State of Conservation Report

Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (Hungary) World Heritage Property

Inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2002 under number C 1063

Budapest
January 2013
State of Conservation Report

on the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (Hungary) World Heritage Property

Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: 2002
Criteria: (iii) (v)
Area of the World Heritage property: 13,255 ha, Buffer Zone: 74,879 ha
Registration number of the property: C1063
Number of the World Heritage Committee decision on its inscription: 26 COM 23.13

The present State of Conservation Report – in compliance with the provisions of the decision number 35 COM 7B. 94 (hereinafter: the Decision, see appendix no. 1) adopted by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee at its 35th session held between the 19th and 29th of June 2011 – provides an account to the World Heritage Committee of the changes and progress that have taken place in relation to the World Heritage property in the period since the delivering of the Decision.

I. The responses of the State Party to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee, according to the paragraphs of the Decision

In relation to the provisions of points 3 and 4 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Notes that currently, the work on the construction of a large straw-burning power plant in the buffer zone on the outskirts of the Szerencs has been halted; and

Urges the State Party to use all the means at its disposal to ensure that work does not resume, in the light of the adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value identified by the advisory mission and to keep the World Heritage Committee informed”

The large capacity straw burning power plant previously planned for the outskirts of the city of Szerencs will not be built. In its petition that arrived on 6 February 2012, the investor, the BHD Hőerőmű Zrt., requested the termination of the proceedings since it had abandoned the construction of the planned power plant. Therefore the presiding authority, the National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection, Nature Conservation and Water Management-Northern Hungary, terminated the proceedings that were underway with its order number 3041-3/2012.

In relation to point 5 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Welcomes the on-going work to prepare a World Heritage Bill that will provide enhanced protection and management systems for all World Heritage properties in Hungary and also notes that many of the recommendations of the advisory mission will be addressed as a result”

The Hungarian Government’s **Decree number 315/2011 (XII. 27) on the World Heritage management plan, the complex interdisciplinary world heritage impact assessment and tentative World Heritage properties** has been published. The decree took effect on 1 January 2012. It regulates in detail the process for the preparation of World Heritage management plans, the necessary mechanisms for negotiations and the content of the management plans. For the English translation of the sections in the governmental decrees related to the content of the management plans see appendix no. 3.

The **Governmental Decree no. 17/2012 (II. 16) on the UNESCO Hungarian National Commission** has been published, and on the basis of this the new Hungarian World Heritage Commission has been formed. The previous Hungarian National World Heritage Commission no longer exists.

Furthermore, the **Governmental Decree no. 310/2012 (XI. 6) on the Gyula Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management** has been published, which amongst other things defines the duties of the Forster Centre in relation to the World Heritage. Alongside its other work, the Forster Centre, in cooperation with the Ministry of Human Resources, sees to World Heritage duties as well as other international tasks related to cultural heritage conservation.

On the basis of the World Heritage Law, the legal authorization of the issuing of the management plans for all of Hungary’s World Heritage properties in the form of governmental decrees is valid from December of 2014. The fact that management plans will be published in governmental decrees will ensure their legal status, their position in the hierarchy of plans and also will guarantee that their content is included in local regulatory plans and official procedures. The Statements of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) play a key role in the preparation of the management plans, therefore it is important and essential – in the interest of avoiding delays related to the implementation of the World Heritage Law – that the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in its 37th session to be held in 2013 discuss and adopt the preliminary draft SOUVs that were submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in January of 2012. This is why, for the reasons cited here, the President of the Forster Centre, who is also the president of the National World Heritage Commission, in 2012 appealed in a letter to the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre to place the debate about the draft SOUVs submitted by Hungary on the agenda for the 37th session of the World Heritage Committee.

In connection with the World Heritage Law, the **Minister of National Resources Decree no. 32/2012 (V. 8) on the World Heritage Management Bodies** was published. The deadline for the appointment of management organizations, that are the administrative bodies for the World Heritage properties, is 1 March 2013 according to the World Heritage Law. Presently the appointment process of the management body for the **Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape** World Heritage property is underway.

One of the important steps for the implementation of the provisions of the World Heritage Law is the re-examination of the protected status of the entire World Heritage area and – on the basis of the observations since inscription – the strengthening of the protection. This
process has been completed, and as a result on 8 February 2012 the Minister of National Resources Dr. Miklós Réthelyi, through the Minister of National Resources Decree 5/2012 (II. 7) (on the declaration of the Tokaj historic wine region as a historic landscape), declared the Tokaj historic wine region, the World Heritage property and its buffer zone, a “historic landscape” on the basis of Act LXIV of 2001 on the protection of cultural heritage. Through this the Tokaj World Heritage area became Hungary’s first historic landscape. The protection concerns the entire World Heritage area (so the World Heritage property and its buffer zone), including the entire administrative areas of 27 communities: Abaújszántó, Bekecs, Bodrogkeresztúr, Bodrogkisfalud, Bodrogolaszi, Erdőbénye, Erdőhováti, Golop, Hercegkút, Legyesbénye, Makkoshotyka, Mád, Mezőzombor, Monok, Olaszliszka, Rátka, Sárászdány, Sároszpatak, Sátoraljaújhely, Szegi, Szegilong, Szerencs, Tarcal, Tállya, Tokaj, Tolcsva and Vámosújfalu.

The protection as a historic landscape ensures the long term preservation and protection of the diverse community and regional values. The basis of its declaration as a historic landscape is that this wine region fully meets the criteria for a historic landscape set down in the heritage protection law, in other words it is “a partly built up area that is significant from a cultural (historic, historic architectural, artistic, scientific, technical, etc.) aspect which comprises a unit that can be topographically demarcated on the basis of its character and unity”. According to the wording of the decree “the objective of the designation as a historic landscape is the protection of the built heritage – including the system of wine cellars – natural environment and traditional land use of the Tokaj historic wine region, as well as assuring the sustainable use of the architectural and other environmental or natural assets.”

The protection as a historic landscape is related to the entire World Heritage area and supplements the previously existing protection on the World Heritage area such as further protection of “areas of historic significance” of certain historic settlements, individual buildings as “historic monuments”, landscape and natural assets as nationally significant nature conservation areas and on a European level as an area in the Natural 2000 network.

As the previous State of Conservation Reports related, large scale new industrial-energy production investment plans arose for the area of the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape starting in 2007. The civil and governmental work related to the planned projects threw light on the fact that the organizational and management relationships are extremely disjointed for the wine region, which otherwise comprises a unit from the point of view of natural geography, social history and economic history, and this threatens the functioning of the cultural landscape. This observation was also reinforced by the ICOMOS advisory mission that took place in the fall of 2010.

For the management of the value protection and developmental policy challenges of the World Heritage property, during 2009-2010 the formation of an integrated value protection and regional development program was begun on the basis of the initiative and work of the region’s civic actors. This has now received significant attention and support from the government and under the title of “WINE-REGION Tokaj National Programme 2012-2020” /hereinafter: the Programme/ is included in the Government’s priority National Programmes. The Programme aims for the long-term, interdisciplinary, value-based development of the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape that holds the title of World Heritage in accordance with the international obligations contained in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention.
The Programme is based on the unique wine region, its geographical, social, economic and cultural unity and contains all of the regulatory, organizational, professional and developmental elements and settings through which the wine region will be prepared for the 2014-2020 EU developmental policy planning period. Therefore, by integrating the various development projects taking place in the region into a coherent system and utilizing synergetic effects, it can effectively contribute to an increase in the ability for the region to produce income and jobs and retain its population. In the interest of implementing the Project, the Ministry of National Development in conjunction with the Széchenyi Programme Office Non-profit Kft. established the Tokaj Programme Office in July of 2011, which presently operates directly under the control of the Prime Minister’s Office.

In relation to point 8 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Expresses serious concern about the potential development of an andesite mine near the settlement of Szegi within the property, and urges the State Party of Hungary not to grant a license for this proposed mine”

In the matter of the mine (with the name “Szegi Andesite II”) appearing in the Decision the official procedure is ongoing. In September of 2011 the National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection, Nature Conservation and Water Management-Northern Hungary rejected the request for an environmental protection permit from KőKa Kft. as the petitioner, citing landscape protection, nature conservation and World Heritage concerns, amongst others. The investor appealed and appeals court proceedings began, in which the Hungarian Office of Cultural Heritage did not provide official expert consent to the planned mine opening. At the end of November 2012 the National Inspectorate For Environment, Nature and Water ordered the initiation of new proceedings. The designation of the world heritage property as a historic landscape in the meantime has reinforced the possibilities for the assertion of preservation concerns in this matter as well.

In relation to point 9 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Requests the State Party to undertake a review of the impact of the different traditional and commercial quarries within the property on its Outstanding Universal Value and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2013, for consideration by the Advisory Bodies”

In the period following the adoption of the Decision, the preliminary steps for the Interdisciplinary Review related to the mines of the Tokaj region (Comprehensive Conditions Review and Impact Assessment on the Effect of Mines upon the Outstanding Universal Value of the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape World Heritage Property) have been completed. The Description of Tasks for the Review has been completed as well as the description of corporate profiles suitable to perform the Review (see appendices no. 4a and 4b). In the wake of ensuring the budgetary resources needed to have the Review prepared, which became available in December of 2012, it was therefore possible to select the company to perform the Review. As a result of this, the contract has been signed with the winner of the bid for the completion of the Review according to the Description of Tasks. The Review will be prepared by the Mott MacDonald Magyarország Kft. on commission from the Hungarian State.
During the course of the preparation of the Review – in accordance with the provisions of the Description of Tasks – detailed consultations will take place with the stakeholders in the World Heritage area, the local, county and national actors in the sectors playing a part in or responsible for the impact and those who bear the impact, including the companies performing the mining activities and their corporate organizations, the viticultural companies and their corporate organizations, the Hungarian Mining and Geological Agency’s Miskolc District Inspectorate of Mines, the Hungarian Mining Association as well as the affected ministries, county administrative bodies and local governments. The Review will be completed by May of 2013 and will be sent to the World Heritage Centre as soon as possible.

In relation to point 10 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Notes furthermore that there is a need for a reflection on the precise delineation of the buffer zone in the light of the development of a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value”

The collection of the relevant information and concerns necessary for the modification of the buffer zone is underway on the basis of the recommendations of the 2010 Mission.

The Review detailed in the previous point also extends to the examination of the buffer zone, primarily in connection with mines. According to the Description of Tasks for the Review, in the summary section of the documentation to be prepared, the author of the Review must make a summary expert recommendation for the modification of the buffer zone, taking into consideration paragraph 10 of the Decision of the World Heritage Committee. On the basis of all this the precise borders of the buffer zone – particularly in connection with mines – will be re-examined in the Review to be prepared and the provision of expert opinions will take place.

A further important step in connection with the buffer zone will be the approval of the statement of the property’s Outstanding Universal Value by the World Heritage Committee (see also above the response provided to paragraph 5).

The possible modification of the buffer zone of the World Heritage property (the initiation of the modifications with the World Heritage Committee) will take place following the completion of the above examinations and processes.

In relation to point 11 of the Decision, according to which (the World Heritage Committee):

“Takes note that there are several proposals for new or improved roads that might impact on the property or its buffer zone, and also requests the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed, in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines”

Negotiations are ongoing on the establishment of the right of way for the bypass to replace the high traffic road (Route 37) presently crossing the World Heritage property and the scheduling of the construction of the Tisza River bridge connected to this, so that the project will be completed as soon as possible. In all probability construction of the bypass and the
Tisza bridge will take place between 2014 and 2020. These planning and negotiation processes are in conformity with the highlighted National Programme and attention related to the Tokaj region mentioned in paragraph 5.

II. The report of the State Party on other current issues related to the World Heritage property

The Minister of Human Resources in his letter of September of 2012 provided a report to the Director-General of UNESCO, Ms. Irina Bokova, the Assistant Director-General, Mr. Francesco Bandarin and the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Mr. Kisore Rao on the transformation of the institutional setting ensuring the protection of Hungary’s cultural heritage. The duties of heritage protection have been placed under the supervision of three ministries: the Ministry of the Interior (legislative and professional direction), the Ministry of Human Resources (the Gyula Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management, the provision of certain scientific tasks, the World Heritage, cultural goods) and the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice (direction of governmental agencies that perform official tasks).

The system of agencies for heritage protection has been transformed throughout the entire country, so for the Tokaj World Heritage property as well. According to Governmental Decree 393/2012 (XII. 20) (on the regulations related to the protection of archeological heritage and historic monuments), the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County District Construction and Heritage Protection Agency (headquartered in Miskolc) administers the cultural heritage protection tasks as the primary heritage protection authority. In official professional procedures affecting World Heritage properties the aforementioned agency solicits the professional opinion of the Forster Centre.

A review of the National Spatial Plan (Act XXVI of 2003 on the National Spatial Plan) is underway and will be debated this year. The review of the law and its preparation, in relation to World Heritage territories, naturally are based upon the World Heritage Law, which has reinforced the legal status of World Heritage and tentative World Heritage territories within the Hungarian legal system. The World Heritage and tentative World Heritage properties contain both cultural and natural heritage values, and in the World Heritage Law they are expressly properties that are not only nationally, but internationally significant, so should be placed in special national zones. On the basis of all this, the draft amendment of the National Spatial Plan designates the zone of World Heritage and tentative World Heritage territories as a special national zone. This zone will naturally include the World Heritage area of the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape as well.

III. Summary remarks

The Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape World Heritage area will continue to receive heightened attention on both national and international level. In connection with the Hungarian World Heritage and tentative World Heritage properties, numerous significant and progressive legal changes have occurred in the time that has passed since the last State of Conservation Report, and these also affect the Tokaj World Heritage property along with others. The implementation of these has begun and concrete results should be seen soon. First amongst these is the expected establishment of a stronger status for the World Heritage
property’s Management Body compared to the capacities and opportunities of the (present) Management Body.

In the development programs for the property, the framing of plans and conceptions related to the property and official decisions connected to the property, in recent times there has been more and more emphasis placed on taking into account the World Heritage status. Its designation as a historic landscape has further reinforced the framework for sustainable use and the preservation of value. In the 2014-2020 EU developmental policy period it is expected that development based on its historic character and the further development of World Heritage values will be determining factors, supported by the Management Plan.
The World Heritage Committee

1. **Having examined** Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,

2. **Recalling** Decision **33 COM 7B.106**, adopted at its 33rd session (Seville, 2009),

3. **Notes** that currently, the work on the construction of a large straw-burning power plant in the buffer zone on the outskirts of the Szerencs has been halted;

4. **Urges** the State Party to use all the means at its disposal to ensure that work does not resume, in the light of the adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value identified by the advisory mission and to keep the World Heritage Committee informed;

5. **Welcomes** the on-going work to prepare a World Heritage Bill that will provide enhanced protection and management systems for all World Heritage properties in Hungary and also **notes** that many of the recommendations of the advisory mission will be addressed as a result;

6. **Further notes** that the maps of the property adopted at the time of inscription do not show exclusion areas for mining and quarrying sites within the property, and therefore **considers** that all proposed and existing mining and quarrying sites lie within the boundaries of Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape's property;

7. **Recalls** the World Heritage Committee's clear position that mineral exploration and exploitation is not compatible with World Heritage status, in line with the international policy statement of the International Council of Minerals and Metals (ICMM) of not undertaking these activities in World Heritage properties;

8. **Expresses** serious concern about the potential development of an andesite mine near the settlement of Szegi within the property, and also **urges** the State Party of Hungary not to grant a license for this proposed mine;

9. **Requests** the State Party to undertake a review of the impact of the different traditional and commercial quarries within the property on its Outstanding Universal Value and to submit it to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, for consideration by the Advisory Bodies;

10. **Notes** furthermore that there is a need for a reflection on the precise delineation of the buffer zone in the light of the development of a retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;

11. **Takes** note that there are several proposals for new or improved roads that might impact on the property or its buffer zone, and also **requests** the State Party to keep the World Heritage Committee informed, in line with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines;

12. **Further requests** the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2013**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 37th session in 2013.
APPENDIX 2.a

Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage *

In conformity with the Convention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (henceforth: Convention), dated 16 November 1972 and proclaimed in Hungary through the law decree no. 21 of 1985, with a view to the effective implementation of the said Convention and in order to establish the stipulations required for preserving outstanding universal values, also in consideration of the principles of sustainable development, the National Assembly has made the following Act:

I. Scope of the act, definitions

Article 1
1. The scope of this Act covers
   a) World Heritage areas and tentative world heritage areas,
   b) activities related to World Heritage and tentative World Heritage areas as well as activities concerning the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage areas and the outstanding value of tentative World Heritage areas, furthermore
   c) organisations and persons carrying out, or affected by the activities under point b).

2. Only those areas may be declared World Heritage or tentative World Heritage areas that are declared protected under Act LXIV of 2001 on the protection of cultural heritage, Act LIII of 1996 on the protection of nature and the legal regulations issued for their implementation, and thus they are properties under cultural heritage protection and/or protected natural areas. Being declared a World Heritage or tentative World Heritage area shall not bestow any further protection beyond the already existing protection.

Article 2
In the application of this Act:

1. Outstanding Universal Value: a value embodied by the world heritage property - accepted as such by the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (in the following: UNESCO) – that carries outstanding and individual cultural heritage and natural significance also in international terms due to its exceptional and unique character, thus its continuous preservation and protection is of prime importance for the whole of mankind as well as for the present and future generations;

2. World Heritage property: property inscribed on the World Heritage List based on the decision of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, bearing the World Heritage title, as specified in Appendix 1 hereof, declared to be protected under the legal regulations on cultural heritage and/or nature protection, thus being a property under cultural heritage protection and/or a protected natural area;

3. buffer zone of the World Heritage property: the surroundings of the World Heritage property that – based on the decision of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee – protect the integrity and/or the authenticity of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property and that were declared protected or designated under the legal regulations on cultural heritage and/or nature protection and thus they are areas

* The act was adopted by the National Assembly on 14 June 2011. updated 2013.01.
under cultural and/or natural heritage protection, and/or the buffer zone of the
protected natural area;
4. *World Heritage List*: list established and regularly updated by the UNESCO World
Heritage Committee under paragraph (2) of Article 11 of the Convention;
5. *World Heritage area*: World Heritage property and its buffer zone;
6. *tentative World Heritage property* (henceforth: *tentative property*): property declared
to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (henceforth: Centre) under the criteria
specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention and included in the List of World
Heritage Tentative Properties due to their outstanding cultural heritage and natural
values (in the following: outstanding value), declared to be protected under the legal
regulations on cultural heritage and/or nature protection and thus they form an area
under cultural heritage protection and/or protected natural area;
- selected for submission to the World Heritage List based on their outstanding
cultural and/or natural values, announced in the decree of the minister responsible for
culture, also covering their boundaries according to the EOV and WGS84 coordinates;
8. *buffer zone of World Heritage tentative properties* (henceforth: *buffer zone of tentative
property*): the surroundings of the World Heritage tentative property protecting the
integrity and the authenticity of the outstanding values, declared to be protected under
the legal regulations on cultural heritage and/or nature protection and thus they form an
area under cultural heritage protection and/or protected natural area;
property and its buffer zone.

II. General provisions

**Article 3**

1. World Heritage properties carry outstanding universal value, tentative properties carry
outstanding value. Both are to be protected by everyone in conformity with the
protection established in the legal regulations on cultural heritage and/or nature
protection.

2 Protecting World Heritage and tentative World Heritage areas and using them in a
way that serves their subsistence and preserves their values is a public interest that - in
conformity with the obligations arising from the protection set forth in the legal
regulations on cultural heritage and nature protection – is realised through the
cooperation of state and local governmental bodies, churches, civil and other
organisations as well as natural persons; 3 World Heritage and tentative World
Heritage areas shall be used in conformity with the Convention, furthermore World
Heritage areas shall be used according to the World Heritage management plan, and
they shall be developed, presented and, if necessary, restored in a sustainable manner,
by preserving their universal and national values.

**Article 4**

1. State tasks related to World Heritage areas are carried out by the minister responsible
for culture – not affecting the tasks and scopes specified in separate legal regulations –
in agreement with the ministers specified in Appendix 1, and in cooperation with other
ministers concerned.
2. Within his/her tasks under paragraph 1., the minister responsible for culture shall especially carry out the following activities:
   a) specifying the concept and the strategy of the implementation of the tasks deriving from the Convention;
   b) enforcing World Heritage aspects in legal regulations and in comprehensive planning programmes that affect World Heritage areas;
   c) preparing the World Heritage management plan of World Heritage areas and tentative World Heritage areas (henceforth: World Heritage management plan), initiating its revision and – if necessary – modification, as well as performing other related tasks;
   d) ensuring the survey and regular monitoring of the condition of world heritage areas, furthermore taking measures required for preserving, presenting and maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value as well as for preventing adverse impacts;
   e) supervising the activities of World Heritage management bodies specified in this Act and in separate legal regulation established by virtue of this Act, and revoking the appointment of World Heritage management bodies in cases specified in the separate legal regulation;
   f) reporting to the Government every year and to the National Assembly every four years on the condition of the world heritage areas and on the performance of tasks related to the implementation of the Convention;
   g) if necessary, reporting to the Centre on modifications regarding World Heritage areas, thus specifically changes to the boundaries of World Heritage areas as well as to the name or to the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties;
   h) ensuring the preparation and implementation of plans, programmes and projects for the use, development and presentation serving the purpose of maintaining World Heritage areas;
   i) performing World Heritage related international tasks deriving from the Convention, thus specifically, in the case of trans-boundary world heritage properties, seeking cooperation with the responsible minister of the affected State Party;
   j) ensures the elaboration and implementation of educational, awareness rising and training programmes aimed at the general public for the presentation, promotion and development of heritage carrying Outstanding Universal Value, as well as
   k) in the course of monitoring the condition and preserving the value of World Heritage areas cooperating with civic organisations whose statutes include the protection of cultural heritage and/or that deal with nature protection.

Article 5

In cooperation with other ministers concerned, the minister responsible for culture performs state tasks related to tentative areas, thus specifically:
   a) selects tentative properties;
   b) reports tentative properties to the Centre;
   c) revises every five years the justification of registering the tentative properties in the World Heritage Tentative List;
   d) takes measures to inscribe to the World Heritage List the tentative properties included in the List of World Heritage Tentative Properties as well as
   e) works out and implements educational, informative and training programmes promoting the propagation, presentation and the development of heritage carrying outstanding cultural and natural value.
Article 6

The minister responsible for culture performs the tasks under paragraph (2) of Article 4 and Article 5 in cooperation with the proposal-making, opinion-giving and decision-preparing body set up by the Government in order to carry out these tasks; this body consists of the following members:

a) members with outstanding theoretical and practical skills, delegated by the ministers concerned in terms of their scope,
b) heads of the central offices dealing with cultural and natural heritage protection,
c) representatives of the world heritage management bodies,
d) chairpersons of the competent committees of the National Assembly,
e) the person appointed by the Hungarian National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) as well as
f) the person appointed by the Hungarian National Committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

III. Management, world heritage management plan, world heritage management body

Article 7

1. In order to preserve the outstanding universal value as well as all material and non-material factors carrying it, the management of the world heritage areas covers provisions for using, developing, presenting and, if necessary, restoring world heritage areas, furthermore the harmonisation of activities concerning the preservation and the sustainable usage of the world heritage areas.

2. Management under paragraph (1) shall especially cover the following:

a) participation in conducting a scientific value survey of the properties, in documenting their condition as well as in elaborating the criteria of sustainable usage valid for the given property and to be enforced in the world heritage management plan;
b) cooperation in elaborating and supervising the world heritage management plans of world heritage areas and in conducting the related reconciliation (with the involved owners, local governments as well as scientific, professional and social organisations specified in the separate legal regulation);
c) participation in presenting the practical implementation of the world heritage management plan to the parties involved and interested;
d) cooperation with management bodies beyond the border involved in the case of cross-border world heritage areas;
e) regular reactive monitoring of the condition of the world heritage area, initiating related measures, participation in collecting and analysing data required for implementing the world heritage management plan as well as in specifying the steps required for carrying out the world heritage involvement;
f) initiating, organising and promoting the implementation of tasks related to developing and preserving the value of world heritage areas, by regularly cooperating with the partners involved, including social organisations protecting cultural heritage, or in the case of natural values, social organisations dealing with nature protection in conformity with their statutes; as well as
g) making reports to the minister responsible for culture about the condition of the world heritage areas, with special regard to all activities concerning the world heritage areas that affect the outstanding universal value of the world heritage properties.
Article 8

1. The world heritage management plan of world heritage areas and tentative areas is proclaimed by the Government in a decree – with the exception set forth in paragraph 3 – in order to preserve the outstanding universal value carried by the world heritage properties or the outstanding value carried by tentative properties and with a view to usage that does not endanger subsistence.

2. The local governments concerned shall be involved in reconciling the world heritage management plan.

3. If the outstanding universal value of the world heritage property or the outstanding value of the tentative property is an exclusive natural value and the whole of the world heritage area or tentative area is located in a protected natural area as well as it is covered by a nature protection management plan specified in a separate legal regulation, the nature protection management plan shall be qualified as a world heritage management plan under paragraph 1.

4. If a protected natural area of national or local importance is also located in the world heritage area or tentative area, the world heritage management plan specified in paragraph 1 shall be worked out in harmony with the nature protection management plan that is relevant to the protected natural area and specified in a separate legal regulation, by making reference to the nature protection management prescriptions that are laid down in the nature protection management plan and that provide for protecting the outstanding universal value or the outstanding value. The limitations and prohibitions arising from the protection that is in force based on the special legal regulation on nature protection are laid down in the nature protection management plan.

5. The world heritage management plan covers:
   a) marking the world heritage property or tentative properties according to topographical lot numbers as well as their specification under the EOV and WGS 84 coordinates;
   b) limitation of world heritage properties or tentative properties in a real estate registration or topographical map at a scale conforming with the dimensions of the properties;
   c) marking the buffer zone of world heritage properties or tentative properties according to topographical lot numbers as well as specification of their boundaries under the EOV and WGS 84 coordinates;
   d) limitation of the buffer zone of world heritage properties or tentative properties in a real estate registration or topographical map at a scale in proportion to the dimensions of the buffer zone;
   e) summary of the outstanding universal value of world heritage properties or the outstanding value of tentative properties;
   f) objectives and the strategy of preserving, maintaining and presenting the outstanding universal value of world heritage properties or the outstanding value of tentative properties;
   g) tasks related to preserving the outstanding universal value of world heritage properties or the outstanding value of tentative properties, thus specifically the management methods concerning world heritage areas or tentative areas, furthermore the detailed description of restrictions and prohibitions – deriving from the protection set forth in the legal regulations on protecting cultural heritage as well as on developing and protecting the built environment – given from the viewpoint of the outstanding universal value of world heritage properties or the outstanding value of tentative properties;
tentative properties and established with regard to the specific features of the world heritage area or tentative area;
h) if a nature protection management plan is in force in a protected natural area located in a world heritage area or tentative area; reference to the nature protection management prescriptions that are laid down in the plan and that guarantee protection of the outstanding universal value or outstanding value; furthermore
i) specific circumstances, prescribed methods of usage and activities that set a foundation for the need to finance world heritage areas or tentative areas.

6. The following tasks shall be especially carried out in consideration of the world heritage management plan:
a) the spatial planning plan must be revised and, if necessary, modified and harmonised as well as the settlement planning tools with regard to the order and the rules on area usage;
b) the occurrence of harmful effects influencing the natural and cultural heritage values of world heritage areas or tentative areas shall be prevented, the harmful effects shall be eliminated and reduced; as well as
c) any changes (especially development, renewal, restoration) concerning world heritage areas or tentative areas shall be carried out.

7. The world heritage management plan shall be revised as necessary, but at least every seven years.

Article 9

1. In order to preserve the outstanding universal value carried by world heritage properties and the outstanding value carried by tentative properties, the cultural heritage protection and nature protection authority – acting in official procedures as an authority or special authority – shall enforce the contents of this act and the world heritage management plan in the course of the proceedings relevant to the world heritage area or tentative area.

2. If an expert opinion is to be obtained in the case of request for restoration, renovation, development and building affecting world heritage areas, the acting authority or special authority shall appoint - at its own cost – an expert specified in the ministerial decree on the conditions of pursuing cultural expert activities and on keeping the cultural expert registration.

3. In his/her expert opinion, the expert shall present the complex world heritage impact study documentation.

Article 10

1. A world heritage management body shall be operated at each property in order to deal with – based on the world heritage management plan – the tasks laid down in Article 7 related to management aimed at preserving the outstanding universal value carried by the world heritage properties, provided that it is not delegated to the scope of another body by virtue of a separate legal regulation.

2. The world heritage management body is an organization functioning as a legal entity (thus specifically a budgetary organisation, local government, legal church entity, social organisation, foundation, non-profit business association) whose activities are attached to the outstanding universal value of the given world heritage property, cover the representation of world heritage interests, the protection of the outstanding
universal value, and its scope of operation includes the world heritage property or a major part of it.

3. The minister responsible for culture selects the world heritage management body for each world heritage property in consideration of the provisions of paragraph 2, with the exception set forth in paragraph 4. The world heritage management body is delegated until its withdrawal, but at most for seven years, which can be extended.

4. If the outstanding universal value of the world heritage property is exclusively natural value and the special legal regulation delegates a body responsible for natural protection for the protected natural area covering the whole of the world heritage property, in that case this body shall perform the management tasks set forth in Article 7.

5. If a special legal regulation delegates a body responsible for managing a part of the world heritage property, the world heritage management body selected under paragraph 3 shall cooperate with that body.

Article 11

At world heritage areas affecting the public administrative area of several settlements, the local governments concerned shall establish a local construction-technical plan council in the form of an association, under the governmental decree on settlement planning and construction-technical plan councils.

IV. Financing

Article 12

1. The budgetary funds related to the world heritage title shall be determined in consideration of the costs of the state tasks set forth in this act and the tasks specified in paragraph 2.

2. The state finances the following tasks out of the central budget:
   a) elaboration of the world heritage management plan;
   b) the expert costs specified in paragraph 2 of Article 9;
   c) revising and modifying the spatial development plans and settlement planning tools as specified in the world heritage management plan.

3. The state grants support to the following tasks out of the central budget:
   a) propagating information about world heritage areas, working out and running educational, teaching and extended training programmes;
   b) applying and enforcing methods (models) and results with regard to world heritage area-related research activities, as well as to preserving the value of world heritage areas, presenting them and using them without endangering their subsistence;
   c) supporting activities and investments related to the management, presentation and the development of world heritage areas;
   d) rendering support to recognitions of world heritage areas;
   e) supporting the world heritage area-related tasks of plan councils – set up under the governmental decree on settlement planning and construction-technical plan councils – also including local plan councils established at the world heritage area.

4. The state may grant tax allowances – determined in a special law – for maintaining protected values, for protecting subsistence and for proper operation in harmony with the world heritage management plan.
V. Transitional provisions

Article 13

1. Within two years following the coming into force of this act, the minister shall revise the justification of inscribing on the List of Tentative World Heritage Properties reported to the Centre under the criteria specified in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention upon the entry into force of this act. The minister shall notify the Centre out of turn if – after the revision - s/he does not find it justified to inscribe the property on the List of Tentative World Heritage Properties.

2. The competent national organizations and the county municipalities shall provide for harmonising their spatial development plans under point a) of paragraph 6 of Article 8 at the latest within 5 years following the proclamation of the world heritage management plans as well as upon the obligatory revision prescribed by other legal regulations or upon modifications made for another reason.

3. Local municipalities at settlements (Budapest, Budapest districts) shall provide for modification of their settlement planning tools under point a) of paragraph 6 of Article 8 within 18 months following the proclamation of the world heritage management plans.

4. The world heritage management body shall be appointed within fourteen months from the coming into force of this act.

5. The Government shall initiate the proclamation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List after the coming into force of this act, through the modification of Appendix 1 to this act. The world heritage management body of these properties shall be appointed within six months from the date of proclamation.

6. Within twelve months from the date of coming into force of this act, the minister shall – in cooperation with the minister responsible for supervising state assets – revise contracts of lease, asset management or contracts establishing other forms of usage regarding the utilisation of asset elements that are located at world heritage areas and that are in state ownership. Should the minister find that any contract is contrary to the objectives laid down in the Convention or in this act, or it significantly restricts or hinders the implementation of the said objectives, s/he shall notify:
   a) the organisation responsible for utilising the asset element as well as
   b) the person, legal entity or business organisation without a legal entity utilising the asset element by way of a contract.

7. The minister shall proclaim his/her decision containing the statement under paragraph 6 in the homepage of the ministry as well as taking measures for proclaiming the decision on the billboard of the local municipality competent at the location of the real estate. The contract of lease, asset management or contracts establishing other forms of usage regarding the utilisation of state-owned asset elements shall cease to exist by virtue of this act on the sixtieth day calculated from the publication of the ministerial decision on the ministry's homepage.

VI. Closing provisions

Article 14

1. The Government is authorised to specify in the form of a decree:
   a) the detailed rules on inscribing tentative world heritage properties on the List of Tentative World Heritage Properties, on revising them, on reporting them to the
Centre as well as on nominating tentative world heritage properties to the World Heritage List;
b) the minister is entitled to delegate members to the world heritage body, as well as the detailed tasks and operation of the body;
c) the preparation of the world heritage management plan, the detailed requirements on its content elements, the order of preliminary reconciliation with the parties involved and supervision;
d) the content elements of the complex world heritage impact study documentation and the special rules on its preparation;
e) the world heritage management plan of world heritage areas; as well as
f) the world heritage management plan of tentative world heritage areas.

**NOTE: e) and f) have not come into effect yet, see also Article 17.**

2. The minister responsible for culture is authorised to establish in the form of a decree and in agreement with the ministers specified in Appendix 1:
a) the detailed rules on selecting the world heritage management body as well as the tasks and the operation of the world heritage management body, furthermore
b) the List of Tentative World Heritage Properties. **NOTE: b) has not come into effect yet, see also Article 17.**

**[NOTE: Article 15 and 16 are in abeyance**

**Article 15**

1. In point 3 of Article 2 of Act LXXX of 2001 on the return of illegally exported cultural assets, the text “3911/92/EEC” shall be replaced with “116/2009/EC”.

2. In Article 3 of the law decree no. 21 of 1985 on the proclamation of the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in Paris, on 16 November 1972 at the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the text „with the minister responsible for the agrarian policy and with the minister responsible for nature protection” shall be replaced with the text „with the minister responsible for the agrarian policy, with the minister responsible for construction, with the minister responsible for nature protection, with the minister responsible for spatial planning and with the minister responsible for settlement development and settlement planning”.

3. Paragraph 6 of Article 12 of Act LIII of 1995 on the general rules on environment protection shall be replaced with the following provision:
   „(6) If the contacted body does not have the requested environmental information, it is obliged to send the need for obtaining the information to the body that has the environmental information, and it shall notify or inform the requester about which body having the environmental information to contact for the requested information. If the need for obtaining the environmental information is rejected, the rejection contains its reasons, together with information as to which body the requester may contact to appeal against the rejection.”

**Article 16**

1. Article 5/A of Act LXIV of 2001 on the protection of cultural heritage, the text “world heritage and” in point p) of Article 81 as well as point n) of paragraph 2 of Article 93 shall lapse.

2. Paragraph 4 of Article 56 of Act LXXVIII of 1997 on establishing and protecting the built environment as well as point k) of paragraph 2 of Article 62 shall lapse.]
Article 17

1. This act shall come into force on 1 January 2012, with the exception of paragraphs 2 and 3.

2. Point e) of paragraph 1 of Article 14 comes into force on 1 December 2014., and point b) of paragraph 2 of Article 14 comes into force on 1 January 2014.

3. Point f) of paragraph 1 of Article 14 comes into force on 1 December 2015.

4. Article 15 shall lapse on the day following the coming into force.

Appendix 1 to Act LXXVII of 2011

Ministers carrying out state tasks related to the world heritage properties in agreement with the minister responsible for culture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World heritage property</th>
<th>Consenting minister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budapest, including the Gellért Hill and the Castle Hill, the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrássy Avenue</td>
<td>Minister responsible for supervising state assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for development policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for organising public administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for the protection of archeological heritage and monuments</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for nature protection</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for spatial planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for settlement development and settlement planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings</td>
<td>Minister responsible for agrarian policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for the development policy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for organising public administration</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for spatial planning</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for settlement development and settlement planning</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minister responsible for tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>Minister Responsible for Development Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment</td>
<td>Minister responsible for construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta</td>
<td>Minister responsible for agrarian policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae)</td>
<td>Minister responsible for construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
development and settlement planning
Minister responsible for tourism

Fertő/ Neusiedlersee cultural landscape
(briefly: Fertő landscape)
Minister responsible for agrarian policy
Minister responsible for construction
Minister responsible for development policy
Minister responsible for organising public administration
Minister responsible for the protection of archeological heritage and monuments
Minister responsible for nature protection
Minister responsible for spatial planning
Minister responsible for settlement development and settlement planning
Minister responsible for tourism

Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape
Minister responsible for agrarian policy
Minister responsible for construction
Minister responsible for development policy
Minister responsible for organising public administration
Minister responsible for the protection of archeological heritage and monuments
Minister responsible for nature protection
Minister responsible for spatial planning
Minister responsible for settlement development and settlement planning
Minister responsible for tourism
Summary
of the Hungarian World Heritage Law

*Act LXXVII of 2011 on World Heritage*

(adopted by the Parliament on 15th June, 2011; entry into force: 1st January 2012)

The World Heritage Law (hereafter: Law) aims to put on solid legal and institutional basis the efficient implementation of the World Heritage Convention in Hungary. Its purpose is to ensure the efficient management of Hungarian World Heritage sites, the protection of their outstanding universal values in line with the principles of sustainable development.

Definitions and General Provisions

In its definitions, the Law defines “World Heritage areas” as composed of the “World Heritage property” and its “Buffer zone”. World Heritage areas – so defined – have to have national protection either as cultural heritage or as natural heritage or both. The same logic is followed with regard Tentative List items. The Law also incorporates in its definitions other elements of the terminology of the World Heritage Convention such as “WH List” and “Outstanding Universal Value”.

The Law declares that the protection and sustainable use of World Heritage areas is a common interest and its realisation requires the cooperation of state, municipalities, churches, civil and other organisations, as well as individuals in line with their obligations deriving from national regulations with regard to the protection of cultural and natural heritage. The duties of the State (delegated to the Minister responsible for culture) are established and further detailed – these derive mainly from Article 4 and 5 of the World Heritage Convention. In line with the cross-cutting nature of these duties, the Law establishes an inter-ministerial and inter-professional mechanism of cooperation. The tasks of the Minister responsible for culture and of other related Ministries are carried out with the cooperation and assistance of a body established by the Government. This body is an inter-ministerial entity composed of expert delegates from the relevant sectors of government activity as well as professional civil organisations (such as the National Commissions of ICOMOS and of IUCN). The body also consists of one representative of each World Heritage site, the presidents of the relevant parliamentary commissions and the heads of the authorities responsible for the protection of cultural and natural heritage.

Management of World Heritage areas

The Law establishes and gives legal meaning to WH Management Plans (the Government is authorised to issue the Management Plans by decree) – it thus ensures that Management Plans are recognised in national and local planning laws and other regulations. The protection of WH areas is also reinforced by the fact that the planning authorities are obliged to take into account the Management Plans when they issue permits that have an impact on WH areas. When deemed necessary, the planning authorities may request a Complex World Heritage Impact Assessment.

The content of the Management Plan is defined in line with relevant sections of the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention. These include *inter alia* the definition of the boundaries of the territory; a statement of OUV; the aims and the strategy of the protection, maintenance, and presentation of the OUV of the property; the specific
requirements for sustaining the OUV of the property as well as a description of those specific circumstances, activities and ways of management of the property that may require additional funding.

The Law establishes the legal framework for setting up Management Bodies. Management Bodies will be appointed for a duration of seven years by the Minister responsible for culture.

**Funding**

Central government finance (through the national budget) is foreseen for
- preparation of Management Plans;
- costs of the expertise for preparing the *Complex World Heritage Impact Assessment*;
- review of local planning laws and regulations in order to bring them into harmony with the future Management Plans;
- WH education, awareness-raising, training;
- research related to WH, the protection of their values, their sustainable development and the elaboration and dissemination of good practice methods;
- management of WH areas;
- prizes related to the management of WH areas;
- support to Urban Planning and Architectural Planning Juries in their activity related to WH areas.

In its **Annex**, the Law lists WH properties in Hungary and for each of them it defines the other Ministers that are responsible for carrying out the duties of the State with regard to them.

In its final clauses, the Law sets the deadlines for
- the preparation of Management Plans (one year from the entry into force of the Law itself);
- the review of local plans (18 months after the issuing of the Management Plans).

It authorizes the Government to
- establish the mechanisms for Tentative Listing;
- define the tasks and operation of the national body;
- define the requirements for the preparation of Management Plans including its public consultation process, as well as its content, and 7-year periodic review;
- define regulations for the *Complex World Heritage Impact Assessment*;
- issue the Management Plans of the WH areas and the WH tentative areas.

It also authorizes the Minister responsible for culture to
- regulate the process of the selection of WH Management Bodies;
- issue the WH Tentative List.
APPENDIX 3.


PREPARATORY DOCUMENTATION

I. Introduction
Terms and methodology applied

II. Identification
1. Identifying data of the WHS
   a) Name of the WHS, description of the boundaries of the WHS and its buffer zone, and their presentation on cadastral or topographic map(s) of appropriate scale
   b) Territorial data (extension, size)
2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
   a) Brief synthesis
   b) Criteria
   c) Integrity (all sites)
   d) Authenticity (criteria i-vi)
   e) Management and protection requirements

III. Description
1. Description of the WHS
   a) Historical description of the site, with special regard to significant changes through its history and to interventions with the aim of conservation
   b) The presentation of the protection of the site
2. Presentation of stakeholders in the use and protection of the WHS (especially the Management Body, local municipalities, owners, property managers, religious entities, civil organisations, state organizations, research centres and universities)
3. Legal regulations affecting the values of the WHS and its management

IV. Analysis
1. Socio-economic analysis (population, employment, health, schooling, income, demand and supply analysis, infrastructure, human and financial resources)
2. Analysis of the reputation of the WHS
3. Analysis of tourism, offers and networks
4. Analysis of state of conservation with the indication of necessary interventions
5. Analysis of threatening factors and global impacts on the state of conservation of the WHS (especially natural disasters, climate change, human activity)
6. Survey and analysis of the development possibilities related to the values of the WHS, with specification of the limits of carrying capacity, including intangible cultural heritage, cultural events and cultural routes
7. Analysis of prior and on-going plans and programmes affecting the WHS and its management
V. Background materials and previous documentation

1. List of the historical and archive data related to the values of the WHS, (both written and visual) and a list of research findings and other documents with indication of their availability

2. National or international documents related to the WHS issued in the course of the implementation of the WH Convention, especially:
   a) nomination document of the WHS
   b) Decisions of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in original languages and in Hungarian translation
   c) Evaluations and recommendations of Advisory Bodies and of reactive monitoring missions
   d) Periodic reports, notifications of the State Party to the WH Centre, reports on the State of Conservation
   e) Decisions of the Hungarian World Heritage Commission
   f) Reports and summaries compiled for the Government and the National Assembly

3. Decrees of municipalities related to the WHS

4. Minutes of technical-architectural juries related to the WHS

5. Statistic data and maps, notably the presentation of the existing protection
MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. Identification
1. Name of the WHS
2. Boundaries of the WHS:
   a) identification of the location of the World Heritage property by using real estate registration lot numbers or by EOV and WGS 84 coordinates
   b) delimitation of the World Heritage property in a cadastral or topographical map at a scale appropriate for the size of the property
   c) identification of the location of the buffer zone of World Heritage property by real estate registration lot numbers or by EOV and WGS 84 coordinates
   d) delimitation of the buffer zone of World Heritage property by in a cadastral or topographical map at a scale appropriate for the size of the buffer zone

II. SOUV as accepted by UNESCO World Heritage Committee, registered by the WH Centre

III. Objectives of the preservation, maintenance and presentation of the OUV of WHS
Definition of priorities in the following areas:

1. research
2. improving the state of conservation (restoration, maintenance, rehabilitation)
3. increasing sustainability
4. accessibility and traffic
5. presentation, visitor management, tourism
6. professional training, further training
7. education, awareness-raising, awareness-raising
8. environmental factors, connections, climate change
9. Creating consistency among tools of local and territorial planning
10. disaster mitigation
11. communication

IV. Detailed description of management methods, restrictions, prohibitions
1. Management methods affecting WH territories especially in the following areas:
   a) preservation / protection
   b) usage promoting sustainability
   c) extraordinary situations
2. Detailed description of restrictions and prohibitions - deriving from the protection set forth in the legal regulations on cultural heritage protection as well as on the formation and protection of the built environment – given from the viewpoint of the OUV of WH territories and established with regard to the specificities of the WH territory
3. In cases when a nature protection management plan is in force in a protected natural area located in a WH territory, references and links to the relevant nature protection management prescriptions that are laid down in those plans and that guarantee the protection of OUV
V. Social and professional participation in decision-making concerning management
1. Description of tools for involving stakeholders (fora, mechanisms, processes, etc.)
2. Mechanisms and tools for consultation and conciliation
   a) defining the types of cases in which the conciliations must be carried out (e.g. with the involvement of authorities, of owners, of users, etc.)
   b) in case of disagreement, what steps can and have to be carried out
3. Possible sources of conflict, conflict management

VI. Financing
1. Grounds for specific financial needs of the WH territory:
   a) special circumstances as set out in point IV.
   b) elements, processes, activities related to the WH site that are to be supported
2. Definition of the system of conditions to be applied

VII. Monitoring
   a) basic data
   b) indicators
   c) mechanisms and processes
   d) feedback
MANAGEMENT MANUAL

I. The preliminary documentation, regularly updated

II. Short- and medium-term action plans aiming at the completion of strategies and aims included in the Management Plan, especially in the following areas:
   1. research
   2. improving state of conservation (restoration, maintenance, rehabilitation)
   3. increasing sustainability
   4. accessibility, traffic
   5. presentation, visitor management, tourism
   6. professional training, further training
   7. education, awareness-raising
   8. environmental factors and connections, change of climate
   9. disaster mitigation
   10. communication

III. Instruments of monitoring
   1. checklists
   2. (scientific) analysis, documentation related to the indicators
   3. other supporting material

IV. Operational address book of partners
Daily updated database on the professional and scientific, and municipal, social partners involved in the management of the WHS, including international partners
APPENDIX 4.a


Description of the Task

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in June of 2011 adopted a decision on the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape World Heritage property. In the decision no. 35 com 7B. 94 /hereinafter: the Decision/ amongst other things it “Requests the State Party to undertake a review of the impact of the different traditional and commercial quarries and mines within the property on its Outstanding Universal Value”. On the basis of this, it is a state obligation of Hungary – as a State Party to the World Heritage Convention – to prepare this review /hereinafter: the Review/ and submit it to the W. H. Committee by 01 February 2013.

The W. H. Committee in the Decision also establishes that “the maps of the property adopted at the time of inscription do not show exclusion areas for mining and quarrying sites within the property, and therefore considers that all proposed and existing mining and quarrying sites within the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape’s boundaries lie within the boundaries of property”.

(The full English and Hungarian texts of the Decision can be found in appendices 1 and 2.)

On the basis of the above, the Review that is to be prepared is to meet the following requirements for content and form.

I.1. The Review to be prepared for the TWRHCL is to be prepared fundamentally and in its character on the basis of the generally employed methods and expectations for impact surveys/assessments and environmental protection examinations/reviews that have been known in Hungarian professional practice for many years, exploring and taking into account the specific conditions of the property, focusing on the assessment and detailed analysis of the effects acting upon the Outstanding Universal Value (hereinafter: the OUV).

I.2. The Review is to extend beyond the TWRHCL World Heritage property to the buffer zone as well (together: World Heritage territory), in consideration of the fact that

- the World Heritage Committee in paragraph 10 of its Decision related to the TWRHCL established that “there is a need for a reflection on the precise delineation of the buffer zone”, and

- the mining activities performed in the buffer zone can also have an effect on the OUV of the World Heritage property.

I.3. The introductory section of the documentation to be prepared on the basis of the Review is to contain

- the names of the individuals/institutions included in the preparation of the Review along with the designation of their professional field/scope of activities,

- a description of the working practices and work stages for the preparation of the Review, and

- the description and evaluation of the factors, elements and processes of the property’s OUV as the subject of the impact, on the basis of the Statement of OUV (appendix no. 3) and the Decision, taking into account the documentation prepared for the proposal for the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List (appendix no. 4) as well as the opinion at that time of ICOMOS, which as an
advisory body recommended its inscription (appendix no. 5), with particular consideration to the recommendations contained within this.

I.4. The Review is to systematically survey, take into account and describe in its documentation the mines and all types of mining activities related to these that have operated or are operating in the Tokaj-Hegyalja region as well as those that are documented to be planned at the time of the Review /hereinafter: mining activities/. The documentation is to contain in both its narrative sections and cartographic representations

- a description of the information, data and documents related to the World Heritage territory that are relevant from the point of view of the OUV and of the Review (in particular documents that relate the changes in the territory’s conditions, surveying/assessment data related to mines and mining activities, statistical data and the quality of the affected wine growing areas),

- the description of nature conservation and other protective provisions, regulations and areas, as well as regulations related to mines and mining activities that are pertinent to the World Heritage territory,

- the complete survey of mines in the World Heritage territory

-- the systematic description of all mining or directly related (e.g. premises for selling its products) activities and their affected areas that have permits for research related to mining, laying out of mine sites or mine exploitation/operation (or those possibly operating illegally without a permit), including: terrain features, land use, technology employed, activities, equipment, modernity, all types of shipment and other conditions and operational characteristics for the official area – or in certain cases the actual unofficial area – of mines, premises and surrounding areas,

-- the detailed and systematic review of impact factors affecting the OUV in any manner,

-- and the listing of those possible cases where the mining activities do not have valid permits, technical management plans or regional planning/recultivation plans.

The related cartographic depictions are to be presented (in the proper scale)

- the changes in the landscape and the major trends in the development of the cultural landscape (a summary of the historical changes in the landscape)

- the present condition of the World Heritage territory in a comprehensive manner, in which the various protected areas and the degree of their protection, the land usages and the mines are seen together, and

- in relation to the precise survey of mines, a more detailed cartographic depiction of the individual mines and their related activities.

I.5. The Review is to determine and evaluate the verified or possible positive and negative effects of the mining activities on the OUV of the TWRHCL as a World Heritage territory through a detailed analysis based on the authoritative data collected, the surveying and the results of the investigations. It is primarily necessary to examine the impacts since 2002 (the date of inscription on the World Heritage List), but in addition to this it is necessary to examine the mines from before inscription as well, broadly reviewing them historically, so as to show how they contributed to the development of the TWRHCL

- in prehistory,

- in ancient times,

- in the Middle Ages,

- in the period of Industrial Revolution and

- after 1920.
I.6. On the basis of the survey of the positive and negative impacts, considering every phase of mining activities (research and development phase(s) prior to mining, mining/exploitation and all related activities, concluding stages of production as well as recultivation activities and abandoned mines that have not been or only partially been recultivated), the Review documentation is to describe the positive and negative effects and also show the scope of impact in a cartographic depiction of

- the direct and indirect effects and their possible combined effects,

- the short and long term effects, the instances of emergency situations /havaria/ (that have occurred or are possible), and

- the subjects of the given effects (living, inanimate or landscape features, on the basis of the OUV).

In the analysis of the effects, the documentation is also to contain cartographic depictions where it is necessary for clarity and interpretation of

- understanding the seriousness and significance of the effects,

- visual analyses (related to both present and expected impact) where the issue of the visual integrity of the OUV arises in connection with the interventions and effects,

- the development and presentation of recommended steps and measures through which the determined negative impact related to mining activities may be reduced, removed or compensated (the range of measures to prevent, reduce or avert the stress, pollution and damage), as well as the provision of alternative recommendations for these mining activities,

- the description of measures to be taken in the possible case of certain activities being abandoned,

- the systematic presentation of the recommended monitoring/verification measurements for the specific impacts that are in operation and to be continued or are necessary in addition to those currently employed, providing their temporal and spatial aspects (long or short term of measurements, or monitoring for the entire duration of the activity),

- the presentation of comparable situations from Hungary or abroad, and

- the dynamics and tendencies of the expected future impact on the OUV that can be shown through preliminary estimates.

I.7. As a summary section on the documentation to be prepared on the basis of the Review the author of the Review is to

- formulate a concise, weighted summary related to the environmental burdens and exploitation currently arising from the mining activities and those that are probable in the future, their negative as well as positive impacts, and what these mining activities mean and could mean in the future for the TWRHCL World Heritage territory and its OUV, with a related summary map supplement;

- elaborate a professional position statement on the ability to harmonize the World Heritage status of the TWRHCL and the long term maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value with the mining activities, taking into account the recommendations of the advisory mission of ICOMOS that served as the basis for the Decision (appendix no. 6), as well as previous ICOMOS recommendations (appendix no. 5);
- make, based upon the examinations and analyses that have been performed, a comprehensive expert recommendation on the alteration of the buffer zone from the point of view of mining activities, which was recommended for investigation in paragraph 10 of the Decision, including a cartographic depiction if this is necessary for the judgment of the long term maintenance and preservation of the OUV.

In the framing of the professional position statement and the comprehensive expert recommendation, the author of the Review is to take into account in the broadest scope possible – in particular connected to mining activities that are related to properties inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List – the international observations, good practices and international expectations/specifications that are relevant in this regard.

II. The author of the Review is to maintain consultation with (and attach the notes from these in the documentation for the Review):

- those with responsibility for the impacts and those who created or played a part in the creation of these impacts,
- the Hungarian Office for Mining and Geology, Mining District Authority /Miskolc/, the Hungarian Mining Association,
- the affected environmental protection and nature conservation authorities,
- the human bearers of the impact, and
- other affected parties, local communities and entrepreneurs from the point of view of the examined area and the impacts.

III. In terms of form the documentation for the Review is to be prepared

- in printed and digital form,
- able to be framed in a printed A4 format that can be mailed,
- with cartographic depictions of the World Heritage territory and its surroundings as indicated above,
- with professional citations of sources,
- with English and Hungarian language executive summaries, and
- with a summary that can be publicly released.

Appendix no. 1: Decision number 35 com 7b 94 (Hungarian)
http://www.vilagorokseg.hu/portal/download/decision_tokaj_35_com_7b_94_magyar.pdf
Appendix no. 2: Decision number 35 com 7b 94 (English)
APPENDIX 4.a

http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/4502

Appendix no. 3: Statement of OUV (attached in printed form)

Appendix no. 4: Documentation prepared for the proposal for the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List


Appendix no. 5: Opinion on inscription of ICOMOS as an advisory body

http://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/1063.pdf

Appendix no. 6: Recommendations of the advisory mission of ICOMOS that served as the basis for decision no. 35 com 7b 94:

within this, recommendations: section 7.2, observations related to the state of conservation: section 6
Determination of the profile of the organization to prepare the Review

The author of the Review is to be an expert team comprised of representatives of several professional and research areas. The leader responsible for the work is to organize and harmonize at a high level the analysis, assessment and planning work in the professional fields, as well as the detailed examinations/reviews and analyses of each branch, and on the basis of these provide an interdisciplinary integrated expert opinion, position statements and plans/recommendations on the basis of the Description of the Task. The necessary professional profile of the team led in this manner, based upon which the work will be performed:

A) In the realm of professional expertise and experience:

- in the preparation of domestic impact analyses, impact assessments and environmental protection inspections/examinations,

- in the analysis (data collection, surveying, etc.), assessment and planning work related to mines and mining activities (detailed and interdisciplinary examinations of environmental burdens, impact assessments, impact estimates and recommendations, mine recultivation projects)

- in the fields of Hungarian historic monument protection, nature conservation, landscape protection and environmental protection,

- in the field of landscape history research, and

- in the area of negotiations with impact bearers, stakeholders and competent authorities.

B) In the realm of other professional knowledge:

- in relation to Hungarian and international World Heritage,

- in relation to permitting, procedures and technology connected to mines and mining activities,

- in the field of wine cultivation and viticulture, and

- in relation to analogies abroad connected to the Review

C) Furthermore, advantageous during the selection:

- familiarity with the given World Heritage territory and its region,

- knowledge of professional terminology in foreign languages (particularly English and French) and in Hungarian

- international professional experience

- the ability to prepare digital maps and plans (visual and other plans).

* Comprehensive Conditions Review and Impact Assessment on the Effect of Mines upon the outstanding universal value of the Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape World Heritage Property