
Aspects of implementation in Hungary

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FEAD Conference, 8 October 2010, Amsterdam

Modern waste management: key to a sustainable use of resources



The legal background in Hungary ...

- The legal framework is the Waste Management Act No. XLIII of 2000
- The 2nd National Waste Management Plan determines the primary goals and tools (responsibilities) for the implementation
- The transposition of the new waste directive until 12 December
- Main goals:
 - Prevention on three pillars
 - Sustainable production – low waste industry and agriculture (producer responsibility)
 - Sustainable product design – eco-design and eco- quality and management control
 - Sustainable consumption – attitude of the public
 - Recycling society
 - Increase of the separate collection in the household (and similar) sector
 - Safe disposal
 - With high consideration of the public health and environment



Challenges of the transposition ...

Changes in definition (35 national legislative pieces are attached)

- Waste management ↔ waste treatment
- EoW, by-products → welcomed well → problem with declassification
- Dealer, broker → determination of the responsibility
- Preparation for re-use → statistics → new R code
- Pre-treatment code → sub-categories for statistical reasons

Life cycle thinking

- Determination of application → aim, conditions, process
Introduction, method, institution → who does (decides), when, what

Waste management planning

- Strengthening obligatory status of the plans
- Enforce financing requirement in the national, regional and local development plans



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Challenges of the transposition ...

Extended producer responsibility

- Include prevention principle
- Strengthen take-back obligations
- Determine financial responsibility → e.g. household waste separate collection

Municipal solid waste

- Revision principles of the calculation of waste fees
- Financial deposit, guarantee
- Saving of the present MSW landfill capacities
 - Obligatory separate collection for household (and similar) waste by 2015, extend door-to-door collection, develop re-use centers
 - Landfill ban for C&D and waste with a high calorific value

Incineration strategy → traditionally weak

- Concentration on co-incineration → better use of present capacity



Prevention ...

National and sectoral prevention strategies until end of 2011

- Priorities, measures, economical instruments

Sectoral prevention programmes until end of 2012

- Industry, energy, mining, agriculture, commerce, transport
- Numerical goals breaking down on waste types
- Economical tools, budget
- Follow up → indicators, reporting
- Include necessary elements into the sectoral legislations

Individual prevention programmes until end of 2012

- Develop planning guidelines → sectoral ministries
- Include into the individual waste management plans
- Educations, trainings, change of attitude
- Responsibilities and monitoring

National prevention programme until end of 2013



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Product policy ...

Elaboration of national product strategy

Characterisation features of products (incl. products from waste)

- Better and more precise technical requirements
- Limit hazardous substances
- Extend life-cycle, reparability, dismantlement
- Improve repair and service network
- Ensure compatibility as much as possible → by voluntary agreements and product standards
- Less packaging (in volume and mass)

Clearer information for consumers when products reach the waste stage

- Labels, trademarks
- More visible and clear information how the product should be handled as waste

Better marketing

Price policy → encouraging consumption

Green procurement

Extend use of secondary materials in the building sector



Consumer behaviour ...

Out of the waste cycle

- Conscious costumer
- Service, repair, rental → availability, closeness, good price
- Better regulated trade of secondary raw materials
- Handling of individual anomaly (packaging → 3 days return)
- Public (communal) composting

Within the waste cycle

- Re-use centers
 - Elaboration of goals, technical and operational conditions
 - Planning the optimal network and building up → financial resources
 - Raise popularity and incentive scheme
- Forming attitude
 - Fitting into the educational systems (all levels)
 - Apply through the product treading
 - Use campaigns, communication channels → financial resources



Waste generation 2000-2008 ...

Name	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Quantity 1000 ton/year	40.000	30.045	28.558	26.607	25.858	22.647
Quantity % compared to previous year	90,4	93,9	95,1	93,2	97,2	87,6
Value of GDP on fluent price, Billion Ft	13.345	20.804	21.989	23.755	25.408	26.543
GDP % compared to previous year	104,9	104,9	103,5	104,0	101,0	100,6



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Estimated waste generation until 2014 ...

Name	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Quantity 1000 ton/year	22.000	21.500	21.500	21.000	20.500	20.000
Quantity % compared to previous year	97,1	97,7	100,0	97,7	97,6	97,6



Waste treatment 2004-2008 ...

Name	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%
Quantity	30.045		28.558		26.607		25.858		22.647	
Recycling	9.087	30,2	7.832	27,4	6.698	25,2	5.341	20,7	6.142	27,1
Energy recovery	911	3,0	1.271	4,5	1.627	6,1	1.355	5,2	765	3,4
Incineration	170	0,6	53	0,2	101	0,4	78	0,3	65	0,3
Disposal	17.416	58,0	13.603	47,6	13.594	51,1	11.326	43,8	9.563	42,2
Other	2.461	8,2	5.799	20,3	4.587	17,2	7.759	30,0	6.112	27,0



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Estimated waste treatment until 2014 ...

Name	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%	1000 ton	%
Quantity	21.500		21.500		21.000		20.500		20.000	
Recycling	6.880	32,0	7.310	34,0	7.560	36,0	7.790	38,0	8.000	40,0
Energy recovery	1.120	5,2	1.290	6,0	1.470	7,0	1.740	8,5	2.000	10,0
Incineration	130	0,6	150	0,7	170	0,8	185	0,09	200	1,0
Disposal	8.920	41,5	8.820	41,0	8.530	40,6	8.260	40,3	8.000	40,0
Other	4.450	20,7	3.930	18,3	3.270	15,6	2.525	12,3	1.800	9,0



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Recovery goals of the packaging ...

Year	2010	2011	2012
In general %			
Recovery rate	54	57	60
Recycling rate	40	47	55
On the material basis %			
Paper	60 (90)	60	60
Wood	15 (22)	16	17
Glass	32 (25)	45	60
Plastic	21 (44)	22	23
Composite	21 (28)	22	23
Metal incl. Al	50 (65)	52	55
Aluminum	29 (30)	35	40



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Lessons learnt from the crisis ...

- Focus on other business sectors during the crisis overrides the waste management priorities
- In most cases the recycling capacities are not flexible enough, therefore the green industry reacts sensitively against the economic situations, international market prices and needs
- The recycling companies acting in market relations are not self-sustaining in all conditions
- In some cases we have learnt that despite the national capacity is available, the waste recycling in abroad is more profitable
- From Hungary high rate of export is made in case of paper, coloured glass, plastics and hazardous waste (batteries and accumulators)



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Thank you for your attention!



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