What the EU Nature Restoration Law means for large lakes in Hungary

How we can link the protection of lakes to the EU policy making



"Natural resources, particularly arable land, forests and water resources, as well as biological diversity, in particular native plant and animal species and cultural values shall comprise the nation's common heritage; responsibility to protect and preserve them for future generations lies with the State and every individual."

Fundamental Law of Hungary, Article P



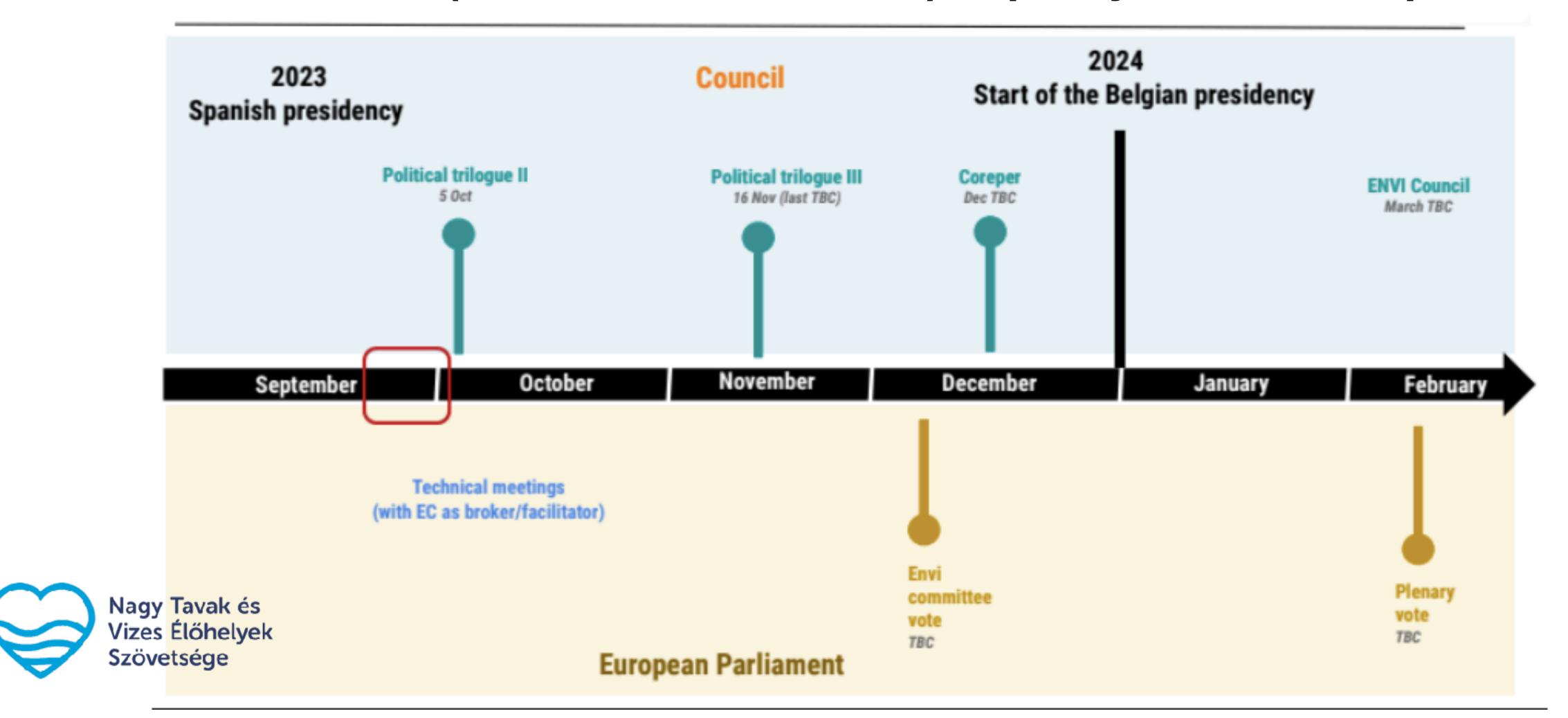
What's the origin of the EU Nature Restoration Law Hungary's International and European commitments

- CBD Kunming-Montreal declaration (Global Biodiversity Framework)
 - 30% of degraded habitats will be under effective restoration by 2030
- EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 bringing nature back into our lives
 - By 2030 significant areas of degraded and carbon-rich ecosystems are restored
 - At least 30% reach favorable conservation status or at least show a positive trend
 - Binding EU Nature restoration target



What do we expect during the policy making process

Civil Society Organisations want to communicate the positive benefits of nature restoration (nacre-based solutions) to policy makers and public



Great Lakes and Wetlands Association

Cooperation and Support

- Challenges and threats are the same
- NGO statement in 2020 calls the Parliament for urgent action
- The Parliament unfortunately ignored our request
- Misconception of water surplus
- We work in 4 working groups

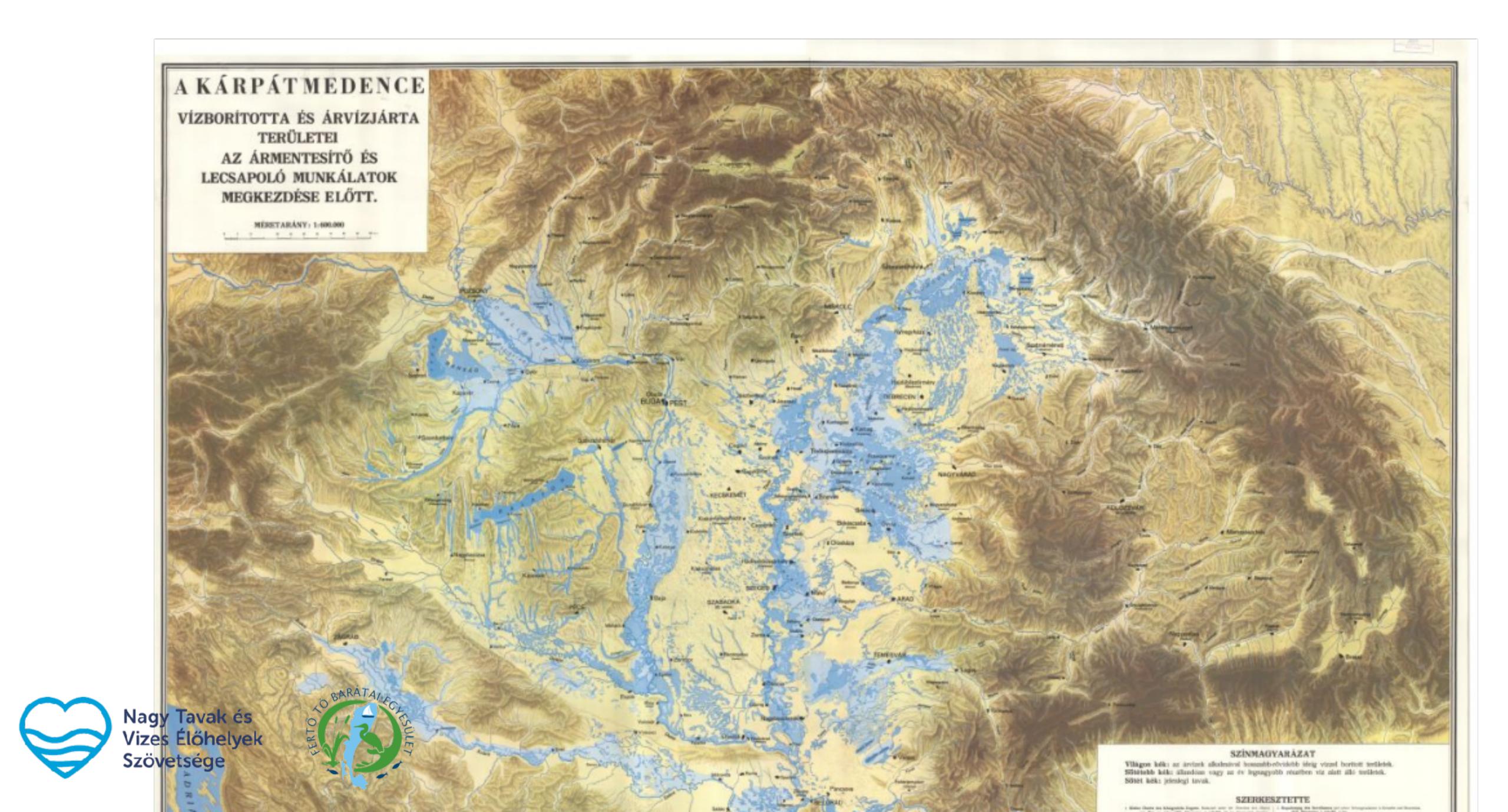




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Hungary is second in losing freshwater habitats in the EU Huge pressure on our waters





NGOs call for

- Quantified, time-bound and enforceable targets in and outside Natura 2000
- Non-deterioration of ecosystems to safeguard investments and long-term benefits
- Meaningful restoration for drained peatlands (relevant to lake Fertő)
- Scientifically valid targets for forest ecosystems including lake catchment areas
- Immediate enter into force without preconditions
- Dedicated and additional funding
- Public participation and access to justice



What we can do in Hungary

The position of our policy makers is unclear

- Communicate the importance of nature restoration in relation to our freshwater habitats including lakes towards the wide rpublic
- The lakes are not a tourism exploitation areas
- NGO needs to work with the research communities
- Shadow national restoration strategy
- Participation in the preparation and consultation of the official national strategy
- Changing water management in the country: WATER RESILIENCE



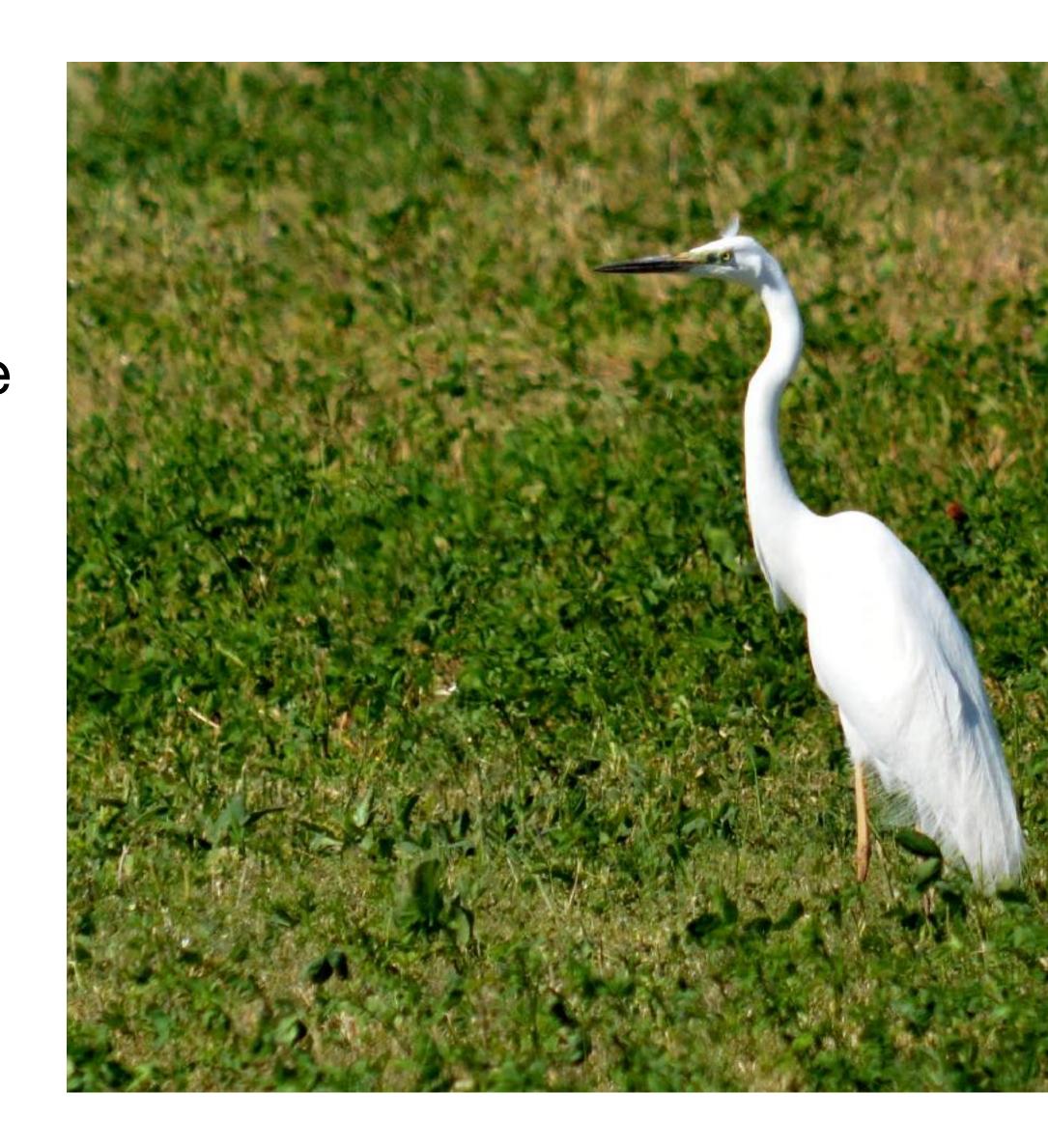
Restoration of lakes and their catchment areas should aim to recreate the full array of ecosystem services



Challenges

- Disappearing reed habitats
- New construction law does not recognize the importance of shore zone
- Different legal and practical location of shoreline
- 2006 LIII law about nationally important economic investments
- Lack of transparency
- Illegal construction processes





Balaton

There is a separate Working Group supported by a strategic partnership with two other CSOs

- Maximum 5 pilot areas: values connections challenges
- Activating the population in the selected areas, improving habitats, raising public awareness of the importance of lakes and wetlands through examples from Lake Balaton
- Green minimum in advance of the municipal elections
- The lake as one unit! EIA should recognize overall carrying capacity
- Adaptability





Source: Balaton-uplands National Park Directorate

Resilient lake ecosystems

Valuing the full array of ecosystem services



Questions & Answers

