

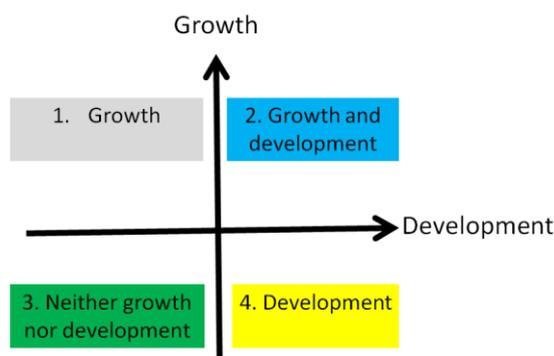
Scenario Project

The Scenario Project - as an independent activity, but also as a novel step in the traditional strategy-making process - is related (externally) to the development process of the 5th National Environmental Protection Program (5th Nemzeti Környezetvédelmi Program, NKP). The project is the result of the work of the EIONET network; it works primarily to help the in other ways vision making of the 5th National Environmental Protection Program. The main goal of the project is to initiate, stimulate and facilitate dialogue on expectations and ambitions for future environmental issues.

The focus of the project is primarily on the environmental issues of Hungary and the Carpathian-Basin until 2050. The work does not address the issue of population (considers the population to be constant), pandemics, and extreme environmental events (volcanic eruption, meteor impact, earthquake, etc.). The project is implemented on a voluntary basis with zero budget, with the active involvement of a mixed group of experts.

During the joint formulation and categorization of the elements of the future, environmental thinking and one of the recurring debates of environmental policy, namely the opposition or even compatibility of growth and development, have been formulated several times. Therefore, we defined growth and development as axis of the scenarios. The four fields defined by the axes are thus the following:

- Growth
- Growth and development
- Neither growth nore development
- Development



Scenario axes and the four fields defined

Commonly defined future elements could be easily classified into the four fields, and thus the scenarios were formed.

There is **no simply good or entirely bad** among the scenarios that have developed. Each version also contains desirable, attractive elements and negative elements to avoid. This leads to the conclusion that environmental policy can no longer firmly follow a principle because that does not bring the desired results. Instead, we need a mixed, complex, harmonized application of methods and approaches in order to combine the merits of the scenarios.

1. Growth – investments, jobs

Economy is set to grow promisingly in the early 2020s: GDP is rising, the number of jobs is growing. The construction industry, for example, is experiencing marked growth. Tourism is also developing, creating huge hotels with huge car parks - this is especially true in places where medicinal water has been found. Airports are also evolving significantly. As the economy grows, so whoever is looking for a job is sure to find it. In some occupations, there is a shortage of well-trained workers and in trained and skilled labour. Many countries where they struggle with unemployment are envious of Hungary.

The housing subsidy system only supports the construction of newly built dwellings, not the renovation of old ones; it also plays a role in the ever-increasing area of settlements. As the proportion of built-up areas increases in the country, similarly decreases the proportion of green areas (size of forests, agricultural areas). Cities continue to grow, their livability deteriorates; instead of compact cities so called “urban landscapes” are emerging around cities.

There is a kind of re-industrialization, with a driving force in the automotive industry: there are many car assembly plants in the country. Economic growth takes precedence over environmental considerations and land use principles. Imports of raw materials and exports of products are significant in the industry and import and export dependence is growing. The decoupling phenomenon is declining: GDP is continuing to grow, but the decline in greenhouse gas emissions stops, possibly turns into growth.

In agriculture, intensification is becoming more prevailing: more and more contiguous plots are being created. In industrialized large farms, agricultural land is cultivated by high-performance machinery; soil fertility, land structure, water retaining capacity deteriorates and life almost disappears from the soil. Because of this, more and more artificial fertilizers and pesticides are being used on these lands. The nutritional value of food produced on these industrialized farms is steadily declining. Agriculture is intensive: the country produces much more food than it needs.

By the end of the 2020s, energy plantations appear in larger areas, for which many areas will be re-cultivated. These lands are usually depleted quickly, dried up, and erosion can also become a very serious problem. Hydroelectric power plants appear on the rivers, thus generating energy and promoting irrigation.

So-called lock-ins appear. For example, many people use their long-outdated boiler for years just because it was purchased under a support program and to bring back its price. Similarly, many obsolete factories operate for a long time only to reach their payback period. Energy use is inefficient, wastage is typical.

Development of the railway network is not a priority: additional branch lines are closed, but the quality of the main lines is also decayed. Number of cars in the country is constantly growing, and so is air pollution. Poor air quality is causing increasing damage to health; an increasing proportion of the population suffers from respiratory diseases.

The proportion of the rural population is falling sharply, with larger cities becoming overcrowded. The urban green space continues to shrink; the urban living space is deteriorating. Social inequalities continue to grow, the gap between the elite and the rest of society is widening. Local communities are weakening.

There are serious problems with waste management, fostered by the lack of application of the EU’s waste hierarchy and circular economy approach.

Protected natural areas are declining; industry and agriculture are occupying new areas. The mass of species and the multitude of habitats are endangered, the remaining natural ecosystems are transformed, and the quality of ecosystem services is reduced. One of the first tangible signs of all this is the drastic reduction in pollination due to the mass extinction of pollinating insects.

Climate-, nature conservation-, and environmental considerations are pushed into the background as everything is subordinated to production. The fulfillment of our commitments, obligations and goals in the European Union and international conventions is questioned.

The phenomenon of decoupling, which expresses the relationship between the country's greenhouse gas emissions and changes in GDP, is declining despite the trend seen in recent years. So, henceforward while GDP is growing, there is be no reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

In education, the traditional directions that directly serve economy come to the fore: economic-, legal-, and engineering knowledge.

From the second half of the 2020s, some public institutions will be less and less able to provide effective responses to emerging problems due to funding and information flow problems.

At Lake Balaton, land use issues come to the spotlight: privatized shorelines are accessible to fewer and fewer. Tourism is declining, and social tensions are becoming a feature of the region.

The construction industry is overusing natural resources, so real estate prices are starting to rise sharply.

Some have long tried to draw attention to the dangers of air pollution and the chemical content of waters - with little success. By the early 2030s, allergies will be a public disease, and the reproductive capacity of Hungarian youth will decline dramatically.

Level of groundwater sinks even deeper in some places; due to water scarcity some areas (such as the Homokhátság in the Southern Great Plain) continue to desert or become steppe. Chemicality of the waters is increasing, the intensification of crop production and animal husbandry results in the increased use of fertilizers. All this also raises the problem of declining agricultural yields, as water resources are essential in crop production.

Agricultural production declines after about 2040 due to mass bee mortality, emerging pathogens, forest fires and bush fires, and the destruction of topsoil. This brings rising food prices first and then to severe shortages, leading to conflicts in some regions. Local tensions are stabilizing. The state can only resolve the situation with strong central measures. Due to food shortages, it is necessary to introduce partial consumption restrictions in some counties. The economy needs to be reorganized and this is happening slowly.

Associations:

- Highway to hell (Australian popsong, AC/DC, 1979)
- Zabriskie Point (American film 1970)
- Do not cut all the trees! (Hungarian popsong, Ne vágj ki minden fát!, 1979)

2. Growth and development – human being, physical and mental health, learning, sport

The development of society, education is the basis of development. And not just educating children, but also educating adults within lifelong learning programmes. The process has begun in the 2010s, when a lot of attention and money was spent on the development of the sport. In fact, this direction expands for the physical, mental and spiritual development of man.

Society recognizes that future generations need to be made aware of the intricacies and complexities of problems, global processes, and the variety of possible ways of thinking and solutions. In the education system, development of creativity, and the evaluation of skills come to the fore to prepare children for situations and tasks that we have not seen before.

It is not the goal to increase lexical knowledge (this would not make much sense, as humanity's knowledge doubles every two to three years). Instead, the focus is on collaborative research and the transformation of knowledge into adaptive capacity. The ability to adapt new data and methods to local specificities was especially emphasized.

Environmental and social data and information are public and comprehensible. People are debating not only whether like if it is raining today, but also the cleanliness of the waters, the air pollution, and the news of the unemployed and the homeless. For example the "Heat Wisely!" ("Fűts okosan!") campaign, that had been launched decades ago, has now become popular in the countryside, as people are interested in how to make the air cleaner. Many people are also involved in research and data collection: they use their smart phones to collect data themselves - for example, about the condition of plants in the area, or about insects (citizen science).

Cities accumulate significant intellectual potential or, if you prefer, a critical mass. These are the centers of development, common thinking and research. Some libraries no longer ask everyone to be silent, but to talk (about books); moreover, they specifically organize conversations and debates. Debating (rhetoric), certain discussion techniques are already taught in primary schools.

Young people are made aware from kindergarten that they have to think and talk about everything. Education also seeks to prepare for community problem solving. It has become clear that a wide range of ideas and diversity in ways of thinking increase society's flexibility and adaptability. That's why we teach students to listen to different opinions - even if they don't agree with them.

The resilience of communities is facilitated by many personal relationships. Therefore, the government also supports the development of social relations and the increase of social capital. Hobby clubs for adults, self-education courses are fashionable, but often people simply come together for a one- or two-hour conversation on a topic.

Learning psychological methods is becoming fashionable. As people learn to deal with their psychic problems on their own, society as a whole becomes more confident and healthier.

We no longer believe in decision-making that offers one and only one good solution. Unfortunately, this is not very conceivable because our problems are complex, uncertain. In the future, more frequent consultations with the recognition of the connections, their application, with the involvement of stakeholders and experts of different fields will become necessary; because our problems are complex, to which we must be able to respond as integrated and effectively as possible. With the spread of participatory democratic methods and "inclusive" decision-making, communities become stronger and more aware.

Agriculture is one of the key sectors. Farmers' methods are gradually becoming more environmentally friendly. They are happy to try new methods based on results of experiments, and if they work, they will stick to it. Community agricultural systems are spreading. The use of innovative solutions (eg the use of drones in precision agriculture) is gaining ground, which can also help to increase the fertility of soils, as mapping of the soil provides nutrients and

pesticides in the right way. Through sustainable water management, water retention technologies are being realized; the qualitative and quantitative parameters of both surface and groundwater resources are improving. To show children the complexity of farming, we start school gardens in almost every school. These are planned and cared after by the children (together with teachers and often with parents and even grandparents). Teachers, meanwhile, try to emphasize the connections between soil, plant, and human health. The so-called forest schools are similarly popular.

No campaign has been launched on this issue, but meat consumption is falling back - perhaps because people are aware of all the environmental aspects of animal husbandry and make their own decisions. Most Hungarians will not be vegan, but they eat meat less often - which also leads to a reduction in certain health care expenditures.

The real environmental and social burdens of products and services become transparent and easy to understand. This way, customers can decide for themselves whether sustainability considerations are important to them when making a purchase.

The economy is transforming, with higher value-added, knowledge-intensive sectors gain attention, while maintaining existing production. Human-scale technological solutions come to the fore - not only using technical possibilities, but also new organizational and logistical patterns. Research is also supported by the state, focusing on social interests.

The use of green energy is spreading. Using new technologies (eg renewables, smart homes, household energy storage), energy production is increasingly decentralized, small scale and is characterized by improved energy efficiency.

Materials technology is evolving that already takes into account aspects of waste hierarchy and circular economy. A knowledge-based society may slow down the growth of the economy, but it makes it smoother, more predictable and more secure.

There is a shortage of manpower in skilled and graduate jobs.

The behavior of companies is increasingly influenced by the ethical thinking of managers. Social responsibility of companies and organizations is becoming commonplace. And the concept of responsibility is expanded, including also all the consequences of consumption: extraction / production of raw materials (recycling), production, trade, and post-consumption waste management. The utterly simplified "worth - not worth" thinking had to be abandoned. Maybe what's not worth it to me is worth it to my company, to my place of residence, or to the society as a whole.

We pay special attention to strengthening inter-generational relationships. One of the basic questions of sustainability is whether the older generations can pass on their knowledge and experience to younger people. At the same time, momentum and willingness of young people is an important value of our society. If short- and long-term interests come into conflict, we continue planning according to the common, democratic decision of the 15-20-year-olds.

Environmental issues become important to the masses, together with the question how one person affects them. Consumption patterns are completely changing. A significant proportion of people have now moved beyond material and stationary thinking. It is important, of course, how my shoes and clothes are and whether the apartment where I live is comfortable, but also my health and the area where I live gain attention. Environmentally conscious thinking has become essential.

Nature conservation, social interests and sustainability become guiding principles for all economic decisions. A complex approach, awareness of ecosystem services, is common. Fewer and fewer people think that material prosperity is synonymous with wellbeing; or that wellbeing would depend only on economic growth, on increasing consumption.

Plenty of new technology has spread in construction. In addition to well-thought-out settlement planning, new or renovated building stock with more favorable energy parameters are created. In many places, community functions

are organically integrated. Of course, it is debatable whether the church should be used as an office, training room, meeting room, exhibition hall on weekdays. Today, it's all common: functions fit together and the cost of maintenance is borne by the users together. "Smart city" technologies are common.

The extent of cities increases slightly, while the area of (urban) green spaces increases with conscious urban development, public transport becomes more efficient, air quality improves with the electrification of transport, and noise pollution decreases. Car-sharing is becoming an increasingly used service.

The use of GDP as a general indicator is no longer typical. It has been replaced by a system of measurement that also reflects changes in society and in the environment; this, if you like, is a wellbeing-based GDP calculation. Replacing the carbon-based economy brings slow but reliable growth. Natural capital can be considered permanent. And social capital is growing rapidly and trustworthily, thanks to the developing local and international relations: Therefore, according to the new measurement system, Hungary is showing an ever-improving picture.

Environmental awareness has become common in the organization of art and cultural festivals and events. This was initially reluctantly accepted by the people, but today it would be a scandal to sell drinks in disposable glasses!

Associations:

- *Dead Poets Society* (American movie, 1989)
- *We are the World* (American popsong 1985)

3. **No growth, no development – tradition, nature, communities**

In our thinking protection of our traditions, natural, built and intellectual heritage has become central element. In general, our consumption, and also our diet, follows traditional tastes. Pantry in the 2020s was only in old houses, but today it is spreading again. It reassures people if they have durable food at home.

The EU's agricultural support system is transformed in the early 2020s, with support for small-scale, multi-legged farming that harmonizes with nature, instead of the previous system of land centralization and mechanization. "Green" villages, self-sustaining homesteads, are becoming more common; and experience is now used by almost everyone. Organic farming (such as the one in Hernádszentandrás) has become commonplace.

We recognized the real environmental and social burdens of international trade, and once their costs were built into prices, a significant portion of foreign goods became more expensive and domestic goods cheaper. Today, there is not much foreign goods in stores.

The majority of agricultural production takes place on family or cooperative farms; a kind of "garden Hungary" has developed. It is popular to keep native animal breeds and to grow traditional plant species. More and more people are striving for a farming and lifestyle that mimics nature-close, natural ecological processes (permaculture).

In agriculture, the proportion of small estates has increased, and production is adjusted to the landscape. In many places, plowing and soil rotation have been abandoned, which, in addition to and in connection with the preservation of soil structure and soil life, increases the water retention capacity of the soil. Machine use is reduced. The nutritional value of local foods is again high, despite the fact that little fertilizer is used.

The food industry is based on domestic consumption. The risk of food security is low - due to the vibrant local economy and functioning short food chains. Food, and much of the other products too, come from the immediate area, and the regions have become almost self-sustaining. The Hungarian countryside is not very dependent on external factors.

The role of drainage in flood protection is slowly being taken over by complex water management, of which water retention is also an important part. Floodplain farming is spreading along the rivers, as it was one of the first to be established in Nagykörű. Rivers cover pastures and orchards with nutrient-rich mud left behind during flooding, making them much more fertile.

Vocational training is re-emerging in education. The focus is on teaching the individual professions and crafts.

Traditionally pulling economic sectors, such as the light-, automotive-, and construction industries, are stagnating. Plenty of local manufactories and small farms have been established, which complement the activities of large companies. Hungary is EU member, Hungarian Forint is still the Hungarian currency; migration between countries is not strong. Unemployment is rising.

The terms "beautiful" and "good" no longer mean what they did thirty years ago: they in that time meant wealth, a bank account, a multi-room house, car or even cars. Today it means health, a healthy environment, safety, communities.

Local communities are strengthening again, and decentralization is also characteristic of decision-making. Migration from the countryside to cities has stopped. Functioning small communities have become commonplace. Civic volunteering is very fashionable in local organizations - especially among pre-family youngsters and ones over 40-50 years. Belonging to religious and spiritual groups also became massive.

The extent and accessibility of protected natural areas has not been declining for many years, or even increased, as more and more areas are undergoing habitat rehabilitation and ecosystem-centered reconstruction. We are proud of the monuments, historical sights and natural treasures of our region - they provide the essential parts of the public good in economic terms. For example, the national "blue tour" is popular, which explores the most beautiful landscapes of Hungary, but pilgrimage routes are also popular. As a quality gift, the gift of National Park Products is

widespread, as they are of a very high quality, and at the same time support the old handicraft traditions and our natural heritage.

Due to international rules, the external costs of aviation have gradually been incorporated into the price of flight tickets, leading to fewer and fewer people traveling by plane. Most of the "low-cost" airlines went bankrupt. The railway has not changed radically, but it remains reliable. At the local level, cycling is essential.

The proportion of green areas in cities is increasing, breaking the concrete and planting plants is a common thing. By 2050, the amount of impermeable landcover in the country will have been halved. Settlement development also takes into account environmental aspects. The size of green areas within settlements is increasing, the size of "brown areas" out of use is decreasing. Settlements do not merge together, urban sprawl has been stopped because the cities themselves have become more livable and the distribution of the population is more proportionate due to those moving back to the countryside.

"Community farming" solutions are widespread (when members of an organization regularly and directly receive fresh seasonal fruit and vegetables from the countryside for a fee). Farmers' markets (termelői piacok) are also popular and, in fact, dominant.

The so-called urban gardens are popular and have even outgrown the original ideas: today, almost every family in the housing estates has a small garden with flowers, vegetables, herbs that the family takes care of. This also reduces the cost of park maintenance. Composting is common also in cities.

The strength and autonomy of local communities increases by the 2040s. Personal-, or small community responsibility is significant. Autonomous communities are spreading. As one expert put it, "God didn't give us life to take away prematurely. He is omnipotent: he has given more and more opportunities to listen to each other, to find solutions together." Cooperation within society is important. For example, garbage collection campaigns, such as "YOU TAKE IT!" (TE SZEDD) are completely common, popular spring programs: virtually every family participates in at least one such action. This contributes to the protection of our natural heritage, but also to the development of our environmental thinking.

In almost every settlement there is a workshop or a group of volunteers (e-reuse, repair café) where we can repair the damaged tools and household appliances, or even repair them together. Businesses that make second hand things new, resellable, are common. One of the first such businesses was "Old Blue", which made new garments from worn-out jeans, but since then, plenty of similar small businesses have sprung up.

Just as car-sharing has become more widespread since the relevant regulations have been tightened, and so has mobile office use, a similar process is taking place in home use. In the old model, after raising the children, there was an unnecessarily large apartment left with the two aging parents. It has become easier to rent an apartment, and this also means more frequent and needs-based moving. Co-rents are again fashionable, where one room at a time in such large apartments is rented out. The offer even follows where to find an apartment that is empty due to travel. The process is so popular that tourists now prefer to stay with a family instead of traditional hotel systems.

Festivals that specifically pollute the environment have been discontinued. Mass tourism has gradually declined, instead local values come to the fore. Rural tourism has significantly strengthened, thanks in large part to traditional Hungarian cuisine and wine tourism. In addition to cycling tourism, climbing, rowing and bird watching are also becoming increasingly important. Visitors here say with a smile that the Hungarian landscape is like a fairytale time travel!

Associations:

- Defoe: Robinson Crusoe (English utopian novel, 1719)
- Perfect day (lyrics, Lou Reed, 1972)
- Ernest Callenbach: Ecotopia (utopian novel 1975)
- The power of community (documentary film 2006)

- Sándor Petőfi: Monsieur Paul Pató (poem, Petőfi Sándor: Pató Pál úr, 1847)
- This is the house where nothing changes (lyrics, Ez az a ház, 1967)
- Attila József: I'll become a gardener (poem, József Attila: Kertész leszek, 1925
<https://lyricstranslate.com/hu/kertesz-leszek-ill-become-gardener.html>)

4. Development – innovation, digitalization

Technical development continues and this brings wealth to the developers. Digitization, “smart” solutions are spreading, and their environmental utility is also increasing. Data is accessible and can also be used for environmental improvements and innovations.

Experiments of businesses are significant, they are commonplace; most of them focus on productivity. Research is stimulated by the state through taxes and rebates. Many new businesses start, but many fail within two to three years. Environmental measures are primarily aimed at the efficiency of firms; the government sets an example with its environmental decisions. The euro has been in Hungary for a few years now.

Compact (multifunctional) cities were formed. Centralization of developments is typical, which also means centralization of opportunities. Such an area is mainly the capital and its surroundings, but also Transdanubia (mainly the northern part). In addition, the concept of a smart city is gaining ground.

It has become easy for customers to track the entire life cycle of products, including raw material extraction, manufacturing, transportation, and waste processing. Most products have a code on the side that one can read by the smart phone. This facilitates the spread of conscious shopping habits. Much more durable articles are produced now - in the past, for example, washing machines have broken down after three or four years of use.

There are fewer and fewer cars in traffic, but they are also mostly electric or hybrid-powered cars. The road network is constantly expanding - needing more and more green spaces. Public transport has been significantly improved, and today all buses run on accumulators. The railway network has become super-modern, and the sidelines have also been renewed.

The congestion charge has been introduced in many places. There are many license plate numbers, so we can restrict car traffic if necessary. Although the number of cars is not declining, but car use is. This can be felt immediately, for example, in the speeding-up of city bus traffic.

Self-driving cars have appeared: self-driving taxis can be ordered in cities and along main roads. Now they are experimenting with automatic drone transport.

Energy system is decentralized: thanks to mostly automated mini-power plants, and to the ubiquitous solar panels, energy is clean and cheap. We have not supported the production of carbon-based energy for a long time.

As modern food production is largely a matter of energy (hatcheries, propagators, etc.), this obstacle to food production is also removed: we produce much more than is needed within the country.

Energy-saving architectural solutions are widespread, including aspects of summer shading and ventilation. After several years of barren trying, green roofs are finally spreading as well.

Manufacturers were obliged to recollect their used products and dismantle them. This has made products more expensive, but this way we don't have to pay for waste management together. The amount of unrecycled waste has decreased, and reuse is widespread. The circular nature of the economy is continuous, for example, many of our houses are built from waste.

In agriculture, automation is complete. Land-based support is slowly being pushed out of agriculture, and the use of hydrocarbon-powered machinery has now completely disappeared. Even in rural areas, the most modern technologies are increasingly used, precision farming and modern technology is widespread; and through small-scale food production has also paid off.

In many places, drones pollinate fruit trees instead of bees.

We consume almost only artificially produced food or genetically modified agricultural products. The cultivation of genetically modified plants is synonymous with the mass use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. In some areas, the soil has lost its water-holding capacity as a result, leading to accelerated wind erosion. The destruction of soil life is not only detrimental to local wildlife, but can also promote the spread of alien (invasive) species.

Hungarian agriculture also produces a lot for export. Hatcheries and farms are fully automated, today you can only see robots among the animals. Tissue growing laboratories are appearing in many places, where only the necessary body parts are built with nanotechnology and microbiology for mass-demanded products (e.g. chicken breast, ham).

Modern agriculture is based on foreign machinery, nutrients, seeds and fodder; therefore, the domestic countryside is highly dependent on external factors. The rural population loses its practical agricultural knowledge, food self-determination and self-sufficiency.

At first, only the cashiers of the stores were replaced by the digital solution, today a significant part of the family doctor's tasks are performed by robots. More and more robots have been working in healthcare since the 2020 coronary epidemic. Today, we commonly use human body tissues and even organs regrown by DNA robots.

Migration between countries is significant. This also facilitates the flow of new technologies and processes.

There are big income differences in society. Digitization and technological development have also brought positive changes in healthcare. However, gene-based medicine, for example, is very expensive: those on lower incomes do not have access to it.

Society today communicates exclusively through digital means. As a result, G5 and G6 radiation increase the electrosmog load.

Specialization is growing in all areas of life. Groups who have difficulty communicating are pushed into the background. Man creates such an artificial environment around him that sometimes he just loses his human nature. Many people are replacing their human relationships with the digital world. Human-centredness has diminished, and there is a lot of conflict from the feeling of unhappiness.

In the labor market, creativity and common sense, the use of applied skills, become a value; lexical knowledge quickly becomes obsolete and cannot be sold. There are few jobs where robots are not available, for example pruning and grafting trees, quality assurance in the food industry, and marketing in tourism. Because of digitization, work is just a kind of hobby for many. Otherwise, unemployment is typical, especially in lagging villages.

Digitization and automation have had a shocking effect on society. Until then, people have met and talked in the workplace, but now with the cessation of this, the adaptability of society also decreases. By the 2030s, "environmentally conscious jobs" had become commonplace through home offices and flexible working hours. A smaller and smaller part of the population goes to work in traditional jobs: many live from casual work or work remotely from home. Although digital communities are emerging, co-workers and other relationships are narrowing and dying; common thinking, the atmosphere of creative workshops is difficult to develop. This, together with the continuous use of mobile phones, causes loneliness and isolation - which, however, is not recognized by users.

At the same time, young people are increasingly realizing the importance of personal relationships, the benefits of conversation. They started a movement: they demonstratively don't use mobile phone, but get together and talk in the traditional way - even on broad daylight on the open street!

Associations:

- Bicentennial man (American sci-fi 1999)
- Sándor Kányádi: In the depth of neutral waters (poem, Kányádi Sándor: Semleges vizek mélyén)

5. Suggestions

According to the formulated scenarios, development does not lead to good without growth, nor does growth lead to good without development. The two are not mutually exclusive, but the formulation and coordination of goals requires extensive, long-term planning.

During the creation of the scenarios, it was stated that the development of the economy is essential for a safe, predictable and developable environmental policy. At the same time, it has emerged that an exclusive and excessive increase in economic development could jeopardize natural conditions, healthy social values and basic functions, and even itself as a kind of virus.

The scenarios highlight not only the importance of natural values but also the importance of social aspects. In order to achieve sustainability, in addition to respecting traditions and heritage, it is essential to develop and promote social relations (social capital). Equally important is the development of education, the development of a multifaceted, flexible, common way of thinking. The issue of digitizing social communication has also come to the fore: in addition to its indisputable benefits, social side effects have also emerged.

It is likely that only an environmental policy that combines and harmonizes the positive and attractive factors outlined in each scenario will bring lasting and credible wellbeing. It is clear that this is sometimes particularly conflicting - for example, in land use issues or in the debate over the appropriate distribution of subsidies.

The topic of environmental protection is typically where

- there are no absolute values to use as a basis for determine importance and priorities;
- there is no comprehensive scientific knowledge background that is indisputably supported by data.

That is why it came to the fore to promote thinking about environmental visions through scenarios. In the development of strategies, action plans and packages of measures, it seems essential to take into account the approaches, ways of thinking and values of the sectors together with “inclusive” decision-making methods.

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- Fourth National Environmental Program (IV. Nemzeti Környezetvédelmi Program http://doc.hjegy.mhk.hu/20154130000027_1.PDF) (especially chapter on environmental vision)
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