition.
- Organisations that made former applications can also take part in the competition.
- The prize can be awarded only once for the same program. After 5 years from the evaluation process, if the program was developed and the development in itself is worthy of recognition, the prize can be awarded again. The local governments, governmental associations and social organisations that worked together on landscape conservation and development programs can win a common prize.

Criteria for conferring the Landscape Award:

1. condition – Sustainable territorial development
 - Harmony with the regional natural landscape conditions
 - Harmony with the national, regional and local conservation programs, local plans and settlement assets. The program should have a clear purpose
 - Demonstration of their environmental, social, economic, cultural and aesthetic sustainability
 - Termination of process(es) damaging, endangering the structure and character of the landscape, to conserve its uniqueness
 - How did the program enrich the landscape? To what extent did it contribute to the formation of new landscape values?
2. condition – Exemplary value
 - An example of good practice for others to follow
3. condition – Public participation
 - Involving other organisations in the program
 - Involving the affected population in the program
4. condition – Awareness raising, education, training
 - The program's contribution to raising public awareness of the landscape heritage
5. condition – Approach
 - Holistic approach during the implementation of the program
 - Harmony among activities of the program

URL du règlement

http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=175848.293730

Site web

http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/index.php?pg=sub_738

L'impact de la sélection a-t-il été estimé ?

No.

132. L'impact du Prix du paysage du Conseil de l'Europe a-t-il été estimé ?

☐ Oui ☒ Non

133. Photo pour la page de couverture du Rapport

Photo disponible sur le site.

134. Optionnel : Mentionner le nom de l'auteur et du crédit photo (©)

SZENTHE Zoltán