

To whom it may concern,

**The Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary is sending you the following information regarding Question 1 and 3.**

The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary was regularly represented at the meetings of the Special Committee on Intellectual Cultural Heritage of the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO his colleagues, where issues such as the nominations for the national inventory of intangible cultural heritage and the inscription of intangible cultural heritage in the Register of Good Conservation Practices were discussed.

Article P of the Fundamental Law of Hungary stipulates safeguarding the interests of future generations, through the protection of the *“common heritage of the nation”*. It is important to highlight that this clause specifically lists cultural values among the values that constitute the so called *“common heritage of the nation”* and specifies that *“it shall be the obligation of the State and everyone to protect and maintain them, and to preserve them for future generations.”* The constitutional principles developed through the consistent practise of the Hungarian Constitutional Court (HCC) regarding the right to a healthy environment, namely non-retrogression and the precautionary principle, are valid in the field of cultural heritage protection as well, ensuring access to cultural heritage on an intergenerational level. Also, according to the relevant decision No 13/2018. (IX.14.) of the HCC, any national plan or policy concerning sustainable development has constitutional significance, since their proper implementation through adequate legislation and other measures serves the fundamental aims laid down in Article P).

The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary and his Deputy, the Ombudsman for Future Generations constitute the institutional system established upon the State’s responsibility under Article P) regarding the rights of future generations. The Ombudsman for Future Generations has issued various non-binding statements regarding the linkage between the protection of cultural heritage and the fundamental rights of recent and future generations. Another comprehensive report on the protection of the landscape pointed out how the protection of the natural as well as the artificial elements of landscape contribute to the better enforcement of fundamental rights, cultural rights included.