



Strasbourg, 26 April 2021

COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION

HUNGARY

NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION



0. General information

0.1. General information

1. Name of the State/Region concerned

State
Hungary
Region (for the Regions concerned)
...

2. Official responsible for the Convention

Name
Mrs. Krisztina KINCSES
Institution
Ministry of Agriculture /Department of National Parks and Landscape Protection
Address
Kossuth Lajos tér 11
Postcode
1055
City
Budapest
E-mail
krisztina.kincses@am.gov.hu
Website
<http://www.kormany.hu>

3. Official responsible for answering this questionnaire

Name
Mrs Krisztina KINCSES
Address
Kossuth Lajos tér 11
Postcode
1055
City
Budapest
E-mail
krisztina.kincses@am.gov.hu
Website
<http://www.kormany.hu>

4. Does the State participate in the Council of Europe Conference for the implementation of the Convention?

Yes No

Name of participants in Conference

Name of the representative(s)
Mrs Krisztina KINCSES

5. Has the Convention been signed or ratified by the State?

Yes No

If yes, indicate:

Date of signing
28th September in 2005
Date of ratification in the State, title and content of the document
3rd October in 2007
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Additional document(s) available on the website
Date of deposit of the ratification at the Council of Europe
26th October in 2007
Are there different official linguistic versions of the Convention?
 Yes No

...

Is (are) there official translation(s) in the language(s) of the State/Regions?

Yes No

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

Is (are) there unofficial translation(s) in the language(s) of the State/Regions?

Yes No

...

Is there a specific territory (or territories) to which the Convention is not applied, according to its Article 15?

Yes No

...

6. If the questionnaire is being completed by a regional authority, has that authority adopted the Convention through a specific legal act?

Yes No

7. Landscape responsibilities of the administrative entities

First administrative level (name of entity at State level)

State level: Ministry of Agriculture

Landscape responsibilities?

Yes

No

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.

Second administrative level (name of the entity)

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)

Landscape responsibilities?

Yes

No

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.

Third administrative level (name of the entity)

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)

Landscape responsibilities?

Yes

No

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.

Reference to an official administrative map of the State/region:

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

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

Commentary

(if useful, explain here other factors relevant to the organisation of the State/Region not included above)

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. General provisions

1.1. Definitions

1.1.1. Landscape

1.1.1.1. Landscape

8. Is the term 'landscape' defined in your language?

Yes No

If yes, describe the common meaning / usage of any other words for 'landscape'; provide the specific context in which each word is used (e.g. spatial planning)

Language

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.

Word

Táj

Meaning

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

Reference

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

Context

...

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9. Is the legal definition of 'landscape' in your State/Region different from that of the Convention?

Yes No

If yes, provide details of any different legal definition of 'landscape'.

Legal text

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

Reference/Website

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

Legal definition

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 található a természeti erők és a mesterséges (ember által létrehozott) környezeti elemek.

Translation

"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.

Explanation

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

1.1.2. Landscape policy

1.1.2.1. Landscape policy

10. Is the legal definition of 'landscape policy' in the State/Region different from the Convention?

Yes No

1.1.3. Landscape quality objective

1.1.3.1. Landscape quality objective

11. Is the legal definition of 'landscape quality objective' in the State/Region different from that of the Convention?

Yes No

1.1.4. Landscape protection

1.1.4.1. Landscape protection

12. Is the legal definition of 'landscape protection' in the State/Region different from that of the Convention?

Yes No

If yes, provide details of any different legal definition of 'landscape protection'.

Legal text

Act. No. LIII. of 1996 on Nature Conservation

Reference/Website

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

Legal definition

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 található 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.

Translation

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. Landscape management

1.1.5.1. Landscape management

13. Is the legal definition of 'landscape management' in the State/Region different from that of the Convention?

Yes No

1.1.6. Landscape planning

1.1.6.1. Landscape planning

14. Is the legal definition of 'landscape planning' in the State/Region different from that of the Convention?

Yes No

1.2. Scope

1.2.1. Scope

1.2.1.1. Scope

15. Is the scope of the Convention reproduced in a formal document of the State/Region?

Yes No

If yes, provide details of the document

Title

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

Reference/Website

...

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Use the free text commentary to summarise the scope of 'landscape' set out in this document and whether specific

references are made to particular areas (e.g. natural, rural, urban, peri-urban etc., and to land, water - inland water and marine areas - and aerial).

...

1.3. Aims

1.3.1. Aims

1.3.1.1. Aims

16. Has a landscape policy been defined?

Yes No

If yes, provide details of this policy

Does the policy integrate protection, management, and planning ?

Yes

No

Is a ministry or a national/regional authority responsible for the application of this policy?

Yes

No

If so, what is the name of the ministry or authority (in the latter case, name also the related ministry)

Ministry of Agriculture

Website of the ministry and/or authority

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

Are landscape management and planning policies integrated into other relevant policies?

Yes

No

...

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Additional document(s) available on the website

2. National measures

2.4. Division of responsibilities

2.4.1. Government

2.4.1.1. Government

17. In the government structure does responsibility for the Convention belong to a single Ministry?

Yes No

18. Is there a specific department in this Ministry that is dedicated to landscape?

Yes No

19. Is there regular consultation and exchange between the ministry/authority responsible for landscape policy and other ministries/authorities responsible for territorial and related policies?

Yes No

20. If there is no single ministry/authority responsible for landscape policy, which ministries/authorities jointly exercise responsibility for different elements of landscape policy? (several choices possible)

- Agriculture
- Climate change
- Communities
- Cultural heritage
- Culture (general)
- Ecology – biodiversity
- Economy
- Education
- Energy
- Environment (general)
- Foreign affairs
- Forestry
- Infrastructure
- Interior
- Leisure and recreation
- Mineral extraction
- Natural Heritage
- Nature conservation and protection
- Public works
- Research
- Rural Development
- Spatial planning
- Sustainable development
- Tourism
- Transport
- Water management
- Advertising
- Other (specify)

Prime Minister's Office (cultural heritage, spatial planning)

Ministry of Innovation and Technology (development, higher education)

Ministry of Human Capacities (public education)

21. Is there regular formal consultation and exchange of views between the different ministries/authorities that may share responsibilities for landscape policy?

Yes No

If yes, what form does it take

Type of consultation

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

Frequency

- Less than once a year
- Once a year
- Twice a year
- More often
- When necessary

Output - Common statement

Yes No

...

Output - Publication

Yes No

For preserving our landscape heritage

Output - Joint Projects/Programmes

Yes No

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

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

Website

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

Use the free text commentary to add any additional relevant information about how responsibilities for landscape policy are exercised within the national government.

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. Other actors (organisations and institutions)

2.4.2.1. Other actors (organisations and institutions)

22. Are there public (or equivalent) landscape organisations and institutions active and/or responsible in the field of landscape (landscape observatories, landscape councils, landscape centres and institutes, etc.)?

Yes No

23. Are there private landscape organisations and institutions active and/or responsible in the field of landscape?

Yes No

24. Is there legislation that regulates the landscape activities of professional and/or voluntary organisations?

Yes No

If yes, provide details of this legislation

Title

...

Summary

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Use the free text commentary to add any relevant additional information about other organisations working in the landscape context.

...

2.4.3. Networks

2.4.3.1. Networks

25. Are there networks for collaborating about landscape?

Yes No

If yes, list the relevant networks

Name of the network

Hungarian Association of Landscape Architects

Website

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

Activities

- 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

Partners in this network

- Government
- Regional authorities
- Local authorities
- Agency
- Universities
- Museums
- NGOs
- Professional organisations
- Private companies
- Other

...

Use the free text commentary to add any relevant additional information about landscape networks.

...

2.4.4. Relationship between different actors

2.4.4.1. Relationship between different actors

26. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy interact with other actors concerned with landscape?

Yes No

If yes, what type of consultation has been established between the different actors concerned with landscape?

27. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy organise official conferences on landscape?

Yes No

Title

For preserving our landscape heritage

Frequency

annual

Between

experts of universities and related professions, delegates of ministries

Documentation

...

Website

...

Description

...

28. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy organise meetings on landscape?

Yes No

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

Documentation
...
Website
...
Description
...

29. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy prepare questionnaires on landscape?

Yes No

30. Does the Ministry responsible for landscape policy organise other activities on landscape?

Yes No

Title
...
Frequency
...
Between
...
Documentation
...
Website
...
Description
...

31. Do other ministries/authorities interact with actors concerned with landscape?

Yes No

How?
...

32. Do other actors concerned with landscape interact independently of government?

Yes No

2.5. General measures

2.5.1. Legal recognition of concepts

2.5.1.1. Recognition of landscapes in law

33. Is landscape the subject of one or more articles of the National Constitution (or equivalent text)?

Yes No

34. Is landscape the subject of a specific law?

Yes No

35. Is landscape addressed by any other laws?

Yes No

If yes, what are they?

Law

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

Date

20011008

Subject matter

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.

URL

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

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Law

Act No. XXI of 1996 on Spatial Development and Planning

Date

19960604

Subject matter

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.

URL

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

Uplaud PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

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

Date

20181228

Subject matter

National Spatial Plan

Description

...

URL

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

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

Date

...

Subject matter

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.

URL

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

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

Act No. LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage

Date

20110101

Subject matter

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.

URL

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

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Law

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

Subject matter

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.

URL

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

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

Act. No. LVII of 1995 on Water Management

Date

19960101

Subject matter

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)

URL

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

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

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

Date

20160724

Subject matter

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.

URL

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

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

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

Date

20160101

Subject matter

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.

URL

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

Uplaud PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

Act LIII of 1995 on the general rules of environmental protection

Date

...

Subject matter

...

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.

URL

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

Uplaud PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

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

Date

...

Subject matter

...

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.

URL

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

Uplaud PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Law

Act XLVIII of 1993 on mining

Date

1993

Subject matter

...

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.

URL

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

Uplaud PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

36. Is there a legal code that consolidates all the applicable texts relating to landscape?

Yes No

37. Are there jurisprudent decisions regarding the implementation of the Convention?

Yes No

2.5.2. Landscape policies

2.5.2.1. Landscape policies

38. Have landscape policies been established that are aimed at landscape protection, management and planning, based on the Convention definition?

Yes No

If yes, identify the policy

Policy

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/kornyezetugyvert-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%20c%20a1jstrat%20c%20a9gia_2017-2026.pdf#!DocumentBrowse

(Hungarian)

2.5.3. Procedures for participation

2.5.3.1. Procedures for participation

39. Are there specific procedures for the regional authorities to participate in public decisions about landscape?

Yes No

If yes, provide information about each procedure

Name

...

Description

...

Responsible institution

...

Partner(s)

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Use the free text commentary to add information about current practice with regard any of the procedures used for participation to decisions on landscape protection, management and planning; give examples of good practice with relevant URLs

...

40. Are there specific procedures for the local authorities to participate in public decisions about landscape?

Yes No

If yes, provide information about each procedure

Name

...

Description

...

Responsible institution

...

Partner(s)

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Use the free text commentary to add information about current practice with regard any of the procedures used for

participation to decisions on landscape protection, management and planning; give examples of good practice with relevant URLs

...

41. Are there specific procedures for the general public to participate in public decisions about landscape?

Yes No

If yes, provide information about each procedure

Name

...

Description

...

Responsible institution

...

Partner(s)

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Use the free text commentary to add information about current practice with regard any of the procedures used for participation to decisions on landscape protection, management and planning; give examples of good practice with relevant URLs

...

42. Are there specific procedures for other parties to participate in public decisions about landscape?

Yes No

2.5.4. Integration into policies

2.5.4.1. Integration into policies

43. Are landscape issues included in other policy areas at a national, regional or local level?

Yes No

If yes, what are the policies and how is landscape included in them?

44. Are landscape issues included in policies on agriculture?

Yes No

45. Are landscape issues included in policies on climate change?

Yes No

Date

...

Title

...

Description

...

Provision

...

Regulations

...

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

...

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Level

...

46. Are landscape issues included in policies on communities?

Yes No

47. Are landscape issues included in policies on cultural heritage?

Yes No

48. Are landscape issues included in policies on culture?

Yes No

49. Are landscape issues included in policies on ecology and biodiversity?

Yes No

Date

20150618

Title

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.

Provision

...

Regulations

No. 28/2015. (VI. 17.) Resolution of the Hungarian Parliament on the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity in 2015-2020

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

<http://www.biodiv.hu/>
http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=176157.294497

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Additional document(s) available on the website

Level

National

50. Are landscape issues included in policies on economy?

Yes No

Date

20140103

Title

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 silvicultural 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

Provision

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".

Regulations

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

Instruments

...

Reference

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

Website

...

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Additional document(s) available on the website

Level

national

51. Are landscape issues included in policies on education?

Yes No

52. Are landscape issues included in policies on energy?

Yes No

Date

2011

Title

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.

Provision

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.

Regulations

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

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

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

Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Additional document(s) available on the website

Level

national

53. Are landscape issues included in policies on the environment?

Yes No

Date

20150617

Title

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.

Provision

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.

Regulations

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.

Reference

-

Website

-

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Additional document(s) available on the website

Level

national

54. Are landscape issues included in policies of foreign affairs?

Yes No

55. Are landscape issues included in policies on forestry?

Yes No

Date

20161013

Title

National Forest Strategy (2016-2030)

Description

...

Provision

...

Regulations

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

Instruments

...

Reference

...

Website

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

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Additional document(s) available on the website

Level

national

56. Are landscape issues included in policies on infrastructure?

Yes No

57. Are landscape issues included in policies on leisure and recreation?

Yes No

Date
...
Title
...
Description
...
Provision
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Regulations
...
Instruments
...
Reference
...
Website
...
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Level
...

58. Are landscape issues included in policies on geology and mineral extraction?

Yes No

59. Are landscape issues included in policies on advertising?

Yes No

60. Are landscape issues included in policies on nature conservation and protection?

Yes No

Date
20150617
Title
National Nature Conservation Master Plan
Description
National Nature Conservation Master Plan is an independent but integrated part of the National Environmental Programme 2015-2020
Provision
...
Regulations
27/2015. (VI.17.) the Resolution of the Hungarian Parliament of National Environmental Programme for the period 2015-2020
Instruments
...
Reference
...
Website
...
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Additional document(s) available on the website
Level
National

61. Are landscape issues included in policies on public works?

Yes No

62. Are landscape issues included in policies on rural development?

Yes No

Date

2012

Title

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.

Provision

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 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.

Regulations

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.

Reference

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

Website

www.videkstrategia.hu

Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

Additional document(s) available on the website

Level

national

63. Are landscape issues included in policies on spatial/regional planning?

Yes No

64. Are landscape issues included in policies on sustainable development?

Yes No

Date
...
Title
...
Description
...
Provision
...
Regulations
...
Instruments
...
Reference
...
Website
<http://nfft.hu/nemzeti-fenntarthato-fejlodesi-keretstrategia/>
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Additional document(s) available on the website
Level
national

65. Are landscape issues included in policies on tourism?

Yes No

Date
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Title
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Description
...
Provision
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Regulations
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Instruments
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Reference
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Website
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Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Level
...

66. Are landscape issues included in policies on water management?

Yes No

Date
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Title
...
Description
...
Provision
...
Regulations
...
Instruments

...
Reference
...
Website
...
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Level
...

67. Are landscape issues included in other policies?

Yes No

Date
20150520
Title
Strategy of Food Development
Description
Aim of the Hungarian Strategy of Food Development is to restore the competitiveness of the food industry.
Provision
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.
Regulations
...
Instruments
...
Reference
...
Website
<http://elelmiszerlanc.kormany.hu/download/4/db/f0000/%C3%89lelmiszeripari%20Fejleszt%C3%A9si%20Strat%C3%A9gia.pdf>
Upload PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Additional document(s) available on the website
Level
national

Use the free text commentary to add any additional information about ways in which landscape issues are included in other relevant policy areas at National, Regional and Local levels.

...

2.6. Specific measures

2.6.1. Awareness raising

2.6.1.1. Awareness raising

68. Have steps been taken to raise awareness of the value of landscapes, their role, and changes to them?

Yes No

If yes, please provide details of the relevant awareness raising initiatives for each sector

Initiative
Landscape Architect of the Year
Target group
 Civil society
 Private organisations
 Public authorities
Responsible institution
Hungarian Association of Landscape Architects
Description
...
Reference (publications, documentation...)
...

URL
<http://tajepiteszek.hu>
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Examples
...

69. Have key documents of the Convention (e.g. guidelines, reports etc) been translated into your language(s)?

Yes No

If yes, specify

European Landscape Convention
Az Európai Táj Egyezmény
Language
Hungarian
URL
http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=111244.266683
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
CM/Res(2008)3 határozat az Európa Tanács Táj Díját meghatározó szabályokról
Language
Hungarian
URL
[http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/user/downloads/Tajvedelem ETE/T%E1jd%EDj CM Res 2008 3 hat%E1rozat m.pdf](http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/user/downloads/Tajvedelem%20ETE/T%E1jd%EDj%20CM%20Res%202008%203%20hat%E1rozat%20m.pdf)
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Additional document(s) available on the website
Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention
...
Language
...
URL
...
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Council of Europe reports on the European Landscape Convention
...
Language
...
URL
...
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)
Other key documents
...
Language
...
URL
...
Uplaod PDF file (max. 20 Mo)

70. Are there any major regular landscape events?

Yes No

If yes: provide information about main events

Event
National Celebration of International Landscape Architecture Month
Responsible institution
...
Subject matter
...
Description
...

Scale
...
Web site
...
Frequency
...
Date
...
Location
...
Target group
 Public
 Professional
 Educational
 Administration
 Scientific
 Other
...
Organiser
...
Audience
...
Funding
...

Event
European Heritage Days in Hungary
Responsible institution
...
Subject matter
...
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.
Scale
national
Web site
<http://www.oroksegnapok.hu/>
Frequency
...
Date
...
Location
...
Target group
 Public
 Professional
 Educational
 Administration
 Scientific
 Other
...
Organiser
...
Audience
...
Funding
...

71. Are there specific publications devoted to landscape (e.g. books, journals, newsletters, articles etc.)?

Yes No

If yes, provide details

Title

4D

Language(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

Frequency

quarterly

Editor

Szent István University of Gödöllő, Faculty of Landscape Architecture

Website

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

More information

...

Title

Hungarian Journal of Landscape Ecology

Language(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.

Frequency

two issues yearly

Editor

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

Editor: Dr. Ákos Pető and Dénes Saláta

Website

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

More information

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.

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Tel: +36-28-522-000 extensions: 1833 (secretariat)
Fax: +36-28-410-804

E-mail: tajokolapok@gmail.com,

Title

Acta Geographica Debrecina Landscape & Environment

Language(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.

Frequency

two issues per year

Editor

MANAGING EDITOR, PRINCIPAL CONTACT: Gábor Négyesi PhD

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Péter Csorba DSc

Department of Landscape Protection and Environmental Geography, University of Debrecen (Debrecen, Hungary)

TECHNICAL EDITOR: István Lázár PhD

University of Debrecen (Debrecen, Hungary)

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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Gábor Kozma PhD

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

Website

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

More information

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- No spatial constraints

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Contact:

Gábor Négyesi PhD

Department of Landscape Protection and Environmental Geography
University of Debrecen
Egyetem tér 1.
P.O. Box 9.
H-4010 Debrecen
Hungary
e-mail: negyesi.gabor@science.unideb.hu

72. Have one or more landscape awards been instituted at international/national/regional/local level, apart from the Convention award?

Yes No

If yes, provide information about main awards

Award

The Hungarian Landscape Award

Level

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.

Responsible institution

Ministry of Agriculture

Rules

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 of the rules and regulations

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

Reference to the Convention

- Yes
- No

Web site

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

Examples

...

Evaluation

- Yes
- No

Landscape awards

...

73. Are there any forums for discussion about landscape?

- Yes No

If yes, list main examples

Forum

...

Responsible institution

...

Subject

...

Description

...

Membership

...

Website

...

Discussion forums

...

74. Are there any social networks that specifically discuss landscape issues?

Yes No

75. Is official landscape information publicly accessible on internet sites?

Yes No

If yes, provide details

Website

...

Type

...

Subject

...

Description

...

URL

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

Other websites

...

2.6.2. Training and Education

2.6.2.1. Landscape appraisal and operations

76. Have measures been taken to promote specialist training in landscape in public or private bodies?

Yes No

If yes, what form does this training take?

Measures for spatial planners

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.

Measures for town planners

...

Measures for landscape architects

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

Measures for architects

There are conferences and courses for Principal Architects.

Measures for engineers

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.

Measures for public administrators

...

Measures for lawyers

...

Measures for geographers

...

Measures for technicians

...

Measures for other professionals

...

77. Has financial or other support for training been set up?

Yes No

Description

...

URL

...

78. Are there special Bachelor/Master degree programmes on landscape?

Yes No

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.

URL

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

79. Are landscape diplomas recognised?

Yes No

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

URL

...

80. Are PhD scholarships for projects focusing on landscape available?

Yes No

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://tajkszie.hu/kepzesek/tajepiteszeti-es-tajokologiai-tt-doktori-iskola>

<https://tajkszie.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.

URL

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

81. Other

Yes No

Add any additional information about measures to promote specialist training.

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. Multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape

82. Are there specialist multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning, for other professionals from the private or public sectors?

Yes No

83. Describe/list examples of the key multidisciplinary training programmes available to each sector

Programme
...
Description
...
Website
...
Target group
<input type="checkbox"/> Public sector
<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector
<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific
<input type="checkbox"/> Associations
<input type="checkbox"/> Other
...

84. Training for other professions

...

2.6.2.3. School and University Education

85. Have measures been taken by the ministry/authority responsible for education to promote school and university courses which address the values of landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning?

Yes No

If yes, what form do these measures take?

Name
...
Description of measure
...
Is adoption of the measure obligatory?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> No
Web site / URL
...

86. Measures for the kindergarten

Yes No

87. Measures for the primary school

Yes No

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.
Is adoption of the measure optional or obligatory?
<input type="checkbox"/> Optional
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obligatory

Website/URL

...

88. Measures for the secondary school

Yes No

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.

Is adoption of the measure optional or obligatory?

Optional

Obligatory

Website/URL

...

89. Measures for the undergraduate university (Bachelor)

Yes No

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.

Website/URL

...

90. Measures for the postgraduate university (Master/PhD)

Yes No

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.

Website/URL

...

91. Measures for lifelong learning

Yes No

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.

Website/URL

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

92. Other measures

Yes No

Name

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)

Website/URL

...

Name

Forest School

Description

...

Website/URL

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

Name

...

Description

...

Website/URL

...

93. Describe/list examples of the key courses available to each group

94. Key courses for the kindergarten

Yes No

95. Key courses for the primary school

Yes No

96. Key courses for the secondary school

Yes No

97. Key courses for the undergraduate university (Bachelor)

Yes No

Description

...

List educational institutions providing the courses

...

Estimate no of participants

...

Estimated year

...

Website/URL

...

98. Key courses for the postgraduate university (Master/PhD)

Yes No

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

List educational institutions providing the courses

Faculty of Landscape Architecture,

Estimate no of participants

...

Estimated year

...

Website/URL

...

99. Key courses for the lifelong learning

Yes No

Description

...

List educational institutions providing the courses

...

Estimate no of participants

...

Estimated year

...

Website/URL

...

100. Other key courses

Yes No

101. Are there other training bodies which provide qualifications in landscape-related fields?

Yes No

Use the free text commentary to provide further details about examples of good practice in school and university education.

...

2.6.3. Improving knowledge

2.6.3.1. Landscape identification

102. Is identification of landscape required by law/regulation?

Yes No

103. Is there an official process for the identification of landscapes in your territory?

Yes No

104. Is there any other non-official process for the identification of landscapes in your territory?

Yes No

105. What are the contents of each system used to identify landscape (whether required by law/regulation or not)?

System

...

Responsible institution

...

Organiser

...

Scale

National

Regional

Local

Geographical Scope

All territory

Specific areas

Categories (Article 2)

Natural

Rural

Urban

Peri-urban

Categories (other)

Outstanding

Everyday

Degraded

- Other
- ...
- Documentation
- Maps
- GIS
- Photographs
- 3D
- Other
- ...
- Reference/URL
- ...

106. Is there a specific methodology and mechanism used to identify landscapes?

- Yes No

107. Are the results of this work made widely available for public?

- Yes No

Use the free text commentary to give further details about landscape registers or inventories as appropriate.

...

2.6.3.2. Landscape analysis

108. Are landscape characteristics, and the forces and pressures transforming landscapes, systematically analysed?

- Yes No

109. Are the results of this work widely available to the public?

- Yes No

Use the free text commentary to give further details.

...

2.6.3.3. Taking note of changes to landscape

110. Has a programme been established to monitor changes to landscape?

- Yes No

111. Have a methodology and a mechanism been established to identify the forces and pressures acting on landscapes?

- Yes No

112. Are the results of this methodology and mechanism widely available to the public?

- Yes No

Use the free text commentary to give further details about assessment and monitoring methodologies.

...

2.6.3.4. Landscape assessment

113. Are the values assigned to identify landscapes by interested parties and the population concerned incorporated in specific landscape programmes and assessment methodologies?

- Yes No

114. Are the results of this methodology widely available for the public?

- Yes No

Use the free text commentary to give further details about the use of values.

...

2.6.4. Landscape quality objectives

2.6.4.1. Landscape quality objectives

115. Are specific methodologies and mechanisms (programmes/tools/measures) used to define landscape quality objectives?

- Yes No

116. Are the results of this methodology and mechanism widely available for the public?

- Yes No

Use the free text commentary to give examples of how landscape quality objectives have been formulated.

...

2.6.5. Implementation

2.6.5.1. Implementation

117. Have instruments been introduced aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape?

Yes No

Use the free text commentary to add any relevant additional information about the monitoring and regulation of change to landscapes.

...

3. International co-operation

3.7. International policies and programmes

3.7.1. International policies and programmes

3.7.1.1. International policies and programmes

118. Is there co-operation with other countries at national/ regional/local level for the consideration of the landscape dimension in international policies?

Yes No

If yes, list the policies where this applies

International policy

...

Reference/Website

...

Description

...

Partners

...

119. Is there co-operation with other countries at the national/regional/local level for the consideration of the landscape dimension in international co-operation programmes?

Yes No

If yes, give examples of relevant international co-operation programmes

International programmes

the ERASMUS+ Strategic Partnership Landscape Education for Democracy

Reference/Website

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.

How has the landscape dimension been included in the programme?

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.

Partners

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

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about the incorporation of landscape considerations in international policies and programmes.

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. International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe

3.7.2. International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe

3.7.2.1. Has your State/Region organised a International Landscape Day of the Council of Europe?

120. Have any events been organised in 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. Have any events been organised in 2019?

Most likely will be.

123. Have any events been organised in 2020?

...

3.8. Mutual assistance and exchange of information

3.8.1. Technical and scientific assistance

3.8.1.1. Technical and scientific assistance

122. Are there any examples of technical and scientific assistance in landscape matters?

Yes No

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about European technical and scientific assistance and, if possible, examples of good practice.

...

3.8.2. Exchange of landscape specialists

3.8.2.1. Exchange of landscape specialists

124. Are there examples of the exchange of landscape specialists, in particular for training and information purposes?

Yes No

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about the exchange of landscape specialists and, if possible, examples of good practice.

...

3.8.3. Exchange of information

3.8.3.1. Exchange of information

125. Are national, regional and local documents translated into other language(s)?

Yes No

If yes, provide details of key documents

Document

Hungarian National Landscape Strategy (2017-2026)

Author

...

Date

...

Subject

...

Abstract

...

Translation

...

Description

...

Reference/Website

...

126. Are there specific international actions in place to support the exchange of information (conferences,

seminars, workshop, networks, exchange of publications, exhibitions, joint projects, EU projects, etc.)?

Yes No

If yes, list the main international actions

Action

...

Subject

...

Responsible institution

...

Partners

...

Finance

...

Date

...

Reference/Website

...

127. Is your State a member of governmental international organisations working on landscape?

Yes No

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about exchange of information and, if possible, examples of good practice.

...

3.9. Transfrontier landscapes

3.9.1. Transfrontier landscapes

3.9.1.1. Transfrontier landscapes

128. Are there mechanisms to encourage transfrontier co-operation at national, regional and local levels?

Yes No

129. Are there joint transfrontier landscape initiatives?

Yes No

If yes, list the main initiatives

Programme

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

Level

National

Regional

Local

Subject

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.

Responsible institutions

University of West Hungary, Faculty of Forestry

Website

...

Use the free text commentary to provide any further information about local and regional transfrontier co-operation.

...

3.10. Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

3.10.1. Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

3.10.1.1. Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

130. Did your State/Region ever participate in the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe?

Yes No

If Yes, provide details

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. How is the candidate for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe selected?

Method of selection and rules

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 of the rules

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

Website

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

Has the impact of selection been assessed?

No.

132. Has the impact of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe been assessed?

Yes No

133. Photo for the cover page of the Report

Picture available on the website.

134. Optional: Mention the name of the author and of the photo credit (©)

SZENTHE Zoltán