

Plants (protected and invasive ones): generally in every three years, (mandatory in the 1st and the last year), and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Terrestrial arthropods and Orthopterae: annually, and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Reptiles: annually, and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Birds: in every 5 years (mandatory in the 1st and the last year), and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Outcomes of the monitoring must be collected in progress reports in the year of the sampling, and also in a Summary report within a year from the closure of the compensatory measure.

Legal And Financial Assessment Of The Proposed Provisions

Legal Feasibility

The proposal of the new Natura 2000 areas towards the European Commission, as well as their indication in the national law is the competence of the Hungarian Government. The preparation of the designation will expectedly be performed by the Ministry of Rural Development through the preparation of the modifications on the 275/2004. (X. 8) Government Regulation and the 14/2010. (V. 11.) Ministry of Rural Development Regulation. The statutory modifications will be adopted and enacted by the Government further on it will effectuate the related measurements.

The proposed compensatory measurements will be realised on Natura 2000 areas already existing, or designated in the frame of compensatory measurements. For the Natura 2000 areas not considered nature reserves the 275/2004. (X. 8) Government Regulation on the European Community significance nature reserve areas (Natura 2000 Government Regulation) shall be applicable. The interventions will be realised on the HUDI20026 "Szigeti homokok" and the HUKN20024 Bócsa-bugaci sand bare entirely, while on the HUFH20009 Gönyői-sand bare partially on national significance nature reserves, therefore on the course of the authorisation procedure the 1996. Act (No. LIII) on the conservation shall also be applicable beyond the Natura 2000 Government Regulation.

For the interventions proposed in, or in the place of forests the articles of the 2009 Act (No XXXVII.) on the protection of forests and silviculture shall be applicable.

The conversion of forests into agricultural areas (in this case into grasslands) is according to Article 77 Section a) of the 2009 Act (No XXXVII.) the requisition of the forest. According to Article 78 Paragraph (1) a forest can only be requisitioned in exceptional cases – except of the provisions of Paragraph (3) only in cases of public interest. Through Article 78 Paragraph (2) the preliminary admission of the silviculture authority is required. The forest may only be requisitioned within the deadline ascertained in the admission for the objective given within. The majority of the forests planned for conversion has some sort of primary protective function (ground protection, conservation) however some instalments have primary economic function for which according to Article 78 Paragraph (3) the requisition of

culture forests and plantations is permissible by the authority to the condition of an afforestation territorially equalling to the requisitioned forest on or at the neighbouring location of the forest concerned of an equalling or of higher natural value to the requisitioned forest. In the case of forest requisition the requisitioner has to pay a forest protection affix according to Article 81 Paragraph (1).

In the case of taking into agricultural cultivation of primary protective function forests according to Paragraph (2) Section ba) the forest protection affix equals to twenty times the forest protection affix basis therefore 2 million forint, in all other cases according to Paragraph (2) Section bb) the affix equals to five times the forest protection affix basis therefore 0,5 million forint;

A part of the planned interventions is performed by the requisition of acreage serving indirect silviculture objectives, in these cases according to Paragraph (2) Section d) the forest protection affix equals to half of the forest protection affix ascertained for primary protective function forests namely 250 thousand forint;

The Forest Act gives exemptions in certain cases from the duty of forest protection affix payment.

If the according to Article 82 Paragraph (3) Section aa) of the Forest Act the requisitioner plants a forest on equalling territory to the requisitioned forest (swap afforestation)

According to Article 82 Paragraph (3) Section c) of the Forest Act the taking into agricultural cultivation of the plantation and culture forest after its desolation or its final utilisation according to the silviculture plan, if the conditions of the production site do not allow the re-cultivation with native tree species.

The detailed regulations of the forest requisition permission procedure and the elements of the petition are regulated by Articles 54-57 of the 153/2009. (XI.13.) Ministry of Rural Development.

The legal provisions allow the conversion of forests into agricultural areas – in this case into grasslands – however if the exceptions are not applicable a forest protection affix is to be paid or swap afforestation is to be performed.

A part of the planned interventions is falling under the provisions of the 314/2005. (XII. 25.) Government Regulation on environmental impact assessment and integrated pollution prevention control procedure, therefore in course of the planning assignments the observance of the provisions of this regulation are also to be considered.

The forest requisitioning in case of further utilisation as soil if the requisition exceeds 50 hectare is subject to environmental impact assessment according to the provisions of Annex 1 of the 314/2005. (XII. 25.) Government Regulation on environmental impact assessment and integrated pollution prevention control procedure, if the requisition exceeds 30 hectare may be subject to environmental impact assessment according to the provisions of Annex 3 of the 314/2005. (XII. 25.) Government Regulation on environmental impact assessment and integrated pollution prevention control procedure depending on the decision of the inspectorate, therefore a the preparation of a preliminary inspection documentation is by all means necessary during the planning and authorisation period.

After the exploitation and sodding of the forests the natural state is to be recorded in the Land Registry. For this recording the declaration of the forestry authority has also be attached above the parcellation plan.

During the recovery and amelioration of the grasslands of the Natura 2000 areas not considered nature reserves the permission of the Inspectorate is required according to Article 9 Paragraph (2) Section b) of the 275/2004. (X. 8) Government Regulation on the European Community significance nature reserve areas for the recovery, and according to Section c) for the planting and cutting of the forests not falling under the provisions of the Forest Act or under the Government Regulation on arboreal energetic plantations. In the case of nature reserves the permission of the nature reservation authority is required according to Article 38 Paragraph (1) Section c) of the 1996. Act (No. LIII) on the conservation for the recovery of the area, for the alteration of its character or usage, according to Section e) for the the planting and cutting of the forests not falling under the provisions of the Forest Act, whereas according to Section g) for the utilisation of pesticides, bioregulators and other exterminators, and other chemicals affecting the productivity of the soil.

According to the above the planned measurements can be legally effectuated by the observance of the above legal provisions.

Financial Feasibility

A detailed budget has been elaborated for the certain measurements which to our present information is sufficient for the performance of the interventions. Not foreseeable and not planned events (e.g. catastrophe events, weather conditions, e.t.c.) could effect non-expected expenses therefore the budget has to be open from above.

The expenses of the compensating measurements – including the expenses related to the Natura 2000 indication (preparation and the eventual reimbursements), and to the forest requisitions (swap afforestation or forest protection affix) – are to be provided by the investor according to „the pollutant pays” principle . The application of „the pollutant pays” principle does not exclude the possibility for the Hungarian State to provide the location necessary for the swap afforestation from the National Land Fund Management Organisation.

Assesment Of The Proposed Measures From The Perspective Of The Objectives Of The Affected Natura 2000 Site

Enlargement and the transformation of forestry tree plantation into natural habitats (sand steppe) proposed in the framework of Measure 1 both conform with the general nature conservation objectives of the primary Special Area of Conservation of HUFH20008 “Gönyői homokvidék”. Section 6.2 on Management of the SDF data sheet mentions as an objective the gradual transformation of the artificial habitats of the area into natural ones. In case of Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp. (9110) habit type restoration of a favorable conservation status is marked as a priority objective. Measure 2 assists the realisation of this goal. Extermination of invasive plants as planned under Measure 3 are serving the restoration of the favorable conservation status in the area. The objective of Measure 4 is to ensure the overall coherency of the Natura 2000 network.

Information For The General And Professional Public

The first step regarding the compensatory measures is the information of the affected Proprietors, property managers, farmers and authorities, and the insertion of their potential comments into the planning. The consultation offers an opportunity for learning about potential claims for damages. Major steps achieved during the implementation, as well as outcomes of closed measures is also recommended to be continuously published.

The first step of such information is introduction of the prescribed compensatory measures. For that, a public forum or a website seems most appropriate. Major steps achieved during the implementation, as well as outcomes of closed measures is also recommended to be continuously published. For the information of the professional public an academic conference or workshop seem more appropriate, where beyond the descriptions of the outcomes professional experience may be exchanged and there would be also an opportunity for practical presentations.

Proposed Compensatory Measures In Relation To The Modification Of The Tracks Of The Industrial Railway

Values Of Community Interest To Be Compensated For In Connection With The Investment

As a consequence of the planned road construction on Natura 2000 sites there is only 1 ha of habitat destroyed covered by Pannonic sand steppes (6260) habitat-type, moreover 3 ha of habitat covered by Pannon sand steppe (6260) habitat-type is expected to be degrading due to fragmentation. From the species of Community interest and those protected by Hungarian national legal regulation, the presence of the Annex II species of the Natura 2000 site must be emphasised, that is the *Carabus hungaricus* dwelling in the affected sand grasslands. There are a number of species of community interest present, for which the site is not designated (*Lacerta agilis* etc.). The proposed compensatory measures are beneficial to these species as well. In the case of this investment, new Natura 2000 site is not designated, because a significant amount of sand grasslands will have been inserted into the Natura 2000 network, so the coherency of the network may be upheld even before the implementation of the compensatory measures as proposed below, without the designation of new areas.

The Proposed Compensatory Measures

Measure 1: Establishment Of Pannonic Sand Steppes (6260) By Replacement Of Forestry Plantations

Objectives:

establishment of 15,64 ha Pannonic sand steppes on the Special Area of Conservation HUFH20009 "Gönyüi-homokvidék" by replacement of acacia and pine plantations

Value of Community interest to be compensated for:

Pannonic sand steppes (habitat establishment)
Carabus hungaricus (establishment of habitat suitable for the species)
Iris humilis ssp. arenaria (establishment of habitat suitable for the species)

The Measure may be beneficial for the following species of community interest:

Lacerta agilis
Lacerta viridis

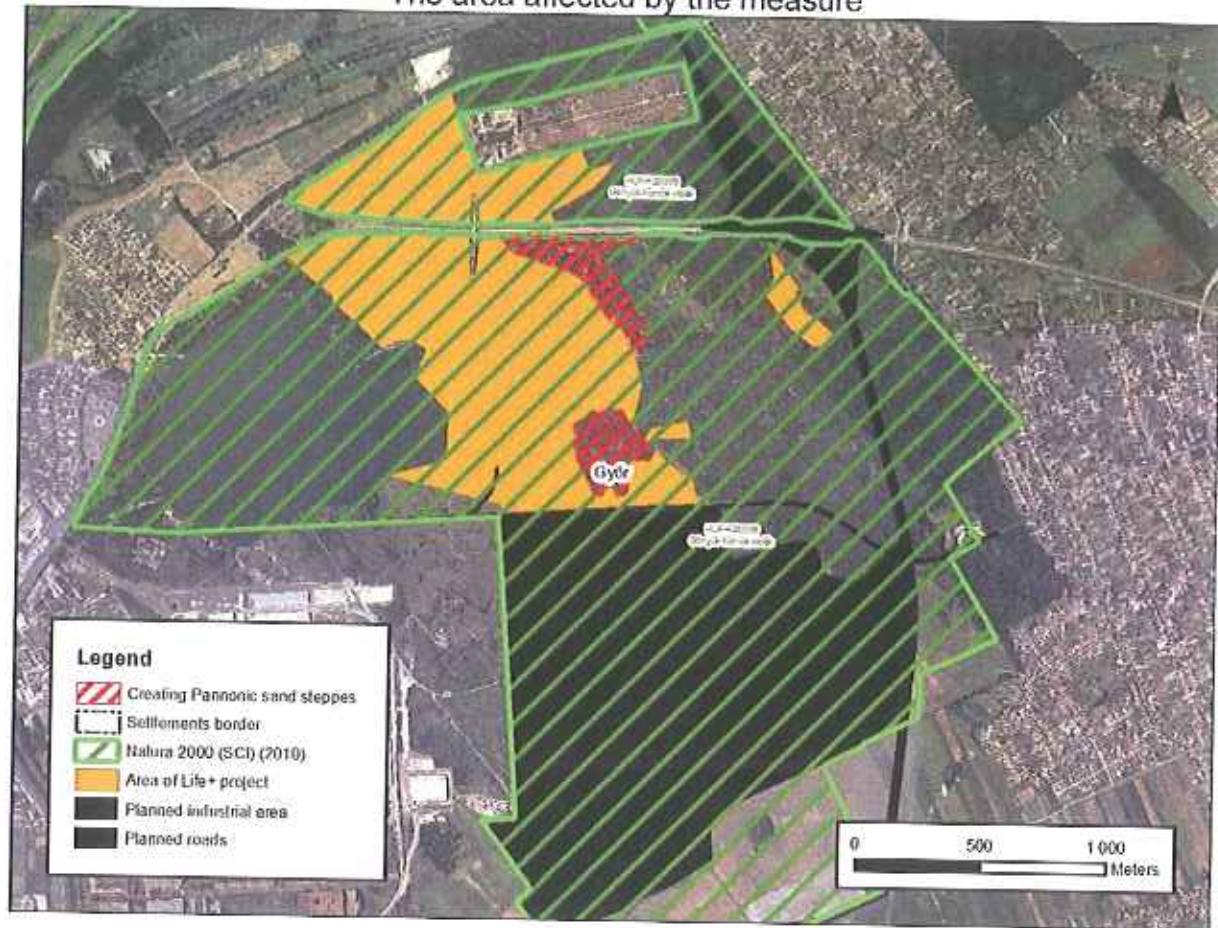
Affected forest parts:

Settlement	Land reg. no.	Forest part	Area (ha)	Proprietor	Forest manager	Comments
Győr		567 A	6,47	Hungarian State: Ministry of Defense	HM Bp-i Erd. Zrt.	A
Győr		567 B	0,66	Hungarian State: Ministry of Defense	HM Bp-i Erd. Zrt.	A
Győr		565 A	2,21	Hungarian State: Ministry of Defense	HM Bp-i Erd. Zrt.	A – FF – EF
Győr		565 B	6,3	Hungarian State: Ministry of Defense	HM Bp-i Erd. Zrt.	FF – A
Total:			15,64			

Exposition of the implementation of the measure:

The task of planning and authorisation is to provide for a detailed evaluation of the affected areas (basic soil scientific and chemical evaluation, botanical evaluation), to mark the potentially remaining trees, smaller groups of trees (exclusively native tree specimens may be kept, if they fit for the given habitat), to evaluate the invasive plants to be eliminated, to select the best method for extermination bearing in mind the occurrence, to determine the necessary soil cultivation work, to mark the locations where soil cultivation is to be avoided. Compilation of documentations required for the official permission and the filing in of the requests for permission are conducted in the course of the intervention. The first step of converting tree plantations into grasslands in every case is the complete removal (this mostly includes the roots) of the tree stock. This is followed by the available most complete extermination of invasion plants, but it must be taken into consideration, that after sodding, these species may reappear again from after crop root or from the seed reserve remaining in the soil. During the extermination mechanical and chemical methods are both necessary, while maintaining, that inasmuch as possible, mechanical methods shall prevail. Extermination of certain species, such as the tree of heaven, the silverberry, the acacia and the Kansas milkweed is not possible by mechanical methods only.

The area affected by the measure



Seeds for sowing shall be collected from local, good quality steppes (that are free from invasion plants and feathertop). For the harvest, ordinary grain combines can be used, however the settings of the machine must be adjusted (reducing height of tray, decreasing blow) Harvest must be done at the time of the ripening of the seeds (start of whirling). Care must be taken about harvesting only in dry weather, in dry grass, harvesting wet ruins the combine and also the seeds harvested would mould. Harvested seeds may be stored for maximum two years, using them in the third years requires an increase of the seed quantity by 40-50 kg/ha, because a part of the seeds loose their capacity for germination in the storage. During the harvest, depending on the actual weather conditions, 30-500 kg of seeds may be accounted for by hectares.. Soil preparation work required for the sodding may only be commenced, if the portion of the coverage by invasive plants is reduced below 1% of the original rate. During the detailed planning it must be determined, if ploughing, deep ploughing or disking must be performed before harrowing and preparation of seedbeds. Sowing of grass must be done in all cases locally produced or harvested mix of seeds, with a minimum quantity of 25 kg/ha. In case of draught several repetitions of sowing must be accounted for. During the after-care, removal of unwelcome species and dead organic substance must be achieved primarily by reaping and by removing hay. Successfulness of the after-care must be constantly monitored, as in a few cases reaping does assist the development of the grass in the 4-5th years. After-care must be supervised by the results of monitoring.

Technical risks of the measure:

In the framework of the measurement some problem may emerge if unfriendly weather conditions set back harvesting of seeds necessary for sowing of grass or the harvested seed is not of an appropriate quality (e.g. the portion of germinating seeds is extremely low due to serious draught). In order to counter such problems, harvesting the necessary amount of seed (min. 25 kg/ha) must be started already in the first year (2011) and the suitable storage thereof (for a maximum period of three years) must be secured until sowing. Adverse weather conditions may also result in a frustrated sowing (e.g. portion of burgeoning remains low). The solution is repeated sowing, costs thereof are also represented in the budget. In the first two years certain unwelcome species are probable to appear in mass quantities (e.g. *Ambrosia elatior*, *Erigeron canadensis*, *Calamagrostis epigeios*), and also Kansas milkweed may reappear from the its seed reserves in the soil. Protection against these species is possible by the careful planning and implementation of after-care measures, which supposes continuous expert monitoring of the sodding process and potential supervision of the after-care techniques applies.

Time Schedule of the Measure:

Intervention	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Investment								
restoration of habitat								
Planning, authorisation								
logging, cutting cleanse								
Cartridge exemption								
Stumping, root collection								
invasive plants removal								
soil preparation, sodding								
After-care measures								

The implementation of the measure requires a relatively long time. At least one year shall be granted for preparation and official licensing procedures. After the authorisation tree stock removal is immediately possible, yet sodding should not be started until the invasive plants living in the area (particularly *Ailanthus altissima*, *Asclepias syriaca*, *Robinia pseudo-acacia*) coverage is reduced below 1%. Earlier sodding would result in protective measures against these species on an already developing grass, that could slow down the progress. Extermination of invasive plants may be finished in 1-3 years depending on the level of the infestation. Establishment of the steppe requires at least two years, because in case of adverse weather conditions sowing may need repetitions. Sodding may only be successful if during the After-care measures the settlement of unwanted species (e.g. *Calamagrostis epigeios*, *Erigeron canadensis*, *Agropyron repens* etc.) and the resettlement of invasive plants is precluded. The After-care measures shall be maintained until the steppe reaches a near-natural condition, that is perceivably 4-5 years according to our prior examinations. Maintenance of the steppes does not require measures from that point on, yet occasional interventions may become necessary. These however may be performed in the course of ordinary maintenance. The above timing is rather pessimistic, in ideal circumstances this measure may be finalised in 2-3 years.

Estimated budget of the measure:

Activity	Quantity	Unit price	Estimated cost (million HUF)
Planning, evaluation, authorisation		HUF	
logging and lumber removal from clearing	15,64 ha	HUF/ha	
Cartridge exemption	15,64 ha	HUF/m2	
Stumping	15,64 ha	HUF/ha	
Root collection and removal	15,64 ha	HUF/ha	
invasive plants removal	15,64 ha	HUF/ha	
soil preparation ploughing/disking, harrowing	15,64 ha	HUF/ha	
sodding grass seed harvest, drying, storage, preparation of seed beds, sowing, compression	15,64 ha	HUF/ha	
After-care measures (1-3 years)reaping, mechanical and chemical removal of invasive species, later only if necessary	15,64 ha	HUF/ha/3 years	
After-care measures (4-7 years.)mosaic shaft tearing and reaping	15,64 ha	HUF/ha/4 years	
Cost of replacement forests or forest protection contribution	15,64 ha		
Total:			

It must be emphasised however, that these are estimated costs, and the actual costs may be subject to changes in the course of the effective implementation, depending on the year, period and form thereof. From the utilised 15,64 hectare of forests for 15,64 hectares are subject to forest protection contribution payment.

The milestones and indicators of the measure:

Milestone	Indicator
Planning (deadline: June 30, 2011)	evaluation, Detailed plan and the documentation of the request for authorisation
Authorisation (deadline: 31 December, 2011)	Official permissions
pre-sodding work (deadline: 30 October, 2013)	Increased size of the areas made suitable for sodding and Documentation of the work done
sodding (deadline: 30 November, 2014)	Documentation of the finished sodding
Description of conditions and evaluation of changes (deadline: 31 December, 2018)	Preliminary monitoring reports Annual summary report of the outcomes of the measure

Measure 2: Invasive Plants Extermination In The Surroundings Of New Habitats To Be Established In The Site Of HUFH20009 "Gönyüi Homokvidék"

Success potential of the planned habitat establishing and restoration measures is strengthened, if the invasive plants endangering the natural habitats are eliminated not just

in the area of intervention, but also in the surroundings thereof. The possibility of re-infestation of the areas restored by the measure is decreased. In the framework of this measure, a 100 meter perimeter is subject to the arboreal and herbaceous invasive plants removal, wherever it is necessary, around the sand steppes established by means of Measure 1. The measure is not affecting areas covered by Life+ project. This measure may not overlap with other measures, in order to avoid double financing.

Objectives:

Support of measures to establish new habitats on the HUF20009 "Gönyői homokvidék" SAC by termination of the source of potential invasion plants (*Ailanthus altissima*, *Asclepias syriaca*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Eleagnus angustifolia*, *Solidago gigantea*) from the neighbouring areas. Affected areas: basis for the measure is defined by the map coverage, list of affected forest parts is mentioned only for informational purposes..

Settlement	Forest part	Branch of cultivation	Area (ha)	Proprietor	Forest manager	Comments
Győr	564 N, M	uncultivated	1,1	Hungarian State: Ministry of Defense	HM Bp-i Erd. Zrt.	
Total:			1,1			

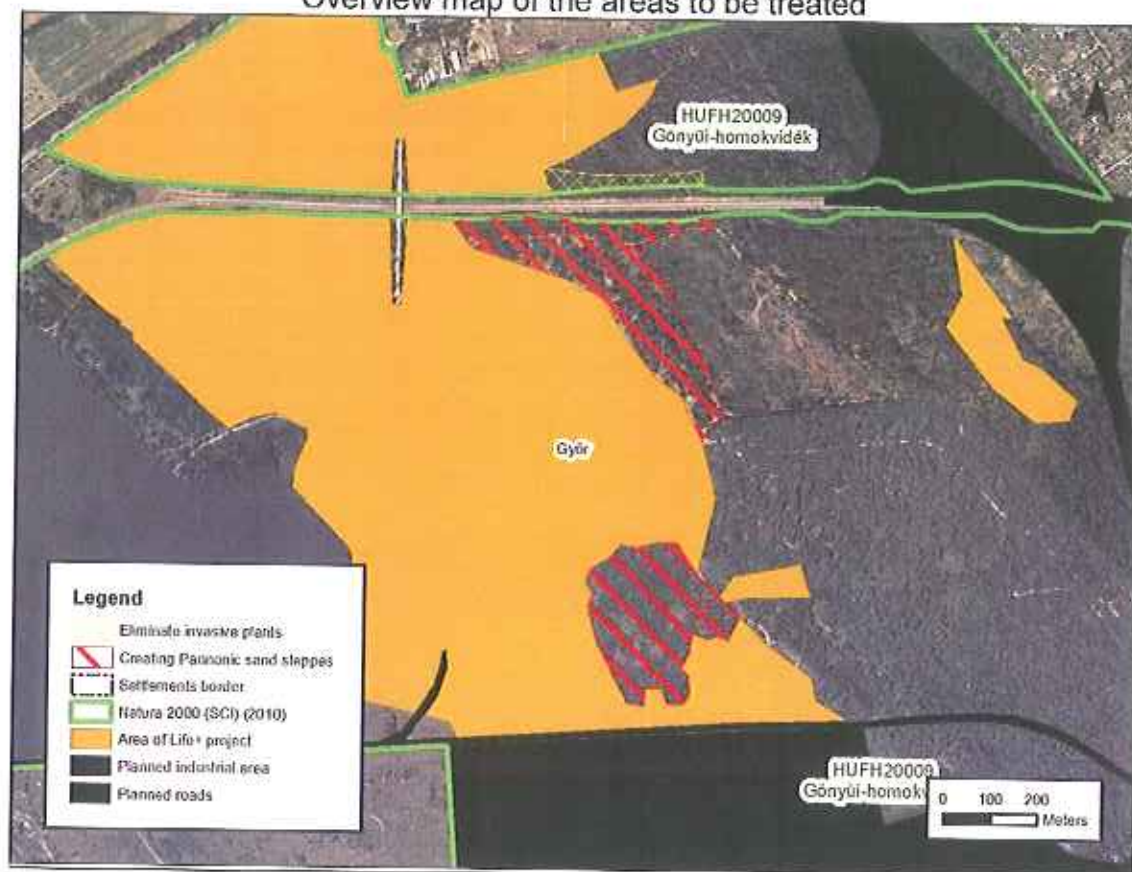
Exposition of the implementation of the measure:

After the measuring of the area, the preparation of the detailed intervention plan and acquisition of the necessary official permission may commence the removal of unwanted species. In case of *Celtis occidentalis* mechanical intervention (cutting) is usually sufficient, other species may require combined mechanical and chemical interventions. In case of applying chemicals extra care must be taken to the preservation of the surrounding habitats, for the controllability of the work adding colouring substance to the applied lubricating chemical is suggested. Treatments have to be performed by annual repetition for three years, in order to avoid reappearance from after-crop or from seed.

Technical risks of the measure:

Technical risks are not perceived in the implementation of the measure, these interventions are based on long standing methods.

Overview map of the areas to be treated



Time Schedule of the Measure:

Intervention	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Investment								
Restoration of habitat								
Planning, authorisation								
non-indigenous arboreal plants extermination								
herbaceous invasive plants removal								

The invasive plants extermination cannot be done in one year, according to the up-to-date practice, such intervention needs minimum two, optimally three years. Any shorter period for the intervention may result in the remaining single organisms re-infesting the complete area again.

Estimated budget of the measure:

Activity	Quantity	Unit price	Estimated cost (million HUF)
Planning, evaluation, authorisation		HUF	
non-indigenous arboreal vegetation extermination (mechanical and chemical extermination for 3 years)	1,1 ha	HUF/ha/3 years	
herbaceous invasive plants removal (mechanical	1,1 ha	HUF/ha/3	

Activity	Quantity	Unit price	Estimated cost (million HUF)
and chemical extermination for 3 years)		years	
Total:			

It must be emphasised however, that these are estimated costs, and the actual costs may be subject to changes in the course of the effective implementation, depending on the year, period and form thereof.

The milestones and indicators of the measure:

Milestone	Indicator
Planning (deadline: March 30, 2011)	Detailed intervention plan and the documentation of the request for authorisation
Authorisation (deadline: May 30, 2011)	Official permissions
Exterminations (deadline: 30 October, 2014)	Documentation of the work done Preliminary monitoring reports
Description of conditions and evaluation of changes (deadline: 31 December, 2015)	Preliminary monitoring reports Summary report of the outcomes of the measure

Monitoring Of The Outcomes Of The Proposed Measures

Beyond the documentation of the phases of implementation we consider necessary the monitoring of the planned habitat-establishing, - restoration and –improving interventions conducted in the framework of the compensatory measures via regularly repeated examinations. During these examinations outcomes must be examined compared to the original situation and to a selected reference area (in the vicinity of the area of intervention, in the same production site). Primarily standard sampling methods of monitoring systems already in use in Hungary shall be applied in these monitoring examinations. (National Biodiversity Monitoring System, Natura 2000 monitoring)

In the course of monitoring Measure 1 primarily the development of steppes and the settlement of the fauna shall be examined. In case of Measure 2 examination of the stock alterations of invasive plants and protected plant species is relevant. Soil fauna examination is not recommended, because due to examinations the possibility of damage done thereto is exceeding the potential benefits of the examination, due to the small portion of territory involved. Instead, periodical sporadic examinations can be relevant for the verification of the presence of the species.

Most important questions to be answered:

How does the conditions (contents, structure, function) of the established habitat relates to those of the reference habitat?

How do the established and restored conditions (contents, structure, function) change during the measure (examination of succession)?

How does the the fauna of the established and restored habitat change due to the intervention?

How successful have been the removal of invasive plants?

Are there any reappearance observable in the managed areas?

Are there any improvement observable in the situation of the species of community interest or those under protection according to national legal regulations?

How the situation of the habitats and the species would change after the finalisation of the interventions (sustainability examination)?

Would regular maintenance treatment be necessary?

Examined objects

- habitat (structure and function) alteration (preparation of habitat-maps in case of new designations)
- Plants (species of community interests and those protected by means of national legal regulations)
- Plants (invasive ones)
- Alterations of Terrestrial arthropod communities
- Alterations of Orthoptera communities
- Reptiles

Methodology of Sampling

In case of habitats the methodology of Hungarian Natura 2000 monitoring applied for grasslands and forests is applicable (structure and function monitoring – intensive). For plants, the protocol of National Biodiversity Monitoring System developed for protected and rare species is applicable, while maintaining, that the stock of all plants affected in the intervention area must be examined by point mapping. In case of invasive plants a similar method should apply, but spot and point mapping shall be combined for the marking of the occurrences. In case of invasive plants, quantity should be marked in the percentage of the area covered with reference to the particular sport.

Number of sampling locations

Habitats: 2 sampling location by areas of interventions and/or 1 sampling location per every 20 hectare

Plants (protected and invasive species): complete area of intervention

Terrestrial arthropods and Orthopterae: sampling locations shall be the same used for habitats

Reptiles: min. 2 pcs of 1000 m transect by intervention areas

Frequency of sampling

Habitats: for grasslands annually, for forests in every 5 years, and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Plants (protected and invasive ones): generally in every three years, (mandatory in the 1st and the last year), and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Terrestrial arthropods and Orthopterae: annually, and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Reptiles: annually, and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Outcomes of the monitoring must be collected in progress reports in the year of the sampling, and also in a Summary report within a year from the closure of the compensatory measure.

Legal And Financial Assessment Of The Proposed Provisions

Legal Feasibility

The proposal of the new Natura 2000 areas towards the European Commission, as well as their indication in the national law is the competence of the Hungarian Government. The preparation of the designation will expectedly be performed by the Ministry of Rural Development through the preparation of the modifications on the 275/2004. (X. 8) Government Regulation and the 14/2010. (V. 11.) Ministry of Rural Development Regulation. The statutory modifications will be adopted and enacted by the Government further on it will effectuate the related measurements.

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station territorially equalling to the requisitioned forest on or at the neighbouring location of the forest concerned of an equalling or of higher natural value to the requisitioned forest. In the case of forest requisition the requisitioner has to pay a forest protection affix according to Article 81 Paragraph (1).

In the case of taking into agricultural cultivation of primary protective function forests according to Paragraph (2) Section ba) the forest protection affix equals to twenty times the forest protection affix basis therefore 2 million forint, in all other cases according to Paragraph (2) Section bb) the affix equals to five times the forest protection affix basis therefore 0,5 million forint;

A part of the planned interventions is performed by the requisition of acreage serving indirect silviculture objectives, in these cases according to Paragraph (2) Section d) the forest protection affix equals to half of the forest protection affix ascertained for primary protective function forests namely 250 thousand forint;

The Forest Act gives exemptions in certain cases from the duty of forest protection affix payment.

If the according to Article 82 Paragraph (3) Section aa) of the Forest Act the requisitioner plants a forest on equalling territory to the requisitioned forest (swap afforestation)

According to Article 82 Paragraph (3) Section c) of the Forest Act the taking into agricultural cultivation of the plantation and culture forest after its desolation or its final utilisation according to the silviculture plan, if the conditions of the production site do not allow the re-cultivation with native tree species.

The detailed regulations of the forest requisition permission procedure and the elements of the petition are regulated by Articles 54-57 of the 153/2009. (XI.13.) Ministry of Rural Development.

The legal provisions allow the conversion of forests into agricultural areas – in this case into grasslands – however if the exceptions are not applicable a forest protection affix is to be paid or swap afforestation is to be performed.

After the exploitation and sodding of the forests the natural state is to be recorded in the Land Registry. For this recording the declaration of the forestry authority has also be attached above the parcellation plan.

During the recovery and amelioration of the grasslands of the Natura 2000 areas not considered nature reserves the permission of the Inspectorate is required according to Article 9 Paragraph (2) Section b) of the 275/2004. (X. 8) Government Regulation on the European Community significance nature reserve areas for the recovery, and according to Section c) for the planting and cutting of the forests not falling under the provisions of the Forest Act or under the Government Regulation on arboreal energetic plantations.

Financial Feasibility

A detailed budget has been elaborated for the certain measurements which to our present information is sufficient for the performance of the interventions. Not foreseeable and not planned events (e.g. catastrophe events, weather conditions, e.t.c.) could effect non-expected expenses therefore the budget has to be open from above.

The expenses of the compensating measurements – including the expenses related to the Natura 2000 indication (preparation and the eventual reimbursements), and to the forest

requisitions (swap afforestation or forest protection affix) – are to be provided by the investor according to „the pollutant pays” principle . The application of „the pollutant pays” principle does not exclude the possibility for the Hungarian State to provide the location necessary for the swap afforestation from the National Land Fund Management Organisation.

Assesment Of The Proposed Measures From The Perspective Of The Objectives Of The Affected Natura 2000 Site

The transformation of forestry tree plantation into natural habitats (sand steppe) proposed in the framework of Measure 1 corresponds to the general nature conservation objectives of the Special Area of Conservation of HUFH20008 "Gönyői homokvidék". Section 6.2 on Management of the SDF data sheet mentions as an objective the gradual transformation of the artificial habitats of the area into natural ones. Extermination of invasive plants as planned under Measure 2 are serving the restoration of the favorable conservation status in the area, thus this measure also complies with the nature conservation objectives of the site.

Information For The General And Professional Public

The first step regarding the compensatory measures is the information of the affected Proprietors, property managers, farmers and authorities, and the insertion of their potential comments into the planning. The consultation offers an opportunity for learning about potential claims for damages. Major steps achieved during the implementation, as well as outcomes of closed measures is also recommended to be continuously published. The first step of such information is introduction of the prescribed compensatory measures. For that, a public forum or a website seems most appropriate. Major steps achieved during the implementation, as well as outcomes of closed measures is also recommended to be continuously published. For the information of the professional public an academic conference or workshop seem more appropriate, where beyond the descriptions of the outcomes professional experience may be exchanged and there would be also an opportunity for practical presentations.

Proposed Compensatory Measures In Connection With The Establishment Of Dózsa-tagi Economic Area

Values Of Community Interest To Be Compensated For In Connection With The Investment

An area of 2,4 ha covered by low level naturalness Pannonic sand steppes (6260) is going to be demolished by the establishment of Dózsa-tagi economic area. From the species of Community interest and those protected by Hungarian national legal regulation, the presence of the Annex II species of the Natura 2000 site must be emphasised, that is the

Carabus hungaricus dwelling in the affected sand grasslands, however the significance of its local presence is nominal compared to the overall stock. There are a number of species of community interest present, for which the site is not designated (Lacerta agilis etc.). The proposed compensatory measures are beneficial to these species as well.

The Proposed Compensatory Measures

Measure 1: Establishment Of Pannonic Sand Steppes (6260) By Replacement Of Forestry Plantations

Objectives:

10 ha Pannonic sand steppes establishment a HUFH20009 Gönyői-homokvidék Special Area of Conservation in place of acacia and pine plantations

Value of Community interest to be compensated for:

Pannonic sand steppes (habitat establishment)

Carabus hungaricus (establishment of habitat suitable for the species)

Iris humilis ssp. arenaria (establishment of habitat suitable for the species)

The Measure may be beneficial for the following species of community interest:

Lacerta agilis

Lacerta viridis

Affected forest parts:

Settlement	Land. Reg. no.	Forest part	Area (ha)	Proprietor	Forest manager	Comments
Győr		565 C	10,51	Hungarian State: Ministry of Defense	HM Bp-i Erd. Zrt.	A
Total:			10,51			

Exposition of the implementation of the measure:

The task of planning and authorisation is to provide for a detailed evaluation of the affected areas (basic soil scientific and chemical evaluation, botanical evaluation), to mark the potentially remaining trees, smaller groups of trees (exclusively native tree specimens may be kept, if they fit for the given habitat), to evaluate the invasive plants to be eliminated, to select the best method for extermination bearing in mind the occurrence, to determine the necessary soil cultivation work, to mark the locations where soil cultivation is to be avoided. Compilation of documentations required for the official permission and the filing in

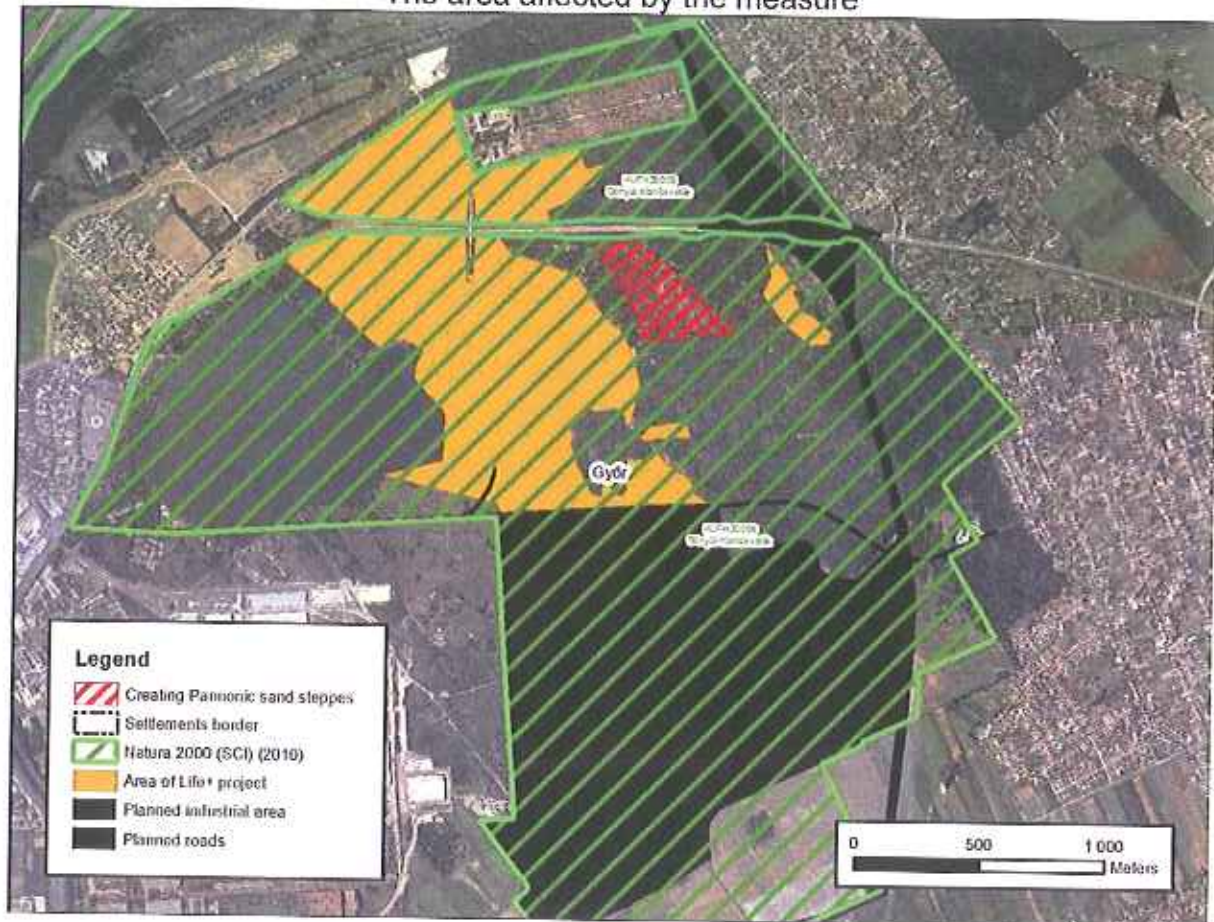
of the requests for permission are conducted in the course of the intervention. The first step of converting tree plantations into grasslands in every case is the complete removal (this mostly includes the roots) of the tree stock. This is followed by the available most complete extermination of invasion plants, but it must be taken into consideration, that after sodding, these species may reappear again from after-crop root or from the seed reserve remaining in the soil. During the extermination mechanical and chemical methods are both necessary, while maintaining, that inasmuch as possible, mechanical methods shall prevail. Extermination of certain species, such as the tree of heaven, the silverberry, the acacia and the Kansas milkweed is not possible by mechanical methods only.

Seeds for sowing shall be collected from local, good quality steppes (that are free from invasion plants and feathertop). For the harvest, ordinary grain combines can be used, however the settings of the machine must be adjusted (reducing height of tray, decreasing blow). Harvest must be done at the time of the ripening of the seeds (start of whirling). Care must be taken about harvesting only in dry weather, in dry grass, harvesting wet ruins the combine and also the seeds harvested would mould. Harvested seeds may be stored for maximum two years, using it in the third years requires an increase of the seed quantity by 40-50 kg/ha, because a part of the seeds lose their capacity for germination in the storage. During the harvest, depending on the actual weather conditions, 30-500 kg of seeds may be accounted for by hectares. Soil preparation work required for the sodding may only be commenced, if the portion of the coverage by invasive plants is reduced below 1% of the original rate. During the detailed planning it must be determined, if ploughing, deep ploughing or disking must be performed before harrowing and preparation of seedbeds. Sowing of grass must be done in all cases locally produced or harvested mix of seeds, with a minimum quantity of 25 kg/ha.

In case of draught several repetitions of sowing must be accounted for. During the after-care, removal of unwelcome species and dead organic substance must be achieved primarily by reaping and by removing hay. Successfulness of the after-care must be constantly monitored, as in a few cases reaping does assist the development of the grass in the 4-5th years. After-care must be supervised by the results of monitoring.

Successfulness of the after-care must be constantly monitored, as in a few cases reaping does assist the development of the grass in the 4-5th years. After-care must be supervised by the results of monitoring.

The area affected by the measure



Technical risks of the measure:

In the framework of the measurement some problem may emerge if unfriendly weather conditions set back harvesting of seeds necessary for sowing of grass or the harvested seed is not of an appropriate quality (e.g. the portion of germinating seeds is extremely low due to serious draught). In order to counter such problems, harvesting the necessary amount of seed (min. 25 kg/ha) must be started already in the first year (2011) and the suitable storage thereof (for a maximum period of three years) must be secured until sowing. Adverse weather conditions may also result in a frustrated sowing (e.g. portion of burgeoning remains low). The solution is repeated sowing, costs thereof are also represented in the budget. In the first two years certain unwelcome species are probable to appear in mass quantities (e.g. *Ambrosia elatior*, *Erigeron canadensis*, *Calamagrostis epigeios*), and also Kansas milkweed may reappear from the its seed reserves in the soil. Protection against these species is possible by the careful planning and implementation of after-care measures, which supposes continuous expert monitoring of the sodding process and potential supervision of the after-care techniques applies.

Time Schedule of the Measure:

Intervention	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Investment								
restoration of habitat								
Planning, authorisation								

Intervention	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
logging, cutting cleanse								
Cartridge exemption								
Stumping, root collection								
invasive plants removal								
soil preparation, sodding								
After-care measures								

Implementation of the investment is planned to be around 2030. The implementation of the measure requires a relatively long time. At least one year shall be granted for preparation and official licensing procedures. After the authorisation tree stock removal is immediately possible, yet sodding should not be started until the invasive plants living in the area (particularly *Ailanthus altissima*, *Asclepias syriaca*, *Robinia pseudo-acacia*) coverage is reduced below 1%. Earlier sodding would result in protective measures against these species on an already developing grass, that could slow down the progress. Extermination of invasive plants may be finished in 1-3 years depending on the level of the infestation. Establishment of the steppe requires at least two years, because in case of adverse weather conditions sowing may need repetitions. Sodding may only be successful if during the After-care measures the settlement of unwanted species (e.g. *Calamagrostis epigeios*, *Erigeron canadensis*, *Agropyron repens* etc.) and the resettlement of invasive plants is precluded. The After-care measures shall be maintained until the steppe reaches a near-natural condition, that is perceivably 4-5 years according to our prior examinations. Maintenance of the steppes does not require measures from that point on, yet occasional interventions may become necessary. These however may be performed in the course of ordinary maintenance. The above timing is rather pessimistic, in ideal circumstances this measure may be finalised in 2-3 years.

Estimated budget of the measure:

Activity	Quantity	Unit price	Estimated cost (million HUF)
Planning, evaluation, authorisation		HUF	
logging and lumber removal from clearing (5000 HUF/m ³ , 80-150 m ³ /ha)	10,5 ha	HUF/ha	
Cartridge exemption	10,5 ha	HUF/ha	
Stumping	10,5 ha	HUF/ha	
Root collection and removal	10,5 ha	HUF/ha	
invasive plants removal	10,5 ha	HUF/ha	
soil preparation ploughing/disking, harrowing	10,5 ha	HUF/ha	
sodding grass seed harvest, drying, storage, preparation of seed beds, sowing, compression	10,5 ha	HUF/ha	
After-care measures (1-3 years)reaping, removal of invasive plants present by mechanical and chemical means, later only to be applied if necessary; removal of dead organic material	10,5 ha	HUF/ha/3 years	
After-care measures (4-7 years.)mosaic shaft tearing and manual reaping	10,5 ha	HUF/ha/4 years	

Activity	Quantity	Unit price	Estimated cost (million HUF)
with forest protection contribution covering possible costs of replacement afforestation			
Total:			

It must be emphasised however, that these are estimated costs, and the actual costs may be subject to changes in the course of the effective implementation, depending on the year, period and form thereof. From the utilised 10,5 hectare of forests for 10,5 hectares are subject to forest protection contribution payment.

The milestones and indicators of the measure:

Milestone	Indicator
Planning (deadline: June 30, 2011)	Detailed evaluation, intervention plan and the documentation of the request for authorization
Authorisation (deadline: 31 December, 2011)	Official permissions
pre-sodding work (deadline: 30 October, 2013)	Increased size of the areas made suitable for sodding and Documentation of the work done
sodding	Documentation of the finished sodding
(deadline: 30 November, 2014)	Preliminary monitoring reports
Description of conditions and evaluation of changes (deadline: 31 December, 2018)	Documentation on the aftercare measures done Preliminary monitoring reports Summary report of the outcomes of the measure

Measure 2: Invasive Plants Extermination In The Surroundings Of New Habitats To Be Established In The Site Of HUFH20009 "Gönyüi Homokvidék"

Success potential of the planned habitat establishing and restoration measures is strengthened, if the invasive plants endangering the natural habitats are eliminated not just in the area of intervention, but also in the surroundings thereof. The possibility of re-infestation of the areas restored by the measure is decreased. In the framework of this measure, a 100 meter perimeter is subject to the arboreal and herbaceous invasive plants removal, wherever it is necessary, around the sand steppes established by means of Measure 1. The measure is not affecting areas covered by Life+ project. This measure may not overlap with other measures, in order to avoid double financing.

Objectives:

Support of measures to establish new habitats on the HUF20009 "Gönyüi homokvidék" SAC by termination of the source of potential invasion plants (*Ailanthus altissima*, *Asclepias syriaca*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Eleagnus angustifolia*, *Solidago gigantea*) from the neighbouring areas. Affected areas: basis for the measure is defined by the map coverage, list of affected forest parts is mentioned only for informational purposes.

Settlement	Forest part	Branch of cultivation	Area (ha)	Proprietor	Forest manager	Comments
Győr	568 A	uncultivated	4,2	Hungarian State: Ministry of Defense	HM Bp-i Erd. Zrt.	
Total:			4,2			

Exposition of the implementation of the measure:

After the measuring of the area, the preparation of the detailed intervention plan and acquisition of the necessary official permission may commence the removal of unwanted species. In case of *Celtis occidentalis* mechanical intervention (cutting) is usually sufficient, other species may require combined mechanical and chemical interventions. In case of applying chemicals extra care must be taken to the preservation of the surrounding habitats, for the controllability of the work adding colouring substance to the applied lubricating chemical is suggested. Treatments have to be performed by annual repetition for three years, in order to avoid reappearance from after-crop or from seed.

Technical risks of the measure:

Technical risks are not perceived in the implementation of the measure, these interventions are based on long standing methods.

Overview map of the areas to be treated



Time Schedule of the Measure:

Intervention	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Investment								
Restoration of habitat								
Planning, authorization								
non-indigenous arboreal plants extermination								
herbaceous invasive plants removal								

Implementation of the investment is planned to be around 2030. The invasive plants extermination cannot be done in one year, according to the up-to-date practice, such an intervention needs minimum two, optimally three years. Any shorter period for the intervention may result in the remaining single organisms re-infesting the complete area again.

Estimated budget of the measure:

Activity	Quantity	Unit price	Estimated cost (million HUF)
Planning, evaluation, authorization		HUF	
non-indigenous arboreal vegetation extermination (mechanical and chemical extermination for 3 years)	4,2 ha	HUF/ha/3 years	
herbaceous invasive plants removal (mechanical and chemical extermination for 3 years)	4,2 ha	HUF/ha/3 years	
Total:			

It must be emphasised however, that these are estimated costs, and the actual costs may be subject to changes in the course of the effective implementation, depending on the year, period and form thereof.

The milestones and indicators of the measure:

Milestone	Indicator
Planning (deadline: March 30, 2011)	Detailed intervention plan and the documentation of the request for authorization
Authorisation (deadline: May 30, 2011)	Official permissions
Exterminations (deadline: 30 October, 2014)	Documentation of the work done Preliminary monitoring reports
Description of conditions and evaluation of changes (deadline: 31 December, 2015)	Preliminary monitoring reports Summary report of the outcomes of the measure

Monitoring Of The Outcomes Of The Proposed Measures

In the course of monitoring the Measure primarily the development of steppes and the settlement of the fauna shall be examined. Beyond the documentation of the phases of implementation we consider necessary the monitoring of the planned habitat-establishing, -restoration and -improving interventions conducted in the framework of the compensatory

measures via regularly repeated examinations. During these examinations outcomes must be examined compared to the original situation and to a selected reference area (in the vicinity of the area of intervention, in the same production site). Primarily standard sampling methods of monitoring systems already in use in Hungary shall be applied in these monitoring examinations. Most important questions to be answered:

How does the conditions (contents, structure, function) of the established habitat relates to those of the reference habitat?

How do the established and restored conditions (contents, structure, function) change during the measure (examination of succession)?

How does the the fauna of the established and restored habitat change due to the intervention?

How successful have been the removal of invasive plants?

Are there any reappearance observable in the managed areas?

Are there any improvement observable in the situation of the species of community interest or those under protection according to national legal regulations?

How the situation of the habitats and the species would change after the finalisation of the interventions (sustainability examination)?

Would regular maintenance treatment be necessary?

Examined objects

- habitat (structure and function) alteration (preparation of habitat-maps in case of new designations)
- Plants (species of community interests and those protected by means of national legal regulations)
- Plants (invasive ones)
- Alterations of Terrestrial arthropod communities
- Alterations of Orthoptera communities
- Reptiles

Methodology of Sampling

In case of habitats the methodology of Hungarian Natura 2000 monitoring applied for grasslands and forests is applicable (structure and function monitoring – intensive). For plants, the protocol of National Biodiversity Monitoring System developed for protected and rare species is applicable, while maintaining, that the stock of all plants affected in the intervention area must be examined by point mapping. In case of invasive plants a similar method should apply, but spot and point mapping shall be combined for the marking of the occurrences. In case of invasive plants, quantity should be marked in the percentage of the area covered with reference to the particular sport.

Number of sampling locations

Habitats: 2 sampling location by areas of interventions and/or 1 sampling location per every 20 hectare

Plants (protected and invasive species): complete area of intervention

Terrestrial arthropods and Orthopterae: sampling locations shall be the same used for habitats

Reptiles: min. 2 pcs of 1000 m transect by intervention areas

Frequency of sampling

Habitats: for grasslands annually, for forests in every 5 years, and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Plants (protected and invasive ones): generally in every three years, (mandatory in the 1st and the last year), and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Terrestrial arthropods and Orthopterae: annually, and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Reptiles: annually, and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Birds: in every 5 years (mandatory in the 1st and the last year), and/or the fifth year after the closure of the compensatory measure

Outcomes of the monitoring must be collected in progress reports in the year of the sampling, and also in a Summary report within a year from the closure of the compensatory measure.

Legal And Financial Assessment Of The Proposed Provisions

Legal Feasibility

The proposal of the new Natura 2000 areas towards the European Commission, as well as their indication in the national law is the competence of the Hungarian Government. The preparation of the designation will expectedly be performed by the Ministry of Rural Development through the preparation of the modifications on the 275/2004. (X. 8) Government Regulation and the 14/2010. (V. 11.) Ministry of Rural Development Regulation. The statutory modifications will be adopted and enacted by the Government further on it will effectuate the related measurements.

The proposed compensatory measurements will be realised on Natura 2000 areas already existing, or designated in the frame of compensatory measurements. For the Natura 2000 areas not considered nature reserves the 275/2004. (X. 8) Government Regulation on the

European Community significance nature reserve areas (Natura 2000 Government Regulation) shall be applicable.

For the interventions proposed in, or in the place of forests the articles of the 2009 Act (No XXXVII.) on the protection of forests and silviculture shall be applicable.

The conversion of forests into agricultural areas (in this case into grasslands) is according to Article 77 Section a) of the 2009 Act (No XXXVII.) the requisition of the forest. According to Article 78 Paragraph (1) a forest can only be requisitioned in exceptional cases – except of the provisions of Paragraph (3) only in cases of public interest. Through Article 78 Paragraph (2) the preliminary admission of the silviculture authority is required. The forest may only be requisitioned within the deadline ascertained in the admission for the objective given within. The majority of the forests planned for conversion has some sort of primary protective function (ground protection, conservation) however some instalments have primary economic function for which according to Article 78 Paragraph (3) the requisition of culture forests and plantations is permissible by the authority to the condition of an afforestation territorially equalling to the requisitioned forest on or at the neighbouring location of the forest concerned of an equalling or of higher natural value to the requisitioned forest. In the case of forest requisition the requisitioner has to pay a forest protection affix according to Article 81 Paragraph (1).

In the case of taking into agricultural cultivation primary protective function forests according to Paragraph (2) Section ba) the forest protection affix equals to twenty times the forest protection affix basis therefore 2 million forint, in all other cases according to Paragraph (2) Section bb) the affix equals to five times the forest protection affix basis therefore 0,5 million forint;

A part of the planned interventions is performed by the requisition of acreage serving indirect silviculture objectives, in these cases according to Paragraph (2) Section d) the forest protection affix equals to half of the forest protection affix ascertained for primary protective function forests namely 250 thousand forint;

The Forest Act gives exemptions in certain cases from the duty of forest protection affix payment.

If the according to Article 82 Paragraph (3) Section aa) of the Forest Act the requisitioner plants a forest on equalling territory to the requisitioned forest (swap afforestation)

According to Article 82 Paragraph (3) Section c) of the Forest Act the taking into agricultural cultivation of the plantation and culture forest after its desolation or its final utilisation according to the silviculture plan, if the conditions of the production site do not allow the re-cultivation with native tree species.

The detailed regulations of the forest requisition permission procedure and the elements of the petition are regulated by Articles 54-57 of the 153/2009. (XI.13.) Ministry of Rural Development.

The legal provisions allow the conversion of forests into agricultural areas – in this case into grasslands – however if the exceptions are not applicable a forest protection affix is to be paid or swap afforestation is to be performed.

After the exploitation and sodding of the forests the natural state is to be recorded in the Land Registry. For this recording the declaration of the forestry authority has also be attached above the parcellation plan.

During the recovery and amelioration of the grasslands of the Natura 2000 areas not considered nature reserves the permission of the Inspectorate is required according to Article 9 Paragraph (2) Section b) of the 275/2004. (X. 8) Government Regulation on the European Community significance nature reserve areas for the recovery, and according to Section c) for the planting and cutting of the forests not falling under the provisions of the Forest Act or under the Government Regulation on arboreal energetic plantations.

Financial Feasibility

A detailed budget has been elaborated for the certain measurements which to our present information is sufficient for the performance of the interventions. Not foreseeable and not planned events (e.g. catastrophe events, weather conditions, e.t.c.) could effect non-expected expenses therefore the budget has to be open from above.

The expenses of the compensating measurements – including the expenses related to the Natura 2000 indication (preparation and the eventual reimbursements), and to the forest requisitions (swap afforestation or forest protection affix) – are to be provided by the investor according to „the pollutant pays” principle. The application of „the pollutant pays” principle does not exclude the possibility for the Hungarian State to provide the location necessary for the swap afforestation from the National Land Fund Management Organisation.

Assesment Of The Proposed Measures From The Perspective Of The Objectives Of The Affected Natura 2000 Site

The transformation of forestry tree plantation into natural habitats (sand steppe) proposed in the framework of Measure 1 corresponds to the general nature conservation objectives of the Special Area of Conservation of HUFH20008 "Gönyői homokvidék". Section 6.2 on Management of the SDF data sheet mentions as an objective the gradual transformation of the artificial habitats of the area into natural ones. Extermination of invasive plants serves the restoration of the favorable conservation status in the area, thus this measure also complies with the nature conservation objectives of the site.

Information For The General And Professional Public

The first step regarding the compensatory measures is the information of the affected Proprietors, property managers, farmers and authorities, and the insertion of their potential comments into the planning. The consultation offers an opportunity for learning about potential claims for damages. Major steps achieved during the implementation, as well as outcomes of closed measures is also recommended to be continuously published. The first step of such information is introduction of the prescribed compensatory measures. For that, a public forum or a website seems most appropriate. Major steps achieved during the implementation, as well as outcomes of closed measures is also recommended to be continuously published. For the information of the professional public an academic conference or workshop seem more appropriate, where beyond the descriptions of the outcomes pro-

fessional experience may be exchanged and there would be also an opportunity for practical presentations.

List Of Appendices

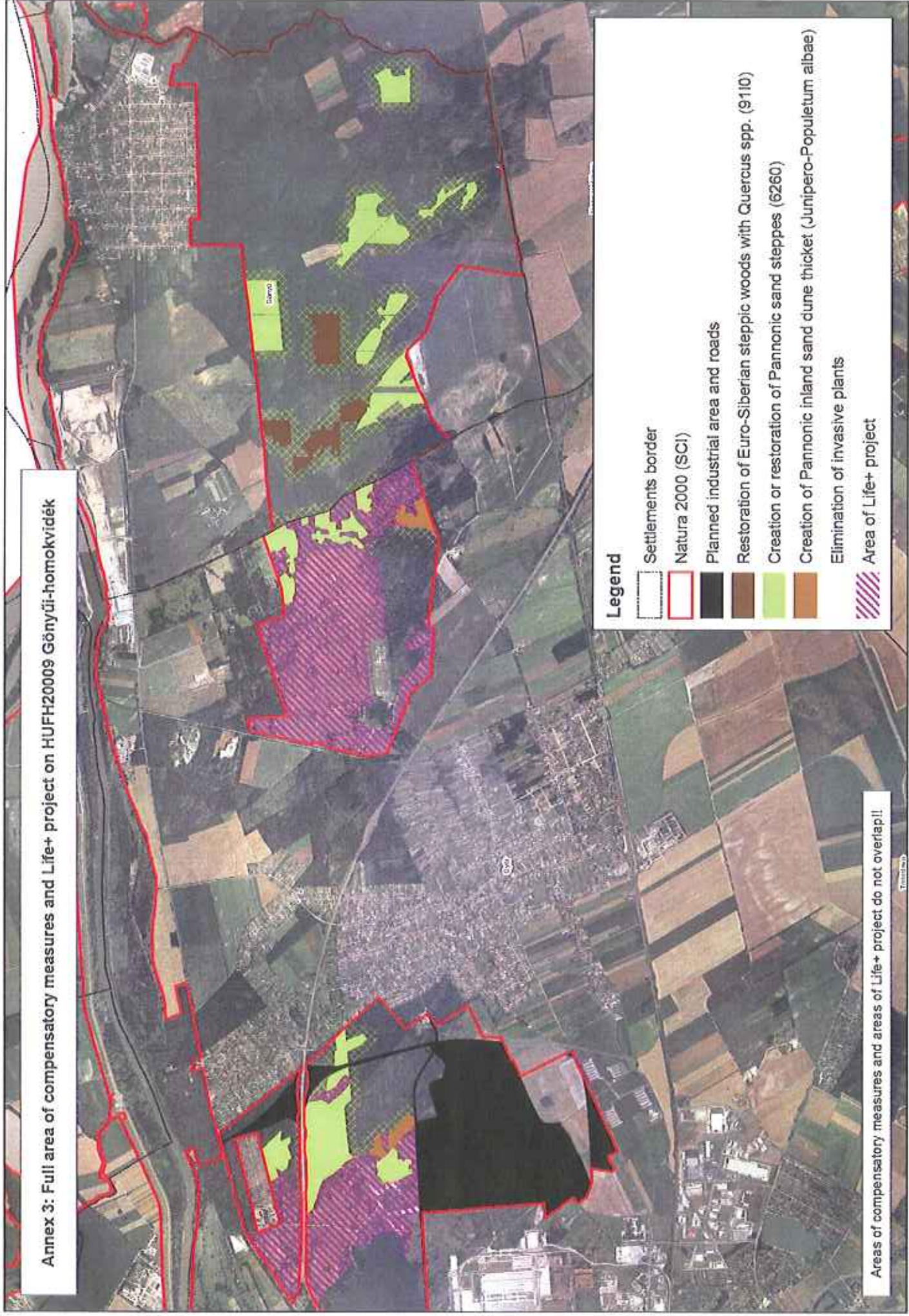
1. Summary table of the newly designated Natura 2000 areas
2. Overview map of the newly designated Natura 2000 areas
3. Overview map of all measures planned in the area affected by the investment, at the site of the HUFH20009 "Gönyői-homokvidék" SAC

Annex 1 – Summary table of the newly designated Natura 2000 areas

Settlement	Affected land registry number	Branch of cultivation	Area (ha)	Planned N2000 (ha)	Proprietor	Comments	Designation	Site id.
Hajós	424-02-01		277,29	277,29	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Ministry of Defence		enlargement	HUKN20014
Érsekcsanak	294-01-01	uncultivated	206,14	206,14	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Ministry of Defence		new site	HUKN200XX
Érsekcsanak	295	uncultivated	1,66	1,66	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Ministry of Defence		new site	HUKN200XX
Érsekcsanak	296-01-01	uncultivated	211,3	211,3	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Ministry of Defence		new site	HUKN200XX
Csávoly	177-02-01	uncultivated	41,13	41,13	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Ministry of Defence		new site	HUKN200XX
Göddöllő	4849-02-01	forest	5,16	5,16	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4850	road	0,17	0,17	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4851	forest	5,97	5,97	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4852	road	0,35	0,35	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4859	forest	4,73	4,73	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4860	road	0,98	0,98	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4861	forest	0,68	0,68	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4862	road	0,25	0,25	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4863	forest	4,35	4,35	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Göddöllő	4864	road	0,12	0,12	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040









Settlement	Affected land registry number	Branch of cultivation	Area (ha)	Planned N2000 (ha)	Proprietor	Comments	Designation	Site id.
Gödöllő	4865a	forest	1,93	1,93	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Gödöllő	4865b	garden	2,59	2,59	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Gödöllő	4866	road	0,20	0,2	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Gödöllő	4867	forest	5,10	5,1	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Gödöllő	4868	road	0,09	0,09	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Gödöllő	4869	forest	2,37	2,37	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Gödöllő	4870	road	0,13	0,13	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Gödöllő	4871	forest	6,11	6,11	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: Szent István University		enlargement	HUDI20040
Gönyű	064/	forest	15,52	4,32	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: KAEG Zrt.	Division is necessary. Gönyű 21/C forest part would be inserted into Natura 2000 network	enlargement	HUFH20009
Győr	0879/	/b forest /d uncultivated /f forest	44,34	25,55	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: KAEG Zrt.	Division is necessary. Győr 538/J, 538/K, 538/TI2, 538/CE2, 538/NY2 forest parts would be inserted into Natura 2000 network.	enlargement	HUFH20009
Nagyszent-jános	179-01-01	forest	28,59	28,59	Proprietor: Hungarian State Property manager: KAEG Zrt.	The area is partially not suitable for the establishment of sand grasslands, but due to its territorial structure its division would have no meaning.	enlargement	HUFH20009

Annex 3: Full area of compensatory measures and Life+ project on HUFH20009 Gönyői-homokvidék



Areas of compensatory measures and areas of Life+ project do not overlap!!

Legend

-  Settlements border
-  Natura 2000 (SCI)
-  Planned industrial area and roads
-  Restoration of Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp. (9110)
-  Creation or restoration of Pannonic sand steppes (6260)
-  Creation of Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*)
-  Elimination of invasive plants
-  Area of Life+ project