



### **OCCASION**

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



#### DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as "developed", "industrialized" and "developing" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

## **FAIR USE POLICY**

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

### **CONTACT**

Please contact <u>publications@unido.org</u> for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at www.unido.org



05139

1 ( D )

Distribution LIMITED ID/WG.166/6 9 November 1973 Original: ENGLISH

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Fourth Training Programme in Plastics Technology Vienna, Austria, 10 September - 9 November 1973

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY IN HUNGARY1/

bу

Sandor KISS

1/ The views and opinions expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the secretariat of UNIDO.

This document has been reproduced without formal editing.

We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY IN HUNGARY AND THE INDUSTRY'S FUTURE PROSPECTS IN DEVELOPMENT.

As far as I know, the total thermoplastic raw materials production of Hungary is approximately 50,000 tons/year, consisting of 30,000 tons PVC, 16,000 tons polyethylene and 4-5,000 tons miscell meous, mainly polyamid and polyacrylat.

The plastics consumption is approximately 6-7 kg/head, according to MODERN PLASTICS information but it is stated as high as 12 kg/head in official home statistics.

The biggest thermoplastic processing and producing plants in Hungary are:

## BORSOD CHEMICAL WORKS, BVK, Kasincbarcika

The plant is manufacturing 30,000 tons/year PVC on earth gas basis and an amount of approximately 5,000 tons/year Nylon 6 polyamid from caprolactam.

Half of the amount of PVC produced in the BVK, is processed by FVK itself.

Their main products are extruded rigid PVC profiles, used for wall coverings,
all-plastic doors and other building purposes. They use Covema extrusion lines.

The other half of their PVC production is sold in Hungary and the main part of it is purchased by HUNGARIA Plastic Processing Enterprise, Budapest.

According to plans the PVC production of BVK will be increased to 150,000 tons/year within five years. Enlarging is in progress and Japanese polymerizing equipments will be applied.

## CHEMICAL WORKS AT TISZA, TVK, Leninvaros

Among paints, lacquers and fertilizers the factory manufactures LDPE in a 16,000 tons/year amount. Ethylene, the basis of manufacture, is imported from France, paid with heavy currency.

Future plans: According to OLEFIN AGREEMENT between Hungary and Sovietunion considerable amount of oil will be transported from Sovietunion using the "Friendship" oil-pipelines which are existing already.

Ethylene, refined from this oil in Hungary, will be polymerized in the Sovietunion, from where 40,000 tons/year of polyethylene will be exported to Hungary. Meanwhile, polyethylene production of TVK will also be increased to an extent of 40,000 tons/year within five years.

FACTORY OF ELECTRIC INSULATIONS AND PLASTICS, VSZM, Budepest

They are manufacturing duroplastic materials, mainly phenolics

Factory No. 3, Szombathely - production of the factory: vacuum-formed items and expanded polystyrens blocks made of imported BASE styropor.

PEST COUNTRY PLASTICS PROCESSING ENTERPRISE, PETU, Solymar

Main profil of them: polyolefin/LDPE and polybuten-1/pipes/3-4,000 tons/year, using ANGER extrusion lines. They are also processing imported PTFE and polyurethans in a smaller quantity.

FACTORY OF ELECTRIC INSULATIONS AND PLASTICS, Budepest

They produce cable conduit pipes and sections made of rigid PVC pellets, produced by HUNGARIA Factory No. 2, 2,000 tons/year.

All of plastic processing equipments and facilities used in Hungary, are imported mainly from Western European countries, the German Democratic Republic and Sovietunion.

Dry blend mixers: Papenmeier; Henschel; Bolshevik, Sovietunion.

Extruders: ANGER; Rheinstahl; Covema; Bolshevik, Sovietunion.

Injection moulding machines: KuASy/German Democratic Republic, ENGEL,

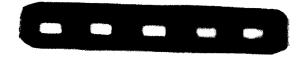
Triulzi/extr.blow./and machines from Czechoslovakia and Sovietunion.

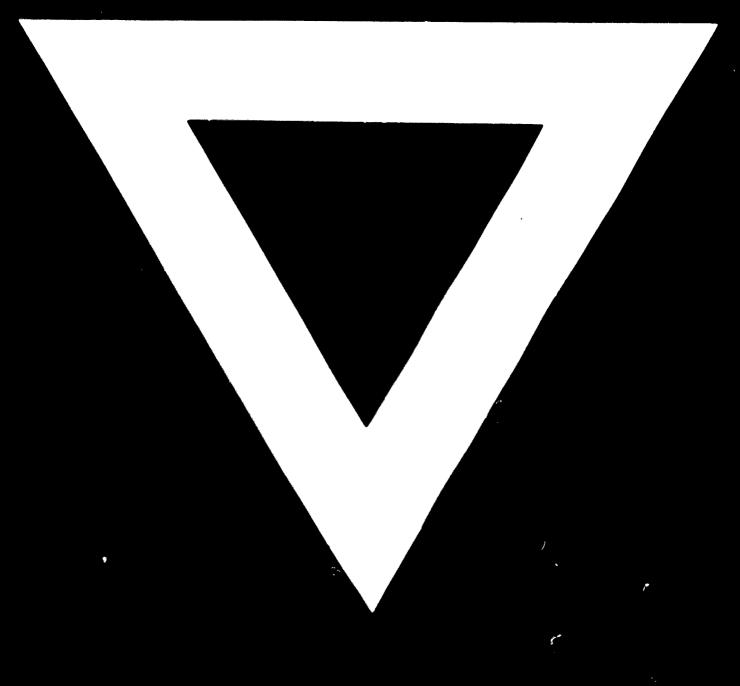
## Licenses

Pipes: Gebr. ANGER, F.R.G.

Calendering: Japan

At least 20% of all thermoplastic materials, processed in Hungary, are imported.





2.9.74