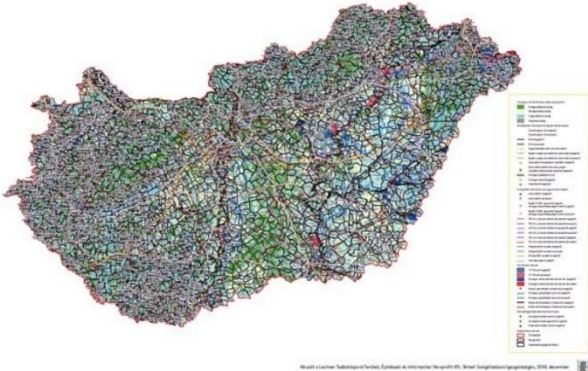


Fact sheet for planning levels

Planning level		Type of plan				
Country		Countrywide Spatial Development Plan (CSDP) (binding Structural Plan as part of the CSPD)				
		Planning system of Hungary (1 - national)				
Planning level	Planning instrument	Content of plan	Legal basis	Policy maker	Legal impact	Scale
National level	Countrywide Concept on Development and Spatial Development (in shortform: Countrywide Spatial Development Concept (Országos Fejlesztési és Területfejlesztési Koncept))	Strategic document of the intended economic and spatial development, including the European integration, the main issues on functional areas, urban centres and transport networks, renewable energies, the environment etc.	Parliament Decision No. 1/2014 of 3rd January on National Development 2030 – National Development and Spatial Development Concept (1/2014. (I. 3.) ÖKV határozat a Nemzeti Fejlesztés 2030 – Országos Fejlesztési és Területfejlesztési Koncepcióról) «with subsequent amendments»	Parliament Decision, prepared by the Government, especially by the National Economic Planning Office (Hemzsgazdasági Tervezési Hivatal)	Legally not binding for all actors (Parliament Decision, but no formal law), but binding for all state actors at national level (Ministries, state agencies etc.)	Nationwide, no scale of maps (sketches approx. 1:5 millions)
National and – in specific cases – regional level	Countrywide Spatial Development Plan of Hungary and some of its emphasized areas (Magyarország és egyes kiemelt területeinek területrendezési terve)	Legal basis of intended sustainable spatial development (economy, social cohesion and the environment), including maps (especially the Structure Plan of the country and the Nationwide Land Use Zoning Plan) and textual requirements	Act No. 139 of 2018 on the Spatial Plan of Hungary and some of its emphasized areas (2018. évi CXCV. törvény Magyarország és egyes kiemelt területeinek területrendezési tervéről) «with subsequent amendments»	Law of the Parliament, prepared by the Government, including different government agencies	Binding for all actors	Nationwide and relevant for the Agglomeration of Budapest and the Lake Balaton Region, scale of maps in the published digital version from approx. 1:2.5 millions to 1:500.000
						

## Facts: The Countrywide Spatial Development Plan of 2018

### Legal basis

*(Please note: according to the Hungarian legal tradition, quotations usually refer to the original provision; the subsequent amendments are incorporated into the online version on [net.jogtar.hu](http://net.jogtar.hu).)*

- Law No. 21 of 1996 on Spatial Development and Planning (1996. évi XXI. törvény a területfejlesztésről és a területrendezésről).
- Law No. 139 of 2018 on the Countrywide Spatial Development Plan of Hungary and of several emphasised spaces (2018. évi CXXXIX. törvény Magyarország és egyes kiemelt térségeinek területrendezési tervéről).

### Competencies

- The government (represented by the Prime Minister's Office) is responsible for preparing the plan pursuant to the abovementioned legislation; the plan is adopted by parliament as a law.

### Binding force

- The plan is legally binding for all actors.

### Tasks and content

- Law No. 139 of 2018 on the Countrywide Spatial Development Plan of Hungary and of several emphasised spaces (CSDP) states in Section 1 the goals of the plan: '[...] defining the conditions of land use, the spatial order of coordinated infrastructural networks, strengthening efficient economic and spatial development, taking into account sustainable development, including the protection of natural, landscape, ecological and cultural values. In the interest of those goals, the [...] spatial plan establishes a system coordinated with the spatial development strategies.' The last sentence provides for a link to the Country Spatial Development Concept. The CSDP is to be communicated to the ministers responsible for spatial planning in neighbouring countries.
- According to Section 5 of the CSDP, there is a 'structural plan of the country' (see above) and a 'land use zoning plan'. Section 9 of the CSDP lists the following 'spatial land-use categories: areas for forests; agriculture; water resources; and human settlement'. In more detail, there are 'countrywide zones: core, corridor and buffer zones for the ecological network; zones for agriculture with high potential; zones for woodland and forestry; zones for areas of outstanding natural beauty; zones for world heritage and potential world heritage; protection zones for water and water resources; and zones for defence'. The technical infrastructure networks are defined in the text of the CSDP. Where agricultural land is to be used for other purposes, the CSDP stipulates that compensation is to be paid.

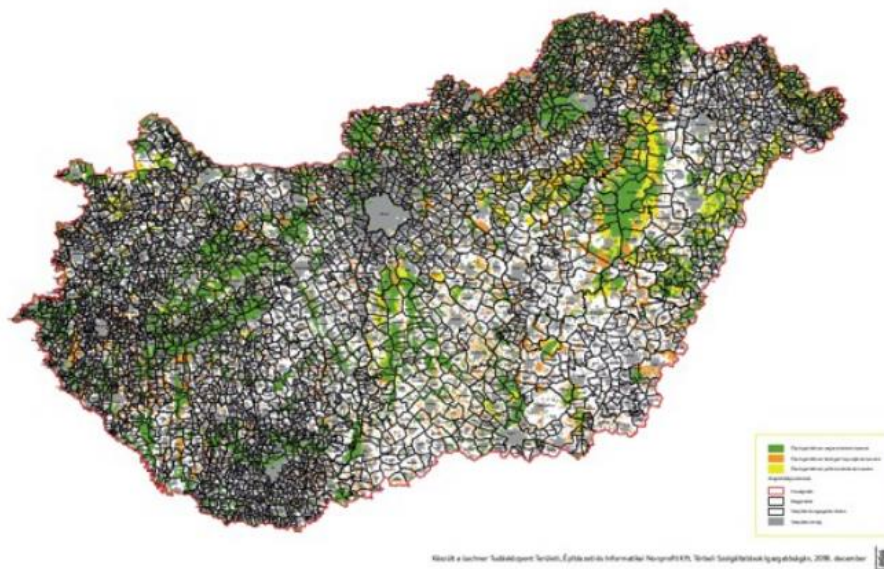
### Process, duration, participation

- The concept was subject to broad discussion, more in professional circles than among the general public.

### Duration of validity

- The law is valid until it is replaced or amended.

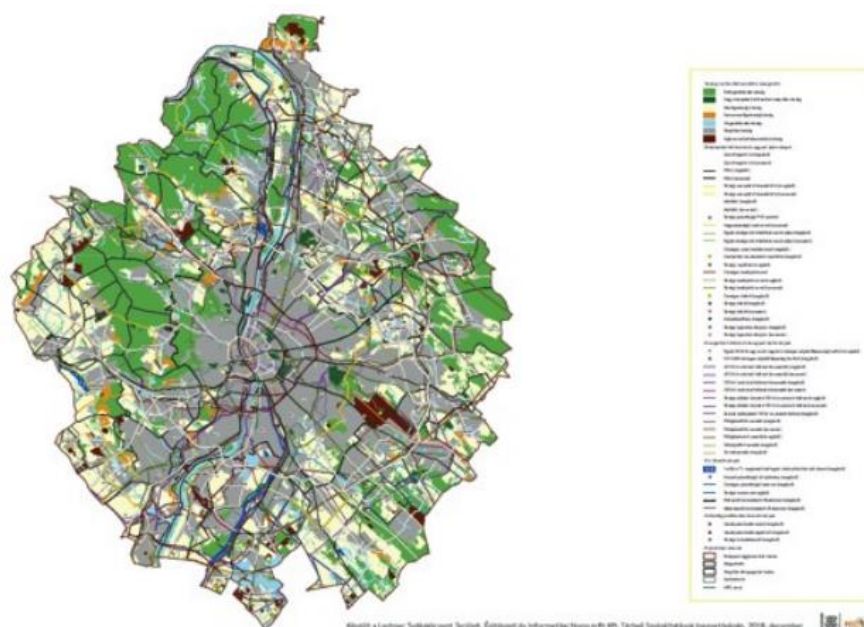
## Details of the plan



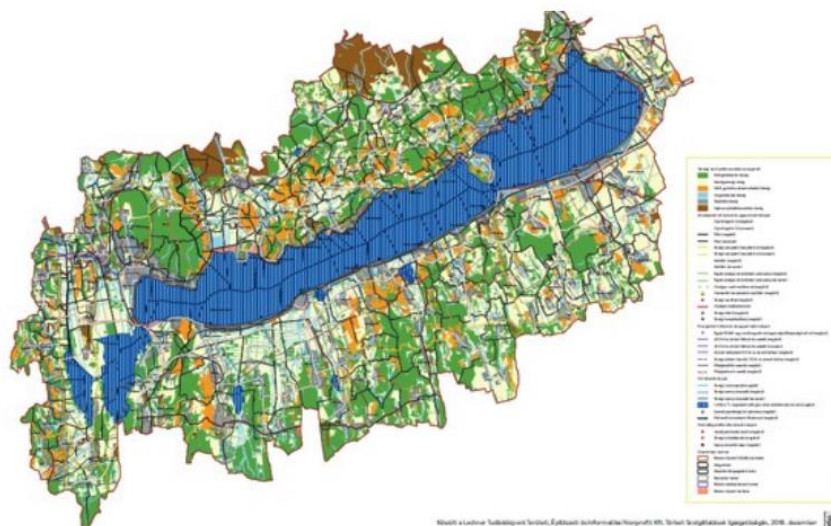
**Detail 1: CSDP – ‘Zones for ecological networks’: legally binding plan, (map designed by Lechner Tudásközpont <Lechner Competence Center>)**

Legend:

- Green: core zone
- Yellow: fringe zone
- Ochre: buffer zone



**Detail 2: Detail 2: CSDP – Structure plan of the Agglomeration of Budapest (map designed by Lechner Tudásközpont <Lechner Competence Center>)**



### Detail 3: Detail 3: CSDP – Structure plan of the Balaton Area (map designed by Lechner Tudásközpont <Lechner Competence Center>)

#### Legend:

- Green: forests
- Ochre: fruit and vineyard areas
- Beige: agriculture
- Brown: special areas

## Characteristics

### Location of the area

The plan covers the entire country.

### Initial situation

The plan replaces an earlier version.

### Particularities of the procedure and/or contents

It is interesting that there is no system of central places. As a sort of 'Hungarian speciality', the CSDP has two chapters dealing with the Lake Balaton Recreational Region and the Metropolitan Area of Budapest (see the details). Due to the fact that the government itself is the body responsible for preparing the CSDP, this is a very centralistic approach, which reduces the powers of local governments. In the specific case of the capital, this may be an attempt to correct the provisions of the Law on Local Government, which gives only very narrow planning powers to the City of Budapest, and strengthens the boroughs as self-governing bodies in their own right. However, the City of Budapest participated in the preparation of the CSDP and the Metropolitan Area Plan. Unfortunately, in the case of the Lake Balaton Region, the plan is definitively too late: the south bank in particular is virtually a suburban area approximately 70 km long filled with weekend houses.

## Notes and links

Law No. 139 of 2018 on the Countrywide Spatial Development Plan of Hungary and of several emphasised spaces (2018. évi CXXXIX. törvény Magyarország és egyes kiemelt térségeinek területrendezési tervéről). Available from: <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=A1800139.TV> (Accessed 14th November 2020).