

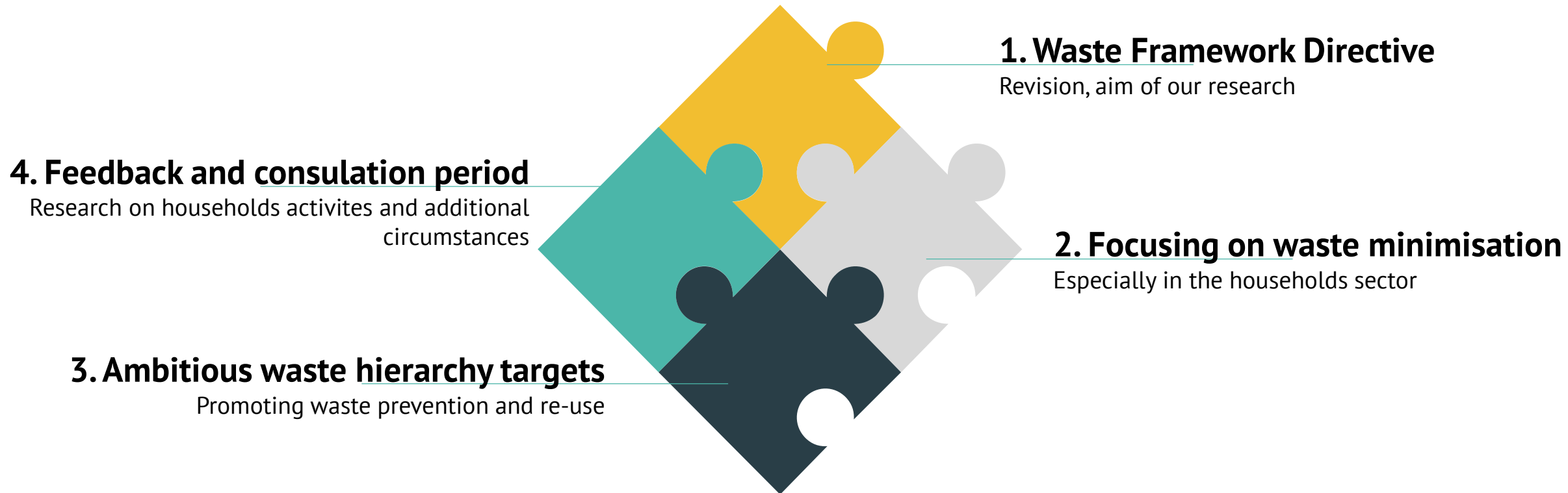
Waste management in Hungarian households



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Methodology and sample



CATI



RESEARCH DATE



REPRESENTATIVE
SAMPLE OF
5002 HOUSEHOLDS



MEASURING WASTE
MANAGEMENT
FEATURES OF
HOUSEHOLDS

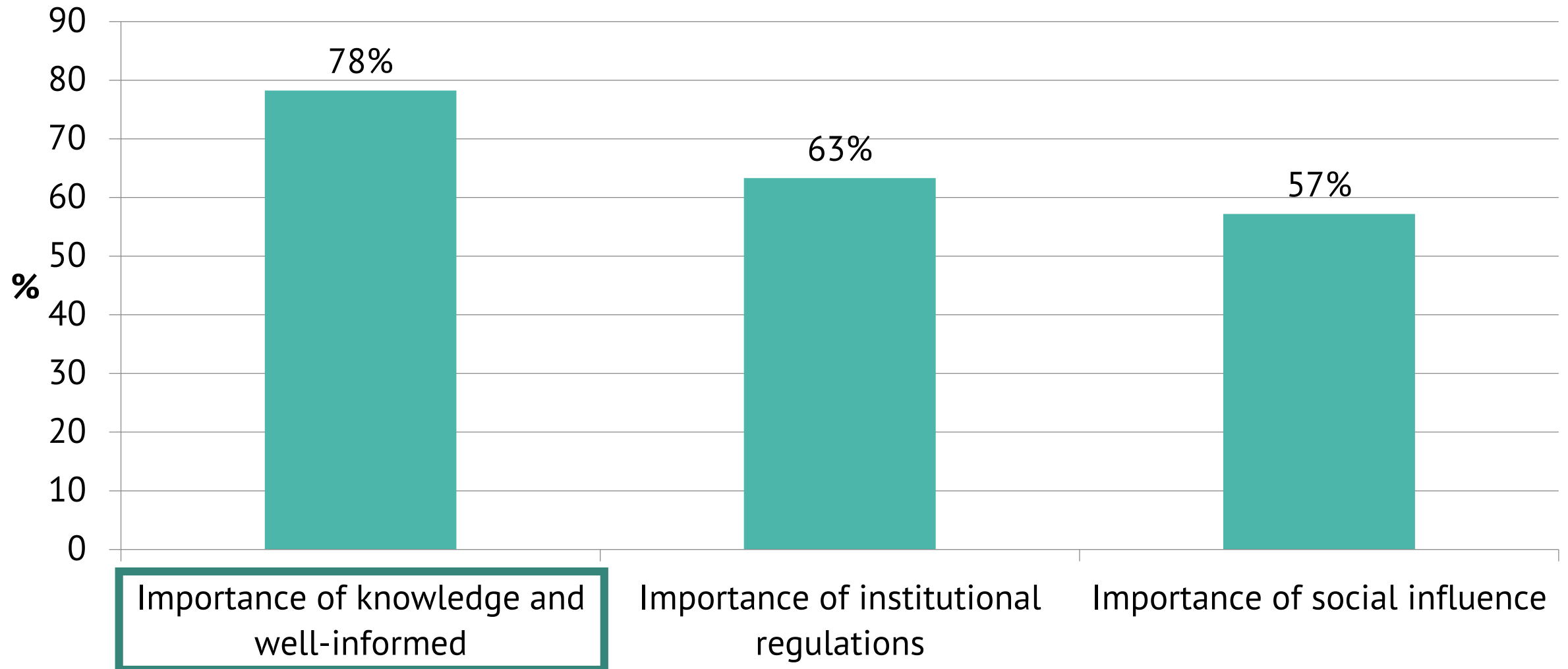


SELECTED FINDINGS



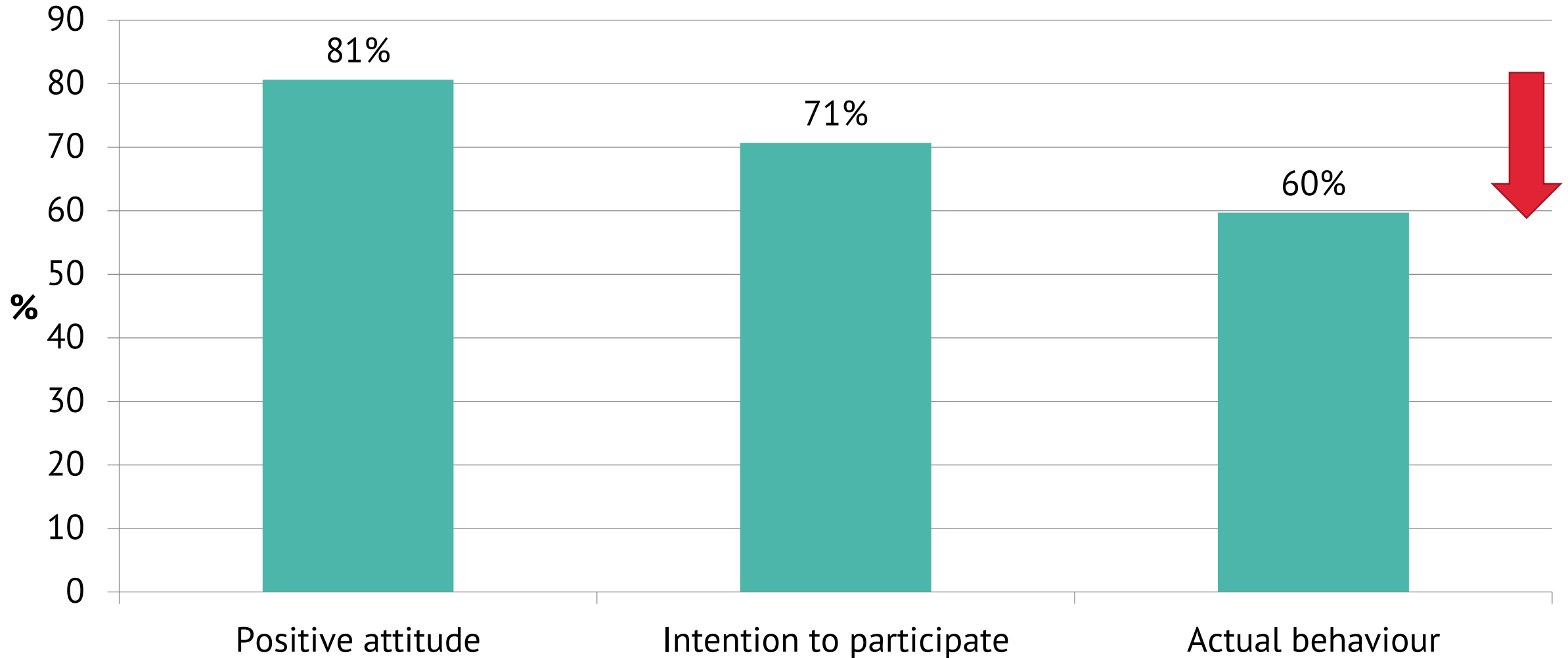
The importance of motivators

Soft motivators are more important



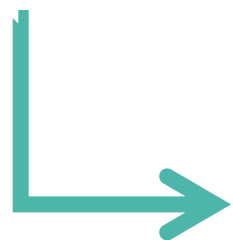
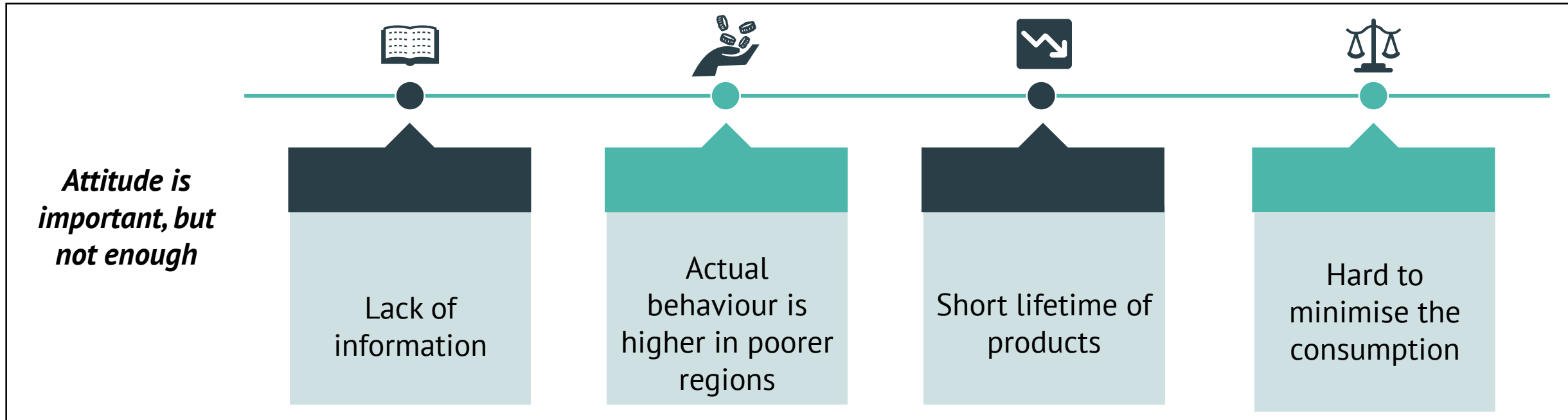
Positive waste management attitude is in the centre SZÁZADVÉG

Nevertheless, something gets stuck in the way of actual behaviour



The gap between attitude & actual behaviour

The importance of knowledge and information



A general positive attitude is present, however, the circumstances of the households also play a key role

Key indicators beyond households' activities

Households are not the main responsible parties

Liability of industrial and global companies

The rate of resource efficiency

Coverage of waste collection points

Technological development of waste management

Quality of consumed products



SUMMARY

Conclusions and recommendations

**Attitude is in the centre
of related research**

**The Framework tends
to focus on households**

**Data and evidence based
policy making is key**

**Households alone
can not deliver the solutions**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!

KOKENY.LASZLO@SZAZADVEG.HU





Szazadveg Webinar
Budapest, 25th October 2022



MINISTRY OF
TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY

Circular economy – Waste management – Waste prevention

Szilvia Szentesi

legal officer, Ministry of Technology and Industry

Our circular economy approach and waste management related measures

Our priorities:

- waste prevention
- measures to ensure reusability and recyclability, sustainable product policy
- promoting the production of secondary raw materials and make them more marketable
- creating incentives for the participants in the sector

Waste hierarchy:

Prevention

Preparing for reuse

Recycling

Other recovery

Disposal

Commitments

- Climate and Environmental Protection Action Plan – Hungarian commitment
- EU directives – waste management directives, SUP directive

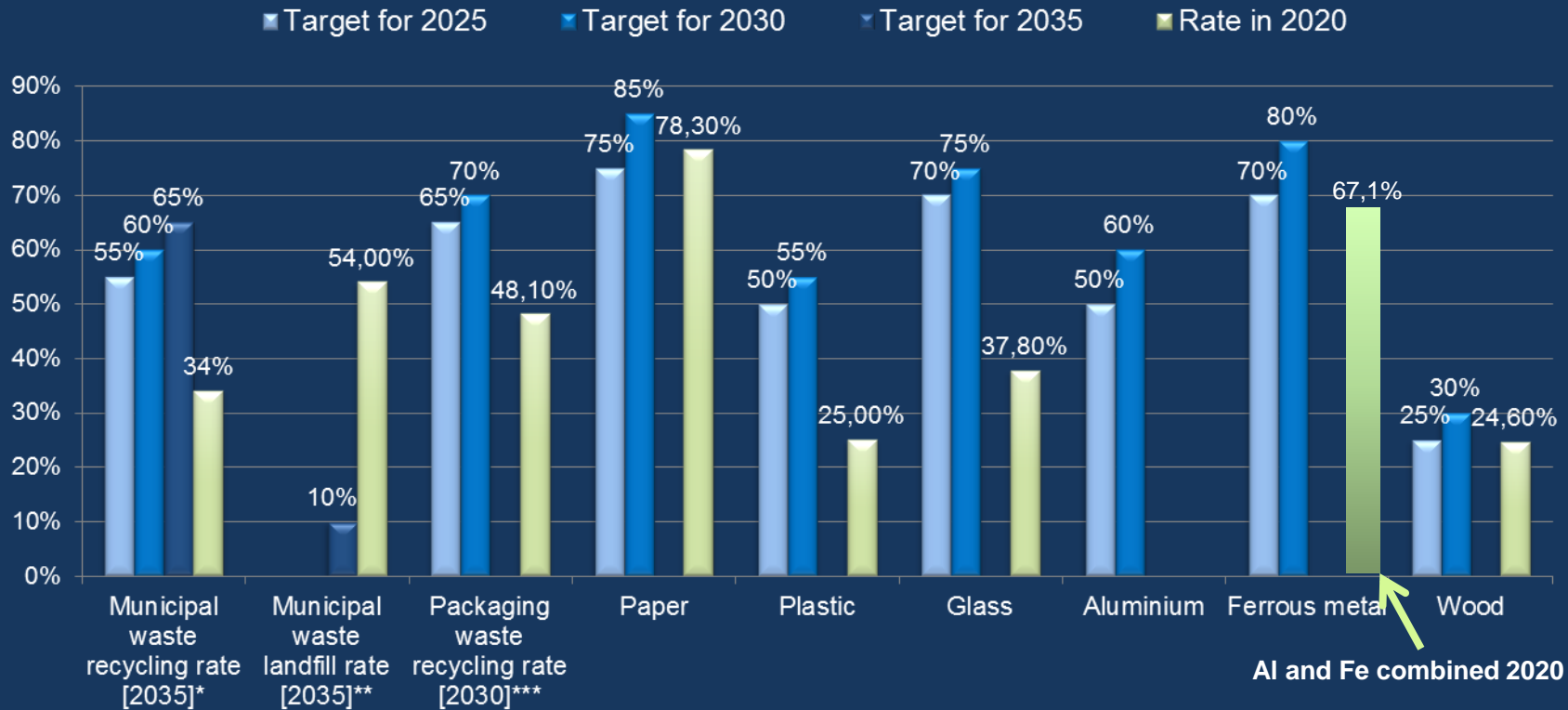
Measures to help prevent waste and the market for secondary raw materials

- Elimination and prevention of illegal dumping, sanctions from 1 March 2021
- Restructuring the waste management sector:
 - Making the public authority system more efficient
 - Introduction of a concession system from 1 July 2023
- Introducing deposit refund system for glass and plastic bottles and metal cans from 1 January 2024
- Placing on the market restrictions of single-use plastic products from 1 July 2021



Current waste management data in terms of CE targets

EU circular economy targets (without derogation)



Additional requirements:

- mandatory separate collection of **textile waste** from 1 January 2025;
- mandatory separate collection of **bio-waste** from 31 December 2023;
- **Prevention**: 50% reduction of food waste at retail and consumer level by 2030;
- **Extended producer responsibility**: extended producer responsibility schemes established before 4 July 2018 to comply with the requirements of the WFD by 5 January 2023;
- **Single-use plastic beverage bottles**: achieve 90% take-back rate by 2029. They shall contain at least 30% recycled plastic from 2030;
- SUP Directive requirements for **single-use plastics**.

Source: TIM



Waste prevention



Separate collection



Reuse, recycling

The National Waste Prevention Programme is part of the National Waste Management Plan 2021-27.

Objectives:




- introduce measures that promote the decoupling of resource use
- reduce material use and waste generation
- contribute to more efficient resource management
- increase the life cycle of products
- promote solutions with the least possible environmental impact

Main intervention areas:

- Food waste prevention
- Reduction of construction and demolition waste generation
- Reuse
- Greening of public procurements
- Environmentally conscious production and sustainable corporate operation
- Awareness raising

Establishing a food rescue system in 2021

- Legal and financial basis
- Involvement of food retailers
- Food Rescue Centre:
 - provide and share information
 - distribution, coordination and monitoring
 - measure food surpluses
 - reduce waste
- National Food Chain Safety Office – additional tasks
 - monitoring
 - imposition of food rescue fines: exceeding the planned amount of annual food waste, lack of a food waste reduction plan

Legal instruments 	Market instruments 	Educational instruments 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste prevention targets • prohibitions, restrictions • incentives, subsidies, rewards • regulations related to products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • „Pay as you throw” systems • EPR • taxes • incentives, subsidies, rewards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness campaigns • product information • promotions to encourage reuse • attitude formation, education



MINISTRY OF
TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY



MISSION FOR A SECURE FUTURE

Thank you
for your attention

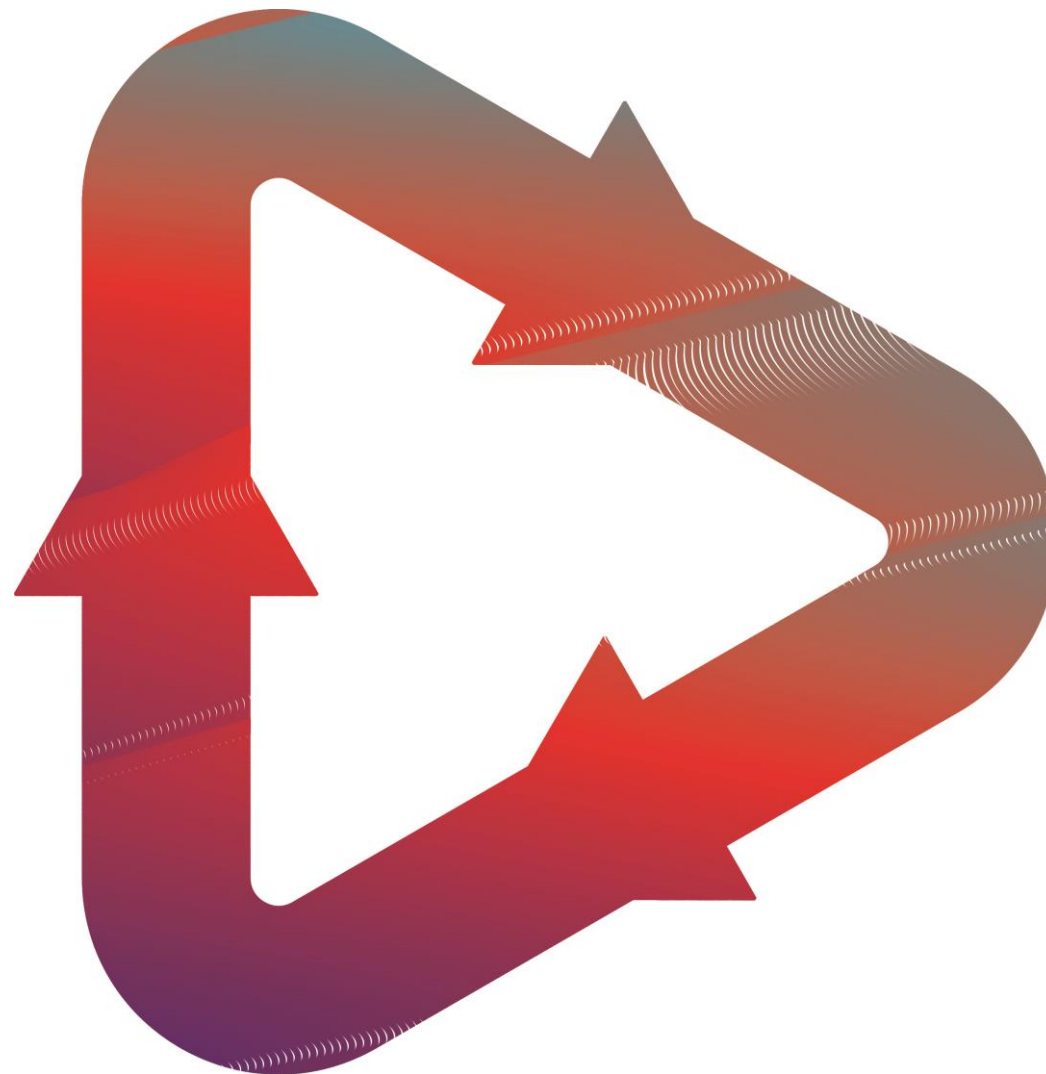
THE ROAD TOWARDS A LOW-CARBON CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

**MOL Group presentation at
Századvég Webinar - EU Waste
Framework Recast**

Anett Tóth

EU Regulatory Affairs Senior Expert

25 October 2022

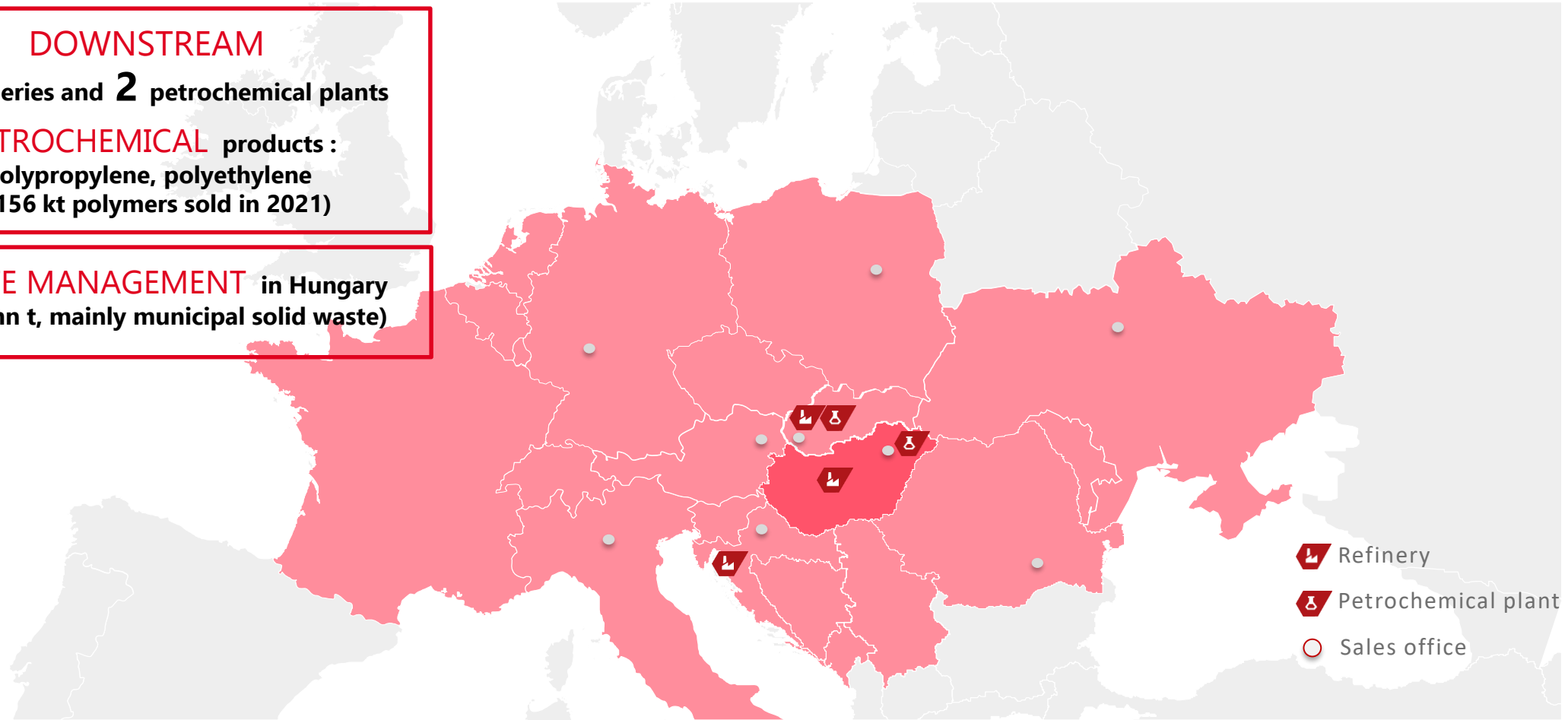


MOL GROUP

AMONG THE TOP 10 POLYMER PRODUCERS IN EUROPE, WASTE MANAGEMENT IN HUNGARY

DOWNSTREAM
3 refineries and **2** petrochemical plants
PETROCHEMICAL products :
polypropylene, polyethylene
(1,156 kt polymers sold in 2021)

WASTE MANAGEMENT in Hungary
(~4.7 mn t, mainly municipal solid waste)



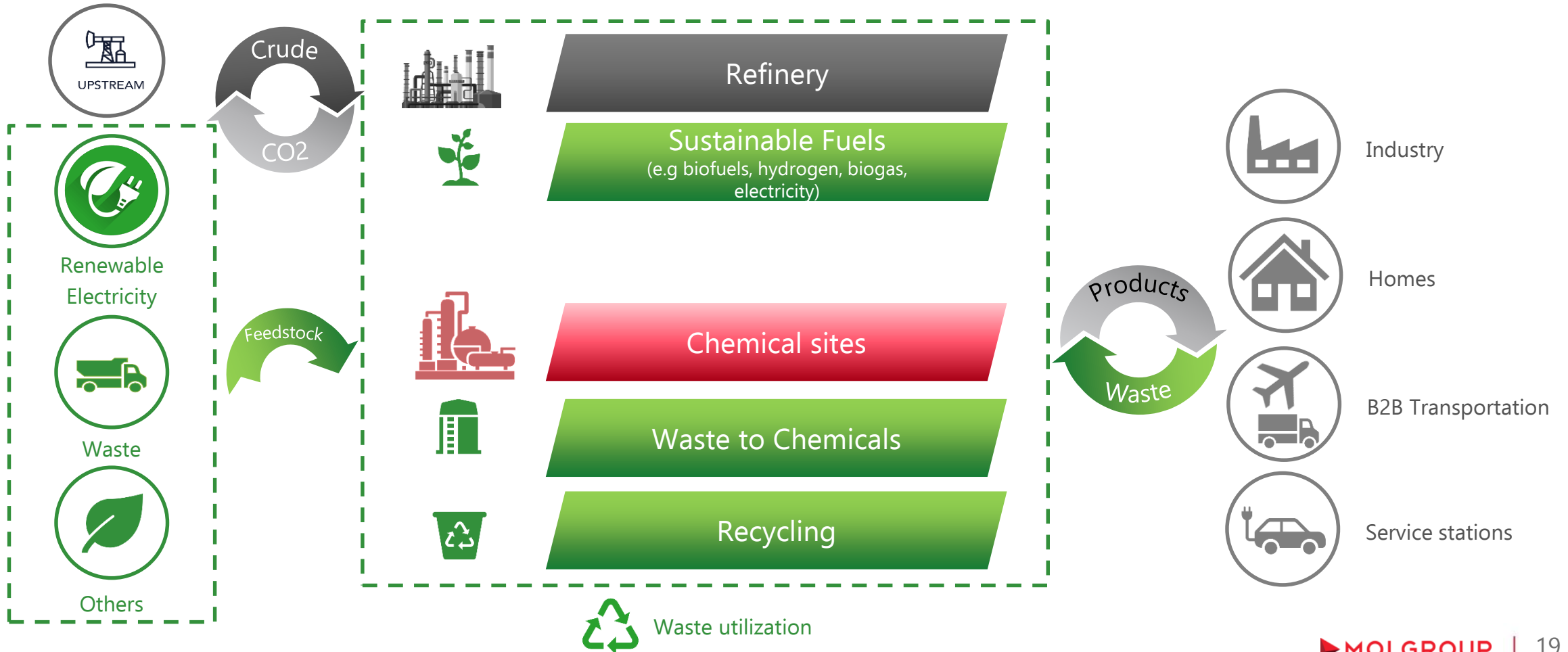
INTEGRATING CIRCULAR ECONOMY INTO OUR CORE BUSINESS

INTEGRATING BIO- AND WASTE-BASED STREAMS IN PRODUCTION AND SCALING UP RECYCLING

In our feedstock...

...in our operations...

...in our product portfolio



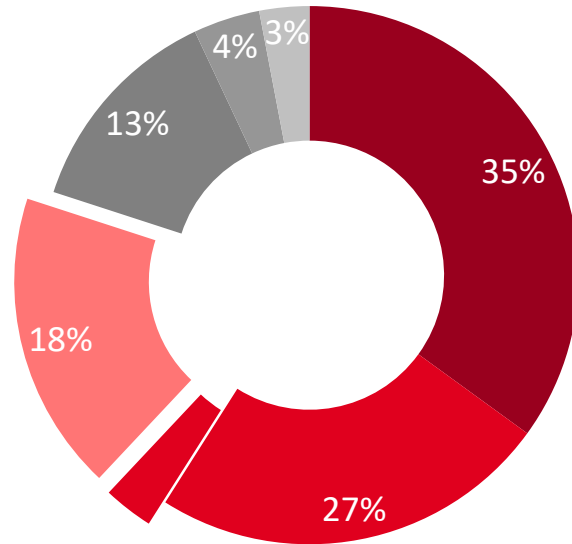
ENTRY INTO MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN HUNGARY

CONCESSION TO COVER ~4,7 MN TONNES OF WASTE

COMPOSITION OF WASTE BY SOURCE (HUNGARY, 2019)

Total waste:
20 mn tons

MOL'S SCOPE :
4.7 mn tons
mainly municipal
solid waste



- Construction and demolition waste
- Industrial waste
- Municipal solid waste (MSW)
- Municipal liquid waste
- Hazardous waste
- Agricultural and food waste

RELATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASKS

Public service

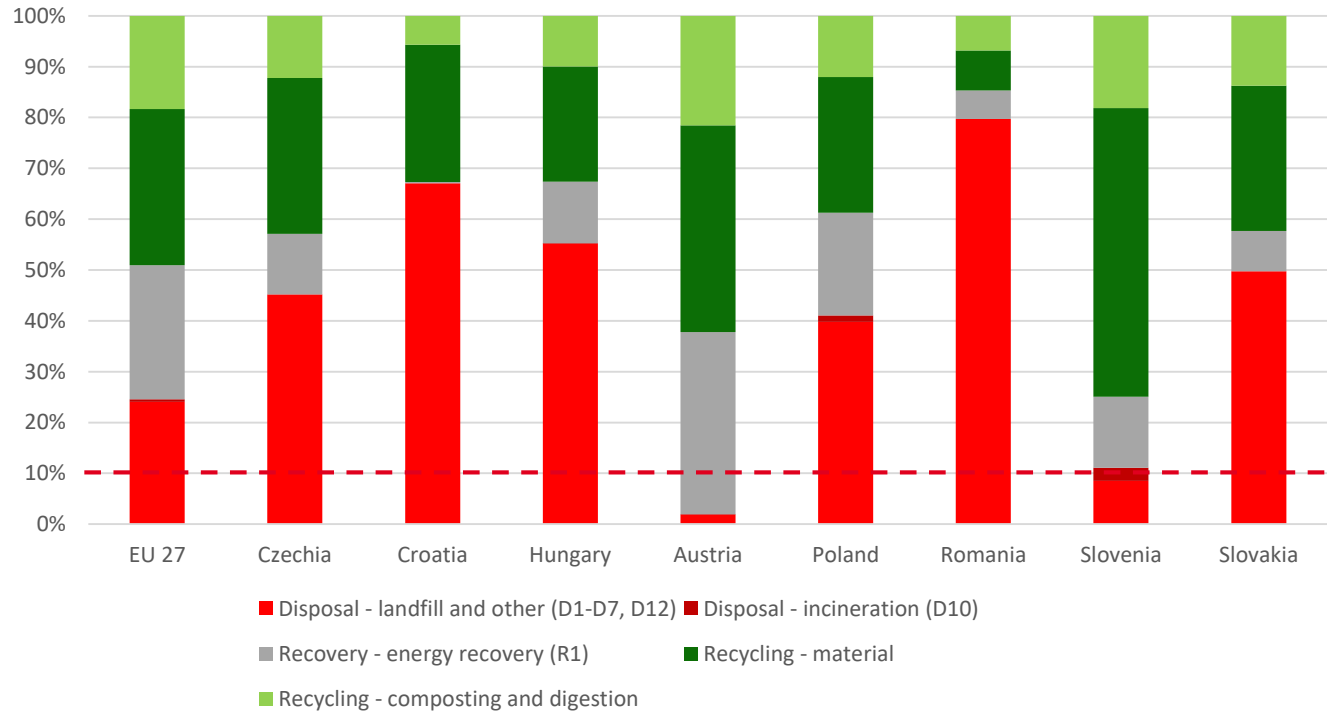
Economic institutions

Introduction of the extended producer responsibility system (EPR) & deposit refund system (DRS)

CHALLENGES OF THE CEE REGION TO ACHIEVE EU WASTE TARGETS

EFFICIENCY, OPTIMISED INFRASTRUCTURE, NEW TECHNOLOGIES NEEDED

Waste management in the CEE region, 2020*



At least **65%** to be recycled / composted by 2035

Waste-to-energy is needed for the remaining **25%**

Maximum **10%** of municipal solid waste to be landfilled by 2035



More efficient waste collection and transportation

EPR & DRS

Separate collection of new household waste streams

New waste-to-energy capacity

Min. HUF 185 bill investments

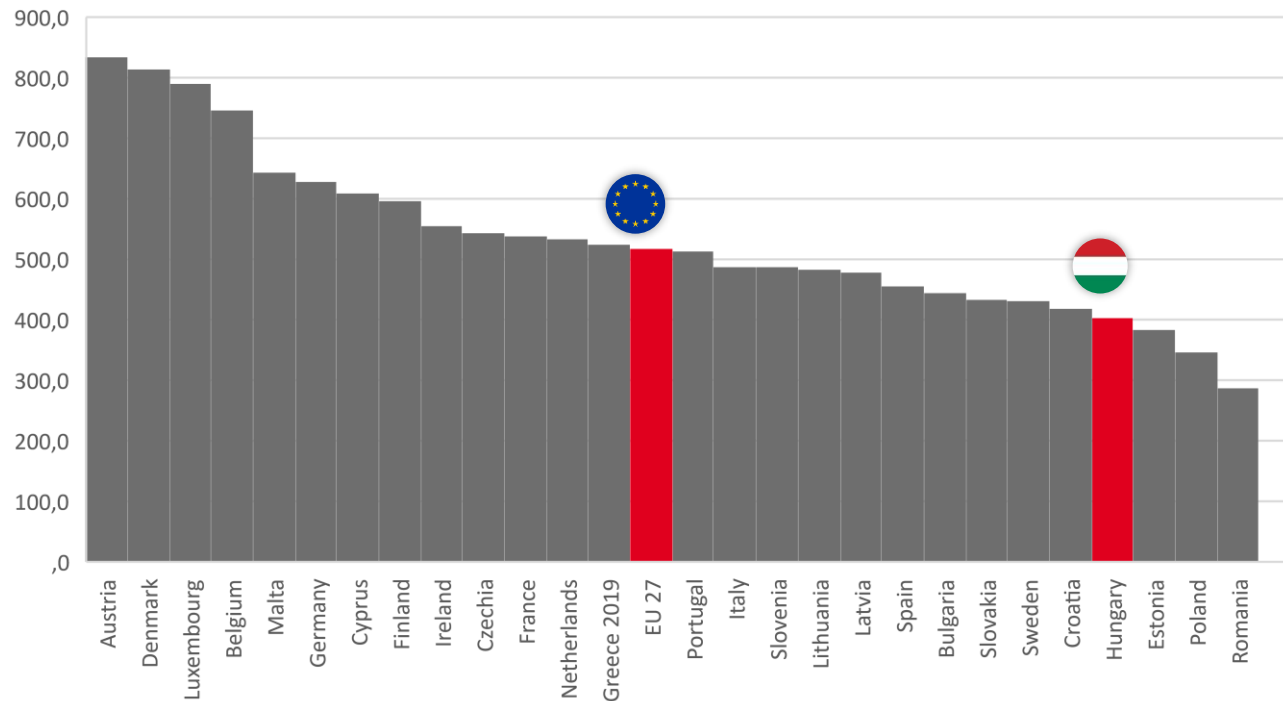
*Source: Eurostat – env_wasmun

WASTE GENERATION REDUCTION, INCL. VIA REUSE

FURTHER GUIDANCE NEEDED ON APPROPRIATE MEASURES; SUPPORT SECTORAL TARGETS



Municipal waste generated, kg per capita, 2020



Waste prevention

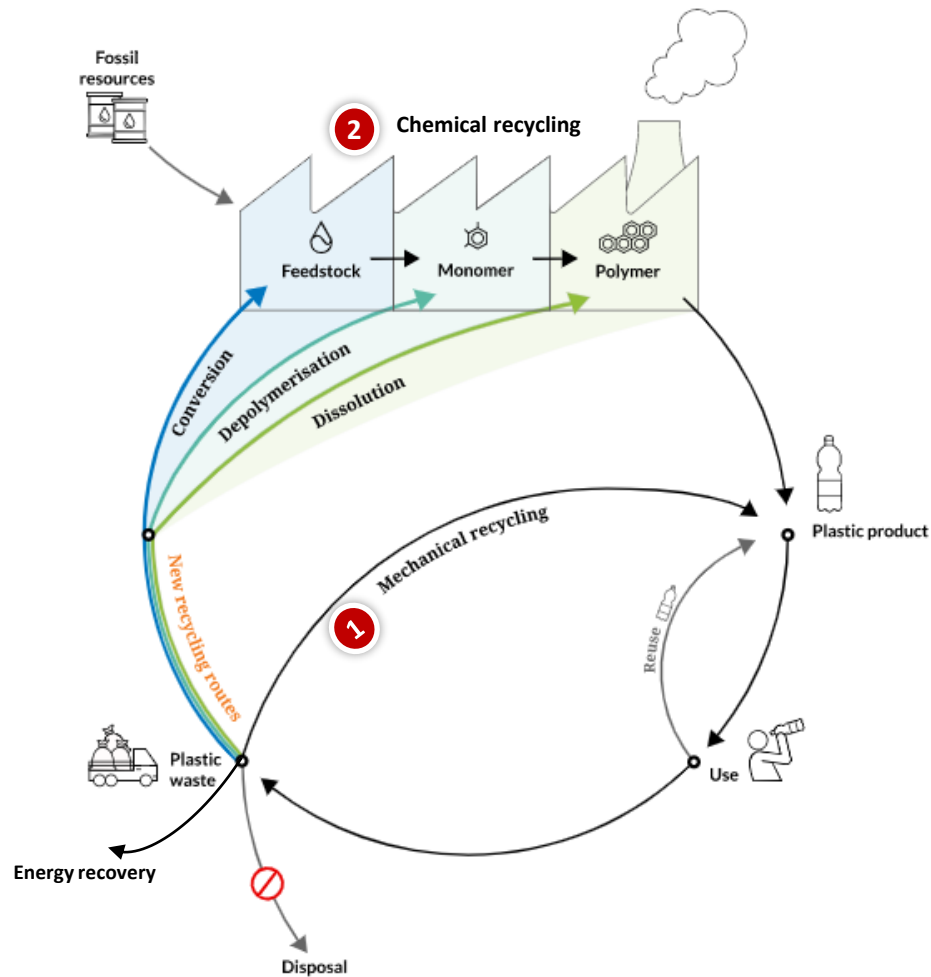
- ▶ Waste generation sources to be identified before target setting
- ▶ Sectoral targets, EPR schemes to support waste reduction, reuse
- ▶ Availability of repair and refurbishing services to foster consumer involvement

Reuse

- ▶ Guidance on data collection of reuse efforts
- ▶ Design-for-recycling, design for re-use can be supported by petrochemical industry
- ▶ Support full life-cycle assessments related to reuse services

INCREASING HIGH QUALITY RECYCLING

CLOSING THE LOOP ON A WIDER RANGE OF PLASTICS TO REDUCE LANDFILLING



1

MECHANICAL RECYCLING

- ▶ To be prioritised whenever possible
- ▶ Improved separate collection to improve quality of recycling



2

CHEMICAL RECYCLING

- ▶ Avoid hierarchy among technologies (complementarity)
- ▶ Regulatory clarity needed
 - ▶ Recycling rate
 - ▶ Recycled content (mass balance approach)
 - ▶ End-of-Waste criteria
 - ▶ LCA methodology



IMPROVING SEPARATE COLLECTION

FINDING THE BALANCE BETWEEN EU-LEVEL HARMONISATION AND NATIONAL MEASURES



Consumer education

- ▶ More information about what happens to waste once it is collected and how it can serve a useful purpose
- ▶ Waste containers to be labelled with clear instructions (e.g. pictograms or colours) on the accepted waste

Incentives

- ▶ Pay as you throw systems to discourage discarding mixed waste

Convenience

- ▶ More convenient locations of street bins & mobile collection units (e.g. for hazardous waste) for separate waste collection
- ▶ Increasing the availability of waste yards by at least 30%



On demand flexibility

- ▶ Continuous measurement and readjustment of collection frequency
- ▶ Optimal fleet utilization & route planning predetermined by each region

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**

