

# Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



**Hungary** 

October 2016



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# Waste prevention programme

This **country fact sheet** was produced in the context of reviewing national and regional waste prevention programmes across Europe. The [Waste Framework Directive](#) (Directive 2008/98/EC), Article 29, requires that Member States adopt their **waste prevention programmes** by 12 December 2013. Article 30(2) of the Directive invites the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out an annual review of progress in the completion and implementation of the programmes. Within the waste hierarchy, the overarching principle behind EU and national waste policies, waste prevention is considered the most desirable option.

## HUNGARY FACT SHEET

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|   | <p><b>GDP</b><br/>EUR 104 billion (0.7 % of EU-28 total in 2014)</p> <p><b>Per person GDP</b><br/>EUR 18 600 (in purchasing power standard)<br/>(68 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)</p>   |
|  | <p><b>Use of materials</b><br/>117 million tonnes DMC (1.8 % of EU-28 total in 2014)<br/>11.8 tonnes DMC/person (90 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)<br/>Resource productivity 0.89 EUR/kg (45 % of EU-28 average in 2014)</p> <p><b>Structure of the economy</b><br/>Agriculture: 3.4 %<br/>Industry: 31.1 %<br/>Services: 65.5 % (2014 est.)</p> |
| <p><i>Source: Eurostat</i></p>  | <p><b>Surface area</b><br/>93 000 square kilometres (2.0 % of EU-28 total)</p> <p><b>Population</b><br/>9.9 million (1.9 % of EU-28 total)</p>   |

## Waste prevention programme

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| 1. | Coverage   | National  |
| 2. | Type of programme  | Part of waste management plan   |
| 3. | Title of programme and link to programme   | ‘Országos Megelőzési Program (Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv 2014–2020)’ (National Prevention Programme as part of the National Waste Management Plan 2014–2020):<br><a href="http://www.szelektivinfo.hu/iparfejlesztes/uj-uton-a-hazai-hulladegazdalkodas/az-orszag-os-hulladegazdalkodasi-terv-es-az-orszag-os-megelozesi-program">http://www.szelektivinfo.hu/iparfejlesztes/uj-uton-a-hazai-hulladegazdalkodas/az-orszag-os-hulladegazdalkodasi-terv-es-az-orszag-os-megelozesi-program</a>  |
| 4. | Duration of programme  | 2014–2020   |
| 5. | Language   | Hungarian   |
| 6. | Contact persons  | Mariann Nemes, <a href="mailto:mariann.nemes@vm.gov.hu">mariann.nemes@vm.gov.hu</a><br>Zsuzsanna Kertész-Káldosi, <a href="mailto:zsuzsanna.kertesz-kaldosi@vm.gov.hu">zsuzsanna.kertesz-kaldosi@vm.gov.hu</a><br>Ministry of Rural Development   |
| 7. | Waste prevention objectives of the programme   | The overall objective of the waste prevention programme is to introduce measures that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• promote the decoupling of resource use from economic growth that is needs based and reasonable;</li><li>• reduce material use and waste generation;</li><li>• contribute to the realisation of more efficient resource management;</li><li>• promote the application of solutions that have the lowest impact on the environment during their life cycle;</li><li>• promote job creation (p. 249).</li></ul>   |
| 8. | The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste | <b>Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the waste prevention programme?</b><br>Yes.<br>In line with the vision of the programme created by the measures to be implemented by 2020, it is expected that less material and energy will be needed for the manufacture and use of products and for the provision of services and, at the same time, less waste will be produced that has adverse effects on human health and the environment (p. 249).<br>The overall objective of the waste prevention programme is to introduce measures that promote the decoupling of resource use from economic growth that is needs based and reasonable (p. 249).<br>The five areas of action of the waste prevention programme are the following (p. 250): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• prevention of the generation of construction and demolition waste;</li><li>• reuse;</li><li>• Green Public Procurement;</li><li>• environmentally friendly production and management;</li><li>• awareness raising.</li></ul> |

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| 9.  | Sectors covered                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture;</li> <li>• construction and infrastructure;</li> <li>• manufacturing;</li> <li>• sale, retail, transport;</li> <li>• households;</li> <li>• public services.</li> </ul>   |
| 10. | Prevention of waste types           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food/organic;</li> <li>• construction and demolition waste;</li> <li>• hazardous waste;</li> <li>• household/municipal waste;</li> <li>• packaging;</li> <li>• waste electrical and electronic equipment /batteries;</li> <li>• other.</li> </ul>  |
| 11. | Quantitative targets                | The waste prevention programme does not contain specific quantitative targets.  |
| 12. | Measures on quantitative prevention | <p>The waste prevention programme includes the introduction of measures grouped into five areas of action:</p> <p>1. Prevention of the generation of construction and demolition waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing the lifespan of buildings that have lost their functions and redefining their functions;</li> <li>• creating a national coordinating body (to align supply and demand, support the development of technical guidelines and standards, and support research and development);</li> <li>• promoting the practice of selective demolition;</li> <li>• transforming the construction materials' classification system (including the permitting of materials intended for reuse);</li> <li>• creating a waste handover system (the admittance of waste materials and related payments would be subject to the level of segregation and the purity of the material; would include establishment of reception points where waste materials are admitted for free);</li> <li>• in the case of Green Public Procurement, determining an obligatory percentage for the incorporation of reused materials in construction;</li> <li>• drafting a specific regulation for construction and demolition waste (pp. 252–254).</li> </ul> |

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## 2. Reuse

- establishing technical working groups for analysing the general framework of reuse;
- elaborating the accreditation system for reuse centres;
- establishing reuse centres;
- providing financial sources for the development of the reuse network;
- establishing conditions for the social-based distribution of products suitable for reuse;
- communication campaigns;
- coordination (pp. 254–257).

## 3. Green Public Procurement

- drafting a regulation on Green Public Procurement;
- gradual tightening of the regulation in order to meet the criteria of the EU Green Public Procurement Toolkit (pp. 257–258).

## 4. Environmentally friendly production and management

- supporting research and development, eco-innovation and eco-design;
- promoting the use of lower quality food (expired food products that are still appropriate for consumption from a food safety point of view) for charitable purposes (pp. 258–261).

## 5. Awareness raising

- encouraging more pronounced incorporation of prevention into environmental education, vocational training, corporate policies, public education and the everyday lives of citizens;
- encouraging the development of relations among the relevant experts;
- providing information to the public on the current situation of waste prevention and on related opportunities;
- transferring knowledge on waste prevention (pp. 261–265).

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| 13. | Measures on qualitative prevention | None. |
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| 14. | Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: Examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1–16) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Drafting a specific regulation for construction and demolition waste (p. 253).</li><li>2. Creating a coordinating body for the prevention of construction and demolition waste that would, among other things, support research and development in the field (p. 253).</li><li>2, 4. Supporting research and development, eco-innovation and eco-design (p. 261).</li><li>4. Transforming the construction materials' classification system (including the permitting of materials intended for reuse) (p. 254);</li><li>4. Increasing the lifespan of buildings that have lost their functions and redefining their functions (pp. 252–254).</li><li>5. Transferring knowledge on waste prevention (p. 265).</li><li>5, 8. Encouraging more pronounced incorporation of prevention into vocational training and corporate policies (p. 265).</li><li>5, 8. Encouraging the development of networking among the relevant experts (p. 265).</li></ol> |
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|     |   | <p>12. Providing information to the public on the current situation of waste prevention and on related opportunities (p. 265).</p> <p>12. Encouraging more pronounced incorporation of prevention into public education and into the everyday lives of citizens (p. 265).</p> <p>12, 16. Communication campaigns on reuse (p. 257).</p> <p>15. In the case of Green Public Procurement, determining an obligatory percentage for the incorporation of reused materials in construction (pp. 253–254); Drafting a regulation on Green Public Procurement and the gradual tightening of its elements in order to meet the criteria of the EU Green Public Procurement Toolkit (p. 258).</p> <p>16. Establishing technical working groups for analysing the general framework of reuse; Elaborating the accreditation system for reuse centres; Establishing reuse centres; Providing financial sources for the development of the reuse network; Establishing conditions for the social-based distribution of products suitable for reuse; Coordinating the reuse network (pp. 254–257).</p>   |
| 15. | Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting the practice of selective demolition (pp. 253–254).</li> <li>• Creating a waste handover system (pp. 253–254).</li> <li>• Promoting the use of lower quality food for charitable purposes (pp. 260–261).</li> </ul>   |
| 16. | Indicators proposed                               | <p><b>Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention?</b></p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>General indicators (pp. 268–269):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the amount of annually generated municipal waste (tonnes);</li> <li>• the increase in the amount of separately collected municipal waste compared with the total amount of generated municipal waste (%).</li> </ul> <p>Specific indicators (pp. 268–269):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the reuse rate of materials originating from construction and demolition waste (%);</li> <li>• the number of accredited reuse centres;</li> <li>• the size of the population served by the reuse centres (the number of individuals);</li> <li>• the number of second-hand products transferred to accredited reuse centres;</li> <li>• the proportion of marketed second-hand products compared with the number transferred to accredited reuse centres;</li> <li>• the proportion of ‘green’ elements compared with all other criteria (%) of public procurements;</li> <li>• the number of companies introducing ISO 14001;</li> <li>• the number of companies introducing EMAS;</li> <li>• the number of students participating in courses on waste prevention;</li> <li>• the number of events related to waste prevention.</li> </ul> |
| 17. | Evaluation and monitoring of the programme        | <p><b>Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)?</b></p> <p>No information.</p> <p>However, the indicators need to be measured annually in order to monitor and keep track of the implementation of the programme (p. 269).</p>   |
| 18. | Target groups                                     | N/A.   |

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| 19.   | Involvement of stakeholders | <p><b>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?</b></p> <p>No information.</p> <p><b>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?</b></p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>The waste prevention programme encourages more pronounced incorporation of prevention into environmental education, vocational training, corporate policies, public education and the everyday lives of citizens; the development of relations among the relevant experts; and knowledge transfer on waste prevention (pp. 261–265).</p>  |
| <hr/> |                             |  |
| 20.   | Other comments              | <p><b>Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?</b></p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>The minimum financial resources needed for municipal waste management, including activities intended to increase the reuse rate, is specified at HUF 155 billion (nearly EUR 0.5 billion). For the reuse of construction and demolition waste, the minimum financial resources needed is specified as HUF 7 billion (approximately EUR 23 million) (pp. 205 and 216).</p> <p>The cost of implementation of the programme is financed partly by the EU and other international grants, and related national co-financing, and partly by the income generated from landfill tax and the product fee (p. 269).</p> |

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