

Bio-waste in the present crisis

- how do we cope with new obligation and turn them into possibilities

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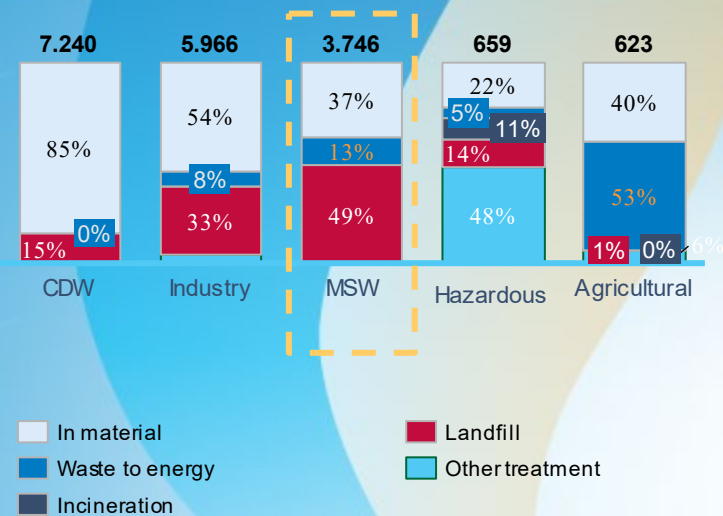
Waste management in numbers

Hungary

- Inhabitants: 9 797 561
- MSW/year: 3 746 000 t
- Bio-waste/Year: 1 013 000 t (27% of the MSW – as of National Waste Management Plan)
- Bio-waste separate collection: 236 000 t (24 kg/inhabitant/year)
- EU average bio-waste generated: 40 kg/inhabitant/year

Waste management in numbers 2.

Hungary



- MSW:
 - 49% is landfilled,
 - 37% is treated,
 - 13% is energy recovery
 - 30% is separately collected
(official data from 2018)
- EU rate 2025 for MSW recovery: 55%
- 2035 goal to decrease the landfilled amount to 10%

Identified challenges

1. No model for a systemic approach

There are examples for collection and treatment of bio-waste but there is no obligation and no systemic legal approach

2. Bio-waste is a mixed waste type

Collection of garden waste – green waste – is general, but there is no differentiation in bio-waste collection and treatment.

3. Lack of capacity

The present collection network is unable to cover bio-waste. Treatment facilities cover 24% of the target collections.

4. Lack of finances – challenges in financing

MSW collection is underfinanced. Bio-waste treatment plants are under vindictive tax in case of selling to the market

5. Lack of data

No reliable data of bio-waste generation, on composition and on treatment options

Identified challenges

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| 6. | Lack of compost market and quality rules | There is no quality standard in use for compost and for fermentation materials No market rules for bio-waste, products – except from the energy generated. |
| 7. | No clear market for energy generated | There are 70-75 different size of bio-gas or biomass facilities in the country but their regulation is unclear |
| 8. | Lack of home composting | Home composting is done in the countryside mostly, but it is not wide-spread. App. 135.000 tons are composted at homes. |
| 9. | Underachievement of the EU targets | MSW treatment is app 37% goal to 2025 is 55%, 2030 is 60% and 2035 is 65% - it is impossible to achieve without bio-waste |
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Success criteria for bio-waste system

- Investment costs are identified, assured and accessible

- Real treatment – marketable products and a real market for the products is created

- Implementation of the bio-waste system is quick and efficient

- Implementation differs in high density cities and in the countryside

- Quality material collection – well designed collection system

- Easy operations to assure high level of participation

- Low operation and maintenance costs for collection and treatment

- Long term planning including system thinking

Meet the EU targets

2024

2030

2035

A unique solution Waste concession

Hungary

- Concession for waste related activities has been contracted
 - Operation starts from 2023 July (DRS from 2024)
 - 35 years
 - For-profit
 - Responsibility to reach EU and Hungarian targets
- Waste streams: MSW – including bio-waste, EPR (packaging, WEEE, Accumulators, batteries, tyres, oils, textiles, wooden furniture) DRS
- Exclusive right to the activities: collection, organization, pre-treatment, trading
- Ownership of waste - Concessor

A unique solution Waste concession

Hungary

- Concessor is responsible
 - To create the collection and pre-treatment of bio-waste (Scope of bio-waste under question)
 - Reach EU targets for separate collection, sorting, diverting from landfill and treatment
 - Owns the waste collected
 - Has the exclusive right to trade with waste
 - May subcontract collectors
 - Shall contract treatment facilities
- No plans are known at present about bio-waste
- Energy recovery might be in focus

Thank You for
your
attention!

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