

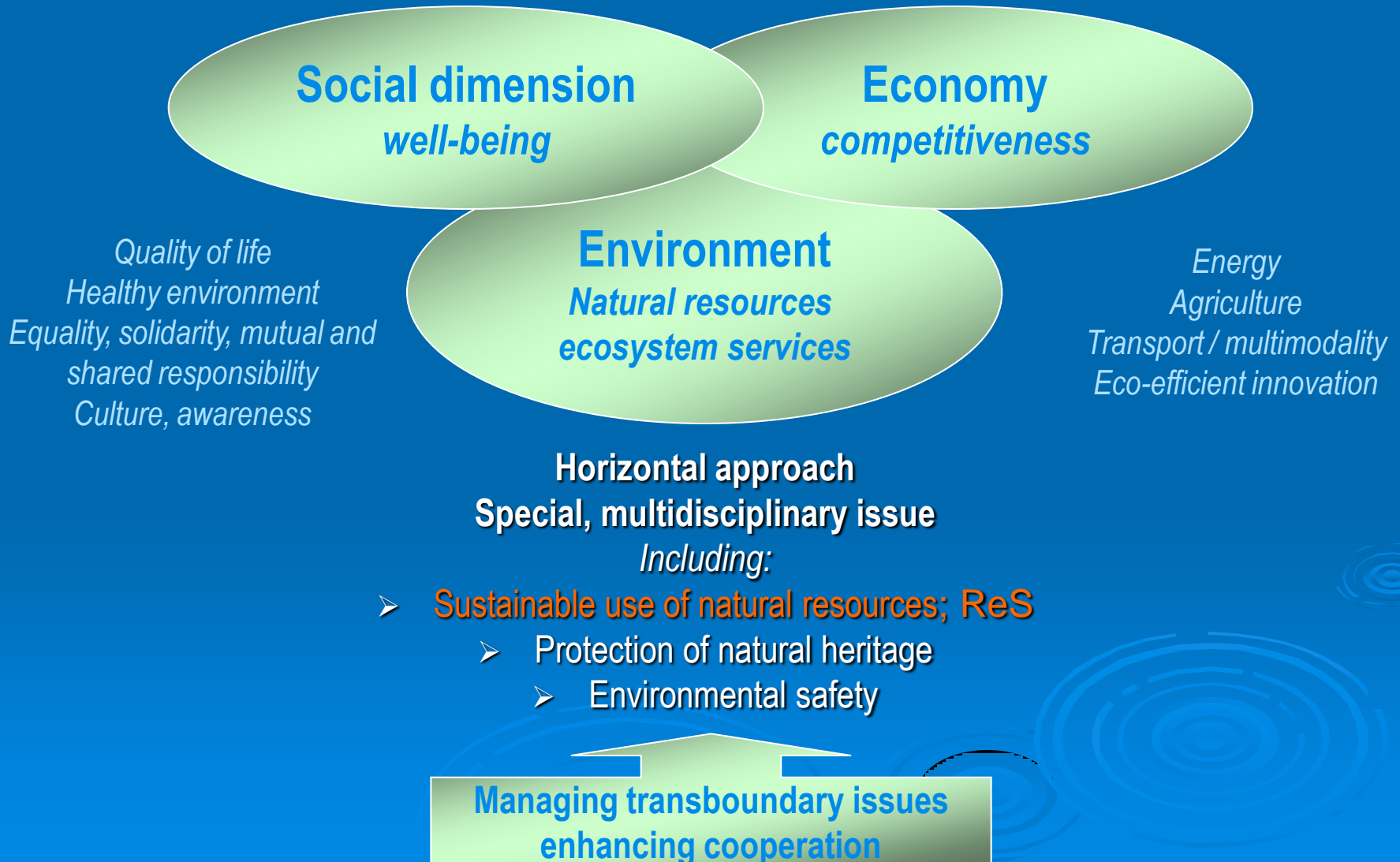


Resource efficiency policies, strategies Hungary

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What the Overarching Goal Should Be?

The big challenge: sustainability
How to integrate the 3 dimensions?



Q1: Definition of resources

Human/social (health, values, knowledge, creativity, trust, cooperation, motivation, working culture, institutional structure)

Natural

- ❖ „Non-renewable” (minerals, fossil energy resources)
- ❖ „Conditionally renewable” (soil, water, biodiversity, ecological networks, ecosystem services, biomass)
- ❖ „Renewable” (sun, wind, geothermal energy)

Economic (capital)

Q2: ReS: Aspects and phases

- Recognition of resources
- Sustainable stock management (knowledge base)
- Exploitation
- Processing
- Reaching consumers/ commerce
- Environmentally conscious use
- Reuse

Q3: Stocks – Loading capacity

(quantity, quality, „system”)

- Preservation
- Safeguard
- Renewal (rehabilitation, regeneration...)
- Controlled utilization (limits)
- Substitution
- Mutual adequacy; hindering reburden

National Environmental Programme (NEP)

- Provides the strategic framework of Hungarian environmental policy
- Based on the Act No. 53 of 1995 on General Rules of Environmental Protection
- Evaluated and renewed every 1 / 2 / 6 years
- Adopted by the Parliament

Scope:

- Determines environment related targets, tasks and monitoring
- Outlines environmental goals and aspects to be integrated into other policies (e.g. regional policy, sectoral policies, environmental performance of regional and local municipalities)

Environmental Policy and Strategy

1st Programme (1997-2002)

- "Diagnosis and stocktaking"
- Environmental element/system oriented

2nd Programme (2003-2008)

- Prepare for the EU-accession – national implementation of 6th EAP
- Thematic action programmes - complex issues

3rd Programme (2009-2014)

- Long-term target: environmental conditions for SD
- Strengthening subsidiarity and decentralization
- Efforts to "green" public policies (e.g. green taxation)
- Share of tasks and responsibilities (government, municipality, economic sector, citizens, etc.)

NEP-3

SOER - *DPSIR*

Horizontal issues + 9 thematic action programmes:

- Environmental education, awareness raising, SCP; climate change; health and environment; environmental quality of settlements; biodiversity; sustainable land use; protection and sustainable use of waters; waste management; environmental security

Instruments:

- Strategic planning; EU and international cooperation; legal and economical instruments; authorities; R&D&I, communication; development policy

Financial framework:

- State budget, stakeholders, EU and international funds - Cohesion and Structural Funds

Indicators

Aims and objectives of the NEP

Long term objective

Contribution to fulfil environmental requirement of SD

Comprehensive objectives

Environmental quality of settlements

Preservation of nat. resources & values

Sust. consumption and production

Environmental safety

Thematic action programmes

1.

Public awareness raising

2.

Climat Change

3.

Environment & health

4.

Env. Quality in settlements

5.

Biodiversity, nature conserv.,
landscape

6.

Sustainable land use

7.

Protection and
sust. use of waters

8.

Waste management

9.

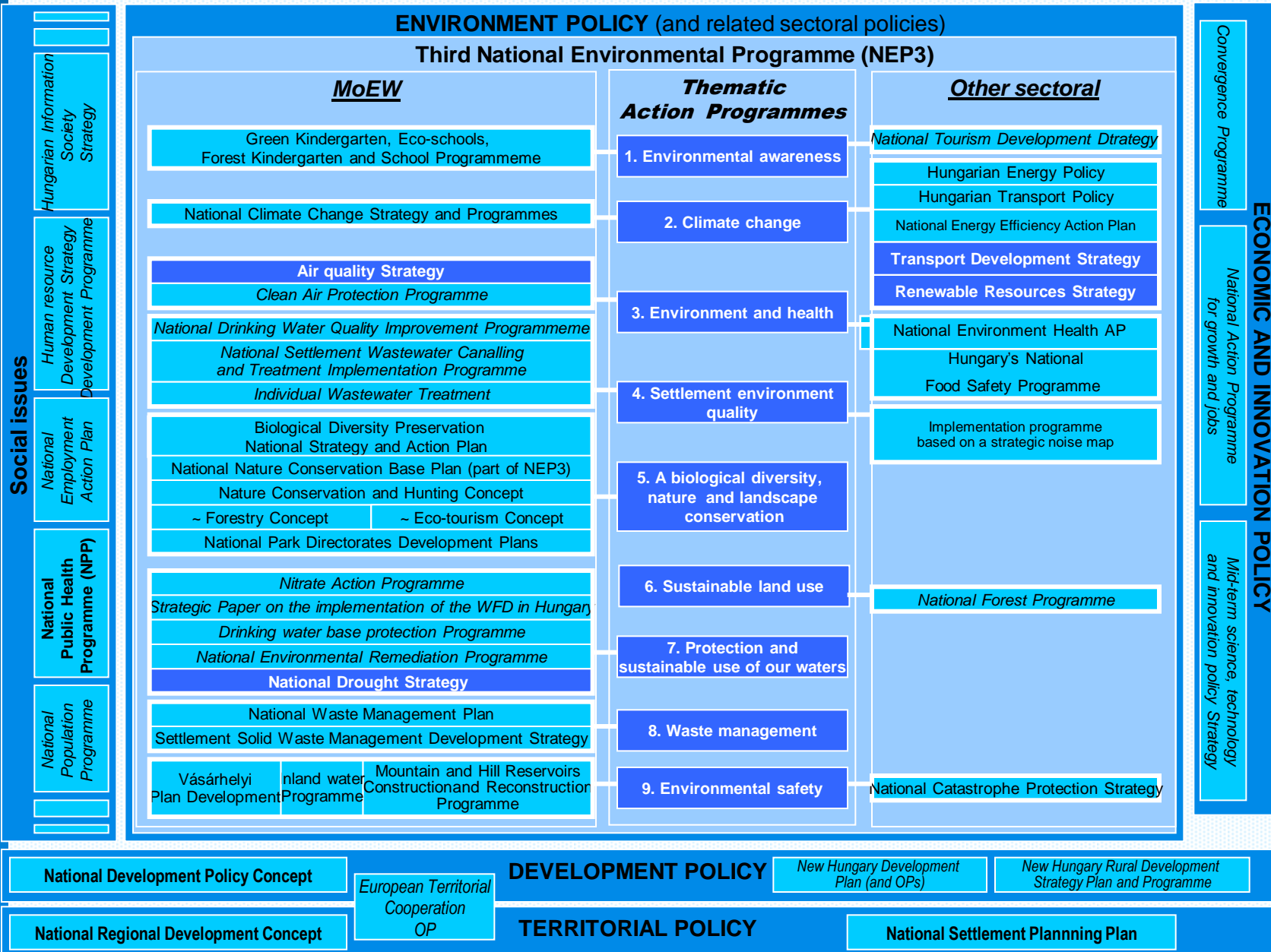
Env. Security & safety

Analysis
Objective
Measures
Indicators



The place and role of National Environmental Programme in Hungarian planning

National Sustainable Development Strategy



Recent issues

- **Pannon Seed Bank project** (started in 2010): long-term seed preservation of the wild vascular flora of the Pannon biogeographical region
 - expanding the current functions of the world's 13th largest agricultural gene bank (Research Centre for Agrobotany of the Central Agricultural Office).
 - establishment of a **joint seed bank for the agricultural and wild flora** (unique and demonstrative example worldwide in line with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity)
- **Money back through the window** (MBW) **project** (coordinated by KÖVET Association for Sustainable Economies)
 - started:2002 / collection of case-studies from companies to prove that money spent on environmental protection is not „money thrown out the window”, rather a good investment that pays back in a short period, and gives economical advantages. First 8 years: 370 measures from 78 organizations with a total saving of more than 80 million euro (22,1 billion HUF)
- **National Industrial Symbiosis Programme** implemented by Public Foundation for the Progress of Industry in Hungary; to demonstrate industrial symbiosis as an innovative tool for fostering prudent management of natural resources; transboundary extension of activities