

Community is a Value

Becoming Jane



VEB 2023
European Capital of Culture



hope



Pannon Egyetem
University of Pannonia



Jane Goodall Intézet
Magyarország



Veszprém-Balaton 2023
Európa Kulturális Fővárosa

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Greetings by András Gelencsér Dr. Rector, University of Pannonia

Sustainability has arguably become one of the most important socio-ecological challenges of our time, where the main issue is whether the choices we make (or don't make) in the present will give or take away life chances for future generations. On planet Earth, we could basically put up the "Occupied" sign, not only because of humanity's growing population, but also because of its immensely wasteful consumption. We got where we are because the breakdown of traditional communities has given way to a society of selfishness, greed and "one-person communities", which has provided an excellent breeding ground for the endless growth of capitalism. Contrary to the mainstream delusion of "sustainable development", sustainability - and increasingly survival - will not be achieved through technological change, but only if we change our relationship to the world, to nature and to our fellow human beings. If we are able to rediscover the value of ourselves, nature and genuine human community instead of wealth that money can buy. This short volume, whose title, HOPE, is written in capital letters, expresses the will to act and the radiant spirit of its authors.



Greetings

by Brigitta Takácsné Ferenczik

Chief Organizer

What do we know? What do we hope for? What can we do? Perhaps the most important question, what are we actually doing? To address these questions, the university community has organised various programmes and events to raise awareness of the challenges and solutions of sustainability.

The inspirational persona of Dr Jane Goodall and her visit encouraged us all to „be a little Jane”... Our mission is for everyone to find the point through which they can connect to the most pressing issues of our time and from there know what they need to do for a healthy planet from an environmental, natural, social and economic perspective. To help with this, the University of Pannonia has launched the HOPE Year, which, as Dr Jane puts it, is about hope, about trying to tackle problems and taking the blinkers off.

The University of Pannonia has set to work. It is still doing, wants to do and will also do in the future as much as possible to make science accessible, to make the community valuable and that everyone looks upon our environment and nature as a treasure.



2. Sustainability? Sustainable development?

These two terms are closely linked, they are similar but not the same.

The way we live today and the pace of development we are currently experiencing are not sustainable according to current scientific knowledge, as our natural resources are limited. Sustainability therefore means that we must radically transform our current way of life to ensure the survival of humanity as we know it today. It means to understand that environment, economy and society are complex systems that interact with each other. It is important that they are in harmony and balance with each other.

Sustainability should be understood as a long-term goal, as an ideal state in which people live in harmony with their environment and nature and do not consume more than our planet can give. This state can be achieved in various ways. If we maintain the current social order, then the countries that consume more than the available natural resources - all developed countries, including Hungary - can only make the world sustainable by suppressing the underdeveloped countries. But we can also create a new social order in which social relations are characterised by justice, ethics and equality. Our needs and expectations are not embodied in the form of material resources; instead, the new value system centres on frugality, closeness to nature and community.



Sustainable development, on the other hand, is the process itself, but is not the same as growth. Development is a qualitative change, while growth is a quantitative change, with the latter having physical limits that our world has now reached.

In 2015, world leaders committed to sustainability and sustainable development by adopting the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These include eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems as well as sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

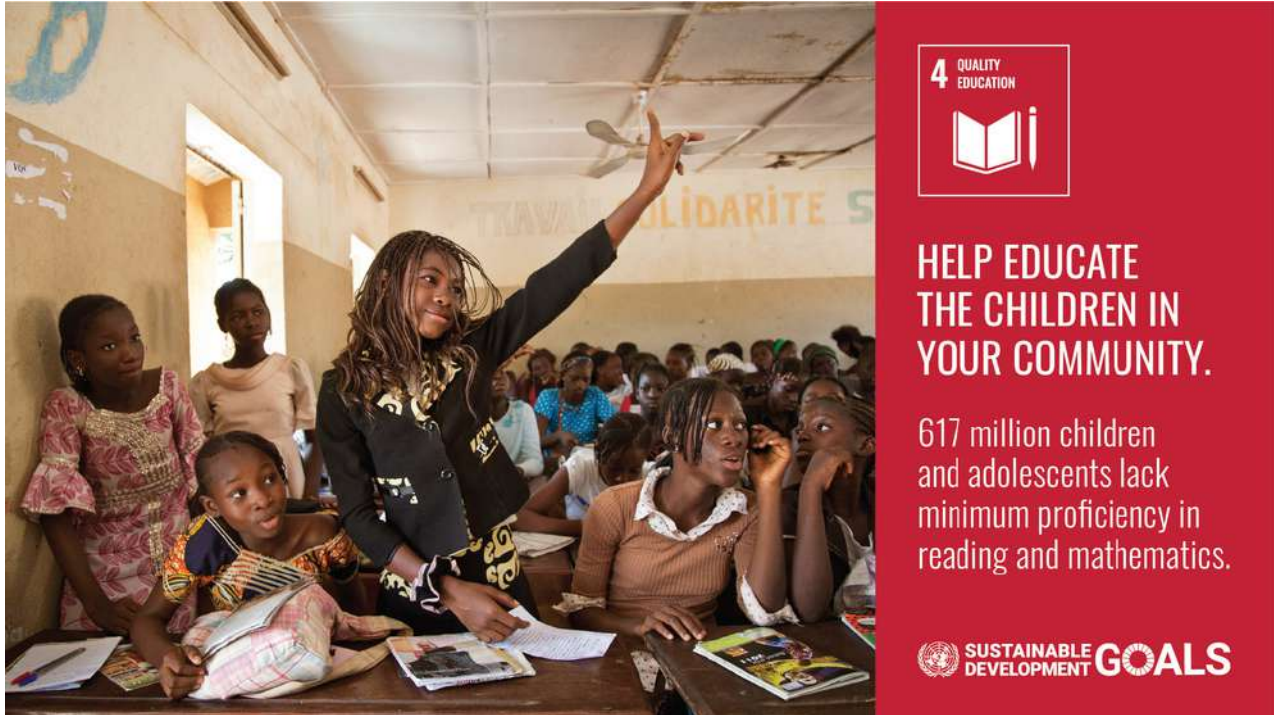
In short, this means that development meets the basic needs of current generations without jeopardising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The main goal of researchers at the University of Pannon is to promote a more liveable world and future. Our research develops solutions for environmental restoration and protection, as well as educational and awareness-raising programmes focusing on waste management and recycling, energy, water technologies, climate change adaptation and tourism.

Join us and let's act together to protect our planet!



3. Sustainable Development Goals

Pannon University is directly linked to the following Sustainable Development Goals.



SDG 4 - Quality education

High-quality education is one of the most important elements of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and forms the basis for achieving all the other important goals. High-quality, marketable education is the basis for the internationally recognised research, development and innovation activities of the University of Pannonia.

Over the past decades, our institution has accumulated extensive knowledge and experience in the fields of science, technology, information technology, management and tourism, both nationally and internationally.

We aim to impart this knowledge to Hungarian and international students within the framework of bachelor, master, postgraduate and doctoral programmes at five faculties and five educational locations.

Our university recognised the importance of environmental protection, sustainability and the circular economy early on and was the first in Hungary to offer higher education in these fields.

In addition, our education portfolio includes a number of courses directly or indirectly related to these topics. We are also constantly updating and expanding our curricula to include sustainability topics to ensure that all our students are familiarised with the sustainability dimension closest to their own area of expertise.

We believe it is important that our students acquire the skills that will enable them to successfully follow the path of sustainability and achieve the goals.

We also ensure equal access to education for students from disadvantaged backgrounds and support the lifelong learning programme through various open university programmes and lectures.

Closely linked to the quality of education are clarification, awareness raising and attitude building, which we aim to support through various initiatives and programmes (e.g. Sustainability Adventure Tour), awareness videos and sustainability campaigns.





**AVOID
WASTING
WATER.**

Water scarcity affects more than 40% of the world's population.



SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.



**BIKE, WALK
OR USE PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION.**

9 out of 10 urban residents breathe polluted air.



SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



RECYCLE PAPER, PLASTIC, GLASS AND ALUMINIUM.

By 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets could be required to sustain current lifestyles.



SDG 12 - Responsible consumption and production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.



ACT NOW TO STOP GLOBAL WARMING.

Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) have increased by almost 50% since 1990.



SDG 13 - Climate action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



AVOID PLASTIC BAGS TO KEEP THE OCEANS CLEAN.

Over three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods.



SDG 14 - Life below water

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.



PLANT A TREE AND HELP PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT.

Forests are home to more than 80% of all terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects.



SDG 15 - Life on land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



**LOBBY YOUR
GOVERNMENT TO
BOOST DEVELOPMENT
FINANCING.**

Achieving the SDGs could open
up US\$12 trillion of market
opportunities and create
380 million new jobs by 2030

 SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.



*Source: UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs,
Sustainable Development <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal17>*



4. Mission, goals and activities of the University of Pannonia in the field of sustainability

The University of Pannonia has set itself the goal of playing an active role in shaping a sustainable future through its internationally recognised, multidisciplinary, sustainability-related activities in the areas of education, research and development.

In addition to education and R&D, the principle of "see and be seen" is important. It is not enough just to see what is happening around us, what path we are taking locally and globally and where we want to get to, but we must also show our immediate environment and our partners what we have achieved, what good practices we have collected and what experiences we have gained. We try to incorporate our findings into our work and have launched a number of initiatives at our university. We started the „REGYETEM” concept under the auspices of the Circular Economy Competence Center for Sustainability, which brings together the various sustainability programmes at our institution with the aim of developing new initiatives and raising awareness of our activities and ambitions to a wider audience. This activism and commitment in turn aims to promote the active and useful role of our institution in the endeavours to protect our environment, nature and a future worth living.

And what are we doing?

We organise HOPE and Green UP events to reach as many people as possible, so that more and more people can engage with the challenges of sustainability.

We run the Reuse Centre so that various items and tools that are still in good condition do not end up in the bin but are reused. We invite you to a sustainability experience tour to teach you in an interactive and educational way. We organise competitions so that others can also show what they think about this topic (Trash Art Competition, GreenLike Competition).

We organise waste collection programmes to reduce the amount of recyclable waste that ends up in landfill. We take part in the „PET Cup” and the „You Pick it up” programme to reduce waste in nature and in our immediate environment.

And we do a lot more... Visit <https://korforgas.uni-pannon.hu/> to find out more about us! QR here:



5. The HOPE team, the goals and the message of HOPE

What we know, we want to teach; what we don't know, we want to research and create. The knowledge we acquire and create, we pass on to young and old.

What we hope for is a vision of a future worth living for which we research and develop. It is important for us to present and communicate our results to show that science is accessible to all. We endeavour to make sustainability as simple and interesting as possible and to take valuable initiatives that inspire action.

These are the goals of the HOPE team.

The team consists of colleagues, academics, researchers and students from different departments of the university, with different specialisms and professions. But the motivation is the same for everyone: to belong to a community that can and wants to actively do something for a sustainable environment, a liveable and healthy present and future.



6. Roots & Shoots

Roots & Shoots is an environmental education and conservation programme launched in 1991 by Dr Jane Goodall with a group of Tanzanian schoolchildren. The Roots & Shoots network connects hundreds of thousands of young people in over 100 countries around the world. The aim of the network is to help its members reduce the impact on our planet through active environmental programmes. In recent years, a grant has enabled us to develop the Buds & Shoots network in Hungary.

The name Roots & Shoots refers to the fact that a tree starts its life as a tiny seed and then grows roots and sprouts new buds.

The seed of the Buds & Roots programme in Hungary was planted a few years ago, and since then new buds have emerged in large numbers: Almost seventy groups have joined the movement and are improving the environment through their activities to protect nature, protect animals and support their fellow human beings.

The initiative places great emphasis on personal contact with individual group leaders and has developed a mentoring programme in which each group is assigned a mentor to support them in their projects. The groups usually implement their own ideas, but can also participate in campaigns organised by us or Roots & Shoots Global.

The four steps of the Roots & Shoots model are Engagement, Mapping, Action and Celebration.



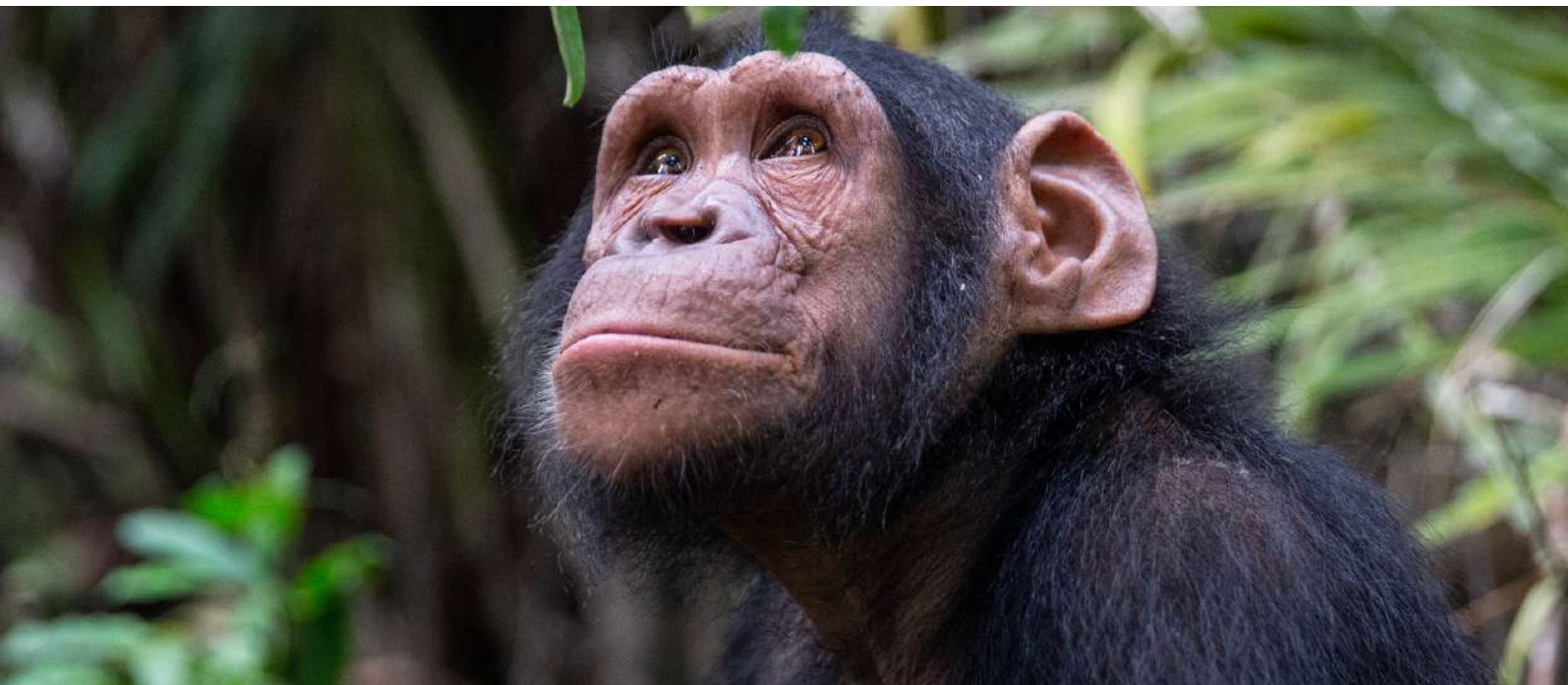




7. In the World of Chimpanzees

Fighting for conservation - Protecting the habitat of chimpanzees

Conservation and the preservation of biodiversity has become increasingly important in the history of mankind. At the centre of these efforts are chimpanzees, the closest relatives of humans. In recent decades, however, these magnificent and intelligent animals have become increasingly endangered due to habitat loss and environmental threats. It is therefore crucial that we take the necessary steps to preserve chimpanzee habitat.



Why is it important to protect chimpanzees?

Chimpanzees play a crucial role in the functioning of the ecosystem and the conservation of biodiversity. In the jungles and tropical rainforests where they live, a number of important ecological processes take place that affect the entire planet. Chimpanzees help plants to spread and forests to regenerate. They contribute to the functioning of forests and the decomposition of carbon dioxide, which plays an important role in mitigating climate change.

Threats and challenges

Unfortunately, chimpanzees are threatened by drastic habitat loss and pressures on the survival of different species. The greatest threat is forest destruction caused by illegal tree planting, deforestation, gold mining and oil palm cultivation. The expansion of human settlements and infrastructure also increases the likelihood of encounters between chimpanzees and humans. These encounters harbour the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, which can lead to serious health problems in chimpanzees and even result in the death of entire populations.

The importance of habitat protection

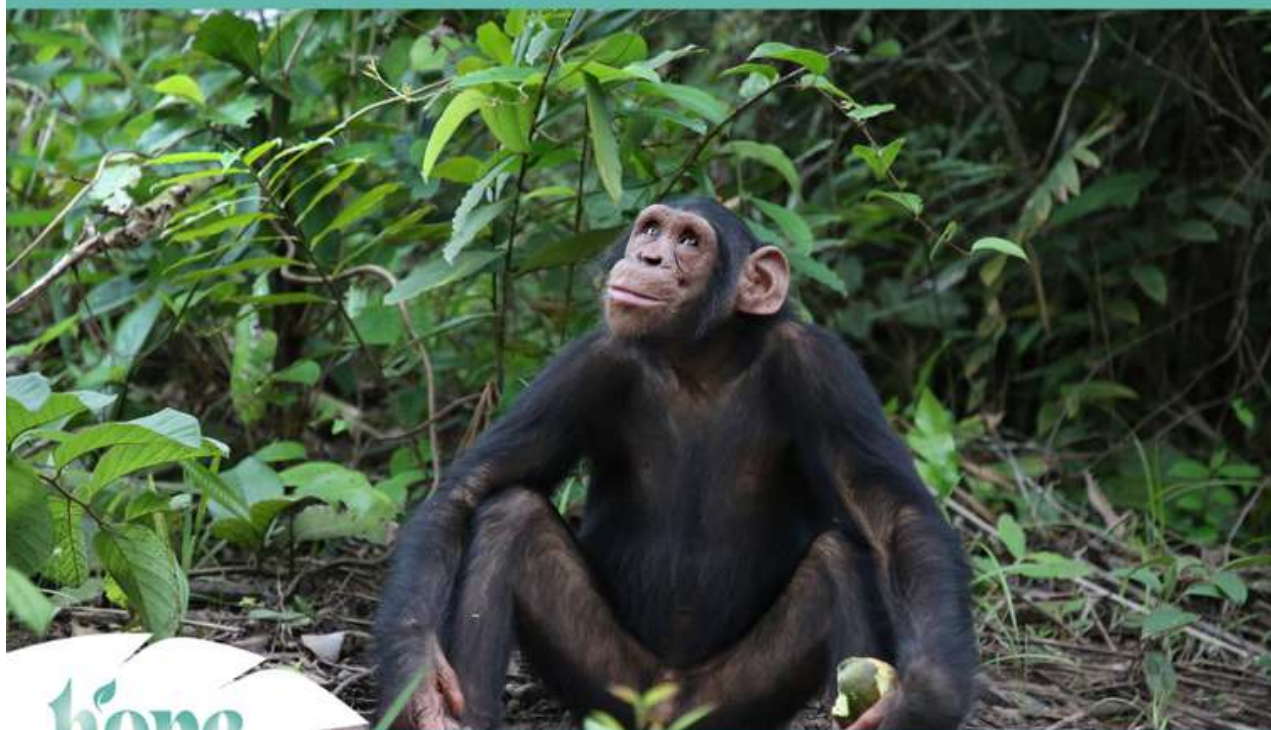
Habitat conservation is crucial for the survival of chimpanzees and the preservation of biodiversity. In addition to protecting forests and rainforests, the threats and challenges they face must be addressed and mitigated. Working with communities and educating the local population is also crucial for harmonious coexistence with the chimpanzees and effective conservation. Logging companies are destroying chimpanzee habitats and forests on an enormous scale. And the cleared areas are being occupied by humans at an ever-increasing rate. Adult chimpanzees are killed for their meat, and the surviving orphaned, sobbing chimpanzees are sold as pets or for entertainment.

Our responsibility

Chimpanzees in the wild are on the brink of extinction. To help, the Jane Goodall Institute in Hungary has launched a chimpanzee adoption programme, which the University of Pannonia has also joined. On the Facebook page of University of Pannonia, „Together in Circularity”, you could vote for the chimpanzee to be adopted by the university. We hope that we can improve the life of Kabi, who ultimately won the vote.

The Jane Goodall Institute is working to help the people of the Tchimpounga Reserve in Congo. The money raised will be used to provide food and medical care for the chimpanzee orphans in this reserve.

Kabi



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FENNTARTHATÓSÁGI KIHÍVÁSOK
KONFERENCIA ÉS RENDEZVÉNYVSOROZAT

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GIVE IT BACK, BROTHER!

The University of Pannonia has joined the "Give it back Brother!" campaign, which was launched in 2018 by the Jane Goodall Institute, the KÖVET association, the Association for the Protection of the Environment and the Foundation for Africa.

Did you know that the coltan ore needed to make mobile phones is mined in Africa, in the habitats of endangered species such as gorillas and chimpanzees, destroying their habitats? Africa is home to 80 per cent of the world's coltan deposits, the majority of which are in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where mountain gorillas, grey gorillas, bonobos and chimpanzees live.

Their habitat is being drastically altered by mining. The forest area is being reduced and the existing forests are being flooded by the roads used for mining. In 2018, there were 5,100,000,000 mobile phones for every 7.6 billion people. Since 1996, 6,000,000 people have died as a result of coltan mining. If the growth trend continues at this rate, 5.9 billion of the 8.6 billion people will have a mobile phone connection by 2025. As a result, the demand for coltan could exceed 1000 tonnes by 2020. However, if the minerals in used mobile phones are recycled, the extraction of these ores will decline. However, if the minerals in used mobile phones are recycled, the mining of these ores will decline.

ÖRÖKBEFOGADÓI OKLEVÉL

a Pannon Egyetem

számára

aki névleges örökbefogadója

Kabi

csimpánznak.

a Tchimpounga Csimpánz Rehabilitációs Központ lakójának.

Az örökbefogadás időpontja: 2023.05.08.

ami egy évig érvényes.

Minden egyes ember meg tud változtatni valamit -
minden nap és minden percben

Dr. Jane Goodall

A csimpánzok nevében is köszönjük a támogatást!



Jane Goodall Intézet
Magyarország

Email: info@janegoodall.hu
Web: www.janegoodall.hu

csimpánz örökbefogadás

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What happens to the little orphans?

Many of them die of shock, malnutrition or injury before they reach their destination. Those who survive the journey are often treated cruelly; they are dressed in clothes and stuffed with alcohol and cigarettes to entertain guests in hotels or bars. Many are kept as pets by families, but when they become too strong and dangerous, they are chained or kept in small cages. Sometimes they are simply shot. In 1900, there were still around 1 million chimpanzees in the wild. Today there are fewer than 340,000.

To solve the problem, the Jane Goodall Institute, in cooperation with several African governments, has set up reserves to help orphaned chimpanzees in need. In the reserves, the animals can lead a happy chimpanzee life with their conspecifics in a more or less natural environment. The carers give what they can to the orphaned baby chimpanzees with their knowledge and love. If you would like to adopt, you can do that!



8. HOPE-Day



About the HOPE programme

In May 2023, Dr. Jane Goodall, world-renowned primatologist, UN Messenger of Peace, and the best-known researcher on chimpanzee life, visited the University of Pannon. Our institution prepared a week-long series of programmes in honour of the visit of the nature and environmental activist with the aim of raising awareness of the importance of moving towards sustainability and forming social attitudes and perspectives.

The event is called HOPE, which stands for Heritage, Obligation, Planet and Environment. Their meaning is also a message: we have a duty to preserve our natural, built, environmental and cultural heritage and to protect our environment.

In addition to Dr. Jane's heart-warming speech, the programme included book launches and round tables, a multi-session conference, film screenings, photo exhibitions, laboratory visits, student group exhibitions, and more. In addition, our university adopted Kabi, a resident of the Tchimpounga reserve in the Congo.

Speech by Jane Goodall

Jane Goodall prepares carefully for every lecture and takes notes, but her speeches are spontaneous. This was also the case in Veszprém when she gave her talk in the foyer of Building B of the University of Pannonia.

When she took the stage, she was greeted with unending applause, her friendly look and charisma immediately captivated the audience.



- Every day we can all make the world a better place," the world-renowned scientist began her plenary speech. She thanked her wonderful mother for inspiring her love and passion for animals. When she was four and a half years old, she took her to a farm where she got to know many animals. - My job was to collect chicken eggs, but I was curious about how these huge eggs came out of these little holes. So I started studying the chickens. I was gone for four hours and my mum almost called the police. When I finally showed up, she didn't scold me because she saw how excited I was and explained to me how the chickens lay their eggs.

That was my first real observation of animal behaviour. I once told my mum that when I grew up, I would observe animals and write books about them. And she said: I have to work very hard, but if I want to do that, then I should do it.



In her presentation, she emphasised that the protection of our planet also includes the protection of animals and plants. Even living in the city leads to the creation of green spaces, such as green areas on the roofs of buildings, which can help bring biodiversity back to cities. Everyone can do something for our planet, because regardless of our circumstances, we all have a choice in what we eat, what we wear or how we treat others. - Let's help future generations to make up for what previous generations have destroyed!" she added.

- The DNA of chimpanzees and humans is 99.4 per cent identical, she continued. - For me, the most amazing discovery was how similar chimpanzees are to humans, whether in behaviour or communication.

Many learned professors think I'm doing everything wrong. They said I shouldn't have given the chimpanzees names, but just labelled them with numbers. They also said that chimpanzees are not able to express feelings and solve problems. I was warned that the object of research must be viewed objectively, so a scientist must not be as compassionate as I was. Here we were in 1961, and the chimpanzees showed that the scientists were wrong. When I backed up my claims and research with film footage, they changed their minds, but it was a very slow process.



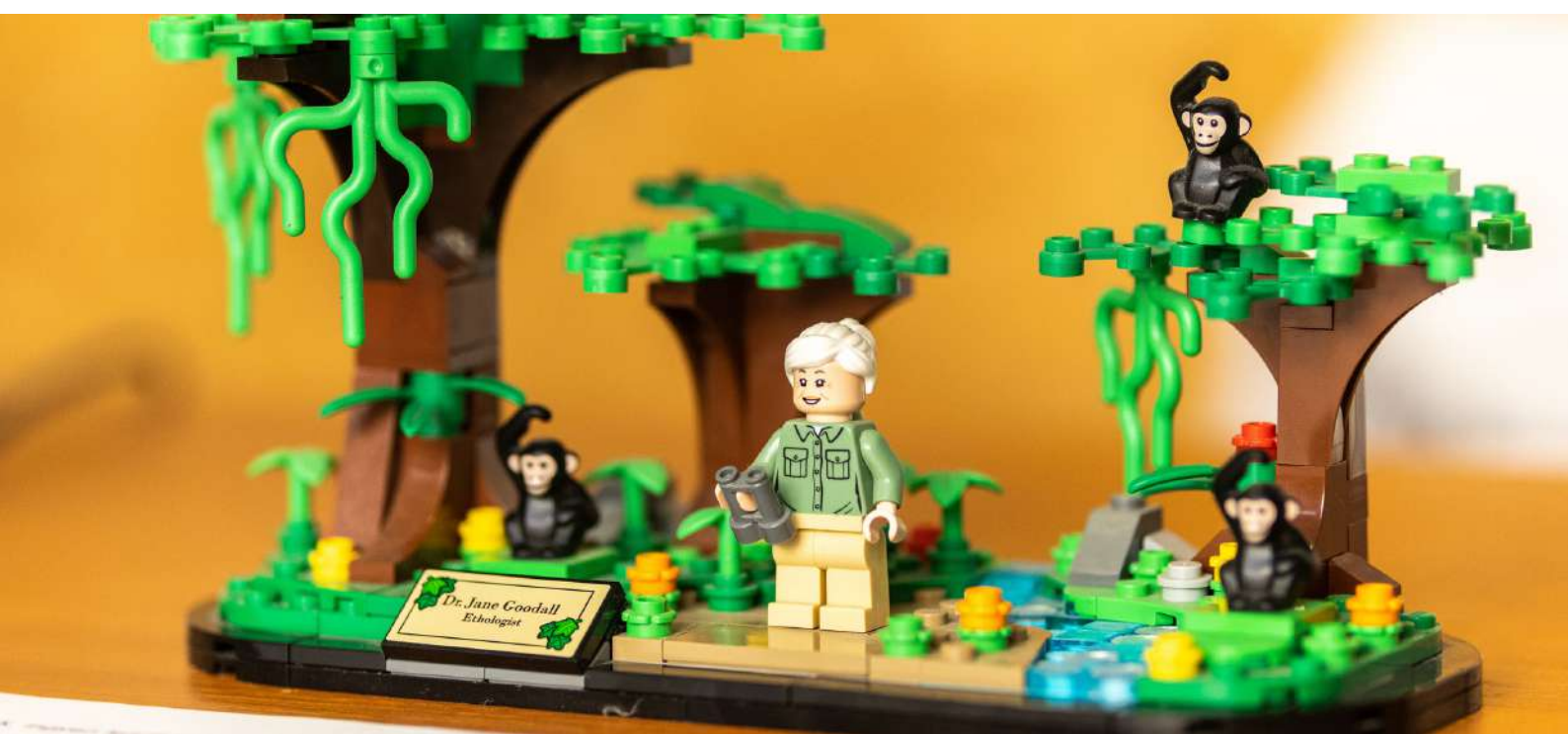
Dr Jane Goodall founded the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977 to protect chimpanzees and their habitat. Since then, the Jane Goodall Institute has been established in more than 27 countries around the world, and the global network now spans more than 110 countries. Over the years, the organisation has grown beyond its original aims and its work to date has been complemented by animal welfare, conservation and humanitarian projects in Africa and at home (www.janegoodall.hu). - If young people don't realise the importance of nature conservation, our work is in vain," said Jane Goodall, "that's why I founded Roots & Shoots in 1991. We need to understand that we are part of nature, that we depend on it and that everything is interconnected. She compared a healthy ecosystem to a beautiful loom; if you pull even one little thread out of the loom, the loom falls apart.

It's the same with a healthy ecosystem: if you pull out just one element, the whole system collapses, as is unfortunately already happening in many parts of the world. People with sense don't destroy their environment," she added.

She emphasized that there is no time to think about the future, we have to act now. - I have seen so much cruelty in the way these animals are treated, just like in scientific experiments. Still, my main reason for hope is the youth. Young people also inspire their parents and grandparents. Those who don't believe that we are in trouble, you shouldn't argue with them, you shouldn't blame them, but you should find a story for them that penetrates their hearts. External pressure only forces, real change starts from within.







The film "There is no planet B"

The film "There Is No Planet B" (HU 2022) inspires reflection and action.

The documentary film has conquered almost every continent at various specialist- and film festivals and won awards in Macedonia, Sweden, India, the United States, Japan and Italy.



Climate change on Earth is not only becoming noticeable through increasingly frequent extreme weather events, but also through the emergence of new types of anxiety symptoms among younger generations. The short film "There Is No Planet B" by Virág Horváth and Gergő Elekes, two filmmakers from Veszprém, Hungary, presents the findings of researchers at the University of Pannonia with elements of a feature film.

The definition of climate risk among Generation Z, climate scepticism and the associated coping mechanisms are also highlighted in the short story written by the authors based on the research of Dr Csilla Herzog and Dr Szilárd Szentgyörgyi.

The main aim of the film, interpreted by Dr András Gelencsér, is to raise awareness of the social impact of the climate crisis and the ineffectiveness of bogus measures. The film was shot with local actors and extras, with Krisztina Nagy in the leading role.

The documentary, which was produced as part of the Multidisciplinary National Lab on Climate Change, received eleven international awards and numerous honours last year. The film's sequel, a feature-length documentary entitled "Planet HOPE", inspired by Jane Goodall's visit to Veszprém, will be released in spring 2024.

Photo: Gergely Gyula Vainel



Photo Exhibition

by Pannonia Photography Association

Sustainability is also reflected in photography, whether it's about nature walks, the tools used to take photos or the social message of photos. The power of photos to create a visual impact on people is one of the most important tools we have to bring sustainability ideas closer to people.

The Pannon Photographers Association presents the environment in which we live in tune with the world of Jane Goodall. We went back to the basics of nature, which are the ancient four elements: earth, fire, water and air.



Photo: Gergely Gyula Vainel



Photo: Gabriel Mikós



Photo: Gabriel Mikós



Photo: Gabriel Mikós

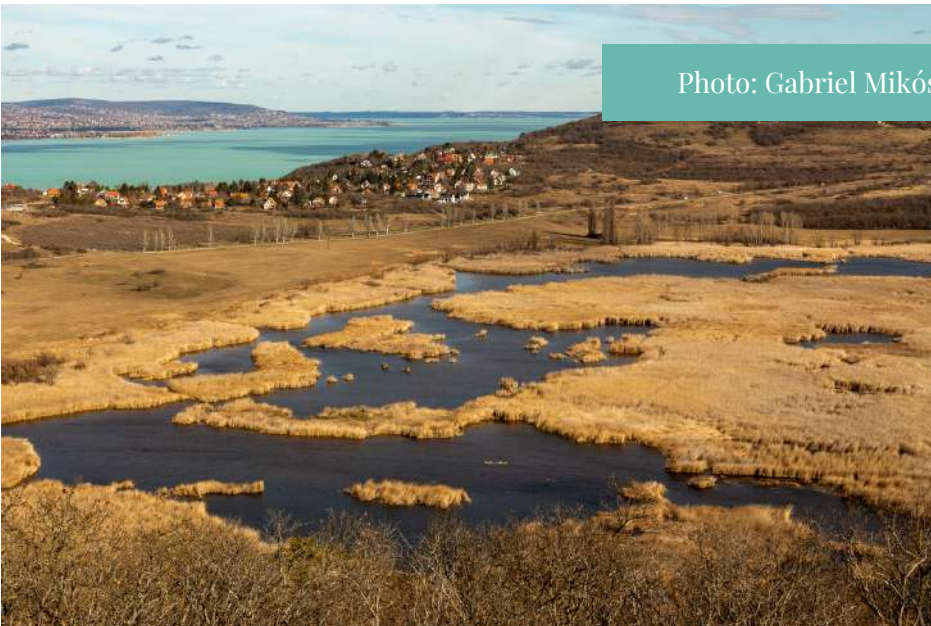


Photo: Eszter Novák

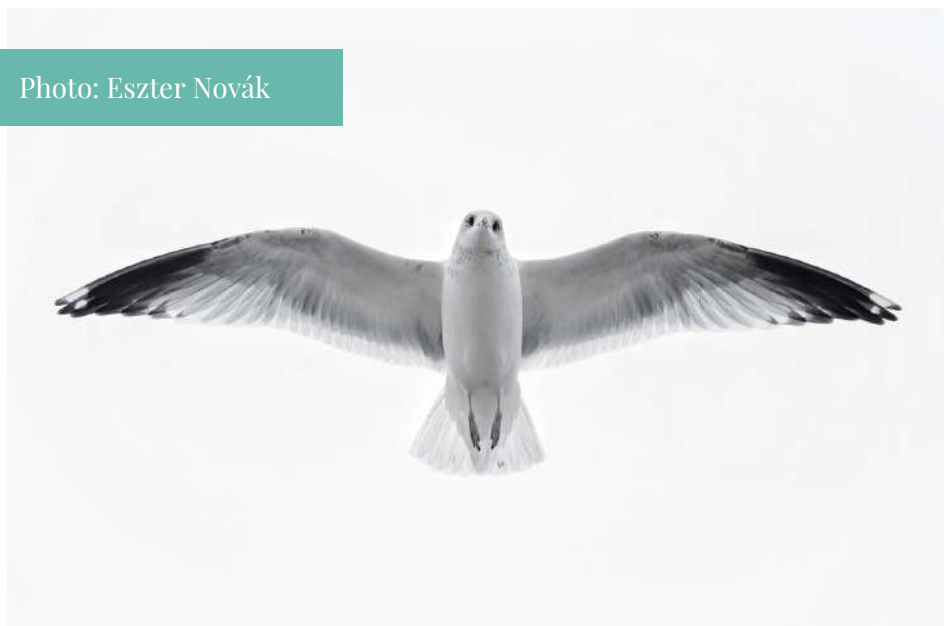




Photo: Gergely Gyula Vainel



Photo: Gergely Gyula Vainel

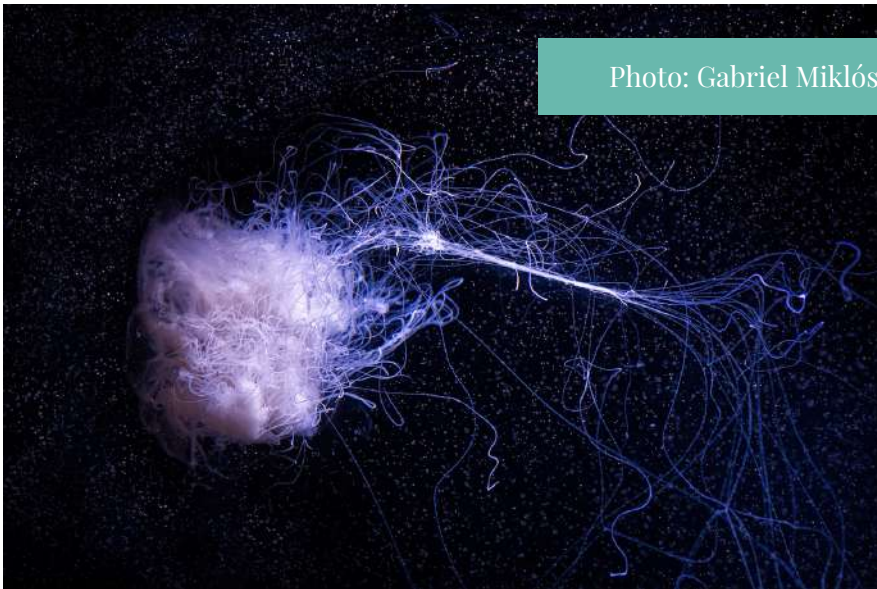


Photo: Gabriel Miklós

Photo: Viki Bátor

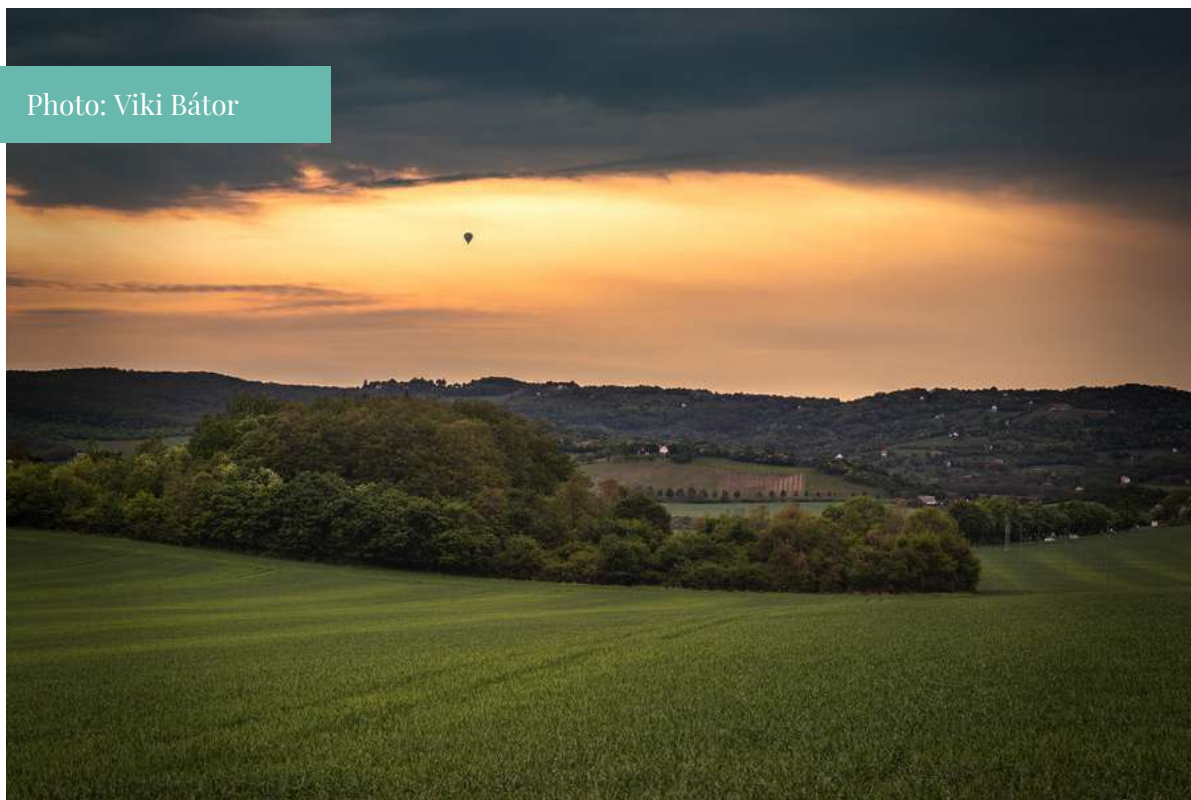


Photo: Gergely Gyula Vainel



9. The European Capital of Culture (ECOC) and sustainability

Sustainability is of paramount importance in event management, as major events have a major impact on our environment and resources. The ECOC is committed to these values in many ways and strives to implement solutions that minimise the impact on the environment.

TRANSPORT

With transport accounting for 80% of the events' carbon footprint, it is important for the ECOC programme series to encourage people to choose less polluting modes of transport. In the run-up to the event, a transport working group was set up with the participation of the Ministry of Construction and Transport, the ECOC and national and local transport companies. A strategic cooperation agreement was signed between VEB2023 Zrt. and the MÁV-Volán Group (national railway company), under which joint work began on the following points:

- additional public transport services for visitors to the region
- implementation of cultural programmes on board the vehicles and in the stations
- transmission of ticket and passenger data to the ECOC monitoring platform

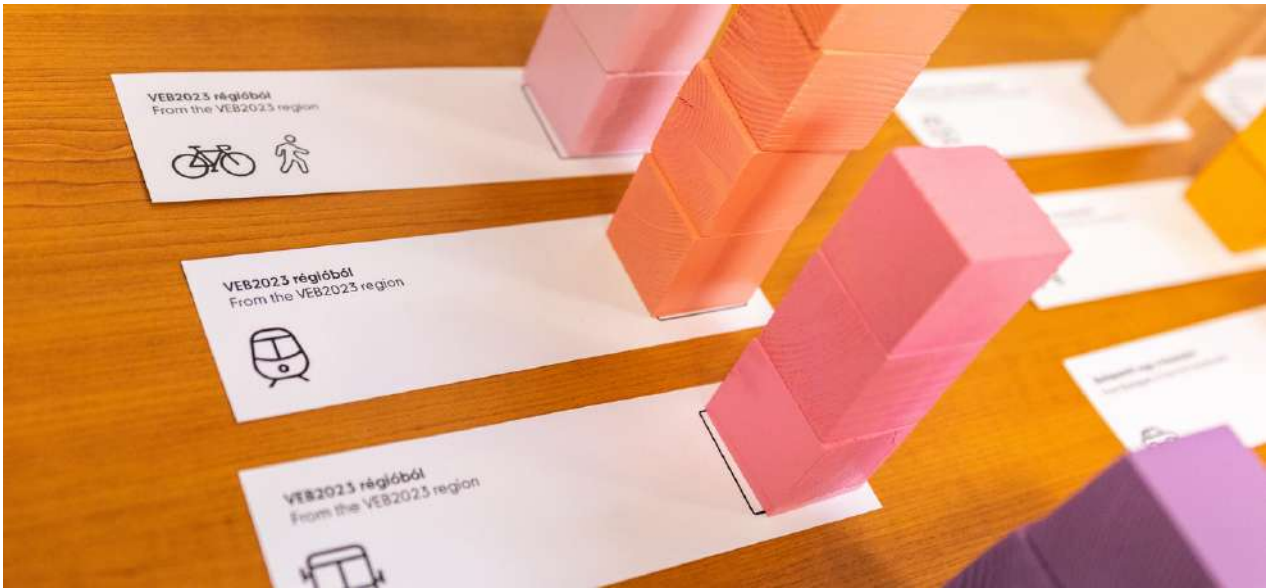
Two joint ticket products were introduced as part of the cooperation: the symbolic train ticket at a fixed price of HUF 2023, which enables return journeys to the most important events of the ECOC year from all over the country, and the "ECOC 24" ticket, which entitles the holder to unlimited journeys on trains, buses and even local V-bus lines in the ECOC region for 24 hours.

During special events, the night service has been extended with night trains and night buses nationally between Veszprém and Budapest and within the region. The ECOC region is characterised by a polygon of 116 contiguous municipalities, which was used as the basis for the planning of night interurban transport.

Thanks to the online monitoring platform VEB2023, data-driven route planning was possible so that, for example, the number of replacement buses required for large concerts in the Gyárkert Cultural Park with a maximum capacity of 5,000 people could be planned based on ticket sales data. Experience showed that the buses were well utilised and the passengers were very satisfied.

Based on geolocation data obtained thanks to the partnership with Telekom, an analysis of the origin and mode of transport data of visitors visiting Veszprém city center showed that the share of public transport passengers increased by 5% compared to 2022, with 38% of visitors travelling by public transport in July.





WASTE MINIMISATION

To promote waste minimisation and waste separation, VEB 2023 Zrt. supported several green business initiatives to encourage visitors to reduce waste at ECOC events. One of the initiatives that received support in the business development tenders was a company offering reused cup service, which is in high demand in the region, replacing the previous Budapest companies that had to transport such cups from Budapest. Another service was created to reduce sanitary waste at small outdoor events by offering organisers and visitors a composting toilet service, giving them the opportunity to reduce and recycle waste.

SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND BEVERAGES CONSUMPTION

A good practice for more sustainable beverage consumption is the development of the aforementioned reused cup and the installation of drinking fountains to ensure free drinking water with refill options at all events. Further suggestions were made to promote sustainable nutrition, which can

The third company that has been developed is designed to expand the region's capacity for waste separation by collecting and sorting waste with expertise. The grant contract of these service providers included a commitment on how many events they must deliver their service to, incentivising high participation during the programme year.



also be found in the sustainability manuals of VEB 2023 Zrt. These include: sourcing food from local ingredients and using environmentally friendly cleaning products for catering, avoiding single-use plastic and minimising waste, as well as waste separation and composting.

Veszprém-Balaton 2023 Európa Kulturális Fővárosa
veszprembalaton2023.hu

10. A Few Thoughts for The End

2023 was the Year of Hope at the University of Pannonia. It was not brought about by Jane Goodall, as the institution has long been committed to several areas of sustainability, embarked on a major energy modernisation and prioritised dissemination and third mission activities in the hope of playing an active role in shaping a liveable future and educating and training a responsible generation.

But it was Jane Goodall who confirmed to us that it makes sense to water and nurture the seeds that have already been planted but are still invisible to the eye. It was she who inspired us to work together, to be patient, and who encouraged us to believe in ourselves.

With these thoughts in mind, we plan for the future. We are shaping it with our creativity and skills, while making a difference with our will and perseverance.

*Because science is accessible,
community is valuable,
and our environment is a
treasure.*



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