

PRESURCE

Actors and Activities in the field of Resource Efficiency in Hungary

Combined presentation of the results from mapping actors and from mapping activities (at policy and economic level), relevant projects and networks in the field of resource efficiency in one country report (relates to outputs 5.1.7. and 5.1.15)

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1. Summary

As an overall result of the review of actors relevant for resource efficiency (RE) in small and medium-sized enterprises of the manufacturing sector and their activities in Hungary (done within the PRESOURCE project in 2013) the following can be stated:

- In the policy sphere the core policies related to RE are the National Energy Strategy 2030, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the waste policy and the National Environmental Technology Innovation Strategy
- Quite regularly EU-instruments are used for funding RE implementation measures in Hungary
- While the framework for RE is determined by EU and National Hungarian policies the know-how sources for hands-on support are mostly private. As such consultancy to SMEs are mainly provided by private actors/ associations
- In the field of labelling and standards the National Organisation for Standardisation and the National System for Eco-labelling are of core importance

Introduction

One of the deliverables of the PRESOURCE project is an overview of actors relevant for resource efficiency in small and medium-sized enterprises of the manufacturing sector and another deliverable is to provide an overview of their activities in Hungary.

The activities of different actor categories have been screened and those, who engage actively in promoting resource efficiency – especially in SME of the manufacturing sector – have been described in this country report on actors and activities.

The following actor categories have been found to initiate, support or manage relevant activities: national and regional government ministries and related agencies, other agencies and associations, chambers of commerce, norms and standards institutions, research institutes and think tanks, local networks, economic clusters and municipalities.

The activities relevant for resource efficiency in small and medium-sized enterprises of the manufacturing sector found in all mentioned actor categories are shortly described in the report, so that it provides a unique overview of actors and activities relevant for that thematic focus. The combination of the different levels from the public and private sectors gives a full picture of how different actors interact and complement in delivering progress on the way to a resource efficient economy. This research is a necessary condition to develop the ability to analyse the complex societal structure and the division of labour leading to desired political outcomes.

The second part of the report takes the perspective of activities and describes relevant forms of support structures, instruments and tools. It provides some concrete examples but does not repeat all activities of the above-mentioned actors. The relevance of the actors is determined by their activities, which are detailed in their descriptions. As for example nearly all actors are providing information services and some of them provide consultation services, the kind of information or consultation service they provide is explained in the description of the actors and their activities above. The second part mainly gives an overview of possible practical approaches, whose implementation and combination with other instruments can vary considerably.

2. Stakeholders & Activities

2.1. Additional national policies

Have additional national policies, incentives, voluntary agreements and strategies in the production sector been developed to fulfil objectives set in the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe?

- On the legislative level, there are no policies which are explicitly intended to support the implementation of the Roadmap. Government decree 65/2011 implements the EU eco-design directive (2009/125/EC) and Government decree 193/2011 implements the EU eco-labelling directive (2010/30/EU). Government decree 257/2010 requires large energy consumers to annually report their energy consumption.

- The National Energy Strategy 2030 (adopted in 2011) puts a large emphasis on energy efficiency measures and envisages a slight decrease of the overall energy demand for the next decades (while maintaining the growth of the economy). This decrease is mainly expected to result from efficiency gains in buildings and in the power generation/distribution sector. Hungary also has a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan which is in accordance with the Strategy. One of the problems noted by the Action Plan (revised version from 2011) is that there is no reliable information on the energy efficiency improvement potential in the production sector. The action plan foresees the promotion of energy efficiency in the production sector mainly through technological modernisation in SMEs via support from the EU development funds and preferential loans; as well as the renovation of industrial buildings. This is expected to result in energy savings of 11.05 PJ.
- The new law on waste (2012/CLXXXV) obliges manufacturers to design products and production processes which minimise the use of waste and energy.

2.2. National/regional government ministries and agencies

Who is responsible for the topic of Resource Efficiency in the production sector on the governmental level? (e.g. Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Environment) Which department is taking the lead? Which activities and actions to enforce RE are taken? In case of federal states, please include information on national and sub-national level.

2.2.1. Minister of State for Climate and Energy Affairs, under the Ministry of National Development

<http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-national-development>

- Strategic planning (e.g. National Energy Strategy)
- Preparation of calls for funding and grant applications

2.2.2. State Secretariat for Environmental Affairs, under the ministry of Ministry of Rural Development

<http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-of-rural-development>

- Resource efficiency mainly addressed under waste management (energy efficiency issues addressed above)

2.2.3. State Secretariat for Parliamentary Affairs and Economic Strategy under the Ministry for the National Economy

<http://www.kormany.hu/en/ministry-for-national-economy>

- Innovation policy
- Implementation of the EU2020 Strategy

2.3. Additional comments

Any additional comments on the responsibilities of Resource Efficiency? (e.g. unclarity about distribution of responsibilities, main political driver)

- The main focus concerning resource efficiency is on energy. Material efficiency issues are addressed primarily from a waste-management perspective. Public institutions and programmes focusing on energy efficiency typically address local governments and households (energy efficient buildings, lighting, etc.) rather than the production sector
- However, this does not mean that there are no efforts to improve resource efficiency in the production sector. There are many programmes and agencies which are not explicitly focusing on resource efficiency but support resource efficiency improvements under general economic development/enterprise development goals (e.g. grants for technological modernisation in SMEs)

2.4. Agencies, chambers, associations and networks

Which are relevant actors contributing to the implementation of Resource Efficiency actions concerning the production sector?

2.4.1. Public agencies (state owned)

National Development Agency (Nemzeti Fejlesztési Ügynökség)

<http://www.nfu.hu/?lang=en>

- Distribution of EU development funds (in all areas and for all beneficiaries)

Hungarian Economic Development Centre (Magyar Gazdaságfejlesztési Központ)

<http://en.magzrt.hu>

- Management of tenders for the EU development funds aimed at companies

National Environment and Energy Centre (Nemzeti Környezetvédelmi és Energia Központ Nonprofit Kft.)

<http://www.nkek.hu>

- Management of tenders for the EU development funds concerning energy and the environment (target groups are mainly municipalities and individuals)
- Implementation and monitoring of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan

**Non-Profit Ltd. for Quality Control and Innovation in Buildings
(Építészeti Minőségellenőrző Innovációs Nonprofit Kft.)**

http://www.emi.hu/EMI/web.nsf/Pub/index_en.html

- Implementation and monitoring of programmes related to energy efficiency in buildings
- Controls and certification

2.4.2. Private sector agencies

Energiaklub

<http://energiaklub.hu>

- Research on energy issues
- Policy analysis
- Energy efficiency consulting services

Követ Association for Sustainable Economies

<http://www.kovet.hu/en/about-us>

- Environmental consulting services for companies

2.4.3. Chambers (e.g. Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industry)

**Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Magyar
Kereskedelmi és Iparkamara)**

<http://www.mkik.hu/en>

2.4.4. Associations (e.g. Association of Engineers)

**KSzGySz – Association of Environmental Technology and Service
Providers**

<http://kszgysz.hu>

- Matchmaking events, interest representation and provision of information

Követ Association for Sustainable Economies

<http://www.kovet.hu/en/about-us>

- Environmental consulting services for companies

Hungarian Energy Association (Magyar Energetikai Társaság)

<http://www.e-met.hu/index.php?action=show&id=11>

- Association of experts dealing with energy issues
- Policy support, networking events

Association of Engineers – also has an energy branch

<http://mmk.hu>

2.4.5. Networks (e.g. Resource Efficiency Network)

Proposed network of energy efficiency consultants – none yet

- The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan foresees the creation of a national network of energy experts providing information to all stakeholders (including businesses) on possible energy efficiency measures and financing opportunities

Green Energy Network (Zöld Energia Hálózat)

<http://www.c3.hu/~energia/zeh.htm>

- Network of local NGOs providing information and contacts for energy efficiency measures

Humusz Waste Prevention Alliance

<http://www.humusz.hu/english>

- Network of NGOs dealing with waste prevention

2.5. Norms and standards institutions

Who is determining the norms, standards and guidelines for Resource Efficiency in SMEs in the production sector?

2.5.1. Hungarian Standard Organisation (Magyar Szabványügyi Testület)

<http://www.mszt.hu>



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- MSZ EN 15900:2010: Energy efficiency services. Definitions and requirements
- MSZ EN 16212:2013: Energy Efficiency and Savings Calculation, Top-down and Bottom-up Methods
- MSZ EN 16231:2013: Energy efficiency benchmarking methodology
- Various other standards on the energy efficiency of pumps, air conditioners, elevators, etc.

2.6. Research institutes and think tanks

Which research institutes and think tanks are engaged in Resource Efficiency in the production sector?

2.6.1. Energiaklub

<http://energiaklub.hu>

- Research on energy issues
- Policy analysis

2.6.2. Regional Centre for Energy Policy Research - REKK

<http://www.rekk.eu/index.php>

- Research on energy markets
- Regulatory impact assessments, decision support

2.7. Other actors and multipliers

Which other actors are multipliers to SMEs for Resource Efficiency in the production sector? (e.g. Suppliers, Tradesmen)

2.8. Economic clusters, regions and municipalities

Are there economic clusters, regions or municipalities that are particularly known for their initiative/support concerning Resource Efficiency in SMEs? If yes, which ones are they and what are they famous for?

3. Instruments/Tools

3.1. Support structures (awards, EMAS)

Which support structures exist to highlight resource efficient approaches in SMEs? (e.g. Awards, EMAS)

3.1.1. Money Back Through the Window – environmental savings award

<http://www.kovet.hu/en/what-we-do/money-back-through-the-window>

- Common-sense measures in enterprises often bring environmental and financial benefits at the same time. Industry can save more money through easy measures, than environmental innovation costs. Target group: companies of any size

3.1.2. EMAS

<http://www.emas.hu>

- The Hungarian implementation of the European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme

3.1.3. ISO14001

<http://www.mszt.hu>

- The international environmental standards are also available in Hungary

3.1.4. European Business Awards for the Environment (EBAE)

<http://www.kszgysz.hu>

- Presented every two years the EBAE aims to recognise and reward European companies that set an example by successfully bringing together innovation, economic viability and environmental concerns
- The scheme consists of five awards, rewarding companies for management practices, products, processes, international business cooperation and biodiversity activities that contribute to economic and social development without detriment to the environment

3.1.5. ISO50001

<http://www.mszt.hu/web/guest/msz-en-iso-50001>

- International standard aiming at the improvement of energy efficiency and the reduction of Greenhouse Gases

3.1.6. EN16001

<http://www.mszt16001.hu/pages/szabvany.php>

- European Standard on energy efficiency



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3.2. Other specific tools and instruments

List existing instruments/ tools that are used to improve Resource Efficiency in SMEs (please indicate whether instruments are used by private actors, public actors or both)

3.2.1. Related to production processes

Norway Grant – Green industry innovation

<http://www.norvegalap.hu/en/web/guest/zold-ipari-innovacio>

- The objective of the programme is to enhance the competitiveness of green companies, including green developments in the active industries, green innovation and support of green corporate solutions
- With the help of new, environmentally friendly technologies, the volume of waste generation and the emission of pollutants into the air, water and the ground may be reduced and new "green" jobs can be created

National Environmental Technology Innovation Strategy

http://kornyezettechnologia.kormany.hu/download/b/4f/50000/NETIS_English.pdf

- National strategy for the period 2010-2020 in order to improve resource efficiency for a sustainable growth path

Research and Technology Innovation Fund

<http://www.nih.gov.hu/english/hungarian-innovation-act/overview-of-the-research>

- Finances the development of novel innovations (technology adoption is not eligible)
- There is no specific environmental focus, but resource-efficiency related developments may also receive funding

3.2.2. Related to products

National Eco-labelling system

<http://www.kornyezetbarat-termek.hu>

- The national system for eco-labelling, which has been around for almost twenty years. The system uses the life cycle approach and thus focuses both on inputs and outputs

3.2.3. Related to the entire supply chain

New Széchenyi Plan - Economic Development Operational Programme (EDOP)

<http://ujszecenyiterv.gov.hu>

- Targeted at companies and generally provides non-repayable financial support for company R&D activities and technology development
- Funding intensity varies between 10-65% of the project costs (depending on the specific tender as well as the size and the geographic location of the applicant company)
- EDOP priority axis 1 addresses the objective of promoting innovation and supporting innovative companies

New Széchenyi Plan - Environment and Energy Operative Programme

<http://ujszecenyiterv.gov.hu>

- Specifically dedicated for the funding of environmental projects, but the main beneficiaries are local authorities rather than companies
- Companies (SMEs only) are eligible for support under one headline which is aimed at improving the energy efficiency of buildings

3.3. Labelling

Which resource efficient labelling exists?

3.3.1. National Eco-labelling system

3.3.2. Energy efficiency certificate for buildings

3.3.3. Energy classification for consumer products

3.3.4. Organic products (Biokontroll Hungaria)

3.4. Standards

Which standards regarding the measurement of Resource Efficiency exist?

3.4.1. MSZ EN 16231:2013

- Energy efficiency benchmarking methodology

3.4.2. MSZ EN 16212:2013

- Energy Efficiency and Savings Calculation, Top-down and Bottom-up Methods