

**HUNGARY'S QUADRENNIAL PERIODIC REPORT ON MEASURES TO PROTECT AND
PROMOTE THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS (2008-2012)**

Summary

Since 2008 – the ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Convention’ – the Hungarian state has made attempts to take measures to promote the objectives of the Convention in Hungary and abroad to the greatest degree that its financial and human resources allow. Before the conclusion of the Convention, the Hungarian Parliament adopted acts that created the framework and legislative background of the protection of cultural diversity, to preserve and maintain the traditions of minorities. With the ratification of the Convention, Hungary declared that it continues to regard cultural diversity as a priority and as a path to the future and to sustainable development.

Therefore, Hungary has taken several measures in Hungary and abroad as well to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and to contribute to intercultural dialogue. Measures taken in Hungary include the preparation of the draft law on traditional Hungarian products and its submission to the Hungarian Parliament, the reform and the extension of the financial resources of the National Cultural Fund, the prioritization of cultural diversity during Hungary's EU presidency, the adoption of the Act on World Heritage, the amendment of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage with regard to memorial sites or the multi-channel support of minorities living in Hungary and the Hungarian minority living abroad. With regard to international cooperation, an insight into the results of Hungarian cultural diplomacy and into the cultural dimension of the Visegrad Cooperation is given in the section below.

The Hungarian state has always promoted the involvement of NGOs in political decision making; therefore, it negotiated with the representatives of NGOs about the measures taken in line with the provisions of the Convention. In Hungary, the institutional hub of the dialogue between the state and NGOs about the subjects of the Convention is the National Cultural Fund.

The implementation of the provisions of the Convention involves a challenge: Hungary had to find a balance where it complies with its obligations that derive from the provisions of the Convention and plays an active role in the protection of global cultural diversity, while, on the other hand, makes commitments that fall in line with its financial resources, and harmonizes its external policy objectives with the provisions of the Convention.

1. General information

a) Name of the Party

Hungary

b) Date of ratification

2008

c) Ratification process (e.g. parliamentary process)

Parliament's vote; promulgation with a relevant act (Act VI of 2008)

d) Contribution to IFCD (to date): -

e) Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for reporting:

- Ministry of National Resources
- Hungarian Coalition for Cultural Diversity
- Ministry of Public Administration and Justice


f) Officially designated point of contact

Mr Zsolt Sarkadi, rapporteur for the protection of cultural heritage, Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of National Resources

g) Date report was prepared

19 March 2012

h) Name of designated official(s) signing the report


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Mr Géza Szócs, Minister of State for Culture at the Ministry of National Resources

i) Description of the consultation process established for the preparation of the report and name of representative(s) of participating civil society organisation(s): The competent experts of the ministry responsible for culture are in continuous contact with dr. Viktor Kazai, representative of NGO Hungarian Coalition for Cultural Diversity.

2. Measures

Hungary is deeply committed to cultural diversity; various cultures have been co-existing in its territory for centuries. To illustrate Hungary's efforts made with regard to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, let us highlight that the Hungarian government – in order to preserve and maintain the traditions of minorities' – had adopted acts that created the framework and legislative background of the protection of cultural diversity before the Convention was concluded. Another example is Act LXXVII on the Rights of National and Ethnic Minorities, which explicitly states that 'Minorities have an inalienable right to maintain, preserve and strengthen their self-identity as a minority and to hand it down to future generations', and that 'Minorities have the right to preserve and develop their historical traditions and language, and to protect and enrich their tangible and intangible culture.' Another example is Act LXII of 2001 on Hungarians Living in Neighbouring Countries, whose specific objective is to protect, promote and research Hungarian national traditions abroad, to preserve Hungarian language, literature, culture and folk art and to restore and maintain monuments related to Hungary. With the ratification of the Convention, Hungary declared that it continues to regard cultural diversity as a priority and as a path to the future and sustainable development.

However, it is to be noted that for Hungary – due to its relatively low population, small area and various factors that determined its history – a most efficient way to contribute to an intense dialogue between cultures, to cultural exchange and to global cultural diversity is its own culture and the preservation of its own specific expressions. Accordingly, the measures taken by Hungary to protect and promote diversity of cultural expressions can be interpreted within the framework of four objectives.

The first objective is to protect Hungarian cultural expressions and the Hungarian language, as well as to introduce and popularise them abroad. The Preamble of Hungary's new Fundamental Law declares that 'We are convinced that Hungary's culture offers a rich contribution to the diversity in the European unity.' Consequently, the Hungarian state regards itself as the owner of the task to protect Hungarian culture, as this is the way Hungarians can contribute to cultural diversity most actively at a global level.

The second objective is to protect the identity and cultural expressions of minorities living in Hungary.

The third objective derives from the first and the second objectives: it is to promote the protection of the identity of Hungarians living abroad and to strengthen their relations with Hungary.

The fourth objective is to introduce other peoples' cultures in Hungary, thus making Hungarian culture richer, more open and colourful and promoting intercultural dialogue. Minorities in Hungary contribute to the realization of this objective as many of them serve as the focal points of cultural relations between the given minority and its motherland.

Evidently, these four objectives are inseparable and their realization is a process characterised by interdependence. The individual measures of Hungary's cultural policy should be interpreted in this system of four priorities. Due to space constraints, the present report does not offer a comprehensive introduction to all these measures but gives details of certain relevant measures.

2.1. Cultural policies and measures

2.1.1. Draft law on 'Hungaricums' or traditional Hungarian products

The document 'Programme of National Cooperation' (the current programme of the government) contains the presentation of a draft law on Hungarian national values and 'Hungaricums' or traditional Hungarian products. As specified by the draft law, traditional Hungarian products and Hungarian values are not necessarily agricultural or food products and processes, but can be cultural assets and knowledge as well (which, however does not mean that the former ones do not have a cultural value – quite the opposite).

The act on Hungarian values and traditional Hungarian products is a framework law which serves as a backbone of a regulatory system that facilitates the selection of Hungarian national values and traditional Hungarian products. The first step involves the identification of such items, followed by their documentation, organization, popularization with the present and the future generations and preservation. The objective is by no means exclusion, but the creation of the legal background necessary for collection of an extended scope and for the creation of a genuine inventory of values. The identification and categorization of national values happens with the application of a specific system, the Pyramid of Hungarian National Values. The Commission of Traditional Hungarian Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Commission') selects the products.

The first level of the pyramid is made up of the value inventories of settlements; local authorities have the option to compile such lists. The inventories then are sent to an authority at the county level or – if no such authority exists – directly to the Commission. Similarly, county authorities may produce county-level inventories of values and then send the data to the Commission.

The ministries also organise their own national values (sectorial inventory) and submit the documents to the Commission. As stipulated by law, national values are products protected by EU patents and tangible and intangible values appreciated by the international community. The collection may be done by any social organization or group in Hungary or abroad; moreover, any natural person may initiate adding a national value to any of the inventories.

The Commission unites and organizes the submitted list in the Inventory of Hungarian Values. Then, on the basis of the relevant legislation, it selects these values that will be qualified as traditional Hungarian products and listed in the Collection of Hungaricums. The draft legislation contains provisions on those national values that qualify as traditional Hungarian products by operation of law, that is, without the need for a qualification process. Consequently, national values that are protected by EU patents or appreciated by the international community in any other way shall qualify as traditional Hungarian products by operation of law.

The President of the Commission is the Minister responsible for rural development; the tasks of its secretariat are performed by the Ministry of Rural Development. To assist the Commission and to implement its measures, specialised committees for traditional Hungarian products offer professional assistance. The members of the specialised committees are representatives of the involved professional chambers, other professional and social organizations, experts, researchers and teachers.

An important part of the regulation is the trademark of traditional Hungarian products. The production of such products will require the launch of small and medium enterprises; at the same time, it offers opportunities of development for industrial enterprises and thus promotes their viability. As a result, the range of products will be extended in trade and catering. With targeted development, it may become an integral part of rural development programmes and may contribute to the upturn of rural tourism. This has an effect on the image and the attractiveness of the given settlement or region and the country as a whole. Taking into consideration the improvement of the viability of Hungarian small and medium enterprises, it can be concluded the whole process may lead to economic growth in the long run.

According to plans, the right to use the trademark 'Hungaricum' will be granted via a call for proposals. For reaching the market, the registration of such traditional products is an essential but not sufficient condition. These products will become widely known and popular only if the quality expected and known by the consumers is maintained and monitored on a regular basis, if a comprehensive marketing and communication strategy is developed, if trading opportunities in Hungary are extended and if targeted international promotional activity is performed.

With regard to the diversity of cultural expressions, the draft law on traditional Hungarian products is of paramount importance, as it protects specific Hungarian cultural expressions and those intangible products of the Hungarians which contributed to the development and growth of Hungary, Europe and mankind alike. This protection makes it possible for the Hungarian, a relatively small nation – and the minorities related to Hungarians – to face the challenges posed by globalization and to protect its own self-identity, thus promoting the cultural diversity of Europe and the world.

2.1.2. The reform of the National Cultural Fund

In Hungary, the National Cultural Fund – with its bodies whose members are renowned experts of art and economy – is a focal institute of financing culture and, at the same time, a guarantee for the self-governance

of Hungary's cultural sector. The National Cultural Fund grants support to proposals and projects that have been selected by its specialised bodies. The structure of these bodies reflects the separation of the branches of art and the various subsystems of the cultural sector. The objective of this structure is to support and pay attention to all cultural sectors as much as circumstances allow and thus to promote and preserve the diversity of cultural expressions.

The National Cultural Fund does not rely exclusively on public resources. As it does not receive resources from the central budget, it contributes to the financial independence of the cultural sector; therefore, it does not have to fall back on lobbying for resources for culture. Since its foundation in 1993, the Fund has had its own revenues. Until 2009, this revenue was a 'cultural contribution': the National Cultural Fund received a certain part of the price of cultural products of certain categories. For products with violent or pornographic content, the contribution was higher. This system, however, was practically based on the taxation of Hungarian culture itself; with the change of environment after Hungary's accession to the European Union, the reform became inevitable.

In 2009, with the reform of the National Cultural Fund, the cultural contribution was eliminated. The new revenue of the Fund is the 90% of the game tax levied on lottery. Thus the reform eliminated the cultural contribution whose legitimacy and efficiency were questionable – thus eliminating the taxation of culture as well – and, at the same time, increased the financial resources that can be used by the National Cultural Fund and, thus, for supporting cultural expressions.

At the moment, the National Cultural Fund has nine permanent specialised bodies (the Departments for Performing Arts, for Architecture and Protection of Heritage, for the Publication of Periodicals, for the Publication of Books, for Public Collections, for Education and Folk Art, for Cultural Festivals, for Belles-Lettres and Raising Public Awareness, and for Visual Arts) and three temporary bodies. The Fund, besides financing culture in Hungary, supports the presence of Hungarian culture abroad, thus promoting cultural diversity.

2.1.3. Cultural diversity as a priority of Hungary's EU Presidency

Hungary, during its presidency of the Council of the European Union – in the first six months of 2011 – laid special emphasis on the preservation and support of cultural diversity.

Having regard to the fact that culture plays a significant role in social development and in strengthening social cohesion, during the Hungarian presidency numerous related programmes were organised that exercised a significant effect on the Hungarian society as a whole. To initiate and support multilateral cooperation and intercultural dialogue, hundreds of events were organised. During its EU Presidency, Hungary – when organising cultural events – paid special attention to intercultural dialogue and to the promotion of the peaceful co-existence of religions.

In June 2011, the Hungarian government organised an international conference on inter-religious dialogue between Christians, Jews and Muslims. The prioritised objectives of the conference included an overview of the effects these three world religions exercised on society and the mapping of the possibilities of the peaceful co-existence of religions with the contribution of civil society and public administration, and paid special attention to Africa and the Middle East.

In 2011, Hungary joined and became a supporter of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations. Jorge Sampaio, the High Representative of the UN Alliance of Civilizations sent a message to the participants of the conference on the dialogue between Christians, Jews and Muslims to express his support of the conference's objectives.

2.1.4. Act on World Heritage

For a long time now, it has been a widely known fact in Hungary that the declarative provisions of Act LXIV of 2001 on the Protection of World Heritage proved to be insufficient to make Hungary be able to meet all the demands specified in the World Heritage Convention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Consequently, numerous problems occurred with regard to the adequate protection of world heritage sites. As a result of extensive professional and social consultation, Hungary's new Act on World Heritage was adopted in 2011. The Act provides for a stable legal environment for the conservation of

Hungary's world heritage sites.

The Act stipulates that all world heritage sites shall have a management plan. The fact that such a management plan is provided for by legislation serves as a basis of a coherent and transparent regulation whose requirements can be complied with. It also guarantees that local governments and potential developers and investors are aware of the possibilities and limitations of a given site and, thus, those of all world heritage sites.

In terms of the preservation of cultural diversity, the creation of a coherent legal environment of world heritage sites is an objective of paramount importance. The reason for this fact is that as a rule Hungary's world heritage sites have such cultural added values and apply such architectural solutions that cannot be found in other countries. For instance, the Old Village in Hollókő is a unique example for the architecture of the Palóc of North Hungary; therefore, its conservation and protection is highly important.

The minister responsible for culture is in charge of the implementation of the Act, while Hungarian competent authorities act in official cases related to world heritage sites. Another significant feature of the Act is that with regard to the preparation and implementation of the management plans of the world heritage sites – in order to provide for the highest degree of consensus and coherence – it obliges the state, local governments and NGOs involved to cooperate with each other. The documents submitted state that the expenses of the execution of the tasks specified in the Act make up HUF 400 million. The Hungarian state does not necessarily bear these costs as the Act provides an opportunity to involve external resources as well. The government expects the new regulation to simplify the management of world heritage sites and to enhance the efficiency of their protection.

2.1.5. The amendment of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage with regard to memorial sites

In 2011, an amendment of the Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage introduced the concepts of national and historical memorial sites. These locations are highly important due to the major role they play in the sense of self-identity of Hungary's inhabitants and – as a result of their historical importance – have a power to create and maintain identity.

It is the power to form identity that makes historical memorial sites highly important in terms of cultural diversity. Moreover, the Act provides for the protection of the memorial sites of minorities living in Hungary, thus promoting the preservation of the cultures and the identity of minorities.

The execution of the provisions of the Act is supervised by the Minister responsible for culture. With regard to the management of such memorial sites, the Act promotes the cooperation between the state, local governments, churches and NGOs.

2.2. The promotion of the culture and identity of minorities in Hungary

In Hungary, the preservation of the identity of national minorities is supported through various channels. The majority of these channels are discussed in our periodical country report on the realization of Hungary's commitments with regard to the Council of Europe's European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages.

2.2.1. The publication of books in minority languages

The supply of those libraries that house books in the languages of national minorities is coordinated by the National Library of Foreign Literature. One of the Library's prioritised tasks is to give information about literature written in minority languages. Those interested can use this service in the national minority languages as well. With the support of the EU-funded Social Renewal Operational Programme (TÁMOP), the minority subportal of the Library was created. The subportal gives information about the Library in the languages of 13 minorities in Hungary. An online information service was launched under the title 'Ask the librarian in your mother tongue'; it gives information in 9 minority languages.

The field of competence of the National Library of Foreign Literature includes the coordination of the base libraries of national minorities (19 county libraries and the Metropolitan Szabó Ervin Library). The Library compiles a list of works to be purchased on the basis of the books published in the target countries and in Hungary; its partner libraries may order books from this list according to their needs. The National Library of

Foreign Literature purchases the documents ordered and performs related administrative and financial tasks. Meanwhile, it maintains continuous contact with partner libraries and suppliers.

Unfortunately, due to a lack of financial resources the activity – which was launched in 2000 – stopped: in 2010 and 2011 the annual amount allocated for purchase was not available. As a result, the right of Hungary's minorities to have access to documents in their mother tongues was infringed. To alleviate the problem, in 2011 the maintainer – the Ministry of National Resources – provided HUF 2 million from other resources for the purchase of such documents; the National Library of Foreign Literature allocated the amount to the purchase of periodicals in minority languages.

Libraries established and operated by national self-governments of ethnic and national minorities also participate in the performance of such tasks. Libraries equipped with a considerable number of works of literature and educational works operate in schools that offer education for minorities.

The Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minorities Rights registered the data of the books and other publications published in national minority languages on the basis of the data of 2008 of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office.

According to these data, 68 German, 30 Croatian, 18 Slovak, 18 Romanian and 2 Serbian books were published.

Most probably, the actual numbers are higher than that. In the same year, the minority public foundation submitted data of 89 supported organizations that work in the field of the publication of bilingual works or works in minorities' mother tongue. These organizations received a total sum of HUF 21.63 million as a support.

The Hungarian Association of Ethnography, a renowned Hungarian scientific NGO has been publishing its series 'The Ethnography of National Minorities in Hungary' for almost 40 years now. The objective of the organization is 'to study those peoples that live or lived in the territory of the present or historical territory of Hungary and – through getting to know each other – to cherish a sense of concord and unity.' The series has been published in minority languages and/or in Hungarian since 1975. To our knowledge, this is a unique initiative in Central Europe. The series offers an opportunity of high-quality publication for the research workshops and universities of minorities and for experts in the motherlands. The volumes find their way not only to the libraries of the given communities in Hungary, but also to those of the motherlands and of major libraries all over the world.

The volumes published so far are as follows: 26 in German, 22 in Slovak, 15 in Romanian, 10 in Yugoslavian (Croatian/Serbian/Slovenian), 14 in Croatian, 6 in Serbian and 5 in Slovenian. The eight joint volumes of the 'small minorities' (Bulgarians, Greeks, Polish, Armenians and Ruthenians) and the volumes in Slovenian are all bilingual. The 15 volumes on the Roma are written in Hungarian (the mother tongue of the majority of the Roma minority) and contain an English summary of certain studies. In every few years, a collection of studies of bilingual volumes or volumes written in the mother tongues of minorities is published in Hungary. So far six such collections were issued. The series was supported by the ministry of culture for decades; recently, the ministry responsible for the minority policy has started to support it. Moreover, in some cases the national self-governments of minorities offer partial support. In the reporting period, 2-4 volumes on the ethnography of minorities were published.

The Heritage and Culture Collection of Education E-Books and Media made hundreds of books, periodicals, visual and audio material in minorities' languages and about minorities accessible on the Internet.

2.2.2. The support of the cultural institutions of minorities

The Hungarian Museum of Ethnography and museums maintained by counties or settlements collect the tangible artefacts produced by minorities in Hungary. As all counties have or had inhabitants who belong to a national minority, all county-level museum organizations are obliged to perform tasks related to minorities. The sections of the Szentendre Open Air Museum of Ethnography exhibits German, Croatian, Slovak, Roma, Ruthenian and Greek buildings, artefacts and documents; moreover, several events of minority folklore are organised every year. The scope of collection of other Hungarian open air museums of ethnography involves the tangible culture of other minorities.

In recent years, the national self-governments of minorities have established several institutions that collect artefacts worth to be housed in museums and perform the professional management of collections. With

the amount allocated for the framework of minority institutions by the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice, the Serbian Institute opened in Budapest, the Slovenian Village Museum (Kühár Emlékház) in Felsőszölnök and the August Šenoa Croatia Club in Pécs. The organizations below operate as institutions of national self-governments: the Christian Collection of Croats in Hungary in Peresznye, Vas county (established by the National Self-Government for the Croatian Minority), the National Roma Library and Archives, the National Roma Collection of Public Interest and Gallery, the Museum and Archives of the Polish in Hungary, the National Ruthenian Collection of Public Interest and Gallery, the Library of Ruthenians in Hungary, the Slovak Centre of Documentation and Legatum Kft., a professional organization of Slovak village museums.

Having regard to the fact that these collections and village museums of the cultures of national minorities are, at the same time, museums that hold operating licences, they are eligible for funds from the state budget. Such funds are accessible through the call for proposals published by the Department of Museums of the National Cultural Fund or from the resources targeted at the professional support of museums maintained by local self-governments. In the period from 2008 to 2010, the objectives of the calls for proposals for the development of national minorities' museums included the preparation and creation of permanent exhibitions, full renovation or modernization, as well as – defined as a specific objective – the creation of a section of exhibition that displays the values of the cultures of national or ethnic minorities and the publication of catalogues, guides, information leaflets and electronic guides related the exhibitions (in several foreign languages).

With regard to the recommendations of the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (adopted in Paris on 17 October 2003), national minorities may be involved in inventorying heritage. On 30 September 2009, the UNESCO added the Sokci-Croatian Buso festivities to its Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

A significant part of the extending institutional system of national self-governments of minorities is made up of independent cultural institutions or multi-faceted institutions whose scope includes, among others, cultural activities. The state finances these institutions with integrating the amount into the annual budget of the given national self-government of minorities.

For example, the documents prepared by the Slovak self-government for the Charter country report states that 'as specified in the Budgetary Act as a separate budgetary item, support of HUF 105.8 million is given from the national budget to the cultural institutes of the National Self-Government of the Slovaks. This serves as a firm financial base for the operation of the following institutions: the Research Institute of Slovaks in Hungary, the Slovak Centre for the Dissemination of Culture, the Slovakian Centre for Pedagogy and Methodology and Legatum Kft. (activity with relation to Slovak village museums and ethnographic collections). To receive support for their operation and activity, the institutions may submit (further) proposals, mainly to the Wekerle Sándor Fund Management (successor of the Public Foundation for Minorities) and to the Slovakian Office for Slovaks Living Abroad. The Christian Collection of Croats in Hungary has been created in recent years, with considerable public support.

Out of the professional minority theatrical companies, the Deutsche Bühne, a German theatre in Szekszárd receives direct support from the budget, while the others are entitled to submit proposals to receive an annual operation support. Presently, the Deutsche Bühne is maintained jointly by the Self Government of Tolna County and by the National Self Government of Germans in Hungary. In the future, the town will take it over. To support the operation of the theatre, the central budget allocated HUF 67.9 million and HUF 46 million in 2009 and 2010, respectively. The other German theatrical company, Deutsches Theater Budapest operates in Hungary's capital. The Croatian Theatre of Pécs operates successfully with a professional company. Since 2012, the Croatian Theatre – similarly to the German Theatre in Szekszárd – is specified in a separate budget item.

The Vertigo Slovak and Serbian Theatre is maintained by the national self-government of minorities. Roma and Bulgarian theatre initiatives – like Karaván Art Foundation, Cinka Panna Gypsy Theatre Foundation, Romano Teatro Cultural Association in Miskolc, the Maladype/Encounters Theatre (with the Roma language in its focus) and Malko Teatro (with mainly Bulgarian performances) – operate as foundations or associations. Amateur theatrical companies operate in the Greek, Croatian, Slovenian and Ukrainian communities and in the institutions of minority education.

Every year, the ministry responsible for culture – coordinated by the Department for Art – publishes a call for proposal for those professional theatres of national minorities that are maintained or supported by local

self-governments. To facilitate the realization of the annual art programme of 6 theatrical companies, HUF 127.7 million, HUF 108 million and HUF 108 million were provided in 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. Every year, festivals of theatres of national minorities – supported from the central budget – are organised in the capital and, in certain cases, in other locations. The theatres of national minorities maintain intense relations with theatres of similar languages of performance in neighbouring countries; in addition, they often perform in each other's country. The Association of Theatres of National Minorities was established in 2008; since then, it has been making efforts to harmonize mutual interests and to coordinate the festival. The Ministry of Public Administration and Justice supports the festivals of theatres of national minorities with an annual amount of several million forints; for example, in 2009 the Ministry of Culture allocated a partial support of HUF 15 million to the cross-border relations of the theatres.

There are numerous folk music bands of national minorities, to cite but a few examples: Fáklya Croatian Ensemble, Budapest Gypsy Symphony Orchestra, Rajkó Band, Kalyi Jag, Mór Wind Band, Ágoston Pável Slovenian Mixed Choir, Vujicsics Ensemble and Jantra Bulgarian Folk Dance Ensemble. The Hungarian Heritage House is a national institution with the purpose of preserving and promoting the folk tradition of the Carpathian Basin. Its statutes state that its mission is to preserve the living traditions – or traditions that still can be made living – and to transpose them into modern culture. Its multimedia data base and search system contains thousands of documents: a material related to the majority of Hungary's minorities. The Fonó Music Centre serves as a venue for performances by folk music bands – including folk music band of national minorities. As the bands and the institutions operate in most diverse forms of maintenance, their support comes from highly variegated sources, such as municipalities, self-governments of minorities, ministries, associations or applications.

Let us note the multi-faceted work carried out by Hungarian Institute for Culture and Art, a background institution of the ministry responsible for culture. On the one hand, a unit of national minorities and the Roma minority operates within the institute; on the other hand, after 2000 a separate council of experts on the culture on national minorities and the Roma minority was established. The council – whose members are mainly experts from NGOs – operates as an advisory board to the director general. The council organizes experts' conferences and thematic workshops. It also organizes a competition of photographs of national minorities in every two years, awards prizes to the best work, and exhibits the works in its centre and in other locations in Hungary. The material of the exhibitions was published in three high-quality photo albums entitled 'Hungary's National Minorities in Pictures'. The Institute has been organizing the Festival of National Minorities since 2006 as an event connected to the Day of National Minorities. The amateur artists and artists' communities performing at the Festival introduce their cultures in their mother tongues. In the course of the Festival, the Pro Cultura Minoritatum award is given to individuals and institutions that made outstanding efforts to promote the culture of each community.

2.2.3. The structure of the support system

The immediate central resources that can be used by Hungary's national and ethnic minorities are provided for by the Budgetary Act. In 2009-2010, the financial resources were represented in appropriations of chapters belonging to the Parliament, the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries, as allocations for public foundations and for the financing of tasks or projects. To promote the transparency of the support system, in 2011 the majority of supports given to promote objectives related to national minorities appeared in the budget chapter of the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice. The major elements of the support received by the national and ethnic minorities in Hungary are as follows:

- the annual support allocated for the operation of local and regional self-governments of ethnic and national minorities,
- the appropriation that serves to cover the annual operational expenses of the national self-governments of minorities,
- the support of the institutions maintained by the national self-governments of minorities,
- the amount allocated for the support of the NGOs of national and ethnic minorities,
- the amount allocated to the takeover and maintenance of institutions of minorities,
- the amount allocated for coordination and intervention,

- the amount allocated for the activities related to the minority policy,
- the amount allocated for the additional support of the tasks related to the education and training of minorities,
- the amount allocated for the support of minority theatres.

As stipulated by the Act on Minorities (from 1 January 2011 onwards, the Act on the Rights of National Minorities), the national self-governments of the national and ethnic minorities in Hungary may establish or take over institutions in order to perform their obligatory or optional tasks and to create the cultural identity of the minority represented by them. Presently, all of the 13 national self-governments of minorities in Hungary have at least one educational or cultural institution to maintain.

The support allocated to the operation of the national self-governments of minorities was a separate item in the Act, broken down into minorities. In 2009 and 2010, the support allocated to the national self-governments of minorities was an annual HUF 953 million and the support allocated to the institutions maintained by national self-governments of minorities was an annual HUF 444.5 million. In 2011, the support allocated to the national self-governments of minorities and to the media was HUF 1219.5 million and the support allocated to the institutions maintained by national self-governments of minorities was HUF 463 million. Rarely do these institutions have a single objective; the majority of them carries out complex activities involving cultural activities as well. As stipulated by the Act on Minorities, individuals belonging to a minority are entitled to establish associations, parties or social organizations – the latter involving cultural organizations – to represent and protect their interests. The amount allocated was an annual HUF 110 million in 2009 and 2010. In 2011, the call for proposals formed a part of the appropriation ‘Support of minority policy activities’. As a result, decisions on supports of a total HUF 125.4 million were made to support organizations of national minorities in 2011.

2.2.4. The support of the Roma in Hungary

Approximately 75% of the Roma living in Hungary speak Hungarian as their mother tongue (they are the Romungros), 15-18% speak a variation of Romani (they are the Roma) and 7-10% speak an archaic variation of the Romanian language (they are the Boyash). The Parliamentary Commissioner for National and Ethnic Minorities Rights did not approve of the use of the word ‘Roma’ to denote the minority community as a whole. The members of the minorities continue to refer to themselves as ‘Cigány’ (Gypsy).

For the Roma – as for all ethnic and national minorities –, the principal factor of the creation of self-identity is their specific culture, which, in many cases, involves the interaction with neighbouring people – most decisively, with the majority.

The support detailed above entail the multi-faceted support of these communities (Hungary’s largest minority). For example, the National Gypsy Self Government (from 2011 onwards: National Roma Self Government) received from the budget HUF 235.3 million, HUF 235.3 million and HUF 267.2 million in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, while the institutions maintained by them received an annual HUF 78,6 million as a support. Moreover, their major institutions, such as Radio C, the Budapest Gypsy Symphony Orchestra, the Rajkó Band and the First Roma Village Museum receive an annual HUF 30-40 million each.

The main objective of the Public Foundation for the Hungarian Gypsies was to promote the preservation of the self-identity of the Roma in Hungary, to enhance their integration, to counteract their unemployment, to strengthen their opportunities in in-school and out-of-school education and to promote the protection of their human rights. In 2009, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour concluded agreements with the public foundation. The public foundation's scope includes tasks related to education grant programmes, the call for proposals of intervention and call for proposals of the Roma Cultural Fund. In 2010, a grant contract was concluded to regulate the tasks related to the education grant procedures of Roma students and an agreement was concluded with regard to the performance of tasks related to the calls for proposals of intervention and for cultural proposals.

The public foundation took over a part of the appropriation ‘The Decade of Roma Integration’ of the chapter ‘Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour’ and set off the expenditure of the call for proposals of the intervention and cultural fund against it: in 2009 and 2010, the allocation per call for proposal was HUF 37.6 million and HUF 28.5 million, respectively.

In 2011, the support of the Public Foundation of the Roma was removed to the chapter of the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice (with an allocation of HUF 117 million), a separate HUF 47.7 million was allocated to the programmes of the education of the Roma, while an allocation of HUF 1125.5 million served to support grant programmes for the Roma.

2.3. The support of the Hungarian communities living abroad

The Hungarian state offers considerable support for the cultural institutions and projects of Hungarians living abroad. The main reason for this is that in our opinion for a continuous reproduction of the sense of self-identity it is indispensable for Hungarians living abroad to be in contact with Hungarian institutions and the Hungarian cultural world. To illustrate this fact with data, it is noted that in the last four years the Hungarian government supported the Hungarians abroad with an annual amount between HUF 8.149 million and 12.029 million (approximately between EUR 27 910000 and 41 200000). A significant part of this amount was allocated for the support of cultural institutions and programmes.

2.3.1. The Bethlen Gábor Fund

The institutional system of the policy of support underwent fundamental reforms in 2010. The new focal organ in the field is the Bethlen Gábor Fund, which continues its operation in an environment characterised by clear rules and accurate and strict accounting. To avoid fragmentation, its strategy is centred on the concentration of support. A principle of the application system is partnership which entails the cooperation of the competent parties of the Hungarian public administration and – as a key element – joint work with foreign NGOs. The main trends of the policy of support are defined by the priorities of the Hungarian Standing Conference of Hungarian organizations operating abroad. These priorities were accepted with a consensus and serve as a basis for the annual budgetary proposal prepared by the Bethlen Gábor Fund. Moreover the document ‘Policy for the support of Hungarian communities in Hungary and abroad, -a strategic framework’ specifies these strategic trends and declares that support should be targeted at the development of Hungarian communities abroad. Cultural institutions play a decisive role in the promotion of the cultural and intellectual enrichment of Hungarian communities.

To promote the work and mobility of Hungarian artists living abroad, the Hungarian state – through Bethlen Gábor Alapkezelő Zrt – supports several programmes that serve the growth of Hungarian artists living abroad and their high-quality activity in the field of the transmission of culture. Besides artists and groups of artists, we support publishing houses, theatres and musical companies in order to promote the distribution of cultural values produced abroad.

2.3.2. Use of mother tongue and education

We are convinced that the cultural and linguistic reproduction of Hungarians living abroad is guaranteed by institutions that hand down and transmit culture and language. For this reason, Hungary’s major tool to promote the use of mother tongue by Hungarian communities abroad is to support Hungarian cultural institutes. Moreover, in many cases the objective is to guarantee the full right for the use of the mother tongue in neighbouring countries and to enforce such rights. For this reason, the Hungarian government supports the work of these civil and cultural organizations whose objectives include the extension of opportunities for the use of the mother tongue as well as raising awareness of language rights.

Persons living abroad can preserve their self-identity as Hungarians if they have the opportunity not only to use the Hungarian language in small communities but also to attend Hungarian kindergartens, schools, colleges and universities. The Hungarian state offers special support to education conducted in the students’ mother tongue. One of our greatest results is that Hungarian institutions of tertiary education were established abroad. The Hungarian state itself maintains such institutions. Special support is granted to – among others – the János Selye University in Komárom (established by the Hungarian state), Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania and Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute.

2.3.3. The support of the Moldova Csango

The Hungarian government attributes high importance to the Csango Hungarian living in Moldova. As the Finnish politician and professor Tytti Isohookana-Asunmaa highlighted, Csango Hungarian communities hold such unique values whose disappearance would make Europe poorer. The Council of Europe adopted a draft report on the protection of Csango culture in 2001.

In terms of demography, the Csango Hungarian community is very vulnerable; moreover, their access to education in Hungarian is very limited. A problem the Csango face is the low number of Hungarian teachers and institutions of education. For this reason, Hungary lays great emphasis on the support of the educational programmes targeted at the Csango Hungarian. An institutional framework was created for dialogue about minority diasporas; the task of the Committee for Diasporas of the Hungarian Standing Conference is to involve experts to facilitate the conciliation of interests and preparation for decision making.

2.4. International cooperation

2.4.1. The diplomatic successes of the Hungarian cultural diplomacy in terms of the representation of Hungarian culture abroad

Within the framework of programmes, Hungary makes efforts to represent its culture abroad and thus promote cultural diversity. The main objective of these programmes is to make the famous works, achievements and renowned artists of Hungarian culture accessible for audiences abroad. To cite but a few examples, the Liszt year or the years commemorating the 100th birth anniversary of photographer Robert Capa, conductor György Solti and neurologist János Szentágothai are such programmes. Besides thematic years, the Hungarian cultural diplomacy organizes major events related to a given target country or to a specific Hungarian cultural institute to popularize Hungarian culture.

The first year of this type was MagyART in France in 2001. Then Ungheria in Primo Piano was organised in Italy, Magyar Magic in England, Hongarije aan Zee in the Netherlands, the Hungarian year in Russia, Ungarischer Akzent in Hungary, a year of Hungarian culture in China, and the very successful Extremely Hungary in New York. The reception of the programmes of the cultural years was highly positive in all countries; the Hungarian cultural diplomacy, through presenting the culture of Hungarian and of minorities living in Hungary contributed to cultural diversity actively. Artists and public participants actively cooperated in the organization of all cultural years; the programmes were compiled in cooperation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ministry responsible for culture. Such cultural years offer an opportunity for Hungarian artists to present their talent abroad, in interaction with other cultures.

The programmes of the government-operated Hungarian cultural institutes abroad and Hungarian embassies regularly offer the introduction of writers, representatives of cinematographic art, fine arts and music, and media of Hungary's national minorities. More frequently, these events are housed by institutes in the motherland of the given minority (Berlin, Stuttgart, Vienna, Bratislava, Bucharest, Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana). For Roma artists, programmes were launched in the Hungarian institutes of more distant countries and continents. In many cases, the Hungarian cultural institutes in the minorities' homelands involve artists of national minorities living in Hungary in their programmes.

Moreover, it is our firm conviction that we contribute to intercultural dialogue with the ongoing extension of relations of cultural diplomacy. Having regard to this objective, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has created new posts for specialised cultural diplomats in several embassies and the Hungarian government has been developing and extending the network of Hungarian cultural institutes on an ongoing basis.

Hungary makes efforts to enhance the diversity of cultural expressions with interstate culture grants as well. Presently, there are approximately 40 types of grants that can be applied for through the Hungarian Scholarship Board. The list of target countries is very extensive; it includes Vietnam, Hong Kong, India, Iran and other Asian states, as well as most European countries.

All artists living in Hungary – including artists belonging to minority communities – may participate in exchange programmes in ways specified in the interstate agreements on culture and in work plans coordinated by the Ministry of National Resources. For artists who belong to a minority community, countries where their mother tongue is spoken qualify as prioritised target countries. It is also worth mentioning the role what Hungarian cultural institutes abroad and the cultural institutes of the motherlands in Hungary play in the

organization of the exhibitions and performances of artists belonging to a national minority in Hungary and in the exchange relations of national minorities' theatres.

2.4.2. The Visegrad Cooperation

The Visegrad Cooperation is a regional organization of the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary. The primary objective of the 20-year-old cooperation is the joint representation of the economic, diplomatic and political interests of the involved Central European countries and the cooperation of their measures. Based on the tradition of important relations between the members in several fields of diplomacy, the cooperation was extended with a cultural dimension.

The major cultural body of the Visegrad Cooperation is the International Visegrad Fund, founded by the four members in 2000 with the objective to strengthen cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education, research and youth policy. Several experts say that the Fund is the most successful joint action of the Visegrad states – this success is illustrated by the fact that in 2012 the Fund works with a budget of EUR 7 million. This amount is provided by the members. The International Visegrad Fund supports not only cultural projects but international artists' camps as well. Its grant system support student exchange between the states of the Visegrad Cooperation; moreover, students from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine and Kosovo may apply to the Fund for grant for their studies pursued in Visegrad countries. (Students from Visegrad countries pursuing their studies at the universities of these countries may also apply for grant.)

3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

3.1. General Report

The Hungarian State has traditionally been a supporter of the involvement of civil society organisations in political decision-making. It is especially important for the State to support and encourage this, because – as numerous scientific works have shown – civil society is traditionally weak in most former Communist countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and the society in general is not very active, either. However, after the fall of Communism, a strong tradition of cooperation between public administration and civil society emerged, along with and state and local government support provided to civil society organizations.

The promise of the new Government that took power in 2010 to review and modernize all Hungarian legislation on not-for-profit organizations during the 2010-2014 mandate fits this trend. The conference 'The relationship of the state and civil society: Why is support given to NGOs a good thing, and why is it a problem?' was also organized in November 2010 with this goal in mind, and various representatives of international civil society were invited. The commitment of Hungarian MPs to the cause is demonstrated by the fact that the event was held in the office building of MPs. Due to the size constraints of this document, we will not go into exhaustive detail on the efforts of the Hungarian State in this area.

The most important national body in the areas of cultural diversity and the involvement of civil society is the National Cultural Fund, already mentioned before. Both state and non-state actors in the field of culture are members of the National Cultural Fund's specialized departments, essentially making the Fund one of the most important permanent fora of civil society conciliation. Due to its financial importance and funding role, the National Cultural Fund's is a central organ suitable for the self-government of the cultural sector. The Fund promotes and protects the diversity of cultural expression in the manner described in the section of the report on measures.

The Bethlen Gábor Fund, set up for supporting Hungarian communities outside the national borders, operates in the same manner.

The forum called Hungarian Coalition for Cultural Diversity also works for the aims of the Convention, as a civil organization at the national level organizing discussions regarding this topic, and a member of the international organisation Fédération Internationale des Coalitions pour la Diversité Culturelle.

In order to draw up concrete implementing measures regarding the provisions of the Convention, the relevant officers of the Ministry of National Resources (the ministry responsible for culture) initiated discussions with the representative of the forum, who informed them about the operation of the coalition. Based on this

established contact, the secretariat of state for culture is regularly informed about the domestic and international activities of the coalition, as well as any problems and needs that may emerge.

A representative of the Ministry of National Resources participated as an observer at the recent meeting of The European Coalitions for Cultural Diversity in Brussels (3–4 May 2010). This conference was a good occasion for the ministry responsible for culture to reaffirm its commitment to dialogue and cooperation with civil society regarding the implementation of the Convention. Furthermore, participation at the conference also gave the ministry access to a lot of information that will serve as guidance for the next steps to be taken.

3.2. Report by the NGO Hungarian Coalition for Cultural Diversity (made by: Dr. Viktor Kazai)

Please find information about the goals and activities carried out in the last four years by the Hungarian Coalition for Cultural Diversity and the International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (IFCCD) below.

Negotiations within UNESCO started regarding the convention for protection and promotion of cultural diversity back in 2001, and the convention was adopted on 20 October 2005. The Convention entered into force three months after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, on 18 March 2007. Hungary joined the convention through Act VI of 2008. A total of 115 UNESCO member states ratified the Convention.

The setting up of national coalitions started in 2001 on a Canadian-French initiative in order to strengthen and maintain cultural diversity, building primarily on national NGOs representing professional performers and artists. Thus, they can be considered umbrella organizations. At the national level, the coalitions are generally not legally registered organisations, but informal fora of cooperation. In Hungary, the most active participants in this work were the National Artists' Association (MAOE), HUNGART Association and the Trade Union Association of Artists.

During the preparation for the ratification act, the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO asked for the Coalition's help in order to find out what the organisations working in the areas affected by the Convention think about the Convention. An expanded group of the representatives of these organisations participated in this process, and they took a clear stand in support of the Convention and its expedient ratification.

The goal of the Coalitions before the creation of the Convention was to fill the convention with content that gives the participating countries the power to take effective measures if cultural expressions in their territory are threatened by the possibility of extinction or serious impairment. Another important aim was to make sure that bi- and multilateral international trade agreements do not regulate cultural goods in the same way as any other goods that are the subject of international trade. It is easily seen that the unlimited entry of cultural goods in a national market does not serve national interests for the creation and dissemination of local works and cultural products.

To summarize, the following principles were laid down in the international organisation in order to counteract the effects of globalisation:

- *works and the creative spirit cannot be evaluated based purely on market considerations; art and culture are fundamentally not goods, and thus, market forces cannot be the primary factors in this area*
- *the right to protect artistic expression and cultural diversity is a fundamental human right*
- *the diversity of cultural expression is an organic part of creative freedom*
- *all cultural hegemonies impair the diversity of intellectual and artistic expression*
- *states have the right to determine their own cultural policies as they see fit, without any external limitation, while respecting human rights and the freedom of artistic expression.*

The formal creation of the international organisation took place in Seville, on 19 September 2007, with the participation of the Hungarian Coalition. That is when the above mentioned IFCCD, registered in Montreal, was founded. The IFCCD is an umbrella organization as well, bringing together national coalitions. The organization holds its regular meetings continent by continent – in Europe, usually twice a year. The most active members of the European coalition are the French and Belgian groups, but recently, Slovakian, German, Portuguese and British activity increased as well.

International relations are important because they allow participants to share their experiences regarding the Convention and its possible fields of application, and they also allow for an ongoing exchange of information between organisations regarding any international or national measures that affect culture or those who work in culture, i.e. the creators.

The IFCCD produces a weekly publication in order to ensure the widespread and regular dissemination of information, called Diversity of Cultural Expressions News, distributed via e-mail, on the most important news, events and publications in the field. International cooperation also allows organisations to act jointly against international or domestic events, planned measures or international conventions that are against the provisions or principles of the Convention. The European coalitions regularly voice their opinions jointly on planned regulations or measures that affect the field of culture directly or indirectly in all EU member states.

The representative of the Hungarian cultural ministry participated as an observer in a meeting held in Brussels in May 2010. Meetings have continued on a regular basis ever since.

4. The Main Achievements and Challenges Regarding the Implementation of the Convention .

The above considerations make it clear that Hungary – due to its size, population and other characteristics – cannot interpret and manage cultural diversity in the way more developed, larger, more populous nations, possibly with a history as colonizing nations, can. At the same time, it is worth noting that Hungary – due to its relatively better economic, cultural and lifestyle indicators – cannot approach the Convention in the way developing countries do. As a result, the most important challenge when it comes to the efficient Hungarian implementation of the measures contained in the Convention is – similarly, in all probability, to other countries with similar characteristics – the fact that the interpretation of some of the Convention's measures has been somewhat problematic, and there were debates about how Hungary may be able to effectively protect the diversity of cultural expression in accordance with the spirit of the Convention.

Hungary was not a colonialist country, and therefore it does not have especially close political and economic ties with any developing countries due to the colonial past, and the state's resources do not allow for the financing of regular large-scale international events or policies for cultural diversity. Therefore, Hungary needs to find the balance that allows it to meet the Convention's requirements and play an active role in the protection of global cultural diversity while keeping its commitments proportional to its capacities and matching its foreign policy objectives with the Convention.

The solution was the matching of the Convention's provisions to the above described four priorities. The above quoted passage of the new Fundamental Law of Hungary demonstrates the philosophy that the Hungarian State – among other things, in the interest of the relatively small number of Hungarian people – can contribute to cultural diversity through the protection of Hungarian culture and special Hungarian forms of cultural expression. This goal encompasses the deepening of cultural relations with Hungarian communities living outside the national borders, and – with a view to making Hungarian culture more open and welcoming – providing increased support to the cultures of minorities living in Hungary as well.

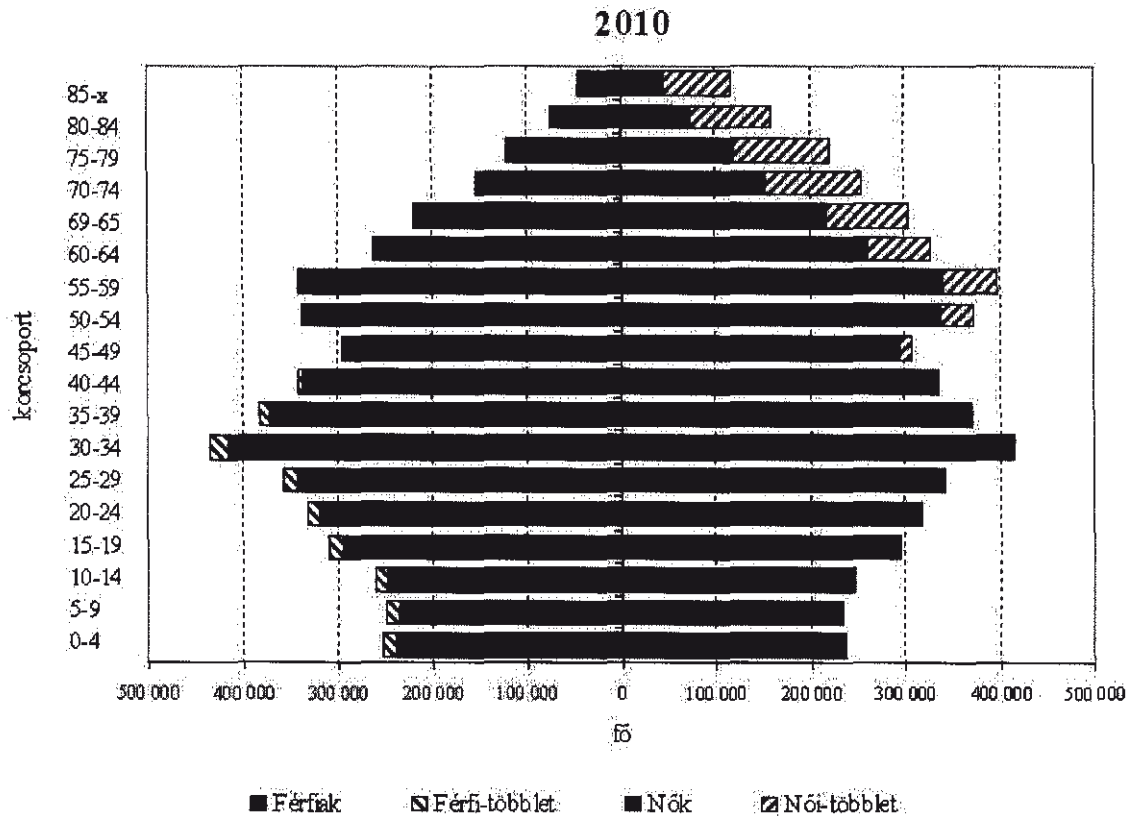
It follows from the above that if a country follows the policy outlined there, it could easily go too far and exclude the cultural and intellectual products of other cultures and peoples from its own cultural market. Hungary intends to avoid this mistake by affording the greatest possible freedom to the cultural diplomacy and cultural advertising efforts of all other countries, and encouraging their cultural organisation activities in all possible ways.

Annex

2.1 Demographic context

a) Population composition

- Total population: 9 985 722
- Total annual population growth / 1000 persons: -4,0
- Population pyramid



(korszoport: age group; Férfiak: men ; Férfi-többlet: male surplus; Nők: women; Női-többlet: female surplus)

b) Migration

- Rate of migrants (in % of total population): 2.02% (internal migration)
- migration

c) Language and literacy

- Number of official languages 1
- Number of languages spoken
- Literacy rates

2.3. Cultural production, distribution

a) Movies

- Number of Hungarian cinematograph films / year
- Rate of motion pictures produced in cooperation

- Rate of distribution companies under Hungarian control (%)
- Number of cinemas:
For 1000 persons: 0,041

b) Radio / television broadcast

<http://statinfo.ksh.hu/Statinfo/haDetails.jsp?lang=en>
<http://statinfo.ksh.hu/Statinfo/haDetails.jsp?lang=en>
<http://statinfo.ksh.hu/Statinfo/haDetails.jsp?query=kshquery&lang=en>
http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_zkz009.html

c) Books

<http://statinfo.ksh.hu/Statinfo/haDetails.jsp?lang=en>
http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_zkz005.html
http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_zkz003.html

2.4. Cultural consumption / participation

http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/i_zkz001.html

- a) Percentage rate of persons who attend cultural events (e.g. concerts, live theatrical performances) more than once a year**
- b) Number of attendance of cinemas**
1111/1000 persons

Online resources

The section on the Ministry of National Resources of the webpage of the Hungarian Government:
<http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-national-resources>

The website of the National Cultural Fund:
<http://www.nka.hu>

The website of the Bethlen Gábor Fund:
<http://www.szulofold.hu/>

The website of the Balassi Institute and the Hungarian Scholarship Board:
<http://www.scholarship.hu/Englishsite/tabid/184/language/en-EN/Default.aspx>

The website of the International Visegrad Fund:
<http://visegradfund.org/>

The Council of Europe's report on the Csango minority:
<http://assembly.coe.int/Documents/WorkingDocs/doc01/edoc9078.htm>

The website of Hungarofest Nonprofit Kft (Liszt Year):
<http://www.hungarofest.hu/content/1371>

The website of the Cultural Contact Point of Hungary:
http://www.kulturpont.hu/index_en.php

A report on a conference on relations between the government and civil society:
<http://civiljogok.hu/en/news/201101/11/government-civil-society-relations-international-conference>

The website of the Hungarian Association of Ethnography
<http://www.neprajzitorsasag.hu/>