



**Seminar on waste, air pollution and renewable energy
EUROSAI Working Group on Environmental Auditing**

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**ENVIROMENTAL AUDIT IN
HUNGARY CONCERNING WASTE
MANAGEMENT**

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The system of the main environmental audits performed by the SAO concerning waste management



- The site audit on the implementation of the Budget of the Hungarian Republic in 2004 (0540, August 2005)
- The audit on Utilisation of Financial Means Appropriated for Targeted Task of Environmental Protection Found (0409, 2003)
- The Audit on Environmental Programmes Financed by ISPA Assistance (0469, 2004)
- The audit made on discharging the solid waste management duties of the local governments of settlements (0221, 2001)
- The audit of the Regional Development (2005)
- The audit of the National Development Plan 2005-2006

The goals of environmental protection in Hungary concerning waste management



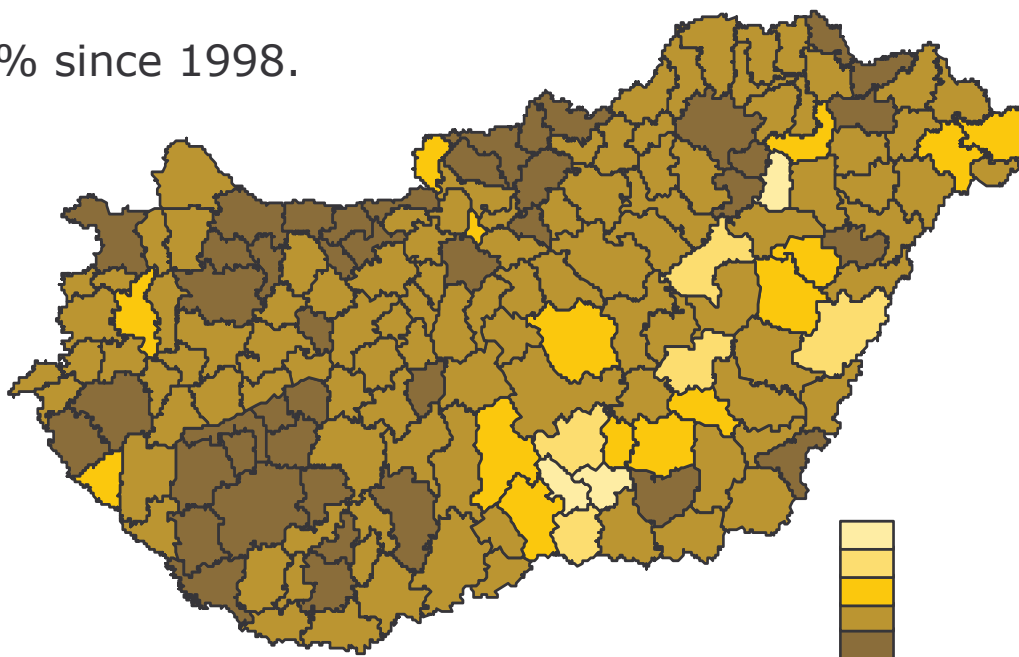
- National Development Concept, National Development Plan I and II
- Environmental Protection Programme II
- Strategy and Programme of the Cohesion Fund
- National, county and regional development concepts, strategies and programmes
- Waste management programmes ...



Assessment of the situation: Collection of municipal solid waste

- The rate of households participating in the collection of municipal solid waste exceeded 91% in 2003, thus due to the spreading of modern waste management systems and the development of communal and regional waste management supported by plans the rate of households supplied with waste management has increased by 10% since 1998.

The rate of households participating in organised solid waste collection, 2003

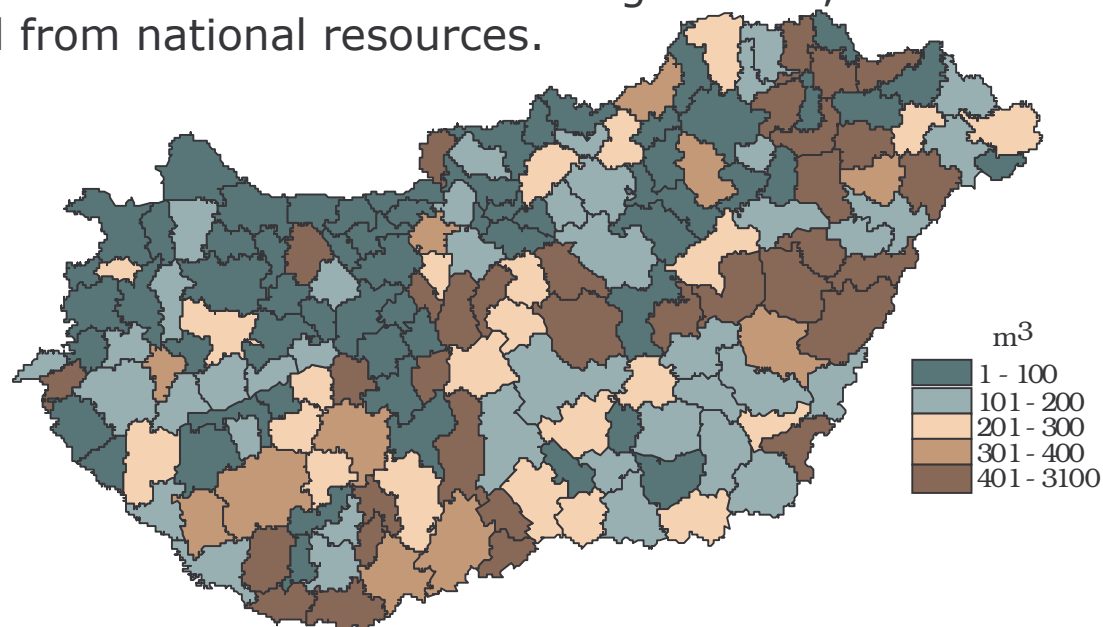


Assessment of the situation: Collection of municipal liquid waste



- The total amount of removed municipal liquid waste amounted to 7 723 000 m³ in 1998, what decreased by 10,3% to 2003. The amount of removed liquid waste decreased the most significantly in regions next to the borders, in the Danube valley and the environs of the Lake Balaton due to sewerage investments supported from cross-border PHARE Programmes, the ISPA Programme and from national resources.

Removed municipal liquid waste per capita, 2003

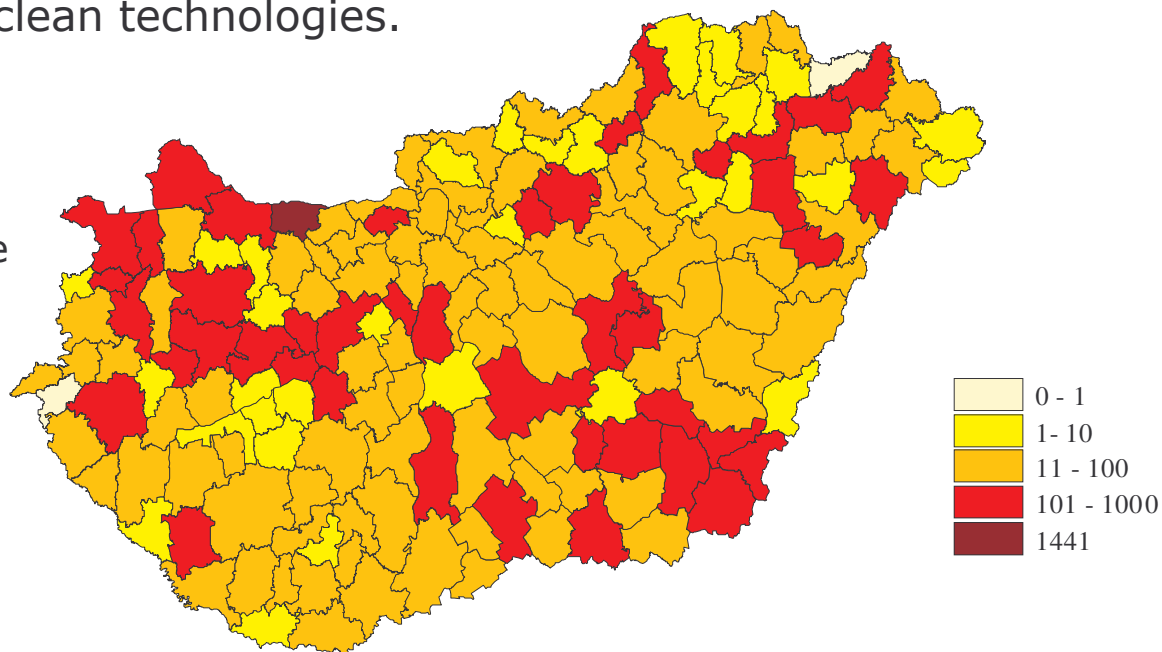




Assessment of the situation: Hazardous waste

- It was a significant step forward that in 2003 only 1,2 million metric tons of hazardous waste was produced, which is the result of the modernisation of the biggest enterprises of the heavy industry producing hazardous waste, of the spreading of environmental management systems, and of the utilisation of modern and clean technologies.

Amount of hazardous waste per capita, 2003



The environmental strategic goal of the Hungarian development policy



The strategic goal is the protection of natural resources and environmental values, and their sustainable utilisation.

Implementation fields of the development policy („Triangle figure“)

- Investment in people
- Investment in economy
- Investment in the environment

Specific and operative objectives of the Action Programme of Waste Management



- Development of prevention and recycling in the field of municipal waste
- Development of prevention and utilization in production branches
- Treatment of municipal waste to be disposed at low environmental risk
- Treatment of waste to be disposed at low environmental risk in production branches
- Improvement of planning and efficiency of waste management

Targets for the six year period National Environmental Programme for 2003-2008



Objective	Indicator	Reference Status	Target
		(1999/2000)	(2008, or indicated when different)
Dissemination of environmentally friendly life style and consumption habits	Proportion of municipal waste collected separately compared to the total volume of collected waste	3 per cent	35-40 per cent
	Proportion of waste reuse, recovery and recycling compared to the total volume of collected waste	30 per cent	50 per cent
	Number of elaborated environmentally friendly products (product groups) certification conditions	34	50

The audit performed on discharging the solid waste management duties of the local governments of settlements 2001



The State Audit Office examined the question of how local governments of settlements had met their duties, within the field of their public service activities, related to solid waste management (collection, transport, disposal, utilisation).

Main findings

- In the framework of public services 701 solid waste dumping grounds operated, of which 10% can be considered modern dumping grounds
- In the field of selective waste collection no considerable progress was made in the audited period;
- The dumping of collected solid wastes in dumping grounds also showed shortcomings.
- The audit has established that only 20% of the local governments checked and documented the state of public areas; 80% of them did not deal comprehensively with it.

The audit performed on discharging the solid waste management duties of the local governments of settlements 2001



Main proposals to the competent ministers

- to initiate the elaboration of the method and system of stimulating selective waste collection,
- to develop a system of providing natural and financial data on waste management in a manner which conforms to EU standards,

The Audit on Environmental Programmes Financed by ISPA Assistance



- In the period of 2000-2003 Hungary contracted an amount of €332,7 million from the support limit available for environmental protection purposes.
- We audited the regional solid waste collection projects in county Hajdú-Bihar and in the town of Miskolc.

The Audit on Environmental Programmes Financed by ISPA Assistance



Main findings

- the regional waste management could be realised in a shorter period of time than relying solely on Hungarian resources.
- the Hungarian environmental strategy was only partially realised because at the beginning of the programme only a limited number of appropriately prepared projects met the ISPA requirements.
- the lack of social receptiveness in the location of projects, already approved by EU, became uncertain
- the expenses of the corrections reduced the efficiency of the utilisation of development sources.
- insufficiencies in the project management have implied management risks.

The Audit on Environmental Programmes Financed by ISPA Assistance



Main recommendations for local governments

- to coordinate in collaboration with the related ministries the establishment of a financial source's structure that fits the development strategy concerning the environment protection
- to improve the efficiency of preparatory works in the interest of increasing the absorption capacity of Hungary

The Audit on Environmental Programmes Financed by ISPA Assistance



Main recommendations for ministers

- to determine criteria and guarantees of partnership and assertion of social interest co-ordination,
- to create the right conditions for social agreement in connection with the technological preparatory measures,
- to determine the useable time-limits by the stages of procedure and to ensure the necessary instruments for the compliance with timing,
- to elaborate a proposal on the scheduled application for environmental protection development sources.

The regional solid waste collection projects in county Hajdú-Bihar



- Indicators (3E)
- Main findings and recommendations

The regional solid waste collection in the town of Miskolc



- Indicators (3E)
 - Main findings and recommendations

The site audit on the implementation of the
Budget of the Hungarian Republic in 2004
(August 2005)



The support of the development of municipal waste public service

The evaluation covered

- The situation of decentralising the decisions concerning subsidies
- The professional cooperation of regions, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Environment when elaborating tenders
- The analysis of the system of competitions

The audit of the Regional Development Chapter 2005



- Does the regional development committees have strategies that clearly describe their objectives
- Whether targets cover waste management area
- Whether targets are directly linked to the objectives and indicators developed by Government
- Whether targets are based on a sound measurement of existing baseline
- Whether targets are matched by appropriate action plans and resources

Attitude forming



- to organise the introduction of the social and environmental requirements of public sanitation and solid waste management by the media and at various levels of education, improving thereby the environmental culture and behaviour of the population (SAO 2001)
- enhancing the performance of environmental educational tasks on all levels of public education and in all fields of culture (NEP II)

Let me tell you a secret about environment



„If we want to be healthy, we must have a healthy planet. If the Earth gets sick, we all get sick.”

(European Commission Directorate General for Environment, 2003)

Notes: This book have been reading by Hungarian children.

„The environmental protection begins at home.” (EUROSAI WGEA Seminar Den Haag)