

Assessment of National Tourism Development Strategy -Hungary-

This analyze was prepared on the base on Assessment Criteria and Methodology for a National Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy of CEEweb for Biodiversity (Sustainable Tourism Working Group).

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1. Introduction to the Hungarian National Tourism Strategy assessment

The Hungarian National Tourism Strategy is a strategic document for the period between 2005-2013 and it was prepared by the Hungarian Tourism Office (Magyar Turisztikai Hivatal:

<http://www.mth.gov.hu>) under the Governmental Agency of the Ministry without portfolio of the Regional Development.

For the preparation there was established a Strategy Workgroup of experts that has worked approximately two years with the planning and two months was held the stakeholders consultation.

The **vision** of the strategy is to make better living condition of the Hungarian population through the tourism sector that is based on five pillars:

- Increasing the competitiveness of the national tourism
- Developing the tourism products as national priorities
- Innovation
- Regional destination development
- High quality of services and product, which are competitive with the market preferences
- Strengthening the educational system with the tourism
- Changing the Regional Institution System
- The improvement and acceptance of the general appreciation of the tourism

The overall objectives are:

- Enhancing the sustainable development with the support of tourism
- Developing tourist attraction market
- Increasing the conditions of the hospitality
- Developing the human resource management
- Establishing an efficient operative system

The specific objectives are the horizontal objectives, which includes the realization of the sustainability.

For this purpose we can find some tools, responsible bodies to achieve the objectives:

- Creation of the Sustainable Tourism Workgroup, which will prepare an indicator system for the

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Sustainable Tourism Working Group

Assessment Criteria for National Tourism

Development Strategies, 2013



sustainable tourism and will assure the interests of the tourism during the preparation of the National Program of the Sustainable Development (until 2010). At the end of these tasks the group will be dissolved.

- Research work on the sustainability indicators: collecting international and national best practices for sustainability and labeling systems that will help on developing and using indicator system for regional, destination products & services.
- Reviewing the Hungarian Tourism trademark system and reshaping it according to the sustainability criteria's.
- Analyzing the bearing capacity (not just of the environment) for the tourism and integrating into the sustainability indicators.

2. National Tourism Strategy as a public planning document

In Hungarian the document is called the Nemzeti Turizmusfejlesztési Stratégia 2005-2013, and it can be downloaded from:

<http://www.kormany.hu/download/4/5c/20000/NemzetiTurizmusfejlesztésiStrategia.pdf>

Magyar Turisztikai Hivatal, Internet: <http://www.mth.gov.hu>, Tel.: (06 1) 225-6501

There is no English version, neither for Summary.

3. Assessment Criteria for National Tourism Development Strategies

The document basic information

Name of the main document representing tourism policy in the country	Years of implementation
National Tourism Development Strategy Ministry for National Economy, Minister of State for Economic Regulation http://www.kormany.hu/download/4/5c/20000/ ; http://www.mth.gov.hu	2005- 2013
Names of the complementary planning documents and initiatives (linked to the other sectors for example such as in point no.9 in the evaluation table)	Years of implementation
- National Rural Development Strategy „Rural employment and income opprotunities can be improves by an expansion of rural business activities (development of rural and gricultural tourism and handicrafts, diversification of production and processing through the production of local specific food ...”	2004-2006
- National Environmental Programme 2009-2014	2009-2014
- Hungarian National Development Plan It promoted the reinforcement of enterprises, the development of tourism	2004-2006

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<p>and research & development, the development of the information society, housing construction, regional economic development, and also included highway construction and the related infrastructure development program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy for the Competitiveness of the SM-s enterprises - National Climate Change Strategy - Equestrian tourism Development Strategy - National Health Tourism Development Strategy - National Strategy for Eco-Tourism Development - National Strategy for Cultural Tourism Development - National Strategy for Youth Generation Tourism Development <p>Regional strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept and the program of the development of the Tourism of Balaton - Tourism Strategy of Budapest and Middle-Danube Region - Strategy for Tourism Development for Southern Great-Plane - Strategy for Tourism Development for Southern Transdanubia 	<p>2007-2013</p> <p>2008-2025</p> <p>2007-2013</p> <p>2007-2013</p> <p>2008-2015</p> <p>2009-2015</p> <p>2005</p> <p>2006</p> <p>2007-2013</p> <p>2007-2015</p>
<p>The documents' achievements and future projects</p>	<p>Years of implementation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action Plan to the National Tourism Development Strategy - In 2013. March was signed a strategy for collaboration between the Hungarian Tourism Zrt. and the ministry of Rural Development. The goal of cooperation remains the promotion of sustainable ecotourism, and the further development of national parks. The objective of the environmental affairs administration and the national tourism marketing organization is to include landscapes with natural and cultural heritage among the services offered by ecotourism programs, and to increase public attention to the need for their protection and conservation. The cooperation will focus on the eco- and culture tourism, nature protection in protected areas, cultural heritage, 	<p>2008</p> <p>2013</p>

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<p>landscape protection, national parks tourism. This collaboration strategy will help in the future the enhancement of the sustainable tourism.</p>	
<p>- National Strategy for Cycling-Tourism Development</p>	<p>2010-2015</p>
<p>- National Rural Development Strategy, and Darányi Ignác Action Plan for the NRDS: the Strategical area of the Rural economy, Rural community includes the rural tourism as program. Ensuring the existential bases of the rural economy and increasing employment in rural areas: strengthening and reorganizing the economic bases of rural regions and settlements, especially of villages and homesteads; diversifying the rural economy, and consequently ensuring livelihoods, preserving jobs, increasing the employment rate, enhancing the role and value of cultural heritage and linking it to tourism.</p>	<p>2012-2020</p>
<p>- The New Hungary Development Plan - National Strategic Reference Framework of Hungary “ Employment and Growth”</p>	<p>2007-2013</p>

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The evaluation table

Name of an indicator	Scores (S) and Weights (W)	
I. Description of the document and elaboration process	W₁=0,1	
1. The documents representing tourism policy in the country	S = 3 if yes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general plan of social-economic development - sectoral plan (national tourism strategy) - operative plan for government actions and agendas - the strategy is published in an easy-to-read version which does not exceed 100 pages comprising major targets 	<p>S₁ S₂ S₃ S₄</p>	<p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>Ad. S₁: The New Hungary Development Plan (2007-2013): <i>Priority fields of tourism are supported with the promotion of economic activities employing a qualified labour force and producing high added value.</i></p> <p><i>Strengthening landscape-ecologic thinking:</i> „An important task is the development of environment-friendly, quality tourism based on natural and landscape values, the development of host, visitor, education centers, establishments for exhibitions, pathways for natural studies and the development of nature parks and recreation parks.</p> <p><i>Elements of balanced regional development:</i> Tourism development Economic and social interests can be harmonised with the developments (developments based on thermal and health spas, cultural developments, World Heritages, revitalization of national parks, organisational and human resources development, development of IT infrastructure).</p> <p>Ad. S₄: The document has 210 pages, it is quite easy-reading document. The first 150 pages contains the main part of the strategy and from 180p to 202p contains the table with the goals of the</p>

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		strategy .
2. The National Tourism Development Strategy sets out clear priorities, goals, policies, objectives, interventions and expected results:		<p>S = 1 if just the long term vision (up to 10 years) is included</p> <p>S = 2 if sustainable tourism is included by enhancing issues where tourism can make a difference</p> <p>S = 3 if sustainable tourism and biodiversity protection is</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vision of national tourism policy - goals of national tourism policy - objectives of national tourism policy - operational measures/tasks - expected results/indicators - expected results (outcomes) of national tourism policy 	<p>S₅ 1</p> <p>S₆ 2</p> <p>S₇ 2</p> <p>S₈ 1</p> <p>S₉ 3</p> <p>S₁₀ 1</p>	<p>S₉: The horizontal measures specify the regulation of the coordination of the sustainable tourism indicators by the year 2010.</p>
3. Targets or norms are established by governments (in other strategic documents as well) considering areas such as:		<p>S = 1 if the relevant planning document exists</p> <p>S = 2 if the tourism issues are included in the document</p> <p>S = 3 if the tourism issues and biodiversity protection is included</p> <p>S = 4 if there are targets set which influence tourism sector</p> <p>S = 5 if there are targets set which influence tourism sector and biodiversity protection</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land-use zoning - ecosystem functioning - biodiversity conservation and sustainable use - sustainable transport - green house gas reduction in the tourism industry - climate change adaptation and mitigation in destinations 	<p>S₁₁ 3</p> <p>S₁₂ 5</p> <p>S₁₃ 5</p> <p>S₁₄ 2</p> <p>S₁₅ 1</p> <p>S₁₆ 2</p> <p>S₁₇ 2</p>	

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<p>- waste reduction and management - poverty alleviation/mitigation</p>	<p>S18</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Ad. S11 National Environmental protection Program</p> <p>Ad. S12 In the National Strategy for Eco-Tourism Development: 9.1 Ecological goals: One of the main goal of the strategy is the protection of the ecosystem as a whole, therefore plans such type of tourism that doesn't endanger it.</p> <p>Ad. S13: – Environment and Energy Operational Programme (2007-2013) Actions in the wise management of natural assets priority axis contribute both directly and indirectly to economic development in many ways: Preservation of these assets is unquestionably key elements in maintaining highly important services such as eco- and agro-tourism to the natural areas, and the local selling of local goods, thus contributing to the population retaining capacity and economic development of rural areas.</p> <p>Ad. S17 Waste management Plan (2009-2014)</p>
<p>4. Strategy formulation process includes the following actions:</p>		<p>S = 1 if the information about the document formulation is available for stakeholders</p> <p>S = 2 if the stakeholders are invited to the meetings or other form of involvement into the formulation process</p> <p>S = 3 if the active contribution was accompanied by research on the type of tourism the stakeholders want to host</p>
<p>- baseline information is gathered on the basis of multi-stakeholder consultations</p>	<p>S19 S20</p>	<p>2 1</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local communities are involved in the consultations and their active role in destination management is recognized - public and private sector work together during the consultations 	S ₂₁	2
II Situation analysis and programming		W_{II} = 0.2
<p>5. The tourism resources and market analysis for national tourism development</p>	<p>S = 1 if there are major stakeholders and elements of supply and demand of tourism market included S = 2 if there are major stakeholders and elements of supply and demand of tourism market included (including separate analysis of country's tourism destination and regions) S = 4 if there are major stakeholders and elements of supply and demand of tourism market included (comprising separate analysis of country's tourism destination and regions) and natural resources are presented from the point of view of ecosystem services</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - domestic (national) market: major stakeholders (tour operators, travel agents, national and regional authorities, NGOs etc.) - tourism supply: products, services, infrastructure and facilities - demand of the domestic market (income, costs, positive and negative trends in demand, working hours) - strategic planning method analysis (e.g. SWOT) - needs for further development and official forecasts 	S ₂₂ S ₂₃ S ₂₄ S ₂₅ S ₂₆	2 2 2 2
<p>6. Political factors and international aspects of tourism development</p>	<p>S = 1 if the description includes the national destination only S = 2 if the description includes the national and regional destinations S = 3 if the description includes the national and regional destinations and their competitiveness is described</p>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - product and infrastructure development, general industrial policy starting points - destination marketing - reinforcing the image of the country as a tourist destination - benchmarking (product, strategic) - the strategy gives the answer to which type of tourism is best for the national destination 	<p>S₂₇ S₂₈ S₂₉ S₃₀ S₃₁</p>	<p>2 2 2 2 3</p>
<p>III The grade of enhancement on sustainable approach to tourism in policies</p>	<p>W_{III} = 0.1</p>	
<p>7. Linkage of tourism to other sectors (the grade of complementation of management documents of the following sectors with tourism development planning)</p>	<p>S = 1 if there are tourism issues involved in documents S = 3 if there are targets within the documents which define how tourism will help to solve problems of other sector (e.g. agrotourism complements aims of rural development strategy) S = 5 if there are targets within the documents which define how tourism will help to solve problems of other sector involving the quality of live for host and visitor S = 6 if there are targets within the documents which define how tourism will help to solve problems of other sector involving the quality of live for host and visitor and there is a special chapter in tourism strategy describing the connections</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental policy - agriculture and forestry - regional and rural development policy - transport strategy - health policy - employment policy 	<p>S₃₂ S₃₃ S₃₄ S₃₅ S₃₆ S₃₇</p>	<p>5 5 5 1 6 3</p> <p>-Ad. S₃₆: National Health Tourism Development Strategy</p>

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		- Ad. S37: New National Development Plan (Employment and Growth)
8. Reference to sustainable tourism agreements, conventions, protocols, EU policy towards development of sustainable tourism and nature conservation:		S = 2 if there is a reference to at least 1 document S = 3 if there is a reference to 2 S = 4 if there is a reference to more than 2
1) the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET) as a comprehensive set of principles designed to guide key-players in tourism development (WTO) 2) the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, especially Decision VII/14 Biological Diversity and Tourism and Decision V/25: Biodiversity and tourism,2004 3) The Charter for Sustainable Tourism (developed in Lanzarote, Canary Islands) Spain, 1995 4) EU Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS) with indications for national policies on law foundation for sustainable development of tourism, implementation of principles for tourism in other sectors of state activity and enhancement on scientific research on relations between tourism development and environment protection 5) the Agenda for a Sustainable and Competitive European Tourism 6) European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas 7) Agenda 21 as a comprehensive plan of action to be taken by governments in every area in which human impacts on the environment, Rio de Janeiro, 1992 8) The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) adopted at the 3rd Ministerial Conference "An Environment for Europe", Sofia, 1995 9) EU Strategy for the Danube Region, the Carpathian Convention (Tourism Protocol) 10) Other related to sustainable tourism development (fill with the	S38	0 There is no reference to any of these documents.

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name):fold		
9. Social benefits and community profits	S = 3 if there are outcomes defining how tourism will contribute to the evaluated issue S = 4 if there are outcomes defining how tourism will contribute to the evaluated issue and recommendations for regional level tourism development strategies are included	
- tourism is valued as the contributor to country's economy (preferably in %) - preservation and development of the culture in the region - distribution of income and prospects for employment - support to cultural heritage and local identity - maintenance of community infrastructure - participation of indigenous and local communities (e.g. community based tourism)	S ₃₉ S ₄₀ S ₄₁ S ₄₂ S ₄₃ S ₄₄	3 4 4 4 3 -
IV Participation of institutions in tourism management	W_{IV} = 0.1	
10. Setting up and enabling a National Tourism Organization as:	S = 3 if yes	
- a national body for tourism businesses and destinations - a source of best practice, offering tourism business advice - a custodian of the national product database	S ₄₅ S ₄₆ S ₄₇	3 3 0
11. Enhancement on bottom - up approach in destination management	S = 3 if yes	
- local tourism bodies are responsible for a tourism destination which reflects the natural geography of an area's visitor economy (rather than local public sector or electoral boundaries) - the tourism policy gives the possibility for tourism bodies to band together into larger groups voluntarily	S ₄₈ S ₄₉ S ₅₀ S ₅₁ S ₅₂ S ₅₃	0 3 0 0 3 3

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring financial sustainability of the bodies with minimum reliance on public funds (can act as partners with local authorities or local business partnerships) - reduction of taxes to central level - supporting creation of Destination Management Organization rather than Marketing Organizations - partnership between public sector and local authorities and local businesses and attractions - recognition of role of the bodies for Regional Development Strategies 	<p>S₅₄</p>	<p>3 0</p>
<p>12. There are responsibilities determined for the strategy implementation for the following bodies:</p>	<p>S = 5 if yes</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ministries - the local and regional governments - tourism business associations, clusters, tourism entrepreneurs etc. - the non-governmental sector - protected area authorities, environmental institutions etc. 	<p>S₅₅ S₅₆ S₅₇ S₅₈ S₅₉</p>	<p>5 5 5 5 5</p>
<p>V Sustainable development of tourism businesses, supply of services and special enhancement addressing nature protected areas</p>	<p>W_V = 0.2</p>	
<p>13. Plans to increase the number of environmentally oriented tourism providers and offerings by:</p>	<p>S = 1 if recommendations of the following actions are listed S = 2 if there are operative actions described for the implementation S = 3 if there are operative actions described and indicated bodies responsible for the implementation of these actions</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support of certification and labelling schemes - strengthening cooperation between (organisation and financing) public and private entities as well as partnerships for sustainable 	<p>S₆₀ S₆₁ S₆₂</p>	<p>3 2 1</p>

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tourism development - educational programs for tourist staff and their professionalization in the framework of tourism environmental impact and social responsibility		
14. Grade of incentive and encouragement to sustainable practices in tourism companies:	S = 1 if country has sustainable policy for resources management with relevant legislation S = 2 if the legislation provides alternatives for resources' using S = 3 if state government stimulates sustainable practice with finance benefits (tax reducing, tariff reducing)	
- energy efficiency - efficient water management solutions - waste management	S63 S64 S65	1 1 1
15. Support for financial contribution from the tourism industry to nature protection services:	S = 3 if there are: a system or instruments with relevant legislation, rules S = 4 if there is evidence (data) that stakeholders use these instruments	
- enhancing regional marketing as the foundation for sustainable tourism development, particularly in UNESCO biosphere reserves and national parks - areas close to or in populated regions are protected for nature-based recreation - incorporating the European Union network of Natura 2000 sites in tourism territorial development and marketing	S66 S67 S68	0 0 0
VI Tourism strategy measures	W_{VI} = 0.1	
16. Indicators and targets comprise important part of the strategy	S = 4 if yes If no go to indicator no. 18	
- strategy includes targets to be fulfilled - strategy recommends indicators for monitoring	S72 S73 S74	

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- targets are combined with indicators in order to measure impacts		
17. Indicators for monitoring are described in 8 groups ⁵ as headline indicators (not only complementary indicators):	S=0 if the indicator is not included in the strategy S= 1 if the indicator is included in the strategy	
(a) political - value of micro-loan program for local businesses respecting sustainability criteria and number of SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) supported by the programme - measures for evaluating tourist information policy (grade of including sustainability criteria in tourism promotion e.g. communicating access code for tourists, evaluation of tourist behaviour, knowledge and attitudes) - measures to policy for disabled people and equal access to tourism - the map of regional supply chains through the establishment of local or regional cooperation (e.g. territorial communes tourist associations, clusters) - measures of participation and local control (measures of accessibility to information about the strategy, number of people and stakeholders that participated in decision-making process and the quality of their participation) - existence and quality of management plans, visitor regulations and monitoring measures	S72 S73 S74 S75 S76 S77	
(b) economic - value of tourism expenditure in tourism destination by target groups of tourist (annual growth) or change in visitor spending - percentage of GDP coming from tourism - measures taken to reduce the dependency on tourism and seasonality (percentage of income coming from tourism)	S78 S79 S80 S81 S82 S83 S84	

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<p>in the time-scale of the year, percentage of fulltime, part time and seasonal jobs in tourism, local unemployment rate off-season, local unemployment rate off-season) - length of average tourist stay (in days) - percentage of people employed in tourism or tourism related jobs - percentage of change in the total number of tourists - growth in % of the surface of the areas which are used for tourism</p>		
<p>(c) socio-cultural - increase/decrease in cultural activities or traditional events and level of participation - level of awareness of local values and cultural heritage - number of local businesses related to the local culture (handicrafts, music, food) - extent of traditional land use - number and quality of infrastructure development stimulated by tourism - percentage of locals using tourism related infrastructure - proportion of tourism revenues reinvested by administration in public responsibilities - tourism's contribution to the preservation of cultural goods - evaluation of the local inhabitants' experiences with and attitudes towards tourism (percentage of locals who are satisfied with tourism development) - evaluation of the tourists' experience</p>	<p>S85 S86 S87 S88 S89 S90 S91 S92 S93 S94</p>	
<p>(d) service and product quality - number of Green Tourism Business Awards - number and type of tourism attractions, tourism products and visitor infrastructure</p>	<p>S95 S96 S97 S98</p>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quality measures of accommodation, food, transport and other services - evaluation of safety - tourists' satisfaction evaluation (percentage of return visitors, visitor expectations versus experience measure, satisfaction rating for those visitors whose experience exceeded their expectations (in 1-5 scale, 1 (much worse than expected) to 5 (much better than expected)) - length of the tourism season - existence and quality of visitor/information centers, interpretative materials (e.g. brochures, panels), guided tours, trails, cycling routes, signage (length of trails, number and language of signs) - level of training (guards, guides, information, catering, management, etc.) 	<p>S99 S100 S101 S102</p>	
<p>(e) general environmental impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intensity of use (tourist/hectare or km of trails, carrying capacity indicators, level of use of protected areas and natural environment) - percentage of tourism businesses with appropriate resource management - behavior and attitudes of tourists and locals towards environmental protection - type and extension of protected areas, percentage of extended surface of protected areas and creation of new ones 	<p>S103 S104 S105 S106</p>	
<p>(f) ecosystem quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revenue from tourism allowed to environment protection activity - number and quality of direct engagement of tourism business in projects and programmes for the improvement of environment - effectiveness of resource management measured e. g. by amount of 	<p>S107 S108 S109 S110 S111</p>	

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waste and water consumed per tourist per day - scale of impacts due to tourism infrastructure (e. g. erosion caused by trails, consumption of territory) - type and percentage of transport facilities used (tourists arriving by car, train, etc., number of tourists using public transport)		
(g) biodiversity - percentage of endangered species - habitat status changes measures - monitoring of tourist flow is mentioned - tools for tourist flow mitigation are previewed	S ₁₁₂ S ₁₁₃ S ₁₁₄ S ₁₁₅	
(h) environmental policy and management - amount of financial contribution of tourism to funding of conservation - number and type of measures to engage locals in protection activities (meetings, programs, expenditure) - percentage of locals actively involved in conservation activities - percentage of tourism managers with environmental training - percentage of tour operators and hotels with an environmental strategy or policy - existence of a land use or development planning process including tourism - existence of the environmental impact assessment legal procedure	S ₁₁₆ S ₁₁₇ S ₁₁₈ S ₁₁₉ S ₁₂₀ S ₁₂₁ S ₁₂₂	
VII Financing and Implementation of the National Tourism Strategy	W_{VII} = 0.2	
18. Financing		S = 1 if there are indicated concrete institutions who are responsible for financing S = 2 if there is indicated concrete amount for each measure implementation

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - financing is secured through governmental and voluntary resources for the entire period of the strategy - the strategy implementation is accompanied by a micro-loan program for local businesses respecting sustainability criteria 	<p>S₁₂₃ 1 S₁₂₄ 1</p>	
<p>19. Monitoring and Evaluation</p>		<p>S = 0 if no S = 3 if yes</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E is a substantial part of the strategy - the strategy has clearly described ways and means of monitoring, including the responsible body and intervals of monitoring - the periodical monitoring is made public - there are simple qualitative along with quantitative data gathering means employed (household survey of local residents and visitor questionnaire, Delphi technique or in-depth interviews or focus group interviews of environmental expert groups) - tourism research on tourism market (product quality, visitor satisfaction with products and marketing) as well as relation tourism-environment (contribution of tourism to community economies, impact on nature and support for nature protection) in academic and expert institutions will assist and complement the strategy monitoring analysis - there is a specification of data sources for strategies' evaluation (according to what data is available at national level and where the new research is required) 	<p>S₁₂₅ 3 S₁₂₆ 3 S₁₂₇ 0 S₁₂₈ 0 S₁₂₉ 0 S₁₃₀ 3</p>	
<p>20. Execution</p>		<p>S = 1 if there are roles and responsibilities for private and public sector (governmental institutions, NGO, etc.) S = 2 if there is given time scale for each strategy measurement S = 3 if there is a financing for implementation</p>

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- the strategy identifies clear roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders for the implementation of the strategy - the strategy has an integrated adaption tool, which allows for the review of the strategy after a given period of max. 10 years	S ₁₃₁ S ₁₃₂	2 0
Total Score (TS) = W_I · ΣS₁₋₂₁ + W_{II} · ΣS₂₂₋₃₁ + W_{III} · ΣS₃₂₋₄₄ + W_{IV} · ΣS₄₅₋₅₉ + W_V · ΣS₆₀₋₆₈ + W_{VI} · ΣS₆₉₋₁₂₂ + W_{VII} · ΣS₁₂₃₋₁₃₂		TS : 20,1
Maximum Score (MS) =45		
Percentage in which a strategy fulfills given indicators (P) P = (TS / MS) x 100%		P = 44,66 (Intermediate) %

Recommendations:

Generally, we can say that the strategy contains some objectives in the benefit of the sustainability, with some concrete duties and goals, but as the assessment was made in the last year of the strategy period, the conclusion is that these were declarative phrases rather than implemented tasks.

The strategy document has more then 200 pages, which more then people usually prefer to read (especially for the stakeholder consultation).

Too many statistics with less importance from the strategy point of view (ex. average of living at the birth time within the EU countries).

The financing of the duties was not specified in the document at all, probably this is one reason why a lot of tasks couldn't be achieved.

The assessment has achieved a Percentage of 44,66 % that is counted Intermediate for document.

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