

THIRD NATIONAL REPORT (SUBMITTED BY HUNGARY)

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A. REPORTING PARTY

| | |
|--|---|
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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The Third National Report has been prepared with financial assistance from UNEP, within the frame of GEF funded project 'UNEP Support to Convention on Biological Diversity Parties for Preparation of 3rd National Reports to the Conference of the Parties of the CBD – Hungary'.

The preparation of the national report was coordinated by the National Focal Point based on a review of existing information relevant to the implementation of the CBD (legislation, national and sectoral plans and programmes, documents, reports, relevant activities).

Additionally, information was shared through consultations and interviews with relevant experts and key persons of various stakeholders including public administration, research, non-governmental organizations, etc. The previous national focal point was also involved in the preparation of the report. After the compilation and synthesis of the inputs, the draft report has been revised by representatives of stakeholders.

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Hungary, which is situated in the Carpathian basin, is a region under various climatic influences and diverse geological conditions. Therefore, Hungary's biodiversity is rich and compared to many European countries it survived in a relatively good state.

According to our present-day knowledge, in Hungary there are approximately 600 species of mosses, 2,200 species of vascular plants, 2,500 species of fungi and 42,000 species of animals today. Hungary's location in the Carpathian Basin implies not only diversity but a particular uniformity and uniqueness, too. This uniqueness has resulted in the formation of a special Hungarian biogeographic region, the Pannonian Biogeographic region (or Pannonicum), which was also recognised by the European Union as an independent biogeographic region. The richness of our natural heritage is further increased by the variety of 'inanimate' natural assets (various types of rocks, formed in different geological eras under different formation conditions, rock-forming minerals, fossils, as well as unique formations and associations of formations). The karst areas stand out among the geological and geomorphological resources: there are also caves of different sizes and types under the characteristic geomorphological formations. The region is enriched by peculiar natural landscapes of unique beauty.

Of the 695 protected plant species there are 63 that are strictly protected. The protection of over 50 species of terrestrial moss is a new element (up to 2001 only the species of peat-moss known in Hungary were regarded as endangered). The number of protected animal species is now 965, 137 of which are strictly protected. Biocenoses indispensable for the ecosystems have become protected as well, such as the ant-hills of ant species of special value. In the course of European Union legal harmonization, Community protection of altogether 1066 species, 498 species of plants and 568 species of animals have been declared in Hungarian legislation (of the species of animals there are 22 molluscs, 24 arthropods, 1 echinoderm, 7 fishes, 38 amphibians, 70 reptiles, 330 birds and 76 mammals).

Of our inanimate natural assets the nearly 3,700 known caves are under 'ex lege' protection and 132 of them are strictly protected. The aggregate number of springs, swallets, tumuli and earthen fortifications (as heritage of cultural diversity) is over 4000 and they are also protected since 1997.

Summary table of Hungary's protected natural assets (1997 compared to 2004)

| TAXONOMIC GROUP | PROTECTED 1997/2004 | STRICTLY PROTECTED 1997/2004 | TOTAL 1997/2004 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Mosses | 20/78 | 0/0 | 20/78 |
| Ferns | 38/42 | 1/1 | 39/43 |
| Gymnospermae | 1/0 | 1/1 | 2/1 |
| Angiospermae | 404/512 | 50/61 | 454/573 |
| Plants in total | 463/632 | 52/63 | 515/695 |
| Invertebrates in total | 396/450 | 0/32 | 396/450 |
| Cyclostomata | 2/0 | 0/2 | 2/2 |
| Fish | 25/17 | 1/5 | 26/32 |
| Amphibians | 16/18 | 0/0 | 16/18 |
| Reptiles | 13/12 | 2/3 | 15/15 |
| Birds | 278/280 | 69/81 | 347/361 |
| Mammals | 48/41 | 11/14 | 59/55 |
| Vertebrates in total | 382/378 | 83/105 | 456/483 |
| Animals in total | 778/828 | 83/137 | 861/965 |
| Protected species in total | 1241/1460 | 135/200 | 1376/1660 |

| NATURE CONSERVATION CATEGORY | NUMBER | | AREA (HA) | |
|--|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1997 | 2004 | 1997 | 2004 |
| National park | 9 | 10 | 407,445 | 484,126 |
| Nature Reserve Zones | 35 | 36 | 309,817 | 316,677 |
| Nature conservation areas of national significance | 138 | 144 | 25,403 | 27,688 |
| National monuments of national significance | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| National areas of national significance, protected by individual statute in total | 183 | 191 | 752,678 | 828,491 |
| Protected natural areas and monuments of local significance | 1067 | 1287 | 35,800 | 39,414 |
| Protected natural areas in total | 1250 | 1478 | 788,478 | 867,905 |

*This table does not include the 'ex lege' protected natural areas.

Today, 9.3 per cent of Hungary's territory is protected natural area. The number and extension of protected natural areas have continuously increased. Unfortunately, the proportion of areas under strict protection is relatively small (12 per cent of territory of the the protected areas).

Due to our accession to the European Union in May 2004, Natura 2000 sites had to be designated for 46 habitat types, 36 plant species, 91 bird species and 105 other animal species listed in the EU's Birds (79/409/EEC) and Habitats (92/43/EEC) Directives. Almost 21 per cent of Hungary's territory (1.95 million hectares) is part of the Natura 2000 network. 38.5 per cent of the Natura 2000 sites are protected areas at national level.

Hungary has designated its National Ecological Network but has not announced by legislation. The National Ecological Network covers 30% of Hungary. The establishment of the network is the national implementation of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) and the Hungarian Ecological Network is part of the Pan-European Ecological Network, and is related to the Green Belt international ecological network programme of IUCN.

Within the frame of the UNSECO Man and Biosphere programme, 5 Biosphere Reserves has been designated in Hungary.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) have been defined and designated by each national park directorate (on their own area of competency) in three categories – highly important, important, and planned ESA. In the country's territory there are in total 30 highly important, 20 important and 11 planned ESAs designated on land under extensive cultivation, where the preservation and maintenance of nature-friendly cultivation methods serve the protection of habitats and species. Now there is subsidy for 15 ESAs (400,000 ha).

Forest reserves are protected forest areas where all human activities are permanently suspended in order to allow natural processes to prevail. As a result of 12 years of preparatory work, 63 forest reserve areas have been designated (13,100 ha) up to now with the agreement of scientific organisations, silviculture authorities and silviculturists. Out of the areas designated for forest reserves 50 have been declared by legislation to be forest reserves (9,731 ha). The further 13 – partly non-protected – natural areas designated for forest reserves will be declared as well by legislation.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

| Article/Provision/Programme of Work | Level of Priority | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|-----|
| | High | Medium | Low |
| a) Article 5 – Cooperation | X | | |
| b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use | X | | |
| c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring | X | | |
| d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation | X | | |
| e) Article 8(h) - Alien species | | X | |
| f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions | | X | |
| g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation | | | X |
| h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity | | X | |
| i) Article 11 - Incentive measures | | X | |
| j) Article 12 - Research and training | X | | |
| k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness | X | | |
| l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts | X | | |
| m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources | | X | |
| n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology | | X | |
| o) Article 17 - Exchange of information | X | | |
| p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation | X | | |
| q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits | | X | |
| r) Article 20 - Financial resources | | X | |
| s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism | | X | |
| t) Agricultural biodiversity | X | | |

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| u) Forest biodiversity | X | | |
| v) Inland water biodiversity | X | | |
| w) Marine and coastal biodiversity | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity | X | | |
| y) Mountain biodiversity | | | X |

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)

3 = High Challenge

1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge

0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

| Challenges | Articles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|---|---|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8h | 8j | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| a) Lack of political will and support | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| a) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| b) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| c) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| d) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| e) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| f) Loss of | N/A | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| traditional knowledge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| g) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives | N/A | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| h) Lack of accessible knowledge and information | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| b) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| c) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized | N/A | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| d) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented | N/A | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| e) Lack of financial, human, technical resources | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| f) Lack of economic incentive measures | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| g) Lack of benefit-sharing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| h) Lack of synergies at national and international levels | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| i) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| j) Lack of effective partnerships | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| k) Lack of engagement of scientific | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| community | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| l) Lack of appropriate policies and laws | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| m) Poverty | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n) Population pressure | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2 | 2 | 1 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| o) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| p) Lack of capacities for local communities | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| q) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| r) Weak law enforcement capacity | N/A | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| s) Natural disasters and environmental change | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| t) Others (please specify) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

| | |
|--|---|
| Goal 1 | Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes. |
| Target 1.1 | At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved |
| l) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | X |

| Please provide details below. | | | |
|---|-----|----|--|
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | -Designation of Hungary's Natura 2000 sites and safe-guarding their appropriate ecological status, and the establishment of a system of Environmentally Sensitive Areas. -Implementation and development of the National Agri-Environmental Programme (NEAP) (agri-environmental management basic programme, integrated management, ecological management, extensive grass utilization, wetland habitat utilization, (regional) programmes aimed at the utilization of environmentally sensitive areas, training and demonstration programmes). The priority of the programme developed according to the rules of the European Union is to establish agricultural practices which are based on sustainable utilization of natural resources, on conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. |
| b) Inland water | X | | -Restoring wetland areas -Wherever it is possible the restoration of the original state before the damage and of the natural ecological processes is to be started. In connection with the latter one, proper supply of groundwater is to be ensured, which is the condition of improving the state of lowland bogs, marshes and forests. |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | -Protection of all springs, bogs, alkaline lakes and tumuli. By virtue of the Act LIII of 1996 on nature conservation these natural areas are qualified as protected areas of national importance. -Measures to stop the degradation of habitats in the Carpathian basin that hold individual natural assets and communities – such as dolomite rock grasslands and communities on sand. |
| e) Forest | X | | -Increasing the territorial proportion of semi-natural forest management. -Measures to stop the degradation of habitats in the Carpathian basin that hold individual natural assets and communities, such as the remnants of lowland oak forests. |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | X | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | X | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| (b) One of the key objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is the conservation | | | |

and improvement of the conditions of protected natural areas.

(c) An objective set in the second National Nature Conservation Master Plan for the period 2003-2008 is to continue the establishment of the network of protected natural areas and to increase their proportion to 11 per cent by 2008.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Today, 9.3 per cent of Hungary's territory is protected natural area.

Due to our accession to the European Union in May 2004, Natura 2000 sites had to be designated for 46 habitat types, 36 plant species, 91 bird species and 105 other animal species listed in the European Union's Birds (79/409/EEC) and Habitats (92/43/EEC) Directives. Almost 21 per cent of Hungary's territory (1.95 million hectares) is part of the Natura 2000 network. 38.5 per cent of the Natura 2000 sites are protected areas at national level.

Hungary has designated its National Ecological Network but has not announced by legislation. The National Ecological Network covers 30% of Hungary.

Within the frame of the UNSECO Man and Biosphere programme, 5 Biosphere Reserves has been designated in Hungary.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators of progress are the following (as set in the second National Nature Conservation Master Plan):

- changes in the ecological status of habitats and biocenoses, on the basis of the evaluated data of the National Biodiversity-monitoring System and the thematic nature conservation monitoring systems (with special regard to the status of forests, protected and endangered species and habitats)
- number of endangered habitats affected in the special conservation programme;
- implementation of restoration and reconstruction projects aimed at nature conservation (according to type, area and significance, e.g. rehabilitation of sanctuary oxbows, wetland habitats);
- changes in landscape use;
- reduction extent of areas covered by invasive species;
- changes in the number and extension of areas registered as protected areas (stable, increasing);
- changes in registered number and status of 'ex lege' protected areas and assets.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

High proportion of natural areas planned for protection is in private property. The owners would agree with declaring their area protected only if they were compensated for the nature conservation restrictions or they got financial support for their activities supporting the conservation and nature-friendly management of the area.

An area can be declared protected only if its nature conservation management plan is completed. Considering that management plans for already protected areas need to be prepared as well, the preparation and harmonization of all management plans require lots of time and considerable capacity.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IV.

| Target 1.2 | Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected | | |
|---|--|----|-------------|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| See Box III. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | See Box III |
| b) Inland water | X | | See Box III |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | See Box III |
| e) Forest | X | | See Box III |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| See Box III. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| See Box III. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| See Box III. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| See Box III. | | | |

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box V.

| Goal 2 | Promote the conservation of species diversity | | |
|---|--|-----------|---|
| Target 2.1 | Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | -Designation of Hungary's Natura 2000 sites (in order to protect the plant and animal species of European Community importance) and safeguarding their appropriate ecological status, and the establishment of a system of Environmentally Sensitive Areas. -Conserving the biodiversity of the Natura 2000 sites through the agricultural support system. -Implementation and development of the National Agri-Environmental Programme (NEAP) (Agri-environmental management basic programme, integrated management, ecological management, extensive grass utilization, wetland habitat utilization, (regional) programmes aimed at the utilization of environmentally sensitive areas, training and demonstration programmes). The priority of the programme developed according to the rules of the European Union is to establish agricultural practices which are based on sustainable utilization of natural resources, on conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. -Broad scale dissemination of environmentally friendly agricultural production methods in order to preserve and improve our natural assets, biodiversity, and the state of our landscape, soil and water supplies. |
| b) Inland water | X | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | -Measures to stop the degradation of habitats in the Carpathian basin that hold individual natural assets and communities – such as dolomite rock grasslands and communities on sand. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| e) Forest | X | | -Measures to stop the degradation of habitats in the Carpathian basin that hold individual natural assets and communities, such as the remnants of lowland oak forests. |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| <p>One specific objective of the second National Nature Conservation Master Plan for the period 2003-2008 is the conservation of biological diversity, which includes operative objectives, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the conservation of endangered species populations, -elaboration and implementation of conservation plans of endangered species; -establishment of programmes independent of site conservation; <p>A highlighted task is to suppress the non-native, invasive species of the flora and the fauna that represent a danger to natural biocenoses.</p> | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| <p>In Hungary 695 plant species are protected (of which 63 that are strictly protected). The number of protected animal species is now 965, 137 of which are strictly protected. Biocenoses indispensable for the ecosystems have become protected as well, such as the ant-hills of ant species of special value. In the course of European Union legal harmonization, Community protection of altogether 1066 species, 498 species of plants and 568 species of animals have been declared in Hungarian legislation. The list of protected and strictly protected plant and animal species (contained in Decree No. 13/2001. (V.9.) of the Minister of Environmental Protection) will be modified by the end of 2005.</p> <p>For the conservation of species the Ministry of Environment and Water has started to elaborate species action plans. Until now 10 species action plans were elaborated taking into consideration various national and international legislation and conventions – with special respect to the 92/43/EEC Habitats Directive of the EU. At present, action plans for further 10 species are under preparation. Financial background for the action plans is ensured by the Ministry of Environment and Water.</p> | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| Not enough financial resources are available for the implementation of species action plans. | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| | | | |

Box VI .

| Target 2.2 | | Status of threatened species improved | |
|--|------------|--|---|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | X | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | -Development and dissemination of farming methods and production area models protecting biodiversity. -Changing arable crop production and crop system to improve biodiversity. -Development of horticultural plant production with a focus to enhancing biodiversity. -Developing animal husbandry with a focus to maintain biodiversity. -Conserving the biodiversity of Natura 2000 sites through the agricultural support system. |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | N/A | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | X | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| An objective set in the second National Nature Conservation Master Plan for the period 2003-2008 is the conservation of endangered species populations. Another aim is to decrease by 10 per cent the number of endangered species among protected plant and animal species. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| In Hungary 695 plant species are protected (of which 63 that are strictly protected). The number of protected animal species is now 965, 137 of which are strictly protected. Biocenoses indispensable for | | | |

the ecosystems have become protected as well, such as the ant-hills of ant species of special value. In the course of European Union legal harmonization, Community protection of altogether 1066 species, 498 species of plants and 568 species of animals have been declared in Hungarian legislation.

The Decree No. 13/2001 (V.9.) of the Minister of Environmental Protection contains the list of protected and strictly protected plant and animal species, strictly protected caves and also plant and animal species significant in the European Community from nature conservation aspect. The list of protected and strictly protected plant and animal species is under review and will be modified by the end of 2005.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators of progress are the following (as set in the second National Nature Conservation Master Plan for the period:

- changes in the ecological status of wildlife, on the basis of the evaluated data of the National Biodiversity Monitoring System and the thematic nature conservation monitoring systems (with special regard to the status protected and endangered species);
- number of endangered species under special conservation programme;

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VII.

| Goal 3 | Promote the conservation of genetic diversity | | |
|---|---|-----|---|
| Target 3.1 | Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | -reviving agricultural activities that are adjusted to the ecological conditions -preserving traditional plant varieties and traditional Hungarian domestic animal breeds. |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | N/A | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | X | | -protection of biotopes and communities of protected, strictly protected and rare species -preservation and increase of the forest resources |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | X | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| <p>Objectives set in the NBSAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The collection and preservation of the relative species of cultivated plants and of the native Hungarian varieties need to be strengthened. The continuous collection and preservation of the breeding base materials, varieties that are being withdrawn from overall production, hybrids, ecotypes, and landraces is an important task. -The maintenance of the native and endangered Hungarian animal varieties needs to be solved. -Elaboration of a National Gene Conservation and Breeding Programme. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| <p>The following legislation regulates this issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Act No. LII of 2003 on the state registration of plant varieties and the production and marketing of reproductive material (with its implementing regulations) aims at the conservation of agricultural genetic diversity and the genetic materials of Hungary and provides that it is a state task to conserve and maintain significant plant species, varieties, breeds and wild relatives. -Decree No. 95/2003 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development provides for the conservation and utilization of plant genetic materials. -Decree No. 36/1994 (VI.28) on the traditional and endangered animals. -Decree No. 37/1994 (VI.28.) on the genetic conservation of animals breeds. <p>The agri-environmental measures of the National Rural Development Plan have programmes for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of rare plant varieties with high cultural and genetic importance -Keeping endangered animal breeds for the preservation of animal breeds of high importance in terms of cultural heritage, genetic and nature protection aspects (e.g.: Hungarian grey cattle; native pig – mangalica; native sheep (racka, cigája, cikta); native poultry; native horse (Gidrán, Hucul, Magyar cold blooded, Lipicai, Shagya arab, Nóniusz, Kisbéri half blood, Furioso-North Star). | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |

Box VIII.

| Goal 4 | Promote sustainable use and consumption. | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| Target 4.1 | Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | X | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | -Designation of Hungary's Natura 2000 sites (in order to protect the plant and animal species of European Community importance) and safeguarding their appropriate ecological status. -Conserving the biodiversity of the Natura 2000 sites through the agricultural support system. -Establishment of a system of Environmentally Sensitive Areas. -Implementation and development of the National Agri-Environmental Programme (NEAP) (Agri-environmental management basic programme, integrated management, ecological management, extensive grass utilization, wetland habitat utilization, (regional) programmes aimed at the utilization of environmentally sensitive areas, training and demonstration programmes). The priority of the programme developed according to the rules of the European Union is to establish agricultural practices which are based on sustainable utilization of natural resources, on conservation of natural resources and biodiversity. -Broad scale dissemination of environmentally friendly agricultural production methods in order to preserve and improve our natural assets, biodiversity, and the state of our landscape, soil and water supplies. |
| b) Inland water | X | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | N/A | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | |
| e) Forest | X | | |
| f) Mountain | X | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | |
| Please provide details below. | |
| One of the key objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is the sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, and putting in place instruments and tools required for sustainable use. | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | |
| According to the Act LIII of 1996 it shall be prohibited to alter the conditions (substance) or the character of protected natural areas contrary to the purposes of nature conservation. | |
| During the use and development of natural areas, it shall also be ensured, taking account of traditional nature-friendly land use techniques, that the character of the landscape, its aesthetic value and natural assets as well as its characteristic natural systems and unique features are conserved. | |
| On approximately 40 per cent of protected areas some kind of agricultural production may take place because the natural assets of these areas may be maintained through extensive agriculture. The products produced as a result thereof have to be indicated and supplied with trademarks; consumers' attention this way may be called that they buy healthy products. The products produced on protected natural areas fully take into consideration the aspects of conservation and sustainable use and they maximally comply with the food safety regulations. | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | |

Box IX.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Target 4.2 | Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| | | | |

Box X.

| | |
|---|--|
| Target 4.3 | No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | X |
| Please provide details below. | |
| All CITES listed species are native to Hungary are protected or strictly protected by law (except <i>Galanthus nivalis</i> and <i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>). Commercial trade with protected species (except <i>Helix pomatia</i> , a non-CITES species but protected in Hungary, having a yearly quota) is prohibited according to the Act LIII of 1996 on nature conservation. Therefore, international trade does not endanger these species. | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been | |

| established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---------|
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | N/A | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| The national implementation of the CITES, which corresponds to the above target is one of the objectives of the second National Nature Conservation Master Plan. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| As a party to CITES, Hungary relies on the convention in order to achieve the target. Hungary as being an EU member state implements the regulation of international trade in flora and fauna on the EU level. Hungary, enhancing the implementation, thus increasing efficiency in achieving the above target adopted a Government Decree No. 271/2002 in order to lay down detailed rules and to decentralize the implementation. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| Not established. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| The common market of the EU has opened national borders. Hence, CITES is applied at the European Community level, not the national level. The task of monitoring trade and enforcing trade regulations within the EU member states regarding endangered species is hence more demanding. | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| Bilateral agreements have been established between the Ministry of Environment and Water and Customs Service and Police Service in order to achieve better enforcement concerning trade in endangered animal and plant species. The effectiveness of reaching this target very much depends on the capacities of the implementing bodies. | | | |

Box XI .

| Goal 5 | Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced. | | |
|---|--|-----------|---|
| Target 5.1 | Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | X | | e.g. Vásárhelyi Plan In 2003 the government had approved of the conceptual plan (Vásárhelyi Plan) of enhancing flood safety in the Tisza Valley. The Vásárhelyi Plan aims at the creation of a higher level of flood safety, the improvement of the living standards of the rural- and urban population in the region, the formulation and introduction of new types of agro-ecological land use in the area of the emergency flood retention reservoirs and the modernisation of the infrastructure in the settlements along the River Tisza. |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | X | | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| According to the Act LIII of 1996 it shall be prohibited to alter the conditions (substance) or the character of protected natural areas contrary to the purposes of nature conservation. | | | |

During the use and development of natural areas, it shall also be ensured, taking account of traditional nature-friendly land use techniques, that the character of the landscape, its aesthetic value and natural assets as well as its characteristic natural systems and unique features are conserved.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XII.

| Goal 6 | Control threats from invasive alien species. | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Target 6.1 | Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| i) No | | | |
| j) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| k) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | X |
| Please provide details below. | |
| Control of invasive alien species is incorporated into Act LIII of 1996 on nature conservation, into the National Nature Conservation Master Plan (chapter 5.4.1.2.5) and also into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and into legislation and programmes of certain sectoral activities such as common health, plant protection, animal husbandry. It is to be noted that Hungary established a rather strict system on controlling invasive alien species in the 20 th century, including obligatory control of certain aliens, border control and quarantine. | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | |
| The system mentioned above has been considerably changed by joining the European Community. Therefore, Hungary has started to develop its national strategy based on the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species and on Decision VI/23 of the CBD. | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | |
| Not yet established. | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | |
| Lots of discussion takes place but there is no priority governmental interest in solving this issue. Within the European Community the trade of certain invasive species is not regulated and the import of these species may have considerable negative effect on the native flora (e.g.: ornamental use of <i>Solidago gigantea</i>). | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | |
| The national strategy on invasive species, which is under development, should be built into the national legislation in order to be effective. | |

Box XIII.

| | | | |
|---|--|-----------|---|
| Target 6.2 | Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | Control of several alien invertebrate species, microorganisms and weeds e.g. Common Ragweed |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | | (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>). |
| | | Formerly several alien organisms were checked at border control of shipments, cargos by plant protection and veterinary services, obligatory control of several species listed by relevant legislation |
| b) Inland water | X | But problems due to aliens manifest itself |
| c) Marine and coastal | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | But occasional local mechanical control of certain aliens in some protected grasslands |
| e) Forest | X | |
| f) Mountain | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | |
| a) No | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | |
| It is incorporated into the National Nature Conservation Master Plan of the National Environmental Programme for 2003-2008, which was approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary. | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | |
| The development of management plans for the major invasive plant species started in 2002. At present management plans for 30 major species are completed and some of them are officially published by the Ministry of Environment and Water. Furthermore, management plans for seven invasive mammal species and eight fish species have been drafted. | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | |
| Not yet established. | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | |
| Lack of financial and human capacities. The responsibilities are not properly defined on the institutional level. Regional information exchange is not appropriate. | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | |
| | | |

Box XIV.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Goal 7 | Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution. | | |
| Target 7.1 | Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| Hungary has ratified the Kyoto Protocol, and declared the intention to decrease its greenhouse gas emission six percent compared to the values of the reference period of 1985-1987 by the end of the current decade (2008-2012). There is however no target formulated addressing the resilience of biodiversity components to adapt to climate change. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XV.

| Target 7.2 | | Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity | | |
|---|------------|---|----------------|---|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | | |
| a) No | | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details | |
| a) Agricultural | X | | | |
| b) Inland water | X | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | N/A | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | | |
| e) Forest | X | | | |
| f) Mountain | X | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | | |
| a) No | | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | | |
| The following objectives have been defined in the National Environmental Programme to be attained by 2008: | | | | |
| -Decrease of air pollution | | | | |
| -Decrease of global air polluting impacts | | | | |
| -Improving surface water quality | | | | |
| -Protection of the quantity and quality of groundwaters | | | | |
| -Soil conservation | | | | |
| -Reducing chemical risk | | | | |
| See also IV), V) below | | | | |

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Air pollution decreased during the last decade.

Pollution by agricultural chemicals decreasing since the 1980s.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Decrease of air pollution

Indicators:

- proportion of areas with polluted air compared to the territory of the country
- sulphur-dioxide emission
- nitrogen dioxide emission
- volatile organic compounds emission
- ammonia emission

Decrease of global air polluting impacts

Indicators:

- Net greenhouse gas potential

Improving surface water quality

Indicators:

- regular sample analysis of surface waters
- surface water quality categories

Protection of the quantity and quality of groundwaters

Indicators:

- proportion of waterworks wells polluted by nitrate in the concentration exceeding 50 mg/l

Soil conservation

Indicators:

- proportion of existing landfills out of compliance with the environmental requirements
- proportion of points in the Soil Information and Monitoring System where pesticide residue exceeds the thresholds
- regular sample analysis of soils
- proportion of points in the Soil Information and Monitoring System where heavy metal concentration exceeds the limit values

Reducing chemical risks

Indicators:

- regular sample analysis of food, feed, plant and animal products, soil and waters by relevant institutions of the administration

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Restrictions of budget and staff of supervisory institutions limit and weaken their activity.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVI .

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| Goal 8 | Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods. | | |
| Target 8.1 | Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | |
| b) Inland water | X | | Vásárhelyi Plan to restore and extend natural and traditionally cultivated areas in catchment basin of the River Tisza. |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | Included in agricultural activities. However, significant part of dry and subhumid land is protected by the Nature Conservation in national parks and other protected areas. |
| e) Forest | | | Sustain and increase the territory of forests. Limitation of clear cuttings, extension of forest reserves. |
| f) Mountain | X | | A great part of the Hungarian mountain ecosystems is protected by the Nature Conservation. Activities in other mountainous areas should be in compliance with special provisions for sustainable use such as in protected wine-growing regions. |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| See details above. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| Nature conservation and other protection activities are relatively effective and there are initial successes in the implementation of further plans. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Problem: the management of the ever growing tourism at inland waters, in forests and mountains and increasing demand for residential territories and other establishments in these regions.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

| Target 8.2 | Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained | | |
|---|---|----|---------|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | N/A |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |

| |
|--|
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. |
| |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. |
| |

Box XVIII.

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------|----------------|
| Goal 9 | Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities. | | |
| Target 9.1 | Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| The second National Environmental Programme's Action Programme of Rural Environmental Quality, Land-area and Land Use defines the following operative objectives: -Subsidy for keeping indigenous farm animals -Support for preserving and practicing crafts based on traditional handicraft technologies. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |

| |
|--|
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. |

Box XIX.

| Target 9.2 | Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing | | |
|---|--|----|---------|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| One of the great achievements of political change and transition to market economy was bringing local | | | |

governance into existence that needs permanent further development

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XX.

| Goal 10 | Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources. | | |
|---|---|----|---------|
| Target 10.1 | All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |

One of the key objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Strategic objective 6.) is the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Hungary joined to the relevant treaties and and the domestic legislation is in harmony with that of the EU.

Box XXI .

| Target 10.2 | | Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources | |
|---|------------|---|----------------|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | X | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| See box XX | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | |
| Please provide details below. | |
| See box XX | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | |
| | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | |
| | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | |
| | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | |
| See box XX | |

Box XXII.

| Goal 11 | Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention. | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Target 11.1 | New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20 | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| strategies? | |
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | |
| Please provide details below. | |
| | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | |
| | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | |
| | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | |
| | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | |
| | |

Box XXIII.

| Target 11.2 | Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4 | | |
|---|---|----|---------|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | X | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| a) No b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | X |
| Please provide details below. | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. Mainly private initiations exist for transfer of technologies to developing countries. | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | |

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| In Hungary there has been extensive research work since the 1950s. The Hungarian flora is relatively well-known and several flora-works and lists exist | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| Established before the Decision VI/9: Flora database and checklist of the Hungarian vascular plants including aggregates, species and subspecies (Horváth F. et al. 1995. <i>Folra adatbazis</i> 1.2 – Budapest, Inst. of Ecology and Botany, HAS and Dept. of Botany, Hungarian National History Museum, pp. 267). | |
| The National Research Development Programme lasts from 2002 to 2005. It aims at the survey of habitats, plant species with special regard to protected plant species, and the collection of data of protected and rare plant species from herbaria. | |
| The development of a Conservation Information System is under way. During the establishment of the system the compilation of a complete list and data of known species is aimed. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |

There are several books for identifying vascular and non vascular plant species of Hungary, e.g.:

Soó R. - Jávorka S.: A magyar növényvilág kézikönyve I-II. (The handbook of the Hungarian flora I-II.), Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1951.

Soó R.: Növényföldrajz (Geobotany), Tankönyvkiadó, Budapest, 1963.

Soó R. - Kárpáti Z.: Növényhatározó II. Magyar Flóra: Harasztok - virágos növények. Tankönyvkiadó, Budapest, 1968.

Jávorka S. - Csapody V.: Közép-Európa délkeleti részének főrája képekben (Iconography of the flora from the South-Eastern part of Central Europe). Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1975.

Csapody I.: Védett növényeink (Hungary's protected plants), Gondolat Kiadó, Budapest, 1982.

Orbán S. – Vajda L.: Magyarország mohafldrája (The moss flora of Hungary), Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1983.

Soó R.: A magyar flóra és vegetáció rendszertani-növényföldrajzi kézikönyve I-VII. (The taxonomical-geobotanical handbook of the Hungarian flora and vegetation), Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1964-1985.

Versegly K.: Magyarország zuzmóflórájának kézikönyve (Key to the lichens of Hungary), Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, 1994.

Molnár A., Sulyok J., Vidéki R.: *Vadon élo orchideák* (Wild Orchids), Kosssuth, Budapest, 1995. (Field guide to all native Hungarian orchids with colour photos, habitats, descriptions, distribution maps).

Borhidi A. - Sántha A. (eds): Vörös Könyv Magyarország növénytársulásairól. (Red Data Book of the Hungarian Plant Communities), Természetbúvár Alapítvány Kiadó, Budapest. 1999.

Fekete G., Molnár Zs., Horváth F. (eds): Nemzeti biodiverzítás-monitorozó rendszer II. kötet: A magyarországi előhelyek leírása, határozója és a Nemzeti Élőhely-osztályozási Rendszer (The Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System II. Description and identification key to Hungarian habitat types and the National Habitat Classification System), Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, 1997.

Kovácsné Láng E. - Török K. (eds.): Nemzeti Biodiverzítás-monitorozó Rendszer II. III. Növénytársulások, társuláskomplexek és élőhelymozaikok (The Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System III. Plant communities, community complexes and habitat mosaics), Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest., 1997.

Török K. (ed.): Nemzeti Biodiverzítás-monitorozó Rendszer IV. A magyarországi élőhelyek leírása, határozója és a Nemzeti Élőhely-osztályozási rendszer. Növényfajok (The Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System IV. Plant species), Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum, Budapest, 1997.

Simon T.: Baktérium-, alga-, gomba-, zuzmó-, és mohahatározó (Field guide to bacteria, algae, lichens and mosses), Tankönyvkiadó, Budapest, 2000.

Simon T.: A magyarországi edényes flóra határozója (Field guide to the vascular flora of Hungary), Tankönyvkiadó, Budapest, 2000.

Etc.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

The reports prepared within the frame of the National Research Development Programme can be used to monitor progress.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

| Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels. | |
|--|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| See Box XXIV | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| See Box XXIV | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| See Box XXIV | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| <p>-Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 13/2001. (V.9.) contains the lists of protected and strictly protected plant and animal species, and species of community (European Union) importance.</p> <p>-The Government approved the second National Environmental Programme for 2003-2008 in a Parliament resolution No. 132/2003. (XII. 11.). This programme introduces thematic action programmes, one of which is titled 'Action Programme of Biodiversity Conservation and Landscape Protection'. This thematic action programme is realized in the National Nature Conservation Master Plan.</p> | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| The Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System and the monitoring part of the species' action plans can be used for monitoring progress. | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| There are many category systems (IUCN, OECD) and it is a challenge to classify Hungarian plant species to these categories. According to the legislation in Hungary there are 3 categories in nature conservation (not protected, protected, strictly protected), which is in contrast with other international category systems. | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXVI.

| Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience. | |
|---|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| <p>On the basis of 53 § of Act LIII of 1996 on nature conservation, plans for conserving natural assets have to be elaborated - if needed - for the implementation of the National Nature Conservation Master Plan. According to chapter 5.3.3.2. of the National Environmental Programme for 2003-2008 approved by the Parliament Resolution (No. 132/2003.), species action plans are to be elaborated and implemented for globally endangered species whose conservation is primarily the duty of Hungary (e.g. endemic species).</p> <p>Plants of community importance according to the EU Habitats Directive and plants referred in Appendix I of Recommendation No. 40 of the Bern Convention are considered priority in the elaboration of species action plans.</p> | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>The Office for Nature Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Water coordinates the elaboration of species action plans to fulfill the above mentioned tasks.</p> <p>Until now 10 species action plans have been completed taking into consideration various national and international legislation and conventions – with special regard to the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). Among these three plans (for <i>Nepeta parviflora</i>, <i>Onosma tornensis</i>, <i>Ferula sadleriana</i>) were approved by the Minister of Environment and Water. Seven species action plans for the conservation of <i>Crambe tataria</i>, <i>Paeonia officinalis</i> ssp. <i>banatica</i>, <i>Pulsatilla patens</i>, <i>Salvia nutans</i>, <i>Adonis x hybrida</i>, <i>Gladiolus palustris</i>, <i>Dianthus diutinus</i> are to be approved soon.</p> <p>The action plans for further six species are under preparation, namely for <i>Liparis loeselii</i>, <i>Bulbocodium vernum</i>, <i>Dracocephalum austriacum</i>, <i>Dracocephalum ruyschiana</i>, <i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i> ssp. <i>Hungarica</i> and <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>.</p> <p>Taking into consideration Appendix I of Recommendation No. 40 of the Bern Convention action plans for four species (<i>Angelica palustris</i>, <i>Trapa natans</i>, <i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>, <i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>) are also under preparation.</p> <p>Even before the approval of species action plans by the Minister of Environment and Water, national park directorates started conservation activities. The Ministry of Environment and Water is responsible for providing the financial background for the action plans.</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |

The Office for Nature Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Water is responsible for coordinating the elaboration of species action plans and is in contact with the national park directorates and experts who are involved in the preparation of plans. The elaboration and implementation of the action plans is financed by the Ministry of Environment and Water.

On the basis of 53 § of Act LIII of 1996 on nature conservation, plans for conserving natural assets have to be elaborated - if needed - for the implementation of the National Nature Conservation Master Plan.

According to chapter 5.3.3.2. of the National Environmental Programme for 2003-2008 approved by the Parliament Resolution (No. 132/2003.), species action plans are to be elaborated and implemented for globally endangered species whose conservation is primarily the duty of Hungary.

13/2001. (V.9.) Decree of the Ministry of Environment contains the lists of protected and strictly protected plant and animal species, and species of community (European Union) importance. It will be modified in the future due to the enlargement of the EU in 2004.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

The Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System and the monitoring part of the species action plans can be used for monitoring progress.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Lack of financial and human resources.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVII.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| The target is to increase by 2008 the extension and proportion of natural areas to 11 per cent compared to the total territory of the country and protected by individual law. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| One objective of the second National Environmental Programme is to increase by 2008 the extension and proportion of natural areas to 11 per cent compared to the total territory of the country and protected by individual law. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>Protected natural areas of national and local significance cover 9.3% of Hungary's territory (867,905 ha).</p> <p>With Hungary's accession to the European Union Natura 2000 sites had to be designated for 46 habitat types, 36 plant species, 91 bird species and 105 other animal species listed in the Birds (79/409/EEC) and Habitats (92/43/EEC) Directives. Most of these species were protected in Hungary before the accession to the EU. The lists of Natura 2000 sites contain 55 Special Protection Areas (SPA) and 467 proposed Sites of Community Interest (pSCI). It means that almost 20.6% of Hungary (1.91 million hectares) is part of the Natura 2000 network. The overlap of SPA and pSCI is 41%. 38.5% of the proposed Natura 2000 sites are protected natural areas at the national level.</p> <p>The National Ecological Network covers 30% of Hungary, which includes ex lege areas as well. The network is designated but not yet announced by legislation. The establishment of the network is the national implementation of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) and the Hungarian Ecological Network is part of the Pan-European Ecological Network, and is related to the Green Belt international ecological network programme of IUCN.</p> <p>Within the frame of the UNSECO Man and Biosphere programme, 5 Biosphere Reserves has been designated in Hungary.</p> <p>Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) were announced by 2/2002. (I. 23.) Decree of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Now there is subsidy for 15 ESAs (400,000 ha).</p> <p>In many cases the various types of protected areas are overlapping.</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |

Protected natural areas are designated by individual legal regulations.

Natura 2000 sites were announced by the Government Decree No. 275/2004. (X.8.) in October 2004. The Decree contains the rules regarding Natura 2000 sites and the annexes of the Decree contain the lists of habitats and species of community importance that were the basis for the designation of sites, and the list and maps of the sites.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) were announced by 2/2002. (I. 23.) Decree of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. At the ESAs the preservation and maintenance of nature-friendly cultivation methods serve the protection of habitats and species.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

The monitoring system for this target is under development. It is required by the EU to monitor Natura 2000 sites.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Nature conservation often meets with strong opposition of other sectors. Sometimes problems arise from the ownership regarding protected areas. Lack of financial and human resources (e.g. the number of nature conservation guards should be increased).

VII) Any other relevant information

In Hungary significant part of protected natural areas or Natura 2000 sites are in private property and in case of restrictions compensation has to be paid for landowners.

According to the governmental decree on Natura 2000 sites, a separate decree has to be announced describing the detailed rules of land use on Natura 2000 sites. The Office for Nature Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Water started to elaborate the concept of this Decree. A working group was established with the participation of local experts and the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The rules of land use will be introduced from 2007 and then the compensation and subsidy for farmers will be paid within the frame of the National Rural Development Plan that will be elaborated according to the European Union's legislation.

Box XXVIII.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| There is no target formulated as the above target. However, the most important areas for plant diversity are under nature conservation since decades. The implementation of the European Community's Habitats Directive, especially its provisions on Natura 2000 network, is relevant in this context. Several of the Natura 2000 sites have been selected due to plant species listed in the Habitats Directive. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXIX.

| | |
|--|---|
| Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>Elaboration of management plans of protected natural areas has been an obligation since Act LIII of 1996 on Nature Conservation came into force. Legal regulation of process of preparation and contents of management plans came into force as a ministerial decree in 2001 (Ministerial Decree 30/2001. (XII.28.)). At present the management plan of a protected natural area can be used as the management plan of a Natura 2000 site when the two types of areas are spatially overlapping or congruent. Detailed management plans exist for 113 protected areas (altogether 446,345 ha) and also for 59 planned protected areas (altogether 88,411 ha).</p> <p>The implementation of the agri-environmental measures of the National Rural Development Plan ensures that the management of particular agricultural areas are harmonized with nature conservation interests.</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| The elaboration of additional 30 management plans for protected areas and 33 management plans for planned protected areas are planned in 2005. These management plans would help that those areas are managed consistent with GSPC. | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXX.

| Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>. | |
|---|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| -Conservation of biodiversity, operation of comprehensive programmes -Preservation of endangered species populations -Elaboration and implementation of the conservation plan of endangered species | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| The second National Environmental Programme contains the above objectives. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| More than sixty percent of threatened elements of the Hungarian flora are protected <i>in situ</i> since 1974. | |

Box XXXI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| <p>Strengthening ex-situ protection is a key objective of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. In the NBSAP the following tasks are specified under this objective:</p> <p>(1) adequate ex-situ protection must be provided in order to preserve wild species and wild relatives of cultivated plants, as well as wild plants whenever their in-situ protection is not feasible, or these species are seriously in danger;</p> <p>(2) zoos and botanic gardens must have a proper role in the conservation of genetic stocks of endangered native species and their reintroduction;</p> <p>(3) ex-situ conservation of plant species and varieties must be integrated into the activities of botanic gardens and these tasks must be implemented;</p> <p>(4) Botanic gardens must be made suitable for various tasks, for which the right conditions need to be ensured: establishment and maintenance of a gene bank, increase of degrading natural populations with reintroduction, experiments for the artificial reproduction of rare and protected species, in vitro conservation of protected species, establishment of seed bank or other adequate storage;</p> <p>(5) the gene bank network needs to be developed, for which a long-term financial basis and experts must be provided. The entire selection of Hungarian landraces must be collected and conserved (landrace collection system). An especially urgent task is the collection of fruit varieties.</p> | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| In Hungary priority is given to in-situ protection of the natural flora and fauna and resources are focused on it. | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXXII.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| <p>Strengthening ex-situ protection is a key objective of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. It is stated in the NBSAP that adequate ex-situ protection must be provided in order to preserve wild species and wild relatives of cultivated plants, as well as wild plants whenever their in-situ protection is not feasible, or these species are seriously in danger; and the gene bank network needs to be developed, for which a long-term financial basis and experts must be provided. The entire selection of Hungarian landraces must be collected and conserved (landrace collection system). An especially urgent task is the collection of fruit varieties.</p> | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>Among the various institutions participating in Hungarian plant-genebank activity, the Institute for Agrobotany has the largest germplasm collections and the longest experience in genetic resources conservation. The Institute responsible for the development of genetic resources collections of field and vegetable crops.</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| <p>The capacity of gene banks for crops, their varieties and wild relatives should be improved and they need support to explore and maintain further traditional forms.</p> | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXXIII.

| Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems. | |
|--|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| Research, survey, strategy-making and legislative tasks need to be performed concerning the suppression of invasive alien species of the flora and fauna that represent a danger to natural biocenoses. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan states that proposals should be elaborated on how to limit or suppress the spreading of invasive alien species. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| The development of management plans for the major invasive plant species started in 2002. At present management plans for 30 major species are completed and some of them are officially published by the Ministry of Environment and Water. Proposals for management plans of seven invasive mammal species and eight fish species have been completed. | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| The national strategy on invasive species is under development. | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| Lack of financial and human capacities (lack of trained personnel). The responsibilities are not properly defined on the institutional level. Regional information exchange is not appropriate. | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXXIV.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| Hungary is a party to CITES and relies on the convention in order to achieve the above target. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| The national implementation of the CITES, which corresponds to the above target is one of the objectives of the second National Nature Conservation Master Plan of the National Environmental Programme for 2003-2008, which was approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| See box X | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| Bilateral agreements have been established between the Ministry of Environment and Water and Customs Service and Police Service in order to achieve better enforcement concerning trade in endangered animal and plant species. The effectiveness of reaching this target very much depends on the capacities of the implementing bodies. | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| See box X | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXXV.

| | |
|--|---|
| Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>Agricultural production including plant based products is sustainably managed in Hungary in terms of sustaining land of plant cultivation. Problem is the lasting loss of these areas due to land consuming establishments. If we consider only ecological farming as sustainable management of plant production, well, it takes place on 0.22 per cent of the total agricultural area of the country. Other sources of plant based products such as forestry, collection of herbs, use of reed are regulated in order to avoid unsustainable use and that type of use of resources are controlled by the Nature Conservation in Hungary.</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXXVI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXXVII .

| Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes. | |
|--|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| Public awareness raising is among the main objectives of the Ministry of Environment and Water but it does not specifically focus on plant diversity alone. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>National parks and other natural areas have lots of experience in awareness raising. Smaller visitor centres have operated long in the territory of each national park directorate. Their utilization level is quite good, not only in the 'high season' of the school year but they provide programmes of high standard throughout the whole year. The number of visitors of national park directorates is higher year by year, thanks to the increasing standard of nature conservation training and the improving efficiency of information providing.</p> <p>Eco-tourism facilitating training and environmental education has accelerated in state-level nature conservation and the activities of NGOs. Nature trails can be found in large numbers in the territories of national park directorates. Some are managed by the directorates (about 70), and others are operated by the national directorates jointly with other organisations, but there are also ones maintained by external organisations. Their condition is unfortunately not sufficient in every case, which calls for their renewal and the creation of new trails.</p> <p>The role of botanical gardens and museums in awareness raising is as well important.</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity has even today no appropriate weight in public education. In the curriculum of public education institutions many subjects include training and education on the protection of nature, and the National Master Plan also sets as the education on nature conservation a requirement of the framework curriculum plan, while nature-oriented and nature conservation education is still at an insufficient level.</p> <p>The number of promotion materials, publications and books serving education and disseminating information on biodiversity conservation has been increasing.</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |

Box XXXVIII.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXXIX.

| Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels. | |
|---|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| There is no national target but activities at botanical gardens, academic and research institutions aim to achieve this. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>Networks at the national level:</p> <p>In Hungary there are several scientific committees, for example the Natura 2000 Advisory Committee, Ramsar Committee etc.</p> <p>The Association of Hungarian Arboreta and Botanical Gardens (MABOSZ) includes all the Hungarian arboreta, botanical gardens and plant collections apart from belong to various government offices, local authorities or private owners. The main aims of MABOSZ are the representation of interests on different levels; organization of professional work; systematic information about professional work; organizing conferences; promotion of conservation and development of arboreta and botanical gardens; conservation of natural and cultural assets of Hungary.</p> <p>There are non governmental organizations dealing with plant conservation activities, for example the so called Kosbor Nature Conservation Association, the main aim of which is to study the flora and vegetation of Hungary for nature conservation activities. It has a booklet regularly published containing scientific papers.</p> <p>Networks at the regional level:</p> <p>The Institute of Ecology and Botany of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has joined to the Planta Europea and other botanical institutions take also part in regional and international cooperation.</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

There are many processes going on, which help the implementation of the GPCS but several of these were and are actually initiated not by the GPCS.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. **?**¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but application is under consideration | |
| c) Yes, some aspects are being applied | X |
| d) Yes, substantially implemented | |

4. **?** Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but development is under consideration | |
| c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach | X |

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with **?** have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

| | |
|--|--|
| d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach | |
|--|--|

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, within the country | X |
| c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties | |

6. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

Applying the ecosystem approach is a key element in informal (initiated by NGOs, e.g. Central and Eastern European Working Group for Enhancement of Biodiversity /CEEWEB/ and formal (bilateral agreements, management of transboundary problems of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, e.g. regional management of waters as well as transboundary conservation areas, etc.) cooperation.

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below) | X |
| c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below) | |
| d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below) | X |
| e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below) | |

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

On the territory of each national park directorate there are protected natural areas and areas planned to be protected, which are connected to the natural areas of the neighbouring countries, therefore the Hungary, in the framework of bi- and multilateral nature conservation cooperation, works on the harmonization of nature conservation management. The most important field of cooperation are the transboundary national parks and landscape protection areas, the establishment of common ecological systems etc. At the Fertő-Hanság National Park successful transboundary cooperation exists between Hungary and Austria and a joint committee supervises the activities of the park. Hungary and the Slovak Republic cooperate on the establishment of a transboundary Ramsar site at the Upper Tisza Region and there is ongoing cooperation concerning Natura 2000 sites and the hunting issues; cooperation exists with Ukraine concerning the designation of the border-crossing of highway M3 so that it has minimum adverse effect on biodiversity; cooperation with Romania used to focus mainly on the protected border areas and areas planned for protection but now it expands to the transfer of experience about the establishment of the Natura 2000 network, cooperation with Serbia-Montenegro is currently formulating at the ministerial level.

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but consultations are under way | |
| c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

The Visegrád Group is the cooperation among four countries in the Central European region (Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland) in a number of fields of common interest, including environment. Several joint projects have been carried out in the field of environment protection and nature

conservation. At the ministerial meeting of 2003 a map of the ecological network of the four countries (plus Croatia and Ukraine) was presented. Other important issues are the experiences in the establishment of Natura 2000 network and activities in relation to the transboundary Natura 2000 sites.

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but steps are under consideration | |
| c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below) | |

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

The Government approved the second National Environmental Programme for 2003-2008 in its resolution No. 1117/2001. A separate chapter is dedicated to the strengthening of sectoral and regional integration of environmental policy.

With Hungary's accession to the European Union, the national legislation had to be harmonized with the European Union's Nature Directives (Birds and Habitats), the implementation of legislation concerning the Natura 2000 system is under way.

The implementation of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) is under way in Hungary.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. ?, b. +, c. ?, d. +, e. +,

f. short-term economic interests

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Water in 2004, and is planned for approval by the Government.

13. ? Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development | X |
| c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development | |
| d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but priority actions are being identified | X |
| c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below) | |

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

It is incorporated into the second National Environmental Programme (NEP) for the period 2003-2008, which was approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary. The NEP specifies tasks of various sectors.

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

| | |
|--------|---|
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |

I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses

| | |
|--|--|
| (a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species | All the activities mentioned under a, b, c, d, e, can be used to describe the work done related to migratory species. These are not key elements of the NBSAP since conservation and sustainable use of migratory species started in Hungary in the 2 nd half of the 19 th century. Hungary is a party of the related treaties (Bonn-Ramsar- , Bern conventions, and related legislation (on fishing, hunting and wildlife conservation) was actually harmonised to the obligations of these treaties even before joining them. |
| (b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas | |
| (c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration | |
| (d) Research and monitoring for migratory species | |
| (e) Transboundary movement | |

II) If NO, please briefly indicate below

| | |
|--|--|
| (a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level | |
| (b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000 | |

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but some projects or programs are under development | |
| c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The Global Climate Change Programme of Hungary, which is a joint programme of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Environment and Water aims at analyzing climate change trends and assessing the impacts and responses of climate change. The project tries to make a synthesis of all results in order to draw adequate short, medium and long term conclusions for scientific research and decision makers as well.

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development | |
| c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

Box XLII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. +, b. +, c. +, d. +, e. +

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below) | |

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

The Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System (HBMS) is a national programme for observing biological diversity in Hungary, launched in 1996 and supervised by the Authority for Nature Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Water. The monitoring takes place at the population, community and habitat level.

More information is available here: <http://www.kvvm.hu/szakmai/biodiver/old/html/angol/index.htm>

20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered) | X |
| b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group) | X |
| c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes) | |

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

- a) 5x5 km quadrats were designated for habitat mapping taking into account nature conservation aspects, regional problems and consideration of general landscape representativity. Altogether 3% of Hungary's territory is included in the habitat mapping.
- b) 105 protected vascular plant species, 6 moss species, lichens and several animal species are monitored by the HBMS. Due to the monitoring methods available, primarily community level monitoring is carried out within the zoological monitoring and there are relatively few selected animal species. In the future more attention will be paid to the Natura 2000 species.

21. ? On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below) | |

f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

b) The following invasive plant species are monitored by the Hungarian Biodiversity Monitoring System: *Solidago canadensis*, *Solidago gigantea*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Ailanthus altissima*, *Asclepias syriaca*. Some data is available on invasive animal species from the zoological monitoring of the HBMS but no invasive animal species have not been specifically selected for monitoring.

22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

- a) No
- b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered
- c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established
- d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)
- e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

The development of the Conservation Information System, which aims at the establishment of a consistent database started in 2003. The Conservation Information System has 6-7 modules containing inter alia biotic information, information on protected biodiversity components, etc.

23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

- a) No
- b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)
- c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)
- d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

Within the frameworks of the NBMR the development of some indicators from the derived data is under way. In addition to this, the development of some indicators for the monitoring of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas is also under way.

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. +, b. +, c. +, d. +, e. +

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but a plan is under development | |
| c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below) | |

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

25. ? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

The Hungarian Natural History Museum receives funds from the state.

26. ? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.

Universities provide training in taxonomy and several technical fora dealing with this issue exist.

27.? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but steps are being considered | |
| c) Yes, for some institutions | X |
| d) Yes, for all major institutions | |

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification) | |

Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.

Information is available in the report on the implementation of the programme of work on the GTI.

29.* Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified) | |
| c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified) | |

Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.

Information is available in the report on the implementation of the programme of work on the

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

GTI.

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.

Information is available in the report on the implementation of the programme of work on the GTI.

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below) | X |
| f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below) | X |
| g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below) | X |
| h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below) | |
| i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.

Information is available in the report on the implementation of the programme of work on the GTI.

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

- | | |
|---|-----|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below) | N/A |

| | |
|---|---|
| d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below) | X |
| f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below) | X |
| g) Yes, for others (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

Information is available in the report on the implementation of the programme of work on the GTI.

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation

[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are being identified | X |
| c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but legislation is being developed | |
| c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

Act LIII of 1996 on nature conservation orders the conservation and protection of Hungarian natural assets and biodiversity. As the implementation of the Act, governmental decrees, ministerial decrees, joint ministerial decrees and ministerial bulletins have been issued, and several legislations are to be promulgated. Since 2002, a uniform organizational structure based on the ten national park directorates ensures effective conservation work.

35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified | |
| c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

Activities having adverse effects on biological diversity are regulated by sectoral legislations.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

a. +, b. +, c. +, d. +, e. +

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No (please specify reasons) | |
| b) No, but relevant work is under way | |
| c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

The following targets have been established in the second National Environmental Programme to be achieved by 2008:

| Objective | Indicator | Target |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Conservation and extension of protected natural areas of national significance | Extension and proportion of natural areas compared to the total territory of the country and protected by individual rule of law | 11 per cent (1,024,000 ha) |
| | Number of endangered species among protected plant and animal species | Decrease by 10 per cent |
| | Size of area covered by nature conservation management plans | 1,100,000 ha |
| | Size of area covered by nature conservation management plans provided in a decree | 815,000 ha |
| Nature conservation of forests | Extension of forests on protected natural areas (in proportion to the total forest areas) | 25 per cent |
| | Extension of forests on strictly protected natural areas (in proportion to the total forest areas) | 6.5 per cent |
| | Area of forest reserves (in proportion to the total forest areas) | 1 per cent |

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

- Large or relatively unfragmented natural areas has been declared to be protected in the 20th century. Further increase of the territory of protected areas is a strategic plan to reach at least 11 % of the land area.

- The signatory countries to the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) have decided within the framework of the strategy to build up the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN or Emerald Network), as the system of national ecological networks. In EU countries the Natura 2000 serves this purpose. Hungary has designated its own network. The plans for regional ecological networks under the jurisdiction of national park directorates have been prepared, their joining have resulted in the digital database at a scale of 1:50,000 of the national ecological network. It includes protected natural areas and their buffer zones, Natura 2000 sites, ecological (green-) corridors and semi-natural areas.

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

| | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) Not applicable | |
| c) No, but relevant actions are being considered | |
| d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

e.)

The area of protected inland water ecosystems is relatively large.

22 Ramsar sites exist in Hungary.

Initiatives and programmes for improvement of river basin management are in progress.

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

Hungary has designated its National Ecological Network, which helps to establish or improve 'connectivity' of areas of national importance for the conservation of biodiversity. The establishment of the network is the national implementation of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) and the Hungarian Ecological Network, which covers 30 per cent of the country, is part of the Pan-European Ecological Network, and is related to the Green Belt international ecological network programme of IUCN.

The EU Habitats Directive aims to improve the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, through the management of landscape features of major importance to flora and fauna.

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development | |
| c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

The Government Decree No. 20/2001 on environmental impact assessment (EIA) serves as an important tool for biodiversity conservation. The aim of the impact assessment is to determine, describe and evaluate the effects of various activities and development specified in the appendices. Mainly those effects are considered that may influence humans, animals, plants, soil, water, atmosphere, climate and landscape. The EIA report has to contain overall information on the impacts of any activity on the environment.

The activities on protected natural areas and its buffer zones, on natural areas or on environmentally sensitive areas that require EIA are listed in the appendix of the decree.

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant work is under way | |
| c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)) | |
| d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

c.)

Several gaps and barriers have been identified by improvement of legislation.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessments are under way | |
| c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

In the course of establishing protected area networks and after their establishment capacity needs have been identified (scientific assessment of their natural assets, establishment of infrastructure, etc.).

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant plan is under development | |
| c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

Management of protected areas is carried out mostly from state budget.

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development | |
| c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

Regular surveys on the state of protected areas serve as basis for evaluating the effectiveness of their management. Surveys of indicative elements of biodiversity (species, ecosystems and effects or impacts of activities on them) made by various relevant national and regional scientific institutions, by the administration and by NGOs.

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. +, b. +, c. +, d. +, e. +

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established | |
| c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place | |
| d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place | X |

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

Continuous scientific research is under way since the 1900s. This issue is also addressed now in the species action plans and in the management plans of protected natural areas (detailed management plans exist for 113 protected areas and for 59 planned protected areas).

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under consideration | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Hungary had formerly a relatively well developed system to prevent the introduction of and control of alien species. See also box XII.

Concrete control measures for some invasive species (e.g. *Ailanthus altissima*, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Solidago gigantea*, etc.) are in place in protected areas in order to protect the habitats of (strictly) protected species.

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, bilateral cooperation | X |
| c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation | X |
| d) Yes, multilateral cooperation | X |

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

The precautionary principle is incorporated in the Act LIII of 1996 on nature conservation and in other relevant laws.

| 50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23) | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified | |
| c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified) | |
| Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles. | |
| | |

| 51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23) | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but mechanisms are under development | X |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles. | |
| | |

| 52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23) | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but review under way | X |
| c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing | |
| e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles. | |
| | |

| 53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23) | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration | X |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on cooperation between various sectors. | |
| | |

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose) | |
| Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries. | |
| | |

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species. | |
| | |

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species. | |
| <p>Reducing threats of invasive aliens is a duty of appropriate governmental institutions and local governments thus it is a budgetary item.</p> <p>The development of such measures and improvement of financing is a lasting issue due to the public and governmental concerns raised by the serious effects of Common Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>) and other alien species on human health. In 2004 an interministerial committee was set up to deal with the legal and financial background of the issue concerning <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>.</p> | |

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. ?, b. +, c. +, d. ?, e. +,

f. related activities in practice have not been improving

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

No GM plants are used in Hungarian farming.

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered | |
| c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken) | |

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review) | |

Further information on the review.

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way | |
| c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but some programmes being developed | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

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62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development | |
| c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

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63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed | |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

| |
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| |
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Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant work is under way | |
| c) Yes | |

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings) | |

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the support provided.

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

| |
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| |
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Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

By the force of the Decree No. 95/2003 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on the conservation and utilization of plant genetic materials the following genetic resources shall be conserved in *ex situ* collections among cultivated plants:

- varieties of Hungarian origin, local variations of Hungarian land races and ecotypes,
- endangered stands of species in the domestic flora that are important from the aspect of agriculture, horticulture and forestry (species that are relatives of cultivated plants, species of fodder value, medicinal and ornamental species and species that can be utilized in forestry, fruit growing and viticulture),
- wild relatives of cultivated Hungarian plants which can be utilized for gene transmission either by traditional or by genetic engineering methods
- species, populations, lines and clones carrying traits that are useful in Hungarian plant cultivation, breeding and education, as well as for basic and applied research of the cultivated plants in Hungary,
- gene resources of foreign origin that cannot be obtained in the framework of the international gene bank co-operation scheme, but which are important for introduction, plant breeding and education, as well as for diversifying the variety supply in cultivation,
- forest tree species having at least one variety which is either registered by the state or under the procedure of state registration.

68. ? On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

Hungary proceeds according to the IUCN Guidelines when reintroducing species.

69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

This activity has to be authorised according to relevant legislation.

In the case of protected plant species the authorization of the competent nature conservation authority shall be required for the collection of any specimen, flower, fruit or any other organ that can be propagated.

The authorization of the national nature conservation authority shall be required for establishing any gene bank or collection of propagatable organs comprising protected plants, as well as for depositing any protected plant in such banks or collections.

In the case of protected animal species the authorization of the competent nature conservation authority shall be required for the collection of any individual.

Box XLVIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. ? (situation is not improving), b. +, c. +, d. ?, e. +,
f. financing

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ? On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

- a) No
- b) No, but steps are being taken
- c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)
- d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)

X

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

71. ? On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

- a) No
- b) No, but potential measures are under review
- c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)
- d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

72. ? On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Customary use of biological resources is a standing problem and subject of management and legislation and various measures has been put in place to contribute to their conservation and sustainable use. As far as traditional cultural practices are concerned, within the territory of Hungary in total 30 highly important, 20 important and 11 planned Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) have been designated on land under extensive cultivation, where the preservation and maintenance of nature-friendly cultivation methods serve the protection of habitats and species. At present subsidies are available for 15 ESAs. The KÖM-FVM joint Ministerial Decree No. 2/2002 (I.23.) on the regulation of Environmentally Sensitive Areas has entered into force.

The Natura 2000 sites have been announced by the Governmental Decree No. 275/2004 (X.8.), which contains the rules regarding these sites. The aim is to maintain their conservation interests with adequate management of the sites (generally it means sustaining the traditional forms of management).

73. ? On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

| | |
|--|-----|
| a) No | N/A |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Not actually relevant in Hungary. There are certainly some degradation e.g. in cultivated areas or in relatively smaller polluted areas (e.g. military grounds abandoned following political changes in 1990). Prevention and restoration of these is a permanent activity of management.

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way | X |
| c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below) | |

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review | |
| c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

76. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but mechanisms are under development | X |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below) | |

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review | |
| c) Yes, a process is being planned | |
| d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information) | |

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

| |
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Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but mechanisms are under development | X |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below) | |
| d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review | |

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

Assessment and monitoring of impacts of tourism is a real challenge to administration of tourism and nature conservation.

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below) | |

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

That is one of the standing themes of raising awareness and educational programmes. NGOs play an important role e.g. organizing training camps.

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered | X |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

Consideration, development and support of rural tourism by national development plans and by local governments.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No, but the guidelines are under review | |
| b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies | X |
| c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector) | |
| d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector) | |

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

A 3-year GEF project, titled 'Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe' started in April 2005. The overall goal of the project is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity through the development and implementation of sustainable tourism practices in the 3 participating Biosphere Reserves (in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic) by using the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development.

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. ?, b. +, c. ?, d. ?, e. +,

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The agri-environmental measures of the National Rural Development Plan (NRDP) provide subsidies for eligible farmers to encourage the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in agriculture. Farm-

ers have to meet the eligibility criteria set for the programmes of the NRDP. Subsidies stimulate environmentally sound practices concerning arable land production; the so-called traditional 'tanya' farming system; apiculture cropping; organic farming; long-term environmental set-aside; environmentally sensitive areas; grassland management; permanent cultures (fruit and grape production); wetlands (extensive fishponds, wetland creation, maintenance of wet grasslands, bogs, marshes, reed management); organic livestock (extensive livestock management); keeping endangered varieties (Hungarian grey cattle, Native pig – mangalica, Native sheep (racka, cigája, cikta), Native poultry, Native horse (Gidrán, Hucul, Magyar cold blooded, Lipicai, Shagya arab, Nóniusz, Kisbéri half blood, Furioso-North Star); erosion control; green margin.

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development | |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private -sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place | |
| d) Yes, many programmes are in place | |

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

No comprehensive review on the proposals of decision VI/15 and on existing and planned incentive measures.

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way | |
| c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below) | |

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. -, b. ?, c. ?, d. -, e. ?

f. lack of political will and economic scruples to establish appropriate incentives

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ? On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

These questions are included in educational activities of some schools and university special and postgraduate courses. Latters are regularly visited by students from developing country parties.

89. ? On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Several research activities have been completed in relation to the national level registration of biological diversity and its conservation and sustainable use as well as natural areas and assets already protected or planned for protection, their evaluative analysis, and ongoing detection of the phenomena and processes endangering these assets.

Hungarian scientists regularly cooperate also with researchers of developing countries to promote assessment and conservation of biodiversity in these countries.

90. ? On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Hungarian Biodiversity Platform is a national forum of scientists and policy makers to promote important research and decisions that contribute to the conservation, restoration, sustainable use of components of biological diversity, and to reduce biodiversity loss. More information: <http://www.biodivplatform.hu>.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. +, b. +, c. +, d. +, e. +

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development | |
| c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

Awareness-raising is a lasting activity in the country: its elements are partly in the acts on the media, on public education, on environmental protection and nature conservation, in concepts on public health, family policy and youth policy and are drafted in connection with our accession to international conventions (Aarhus Convention) on the access to information. CEPA was incorporated into some sectoral policies (e.g. National Environmental Programme, Vásárhelyi plan) aiming at raising awareness of natural values and services.

The draft National Environmental Education Programme has been elaborated but the finalization of the document is under way.

The National Core Curriculum sets that environmental education is a basic requirement but biodiversity conservation and nature-oriented education is still at insufficient level in the public education.

Agreements have been made between the Ministry of Environment and Water and the Ministry of Education, which have given a new momentum to training in nature conservation. As a result of this forest school network is gradually and significantly developing and an increasing number of children have access to programmes outside educational institutions that provide nature conservation training and education.

The Environmental Education and Communication Programme Office (EECPO) is an interdepartmental institution of the Ministry of Environment and Water and the Ministry of Education coordinating environmental communication and environmental education policies in Hungary. The Office regularly reviews and evaluates CEPA programs. The scope of activity of environmental education covers the whole society and it affects every age group. However, one of its most significant stage is the public, vocational, adult and higher education.

Visitor centres operate in the territory of each national park directorate and they provide programmes of high standard throughout the whole year.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

The website of the Ministry of Environment and Water and Hungary's CHM is used for public awareness purposes, and for making available information on legislation, policy, status and trends, news etc. In addition to this, there are several good 'green' websites accessible also from the Hungarian CHM.

Information on biodiversity-related issues are also accessible through various publications of the Ministry of Environment, National Park Directorates, NGOs, etc.

Media activities somewhat relapsed recently. There are some 'green' programmes in the media but biodiversity is not an everyday and significant issue in the media.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

No special support for biodiversity awareness raising but included into environmental education programmes and activities supported by the government and local governments and main organisers are communication centres, national parks, NGOs, schools.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

Related activity is actually not considering the decision VI/19.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

Hungary receives foreign participants in various educational programmes and training camps and the


country joined the GLOBE international environmental and educational network in 1999, today some 25 schools participate in the programme.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No (please specify reasons below) | |
| b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

See questions 92, 93.

99.  Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

See answers above related to CEPA.

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

Box LII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. ?, b. ?, c. +, d. ?, e. ?,

Hungary has not implemented the CEPA strategy but is undertaking many CEPA activities.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ? On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development | |
| c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development | |
| d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

According to Act LIII on Nature Conservation if the commencement of any activity specified in statutory law be bound to environmental impact assessment, an inventory of nature shall be carried out as a part of the assessment. The inventory of nature includes:

- a survey of the natural assets and their conditions in the area concerned;
- presentation of the activities that significantly influence, endanger or damage the natural assets, including the protected natural assets;
- the measures to reduce the effects of the changes resulting from the implementation of the planned activity (management), as well as the measures for the conservation of the natural assets and for the reduction of the unavoidable damage.

The Government Decree No. 20/2001 (II.14.) on environmental impact assessment (EIA) serves as an important tool for biodiversity conservation. The aim of the impact assessment is to identify, describe and evaluate the effects of various activities and development specified in the Annexes. Mainly those effects are considered that may influence humans, animals, plants, soil, water, atmosphere, climate and landscape. It is therefore a tool for applying the precautionary principle.

The EIA report has to contain overall information on the impacts of any activity on the environment. In Hungary, the system of environmental impact assessment consist of two phases: a preliminary and a detailed one. There are more than one hundred activities listed in the appendices that require EIAs.

102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development | |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development | X |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

The second National Environmental Programme for the period 2003-2008 aims cooperation with relevant sectors to establish an appropriate regulatory system to avoid environmental damage. It states that the incorporation of environmental aspects into economic policy is the substantial precondition of the horizontal integration of environmental aspects. During the implementation of the NEP a set of instruments intended to promote the activities of the priority sectors should be elaborated with attention to the following substantive aspects:

- assessment of the environmental load caused by the sector;
- assessment of the related sectoral programmes; suggestion on how to reinforce their environmental aspects;
- elaboration of sectoral, environment focused policies, guidelines and planning aids;
- elaboration of subsectoral environment development strategies (e.g.: pharmaceutical industry, animal husbandry, public transport) with the involvement of the business sector, trade and non-governmental organizations concerned.

103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessment of options is in progress | |
| c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

In 1997 Hungary ratified the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention). The Espoo (EIA) Convention stipulates the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning. It also lays down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries.

Hungary has joined the Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River and announced in the Government Decree No. 74/2000 (V. 31.).

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development | |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development | X |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge | |

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development | |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development | X |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

Certain emergency surveillance systems work, e.g. mass dying (more than 10 specimens) of wild animal species, radioactive emission, pollution of waters.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration | |
| c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below) | X |
| d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below) | |

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

Potential impacts on biodiversity and compensation measures have to be assessed by EIAs and SEAs. Undertaking for notification of affected states and arrangements for emergency responses exists.

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please specify the measures) | X |

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

In certain cases. According to the Article 80 of Act LIII. of 1996 on nature conservation any person who with his activity or negligence infringes

- on the statutory provisions or resolutions which serve nature conservation purposes;
- unlawfully endangers, misuses or damages any protected natural asset, or unlawfully endangers, spoils or damages the condition of any protected natural area;
- unlawfully alters or transforms any protected natural area or cave, or performs activities there incompatible with the objectives of conservation;
- significantly disturbs the habitat or vital functions of any protected living organism or community;
- performs activities requiring authorisation without any such authorisation or deviates from the authorised activities;

shall pay nature conservation penalty.

Article 81 provides Civil Code liability if damage is caused by infringing on the statutory law or resolutions on the conservation of nature.

Damaging strictly protected species or areas and species and areas of international importance falls also within the Penalty Code, i.e. a criminal procedure has to be started.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being developed | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

Several emergency rules and control mechanisms have been adopted in the legislation and surveillance services work. Use of pesticides or GMOs for example, has to be authorised and in the course of authorisation potential impacts on wildlife species have to be considered according to detailed criteria.

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but cooperation is under consideration | |
| c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development | |
| d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. +, b. +, c. ?, d. +, e. +,

f. dependence on activities/processes outside Hungarian territory

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ? Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No

X

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

Such research activities are conducted in the frame of a cooperation according to mutually agreed terms.

112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | X |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below) | |
| f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the type of measures taken.

113. ? In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Hungary is a party to this treaty.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

The Hungarian steps taken on access and benefit-sharing are in conformity with steps taken by the EU.

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below) | |
| c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below) | |
| d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below) | X |
| e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below) | |

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

Appropriate legislation exists and Hungary is party to relevant international treaties.

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| b) No | X |

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ? On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

Private initiatives are propagated in form of cooperation and bilateral undertakings including transfer of appropriate technologies from scientific and management technologies to technical solutions.

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place | |
| f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place | |
| g) Not applicable | X |

119. ? On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Not applicable | |

Further information on the measures taken.

See question 117.

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a) No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) No, but some measures being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) No, but assessments are under way | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | |
|---|--|
| d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building. | |
| a.) | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessments are under way | |
| c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies. | |
| New technologies with environmental risks have to be authorised before introduction. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but a few measures being considered | X |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below) | |
| Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate | |

cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place | |

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

| | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on | |
| c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on | |

Box LVII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Hungary established good technical and scientific cooperation and collaborative exchange of information on biodiversity related research, education, training, surveillance, etc., with several countries including developing countries. The aim is to maintain and improve this cooperation according to the requirements of partners but no special measures were necessary to implement this article.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ? On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

The Hungarian Biodiversity Platform (HBP) is the national platform of the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy). The main objective of the HBP is to promote important researches and decisions that contribute to the conservation, restoration, sustainable use of components of biological diversity, and to reduce biodiversity loss. HBP is bridging the gap between science and policy.

Cooperation on the EU level (Phare twinning projects, exchange of experiences among national parks)

Several bilateral initiatives.

129. ? On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant methods are under development | |
| c) Yes, methods are in place | |

130. ? On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

- | | |
|-------|--|
| a) No | |
|-------|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| b) Yes (please provide some examples below) | X |
| Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention. | |
| See box LVII and also question 117. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way | X |
| c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions | |

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

| | |
|--|--|
| 132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, by using funding opportunities | |
| c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology | |
| d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities | |
| e) Yes, by using repatriation of information | |
| f) Yes, by using training opportunities | |
| g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector | |
| h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below) | |
| Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation. | |
| | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration | X |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on development of relevant initiatives. | |
| Both the national focal point and the CHM focal point of Hungary is located in the Ministry of Environment and Water, this gives good opportunity to further development of the CHM. The national CHM, which has been established in 2004 and it is connected to the Ministry's webpage. | |

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No

X

b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

See question 133

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ? On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place | |
| f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place | |

136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place | |

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

| | | Table: Annual budget for nature conservation purposes | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | | (million HUF) | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | |
| a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries | Financial resources from the Ministry of Environment and Water | | 3 395 | 3 912 | 4 998 | 6 388 | 6 596 | 7 279 | 7 404 | 5 642 | |
| | Other budgetary resources | | | | | | 1 116 | 1 671 | | 350 | |
| b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies) | EU Life projects financed from 2001 to 2003: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Project title | Year of finance | Beneficiary | EU contribution (EUR) | National contribution (EUR) | EU financing rate(%) | | | | | |
| | Funding the base of long term large carnivore conservation in Hungary | 2000 | Szent István University – Department of Wildlife Management | 254 015 | 136 778 | 65 | | | | | |
| | Habitat management of Hortobágy ecoregion for bird protection | 2002 | Hortobágy Nature Conservation Association | 622 151 | 207 383 | 75 | | | | | |
| | Restoration of panonic steppes, marshes of Hortobágy National Park | 2002 | Hortobágy National Park Directorate | 546 521 | 234 223 | 70 | | | | | |
| | Conservation of <i>Aquila heliaca</i> in the Carpathian basin | 2002 | MME-Birdlife Hungary | 439 106 | 146 369 | 75 | | | | | |
| | The practical protection of <i>Angelica palustris</i> habitats | 2002 | E-misszió Nature Conservation and Environmental | 665 000 | 665 000 | 50 | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|------|---|---------|---------|----|
| Restoration of Pan- nonic forests and grasslands on the Szénás-hills | 2003 | Association Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate | 635 462 | 211 821 | 75 |
| Management of floodplains on the Tisza | 2000 | WWF Aus- tria, imple- menting partner: WWF Hun- gary | 187 190 | 248 136 | 43 |
| Integrated (Multi- level inundation) water management system solving flood- protection, nature conservation and rural employment challenges | 2003 | ABKSZ Kht | 257 358 | 604 522 | 30 |

Life projects financed in 2004:

| Project title | Year of finance | Beneficiary | EU con- tribution (EUR) | National contribution (EUR) | EU fi- nancing rate(%) |
|---|--------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Conservation of <i>Otis tarda</i> in Hun- gary | 2004 | Kiskunsági National Park Direc- torate | 1 929 024 | 2 420 447 | 44 |
| Establishing the background of sav- ing the Hungarian meadow viper (<i>Vi- pera ursinii ra- kosiensis</i>) from extinction | 2004 | MME- Birdlife Hungary | 324500 | 324500 | 50 |
| Grassland restora- tion and marsh protection in Egyek-Pusztakócs | 2004 | Hortobágy National Park Direc- torate | 700 302 | 339 698 | 67 |
| Complex habitat rehabilitation of the Central Bereg Plain, Northeast Hungary – Restora- tion and prepara- tion for long term maintenance of active raised bogs, mires, fens, grass- lands and parkland meadows | 2004 | Hortobágy National Park Direc- torate | 858 325 | 367 853 | 70 |

e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)

Hungary has received support from the Global Environmental Facility in areas indicated in point 146.

f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)

g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

| |
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137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below) | |
| c) Yes, financial support only | X |
| d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Support was provided from the National Environmental Fund (NEF) and through the National Agri-environmental Programme (NAEP).

Legal entities, non-governmental organisations, local governments could apply for funding from the NEF (for a wide range of biodiversity related activities).

In the National Agri-environmental Program voluntary agreements are signed with land-owners and users, who are willing to undertake biodiversity-related activities. In 2004 the NAEP become part of the National Rural Development Plan, partly funded by EU.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ? On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

| | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided) | |

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

N/A

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

| | |
|--------|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes | |

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but procedures being established | |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

However, supports based on the National Environmental Programme are monitored.

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) Yes (please provide results of review below) | |

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but review is under way | X |
| c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

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The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

| A r e a s | Support provided |
|---|------------------|
| a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8) | |
| b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16) | |
| c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10) | |
| d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26) | |
| e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9) | |
| f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24) | |
| g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5) | |
| h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17) | |
| i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27) | |
| j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2) | |
| k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9) | |
| l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19) | |
| m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological | |

| | |
|---|--|
| diversity (decision VII/27) | |
| n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28) | |
| o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30) | |
| p) Others (please specify) | |
| Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. | |
| N/A | |

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

| Areas | Applied for funds from | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | GEF | Bilateral | Other |
| a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans | X | | |
| b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27) | X | | |
| c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9) | | | |
| d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16) | | X | X |
| e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23) | | | |
| f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26) | | | |
| g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19) | | | X |
| h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25) | X | | |
| i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4) | X | X | X |
| j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5) | | | X |
| k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26) | X | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative | | | |
| m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity | | | |
| n) Others (please specify) | | | |
| Further information on application for financial support. | | | |
| | | | |

Box LXII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge

1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge

0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

| Challenges | Programme of Work | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | Agricultural | Forest | Marine and coastal | Inland water ecosystem | Dry and subhumid lands | Mountain |
| (a) Lack of political will and support | 1 | 2 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement | 1 | 0 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| (c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors | 1 | 2 | N/A | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| (d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures | 1 | 1 | N/A | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| (e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness | 2 | 0 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| (f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (g) Loss of traditional knowledge | 1 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| (h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives | 1 | 2 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized | 2 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented | 1 | 1 | N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources | 1 | 2 | N/A | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| (n) Lack of economic incentive measures | 1 | 1 | N/A | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| (o) Lack of benefit-sharing | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels | 0 | 1 | N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (r) Lack of effective partnerships | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| (s) Lack of engagement of scientific community | 0 | 0 | N/A | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (u) Poverty | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (v) Population pressure | 1 | 2 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| (w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| (x) Lack of capacities for local communities | 2 | 1 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| (y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| (z) Weak law enforcement capacity | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| (aa) Natural disasters and environmental change | 1 | 1 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| (bb) Others (please specify) | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)

| Strategies, policies, plans and activities | No | Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented | Yes, fully integrated and implemented | N/A |
|--|----|--|---------------------------------------|-----|
| a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans | X | | | |
| b) Wetland policies and strategies | X | | | |
| c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development | X | | | |
| d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity | X | | | |

Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work

a-b) The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has a chapter on wetland management policy.

c): Wetland issues are incorporated into water resources management and water efficiency plans, the implementation of which is beginning (e.g. Water Framework Directive, Vásárhelyi Plan, Lake Balaton Act)

d) In general, all ministries participate in a consultation procedure on drafting any legislation in Hungary, including inland water issues. Examples of regional forums of intersectoral consultation on these issues include the Development Council of Lake Balaton, led by the regional policy sector. The Ramsar National Committee, established in 2004, includes members from various sectors (fishfarming, private farming, Ministry of Agriculture responsible for fishing and hunting, water management, environmental protection).

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed | |
| c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed | |

Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).

Priority list from the National Nature Conservation Master Plan (2003-2008):

-building up the system of Natura 2000 in accordance with EU-accession, as well as the

- accomplishment of the conservation tasks of the Water Framework Directive of the European Union;
- involving non-governmental organizations and local authorities to fulfil public nature conservation tasks;
 - continuing to develop the system of protected natural areas;
 - the preservation and improvement of the state of protected natural areas and landscapes;
 - elaborating and accomplishing management plans, working out and fulfilling conservation plans;
 - obtaining property administration right at as many protected natural areas as possible, particularly in the course of the reconstruction of the level of protection;
 - conceptual foundation and regulation of the property administration activity;
 - restoration of habitats and landscapes;
 - researches establishing nature conservation and landscape protection actions;
 - supervising and redeeming easement and property rights (special hunting and fishing grounds subject to conservation priorities);
 - accepting the national biodiversity strategy and action programme (NBSAP);
 - designation and protection of the national ecological network;
 - drawing up and proclaiming the list of natural areas;
 - carrying out monitoring with the aim of nature conservation;
 - introducing the institutions of compensation and subsidies;
 - elaborating and accomplishing protection plans for the preservation of stocks of endangered species;
 - maintenance and development of information and registration systems of nature conservation;
 - elaboration of the concept of ecotourism, development of services;
 - interpretation of nature conservation areas and educational work.

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention) | |
| b) No | |
| c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation | |
| d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below) | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below) | X |

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

Activities carried out for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention all help to implement the objectives of the programme of work on inland water biological diversity. Habitat restorations represent a good example for this. Recent wetland restorations in Hungary include (Goal 1.3. of the programme of work): groundwater retention and monitoring of groundwater level, water retention in bog meadows, bog meadow habitat restoration, bog meadow vegetation control, water retention dam and water supply, flood plain restoration, ponds maintenance, wetland restoration by re-flooding to restore

formerly flooded marshes. Another example is the implementation of projects, like for example the sustainable use and management rehabilitation of flood plain in the Middle Tisza District started in 2004.

A good example for action under Goal 1.4. is the joint control of invasive species in wet meadows of the Hungarian Aggtelek National Park and the Slovak Karst National Park.

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

| Issues | Yes | No | No, but development is under way |
|---|-----|----|----------------------------------|
| a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems? | X | | |
| b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services? | | | X |
| c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function? | X | | |
| d) Species and all taxonomic levels? | X | | |
| e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected? | X | | |

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.

Ecologically necessary water allocations are regularly identified by national park directorates (quality and quantity).

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed | X |
| b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate | |
| c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending | |
| d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied | |

Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

| |
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Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas | |
| b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas | |
| c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below) | |
| d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment | |
| e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas | |
| f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment | |
| g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices | |
| h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below) | |
| i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below) | |
| j) Others (please specify below) | |
| k) Not applicable | X |

Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

| |
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Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Early stages of development | |
| c) Advanced stages of development | |
| d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Not applicable | X |

Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.

| |
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155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Early stages of development | |
| c) Advanced stages of development | |
| d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Not applicable | X |

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

| |
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| |
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Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below) | |
| c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress | |
| d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below) | |
| e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below) | |
| f) Not applicable | X |

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

| |
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| |
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157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

| Activities | Not implemented nor a priority | Not implemented but a priority | Currently implemented | Not applicable |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs | | | | X |
| b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders | | | | X |
| c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments | | | | X |
| d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services | | | | X |
| e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns | | | | X |
| f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists | | | | X |
| g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching | | | | X |
| h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality | | | | X |
| i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats | | | | X |
| j) Others (please specify below) | | | | X |

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

| | |
|---|--|
| a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many) | |
| b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders | |

| | |
|---|---|
| c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place | |
| d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development | |
| e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place | |
| f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities | |
| g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses | |
| h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment. | |
| i) Other (please describe below) | |
| j) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas. | |
| | |

Mariculture

| | |
|---|--|
| 159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply. | |
| a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments | |
| b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management | |
| c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control | |
| d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level | |
| e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature. | |
| f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch | |
| g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture | |
| h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids. | |
| i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity | |
| j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques | |
| k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch | |

| | |
|--|---|
| l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques | |
| m) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity. | |

Alien Species and Genotypes

| | |
|---|---|
| 160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below. | |
| a) No | |
| b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below) | |
| c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below) | |
| f) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities. | |

Box LXIV.

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| <p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. |
| Hungary has no marine and coastal areas. |

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development | |
| c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

The National Agri-environment Programme (NAEP) was approved by the Government of Hungary in 1999 (2253/1999 (X.7.) Government Decree on the introduction of the NAEP) and launched in 2002. The NAEP aims at sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural land use that is adapted to the potentials of the different regions.

With Hungary's accession to the European Union in May 2004 the NAEP became part of the agri-environmental measures of the National Rural Development Plan (NRDP).

162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below) | |

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

There are no GM plants in agricultural production so far and problems of GURTs are actually not relevant to Hungarian farming.

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment

163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below) | X |
| c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below) | |

Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.

Such components of agricultural biodiversity have also been assessed in the 20th century including also wildlife species living in agricultural land and complex research of agro-biocoenosis. Pest species, pesticide contamination and nutrient cycling are regularly monitored by the Plant Protection and Soil Conservation network.

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, assessments are under way | X |
| c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, assessment is under way | X |
| c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below) | |

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, no change found (status quo) | X |
| c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on observations.

Yes, and there are changes. Certain elements of agricultural biodiversity improved, certain elements (population of some wild species) declined, others increased. There are changes in the structure of sowing area, that are unfavourable to biodiversity, e.g. decrease of the area of perennial cultures.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

| Programme element 2 - Adaptive management | |
|---|---|
| 167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified | |
| c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies. | |
| <p>The agri-environmental measures of the National Rural Development Plan (NRDP) are developed to promote agricultural practices which are based on the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of natural resources, and also to sustain the livelihood of local people and to create a liveable countryside. The programme for Environmentally Sensitive Areas within the agri-environmental measures particularly promotes positive impacts on biodiversity (farming with prescriptions for habitat development).</p> <p>See also other points on agricultural biodiversity.</p> | |

| Programme element 3 - Capacity-building | |
|---|---|
| 168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity) | X |
| Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders. | |
| <p>Trainings and local-level forums, which aimed at helping to manage agricultural biodiversity. were provided for farmers, who decided to participate in the agri-environmental programme.</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity? | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified | |
| c) No, but mechanisms are under development | |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place | |

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified | X |
| c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development | |
| d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified | |
| d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

The National Agri-environment Programme became part of the agri-environmental measures of the National Rural Development Plan (NRDP).

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments | |
| c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines | |
| d) Yes, by developing training material | |
| e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels | |
| f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes. | X |

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

(f) The agri-environmental committee, which involves the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Environment and Water, deals with issues concerning the National Rural Development Plan.

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

The agri-environmental measures of the National Rural Development Plan include the following programmes:

- maintenance of rare plant varieties with high cultural and genetic importance;
- keeping endangered animal breeds for their preservation of animal breeds of high importance in terms of cultural heritage, genetic and nature protection aspects.

Those who meet the eligibility criteria can get financial support for the above mentioned agri-environmental measures.

The Institute for Agrobotany (Tapioszele) has nation-wide responsibility for the technical co-ordination of all crop genetic resources activities related to national or international collaborative programmes. The main tasks are the exploration, collection and conservation of germplasms of field and vegetable crops with special emphasis on Hungarian local material. Besides ex-situ conservation, the Institute deals with the in-situ and on-farm conservation of landraces, ecotypes and populations.

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

No specific actions taken.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. +, b. +, c. ? – due to unforeseeable processes and structural changes, d. ?, e. ?
 f. perplexed situation of small farms following accession to the EU, see also c, d, e

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, please describe the process used | |
| c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process | |
| d) Yes, please describe lessons learned | X |
| e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work | |

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes

Important elements (such as ecosystem approach, mitigation of threatening processes, restoring forests, sustainable use, education, awareness raising including the role of forests, classification system, assessments, monitoring, etc.) of the work programme (WP) have been put in practice in the Hungarian forestry, even before the adoption of the WP. The area of forested land is increasing and further increase and improvement is the strategic plan. Three important principles of the Act No. LIV of 1996 on Forests and the Protection of Forests: production of wood, protection of ecosystem services, maintenance of forests as areas of recreation.

Challenges, e.g.: sustainable use in term of forest-types – due to certain changes, such as groundwater level, climate and also economic consideration – restoration of original types (tree species) meets with great difficulties; limited opportunity of traditional and nature-friendly timbering with modern technologies and in lack of man-power.

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

Issues of the protection of forests and forest biological diversity are incorporated into the Hungarian forest policy and the National Forest Programme for 2006-2015. The National Forest Programme contributes to sustainable forest management.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

N/A

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

| |
|--|
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|--|

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

| Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing | |
|--|---|
| 175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests? | |
| a) No (please provide reasons below) | |
| b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets). | |
| See question 175. | |

| 176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity? | | |
|---|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

By the force of Act LIII of 1996 on nature conservation wherever the habitat conditions make it possible, afforestation shall be exercised primarily with native tree species, in a natural species composition and using nature-friendly techniques. In forests situated in protected natural areas reforestation shall be carried out only with indigenous tree species with natural occurrence on the given site. In protected natural areas, afforestation shall be exercised exclusively with native tree species in a species composition typical to the habitat type and using nature-friendly methods.

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

| Options | X | Details |
|---------|---|---|
| a) Yes | X | Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

See question 174.

The network of forest reserves has been established (63 forest reserves have been designated with the agreement of scientific organisations, silviculture authorities and silviculturists).

37% of forests are in nature conservation areas.

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

| Options | X | Details |
|---------|---|--|
| a) Yes | X | Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

By the force of the Act LIV of 1996 on Forestry and the Protection of Forests, forests should be used and exploited in such a manner and at such a rate, which allow the prospects of management to endure also for future generations (sustainable forestry), so that the forests preserve their biological diversity, naturalness, fertility, ability to regenerate, viability, furthermore, that they satisfy the protective and economic needs in harmony with the requirements of society, and fill their role serving the purposes of nature conservation and environmental protection, health and welfare, tourism, research and education.

Act LIV of 1996 on forests and the protection of forests contains the general rules of the forest usufructs. For the purposes of this Act a forest usufruct shall be considered:

- a) harvesting;
- b) collection of forest propagating stock;
- c) utilization of hunting rights;
- d) collection of deadfallen trees and branches;
- e) collection of pine branches, fir-cones and decorative greenery from felled trees;
- f) collection of mushrooms, wild fruits, moss, flowers, and medical herbs;
- g) production of sticks, reed, sedge, bulrush and the cutting of grass;
- h) apiary activities;
- i) collection of pine resin.

The exercising of the forest usufructs may not damage and/or endanger the surface and subsurface waters, the soil, the regeneration of the forest and the forest biocoenosis.

The forest manager may exercise the forest usufructs with the conditions set forth in this Act. In respect of the forests located in a protected natural area the preliminary consent of the expert authority of the nature conservation authority is required for licensing the exercising of the usufructs.

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

| Options | X | Details |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|
| a) Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken |
| b) No | <input type="checkbox"/> | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)

Not really applicable, however, not only the genetic resources but valuation of forest ecosystem services could also help considerations on benefit sharing.

| Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment | | |
|--|---|---|
| 180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing? | | |
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |
| Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets). | | |
| Hungary established a national system on forest management at the end of the 19 th century. There are several problems which should be solved, structure of forests should be further improved, shift in attitudes of forestry and to forests is an enduring process but basically the institutional arrangement helps the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity. | | |

| 181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity? | | |
|---|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | | Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | X | Please provide reasons below |
| Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets). | | |

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

| Options | X | Details |
|---------|---|---|
| a) Yes | X | Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The National Forest Programme contains an operative programme on effective communication about forests, which aims at strengthening the intersectoral cooperation of social, political and professional organizations through enhanced communication; improving awareness-raising and education; assistance to establishing of environmental conscious consumer attitude, etc.

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry for Environment and Water, the Ministry for Children, Youth and Sports and the Hungarian Prime Minister's Office have initiated jointly a national six-year long programme (2003-2008) to support field environmental education and particularly the Forest School Programme. The long term broad objective of the programme is to ensure the condition that each child has the opportunity to attend forest school on one occasion at least during their primary education.

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

| Options | X | Details |
|---------|---|---|
| a) Yes | X | Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Characterisation/classification and monitoring of processes of forest ecosystems, data processing is among the tasks of the Hungarian forestry network including inspectorates of forestry and the Forest Research Institute (ERTI).

Within the framework of the Forest Reserve Research Programme the natural (undisturbed) forest processes are studied in forest reserves.

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

| Options | X | Details |
|---------|---|---|
| a) Yes | X | Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (Xincluding effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Apart from the forest-administration various institutions initiate and keep alive activities to improve such knowledge including the University of Forestry (*Sopron*) and NGOs, such as 'Pro Silva Hungary'.

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

| Options | X | Details |
|---------|---|---|
| a) Yes | X | Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Within the frame of the Forest Reserve Research Programme long-term monitoring of the selected sites of the forest reserve network have started with the aim to study the natural succession processes of forests, regeneration, natural disturbances and their role and the forest structures developed by natural processes, etc. Forest reserves are protected forest areas where all human activities are permanently suspended in order to allow natural processes to prevail.

Forest Protection Monitoring System has started with the objective to monitor continuously the health

and development of the tree stand, provide a national level estimate of damages occurred in forests, study the changes in the condition of forest soils, study the relationship between the harmful external and internal factors damaging the forests, and the changes of the forest biocenosis and the changes of its site and habitat, and to forecast the proliferation of pests and to plan the protection against them.

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

| Options | X | Details |
|---------|---|---|
| a) Yes | X | Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

See question 174

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. +, b. +, c. +, d. + and -, e. +,
f. see question 174

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

Relatively large areas of dry and sub-humid land are protected areas managed by national park directorates and including appropriate forms of sustainable use of them, such as grazing.

The NBSAP concerning the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands outside protected areas states that priority support must be provided for the extensive farming systems and for the mosaic type, small scale forms of farming (homestead farming, etc.).

A national inter-ministerial drought committee will be established soon, which will coordinate the development of the national draught strategy and the action plan of the UNCCD.

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

Focal points of the UNCCD and related conventions are within the Ministry of Environment and Waters. This helps the synergistic implementation.

A national inter-ministerial drought committee will be established soon, which will coordinate the development of the national draught strategy and the action plan of the UNCCD. Synergies will be considered then.

Programme Part A: Assessment

190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessment is ongoing | |
| c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

Apart from former assessments initiated or made by the administration responsible for grassland management recent assessments have been accomplished by the Hungarian Natural History Museum in cooperation with other research and university institutes and national parks. See: e.g. published monograph works on *Hortobágy* and *Kiskunság* national parks.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a. +, b. +, c. +, d.+, e. +,

f. to meet needs of appropriate compensation farming, decrease of grazing farm animal stocks

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | X |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources

Some forms of traditional use (e.g. grazing native Hungarian breeds such as the Hungarian grey cattle) are maintained by national parks.

**Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation,
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed | |
| c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details) | |

| | |
|---|--|
| below) | |
| Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity. | |
| b.) | |

| | |
|--|--|
| 198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered | |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity | |
| c) | |
| Good examples are the Europe Diploma area of Ipolytarnóc and the transboundary nature conservation areas, e.g. the Aggtelek National Park (ANP)/Biosphere Reserve (with its counterpart in Slovakia: Slovensky Kras Biosphere Reserve, SKBR). Active bilateral cooperation exists with the adjacent SKBR through regular meetings, a UNDP-programme on environmentally friendly rural development in the SKNP and the ANP. Further, common management strategies and practices with the SKNP is planned. Transboundary cooperation with the SKNP is further being realized through common scientific projects and in the field of tourism. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing | |
| 199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity | |
| Assessments made by the Hungarian Natural History Museum and national parks in <i>Aggtelek</i> and <i>Bükk</i> Mountains. Further assessments in <i>Bakony</i> , <i>Mátra</i> , <i>Vértes</i> Mountains accomplished by museums and NGOs. | |
| 200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

| | |
|---|--|
| below) | |
| Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity | |
| c.) See previous questions | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems | |
| | |

Box LXXIII .

| | |
|---|--|
| Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. | |
| a. +, b. +, c. +, d. 0, e. +, | |

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

| | |
|---|---|
| 202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved. | |
| Three regional meetings on biosafety and the Biosafety Clearing House Mechanism have been organised in Hungary and the CEE and pan-European preparatory meeting to the Sixth COP in 2002 (<i>Budapest Conference</i>). | |
| The previous focal point (Mr. Gabor Nechay) was one of the vice chairs of SBSTTA as representative of the Central and Eastern European (CEE) region between 1995-2000. He was the spokesperson of the CEE region during the COP negotiations on the Cartagena | |

Protocol on Biosafety (1995, 1999-2000).

Hungary became a member of the European Union in May 2004 and since that participates also in the EU coordination.

Hungary hosted the last meeting of the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy in March 2005.

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

As a member state of the European Union since May 2004 EU cooperation and integration is fundamental.

In addition to this, active cooperation exists on the pan-European level, e.g. through regional mechanisms such as the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy and Hungary continues its activity in the CCE regional coordination.

In addition, Hungary is a party to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and to other regional treaties (Aarhus Convention, Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River, etc.)

Hungarian institutions actively participate in regional, subregional cooperation, as well as NGOs, such as the BirdLife Hungary, Central and Eastern European Working Group for Enhancement of Biodiversity (CEEWEB), Regional Environmental Centre (REC), WWF Hungary.

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

b) No, but programmes are under development

c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)

d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)

Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.

N/A

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

b) Yes

X

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

X

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

In a state like Hungary several issues of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have a certain tradition i.e. implementation of most of the COP decisions started not only following the adoption of a certain decision. The COP decision-making process itself is also partly a result of problems and experiences of Parties to the CBD on key issues. Therefore several questions and replies seem to be unnecessary or to give proper comprehensive answers would need detailed description of implementation process.

The questions are sometimes probably too broad and not well-understandable and it was difficult to understand what they wanted to focus on. It was very challenging to use the questionnaire when consulting with stakeholders because they also found it very complicated and difficult to digest. As the questions are very broad, the answers may leave out some minor but possibly important details.

Even with using every effort to fill in the questionnaire it was not easy to produce a good-quality 150 pages report. The questionnaire was often found to be redundant and the very many duplication made it even more difficult to focus on the most important issues. The complex questions may bring very different interpretation about the same question.

To answer properly the "Please elaborate below ..." boxes would also need writings of mini-dissertation each. We think that an encoded (+, -, ? = not assessable) answer expressing the Party's judgment on effects of its measures taken on global processes is a possible solution. We used this method.

Many people involved in the process of making the report raised whether and how this lengthy and very complicated format would be able to show the progress of the implementation of the CBD. We hope that that the Secretariat will overcome this serious challenge and

will be able evaluate the more than 180 report.

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