

Ramsar National Report to COP14

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> Hungary

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[TMF_37_Submission_of_Ramsar_National_Report_2018-2020_HU.pdf](#)

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Deputy State Secretariat for Nature Protection, Ministry of Agriculture

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

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Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

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Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title

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Name of organisation

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Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

> Mr. László Musicz

Name of organisation

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Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting)

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
> Wetland restoration projects
- 2)
> Organisation of World Wetland Days
- 3)
> Preparation of management plans of Natura 2000 sites, many of which contain wetlands
- 4)
> Completion of a project under the Environment and Energy Operation Programme that has mapped ecosystems and their services in Hungary, including wetlands.
- 5)
> Inclusion of the most important wetland habitats and species in the Natura 2000 Priority Action Framework document (2021-2027) and the most important aspects of wetland conservation into the 5th National Nature Conservation Master Plan (2021-2026).

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1)
> Combating invasive alien species.
- 2)
> Difficulties in integrating wetland conservation aspects into flood prevention policies.
- 3)
> Tackling degradation of wetland habitats, due to IAS and land use change, including land abandonment.
- 4)
> Monitoring of wetland habitats and their species.
- 5)
> Communication with stakeholders in other sectors, such as with landowners, farmers etc. on wetland management for nature conservation and on restrictions on land use.

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1)
> Continuation of wetland restoration projects.
- 2)
> Continuation of nature education work.
- 3)
> Implementation of management plans for various protected area categories containing Ramsar sites.
- 4)
> Establishment of conservation management infrastructure at wetlands.
- 5)
> Eradication of the most harmful invasive species at least in the most sensitive areas of wetlands.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

> No recommendation.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's

International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)
> No recommendation.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> Close collaboration with CBD on integrating conservation issues into various policy areas, consultation of national focal points on reporting.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity) and how this could be improved?

> The implementation of the Ramsar Convention is closely linked to water policy, which is best handled in the river basin management plans prepared under the EU Water Framework Directive. The key to good collaboration is involvement of the nature conservation sector into the early stages of river basin management planning (status assessment of water-dependent habitats and protected areas with such habitats, establishment of environmental objectives and programme of measures).

H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

> Men and women participate equally in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research in Hungary.

I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

> No other comment.

J. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report

> Hungarian National Ramsar Committee.

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA

1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

1.1 Additional information

- > • The National Sustainable Development Framework Strategy 2012-2024 was approved in 2013 and it contains two chapters relevant for wetlands (Chapter 9.3.2. on water quality, and Chapter 9.3.5. on wetlands). The National Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2020 was endorsed in 2014, and it has incorporated wetland issues.
- The river basin management plan 2015 for Hungary was endorsed by the government in 2016. This plan includes the management policy for Hungary's wetlands.
- The National Forest Strategy 2016-2030 was endorsed in 2016.
- The strategic environmental assessment directive of the Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2001/42/EC) is implemented by Government Decree 2/2005 (I.12.)
- The National Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, focussing on agricultural development, was approved in 2012 and contains important references to the protection of water resources
- The National Energy Strategy 2030 was approved in 2012
- The National Tourism Development Strategy 2030 was approved in 2017
- The National Development and Territorial Development Concept was approved in 2013 and incorporates wetland protection (urban development and infrastructure)
- The National Industry Development Strategy (Irianyi Plan) was approved in 2016, but does not refer to wetland issues
- The Multiannual National Strategy Plan on Aquaculture of Hungary was approved in 2015 and covers relevant wetland issues
- The 4th National Environmental Programme was approved in 2015 for the 2015-2020 period

Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

C=Partially

2.1 Additional Information

> Such assessments have been carried out by the environmental authorities on demand, in a very few cases.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

A=Yes

2.2 Additional Information

> Such assessments are carried out by the environmental authorities as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

2.3 What, if any, initiatives been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)

A=Yes

2.3 Additional Information

> River basin management planning under the EU Water Framework Directive.

2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

A=Yes

2.4 Additional Information

> Wetland restoration projects by national park directorates and water management directorates.

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 82.6

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Statisztikai Tükör](#)

2.5 Additional Information

> Data from 2019 (Central Statistical Office).

The figure was 82% in 2018 (Central Statistical Office).

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 66.9

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Statisztikai Tükör](#)

2.6 Additional Information

> Data from 2018 and 2019 (Central Statistical Office).

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 10.2

2.7 Additional Information

- > Based on municipal data collected under Government Decree 379/2015. (XII. 8.)
- septic tank is used by ~ 0.16% of the national population
 - individual sewage treatment facility is used by ~ 0.18% of the national population
 - closed sewage container is used by ~ 9,9 % of the national population
- We have no information on pit latrines.

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

B=No

2.8 Additional Information

> No constructed wetland/pond is known to be used in the water management database.

2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (plants)

> 819

2.9 Additional Information

> In 2019, 88.8% of all wastewater collected was treated in three stages (mechanical, biological, and a third, combined stage of mechanical, biological and chemical treatment), while 8.4% was only treated in two stages (mechanical and biological) and 0.1% only mechanically. Data from Central Statistical Office. 819 plants operated in the country in 2018.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Statisztikai Tükör](#)

2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.10 Additional Information

> 91% of all wastewater collected is treated in three stages (mechanical, biological, and a third, combined stage of mechanical, biological and chemical treatment), while 9% is only treated in two stages (mechanical and biological). Data from 2018 (Central Statistical Office).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Statisztikai Tükör](#)

2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.11 Additional Information

> The termination of 24 pits collecting household sewage (decentralised technology) was in process in 2018 and 2019. 4 such pits meeting the standards are known to operate still.

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 24

2.12 Additional Information

> In 2018, 22 municipal sewage systems were drained to poplar tree plantations, and 2 sewage systems drained to energy plant plantations.

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

T=Industrial

2.13 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

> In 2018, 22 municipal sewage systems were drained to poplar tree plantations, and 2 sewage systems drained to energy plant plantations.

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?

A=Yes

2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example

> A wetland is used as a natural filter for sewage treatment at Mélykút in Hungary.

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

C=Partially

3.1 Additional Information

> Agri-environmental payments encourage the wise use of grasslands, including wet meadows. Payments also exist to help extensive fish farming in harmony with environmental goals.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

3.2 Additional information

> In some Ramsar sites, such as the Upper Kiskunság alkaline plains, the private manager/farmer carries out exemplary management in the spirit of wise use. Otherwise, environmental subsidy systems can be mentioned for wise use and management of wetlands as explained in 3.1. and 3.3.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

A=Yes

3.3 Additional information

> EU grants are available to fish farmers for biodiversity conservation measures in extensively managed fish farms. In the Natura 2000 programme (Hungary's Ramsar sites are almost fully within the Natura 2000 network), farmers get regular payments for their grasslands from 2008 onwards. This entails restrictions, for example farmers may not drain their fields from spring floods.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

A=Yes

3.4 Additional Information

> So far, the EU Common Agricultural Policy financed agricultural activities in all farmland including in regularly flooded areas which should not have been farmed (ploughed). Negotiations about the new CAP (2021-2027) also cover this issue and hopefully farmers will get payment for these areas but will not be obliged to plough them.

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

4.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

C=Partially

4.1 Additional information

> The list of invasive species of Union (EU) concern is available and has legal basis, but no comprehensive national inventory for all IAS has been made yet.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

List of IAS of Union concern

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

A=Yes

4.2 Additional information

> In 2020, Hungary produced the IAS Action Plan for IAS of Union concern, and submitted it to the European Commission. This covers a number of wetland inhabiting IAS.

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?

A=Yes

4.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management action

> Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*) first confirmed breeding was eradicated by shooting. The species has not established itself as a breeder in Hungary yet.

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?

A=Yes

4.4 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management

> A large number of fish species, crustaceans and aquatic plants, such as *Perccottus glenii*, *Pseudorasbora parva*, *Orconectes limosus*, *Pacifastacus leniusculus*, *Cabomba caroliniana*, *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*.

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

B=No

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

C=Partially

5.1 Additional information

> After several 'designation waves' (the last ones in 2006 and 2008, with only one site added in the 2009-2011 triennium), the designation of further sites is no longer considered a high priority task in the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Hungary. Further designations may take place, but are not planned in such number that a strategy or priorities should be identified (over 2.6 % of the country's territory is already designated to the list of Ramsar sites).

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

B=No

5.2 Additional information

> See above.

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 26

5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 26

5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 3

5.3 - 5.5 Additional information

> 20 sites are covered with management plans of the nationally protected areas overlapping with the given Ramsar site (and with the legal document already drafted); 6 of the remaining sites are covered with Natura 2000 site management plans only, while a total of 22 sites are covered with Natura 2000 management plans (so 16 sites are covered with both types of management plan). Coverage is partial in some sites. In addition, for 1 Ramsar site (Kis-Balaton), the zonation of the national park containing the site is being drafted and the draft natural zone includes most of the Ramsar site. Legislation is already in place governing which activities can be practised in the natural zone of national parks.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

B=No

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

E=Exact number (sites)

> 0

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

A=Yes

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> The national park directorates are responsible for the conservation management of all Ramsar sites in Hungary. They regularly survey the sites and monitor certain features, and are obliged to report to the Ministry of Agriculture any negative change in their condition.

7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i

A=Yes

7.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made
> All known negative changes that may have a long-term or permanent effect on the ecological character of the sites have been reported: the sites affected are Upper Tisza Ramsar Site, Bodrogzug Ramsar Site and Rétszilás Fishponds Ramsar Site.

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z=Not Applicable

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

> No Hungarian Ramsar site is listed on or proposed to the Montreux Record.

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

C=In Progress

8.1 Additional information

> The National Wetland Inventory database was established in 2004. The process of data collection stalled in 2005, but database compilation under the Water Framework Directive has partly replaced it. A project was launched in 2017 under the Environmental and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme, which contained a subproject for Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystem Services in Hungary. The first part of this exercise is mapping of all kinds of ecosystems in Hungary (compiling existing databases), including wetlands. The mapping has been finalised and the results are publicly available (see link). The evaluation has also been finalised and the results will soon be available.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Map of Ecosystems in Hungary](#)

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

B=No

8.2 Additional information

> No National Wetland Inventory exists other than the recently finalised National Ecosystem Map.

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

C=Partially

8.3 Additional information

> No National Wetland Inventory exists, but the data and information in the National Ecosystem Map (see above) are maintained.

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

C=Partially

8.4 Additional information

> See public link to the National Ecosystem Map above (but it is not exactly the same as a National Wetland Inventory).

8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention
Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated
b) Wetlands generally	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> Hungary submitted the third report under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2019, including data on the status and trends of Annex I habitats. The condition of the 17 Annex I habitats in Hungary that can be considered as wetlands has shown decline in 11 habitat types, while one was stable and four improved or was in favourable status already.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[National summary of Habitats Directive Article 17 reporting](#)

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.

E=Exact Number (km²)

> 5993

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
A -- Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.	0
B -- Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.	0
C -- Coral reefs.	0
D -- Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.	0
E -- Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.	0
F -- Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.	0
G -- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.	0
Ga -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs.	0

H -- Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes.	0
I -- Intertidal forested wetlands; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.	0
J -- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.	0
K -- Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons.	0
Zk(a) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, marine/coastal.	0

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km²)
> 0

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
L -- Permanent inland deltas.	
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls.	
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.	
O -- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.	
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.	
Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.	
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.	
Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	
Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	

<p>Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.</p>	
<p>Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.</p>	
<p>U -- Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.</p>	
<p>Va -- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.</p>	
<p>Vt -- Tundra wetlands; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.</p>	
<p>W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.</p>	
<p>Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.</p>	
<p>Xp -- Forested peatlands; peatswamp forests.</p>	
<p>Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.</p>	
<p>Zg -- Geothermal wetlands.</p>	
<p>Zk(b) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland.</p>	

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km²)

> 5993

8.6 Additional information

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

> No information is available on change in extent of wetlands. The figure given in the previous Ramsar report stands for open water surface only, while the National Ecosystem Mapping has now allowed to calculate a total for Hungary's wetlands (5993 sq km). However, categorisation differs from the above and is presented here:

Area (sq km) Habitat type
318,2748 Softwood gallery woodland
138,3548 Hardwood gallery woodland
446,5620 Alder woodland

2 287,5804 Emergent vegetation in marshes and bogs
1 194,3004 Grasslands under temporary influence of water, bog meadows and wet meadows
77,6532 Bog woods and swamps
1 075,3740 Standing water bodies
455,0428 Flowing water bodies
5 993,1424 Total extent

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory
> None.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1}
KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

A=Yes

9.1 Additional information

> The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, containing relevant provisions on wetland conservation, has been endorsed by the Government in 2014, while the National Nature Conservation Master Plan 2015-2020 was approved in 2015. The Water Framework Directive can be considered the wetland policy of the European Union. The actual river basin management plan for Hungary was endorsed in 2016. Therefore, this plan includes the management policy for Hungary's wetlands. The Water Framework Directive has been incorporated into Hungary's legislation by three government decrees: 219/2004 on the protection of groundwaters, 220/2004 on the protection of surface water quality and 221/2004 on the rules of river basin management.

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5} {1.3.6}

B=No

9.2 Additional information

> No amendment specifically for Ramsar commitments has been planned as the above legislations already cover Ramsar aspects adequately.

9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

A=Yes

9.3 Additional information

> In the frame of the national river basin management plan under the Water Framework Directive.

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2} {1.7.3}

A=Yes

9.4 Additional information

> In the frame of the national river basin management plan under the Water Framework Directive.

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

B=No

9.5 Additional information

> A project is in preparation to study the role of wetlands in mitigating the effects of climate change, in the frame of the Carpathian Wetland Initiative.

9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

A=Yes

9.6 Additional information

> The agri-environmental measure of the New Hungary Rural Development Programme introduced schemes (reed management; management of natural wetland habitats, marshes, bogs and sedges; establishment and management of wetland habitats) with the aim of serving environmental and nature conservation purposes in wetland habitats with high biodiversity by creating and maintaining favourable living conditions for endangered animal species connected to wetlands. The MAHOP EU-funded scheme supports sustainably managed fish farming.

9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

9.7 Additional information

> A project was launched in 2017 under the Environmental and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme, which contained a subproject for Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystem Services in Hungary. The first part of this exercise is mapping of all kinds of ecosystems in Hungary (compiling existing databases), including wetlands. The mapping has been finalised and the results are publicly available (see link). The evaluation has also been finalised and the results will soon be available.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

A=Yes

9.8 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted

> One request has been submitted, the proposal of the city of Tata.

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

A=Yes

9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented)

If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented

> All bogs/mires, springs, saline lakes and karstic sinkholes have been protected since the Act on Natura Conservation entered into force in 1997. The inventories for these wetlands have also been elaborated.

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

A=Yes

10.1 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

> Inventory of cultural aspects of wetlands in the Carpathians, under the Carpathian Wetland Initiative.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Inventory of cultural aspects of wetlands in the Carpathians, under the Carpathian Wetland Initiative.](#)

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

Please select only one per square.

a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

10.2 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> The Által-ér Association, an association of local governments along the Által-ér stream is represented in the National Ramsar Committee. Local traditional knowledge is applied where known and relevant (e.g. traditional uses of reed).

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

A=Yes

10.3 Additional information

> Inventory of cultural aspects of wetlands in the Carpathians, under the Carpathian Wetland Initiative. Local traditional knowledge is applied where known and relevant (e.g. traditional uses of reed).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Inventory of cultural aspects of wetlands in the Carpathians, under the Carpathian Wetland Initiative.](#)

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

A=Yes

11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names

> A project was launched in 2017 under the Environmental and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme, which contained a subproject for Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystem Services in Hungary. The first part of this exercise is mapping of all kinds of ecosystems in Hungary (compiling existing databases), including wetlands. The mapping has been finalised and the results are publicly available (see link). The evaluation has also been finalised and the results will soon be available.

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A=Yes

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The socio-economic values of wetlands are taken into consideration in planning for nationally protected areas (a number of Hungary's Ramsar sites overlap with nationally protected areas).

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A=Yes

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> The cultural values of wetlands are taken into consideration in planning for nationally protected areas (a number of Hungary's Ramsar sites overlap with nationally protected areas).

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.} [Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

A=Yes

12.1 Additional information

> The first and second Priority Action Frameworks were submitted to the European Commission in 2013 and 2020, respectively. This framework identifies the priority habitat types, including wetland habitats. Priority sites for restoration have been identified by the national park directorates and projects have been launched in the frame of the Environment and Energy Efficiency OP and the Competitive Central Hungary OP.

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A=Yes

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> The Environment and Energy Operation Programme supported/support 32 projects in this EU budgetary period (2014-2023) that contain(ed) wetland restorations. The extent of wetlands affected will be known exactly once the projects are completed.

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?

Please select only one per square.

a) Knowledge of global resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Policy and legislative instruments	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

d) Wise use of peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) International cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Implementation and support	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

12.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation

> All bogs/mires have been protected since the Act on Natura Conservation entered into force in 1997. The inventories for these wetlands have also been elaborated.

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

A=Yes

13.1 Additional information

> Yes, the strategic environmental assessment directive of the Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2001/42/EC) is implemented by Government Decree 2/2005 (I.12.). SEA has a cross cutting nature and broad purpose. This is demonstrated by its synergies with other relevant EU environmental legislation (nature, water, marine, etc.) and the potential for streamlining them. In Hungary the SEA procedure can be streamlined with the Article 4(7) assessments under the Water Framework Directive.

13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

A=Yes

13.2 Additional information

> The EIA Directive of the EU applies in Hungary and has been transposed into national legislation by Government Decree 314/2005 (XII.25.). Projects that may have an impact on Natura 2000 sites (the Natura 2000 network covers 21% of Hungary, 71.5% of all wetland territory in Hungary and among them practically all the important wetlands) also require an appropriate assessment under the Habitats Directive (in cases when EIA is not required), transposed into Hungarian legislation by Government Decree 275/2004 (X.6.). If a project requires an assessment both under the EIA and the Habitats/Bird Directives, there shall be a coordinated and/or joint procedure, unless such procedure is not relevant for the project in question. If a project is subject to an assessment both under the EIA and other EU environmental legislation, e.g. WFD, SEA Directive, Seveso Directive, project promoters have the discretion to apply such a streamlining.

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative
> Hungary has been involved in the development of and is active in the implementation of the Carpathian Wetlands Initiative (CWI). The implementation of the CWI runs under the umbrella of the Carpathian Convention. Collaborating countries: Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia.

15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

B=No

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18]

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
b) Sub-national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress

16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> The National CEPA Action Plan was developed and published in 2002: Bóhm, A. & Szabó M. (2002): Országos stratégia a vizes élőhelyek védelmének kommunikációjáért. In: Vizes élőhelyek: a természeti és a társadalmi környezet kapcsolata. (National strategy for the communication of wetland conservation, In: Wetlands: the interrelation of the natural and the social environment. In Hungarian, 17 pages.)

The national river basin management plan approved in 2010 also has a chapter on public participation.

The national park directorates have identified their CEPA priorities and plans in their six-year development programmes (subnational level).

The Ramsar Accredited Wetland City of Tata has a CEPA plan. The good use of CEPA at Tata is illustrated by the fact that a restriction of fireworks use at New Year's Eve was introduced in 2019, which was well received by the local population (even though fireworks are otherwise popular, but local people understood that it was a disturbance to the Ramsar site and its wildfowl).

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 13

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 7

16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> The visitor centres have been established by the ten national park directorates in Hungary.

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> The elaboration of the national river basin management plan was built on a broad public participation procedure.

Stakeholders are consulted on Natura 2000 management plans, which also cover Ramsar sites.

Local stakeholders are also involved in the management of Ramsar sites, for example in the environmental permitting procedures environmental NGOs are involved on request.

16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A=Yes

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> The National Ramsar Committee is an advisory body of the Ministry, and is involved in all kinds of Ramsar-related issues: designation, management, CEPA, species action plans, WWD etc. The Committee consists of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Interior (the water sector), from national park directorates, scientists, NGOs, the hunting sector and a farmer who manages a Ramsar site. There are two meetings each year.

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A=Yes

16.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> See 16.4.

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) other MEA national focal points	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> Management is discussed with site managers by the national park directorates. Implementation guidelines are shared by MEA focal points within the Ministry of Agriculture as they work in close collaboration. New legislation undergoes an interministerial consultation procedure before passed.

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}

A=Yes

16.7 Additional information

> WWD is celebrated each year throughout the country by national park directorates. The Ministry of Agriculture organised national celebrations each year in the triennium.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A=Yes

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this

> The Wild Goose Festival is held annually at Lake Tata (Ramsar site), with very high attendance. The number of visitors is in the range of 7000-14 000 on the peak day of the festival. The festival features presentations on wetland values, an ecomarket, a bird race as well as the spectacular fighting of thousands of geese to the lake at dusk. In 2020, the Wild Goose Festival was only held online due to COVID.

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

17.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities

> 1000 euro voluntary contribution was provided to the Carpathian Wetlands Initiative both in 2019 and in 2020.

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1}

KRA 3.3.i

B=No

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Z=Not Applicable

17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}

Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?

B=No

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

B=No

18.1 Additional information

> National focal points of other MEAs are not invited to National Ramsar Committee meetings but are informed of developments.

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

B=No

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

B=No

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

A=Yes

18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

> Twinning arrangements are in place on the Austrian and Hungarian side of Lake Fertő/Lake Neusiedl (involving the national park administrations), the Hungarian and Slovak side of the Baradla - Domica cave system (involving the national park administrations) and along the Upper Tisza/Tisa river (involving researchers), between Kopacki Rit Nature Park in Croatia and the Béda-Karapanca Ramsar site of the Duna-Dráva National Park in Hungary, the conservation managers of the Biharugra Fishponds in Hungary and the Cséffai Fishponds in Romania.

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A=Yes

18.5 Additional information

> All Hungarian Ramsar sites have been re-designated by a decree of the Minister of Rural Development in 2011).

Regularly updated information on the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Hungary is published on the internet at: www.termesztvedelem.hu (<http://www.termesztvedelem.hu/ramsari-egyezmeny>)

In October 2007, a major publication was published after twelve years of preparation, on Hungary's Ramsar sites: Tardy J. (ed.) (2007): A magyarországi vadvizetek világa. Alexandra Kiadó, 416 p.

Each national park directorate maintains a website on which Ramsar sites also feature. For example www.dinpi.hu features the Rétszilas Fishponds Ramsar site, the Velence Bird Reserve and Dinnyés Marsh Ramsar site and the Ócsa Ramsar site.

The University of Debrecen launched a new training course in Hungary in September 2009, providing Master

of Science degree in hidrobiology. This course focuses on the Ramsar Conventiuon, too.
The Magyar Vízivad Közlemények (Hungarian Wildfowl Bulletin) publishes wildfowl monitoring data from numerous Hungarian wetlands, including many Ramsar sites.

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A=Yes

18.6 Additional information

> Border-region water management committees have been set up with all neighbouring countries and they identified all transboundary wetland systems (see list of agreements under 18.8). Hungary has presently four transboundary Ramsar sites (Upper Tisza, Aggtelek and river Ipoly), along the Hungarian/Slovak boundary (the Upper Tisza site extends along the Ukrainian and Romanian borderline, too) and Lake Fertő-Hanság/Neusiedlersee/Waasen on the Austrian-Hungarian border region.

18.7 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

A=Yes

18.7 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place

> Agreement between the People's Republic of Hungary and the Republic of Austria on the regulation of water management issues in the border area (1956, 1959)

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Co-operation in the Field of Water (1994, 1996)

Agreement of Co-operation in the field of protection and sustainable use of transboundary waters between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of Romania (2003, 2004)

- preceding: Agreement of 1987

Serbia: Agreement between the People's Republic of Hungary and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the field of water management(1955, 1956)

Agreement between the People's Republic of Hungary and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia on the regulation of water management issues in the border area (1976)

The new agreement with Slovakia has already been elaborated and is awaiting authorization for signature on Slovakian side

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in the field of Water Management (1994, 2001)

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of Ukraine in the field of transboundary water management (1997, 1999)

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

A=Yes

18.8 Additional information

> Hungary is a contracting party of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and is part of the following agreements/MoUs that deal (at least partly) with wetland-dependent species: EUROBATS, AEWA, Aquatic Warbler MoU, Slender-billed Curlew MoU, Birds of Prey MoU.

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

B=No

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

A=Yes

19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

> The University of Debrecen runs a Hidrobiolgy MSc degree course, which will now also include dual training, whereby students will work in national park directorates or at the Department for Nature Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture, to gain practice. wetland conservation and wise-use issues also appear in the Biology MSc degree course (classes Hidrobiolgy, Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation). Moreover, in

the entire Sciences and Technology Faculty, i.e. students majoring in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, biological engineering, electric engineering, georapy and chemical engineering, this topic is covered within the class Environmental Studies.

In the Forest Engineer Faculty of the University of West Hungary, wetland conservation and wise use appears in the curriculae of the following courses: forest engineer MSc, nature conservation engineer BSc, MSc, game management engineer BSc, MSc, environmental engineer BSc, MSc, game management engineer and nature conservation engineer postgraduate courses, PhD programmes (nature conservation, game management).

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5}
KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

E=Exact number (opportunities)

> 0

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5}
KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

E=Exact number (Opportunities)

> 0

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

B=No

