




Waste Policy in Hungary

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What is
waste?

***„Waste – resource
in a wrong place.“***

Chinese proverb



Definition of waste

Directive 2008/98/EC on waste

- 'waste' means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard;
- (Art 3.1.)

Act CLXXXV of 2012 on waste

- 'waste' shall mean any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard;
- (Section 2. Point 23.)

Classification of waste

1) According to consistency:

- - solid;
- - liquid;
- - gas;

2) According to place of origin:

- - production (industry, agriculture);
- - municipal (household, institutional);

3) According to hazard:

- Hazardous (**immediate environmental hazard**);
- - non- hazardous;

Waste policy in Hungary

Legislation

1. Acts
2. Decrees:
 - Government
 - Ministerial
 - Municipal
3. Decisions (Government, Parliament)

Programmes and Strategies

- Parliamentary Decisions
- Government Decisions

Main sources of waste legislation

- Act No LIII of 1995 on General rules for the protection of environment (Art. 30.)
- Act No LXXXV of 2011 on environmental product fee
- Act No CLXXXV of 2012 on Waste (Waste Management Framework Act)
- Act No CXXV of 2013 on Classification of Waste Management Public Service
- Government Decree No 225/2015. (VIII. 7.) Korm. on the conditions on activities related to hazardous waste
- Government Decree No 439/2012. (XII. 29.) Korm. on the registration of waste management activities and official licensing thereof
- Government Decree No 309/2014. (XII. 11.) Korm. on registration and reporting obligations relating to waste
- Government Decree No 78/2007. (IV. 24) Korm. on environmental basic register

Act No CLXXXV of 2012 on Waste

- Framework legislation
- Repealing Act No. XLIII of 2000 on waste

Act No CLXXXV of 2012 on Waste Scope

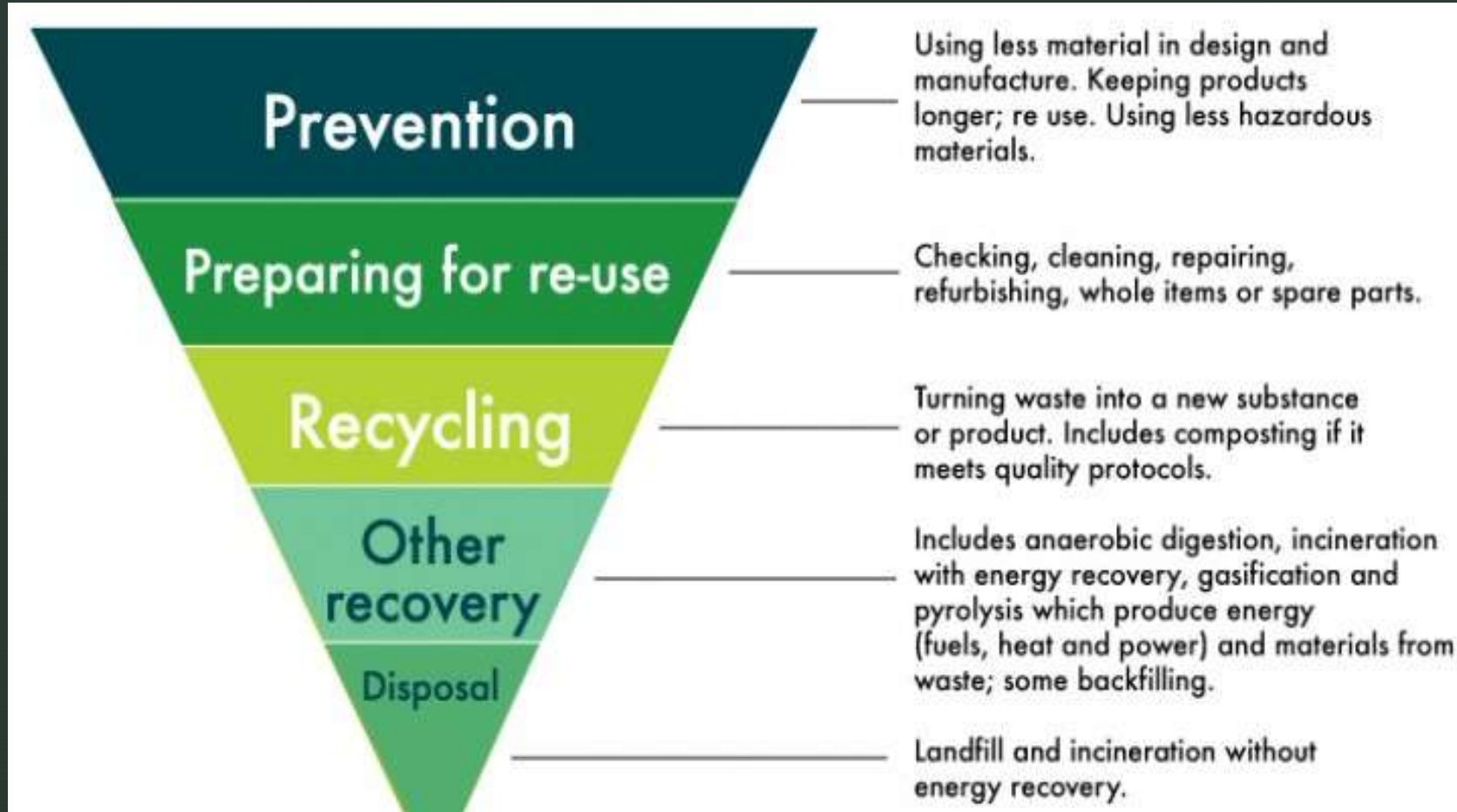
- *Section 1*
- (1) This Act shall apply to:
 - a) all waste, subject to the exceptions set out in Subsection (3);
 - b) the disposal of animal by-products, and the processed products derived therefrom, under the legislation on animal by-products not intended for human consumption;
 - c) measures taken to promote waste prevention; and
 - d) waste management and waste management facilities.

(3) This Act shall not apply to:

- *a)* gaseous effluents emitted into the atmosphere;
- *b)* radioactive waste;
- *c)* decommissioned explosives;
- *d)* naturally occurring unexcavated soil, including unexcavated contaminated soil and buildings permanently connected with land, and including out of use, abandoned buildings in disrepair;
- *e)* uncontaminated soil and other naturally occurring material excavated in the course of construction activities where it is certain that the material will be used for the purposes of construction in its natural state on the site from which it was excavated;
- *f)* fecal matter, if not covered by Paragraph *c)* of Subsection (2), manure, straw and other natural non-hazardous agricultural or forestry material used in farming, forestry or for the production of energy from such biomass through processes or methods which do not harm the environment or endanger human health;
- *g)* sediments and sludges relocated inside surface waters for the purpose of managing waters and waterways or of preventing floods or mitigating the effects of floods or backfilling (for land reclamation purposes) provided that said sediments and sludges are non-hazardous as based on the characteristics set out in Schedule No. 1.


Waste hierarchy

Section 7.(1)





Section 92

- (1) The combined share of preparing for re-use and the recycling of household waste and waste similar to household waste, such as paper, metal, plastic and glass, shall be increased by 31 December 2020 to 50 per cent at the national level relative to the total quantity of waste produced.
 - (2) The volume of biodegradable organic substances contained in municipal wastes, to be disposed of on landfill sites, shall be reduced by 1 July 2016 to 35 per cent of the amount of biodegradable organic substances contained in municipal wastes produced in 1995 (820,000 tons) based on the composition of the waste deposited in the local landfill, and the volume of such components measured by standardized methods in percentages by weight.
 - (3) The combined share of preparing for re-use and the recycling of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste - other than soil and stone - and other material recovery, including waste used as substitutes in backfilling operations, shall be increased by 31 December 2020 to 70 per cent relative to the total volume produced at the national level.
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Landfill contribution fee Section 29.

- „The landfill operator, or the person carrying out the disposal operations defined in Subsection (2) (hereinafter referred to collectively as “payer of contribution”) shall be liable to pay the landfilling contribution based on the quantity, type, class and nature of the waste deposited in landfills with a view to meeting landfill diversion targets and to meeting the rates of recovery defined in this Act.”
- was initially planned to be implemented on a phased basis, rising from EUR 10/t to EUR 40/t by 2016.
- Amount is: EUR 20/t (6000 HUF/t)

Act No LXXXV of 2011 on environmental product fee

- was passed by the Parliament, introducing significant changes to the environmental fees on products. The fee on advertising papers was raised threefold.
- The most recent changes were made in 2015 when the fee was extended to additional products, including soaps, washing powders, cosmetic products, and, remarkably, to photovoltaic panels.

Planning

| | Legal basis | Adopted by |
|--|--|--|
| National Environmental Protection Plan | 39.§ b) of Act LIII of 1995 | Parliament Decision No 27/2015. (VI. 17.) |
| National Waste Management Plan and National Prevention Programme for 2014-2020 | Waste Management Framework Act , Art 73. | Government Decision No 2055/2013. (XII. 31.) |
| National Waste Management Public Service Plan | Waste Management Framework Act , Art. 32/A.§ d), Gov. Decree No 68/2016. (III.31.) | Government Decision No 1250/2016. (V. 27.) Korm. |
| | | |

National Waste Management Plan and National Prevention Programme for 2014-2020

- to enforcing the strategic agenda related to waste management and the objectives defined in Waste Management Framework Act, and to implementing the principles of waste management,
- National Prevention Programme (Chapter 4 of NWMP)
- Responsible organ for preparation: Minister Responsible for Environment (????)
- To be adopted by Government (Government Decision No 2055/2013. (XII. 31.)
- Shall cover 7 years period
- Mid-term review required in 4th year of planning period

NWMP

shall contain inter alia at least the following:

- waste prevention objectives covering the reduction of the adverse impacts of, objectives and measures to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste, as well as qualitative and quantitative benchmarks adopted in order to monitor and assess the progress of the measures;
- the type, quantity and source of waste generated, and waste destined for recovery or disposal operations within the planning area;
- an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;
- the waste management objectives to be achieved;
- general technical requirements related to waste treatment;
- special arrangements for specific types of waste;
- a description of existing waste collection schemes and waste treatment facilities and their operators,
- an assessment of the need for new collection schemes or for new treatment capacities,

NPP shall contain

- a) in a chapter integrated into the plan, waste prevention objectives and responsibilities, including an evaluation of the effectiveness and usefulness, recommendations for legislation (new leg. or the amendment of existing ones), introduction of economic incentives;
- b) specific qualitative or quantitative benchmarks for waste prevention measures to monitor and assess the progress of the measures and to determine specific qualitative or quantitative targets and indicators for the same purpose;
- c) general legal and economic measures and awareness campaigns, and specific measures
- d) the progress and efficiency of existing and planned prevention measures, the rate of the production and the generation of waste, and the evolution of the presence of hazardous substances in waste in the case of primary waste streams and key economic sectors.

National Waste Management Public Service Plan

- Prepared by National Waste Management Agency Nonprofit Ltd.
- Approved by Minister of National Development
- Adopted by Government (Government Decision No 1250/2016. (V. 27.) Korm.)
- Gov. Decree No 68/2016. (III.31.) –applicable ruler, requirements
- Shall contain:
 - national purposes of public service
 - Development measures
 - Optimal territorial coverage
 - Minimal public service tasks to be provided in a particular territory
- Shall be revised in a yearly basis



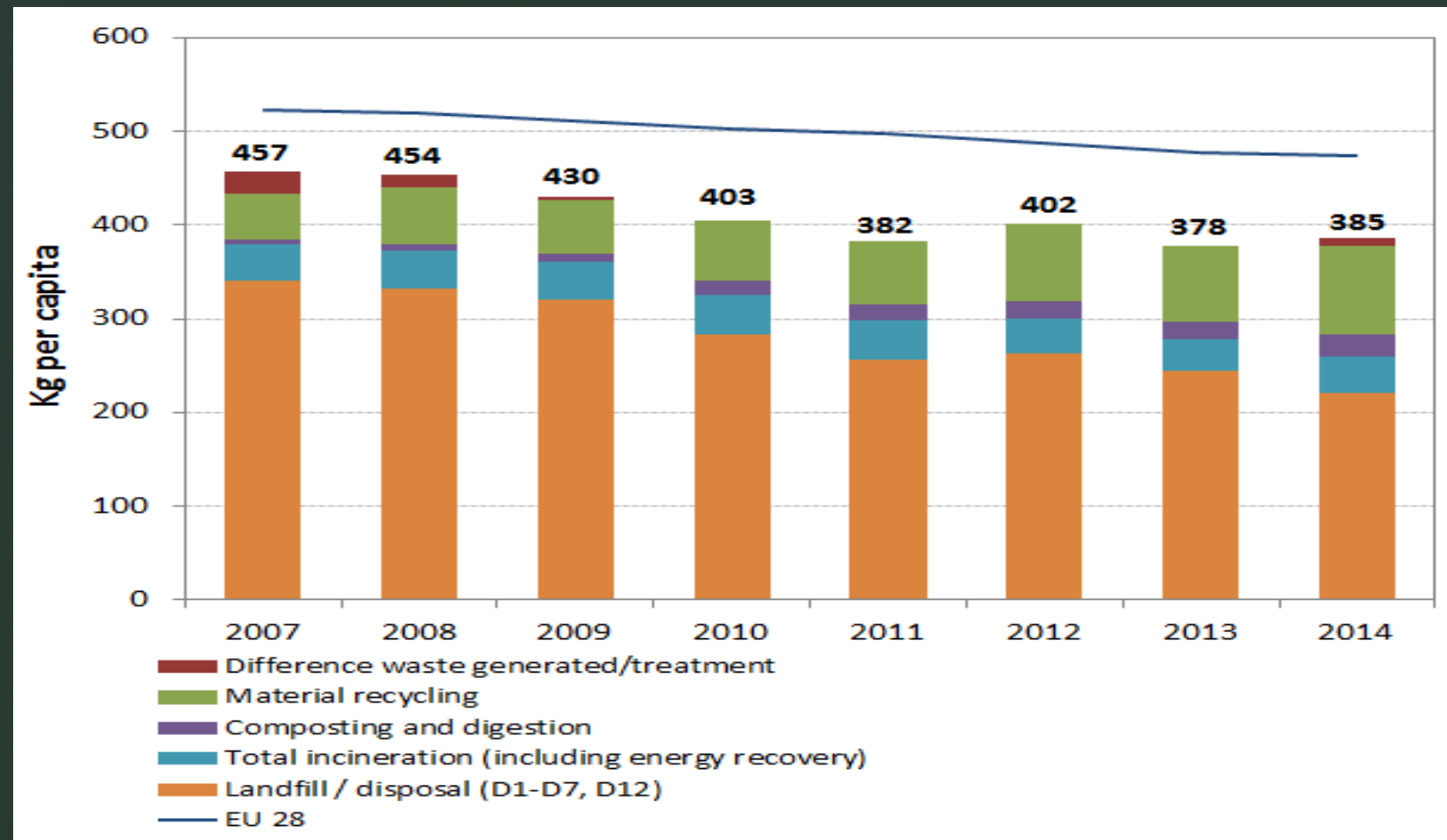
Brussels, 3.2.2017 SWD(2017) 46 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT The EU
Environmental Implementation Review Country Report - HUNGARY

Accompanying the document Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The EU Environmental Implementation Review: Common Challenges and how to combine efforts to deliver better results



Municipal waste by treatment in Hungary 2007-1418



Main findings of EIR

- Waste management is still inefficient in Hungary, which is struggling to meet important EU waste targets. Economic instruments and other mechanisms to prevent waste generation, improve separate collection/recycling and reduce landfilling are not efficient enough.
- Municipal waste generation in 2014 has slightly increased compared to 2013 (from 378 kg/y/inhabitant to 385 kg/y/inhabitant), but Hungary is below the EU-28 average (which is 475 kg/y/inhabitant)²⁰.
- Though slowly rising, recycling of municipal waste is still not adequately developed,
- Landfilling of municipal waste accounts for 57% whereas the EU average is 28%

Causes for the current distance to EU waste targets in EIR

- Lack of co-ordination between the different administrative levels;
- Insufficient (door-to-door) separate collection of waste;
- No developments in infrastructure and collection systems to divert biodegradable waste from landfilling;
- Lack of incentives to manage waste according to the waste hierarchy;
- Extended producer responsibility (EPR) systems could be improved

Main problems

1. Constantly changing legal and administrative environment
2. Main stakeholders until 8 April 2018:
 - Ministry for National Economy,
 - Ministry of Internal Affairs,
 - Ministry of Rural Development,
 - Ministry of National Development,
 - Government Office of Pest County (Pest Megyei Kormányhivatal) as national environmental authority for waste management public service and licencing
 - National Waste Management Agency Nonprofit Ltd.

Stakeholders for forthcoming period

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Thank you for your attention

