

# HAZARDOUS WASTES IN HUNGARY - NATIONAL REPORT

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## NATIONAL PROFILE

### Geographical

Area:	93 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Terrain:	flat and a few mountains
Climate:	temperate
Population:	10,3 million, capital with a population above 2 million, 7 cities above 100 000

### Resources and Urban Services

Minerals and energy:	few minerals (gas, oil, coal, bauxit)
Agricultural land:	extensive
Water supply:	limited surface, strata and groundwater; 92 % of the population
Transport:	good network
Sewerage:	suitably treated 28,1 %, partly treated 61,5 %; 52 % of the population

### Economics and Industry

Manufacturing, electricity and mining, extensive trade and commerce. Extensive agriculture with export of vegetables, fruits, crops and livestock (Table 1).

### Administration

#### Government

Republic with a Prime Minister and parliament, 19 counties and the capital with self-governments, about 3000 local self-governments.

#### Administration

National ministries: interior, finance, welfare, industry and commerce, education, foreign affairs, justice, defence, agriculture, environmental protection, traffic, labour.

Local authorities of: public health, water supply, environmental protection, plant protection, animal health, and others.

### Technical Services

Research activities in institutes of Hungarian Academy of Sciences, at universities and in laboratories of enterprises. (Table 2).

After political changes chambers were organized, but their activities and effects have not been clear yet.

### Estimate of Environmental Sensitivity

Summarized in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6.

## INDUSTRY PROFILE

Developed pharmaceutical and chemical industry, located mainly in the capital, but important chemical works operate in other towns, too. Bauxit mining and aluminium metallurgy is remarkable. These works are concentrated in three settlements.

Food and beverage industry has also a great importance due to the extensive agricultural activities.

## CURRENT ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBILITIES IN ENVIRONMENT

### Air

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Policy is responsible for the air pollution (emission) and transmission, the Ministry of Welfare deals with the ambient air.

The emission sources are registered and controlled by the 12 environmental protection inspectorates, the data are gathered and evaluated in the environmental department.

The quality of the ambient air is monitored by the Air Immission Network, belonging to the Ministry of Welfare. The measuring points are sited in settlements, the data are collected by the county institutes of the National Public Health Service (20 institutes), and are forwarded to the National Institute of Hygiene to be assessed and evaluated. The significant development of measuring network took place by the help of the PHARE program.

### Water

The water pollution belongs to the environmental department and the monitoring system is operated by 12 environmental protection inspectorates. The drinking water control belongs to the Ministry of Welfare, especially from bacteriological point of view.

### Soil

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the status of cultivated land, the practical activities, including monitoring, are provided by the soil and vegetation protecting stations, belonging to the above mentioned Ministry.

### Wastes

The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Policy is responsible for the coordination of waste management in Hungary and for the control of activities relating to hazardous wastes. The control of hazardous waste management is provided by the environmental protection inspectorates.

For the management of solid and liquid communal wastes local municipalities take the responsibility, but the control of this activity is realized regularly by the institutes of the National Public Health Service. For the disposal of non-hazardous production wastes the companies of their origin are responsible.

### Environmental Impact Assessment

The evaluation of environmental impact assessment study and the issue of environment protection licenses are the duty of the environmental protection inspectorates taking into consideration the standpoints of local medical officers.