Solid waste management projects financed from the Cohesion Fund and national budget

Gergely Tóth, the State Audit Office of Hungary

05.04.2011.
Goal of the Audit

Main Question:
The goal of the audit was to assess, whether the implementation of regional development projects for the complex treatment of municipal solid waste, funded from ISPA/Cohesion Fund and national sources, has effectively and efficiently promoted the achievement of the goals of Hungarian environment protection and waste management and an adequate utilization of the grants.

Secondary Questions:
• The system of the existing conditions, requirements (legal, financial ones and those on the institutions, agencies) allowed for an achievement of the goals system;
• The preparatory measures for the regional systems (of complex waste treatment) contributed to the effective and efficient achievement of the goals system, and requirements, issues of economy were asserted during the implementation processes;
• The local governments involved in the cooperation provided their respective tasks under the public service “municipal solid waste management” effectively and efficiently, and whether the quality of this public service has improved.

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The site audit covered

On spot inspections
• 3 regional development projects (Miskolc, Szolnok, Zalabér)
• 39 communities and
• 7 organizations

Information was required from the followings
• 10 other development projects
• 30 local governments and
• 7 regional environmental authorities
Audited Organizations

Ministries (KvVM, ÖM, NFGM)
NFÜ, KvVM FI

Local government
Service provider
Waste placement operator

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The population’s satisfaction survey

Internet link: (www.asz.hu/ASZ/hulladek/nsf)

370 settlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population of audited local governments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Settlements population belonging to the audited projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evaluated by settlements by projects

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Waste Management Projects, Cohesion Funds

Miskolc

Szolnok

Zalabér

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EU challenges in the area of waste management in Hungary

• Beside the adoption of EU regulations,

• also to adopt a new way of thinking.
Comparisons with some other EU states

Municipal solid waste management in 2007

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EU Liabilities

- the deposited municipal solid waste’s biodegradable organic matter content - year 1995. compared to;
  25 % decrease needed by July 16th of 2006.
  50 % decrease needed by July 16th of 2009.
  65 % decrease needed by July 16th of 2016.

morover
- those dumps, that are not according to EU regulations are closed by 16th of July 2009.
Goal of EU

- Protecting the environment by decreasing the load and

- Saving environmental resources, by recycling waste

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Distribution of National Environment Protection Program II (NEPP II) resources by thematic action program 2003-2008

€1=HUF250

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# Quantity of Waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fact</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>5,0</td>
<td>5,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>21,5</td>
<td>20,0</td>
<td>13,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Solid Waste</td>
<td>4,6</td>
<td>4,8</td>
<td>4,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Liquid Waste</td>
<td>5,5</td>
<td>5,2</td>
<td>4,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage Sludge</td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>0,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTL</td>
<td>40,7</td>
<td>40,1</td>
<td>29,6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In million tons

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**Financial Resources**

Data in billion HUF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003-2008</th>
<th>2007-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects financed by EU</td>
<td>75*</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(with national budget cofinanced)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only financed by national budget</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTL</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Costs HUF 85 billion (€1=HUF250).

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Distribution of projects

26% Project financed by EU
74% Only financed by national budget

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# Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Fact</th>
<th>Difference</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landfill</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>+ 5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composting</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>+ 10 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste transfer facilities</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>- 20 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste-selector</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>+ 8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mech. biological pretreater</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>+ 3 db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recultivation</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>- 40 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Zalabér – entrance of measure-house

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Zalabér – Waste selector facility

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Keszthely – selector

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Waste selector facility at work

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Waste selector facility with selective isolator
New depony
Waste selector yard

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Transportation and collector bins

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Shredding Machines
Trolleys

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Time lags and cost increases during the delivery of the projects

Based on documents of the responsible line ministry and the Monitoring Committee, at the end of the 1st quarter.

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Fulfilling goals and liabilities 1

• Hungary completed them in 2008, they will be only partially completed in 2009, such as the followings;
• Equipments of selective waste collection are available for 60 % of the population;
• The amount of town solid waste is stagnating;
• Dumps that are not according to EU regulations are all closed by the 16th of July 2009.

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Flats that are included in selective waste collection

Year


% 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

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Ratio of wastes collected selectively

Year

%
Fulfilling goals and liabilities 3.

The followings did NOT complete in 2009;

- The ratio of town’s solid waste utilization increase
- The ratio of waste deposition decrease.
- The deposited waste’s biologic organic matter’s content decrease – it is fined.

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Reasons for not fulfilling those goals

• Preventing the arisal of waste
  - product-fee regulation was not effective

• Waste utilization
  - utilization was mainly defined by market prices, market was not measured well upfront and economic crises had an effect as well;
  - there are no techniques available of waste’s pretreatment for energetic utilization;
  - the amount of incinerators are not enough;
  - the agricultural usage of waste composts are not solved;
  - selective waste collection is only a possibility for local governments, just as supporting their utilization.

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Tasks of the local governments

• to maintain and organize mandatory public services of waste treatment
• to regulate public services by creating local legislations
• to harmonize these legislations in order to fulfill EU obligations
• To create these services in a way, that investments will return
• To create interest for habitants in order to collect waste selectively and secure that those who create trash, should be the one, who pays for its management
Survey on satisfaction with the separate waste collection practice

- "Waste collection islands" located too far: 31%
- Separate collection not deemed necessary: 3%
- Used collection method not adequate: 21%
- Public waste collection vessels not adequate: 16%
- Waste removal frequency not adequate: 11%
- Satisfied with the established practice: 39%
Recomendations

For Hungarian government

• to investigate whether EU regulations are observable beside current regulations of waste management.
• to create regulations for the usage of composts made out of waste

For the national development and economic minister

• Make sure that EU programs are written in a way to support the objectives of EU obligations.

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Recomendations

For the ministry of rural development

1. To create a program for preventing creation - and management - of waste, in which all participants have interest in it

2. Arrange "four eyes" concept during the implementation of projects. Reconsider the viability of calculations and the sustainability of waste management systems also during the realization of projects.
Recommendations

For local governments
- To complete waste management with selective collection services
- To refine contracts with public service providers to fix fee calculations in order to secure long-term operations
- Uniformized handling of waste management facilities and related accounting records.

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