



## Stowarzyszenie Inicjatyw Kulturalno Młodzieżowych Art

**"Switch To a Bike. Protect Your Home"**



Współfinansowane  
przez Unię Europejską

**Wierzchosławice 22-29.05.2023**

# Introduction

Today, we will explore the Hungarian government's recent actions addressing environmental problems.

These initiatives aim to protect the country's natural resources and promote sustainable development.

Let's delve into some real examples of the Hungarian government's environmental efforts.

## Renewable Energy Promotion

**Problem:** Running out of non-renewable (traditional) energy sources and the insufficient use of renewable energy sources.

**Solution:** The Hungarian government has been actively promoting renewable energy sources.

**Example:** Construction of solar power plants to increase clean energy production.

**Other possible solutions could be:** Promoting and using geothermal energy.



Solar power plant

## Waste Management and Recycling

**Problem:** Unregulated waste management poses significant environmental and health hazards.

Solution: Efforts have been made to improve waste management practices and encourage recycling.

Example: Introduction of a deposit system for plastic bottles to enhance recycling rates.

Other possible solutions could be: Encouraging people to be conscious in recycling, providing recycling bins



Recycling bins

## Nature Conservation and Biodiversity

Problem: Nature, endangered animals and their natural habitat being destroyed by human intervention into nature. Deforestation due to illegal logging and land-use changing.

Solution: Protecting Hungary's rich biodiversity is a priority for the government.

Example: Establishment of new national parks and nature reserves to preserve natural habitats.

Other possible solutions would be: Creating walkable cities (where no cars allowed), park area should be increased, planting more trees in cities.





Hungarian national parks



Imagined walkable city without cars

## Water Resource Management

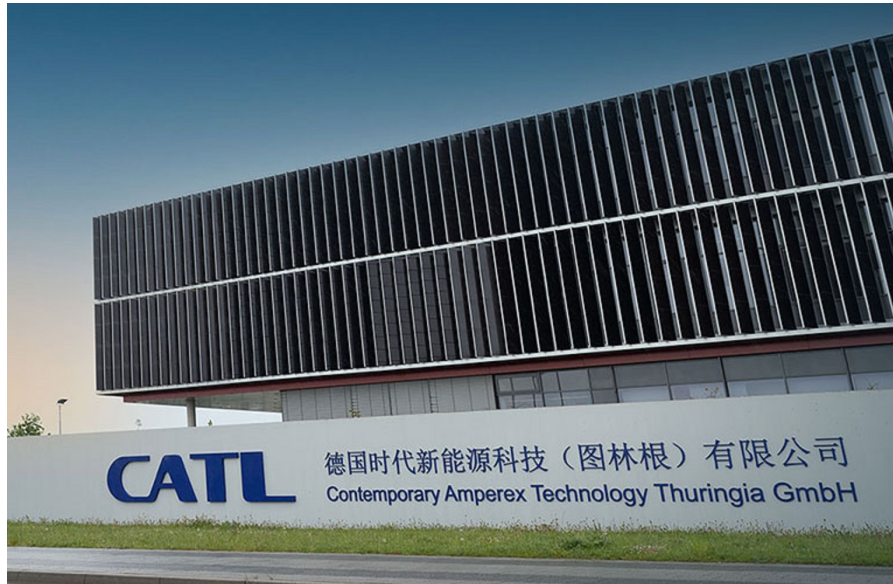
Problem: Health risks associated with non-drinkable tap water. Public concerns regarding health risks associated with the new Chinese battery factory, despite stating they are following regulations and do not pose a threat.

Solution: The Hungarian government is committed to sustainable water resource management.



Example: Implementation of programs to enhance water quality and protect rivers and lakes.

Other possible solutions would be: Promoting water conservation practices, such as reducing water wastage, implementing water-efficient technologies, and raising public awareness about responsible water use.



Battery factory in Debrecen



Drinkable tap water

## Green Transport Initiatives

Problem: Widespread use of non-economical private transport modes.

Initiatives have been launched by the Hungarian government to promote eco-friendly and public transportation options.

Example: Expansion of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, rentable bicycles, free electric charging ports and car sharing. All of them are electric or manual, which are more environmentally friendly than traditional ones. The government released monthly country and county passes which are extremely affordable for students using trains and interregional buses (5 EUR/student country pass, 2,4 EUR/student county pass)

Other possible solutions would be: Expansion of biking infrastructure both in bigger cities and connecting communities. Making rentable services more affordable.



Electric scooters



Rentable bicycles in Budapest





Free charging stations for electric cars



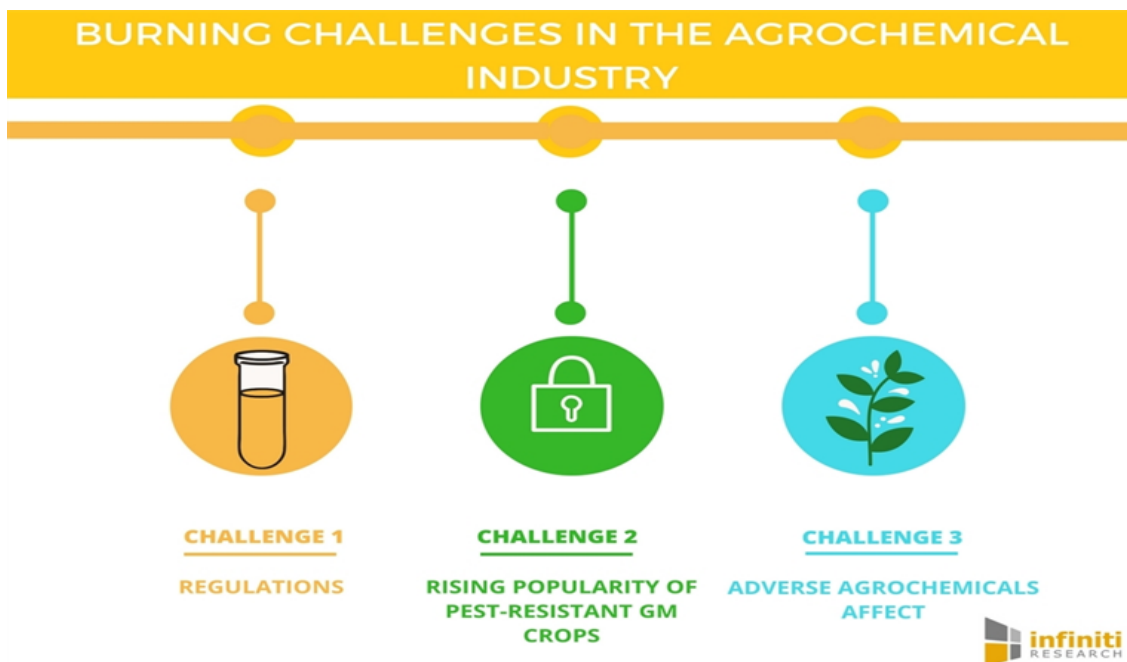
Car-sharing services



# Agrochemical practices leading to environmental problems:

Regulating the use of agrochemicals is a complex issue in Hungary. The government must balance the needs of farmers with the protection of the environment. Some farmers argue that reducing the use of pesticides and fertilizers will lead to lower crop yields and economic losses.

To address these concerns, the government has provided incentives for farmers to adopt sustainable practices and has encouraged the use of alternative pest management methods. However, enforcement of regulations remains a challenge, and some farmers continue to use harmful chemicals.



## Steps Hungarian Government is taking to deal with agrochemical issues:

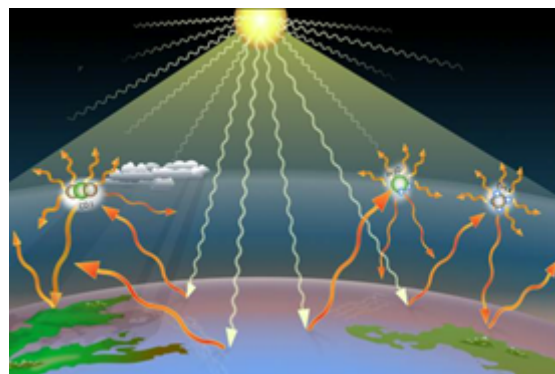
- Agri-environmental schemes: These schemes provide financial incentives and support to farmers who implement measures such as reduced pesticide use, organic farming, crop rotation, and the establishment of buffer zones to protect water bodies.
- Integrated pest management: it focuses on minimizing pesticide use and utilizing a combination of techniques such as crop rotation, biological control, and pest monitoring.
- Regulation and enforcement: The government has established regulations and standards for the use of



agrochemicals in agriculture including setting limits on pesticide residues in food, regulating the registration and use of pesticides, and monitoring compliance with these regulations. Inspections and penalties are enforced to ensure compliance.

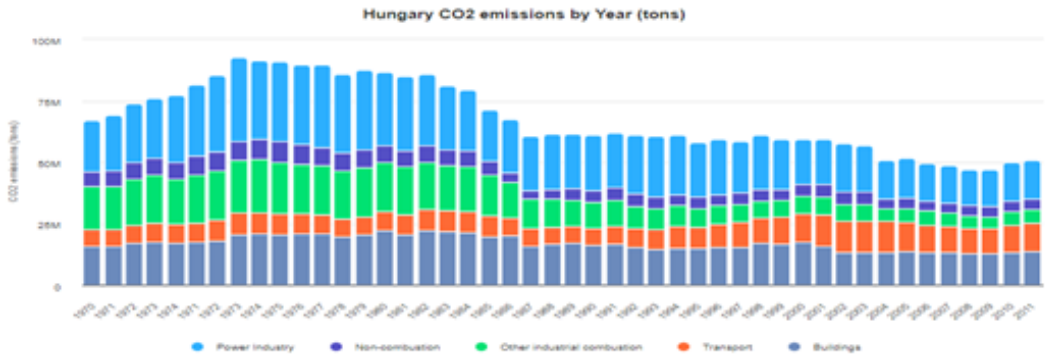
- The government is also doing training and education programs, Monitoring and reporting, Collaboration, and partnerships.

## Fossil Carbon Dioxide Emissions



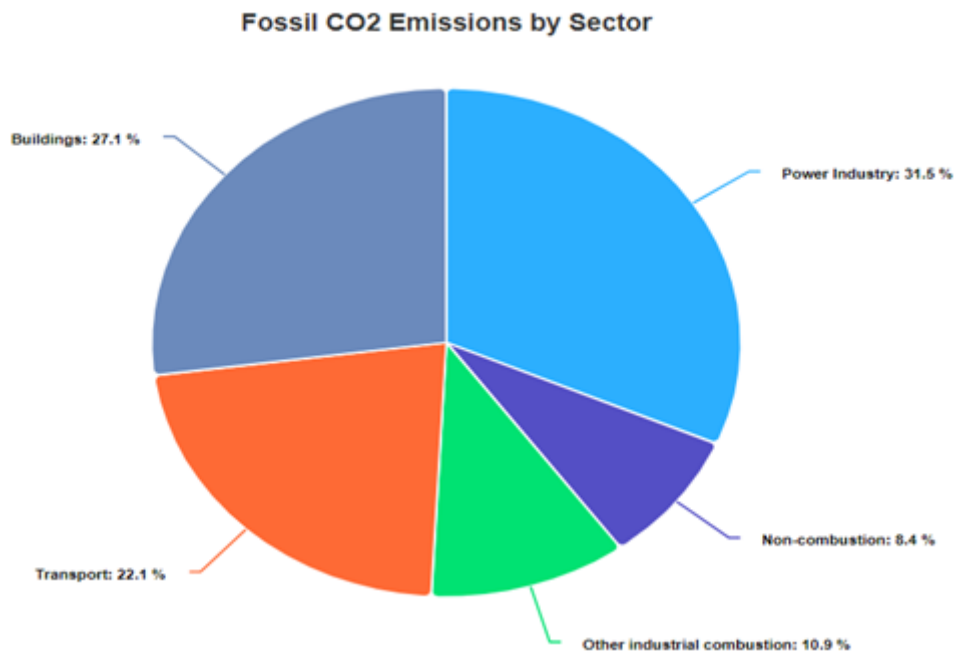
# Hungary CO2 Emissions

<b>Fossil CO2 Emissions (2016)</b> <b>51,018,899 tons</b>	<b>Yearly Change</b> +2.16%	<b>Global Share</b> <b>0.14%</b>	<b>Tons per capita</b> <b>5.23</b>
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Hungary passed a law in 2020 that requires carbon-emissions reductions of at least 40 percent by 2030 compared with 1990 levels and becoming carbon neutral by 2050.

## The problems and the comparison of the Fossil Carbon Dioxide through the century



Fossil Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions of Hungary. In 1971 is 67,005,628 tons, and in 2019 the number of Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions was 46,438.00 ton.





Industrial processes



Transportation



Resident heating and commercial building



Waste management



Energy generation

## Solution

- Environmental Legislation: Hungary has enacted various laws and regulations to protect the environment and control pollution.
- Environmental Impact Assessments: Hungary requires environmental impact assessments for certain development projects to evaluate their potential environmental effects.

## Examples

- Hungarian Energy Efficiency Institute (MEHI): The MEHI is a government agency responsible for promoting energy efficiency in Hungary. They provide information on energy-saving measures, regulations, and initiatives implemented by the government.
- The Hungarian National Carbon Registry is responsible for managing the carbon allowances and emissions trading-related activities in Hungary.

# Conclusion

In conclusion, while eco-friendliness may not be Hungary's top priority, external factors such as the influence of the EU can play a role in shaping environmental practices. As citizens, it is important for us to take the initiative and implement eco-friendly practices in our everyday lives. By promoting renewable energy, efficient waste management, and water conservation, we can contribute to a more sustainable future, even if it may not be the primary focus at a national level. Let's lead by example and make a positive impact on the environment through our individual actions.



# **Stowarzyszenie Inicjatyw Kulturalno Młodzieżowych Art**

**Project: "Switch To a Bike. Protect Your Home"  
Program: Erasmus+**

**Host organization:**

**Stowarzyszenie Inicjatyw Kulturalno - Młodzieżowych Art  
ul: Klikowska 95A, 33-100 Tarnów, Małopolska  
KRS: 0000492918 NIP: 9930653729 REGON: 123020154**

**Partner organisations:**

**Enterprising Partners (Lithuania)**

**FNEE - Federação Nacional dos Estudos Europeus (Portugal)**

**Youth for Experience - Slovakia (YES) (Slovakia)**

**Silesian Society for Solidarity z.s. (Czech Republic)**

**Ötszázalék Egyesület (Hungary)**

**REGIONALAS ATTISTIBAS UN SOCIALO INICIATIVU ORGANIZACIJA PERSPEKTIVA (Latvia)**

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