

# Hungary

Hungary continues to benefit from access to national spatial data

In 2017, the Institute of Geodesy, Cartography (FÖMI) was integrated into the Government Office of the Capital City of Budapest, Hungary.

Now known as the Department of Geodesy, Remote Sensing and Land Offices, it continues to deliver its professional tasks and services.

Income from national spatial data has increased. To enable bilateral exchange of information, data has also been made available free of charge to a number of government authorities. In addition, citizens can download two property sheets each year at no cost.

Free instant public access to the Corine and Copernicus High Resolution Layers via the Copernicus browser – [www.map.fomi.hu/copernicus](http://www.map.fomi.hu/copernicus) – has been enriched to include Sentinel 2A mosaics, spectral indices and water-logging frequency maps, with Open Street Map and archive orthophotos as basemap. No registration is required to use the online service.

Since 2002, the operation and development of the Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS), an exclusive reference, land area identification and spatial information system for agricultural and rural development support, has been carried out by FÖMI and now its successor. A major task has been to prepare the system for the challenges of the 2014-2020 Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform. Within this framework, the entire national system and its basic data were reviewed to ensure that the LPIS complies with CAP, keeps up to date with changes in the land surface and ensures the enforceability of the policy.

As part of the consortium led by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department has been participating in a European Union Nature Conservation Strategy Project. A precursory high-resolution ecosystem map was created with the intelligent combination of national in-situ thematic and Copernicus land cover data. In 2018, the results will be enriched with earth-observation based information and used for the assessment of ecosystem services (MAES).

Research into the use of radar polarimetry for agricultural purposes also continued in 2017. Polarimetric radar features are sensitive to the geometrical

structures of the different land cover categories making them suitable for identifying different agricultural crops. The fusion of radar and optical data provided better results, proving that radar features can give added information to describe the crops' condition. Radar-based information is also important for other remote sensing tasks, such as grassland monitoring, identification of agricultural damages and crop monitoring and will further improve results.

