



2023 ANNUAL PUBLIC BENEFIT REPORT

GREENPEACE HUNGARY



Preface

János Bálint Mező, Office Director of Greenpeace Hungary

Wars, economic crises, skyrocketing inflation and weather anomalies dominated 2023, which was the warmest year on Earth since records began. Scientists are warning more and more loudly: if we do not quickly and drastically curb the emission of greenhouse gases, the rate of warming will exceed two degrees, and this could have catastrophic consequences for the Earth, and therefore our quality of life.

But all is not lost. In 2023, the flame of hope began to flicker, when, after decades of negotiations, the leaders of some 200 nations agreed that 30% of the oceans should be declared protected by the end of the decade. And in December, the final text of the COP28 climate conference finally included the fact that humanity must switch from fossil to climate-friendly energy sources, which must be accelerated within this decade. Greenpeace has been working for both goals for a long time.

On a global level, positive steps are being taken to protect our planet. The team at Greenpeace Hungary wishes to achieve the goal of seeing Hungary's domestic decision-makers also finally make meaningful commitments in climate and nature protection. We are working towards Hungary breaking free from the captivity of fossil fuels, to stop nature from being poured into concrete, and to prevent factories operating in Hungary from polluting the environment.

In 2023, we reached several milestones in our campaigns:

- The large-scale tourism development at Lake Fertő has been stopped and is being redesigned.
- After a previous ban, the government has again allowed newly installed solar-panel systems to be fed into the national grid.
- We presented the destruction taking place in the Hungarian forests of the Carpathians, encouraging more and more people in Hungary to stand up and help us save Europe's last wilderness.
- A government decree came into force to compel certain waste-producing and waste-management companies, as well as landfill operators, to provide a financial guarantee to eliminate any environmental damage they might cause.
- Bolygó community space, a new meeting point for young people open to green issues, was officially unveiled as a unique initiative in Hungary.

Our work continues and we do not stop. Our pledge of independence is that we do not accept support from governments, political parties or companies. We continue to count on our supporters and followers, all of whom contribute to guide Hungary along a green path.



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“The Earth has never been as hot as it was in 2023. We continue to eviscerate nature, putting a third of the world's food production at risk. The changes that threaten our civilisation are taking place before our eyes, yet politicians and large corporations, chasing the illusion of endless growth, agree on further financial gain. There is no time to bargain at the expense of climate and natural systems. The Hungarian government is constantly investing in the past instead of the future, and is causing enormous damage by systematically sacrificing the living world. This wastes valuable time and money that could be spent on climate and nature protection, and adaptation to changing climate conditions. We won't let that happen. We are pushing harder than ever to be able to live in a country where the fossil industry and polluting factories do not dictate. We need decision-makers who work tirelessly for a green and just future, and who are interested in solutions.”

János Bálint Mező,
Office Director of
Greenpeace Hungary

Contents

Our campaign for climate protection

04

We campaign for a climate policy based on renewables and energy efficiency

We call on domestic decision-makers for EU and international cooperation on climate protection

We campaign for the development of climate-friendly rail transport

VICTORY: The government announces the lifting of the solar panel ban

Our campaign to preserve biodiversity

08

VICTORY AT LAKE FERTŐ: We win a lawsuit against the Government Office

We present the destruction taking place in the domestic forests of the Carpathians

We continue to campaign for the protection of the oceans

Our campaign to end plastic pollution

11

We place biodegradable bags within the compost heap in cooperation with the Humus Association

Artist Adél Jordán takes a stand against plastics in our video

Our campaign for a toxic-free Hungary

13

We make public the results of the pollution measurements on Illatos út

We carry out new measurements at the former Óbuda Gas Factory

VICTORY: The environmental financial liability legislation comes into force

We publish a statement on the battery plants appearing in Hungary

Volunteering and activism

16

More volunteers continue to join us

Our volunteers take to the front line for climate and nature protection

Our volunteers organise independent events

Bolygó, the new community space for green youth

19

We organise a range of events at Bolygó

Fundraising

21

We are a politically and financially independent environmental organisation

Which sources allow us to operate?

Our domestic fundraising work and revenue in 2023

We are an ethical fundraising organisation

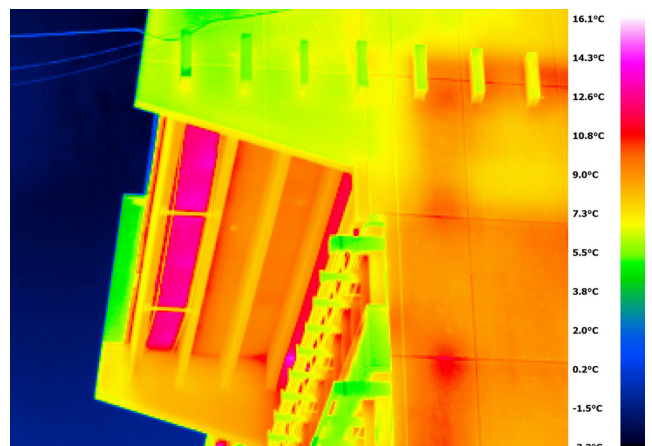


Our campaign for climate protection

One year after Russia's war against Ukraine, the Hungarian government continued to pour money into blood-soaked fossil fuels. Therefore, on every possible front, we drew attention to the fact that our country's energy policy is on the verge of collapse, and we urged an early transition to renewables and energy efficiency. Together with many of our civil partners, we achieved success in our campaign for the support of household solar panels: the government announced that it will remove the restrictions on feeding solar energy into the grid. In the second half of the year, we also published international reports showing the downsizing of rail transport in Europe, including Hungary.

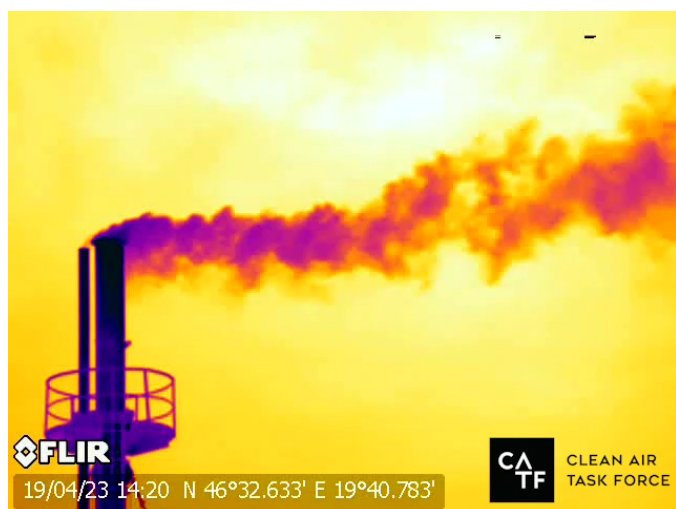
We campaign for a climate policy based on renewables and energy efficiency

During the climate crisis and wars financed by fossil fuels, the Hungarian government continues to base its energy policy on the use of climate-destroying gas, oil and coal. At the beginning of the year, with the help of thermal camera recordings, we revealed [how the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Economic Development waste energy](#). With this, we illustrated the importance of insulation and, at the same time, we tested the resistance of buildings to the energy crisis.



One year after the beginning of the war in Ukraine, Greenpeace activists [placed a huge banner](#) at the Carmelite monastery, which houses the Prime Minister's office. By conveying the message, "No more gas dependence!", activists drew attention to the fact that the government's responses to the energy crisis are completely wrong, they do not lead to any solution, only to an even deeper crisis. After all, as the second largest buyer of Russian fossil gas in the European Union, Hungary's dependence on fossil fuels has not significantly decreased. We demanded that the government immediately start renewable and energy efficiency policies that can quickly reduce the country's fossil-energy consumption.

With the help of the Clean Air Task Force organisation, [we also revealed](#) that the amount of gas leaking from the Hungarian network would be enough for the consumption of tens of thousands of households. We examined several domestic gas-storage facilities and other fossil-gas facilities in order to see whether gas was leaking from them. At most of the locations, it was shown that the gas was being released into the atmosphere, and we also found leaks. The environmental and economic damage of this is serious, which is why we voiced our demand to the government: get rid of climate-killing fossil gas by 2035 at the latest.

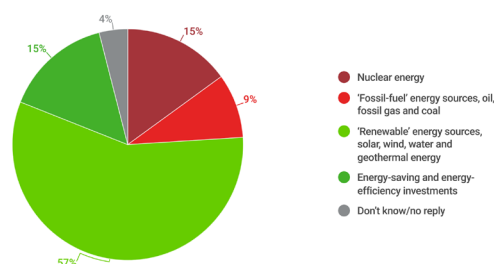


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We [presented a new study](#) on Hungarian energy-policy investments. The report prepared by the European Energy and Climate Policy Institute on behalf of Greenpeace shows that the approximately €500 million intended for the new fossil-gas facility planned for the Mátra Power Plant would be much better utilised if that money were spent on the energy modernisation of domestic residential buildings.

At the end of April and beginning of May, together with the Policy Solutions analytical institute and the ZRI Závecz Research Market- and Social-Research Institute, we [assessed what people think about Hungary's energy policy](#). The research revealed that the majority of Hungarians (57%) primarily expect the government to support renewables, as they believe that these can protect the environment and that they represent a way out of energy dependence on Russia.

If you could decide which areas of development in the energy sector the Hungarian government should primarily spend money on, which of the following would you support? (% of total respondents)



This representative survey by gender, age, type of residence and level of education was prepared by the Policy Solutions analytical institute on behalf of Greenpeace Hungary, together with the public opinion research group ZRI Závecz Research. The data collection took place between April 28 and May 5, 2023, involving 1,000 respondents.

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When we learned that the government would extend the operating time of Hungary's last functioning coal power plant until the end of 2029, we immediately [registered to follow the licensing procedure](#). In our letter to the authority, we pointed out that they did not sufficiently justify why the continued operation of the power plant was necessary if they had previously believed that the plant could be closed by 2025. We also spoke out against the fact that the power plant applied for a permit to release mercury into the air above the maximum threshold.

In August, we [published a Greenpeace international report](#), an investigation of 12 leading oil and gas companies in Europe, which showed how corporate giants involved in fossil fuels mislead the public despite their green promises. One of those in the study is the Hungarian MOL group, whose profits mainly come from oil and gas extraction, and the refinery business. The company's plans for the future do not show that they would take meaningful steps in the direction of sustainability.

We call on domestic decision-makers for EU and international cooperation on climate protection

We [sent an open letter](#) to Prime Minister Viktor Orbán before the informal meeting of the heads of state and government of the European Council in October. In it, we demanded that the Prime Minister take the lead in ensuring that the EU treats the solution of the climate and ecological crisis as a priority. The heads of state and government discussed the European Council's strategic agenda for the period 2024-2029 on October 6 in Granada, Spain.

[In connection with the COP28 climate summit](#), we demanded that Hungary's decision-makers finally present ambitious plans against climate change. We emphasised that although the government promotes itself as a climate champion, there is no sign that our country is trying to break with fossil-energy carriers and, in fact, supports their use with an immeasurable amount of state resources.

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We campaign for the development of climate-friendly rail transport

In the last three decades, Hungary has spent more than twice as much on road development as on modernising the railway infrastructure. This is shown by [the report](#) of the Wuppertal Institute and the T3 Transport Research Institute, which was commissioned by Greenpeace in 2023. According to their analysis, between 1995 and 2021, Hungary spent €22.9 billion on roads; in contrast, only €9.95 billion went to railway development, while many train lines, stations and stops were withdrawn from passenger use.

[Another report](#) which we also published compared the prices of rail and air transport between Budapest and 12 major European cities for the last month of the year. It turned out that, on average, passengers have to spend more than twice as much for a train ticket as if they were to travel the same distance by plane. We pointed out that air transport receives huge tax breaks, while train tickets and green electricity used for trains are taxed.

We called on the government to rethink the development of rail transport and to divert the necessary funding from public roads to railways. In addition, the government and the EU must work to ensure that sustainable rail transport is affordable and accessible for everyone, as opposed to climate-destroying modes of transport.

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VICTORY: The government announces the lifting of the solar panel ban

In 2022, the Hungarian government prohibited newly installed solar-panel systems from feeding into the national grid. In addition to relevant organisations, many residents had raised their voices against the decision, as many wanted to reduce their utility costs by producing climate-friendly electricity. We started a petition in which we demanded the lifting of the solar panel ban. The protests eventually led to a result: the government announced that the ban would be lifted from January 1, 2024, and household solar power plants could again be installed without restrictions in the majority of the country.





Our campaign to preserve biodiversity

In 2023, we succeeded in our legal battle to save Lake Fertő: we won a lawsuit regarding the environmental operating permit issued for the large-scale tourism development. During the year, together with the Greenpeace regional team and forestry experts, we revealed the destruction taking place in the Carpathians in Hungary as well. Then we launched a new campaign to protect the oceans, joining an international petition, in which we demanded that countries ratified the UN Convention on the High Seas Treaty.

VICTORY AT LAKE FERTŐ: We win a lawsuit against the Government Office

In 2023, the legal tug-of-war regarding the planned tourist development at Lake Fertő continued. We filed a lawsuit with the Friends of Lake Fertő Association at the beginning of the year as the Government Office had extended the permit for the previously suspended development before Christmas 2022. In March, the court [revoked the project's environmental-protection operating licence](#) and ordered the Győr-Moson-Sopron County Government Office responsible for the case to undertake a new procedure. After a few months, however, the development [received permission for even more apartments](#), which is why we went to court again.



In September, we claimed a [significant victory in our fight for Lake Fertő](#). The Győr Court ruled that when issuing the permit, the relevant government office had only conducted a superficial procedure, purely based on assumptions, because it had not sought the opinion of the specialised water authorities, which is particularly important in this case. The Tribunal instructed the Government Office to conduct a new procedure, including obtaining the view of experts.

The government then issued a new public procurement procedure for the development, on the basis of which [we determined](#) that our four-year struggle with the help of local residents had been successful. We achieved a significant reduction in the number of planned buildings and level of construction in the tender, one that sought for a more gentle form of ecotourism working in harmony with nature. But this does not mean that we consider the case of Lake Fertő resolved – we continue to keep an eye on the developments in the area, since in 2023 the government office re-issued the environmental operating permit, which applies to the entire development as previously planned. The civilians protecting Lake Fertő took further legal steps in the case – based on a division of tasks between the two NGOs, this lawsuit is being taken forward by the Friends of Lake Fertő Association.

Meanwhile, one of the [most absurd lawsuits in the history of nature conservation in Hungary continued](#). The court found actor Dorottya Udvaros and Greenpeace swallow-rescue activists guilty in the first instance, of protecting nature at Lake Fertő against state destruction in the middle of an ecological crisis. The activists appealed the decision.

In October, a UNESCO-ICOMOS-RAMSAR delegation visited Lake Fertő to examine the environmental effects of the development. At the meeting, Greenpeace Hungary's biodiversity campaigner represented the organisation.

In 2023, we [made another humorous yet shocking video](#) about the development taking place at Lake Fertő with the help of famous Hungarian comedian, Gergely Litkai. The clip was hugely popular, generating more than 1.5 million views in total.



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We present the destruction taking place in the domestic forests of the Carpathians

At the beginning of summer, a Greenpeace expedition to protect the Carpathian forests [arrived in Hungary](#). In the course of this 40-day trip, which involved a total of five countries, our volunteers and experts visited the areas in the Carpathians where pristine, old-growth forests are being destroyed, and they assessed how even protected forests are being destroyed there. Through the campaign, we drew attention to the fact that much stricter protection is needed than the current one if we want to save Europe's last intact and old-growth forests.



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The domestic stop on the expedition was the Mátra region, where we met with ecologists and foresters, who helped us to present in detail the state of the domestic forests and forest-management practices there. During the trip, we took pictures, video recordings and written notes about the remaining valuable forests of the Carpathians and highlighted the gaps in nature conservation.

With the help of well-known local personalities, we shot a [humorous but thought-provoking video](#) in the Mátra. In it, actor Dorottya Udvaros and comedian Gergely Litkai called attention to the fact that forests in their natural state are of much greater value than the wood cut from them.

In the second half of the year, in a series of blog articles, we informed our supporters and followers about the [state of domestic forests](#), the [problem of soil erosion](#) and the [means by which our dying forests can be saved](#).



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We continue to campaign for the protection of the oceans

In March, a [historic agreement was reached](#) to protect the oceans. Within the framework of the UN, world leaders agreed that 30% of the open seas must be declared protected by 2030. However, more work needs to be done, which is why we continued our campaign so that the individual countries ratify the convention as soon as possible and begin to designate protected marine zones. We joined Greenpeace's [international petition](#) and sent the organisation's [comprehensive study](#) on the threats to the oceans to the domestic press. Translated into Hungarian, we [released an animated short film](#) showing the destruction of marine life, featuring Jane Fonda, Camila Cabello and Simon Pegg. The film generated 145,000 views on Greenpeace Hungary's Facebook page.

And in November, in a [short video](#) and [blog article](#), we presented the story of how the crew of the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise rescued a humpback whale entangled in several kilometres of fishing nets off the coast of Mexico. This case also clearly illustrates that with persistent work, we can achieve spectacular results in nature conservation.



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Our campaign to end plastic pollution

In 2023, we continued our campaign focused on domestic grocery chains, the aim of which is to significantly reduce the amount of single-use packaging materials in stores. As part of this, we set aside biodegradable bags for compost with the help of our partner organisation, the Humus Association, to assess whether they actually decompose. Our work was also helped by the well-known Hungarian actor Adél Jordán, who demonstrated the staggering amount of plastic waste food stores force on customers.

We place biodegradable bags within the compost heap in cooperation with the Humus Association

In April, we [started a six-month experiment](#) with the [Humus Association](#). We collected the biodegradable plastic bags offered in domestic grocery chains, which we then buried in the association's compost heap. The aim of the study was to investigate whether the bags actually decompose and, if so, how long the process would take. The carrier bags were obtained from the stores of four different grocery chains, ALDI, Auchan, SPAR and Tesco, since it was only there that we were able to find bags marked 'suitable for home compost'.



During the experiment, we first looked at what happened to the bags in the compost after [45 days](#), then after [three months](#), and finally [six months](#) after the start of the study. The results showed that both thicker and thinner bags disappeared within half a year, i.e. no visible pieces of them remained.

At the same time, we drew attention to the fact that biodegradable plastics are not the solution to the waste crisis. On the one hand, they continue to justify a disposable culture of wasting resources, and on the other, according to research, these types of bags may also contain harmful additives and microplastic pollution may be left behind. In addition, home composting of degradable plastics is currently a solution that is not available to most residents. We emphasised that the real solution to the plastic crisis is waste prevention and reuse.



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Artist Adél Jordán takes a stand against plastics in our video

The renowned Hungarian actor Adél Jordán also joined our plastic campaign. We [filmed a video](#) together, focusing on the fact that grocery stores force an excessive amount of plastic waste on customers. After a bulk shop that we organised, in front of the cameras, the artist unwrapped everyday products, often wrapped multiple times, such as tomatoes, apples and *isler* cakes. As the main character of the film unpacks the products one by one, the pile of rubbish beside her on the table grows, until she is almost buried in plastic. In the end, the waste was returned to the store chains from which the individual packaging materials came, so ALDI, Auchan, CBA, Coop, Lidl, PENNY, Reál, SPAR and Tesco also received a pile of rubbish.



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Our campaign for a toxic-free Hungary

In Budapest, we took action against toxic pollution cases in 2023 in connection with the illegal poison warehouse on Illatos út. We carried out measurements around the former Óbuda Gas Factory. In both cases, we have been fighting for years to ensure that the authorities clean up the affected areas. After our long campaign, a financial liability legislation covering environmental damage in certain instances came into force in Hungary. During the year, we spoke several times at numerous industry events and in the press against the environmental and health risks posed by the ever-growing number of battery plants in our country. Also in this field, we demanded the withdrawal of the law that exempts polluting companies from sanctions.

We make public the results of the pollution measurements on Illatos út

At the end of 2022, with the [expert involvement of Greenpeace](#), Ferencváros District Council, responsible for the area, ordered new measurements of the mass in the ruined basement of the Illatos út site, the liquid covering it and the groundwater monitoring well near the basement. According to the results of the measurements carried out by Eurofins Hungary, HCH insecticide, banned for decades, was still clearly present in the solid mass in the basement, in extremely high concentrations. We held a joint press conference with the mayor of Ferencváros, Krisztina Baranyi, in which we called on the authorities to arrange for the immediate removal of the waste, and we appealed to international organisations to press for the liquidation of the poison warehouse, which also violates UN conventions.

We carry out new measurements at the former Óbuda Gas Factory

In October, we [protested on the riverbank](#) against the pollution of the Danube near the former Óbuda Gas Works. Five years after our first measurements, we again took samples in the area to assess any increase of pollution. The [results of the test](#) showed carcinogenic arsenic and benzene, toxic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which significantly exceeded the maximum limits, even by hundreds or thousands of times.

Although the legal successors of the gas factory were obliged to remove the poisons almost three decades ago, the authorities have still been unable to get the state-owned company to fulfil its obligations. We called on the firm responsible, MVM Next Energy Trade Ltd, to take the immediate steps necessary for remediation, and we demanded that the authorities not make any further changes to the deadline for remediation.



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VICTORY: The environmental financial liability legislation comes into force

We [welcomed the environmental financial liability legislation](#), for which we also fought for many years. Pursuant to the government decree, certain producers of waste, waste handlers and landfill operators must provide financial guarantees to eliminate any environmental damage they might cause. However, this regulation only applies to those undertaking activities subject to a waste-management licence, and does not necessarily relate to plants working with hazardous substances. Therefore, in the absence of sufficient incentives, companies that are not subject to the regulation will probably still not do everything they can to avoid accidents and pollution, and will not compensate for any resulting damage. That is why we continue to work to enforce full environmental liability, as it is unacceptable for plants to endanger the population, workers and nature for the sake of profit. As soon as possible, similar regulation is needed for activities related to hazardous substances and risky technology, such as battery production.



We publish a statement on the battery plants appearing in Hungary

The Hungarian Prime Minister announced in 2022 that our country would become the third largest battery producer in the world. Since then, more and more related developments have been announced one after the other. However, the decision-makers essentially ignore the interests of the environment and nature protection, as well as the needs of local residents in these projects, so the erection and operation of huge plants is often carried out so that matters of sustainability are almost completely ignored. In response to this, we [issued a statement](#) in March, in which we outlined from an environmental point of view the problems with the battery factories that appear in our country.

Our chemical expert expressed his position regarding Hungary's ill-considered battery-industry strategy at numerous industry conferences, round-table discussions, podcasts, interviews and on our own communication platforms.

In September, with reference to the wartime emergency, a [government decree was published](#) which gives huge benefits to polluting companies that do not comply with domestic regulations, disregarding the protection of the environment and the health of the Hungarian people. According to this legislation, factories, including battery plants, can even pollute the air, soil and domestic waters with impunity. In a press statement, we [demanded](#) that the decree be withdrawn, as it contradicts Basic Law on several counts and goes against many domestic and EU laws.





Volunteering and activism

Volunteers and activists continue to be an integral part of Greenpeace Hungary's activities. Their participation is essential for us to carry out successful campaigns for climate and nature protection. 2023 was a period affected by wars, global crises and natural disasters, but our activists and volunteers, armed with the experience gained in recent years, continued to support our work with background support and on the front line.

More volunteers continue to join us

In 2023, we held seven open days, where those interested in our work could learn about Greenpeace's domestic and international activities, as well as how they can join us. A total of nearly 150 people were involved, and with new members joining us, the number of our registered volunteers increased to 4,000. They joined about 150 online and offline events, and contributed more than 11,000 hours to Greenpeace activities.

During the year, we held numerous training sessions for our volunteers, where they could become familiar with our mission in detail, along with our daily work and campaigns.



Our volunteers take to the front line for climate and nature protection

At the beginning of the year, Greenpeace volunteers held a [protest at the German Embassy in Budapest](#), in solidarity with the activists who defended a small settlement in Germany against destruction by the climate-destroying energy company RWE.

In February, one year after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Greenpeace activists [unfurled a huge banner](#) on the balcony of the Carmelite monastery, announcing that it was time to stop using the fossil fuels that finance the war.

In the spring, our volunteers helped us in our [joint experiment with the Humus Association](#), when we assessed whether the biodegradable bags available in local grocery stores really decompose on a domestic compost heap.

At the beginning of the summer, our volunteers [visited the Mátra](#) region, where they helped domestic and regional experts to map the state of the Carpathian forests in Hungary.

In October, our volunteers helped [take samples](#) at the Óbuda Gas Works and protested on the embankment against the pollution of the Danube. Here, the hazardous waste deposited on the site has been polluting the groundwater and soil for decades, also flowing into the river at low water levels. Our volunteers also [drew attention to the consequences of extreme weather](#), when the waters of the Danube dry up to such an extent that even the tongue of land at the central pillar of Margaret Bridge in Budapest came to the surface.

Our volunteers also supported us with the renovation of the Bolygó community space and with making signs for our campaigns. In addition, throughout the year members of our volunteer team hosted sessions in major festivals around Hungary, supported local communities, and held environmental lectures in schools.

Greenpeace activists also took action abroad to protect the planet. Seven people from Hungary joined the more than 100 climate activists who [blocked private jets](#) in May, protesting luxury emissions. The demonstration took place during Europe's largest business aviation sales event in Geneva.

In the summer, Hungarian activists also protested in Frankfurt, where they stretched a [huge banner on the towers of the Deutsche Bank](#) building. By doing this, they were calling on the bank to take action against its fund management, to stop supporting climate-destroying and polluting industries.

In autumn, Hungarian and international Greenpeace activists demanded the elimination of climate-killing fossil fuels at a golf tournament in Italy.



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Our volunteers organise independent events

In 2023, our volunteers also devoted a considerable amount of time to improving their knowledge of environmental protection by sharing their expertise with each other, organising green-themed workshops, trips and a series of lectures. They also held a team-building event, when they discovered different points of the National Blue Trail and cleaned up the area around Körösök as part of a canoe trip to collect waste, one of several similar litter-picking activities. There was a clean-up our skilful climbers joined on the anniversary of the City of Budapest.



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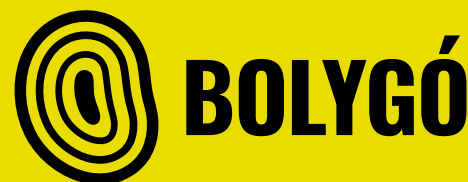


Bolygó, the new community space for green youth

In 2023, a new phase started in the life of Bolygó. This innovative community space created for young people keen on going green opened its doors amid much ceremony in February at its current location, on Margit körút in Budapest, integral to the regeneration of the city's Margit Quarter. After thorough planning, 90 events took place, so during the year nearly 2,000 people visited Bolygó, which was founded by Greenpeace and Fryshuset as part of the international Planet One project.

We organise a range of events at Bolygó

Bolygó's team of young enthusiasts put together a diverse series of events to offer a variety of gatherings for as many people as possible, no matter how active they are in environmental protection. There were documentary screenings, self-awareness and drama sessions, while every Thursday, youngsters could also take part in a relaxed evening of board games. Experts gave presentations on several topics, such as battery factories, biodiversity and the energy crisis. In addition, many events took place in Bolygó's workshop, including making birdhouses and jewellery, creating batik fabrics and mending clothes.



In 2023, the Bolygó team organised various training sessions for young people in order to provide them with a deeper knowledge of certain topics. Those interested could learn, for example, how to make a podcast and then stream it. These sessions all contributed to the building of an even more cohesive community of young people who come to Bolygó, as they acquired plenty of theoretical and practical knowledge during their time here, for them to integrate even more smoothly into the everyday life of Bolygó.

In addition to the events and training sessions open to all, youngsters at Bolygó helped with environmental-protection projects. The podcast studio created here was set up by human ecology students at ELTE University for their Kihalni Veszélyes ('Extinction Dangerous') podcast recordings. Bolygó provided a venue for, among other things, open university events organised by youngsters, discussions of various student movements and meetings of international green movements. Bolygó also supported the Fridays for Future climate event series.

In December, as part of an international meeting in Stockholm organised by Planet One, the young people who went to its green public spaces in South Africa, Kenya, Cameroon, Hungary, Armenia and Sweden exchanged presentations on the challenges faced in each country in relation to the climate and ecological crisis, and together they brainstormed on possible solutions.

Bolygó continues its mission to build bridges between young people interested in environmental protection through arts, culture and music.



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Fundraising

We are a politically and financially independent environmental organisation

Since our inception, our revenue has come exclusively from private individuals and foundations set up by private individuals, on the one hand from Hungary and on the other, from the Greenpeace office for Central and Eastern Europe. We do not accept any financial support from states, governments, political parties or companies, whether in Hungary or in other parts of the world. This guarantees our complete political and financial independence.

Which sources allow us to operate?

Greenpeace Hungary is part of Greenpeace Central and Eastern Europe, which includes eight countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia). In addition to Hungarian supporters, more than 178,000 private donors supporting the Greenpeace Central and Eastern European office contribute to our operations, and Greenpeace Hungary also benefits from their donations.

In 2023, Greenpeace Hungary received 322,957,280 forints' worth of support from the Central and Eastern European Greenpeace office.

We currently have more than 10,000 active supporters in Hungary. Among them, our regular supporters contribute an average of around 2,000 forints per month to our work. The total amount of Hungarian donations in 2023 was 148,579,192 forints.

Our domestic fundraising work and revenue in 2023

In 2023, our regular donors supported our environmental work to the tune of 114,451,106 forints. During the year 2023, we collected a total of 19,949,938 forints from 1% personal income tax.

In 2023, 2,827,562 forints' worth of support was received for our fundraising letters received by post.

In 2023, we continued our telephone fundraising campaign, calling a total of 12,400 people. The amount of regular donations received from these telephone fundraising campaigns is included in our total regular income.

During 2023, we gave donors who supported us through our website a Greenpeace calendar as a gift, raising 2,012,000 forints of revenue for the current year.

We informed those interested in our work about our current campaigns through various channels (Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, e-mail newsletters, petitions, website) and asked them to support our activities with a donation. This allowed our organisation to receive a total of 8,724,486 forints in donations, as well as support through one-time bank transfers and bank-card transactions in 2023.



Greenpeace online garázsvásár

In the summer of 2023, we announced a garage sale, where in exchange for a donation, we gave our supporters gifts attached to our various campaigns (e.g. T-shirts, canvas bags, books, organic seeds). Thanks to this, we collected 614,100 forints in donations.

At the end of the year, we continued our online fundraising campaign, 'Little by little to save the world', which started in 2021. In essence, anyone can select a small piece of the world on an interactive globe, which they can then name and adopt as they see fit. Each piece of the Earth is accompanied by an informative description that shows the effects of climate change in the given area. The adopter can then give away their selected piece of the Earth as a gift. The goal of this donation-based campaign is to encourage as many people as possible who want to do something about the climate and ecological crisis to become supporters. In all, 79 regular supporters joined the fundraiser. The total revenue of the campaign for the current year is included in our total regular revenue.

Thank you very much for your support once more!

We are an ethical fundraising organisation

The Greenpeace Hungary Association is a member of the [group of Ethical Fundraising Organisations](#) and complies with the strict requirements contained in the code of ethics. This all guarantees that the work of our donation organisation is carried out in a transparent manner, going beyond the required legal framework.



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ADOMÁNYGYŰJTŐ
SZERVEZET

The Greenpeace Hungary Association has been operating since 2002. It is a financially and politically independent, non-profit, public environmental organisation, with a base of more than 10,000 Hungarian supporters and hundreds of thousands of online followers. We work to protect our natural environment and the health of all of us to make Hungary a cleaner, more liveable country.

Currently, there are Greenpeace offices in more than 55 countries around the world. Greenpeace Hungary is one of them. We have a common name, goal and values, persistently, openly and boldly raising awareness of environmental problems – and their solutions – through non-violent means. We actively work for positive change for a liveable and peaceful future.



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