

ASSESSMENT OF HBA GOVERNANCE SYSTEM IN HUNGARY

A - POLICY APPROACH TO HBA

For the management and protection of the cultural heritage, following the establishment of a suitable legal environment, complex institutional systems were established in the developed western states after the Second World War. In Hungary we can perceive the adaptation of European tendencies, the approach to managing cultural heritage in an integrated way from the 1980s. The following is a brief description of the developments of the last 25 years, introducing the changes of the state institutional system for the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage in Hungary, based on the work of Viskolcz²⁰.

BEFORE 1990

After the transitional period following the Second World War, the National Monument Protection Inspectorate (OMF)²¹ was established in 1957 under the control of the Division for Urban Development of the Ministry of Construction²². In fact, the organisation that consisted of all together three departments (Department of Planning and Construction, Department of Monument Protection, Department of Science²³) and functioned as an authority as well, had all the tasks related to the protection of the monuments from research through planning to practical implementation and professional supervision. Under the auspices of the OMF, the scientific collections, the monumental plan and photo bank, the archives and the library, that were all extending from the last third of the 19th century, fortunately remained unchanged, and even their regular augmentation was performed. The engine of development from the 1960s was Dezső Dercsényi. Dercsényi, the art historian, served as a deputy director of scientific work between 1965-1975, besides he also played a significant role in professional training as a university professor. In addition to the development of modern and complex institutional frameworks, Dercsényi's merit was also to validate the importance of scientific basic research and the importance of preserving the value of the monumental heritage, keeping pace with the international trends in heritage protection (Entz, 2014).

1990-1998: THE EARLY YEARS OF THE TRANSITION

²⁰ Viskolcz, N.: „A veszteség gondos dokumentálása” A kulturális örökségvédelem intézményrendszerének változásai a rendszerváltás után (1990-2015). - "Careful Documentation of the Loss" Changes in the institutional system of cultural heritage protection after the change of regime (1990-2015). <<http://www.fk.jgytf.u-szeged.hu/tanszek/kozmu/vp/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Sodr%C3%A1sban-Viskolcz-No%C3%A9mi.pdf>> [2017. 10. 30.]

²¹ Országos Műemlékvédelmi Felügyelőség (OMF)

²² Építésügyi Minisztérium Város és Községrendezési Főosztály

²³ Tervezési és Kivitelezési Osztály; Műemlékfelügyeleti Osztály; Tudományos Osztály

With the disruption of the previous administrative system, the new municipal law (Act LXV of 1990 on Local Governments) attempted to delegate architectural and monumental conservation and archaeological tasks to settlements and counties. The law assigned the protection of architectural values to the local governments and the protection of archaeological heritage to the county governments. At the same time, the intention to reorganize the OMF already appeared before the change of the regime, and after 1991, after a long-term preparatory work the following aspects became decisive: the autonomy of the monument protection, which is embodied in a nationwide institution; structured complexity (i.e. dividing activities within the institute); appropriate legal environment (Fejérdy, 1992). In this spirit, the National Office for Monument Protection (OMvH)²⁴ was established, consisting of three independent institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Environment and Regional Development²⁵, including the newly created State Preservation Board of the Monuments²⁶. The results are shown in Table 1.

1957-1992	National Monument Protection Inspectorate (OMF)				
1992 - 2001	National Office for Monument Protection (OMvH) official authority; inspection authority; scientific tasks within OMvH Monument Protection Directorate ²⁸ independent legal person; 5 rural offices (territorial centres); its tasks are monuments and building research licensing; structures survey; monuments restorations support within OMvH Museum of Architecture ²⁹	1992 - 2007	State Historic Monument Reconstruction and Restoration Centre (ÁMRK) ²⁷ the professional background institution of OMVH; the public provider of monument protection operative duties; its tasks are researching monuments and their environment that are vulnerable or of paramount importance; archaeological exploration as well as architectural design and restoration of monuments - complex restoration of monuments	1992 - 2007	State Preservation Board of the Monuments (MÁG) independent budgetary entity of own financial management, under the professional supervision of OMVH; its task is managing state-owned monuments and parks and providing tourist services

Table 1: The structure of the Hungarian National Office for Monument Protection in 1992

In these years by the separation of OMVH and ÁMRK, the majority of the colleagues outsourced to the operative work were disconnected from collections and scientific work. In addition, a bureaucratic, official approach had settled on the institution, which did not do good for the protection of historic heritage (Lővei-Klanczay, 2012), tensions arose between the parallelisms of the tasks (Granasztóiné, 2013). At the same time, the scientific work was very much favoured by the atmosphere, studies, elaborations and exhibition catalogues were born in these years (Lővei-Klanczay, 2012). Another positive point is that the staff of the newly established

²⁴ Országos Műemlékvédelmi Hivatal (OMvH)

²⁵ Környezetvédelmi és Területfejlesztési Minisztérium

²⁶ Műemlékek Állami Gondnoksága (MÁG)

²⁷ Állami Műemlék-helyreállítási és Restaurálási Központ (ÁMRK)

²⁸ Műemlékfelügyeleti Igazgatóság

²⁹ Építészeti Múzeum

institutions also participated in the preparation of the new law on conservation of monuments adopted by the Hungarian Parliament in 1997 (*Act LIV 1997 on the Protection of Monuments*), by which the area received independent legal regulation again after the law of 1881 (*Fejérdy, 1997*). The law defines the monuments as the common cultural treasures of the nation, seeks national co-operation for their protection, calls for their reservation, and regards the assurance of availability of the monuments for the wider public as a public interest.

1998-2010: Establishment of an integrated heritage protection institution system

The new system did not even have the time to stabilize when new organizational changes followed, partly because of the Cultural Law adopted in 1997 (*Act CXL of 1997 on Museum Institutions, Public Libraries and Community Culture*), which focused on the operation of libraries and community culture and besides regulated the relationship between museums and archaeology. The act for the coordination and management of the protection of cultural property has established the Cultural Heritage Directorate (KÖI)³⁰ with the professional supervision of the Minister of Culture and Public Education, has given authority and supervision powers to it, i.e. the KÖI has acted on cultural values (designation of protection, export permits, placement of public collections) and on archaeology (declaring provisional protection of archaeological sites, exploration permits). The organization had a duty to record cultural property declared protected, protected archaeological sites, unprotected but known archaeological sites, illegally seized cultural property and also had the right to make proposals in the mentioned cases. In addition, it was responsible for gathering, recording and publishing data related to the museums in Hungary.

1998 - 2001	Cultural Heritage Directorate (KÖI) budgetary entity of own financial management for the protection of cultural values, for the management of archaeology issues and to record the data of museums in Hungary
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In 1998, with the right-wing government change, symbolic politicization began, which also manifested itself in the new ministerial structure. The Ministry of National Cultural Heritage (NKÖM)³¹ was established (Bogár, 2006). OMVH and KÖI were classified under the authority of the new ministry. The head of OMVH from 1 October 1998 was Géza Entz art historian who saw a great opportunity for the preservation of cultural heritage in becoming part of the cultural sector again after 50 years (Román, 1998). The new top organization has created an opportunity to shape a paradigm shift, to the creation of an approach that is managing the different areas of cultural heritage together and thus converge to international heritage conservation trends. The preparation of a new law that regards cultural heritage in its diversity has begun, what was finally adopted in 2001 (*Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage*). The new act defined the concept of cultural heritage previously fragmented in a number of different laws and specifically regulated its protection, and treated the areas of archaeology, cultural values and heritage protection together with a unified philosophy. Though, the critics of the law have already made it clear that integration can take place at the administrative-official level, but acquiring social acceptance will be a lengthy process and that there is a lack of regulation of non-material, i.e. intellectual property considered as a part of cultural heritage (*Act XXXVIII of 2006 on the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*) (Fekete, 2005).

The new law introduced a new organizational structure, and upon the British model the KÖI was merged with OMVH in 2001 and a Cultural Heritage Office (KÖH)³² similar to the English Heritage was established (Bogár, 2006). The responsibility for the monuments of the English

³⁰ Kulturális Örökség Igazgatóság (KÖI)

³¹ Nemzeti Kulturális Örökség Minisztériuma (NKÖM)

³² Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatal (KÖH)

organization was also extended to archaeological memorials, and it played a major role in the dissemination of cultural heritage such as education and heritage tourism from the beginning (Rác, 1998), observing the 10 years history of KÖH the latter, the dissemination of cultural heritage was missing the most (Kovács, 2010).

National Heritage Office (1992-2001)	Cultural Heritage Directorate (1998-2001)
October 2001 Cultural Heritage Office	

According to the press release of the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage, "the essence of change is that citizens can deal with all cultural affairs in a single office or in its regional office, whether it is a permit to renovate a monument or to approve to transfer a painting abroad" (NKÖM press release, 2000). The structure and tasks of the new office are shown in Table 2.

2001 - 2012	Cultural Heritage Office (KÖH) independent budgetary entity of own financial management; official authority; competent authority; inspection authority; scientific tasks	1992 - 2007	State Monument Reconstruction and Restoration Centre (ÁMRK) professional background institution	1992 - 2007	State Preservation Board of the Monuments (MÁG) professional background institution
	Advisory bodies Heritage Protection Advisory Board ³³ ; Committee on Excavations ³⁴ ; Monument Planning Board ³⁵ ; Committee on Cultural Values ³⁶				
	Museum of Architecture				

Table 2: Structure of the Hungarian Cultural Heritage Office in 2002

The several organizational changes, the growth of the staff and the constant change of leaders were extremely difficult for the cultural heritage profession. In addition, "the systematic amendments of the 1997 and 2001 laws and the changing expectations of the new leaders made the profound, thoughtful, predictable professional work doubtful, or often even impossible" (Grasztoiné, 2013). Others perceived the difficult mobility of the huge, centralized institution and its conflicts with state administration (Lövei-Klaniczay, 2012). The cultural

³³ Örökségvédelmi Tanácsadó Testület

³⁴ Ásatási Bizottság

³⁵ Műemléki Tervtanács

³⁶ Kulturális Javak Bizottsága

heritage professionals regarded the expansion of other cultural heritage elements that were lifted up to the level of the preservation of monumental heritage - the heritage and the preservation of historical monuments were regarded as synonyms of one another before - , and the already mentioned paradigm shift as a kind of fashion and at the same time a defeat as well (Fekete, 2005). The changes appeared in things that seemed tiny as well, as the title of the professional-public journal 'Monument Protection' that was published six times annually, what changed from the 2002/1 issue and became a "cultural heritage magazine" (then again from the 2008/1 issue it became the "Hungarian Monument Protection Journal" again).

The years after the establishment of the KÖH did not bring ease either, the office was especially affected by the changes of governments, from 2002 onwards until 2010 left-wing governments directed the Hungarian public administration. In 2006, the Ministry of National Cultural Heritage was abolished, a division of the new Ministry of Education and Culture represented the heritage protection and supervised the KÖH. In April 2007, the State Monument Reconstruction and Restoration Centre (ÁMRK) was transformed: besides its new name - the Cultural Heritage Protection Official Service (KÖSZ)³⁷ - it was granted autonomy and new responsibilities. For the sake of the more effective protection of archaeological and architectural cultural heritage "the complex planning of the monuments and the research of archaeological sites and the processing the research results, furthermore the carrying out of expert work on heritage conservation and the coordination of archaeological tasks related to the large investments" became the main activities of the office (KÖSZ alapító okirat, 2007). The official service was specifically responsible for the standard performance of the exploration tasks in the case of investments above 100 million HUF, primarily in the case of motorway constructions and car factory developments in this period. The other background institution did not remain untouched either, the State Preservation Board of the Monuments (MÁG) also changed, the maintainer wanted to emphasize the national significance of this organization with this step (Somlyódi, 2007).

2010-2016: the system of heritage protection in the last decade

In spring 2010 there was a change of government in Hungary, after the 1998-2002 period the right-wing came to power again. With the change of government changes happened in the field of cultural heritage protection as well, and in the meantime another important modification was performed: the Cultural Heritage Protection Official Service that was established in 2007 was terminated by the amendment of the act on the protection of cultural heritage, which entered into force on 1 August 2010. Its tasks were taken over by the National Heritage Centre (NÖK)³⁸ as a separate museum unit of the Hungarian National Museum, while the right of excavations was once again delegated to the county museums. From 2011 onwards, the supervision activity carried out by the experts of KÖH before has been assigned for county government offices.

Objections were raised against the KÖH and NÖK by economic actors, what was corrected by the legislative amendment performed by the government, according to which the duration of mandatory archaeological excavations were decreased and the top for financing was set to 1% of the value of the investment, up to 200 million HUF (Völgyesi, 2012). In the meantime, KÖH, in line with the priorities of the New Széchenyi Plan, published its working document on the new national cultural heritage strategy in October 2011. The working document referred to the relationship between cultural heritage and the total national product and the income generating capacity of heritage protection, and stated that the cultural heritage should be managed in an integrated manner and the legal, institutional, financing, etc. fragmentation of

³⁷ Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Szakszolgálat (KÖSZ)

³⁸ Nemzeti Örökségvédelmi Központ (NÖK)

public responsibilities of the management of cultural heritage must be eliminated (Tamási, 2011). An important change in this period was that the independent building authority was transferred to the local governments (Völgyesi, 2012). Later, with the effect of 15 September 2012, a government decree terminated the Cultural Heritage Office (Government Decree 266/2012 (IX.18.) on the general rules for the designations and procedures of cultural heritage protection authorities), its successor is a newly established organization, named as Gyula Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management³⁹. The National Preservation Board of the Monuments (MNG)⁴⁰ has been integrated into the Forster Centre. Table 3 summarizes the institutions exercise the authorities and performing the tasks of the former Cultural Heritage Office currently.

Cultural Heritage Office		
Ministry of Interior The Deputy State Secretary for Area Management and Construction⁴¹ - sectorial management of monuments (designation of monuments and deletion), monuments and archaeology register; - scientific associates first the Budapest Capital Government Office Building Construction and Heritage Office, Scientific Department until 31 June 2013 then the task were delegated to the Lajos Lechner Knowledge Centre ⁴² operating as a background institution for the Ministry of Interior, their task is the professional support for authority decisions	Ministry of Public Administration and Justice⁴³ Government Offices - 20 first instance Building and Heritage Offices Budapest Capital Government Office with national powers appeal on second instance - newer change from January 2013! District Offices - 21 first instance Building and Heritage Protection Authorities (on second instance the 19 county + Budapest Capital Government Office are competent)	Ministry of Human Resources⁴⁴ Deputy State Secretariat for Culture - Forster Centre: curatorship, collections (archives, plan and photo bank, library), works of art, world heritage + National Preservation Board of the Monuments - Museum of Architecture

Table 3: Resolution of the former Cultural Heritage Office in 2012

The tasks of Gyula Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management:

- maintenance, development, utilization and operation of the state-owned heritage in its wealth management, monuments, cultural values and archaeological sites, equipment, collections;
- continuing of projects funded by the European Union in the context of heritage management;
- continuation of the work of the National Supervisory Bureau of Artworks⁴⁵ of national competence on first and second instance;
- implementation of tasks related to the UNESCO World Heritage;

³⁹ Forster Gyula Nemzeti Örökséggazdálkodási és Szolgáltatási Központ

⁴⁰ Műemlékek Nemzeti Gondnoksága (MNG)

⁴¹ Belügyminisztérium Területfejlesztési, építésügyi és örökségvédelmi helyettes államtitkárság

⁴² Lechner Lajos Tudásközpont

⁴³ Közigazgatási és Igazságügyi Minisztérium

⁴⁴ Emberi Erőforrások Minisztériuma

⁴⁵ Műtárgyfelügyeleti Iroda

- collection and processing of cultural heritage documents; representing the scientific institution with its archives, plan and photo bank, library as a professional knowledge centre.

THE CURRENT STATUS OF HERITAGE PROTECTION IN HUNGARY

In October 2014, the Hungarian National Committee of ICOMOS published an analytical document titled "Heritage for the future - future of the heritage" (ICOMOS Híradó, 2014), which outlines vision for the future as well. Based on this, as well as on available literature sources and press articles, the following problems can be determined that are currently present in the field of heritage protection in Hungary (Viskolcz, 2016):

a constantly changing legal environment;
over-regulation;
a constantly changing organizational structure;
constantly changing leadership;
shortage of specialists;
weakened lobbying ability of the cultural heritage profession;
weakness or lack of heritage NGOs;
lack of public social consensus, often negative social judgment;
lack of theoretical and practical training of the higher education professional;
lack of professional workshops.

THE MOST IMPORTANT LEGISLATION CURRENTLY IN FORCE IN THE AREA OF PROTECTION OF BUILT HERITAGE IN HUNGARY

Government Decree 253/1997 (XII. 20.) on the national settlement planning and construction requirements

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

Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage

Government Decree 496/2016 (XII. 28.) on the rules for the protection of the cultural heritage

„Our cultural heritage is an irreplaceable, unique and non-renewable source of our past and present, an inseparable component of national and universal culture.”

(Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage)

CITED REGAL REGULATIONS

- Act LXV of 1990 on Local Governments
1990. évi LXV. törvény az önkormányzatokról
- Act LIV 1997 on the Protection of Monuments
1997. évi LIV. törvény a műemlékvédelemről
- Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the formation and protection of the built environment
1997. évi LXXVIII. törvény az épített környezet alakításáról és védelméről
- Act CXL of 1997 on Museum Institutions, Public Libraries and Community Culture
1997. évi CXL. törvény a muzeális intézményekről, a nyilvános könyvtári ellátásról és a közművelődésről
- Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage
2001. évi LXIV. törvény a kulturális örökség védelméről
- Act XXXVIII of 2006 on the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
2006. évi XXXVIII. törvény a szellemi kulturális örökség megőrzéséről
- Government Decree 253/1997 (XII. 20.) on the national settlement planning and construction requirements

- 253/1997. (XII. 20.) Korm. rendelet az országos településrendezési és építési követelményekről
- Government Decree 266/2012 (IX.18.) on the general rules for the designations and procedures of cultural heritage protection authorities
- 266/2012. (IX.18.) Kormányrendelet a kulturális örökségvédelmi hatóságok kijelöléseiről és eljárásaikra vonatkozó általános szabályokról
- Government Decree 496/2016 (XII. 28.) on the rules for the protection of the cultural heritage
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B - GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS - LEGAL FRAMEWORK, SUBJECTS AND PROCEDURES IN 3 AREAS

B.1. Built heritage protection (and/or preservation/ conservation)

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention is still the most important tool to preserve the natural and cultural values of the world. The World Heritage Convention, adopted on 16 November 1972, was incorporated into Hungarian law in 1985 and entered into force in the form of a Decree-Law. This is the *Decree-law of 21 December 1985 on the proclamation of the convention on the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adopted at Paris on 16 November 1972*, which is in force until today in Hungary. Cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding importance and of universal value can be assigned to the World Heritage List, which are of unique significance not only to a particular country, but also to the whole of mankind. Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention contain the criteria under which a site is designated as a World Heritage Site. According to the current regulations, the criteria are grouped into two groups on the basis of which a site may be included in the World Heritage List within cultural or natural heritage category. In case the former category the most important criterion is "authenticity" (historical authenticity), while in the case of the natural heritage is "integrity" (intactness, integrity). Hungary has eight World Heritage Sites. Seven of our sites were included in the cultural and one in the natural category. Two of our locations (the Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst, as well as the Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape) are cross-border sites, thus common with our neighbours - Slovakia and Austria. The Hungarian World Heritage Sites are listed below. In the brackets after the names of the World Heritage Sites the date is provided when UNESCO listed the certain site on the World Heritage List, and in case of Budapest the second date represents the year of enlargement of the registered site:

- Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrassy Avenue (cultural category) (1987 + 2002)
- Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings (cultural category) (1987)
- Caves of Aggtelek Karst and Slovak Karst (natural category) (1995)
- Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (cultural category) (1996)
- Hortobágy National Park - the Puszta (cultural category, cultural landscape) (1999)
- Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae) (cultural category) (2000)
- Fertő / Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (cultural category, cultural landscape) (2001)
- Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (cultural category, cultural landscape) (2002)⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Világörökség Magyarországon. - *World Heritage in Hungary*. <<http://www.vilagorokseg.hu/>> [2017.10.31.]

According to the Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage among the property elements of the cultural heritage, the following categories are distinguished:

- archaeological sites (within the registered category we distinguish archaeological sites designated as protected by separate statutes, ministerial decisions or decrees)
- monuments (which are basically built heritage values), including the specific objects of the monument protection:
- historic gardens
- cemeteries and burial places
- monumental areas:
- historical landscape
- monumental area
- monumental environment.

TRADITIONAL PROTECTION



Figure 1: Forms of protection of cultural heritage in Hungary⁴⁷

As a common property, the division is basically established on the unique protection of individual values (Bálint-Virágos, 2009).

According to Nagy (2007), the protection of cultural heritage in Hungary can be achieved with legal protection, both for sites of world heritage, for heritage of national significance and for heritage of local significance. Legislative protection can mean legal or regulatory protection.

⁴⁷ Nagy, M. 2007. Kulturális örökségvédelem Magyarországon. - *Cultural heritage protection in Hungary*. <http://www.gkrte.hu/user/magazin2/369/Kulturalis_oroksegvedelem_Magyarorszag.pdf> [2017.10.31.]

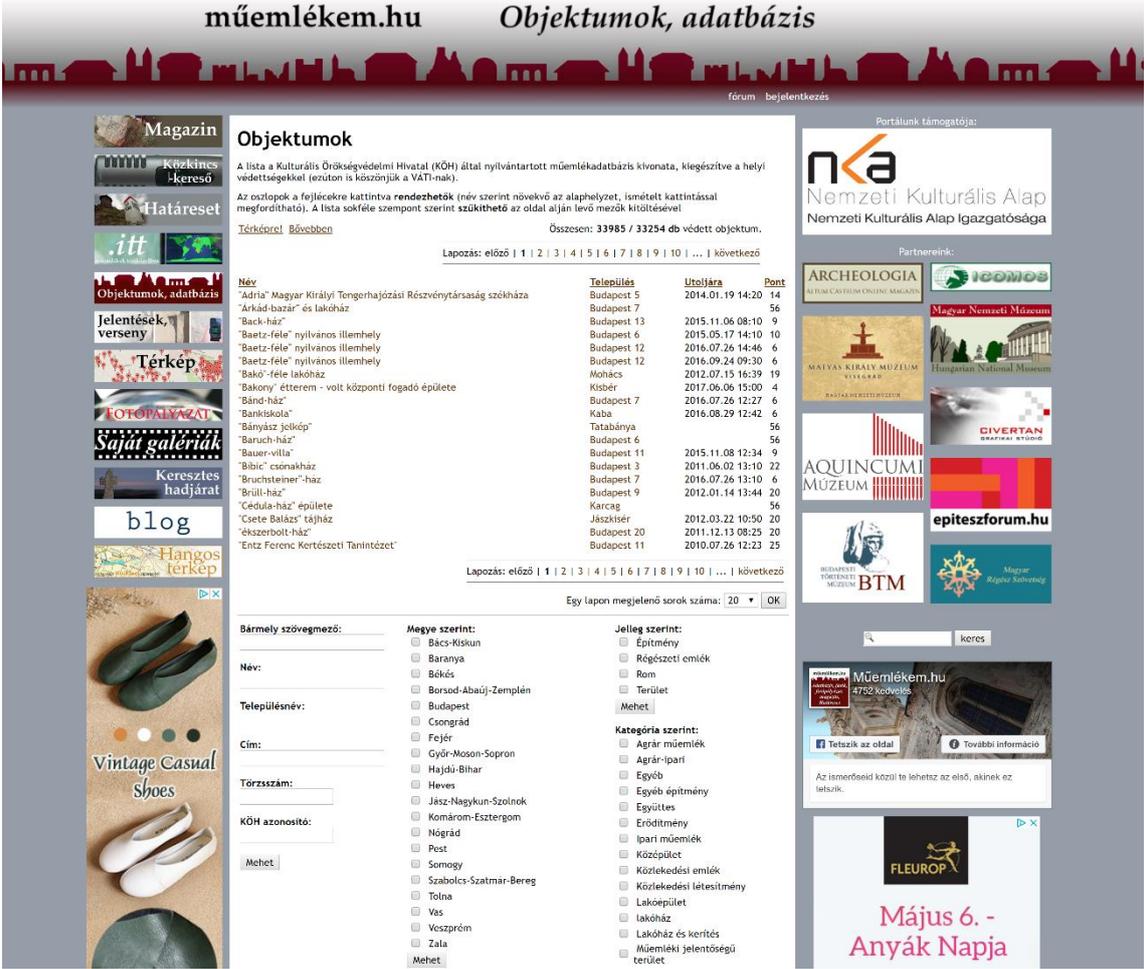
In addition to legal protection, the public collections are under so called institutional protection (Figure 1). While we consider the instruments of legal and institutional protection as forms of traditional protection, the sectorial and regional development programs can be mentioned among new opportunities for cultural heritage protection.

- (1) According to **Article 56 (1)** of the *Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the formation and protection of the built environment* the architectural heritage includes monuments, monumental environments, sites of historical interest and historical landscapes. Proper maintenance and preservation of the architectural heritage is a public interest.
 - (2) The outstanding value of the architectural heritage must be designated (protected), maintained, preserved, utilised and presented as part of an international (universal), national (national) and local architectural heritage.
 - (3) The outstanding, universally valuable elements of the international architectural heritage, recorded in the "World Heritage List", should be maintained, preserved, utilised and presented in accordance with the relevant international conventions.
 - (4) The detailed rules for the outstanding national value elements of the national architectural heritage, which are registered in the records of monuments, nature conservation and other protected areas, are laid down in separate laws.
- (1) According to **Article 57 (1)** of the act, the elements of the architectural heritage which, on the basis of their value, do not benefit from national customary monument protection, but are of particular importance for the area and the settlement due to their particular appearance, their characteristics, and their settlement structure or settlement façade value, reflect traditions and the work and culture of the people and communities living there faithfully are regarded as parts of the local architectural heritage.
 - (2) It is the responsibility of the local government to identify, record, designate for protection, to maintain, develop, guard and provide the protection of the values of the local architectural heritage. National territorial monument protection does not affect the scope of local individual protection on individual property.
 - (3) The local self-government (in Budapest, the capital and the district self-governments as well) decides on the local protection or the termination of the protection, and the restrictions and obligations and subsidies related to the protection, in the settlement decree.
 - (4) The local government - according to the duty of cooperation determined by Article 29 (1) of the *Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage* - provides the draft decree on the abolition of local protection beyond the settlement procedure with the cultural heritage authority for information.

According to **Article 29 (1)** of *Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage* the registered monument value can be declared as a monument. Recognition of the registered monument value as a monument can be initiated as an official initiative or initiated by the authority according to the relevant legal regulation.

The database, which is currently publicly available in Hungary, is a database of the national monuments and the locally protected buildings operated by the web portal *múemlékem.hu*. The portal is a multifaceted web site of civil heritage protection, one of its aims is to contribute to maintaining the publicity of monuments. It is an important source of information, as its database is unique, which is basically a database of Hungarian monuments (status 2008) and locally protected sites. It is not the same as the national list of monuments that has been updated since then, and was managed by the staff of the National Office for Monument Protection and later by the Cultural Heritage Office. Due to its map application, its search

functions by type, by counties, including districts in Budapest, this is the largest database containing protected buildings in Hungary⁴⁸.



műemlékem.hu *Objektumok, adatbázis*

forum bejelentkezés

Magazin
Kézikönyv kereső
Határeset
itt
Objektumok, adatbázis
Jelentések, verseny
Térkép
FOTÓALVÁZAT
Saját galériák
Keresztes hadjárat
blog
Hangos térkép

Objektumok

A lista a Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatalt (KÖH) által nyilvántartott műemlékadatbázis kivonata, kiegészítve a helyi védettségekkel (ezúton is köszönjük a VÁTI-nak).

Az oszlopok a fejlécekre kattintva **rendezhetők** (név szerint növekvő az alaphelyzet, ismételt kattintással megfordítható). A lista sokféle szempont szerint **szűkíthető** az oldal alján levő mezők kitérésével

Térképértelmező **Bővebben** Összesen: 33985 / 33254 db védett objektum.

Lapozás: előző | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | ... | következő

Név	Település	Utolsó módosítás	Pont
"Adria" Magyar Királyi Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság székháza	Budapest 5	2014.01.19 14:20	14
"Árkád-bazár" és lakóház	Budapest 7		56
"Back-ház"	Budapest 13	2015.11.06 08:10	9
"Baetz-féle" nyilvános illemhely	Budapest 6	2015.05.17 14:10	10
"Baetz-féle" nyilvános illemhely	Budapest 12	2016.07.26 14:46	6
"Baetz-féle" nyilvános illemhely	Budapest 12	2016.09.24 09:30	6
"Bakó-féle lakóház	Mohács	2012.07.15 16:39	19
"Bakonyi étterem - volt központi fogadó épülete	Kisbér	2017.06.06 15:00	4
"Bánd-ház"	Budapest 7	2016.07.26 12:27	6
"Bankiskola"	Kaba	2016.08.29 12:42	6
"Bányász jelölőp"	Tatabánya		56
"Baruch-ház"	Budapest 6		56
"Bauer-villa"	Budapest 11	2015.11.08 12:34	9
"Biblic" csónakház	Budapest 3	2011.06.02 13:10	22
"Bruchsteiner"-ház	Budapest 7	2016.07.26 13:10	6
"Brüll-ház"	Budapest 9	2012.01.14 13:44	20
"Cádula-ház" épülete	Kárcag		56
"Csötte Bátor" tájház	Jászkisér	2012.03.22 10:50	20
"Ékeszerbottl-ház"	Budapest 20	2011.12.13 08:25	20
"Entz Ferenc Kertészeti Tanintézet"	Budapest 11	2010.07.26 12:23	25

Lapozás: előző | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | ... | következő

Egy lapon megjelenő sorok száma: 20 OK

Bármely szövegmező:

Név:

Településnév:

Cím:

Törzsszám:

KÖH azonosító:

Meghet

Megye szerint:

- Bács-Kiskun
- Baranya
- Békés
- Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
- Budapest
- Csongrád
- Fejér
- Győr-Moson-Sopron
- Hajdú-Bihar
- Heves
- Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
- Komárom-Esztergom
- Nógrád
- Pest
- Somogy
- Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
- Tolna
- Vas
- Veszprém
- Zala
- Meghet

Jelleg szerint:

- Építmény
- Régészeti emlék
- Rom
- Terület
- Meghet

Kategória szerint:

- Agrár műemlék
- Agrár-ipari
- Egyéb
- Egyéb építmény
- Együttes
- Erődítmény
- Ipari műemlék
- Közpület
- Közlekedési emlék
- Közlekedési létesítmény
- Lakóépület
- Lakóház
- Lakóház és kerítés
- Műemléki jelentőségű terület

Portálunk támogatója:

nka
Nemzeti Kulturális Alap
Nemzeti Kulturális Alap Igazgatósága

Partnereink:

ARCHEOLOGIA
MAGYAR NEMZETI MÚZEUM
Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum
MÁTYÁS KIRÁLY MÚZEUM
HUNGARIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM
AQUINCUM MÚZEUM
epiteszforum.hu
BTM
Magyar Régészeti Szövetség

Műemlékem.hu
4792 kódoltás
Tetszik az oldal
További információ

Az ismerősöd közül te lehetsz az első, akinek ez leszlik.

FLEUROPE

Május 6. - Anyák Napja

Picture 1: Search site of the database of műemlékem.hu including Hungarian national monuments and the locally protected sites

⁴⁸ műemlékem.hu <http://www.muemlekem.hu/> [2017.10.31.]

B.2. Urban planning and HBA

The elaboration of integrated approach strategies became part of the Hungarian urban development practice in 2012 by the legislation of the *Government Decree 314/2012 (XI. 8.) on the settlement development concept, the integrated settlement development strategy and the settlement planning tools and on the specific settlement planning legislation (Aczél, 2015)*. By introducing the Integrated Settlement Development Strategy, the coherent system of settlement-level development plans has been completed. According to this, the city's vision and long-term goals are determined by the Settlement Development Concept, and the thematic goals and concrete development concepts to be achieved in the medium term are included in the Integrated Settlement Development Strategy outlined in the conceptual goal. The actual physical framework required to achieve the vision and goals set out in the Settlement Development Concept and the specific interventions planned in the Integrated Settlement Development Strategy are determined by the settlement development tools - the Settlement Land-use Plan and the Local Building Regulations (Figure 2).

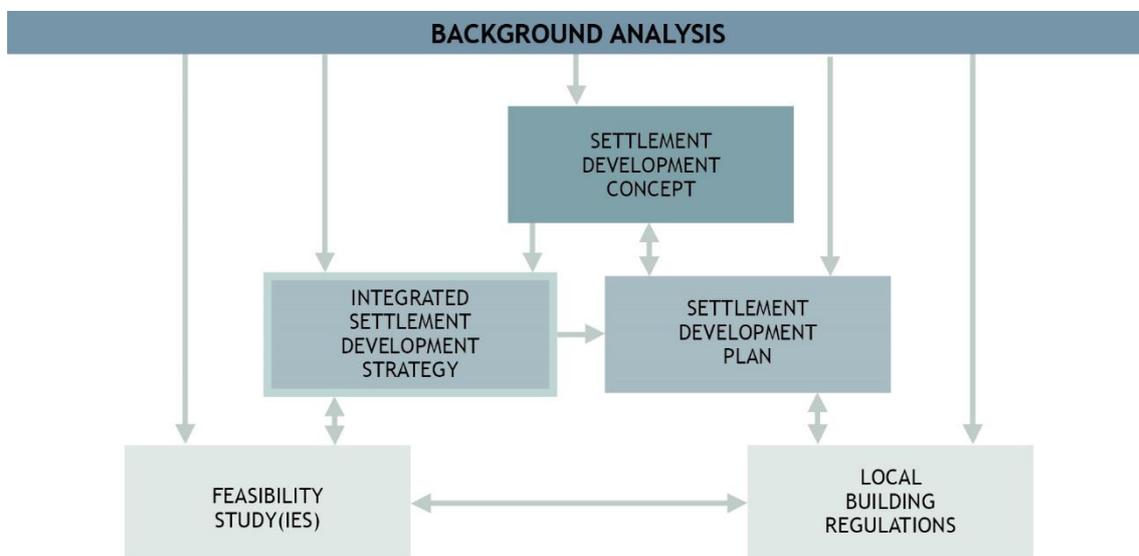


Figure 2: System of settlement land-use and development plans in Hungary

The primary objective of the strategic plans is to promote the success of the upcoming 5-7 years of urban development activities. However, with the adoption of Integrated Settlement Development Strategies the process of strategic planning does not end for local governments. Based on the Integrated Settlement Development Strategies, specific feasibility studies should be developed to allow for planned improvements. The adopted Integrated Settlement Development Strategy requires regular monitoring, verification at least annually, and sometimes require modifications due to changes in external circumstances, which provides a permanent planning task for local governments.

The most important features of the new generation of Integrated Settlement Development Strategies are:

the integrated approach: integrity, i.e. "completeness" is achieved in the Integrated Settlement Development Strategies by taking into account social, economic and environmental considerations and ensuring their consistency;
enforcing the principle of sustainability: ensuring sustainable urban development requires a comprehensive planning approach and a complex aspect; the key is the balanced consideration of the three pillars of development - environmental, social, cultural and economic development;
implementation of a broad partnership: a key issue for successful urban development is to involve the development stakeholders in the planning and implementation processes;
adaptation to EU directives: in order to successfully apply for EU funds Hungarian settlements need to adjust their development ideas to the EU guidelines adopted by Hungary.

Recognizing that besides large cities in the Hungarian settlement network, middle-sized towns are also considered as centres of economic development that play a decisive role between regional centres and small towns, and that the role of small towns is important in energising rural, often peripheral and underdeveloped areas, the Ministry of Interior allocated an significant amount (about 1 billion HUF) from the EU funds for the preparation of the Integrated Settlement Development Strategies of the district centres (middle-sized and small towns) and of the districts of Budapest in 2014. The intention was to get the settlement area a good quality settlement development strategy that would effectively promote development⁴⁹.
The introduction of the Integrated Settlement Development Strategy has become a new approach to urban planning, which is a much more effective method than before, and although the management of historic built heritage gives only a fraction of urban planning processes, the protection of the built heritage is emphasized and taken into account in the integral settlement planning processes.

B.3. Environmental policies and HBA

The most important law on the protection of the environment in Hungary is Act LIII of 1995 on the general rules for the protection of the environment. According to Article 3 (1) of the act, special laws are dealing with in particular e) the rules of formation and protection of the built environment, though Articles 24-27 of the act deal with the rules for the protection of the built environment. Article 48/E (2) of the environmental act defines, in connection with the settlement environmental program, the tasks and requirements related to the protection of the built environment in order to improve the environmental quality, environmental safety and environmental health state of the settlement and the regulations regarding the protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

Article 2 (2) of Act LIII of 1996 on the protection of nature states that the tasks of nature conservation include: (a) the determination of natural values and areas requiring priority protection due to their geology, hydrology, botany and zoology, landscape, cultural history peculiarity or because of other public interest.

According to the act on nature protection national park directorates play an important role in the preservation of cultural heritage values. In accordance with Article 28 (2) of the act, a

⁴⁹ DAOP-6.2.1/13/K-2014-0002; DDOP- ÉMOP- ÉAOP- KDOPKMOP- NYDOP-6.2.1/K-13-2014-0002 azonosítószámú „Fenntartható településfejlesztés a kis- és középvárosokban (fővárosi kerületekben) - Integrált Településfejlesztési Stratégiák kidolgozása” című projekt. - „Sustainable urban planning in small and medium sized towns (and capital districts) - Elaboration of Integrated Settlement Development Strategies”, project ID: DAOP-6.2.1/13/K-2014-0002; DDOP- ÉMOP- ÉAOP- KDOPKMOP- NYDOP-6.2.1/K-13-2014-0002

national park is a larger area of the country, which is not significantly changed in its natural features and its primary purpose is the protection of the natural flora and fauna and geological, hydrological, landscape and cultural values of particular importance, the maintenance of biodiversity and the undisturbed functioning of natural systems, the promotion of education, scientific research and recreation. As one of their basic tasks, national parks cooperate with the regional offices of the Cultural Heritage Office in the performance of their duties related to the protection of the cultural heritage as defined by specific legislation⁵⁰.

In Hungary, there are altogether ten national parks, the bodies responsible for the conservation of protected natural areas are national park directorates. Among them, the Hungarian pilot region of the BHENEFIT project is located in the operational area of the Hortobágy National Park Directorate of the Hortobágy National Park that was the first national park in the country (established on 1 January 1973). It is important to note that the area of operation of the ten national park directorates covers the whole country, but the area of operation of a national park directorate is not the same as the national park territory (that later one is a protected natural area category).

The national park directorate acts as an administrative authority in cases of offense referred to by law in its jurisdiction, and has jurisdiction over the total area of operation⁵¹.

The core activity of the Hortobágy National Park Directorate is defined by a number of legal regulations (laws, government decrees, ministerial decrees, parliamentary resolutions) that can be found in Annex 6 to the Organizational and Operational Rules of the Hortobágy National Park Directorate⁵². The regulation of the directorate regarding the protection of the cultural heritage is governed by the provisions of Article 4.3.4 of the Founding document of the Hortobágy National Park Directorate⁵³.

As a relation between environmental policies and the historical built environment, it is important to mention the legal regulation on energy certification. The European Union is particularly concerned with the energy efficiency of the housing stock and public institutions and therefore has made the introduction of the energy certificate mandatory for all member states. The Energy Performance of Building Directive provided (already in 2002) higher energy efficiency requirements for houses and public institutions in order to reduce energy consumption and pollution. The purpose of the regulation was to reduce the energy consumption of buildings in all member states within a relatively short period of time, and that by 2020 the new buildings would have almost zero energy needs.

In Hungary, energy certification is basically determined by two laws: Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the formation and protection of the built environment and the Government Decree 176/2008 (VI.30.) on the certification of energy performance of buildings. The energy certificate is essentially the result of the construction administrative procedures, it is part of the process of the handover-acceptance protocol of investments (occupancy permit); the failure of it can be penalized by a fine according to Article 38 of Government Decree 191/2009 (IX.15.) on building construction activity.

⁵⁰ Magyar Nemzeti Parkok. A NPI feladatai. - *The Hungarian national parks. The tasks of national park directorates.* <<http://magyarnemzetiparkok.hu/a-npi-feladatai/>> [2017.10.31.]

⁵¹ Magyar Nemzeti Parkok. A nemzetipark-igazgatóságok működési területe. - *The Hungarian national parks. The territories of national park directorates.* <<http://magyarnemzetiparkok.hu/a-np-igazgatosagok-mukodesi-terulete/>> [2017.10.31.]

⁵² A Hortobágyi Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság Szervezeti és Működési Szabályzatának mellékletei. - *Annexes to the Organizational and Operational Rules of the Hortobágy National Park Directorate.* <<http://www.hnp.hu/uploads/files/igazgatosag/SZMSZ/SZMSZ%202013%20mell%C3%A9kletek.pdf>> [2017.10.31.]

⁵³ A Hortobágyi Nemzeti Park Igazgatóság Alapító okirata. - *Founding document of the Hortobágy National Park Directorate.* <http://www.hnp.hu/uploads/files/igazgatosag/Alap%C3%ADt%C3%B3%20okirat_HNPI_20170427.pdf> [2017.10.31.]

The building energy calculations regulation is valid for the preparation of the calculation itself: Article 3 (1) 14 of Government Decree 176/2008: "With the exception of Article 5 (1), the calculation underlying the energy certificate (hereinafter referred to as "the certificate") must be prepared according to TNM Decree 7/2006 (V. 24.) on the determination of the energetic characteristics of buildings.

From the above-mentioned national laws, some are worthy of emphasis regarding monuments or locally protected buildings. According to Article 1 (2) of TNM Decree 7/2006 (V. 24.) on the determination of the energetic characteristics of buildings the decree does not apply to monuments, to locally protected buildings and their building elements where compliance with the minimum energy performance requirements would result in a change in the value of the monument or local protection. According to Section 6 (8) of the decree, the reconstruction of a monument or a protected building under paragraphs (4)-(6) shall be subject to the provisions of Article 1 (2) and the rules determined by the government decree on the protection of archaeological heritage and heritage values. According to article 7 (8) of the Government Decree 176/2008 (VI.30.) on the certification of energy performance of buildings furthermore the compliance with the energy saving proposal or minimum energy efficiency requirements may not result in a change in the value of monuments or locally protected buildings.

CITED REGAL REGULATIONS

- Act LIII of 1995 on the general rules for the protection of the environment
- 1995. évi LIII. törvény a környezet védelmének általános szabályairól
- Act LIII of 1996 on the protection of nature
- 1996. évi LIII. törvény a természet védelméről
- Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the formation and protection of the built environment
- 1997. évi LXXVIII. törvény az épített környezet alakításáról és védelméről
- Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage
- 2001. évi LXIV. törvény a kulturális örökség védelméről
- Decree-law of 21 December 1985 on the proclamation of the convention on the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization adopted at Paris on 16 November 1972
- 1985. évi 21. törvényerejű rendelet a világ kulturális és természeti örökségének védelméről szóló, az Egyesült Nemzetek Oktatási, Tudományos és Kulturális Szervezete Általános Konferenciájának ülészakán Párizsban, 1972. november 16-án elfogadott egyezmény kihirdetéséről
- TNM Decree 7/2006 (V. 24.) on the determination of the energetic characteristics of buildings
- 7/2006. (V. 24.) TNM rendelet az épületek energetikai jellemzőinek meghatározásáról
- Government Decree 176/2008 (VI.30.) on the certification of energy performance of buildings
- 176/2008. (VI. 30.) Korm. rendelet az épületek energetikai jellemzőinek tanúsításáról
- Government Decree 191/2009 (IX.15.) on building construction activity
- 191/2009. (IX. 15.) Korm. rendelet az építőipari kivitelezési tevékenységről
- Government Decree 314/2012 (XI. 8.) on the settlement development concept, the integrated settlement development strategy and on the settlement planning tools and on the specific settlement planning legislation 314/2012. (XI. 8.) Korm. rendelet a településfejlesztési koncepcióról, az integrált településfejlesztési stratégiáról és a településrendezési eszközökről, valamint egyes településrendezési sajátos jogintézményekről

- DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32010L0031>> [2017.10.31.]

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-

C - STAKEHOLDERS

In Hungary, the management and supervision of built heritage belongs to the following organizations:

NATIONAL LEVEL

Hungarian Government

- Prime Minister's Office
 - Secretary of State for Cultural Heritage and Priority Cultural Investment
 - Gyula Forster National Centre for Cultural Heritage Management
 - State Secretary for Strategic Matters
 - Deputy State Secretary for Building Architecture

REGIONAL LEVEL

- First instance building authority
 - District Offices Building and Heritage Protection Authorities
- Second instance building authority
 - Budapest Capital and County Government Offices

LOCAL LEVEL

- General building authority
 - Settlement clerk
- Committees for Local and Regional Collection of Values

The integration of Hungarian government offices from 1 April 2015 has also resulted in changes in the system of building permits⁵⁴.

The powers of the building authorities according to the legal regulations in force

In the course of licensing, obligation and supervisory tasks related to the construction activity (including the specific types of buildings and protected monuments as well), the building authority implements the general urban settlement and construction requirements. In the case of specific types of buildings and protected monuments, the competent building authority also enforces the legal requirements for specific types of structures and monuments [Article 5 (2) of *Act LXXVIII of 1997*].

General building authority (Settlement clerk)

As a general building authority performing the first level of public administration tasks regarding constructions and building construction activities, the government designates the settlement clerks of the district centre municipalities and the clerks of the capital districts. The first level general building authority operates in 174 districts and 23 districts of Budapest (197 authorities in total). For the area directly administered by the Municipality of Budapest, the capital's chief clerk is the first instance building authority [Article 1 (1) of *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII. 23.)*].

The competence of the settlement clerk of the district centre municipalities covers the settlements determined in Annex 1 to the *Government Decree 66/2015 (III. 30) on district (and capital district) offices* [Article 1 (1) of *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII. 23.)*; Annex 1 to

⁵⁴ Építésügyi hatóságok. - *Building control authorities*. <<https://epitesijog.hu/rolunk/141-az-epitesugyi-hatosagok>> [2017.10.31.]

Government Decree 66/2015 (III. 30.)]. Thus the settlement clerk of the district centre municipalities performs the tasks of the general building authority regarding all settlements in the certain district.

The general building authorities are responsible for all first instance administrative tasks that are not delegated to the district (and capital district) offices - according to the name in force until 30 March 2015 for the District Building Offices, Building and Heritage Protection Offices - or, in case of specific types of structures, to special building authorities.

The government has appointed as a general building authority responsible for building administrative tasks on second instance the capital and county government offices - regarding second instance tasks related to buildings and buildings constructions defined in separate legal regulations - with the exceptions on administrative procedures defined in *Government Decree 159/2010 (V. 6.) on the rules for the establishment and termination of specific types of structures, on the establishment, development and termination of airports, and on the establishment and termination of landing zones*, and in Article 1 (1) d) of *Government Decree 289/2012 (X. 11.) on the detailed rules on building construction authorisation procedures of railway construction works* [Article 1 (5) of *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII. 23.)*]. The second instance authorities work at county and capital level, so all together 20 second instance authorities work in the country.

First instance building authority (district office)

The powers of a district office cover the following procedures:

1. public administration matters of major importance;
2. authority acting on consolidated installation matters;
3. in case of an integrated procedure, providing co-operation or joint service tasks, even if a building administrative procedure is carried on;
4. building authority issues related to constructions or restorations in case of an emergency situation;
5. administrative issues concerning outstanding sites of Hungarian history [Article 4 (3a) of Act 1997 of LXXVIII];
6. exclusion cases regarding the notary as a first instance building authority (if a general building authority is excluded from the procedure, the building office will be the first instance building authority in its area of competence) [Article 1 (2) of *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII.23.)*];
7. building control authority procedures, tasks [Section 3 (1) of *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII.23.)*].

The jurisdiction of the district offices that also carry out the heritage protection tasks, also covers the following procedures:

8. building authority tasks related to heritage, monument and monumental land included in the register of cultural heritage protection [Article 3 (3), Annex I Part II to *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII.23.)*].

The district office, which is responsible for the building procedures, is always competent in the certain districts, while the district office performing building procedure and heritage protection functions provides its tasks in the county.

In the total of 59 districts, the district (and capital district) offices are responsible for building procedures (out of which 21 district offices also have a heritage protection duties besides building procedures).

In appeal procedures against the decisions of District Offices, the building and heritage protection offices of capital and county government offices act as second instance authorities [Article 1 (5) of *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII.23.)*].

Second instance building authority

Capital and county government offices act as a general building authority on second instance. The government office is not the second instance building authority in the following cases:

- a) in respect of specific types of structures,
- b) in building authority issues specified by Government Decree 159/2010 (V. 6.) on the rules for the establishment and termination of specific types of structures, on the establishment, development and termination of airports
- c) issues specified in the decree on the Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority⁵⁵ [Government Decree 112/2011 (VII.4)],
- d) in the official affairs of the railway stations of underground railways [Article 1 (1) (d) of Government Decree 289/2012 (X. 11.)],
- e) in case the capital and county government offices participated in the procedure of the first instance building authority, the authority in charge is as defined in Annex 7 of Government Decree 343/2006 (XII.23.),
- f) second instance building authority tasks related to heritage, monument and monumental land included in the register of cultural heritage protection are to be performed by the Budapest Capital District Office [Article 1 (5), (5a), (6) of Government Decree 343/2006 (XII.23)].

Because of the reorganization of government offices of 1 April 2015, most procedures involve the second instance authority as a special authority in the procedures. In order not to have the same authority as the first and second instance authority as well, the law has designated the "second instance pair" of each government office. Annex 7 to *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII.23.)* contains the second instance authorities designated accordingly [Article 1 (5a), Annex 7 to *Government Decree 343/2006. (XII.23.)*].

Administrators of the authority must have a building exam

Civil servants and government officials employed at building and heritage protection authorities (including in particular decision-making and decision preparatory tasks) must undertake construction examinations and related vocational training as well. *Government Decree 487/2013 (XII. 17.)* contains the detailed regulations for building exams and vocational training. These regulations are not subject to the settlement clerks of district seat municipalities, to the district clerks of the capital districts, to the head of the district (and capital district) offices, the government commissioners, the director generals and the directors of the capital and county government offices, therefore they do not have to attend courses either [Article 1 (1) of *Government Decree 487/2013 (XII.17.)*, Article 4 (3) of *Government Decree 343/2006 (XII.23.)*].

Committees for Local and Regional Collection of Values

According to the act on Hungaricums⁵⁶ municipalities can set up local collection of values and they can establish a Committee for Local Collection of Values, which shall organize the identification of the national values located in the municipal area, establish the collection containing the data of national values available in the municipal area and shall forward them to the County Collection of Values.

For the purpose of identification of municipal values, establishment and maintenance of the Local Collection of Values and forwarding of data to the County Collection of Values, municipalities can appoint an institute, an organization, or an organizational unit run by a state, municipal, church or social organisation operating in the municipal area and previously involved in the identification and management of national values, or any third-party area development or rural development organization active in municipal development.

⁵⁵ Országos Atomenergia Hivatal

⁵⁶ 2012. évi XXX. törvény a magyar nemzeti értékekről és a hungarikumokról - Act XXX of 2012 concerning Hungarian national values and Hungaricums

At present, there are 800 Local and 8 Regional Collections of Values in Hungary⁵⁷.

Urban planners

Urban planning experts mostly perform expertise activities for district seats, in many cases this is not possible for smaller settlements. However, the surrounding catchment area of the district seats is often also included in the strategic planning documents. A good example to this is the elaboration of integrated development strategies, what was described in detail in the previous chapter (*B.2 Urban planning and HBA*).

Other stakeholders

In addition to the aforementioned, the **churches** have a very important role in preserving the cultural heritage and in protecting the built heritage. The related financial resources are partly financed from the central budget. According to Article 7 (1) of *Act CXXIV of 1997 on the financial conditions of religious and public functions of the churches*, for the preservation, refurbishment, development of public purpose and other properties owned by the included churches, furthermore for the operation of their archives, library and museum, they are entitled to be granted, similarly to state owned properties, by subsidies defined in the act on the central budget (*Lengyel, 2016*).

As described in the previous chapter (*B.3 Environmental Policies and HBA*), **national park directorates** also participate in the preservation of cultural heritage values. According to Article 28 (2) *Act LIII of 1996 on the protection of nature*, a national park is a larger area of the country, which is not significantly changed in its natural features and its primary purpose is the *protection of the natural flora and fauna and geological, hydrological, landscape and cultural values of particular importance*, the maintenance of biodiversity and the undisturbed functioning of natural systems, the promotion of education, scientific research and recreation. *As one of their basic tasks national park directorates cooperate with the regional offices of the Cultural Heritage Office in the performance of their duties related to the protection of the cultural heritage as defined by specific legislation*⁵⁸.

The relationship between **public utility companies** and cultural values can be interpreted in a variety of ways, and their consideration as stakeholders is important both in terms of aesthetic, functional and environmental and of economic sustainability. The statutory definition of public utilities is determined by point 68 of Annex 1 to the *Government Decree 253/1997 (XII. 20.) on the national settlement planning and construction requirements*. According to this, public utility is the totality of production, distribution, collection, transmission, regulating, measuring facilities, that in order to ensure the proper use of land use units and buildings provides customers with their temporarily or continuous needs of water supply, sewerage and inland rainwater drainage, supply of natural gas, heat and electricity and of communication by the own production or preparation equipment of settlements or by connecting to transmission line systems, centrally, continuously, with sufficient safety, in a public way, in the form of normal operation. The definition of public utility service is defined in point 73 of Annex 1 to the aforementioned government decree, according to which public service provision is a public service provided by a company governed by this act under a separate regulation to supply goods or services. In Hungary water supply, sewage and rainwater drainage, other public utilities (electricity, gas, district heating), communications (telecommunications, broadcasting) and

⁵⁷ Hungarikumok Gyűjteménye - Magyar Értéktár. Települési/Tájegységi Értéktár Bizottságok. - *Collection of Hungarikums - Collection of Hungarian Values. Committees for Local and Regional Collection of Values.* <<http://www.hungarikum.hu/hu/telepulesi-es-tajegysegi-ertektar-bizottsagok>> [2017.10.31.]

⁵⁸ Magyar Nemzeti Parkok. A NPI feladatai. - *The Hungarian national parks. The tasks of national park directorates.* <<http://magyarnemzetiparkok.hu/a-npi-feladatai/>> [2017.10.31.]

waste collection and waste disposal belong to public utility services, that must be provided according to relevant legal and professional regulations.

Regarding public utilities, some regulations are determined in the *Government Decree 496/2016 (XII. 28.)* on the rules for the protection of the cultural heritage, however detailed obligations regarding the preservation of historic built heritage have not been laid down in this or other comprehensive legislation on built heritage, and sectorial legal regulation does not determine protection measures on the built heritage either.

In addition to the above, the owners of the cultural heritage and its users should also be mentioned among the involved stakeholders. *Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage* differentiate **owners** (proprietary rights practitioners) and **property managers** (users).

Owners (property right practitioners) may be:

- the Hungarian State
- Hungarian municipalities
- churches
- private owners (both Hungarian and foreign nationals)

Property managers (users) may be:

- national parks
- public institutions: museums, collections
- NGOs
- private individuals
- profit-oriented business associations
- church districts

CITED REGAL REGULATIONS

- Act LIII of 1996 on the protection of nature
- *1996. évi LIII. törvény a természet védelméről*
- Act LXXVIII of 1997 on the formation and protection of the built environment
- *1997. évi LXXVIII. törvény az épített környezet alakításáról és védelméről*
- Act CXXIV of 1997 on the financial conditions of religious and public functions of the churches
- *1997. évi CXXIV. törvény az egyházak hitéleti és közcélú tevékenységének anyagi feltételeiről*
- Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of Cultural Heritage
- *2001. évi LXIV. törvény a kulturális örökség védelméről*
- Act XXX of 2012 concerning Hungarian national values and Hungarikums
- *2012. évi XXX. törvény a magyar nemzeti értékekről és a hungarikumokról*
- Government Decree 253/1997 (XII. 20.) on the national settlement planning and construction requirements
- *253/1997. (XII. 20.) Korm. rendelet az országos településrendezési és építési követelményekről*
- Government Decree 343/2006 (XII. 23.) on the designation and operation conditions of building and building control authorities
- *343/2006. (XII. 23.) Korm. rendelet az építésügyi és az építésfelügyeleti hatóságok kijelöléséről és működési feltételeiről*

- Government Decree 159/2010 (V. 6.) on the rules for the establishment and termination of specific types of structures, on the establishment, development and termination of airports, and on the establishment and termination of landing zones
- 159/2010. (V. 6.) Korm. rendelet a repülőtér létesítésének, fejlesztésének és megszüntetésének, valamint a leszállóhely létesítésének és megszüntetésének szabályairól
- Government Decree 112/2011 (VII. 4.) on the tasks of the National Atomic Energy Agency regarding the EU international obligations related to nuclear energy, the designation of the competent authorities involved in the official procedures of the Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority, on the amount of the fines to be imposed and on the scientific council supporting the work of the National Atomic Energy Office
- 112/2011. (VII. 4.) Korm. rendelet az Országos Atomenergia Hivatal nukleáris energiával kapcsolatos európai uniós, valamint nemzetközi kötelezettségekkel összefüggő feladatköréről, az Országos Atomenergia Hivatal hatósági eljárásaiban közreműködő szakhatóságok kijelöléséről, a kiszabható bírság mértékéről, valamint az Országos Atomenergia Hivatal munkáját segítő tudományos tanácsról
- Government Decree 289/2012 (X. 11.) on the detailed rules on building construction authorisation procedures of railway construction works
- 289/2012. (X. 11.) Korm. rendelet a vasúti építmények építésügyi hatósági engedélyezési eljárásainak részletes szabályairól
- Government Decree 487/2013 (XII.17.) on the detailed rules for the construction examination and further training of civil servants and government officials employed in the building, building control and heritage protection authorities
- 487/2013. (XII. 17.) Korm. rendelet az építésügyi, az építésfelügyeleti és az örökségvédelmi hatóságnál foglalkoztatott köztisztviselők és kormánytisztviselők építésügyi vizsgájára és szakmai továbbképzésére vonatkozó részletes szabályokról
- Government Decree 66/2015 (III. 30) on district (and capital district) offices
- 66/2015. (III. 30.) Korm. rendelet a fővárosi és megyei kormányhivatalokról, valamint a járási (fővárosi kerületi) hivatalokról
- Government Decree 496/2016 (XII. 28.) on the rules for the protection of the cultural heritage
- 496/2016. (XII. 28.) Korm. rendelet a kulturális örökség védelmével kapcsolatos szabályokról

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D - SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the protection of the built heritage is implemented on three levels in Hungary (international level - UNESCO, national level, local protection) • EU directives have been transferred to the Hungarian legal system, domestic legal harmonization is completed • Committees for Local Collection of Values have been established to manage national values in settlements • the Hungarian Government assist the restoration and development of the built heritage (e.g. national castle program, national fortress program, folk architecture program) • an online database of Hungarian monuments and locally protected buildings is publicly available in Hungary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the legal environment for the protection of cultural heritage values is constantly changing • at the same time there is over-regulation • organizational structure and leadership are constantly changing in the task of protecting cultural heritage values • the integrated approach of the management of historic built heritage is still not widespread in practice • in a significant part of the country, there is no experience with the municipal façade standards and with their enforcement • for the conservation and sustainable management of built heritage, the increasing tourism is of an antagonistic impact, the principles of sustainable tourism have not been defined and laid down
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Integrated Settlement Development Strategy will introduce an integrated management of the built heritage (in an economic, financial, environmental and social approach) • the introduction of the SZÉP⁵⁹ card has brought about a boom in domestic tourism, the further strengthening of domestic tourism is an opportunity to increase the number of visitors to the built heritage • there is the possibility for protecting and managing the built heritage through affiliated organizations (e.g. churches, national park directorates, etc.) as well • the role of churches is of extraordinary importance in preserving the cultural heritage (by either determining local identity or by generating funding opportunities) • market-driven (profit-oriented) investments can help to ensure the long-term sustainability of the built heritage even in lack of external financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of professional staff and lack of theoretical and practical training in higher education specialists in the field of cultural value protection • the profession's lobbying ability has weakened • weakness or a lack of heritage protection NGOs • lack of social consensus, often negative social perceptions • compliance with the regulations on energy upgrading often causes difficulties in managing historic built heritage, in many cases the norms cannot be interpreted, or they are impossible to meet, the area of protection of the built heritage and the area of energy sustainability are not perfectly harmonized • the utility service system does not properly handle the unique features and needs of the built heritage • the fulfilment of accessibility requirements often causes difficulties for owners/operators of built heritage (regarding financing investments or aesthetic considerations)

⁵⁹ Széchenyi Pihenőkártya - Széchenyi Recreation Card is an electronic voucher card available for employees of Hungarian enterprises as a fringe benefit within cafeteria for holidays, hot meals, health insurance, sports, cultural events

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• it is difficult to handle the negative effects of the communist architectural style and can only be eliminated in the long run• the strengthening negative environmental impacts caused by global climate change makes it more and more difficult to preserve the historic built heritage• the increase in road traffic (or its management) is a problem for historical built area management
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