

Inventory

Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Hungary			
Party since 1 November 1983			
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011), COP9 (2008)			
Relevant Legislation			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law Decree No. 6/1986 on CMS.• Act No. 53 of 1996 on Nature Conservation.• Act No. 55 of 1996 on Hunting and Game Management.• Ministerial Decree No. 13/2001 KöM on the protected and strictly protected species of flora and fauna, determination of the range of strictly protected caves furthermore species of nature conservation significance for the European Community.• Government Decree No. 348/2006 about the detailed regulation of protection, keeping, display and utilization of protected animal species.		
Article III.5			
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	Unknown
		Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
		Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
		Reptiles	Unknown
		Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition		
		Aquatic Mammals	Unknown
		Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
		Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Reptiles	Unknown
		Fish	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
Article III.4			
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
		Hungary has undertaken a number of activities taken with respect to certain species, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>, abandonment of hay-cutting; prohibition of putting fire; prevention of fires in	

		<p>August-September via flooding and extra artificial flooding in spring; leaving wet dead plant matter and high stalks, water level regulated according to the need of the species. Grazing by cattle and horses is applied for controlling natural succession, increasing food availability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For <i>Anser erythropus</i>, improving grassland habitats via grazing and irrigation in order to ensure better feeding ground; artificial flooding of resting sites at night. • For imperial eagles, nests were guarded for 441 days together with the help of 126 volunteers, and 15 chicks could fledge successfully from these nests. <p>Various protected areas have been designated, including more than 40 projects in Natura 2000 areas. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations for different designations.</p>
	Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species	
	Windmills (birds and bats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungary has issued guidance on the nature and landscape conservation aspects of the planning and location of wind turbines in Hungary in 2005. The guidance includes the zones that are not recommended for such developments. • Government Decree No. 314/2005 provides for environmental impact assessments (EIA) to be carried out for wind turbines and wind farms: EIA is compulsory if the total capacity of the wind turbine/wind farm is above 10 MW and it is planned for a nationally protected area. On the basis of the same Government Decree, the environmental authority may decide to prescribe an EIA after screening any wind farm/wind turbine project whose capacity is above 600 kW, or whose capacity is above 200 kW and it is planned for a nationally protected area, or a Natura 2000 site or a cave protection zone. • Government Decree 2/2005 provides for Strategic Environmental Assessments. This decree also applies for plans or programmes in the energy sector that include elements covered by Government Decree 314/2005 and may have significant detrimental effects on Natura 2000 sites, nationally protected areas or certain water bodies.
	Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
	Dams (fish)	Unknown

	Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
	Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown
	Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Unknown
	Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
	Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Decree No. 314/2005 provides for EIA and Government Decree No. 2/2005 provides for Strategic Environmental Assessments. EIA is compulsory for major projects that may have a serious impact on wildlife (the decree lists in an appendix for which projects an EIA is compulsory) and EIA may be required by the environmental authority for smaller projects especially in nationally protected areas and in Natura 2000 sites (another appendix identifies the types of projects that fall under this provision). See the example described under wind farms above. SEA is required for plans or programmes in the agricultural, forestry, fishing, energy, transport, traffic, waste management, water management, electronic communication, tourism and regional development that include elements covered by Government Decree 314/2005 and may have significant detrimental effects on Natura 2000 sites, nationally protected areas or certain water bodies. • Electrocutation: Hungary signed agreements with different Electricity companies on the insulation of power lines; nature conservation projects involved the installation of firefly bird repellent devices and the burial of dangerous lines in the ground. • The Act on Nature Conservation No. 53 of 1996 was amended in December 2008 to only allow bird-friendly technologies in new or fully renewed power lines. Large-scale retrofitting projects are carried out from EU funding sources (LIFE, LIFE+ and EFRD): they include burial of medium-voltage power lines especially in areas where Great Bustards are threatened by collision as well as retrofitting projects to prevent electrocution. An important, self-financed initiative by the Hungarian high-voltage electricity distribution company to fit high-voltage power lines with markers where in conflict with the most important bird habitats. Thanks to improving cooperation, energy companies also co-financed projects from the start, and since February 2011 a minimum of 25% co-financing by energy companies is a requirement under the Hungarian Environment and Energy Operational Programme. • In close cooperation between energy companies and conservation experts, the best available technology (BAT) to produce power lines in a bird friendly way is constantly updated and new solutions are field-tested. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungary has phased out dangerous chemicals and eliminated illegal stocks of poisons. • Hungary has guarded nests, supplied winter food, installed artificial nests in presumably suitable habitats, and supervised forestry management plans. • Eggs of <i>Otis tarda</i> are taken from wild and incubated for hatching and release. • Species action plans have been elaborated for the Lesser White-fronted goose, Red-footed Falcon, the White Stork, the Great Bustard and the Kentish Plover. • For bird conservation, Hungary has restricted designated air spaces where aircraft would endanger the flight of migrating bird species. • Hungary has modified six laws (in the fields of nature conservation, forestry, fishery, game management and hunting, food-chain, plant species) to better manage and control invasive alien species. • Hungary has engaged in awareness raising campaigns and prepared identification guides for hunters and other stakeholders.
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	"Territory of Hungary". Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.