STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE
PROJECT NUMBER HU0105-02

1 Basic Information

1.1 Desiree Number: HU0105-02

1.2 Title: Implementation of the Community Environmental Legislation

1.3 Sector: Environment

1.4 Location: Hungary, Ministry for Environment, National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation, Institute for Environmental Management (IEM), Department of Waste Management and Environmental Technology of Ministry of Environment, the 12 Regional Environmental Inspectorates and National Directorate General for Disaster Management.

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objectives
The overall objective of the project is to be fully capable to manage specific problems that have arisen or expected to arise in the implementation of the environmental Acquis. In particular within areas concerning:

- The Environmental Impact Assessment,
- the Reporting system,
- the Hazardous Waste,
- the Dangerous Substances into surface waters,
- the Disposal of PCB/PCT,
- the Detergents and future biologically degradable content of waste,
- the Testing methods of biodegradable anionic surfactants,
- the Testing methods of biodegradable non-ionic surfactants,
- Seveso II,
- the Integrated Pollution Prevention Control.

2.2 Project Purpose

- The staff at the regional and national environmental authorities are able to perform their planning/licensing/control duties under the acquis in a manner that meets Community legislation objectives;
- Licensing/planning models and guidelines meet the objectives of Community legislation in a more rational manner;
- Regional environmental authorities are able to fulfil reporting requirements of the Commission.
- Laboratory tests concerning waste and control of implementation carried out according to EU legislation
- Development strategy for the Disaster Management is elaborated
- Reporting on the principal emissions and sources able to meet the requirements of the Community legislation.
- Public access to information ensured on principal emission data and other environmental data
- Improved co-operation with actors involved in the implementation of the directives subject to this fiche.

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA Priority
The selection of Community legislation to be implemented under the assistance of this project is based on the following Accession Partnership (AP)/NPAA priorities:
• Short term priorities of the AP: the AP lists among the short term priorities the transposition and the implementation of the (i) Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC) and (ii) the waste framework directives, including the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC); and to complete transposition and enforce legislation in the areas of…industrial pollution and risk management…”(AP, 3.2.).

• Transitional request: the Hungarian Government has, in its negotiating position, submitted a request for transitional measures in relation to the (iii) Dangerous Substances into Surface Waters Directive (76/464/EEC) and its daughter directives, the (iv) Seveso Directive (96/82/EC) and the (v) Hazardous Waste Incineration Directive (94/67/EC);

• Commitments undertaken in the course of the accession negotiations: the Hungarian Government has, in its supplementary information, undertaken to provide the Commission, in accordance with the (vi) Reporting Directive (91/692/EEC), with environmental data collected during reporting periods prior to Hungary’s accession.

• Chapter 6.1.6.1. of the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis specifies that “the tasks of the Ministry include the elaboration of the Best Available Techniques (BAT) register, continuous monitoring of the changes of BAT” and this activity will be assisted by a unit in the background institution of the Ministry whose main responsibilities will cover the “preparation of technical materials, following the scientific and technical developments, working with industry and authorities, organisation and evaluation of data collection …etc.”

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan: Not applicable

2.5 Cross Border Impact: Not applicable
3. Description

3.1 Background and Justification

The importance of strengthening environmental enforcement capacities in Hungary has been repeatedly underlined by all major Community positions and communications, such as the Common Position of the European Union on environment, the Accession Partnership or the Regular Report. Considering that the difficulties experienced by the Member States in the implementation of the Environmental Acquis have triggered the development of adequate responses to these difficulties, the Hungarian Government considers that recourse to the experience of the Member States as well as the European Commission is indispensable in this field.

The project covers a range of particular tasks that have not been addressed in other directive specific PHARE implementation projects (i.e. those concerning IPPC (96/61/EC), the Waste Framework (75/442/EEC) or the Landfill (1999/31/EC) Directives), the successful implementation of which however presupposes a transfer of know-how and experience from the relevant authorities of the Member States and/or the European Commission. In addition to the priorities listed in Section 2.3., the choice of the below project components have been influenced by the fact that (i) except for one component (the Seveso II Directive (96/82/EC)), all implementation tasks at issues fall within the responsibility of the regional Environmental Inspectorates, and (ii) the specific nature of the problems and the size of the respective project components do not necessitate the pursuit of individual PHARE projects.

At present the available information systems are not sufficient for reliable data collection, processing and dissemination. Establishment of an EU compatible, comprehensive information system for the collection, processing and dissemination of environmental data, as well as on the best available techniques to fulfil the requirements of the EU Directives is needed. This will increase the transparency of permitting procedures and the access to information to the public and the operators. The same applies to the managing /permitting authorities who need up-to-date information to be able to sustain their arguments during the negotiations with the regulated. In addition to this Hungary has to be ready for providing electronic reporting of data towards the Commission which requires a reliable information system based on good data collection.

3.2 Linked Activities

The Ministry of Environment has to date completed three PHARE-supported implementation projects:

- HU9402-01-02-L2 on the approximation of emerging EU environmental legislation and practice
- HU9402-01-02-L4 on upgrading of structures and mechanisms for implementation and enforcement in Hungary (PSO project)
- HU9513-03-01-L002 on Implementation of IPPC Directive and its Legal Enforcement
- EURENMEE, Dutch-Hungarian implementation project

In addition, there are six on-going relevant PHARE projects and one in the pipeline:

On-going projects:

- HU9807-01-01-01 on assistance in legal transposition, reporting, implementation and monitoring and enforcement of key environmental directives (Twinning, date of completion: 01.09.2001)
- HU9808-01 Special Preparatory Programme --- Non twinning component
- HU9911-01 Investigations on Municipal Solid Landfills
- HU0004-01 Development of the Hungarian Air Quality Monitoring System
- HU0004-02 Comprehensive waste management information system for planning regional waste management policy

In the context of implementation of Seveso II, the Ministry of the Interior has been involved in the following PHARE-funded activities:

- HU9807-01-03-01 Instrumental Development of Fire Service for Disaster Prevention and Technical Rescue
- HU9911-02 Seveso Directive – Instrumental Development Fire Service for Disaster Prevention and Technical Rescue

With regard to the IPPC directive:
The results of a detailed survey of the IPPC installations in Hungary will be completed by the first half of 2001, and its results will be used as a background material for initiating data collection and processing.

The leading agency responsible for the legal enforcement of the transposed IPPC directive is the Ministry for Environment along with its background institutions, including the Environmental Inspectorates and the National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation.

3.3 Results

- Staff trained for screening and scoping of impact assessment needs;
- Staff trained in the production of regional information to enable the Ministry of Environment to adequately handle Community questionnaires that are to be completed under the Reporting Directive (91/692/EEC) and uniform information system containing the data thus collected and processed;
- Staff trained for the management of licensing and control of hazardous waste-handling operations; pilot hazardous waste management plan for a particular waste management district and suggestions for management of the hazardous waste on national level;
- Suggestions at national level for the pollution reduction, under Article 7 of Directive 76/464/EEC, of List II dangerous substances;
- Staff trained for delivering EU compatible laboratory tests to fulfil EU requirement in terms of examination and test of all type of waste
- Functioning co-ordination within the Framework of the identified laboratories

Regarding the Seveso II Directive the following results are expected

- Staff trained for the assessment of safety documentation produced by installations falling under the Seveso Directive (96/82/EC) and the authorisation procedure of these installations; case study on the authorisation procedure of one particular installation, including the preparation and approval of specific internal and external emergency plan.
- Staff informed on the screening strategy of future development for Disaster Management

Regarding the IPPC Directive the following results are expected:

- Systems in place for data and information collection, processing and dissemination to all relevant actors (i.e. permitting authorities, industry, public, European Commission) in relation to IPPC.
- The permitting authorities and the chosen industrial sectors have the necessary information on the relevant BAT.
- The permitting authorities are able to issue integrated permits, including all monitoring requirements
- Industry is informed on their obligations regarding the implementation of the integrated permitting procedure.
- Increased communication among all the parties involved in the implementation of the IPPC Directive

Regarding the Contract 1 & 2 the following results are expected:

- Public access to environmental data ensured
- The EU requirements for reporting are met
- Compatibility among the implementors’ systems
- Reinforcement of the e-Government Initiative of the EU
3.4 Activities

The project activities comprise the preparation of three twinning arrangements (under different twinning covenants) as described below.

3.4.1 TWINNING 1: Implementation of environmental legislation by the national/regional Environmental Inspectorates will cover the following legislations:

The aim of this twinning component is to enforce the national/regional Environmental Inspectorates in the implementation of the following environmental legislation:

- Dangerous Substances into Surface Waters Directive (76/464/EEC) and its daughter directives
- The Reporting Directive (91/692/EEC)

The PAA will be assigned for a period of 18 months to the Environmental and Nature Conservation Chief Inspectorate.

The PAA will possess the following qualifications:

- Experience in environmental enforcement/inspection in a Member State with an outstanding implementation record in relevant field;
- Experience in the management of professional training for environmental inspectors;
- Good command of English.

The specific project components to be covered by Twinning 1 (see details in Annex 7) will cover the following areas:

A. Pollution reduction programmes for list II substances discharged into surface waters
B. Public Access to Data on Water Quality
C. Reporting on the implementation of the Environmental Acquis
D. Environmental Impact Assessment
3.4.2 TWINNING 2: Licensing and control of hazardous waste handling operation and Implementation of Laboratory Examinations of all types of waste by Environmental Inspectorate Laboratories according to the following legislation:

The aim of this twinning component is to enforce the national/regional Environmental Inspectorates in the implementation of the following environmental legislation:

- Hazardous waste Directive and its daughter Directives (91/689/EEC and 96/59/EC on PCB/PCT),
- Council Directive on testing methods of biodegradable anionic surfactants (73/405/EC),
- Council Directive on testing methods of biodegradable non-ionic surfactants (82/242/EC) and
- Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) and Commission Decision 2001/118/EC:

The PAA will be assigned for a period of 18 months to the Ministry of Environment in the Department of Waste Management and Environmental Technology.

The PAA will possess the following qualifications:
- Experience in environmental enforcement/inspection in a Member State with an outstanding implementation record in relevant field;
- Experience in the management of professional training for environmental inspectors;
- Good command of English.

The specific project components to be covered by Twinning 2 (see details in Annex 7) will be as follows:

A. Licensing and control of hazardous waste-handling operations

B. Improvement of the laboratories, co-ordination and testing
3.4.3 TWINNING 3: Implementation of the Seveso Directive (96/82/EC) by the National Directorate General for Disaster Management and Regional Directorates

The aim of this twinning component is to enforce the National Disaster Prevention Directorate and its regional rescue bases in the implementation of the Seveso II Directive (96/82/EC)

The twinning arrangement will include one Pre-Accession Adviser (PAA) who will be assigned to the National Directorate General for Disaster Management for a period of 12 months.

All activities relating to the implementation of the Seveso Directive will be carried out under a twinning arrangement.

The PAA will possess the following qualifications:
- Experience in environmental safety enforcement and planning in a Member State with an outstanding implementation record;
- Experience in the management of professional training for disaster prevention officials;
- Good command of English.

The specific project components to be covered by Twinning 3 (see details in Annex 7) will be as follows:

A. Preparation of a Master plan
B. Development of a Case study
C. Study tour
D. Training activity
3.4.4 TWINNING 4: Implementation of the IPPC Directive (96/61/EC):

The aim of this twinning component is to enforce the national/regional Environmental Inspectorates in the implementation of the IPPC Directive (96/61/EC).

The Pre-Accession Adviser will spend 18 months with the Institution of Environmental Management (IEM), starting as soon as possible.

The PAA will possess the following qualifications:
- Experience in environmental safety enforcement and planning in a Member State with an outstanding implementation record;
- Experience in the management of professional training for disaster prevention officials;
- Good command of English.

The specific project components to be covered by Twinning 4 (see details in Annex 7) will be as follows:

a) elaboration of a Vademecum which describes the methodology of collection, processing and dissemination of data.
b) elaboration of the Guidelines for integrated environmental permit application and the decision making procedure.
c) elaboration of National Technical Guidance Notes for the selected branches of industry being subject to the IPPC directive concerning the usage of the best available techniques
d) elaboration of training programmes for the staff of the responsible institutions dealing with the implementation of the IPPC Directive,
e) Seminars will be organised for authorities, regulators, Industries and NGOs to disseminate information on the integrated environmental permitting and the usage of best available techniques and its consequences to industry.

By the end of the project, the raw material for a Brochure will be produced.
Service Contract 1 --- Software for the information system

In order to allow the beneficiaries to carry out the activities foreseen in the Twinning 1 and 4 concerning the collection, elaboration and the sharing of data (internally and to the public), an additional contract is foreseen for the development and provision of software.

The following databases will be set up:

A. Databases for internal use:

a.1 - Database providing specific information on principal emissions and other data arising from the installations covered by the IPPC directive

a.2 Database providing information on best available techniques and their application in the integrated environmental permitting

a.3 Database for handling the various questionnaires established by Commission Decisions in a uniform way.

B. External Interface for Public Access to Environmental Data

A specific External Interface linked to the internal Databases will be developed in order to provide information and data:

- On the installations falling under the scope of the EC IPPC directive
- On Water Quality.
- On the BAT
- On the various questionnaires established by Commission Decisions

Supply Contract 2--- Hardware for the information system

In order to provide the stable operation of the databases set up through Service Contract 1, the hardware background needs to be developed (The existing IT structure of the involved institutions is not adapted as basis for the new system). Through this supply contract, the necessary hardware, in terms of computers and network facilitation (to increase of speed and capacity for net-connections) will be provided and installed.
4. Institutional Framework

The project will be co-ordinated by the National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation. The PAA for Twinning Project 1 will be located in the National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection. The PAA for Twinning project 2 will be located in the Department of Waste Management and Environmental Technology. The PAA for Twinning Project 3 will be located in the National Directorate General for Disaster Management of the Ministry of Interior. The PAA for Twinning 4 will be located in the IEM.

Brief description of the institutions involved:

National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation and Regional Environmental Inspectorates

This institution is regulated by the Government Decree 211/1997 (XI.26.)

- Responsible for collecting, measuring, processing and registering data on the state of environment with help of environmental monitoring network.
- Collection of data for Hungarian environmental information system.
- Collaborate in the implementation of project aiming at restoring the state of environment.
- Registers environmental permits and environmental operational permits
- Authorisation of decisions.

Institute for Environmental Management

The IEM is responsible for research, organisational and service activities on national level concerning environmental management and nature protection.
- Basic activities
- Activities supporting the decision making of the Ministry of Environment
- Information technology, measurement, research and development activities supporting the activities of the Ministry of Environment
- Activities backing authorisation decisions
- Activities and services deriving from basic activities

Department of Waste Management and Environmental Technology

According to the Structural and Organisational Statutes (§64) of the Ministry of Environment
- Promotes the development of equipment, assets and methods aiming the protection of environment
- Participates in quality-monitoring tasks
- Participates in the regulation of chemicals and products threatening the environment
- Creation of field strategy and regulation concept
- EU integration
- Statistics

Department of Integrated Pollution Control

According to the Structural and Organisational Statutes (§63) of the Ministry of Environment
a) Monitors, analyse and evaluates the environmental elements (water, air and soil) and factors threatening them (e.g. noise, emissions) protection of elements,
b) Creation and development of measurement-observing and control systems
c) Creation of protection strategy
d) Development of regulation policy
c) Development of IPPC regulation concept, integrated permitting system
f) Elaborates, co-ordinates, participates and monitors implementation of pollution reduction programmes on water, air and soil
g) Makes proposals on National Environmental Programme
h) Supervision and co-ordination of environmental inspectorates and background institutions concerning water, air and ground

**National Directorate General for Disaster Management**

Based on Government Decree 2408/1995 (XII.20)
- Prevention of industrial accidents
- Implementation of SEVESO II.
- Transport of dangerous substances

5. Detailed Budget (in million euros)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Twinning 1</th>
<th>Twinning 2</th>
<th>Twinning 3</th>
<th>Twinning 4</th>
<th>Service Contract 1*</th>
<th>Supply Contract 2*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHARE Support</td>
<td>PHARE Support</td>
<td>PHARE Support</td>
<td>PHARE Support</td>
<td>PHARE Support</td>
<td>PHARE Support</td>
<td>PHARE Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>National Co-financing</td>
<td>IFI</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 1</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twinning 2</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.800</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Twinning 3</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twinning 4</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Contract 1*</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>0.633</td>
<td>1.518</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Contract 2*</td>
<td>0.915</td>
<td>0.915</td>
<td>0.343</td>
<td>1.258</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>3.615</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.176</td>
<td>5.676</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The twinning covenants will be concluded for an amount equal to the Phare contribution. The Government co-financing is intended to cover Government counterpart costs arising from the implementation of the covenants as indicated in the twinning manual.

The service and supply contracts will be jointly co-financed between Phare and Government resources. The Phare amount is binding as a maximum amount available for the project. The ratio between the Phare and national amount is also binding and has to be applied to the final contract price.”
6. Implementation arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The contracting authority and financial management of the project will be the responsibility of the CFCU, headed by Ms Judit Rozsa.

Address: Deák Ferenc utca 5. 1052 Budapest
Telephone: (36-1) 327 35 55
Fax: (36-1) 327 35 72
E-mail: Jrozsa.cfcu@sd.hu

The Senior Programme Officer (SPO) for Twinning Arrangement 1, 2 and 4 will be Dr László Becker, General Director of International Funding Department of Ministry of Environment.

Address: Fő utca 44-50. 1011 Budapest
Telephone: (36-1) 457 34 09
Fax: (36-1) 201 40 53
E-mail: Becker@mail.ktm.hu

The Senior Programme Officer (SPO) for Twinning Arrangement 3 will be Colonel István Endrődi, Deputy Director General for Finance and Logistics of the National Directorate General for Disaster Management.

Address: Mogyoródi út 43. 1149 Budapest
Telephone: (36-1) 469 42 00
Fax: (36-1) 469 42 87
E-mail:

6.2 Twinning

The beneficiary institution of Twinning Arrangement 1 is the National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation, and the contact person is Dr Pál Varga, Head of Department at the National Inspectorate.

Address: Fekete sas u. 2 H-1027 Budapest
Telephone: (361) 346 83 10
Fax: (361) 315 08 12
E-mail: Vargap@mail5.ktm.hu

The beneficiary institution of Twinning Arrangement 2 is the Department of Waste Management and Environmental Technology. The contact person is Dr Erzsébet Biacs, Department of Waste Management and Environmental Technology.

Address: Fő utca 44-50 H-1011 Budapest
Telephone: (361) 457 35 70
Fax: (361) 201 24 91
E-mail: Biacs@mail.ktm.hu

The beneficiary institution of Twinning Arrangement 3 is the National Directorate General for Disaster Management of the Ministry of the Interior. The contact person is Dr Pál Popelyák, Head of Department for Prevention of Industrial Accidents.

Address: 1903 Budapest Pf.134.
Tel: (+361) 469-42 92
Fax: (+361) 469-42 87
E-mail: Ibnk@bm.gov.hu

The beneficiary institution of Twinning Arrangement 4 is Department for Integrated Pollution Control. Contact person: Mr. Róbert Rakics, Head of Department for Integrated Pollution Control
Specific Steering Committees will be set up by the implementors as appropriate. Regarding the specific composition of members, particular attention should be given to steering committees for twinning number 1 which should include the Twinning 2 component regarding hazardous waste and the software developers; twinning number 2 should include the inspectorates, the representatives of the local governments and the laboratories identified; twinning number 4 should include the software developers.

6.3 Non-standard Aspects
Practical Guide manual (PRAG) will be strictly followed. The supply tender will be limited to 1.518 M euros of which 0.633 M will be provided by Hungarian co-financing. Four twinning arrangements are expected.

6.4 Contracts
The project will be carried out in the framework four twinning arrangements (2.7 M), one service (of 1.518 M) and one single supply contract (1.255 M euros). Comprising 4.497 M euros of PHARE contribution.

7. Implementation Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Call for Proposals*/ Start of Tendering**</th>
<th>Start of Project Activity*/ Contracting**</th>
<th>Completion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Contract</td>
<td>12/2001</td>
<td>08/2002</td>
<td>05/2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Equal Opportunity
The equal participation of women and men in the training component will be assured. For the remaining parts of the project the principle of equal opportunity is not relevant. All involved institutions are equal opportunity employers.

9. Environment
The programme has no negative effect on the environment. It will provide the basis for the enforcement of the EU environmental legislation.

10. Rates of Return
Not applicable, the planned developments will not generate profit.
11. Investment Criteria

Not applicable

12. Conditionality and Sequencing

**Conditionality**

- All necessary preparatory works have been completed. Administrative documentation (ToR and technical specifications) will be ready in a draft form by the time of the signature of the relevant covenant. These documents will be checked and finalised by the PAA.s.
- All the beneficiary institutions of the twinning projects will provide for the appropriate working environment of the PAA.s and of the related medium and short term experts to be invited (office space, telecommunication and IT facilities, access to relevant data and persons dealing with subjects concerned).
- Necessary co-operation will have to be ensured with the Ministries under which the additional laboratories might be identified regarding twinning 2.

**Sequencing**

- Software has to reach a certain maturity stage before data collection could start.
- PAA with the beneficiary IT experts will assess the capacity of hardware needed for the implementation of all the Databases subject to this fiche.
- After the assessment above it is not necessary to wait for the software components to start with the hardware supply.
Annexes to Project Fiche

1. Logical framework matrix
2. Detailed Implementation Chart
3. Contracting and Disbursement Schedule
4. Reference to feasibility studies
5. List of relevant Laws and Regulations
6. Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies
7. Details on the Development of Twinning Components
## ANNEX 1 to Project Fiche
### Logframe Planning Matrix for Programme:

**Institutional Strengthening for the Implementation of Community Environmental Legislation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Budget (MEURO): 5.676 M euros</td>
<td>Phare contribution (MEURO): 4.5 M euros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Overall Objective

- The overall objective of the project is to tackle specific problems that have arisen or expected to arise in the implementation of the environmental *acquis* by the National/Regional Environmental inspectorates, the Department of Waste Management and Environmental Technology, the National Directorate General for Disaster Management/Regional Disaster Management Directorates, and the Institute for the Environmental Management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved rating in the Regular Report</td>
<td>Reports published by the Commission</td>
<td>Government Reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project Purpose

- The staff at the regional and national environmental authorities are able to perform their planning/licensing/control duties under the *acquis* in a manner that meets Community legislation objectives;
- Licensing/planning models and guidelines meet the objectives of Community legislation in a more rational manner;
- Regional environmental authorities are able to fulfil reporting requirements of the Commission.
- Laboratory tests concerning waste and control of implementation carried out according to EU legislation.
- Development strategy for the Disaster Management is elaborated.
- Reporting on the principal emissions and sources able to meet the requirements of the Community legislation.
- Public access to information ensured on principal emission data and other environmental data.
- Improved co-operation with actors involved in the implementation of the directives subject to this fiche.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New system of planning, licensing and control of hazardous waste-handling in operation</td>
<td>Reports of the Beneficiaries: National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation and the 12 regional Environmental Inspectorates; Department of Waste Management and Environmental Technology; National Directorate General for Disaster Management; Governmental and ministerial reports</td>
<td>Continued commitment of the Hungarian Government to adopting the Acquis; Constancy of EU regulations in the relevant fields; Collaboration of the parties involved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Results

- Staff trained for screening and coping of impact assessment needs;
- Staff trained in the production of regional information to enable the Ministry of Environment to adequately handle Community questionnaires that are to be completed under the Reporting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number of staff trained</td>
<td>Quarterly Reports of the PAAs</td>
<td>Trained staff does not leave the inspectorates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot programme for a particular water basin</td>
<td>Reports of the contractor</td>
<td>Know-how is successfully transferred to inspectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development concept of the laboratories</td>
<td>Minutes of the Steering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterplan on organisational screening and strategy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Directive (91/692/EEC) and uniform information system containing the date thus collected and processed;</td>
<td>of future development for Disaster Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Staff trained for the management of licensing and control of hazardous waste-handling operations;</td>
<td>• The Vademecum and guidelines</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• pilot hazardous waste management plan for a particular waste management district and suggestions for management of the hazardous waste on national level;</td>
<td>• Number of workshops and seminars involving parties dealing with the IPPC Directive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• suggestions at national level for the pollution reduction, under Article 7 of Directive 76/464/EEC, of List II dangerous substances;</td>
<td>• Databases developed and operating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Staff trained for delivering EU compatible laboratory tests to fulfil EU requirement in terms of examination and test of all type of waste</td>
<td>• Necessary equipment bought and installed</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Functioning co-ordination within the Framework of the identified laboratories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regarding the Seveso II Directive the following results are expected**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>• Staff trained for the assessment of safety documentation produced by installations falling under the Seveso Directive (96/82/EC) and the authorisation procedure of these installations; case study on the authorisation procedure of one particular installation, including the preparation and approval of specific internal and external emergency plan.</th>
<th>Committee chaired by the Ministry of Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Staff informed on the screening strategy of future development for Disaster Management</td>
<td>• On site visit at the Inspectatorates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regarding the IPPC Directive the following results are expected:</strong></td>
<td>• Industries, NGOs and general public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Systems in place for data and information collection, processing and dissemination to all relevant actors (i.e. permitting authorities, industry, public, European Commission) in relation to IPPC.</td>
<td>• The functioning of inspectorates is ensured by the Hungarian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The permitting authorities and the chosen industrial sectors have the necessary information on the relevant BAT.</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The permitting authorities are able to issue integrated permits, including all monitoring requirements</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Industry is informed on their obligations regarding the implementation of the integrated permitting procedure.</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increased communication among all the parties involved in the implementation of the IPPC Directive</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regarding the Contract 1 &amp; 2 the following results are expected:</strong></td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Public access to environmental data ensured</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The EU requirements for reporting are met</td>
<td>•</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Compatibility among the implementors’ systems</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Reinforcement of the e-Government Initiative of the EU</td>
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</table>

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Committee chaired by the Ministry of Environment

On site visit at the Inspectatorates

Industries, NGOs and general public

The functioning of inspectorates is ensured by the Hungarian Government
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Preparation of pollution reduction programmes for list II substances</td>
<td>• Twinning arrangements with four PAAs</td>
<td>• Workshop, seminars are carried out successfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discharged into surface waters</td>
<td>• Organisation of seminars, case-studies and workshops;</td>
<td>• Quality manuals are prepared on due time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensuring public access to water quality data</td>
<td>• Relevant training material;</td>
<td>• Compatibility of the databases set up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enable uniform reporting on the implementation of the environmental</td>
<td>• models (manuals) for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquis</td>
<td>- The management of the screening and scoping phase of the environmental impact assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Informing on screening and scoping in the EIA procedure</td>
<td>- The licensing of hazardous waste operations, including disposal and incineration;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Proposals for management of hazardous waste</td>
<td>- the preparation of regional hazardous waste management plans;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enhancement of the Disaster Management</td>
<td>- the preparation of pollution reduction programmes for dangerous substances discharged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enhancement of the information to the parties involved in the</td>
<td>into surface waters for one particular water basin;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implementation of the IPPC Directive</td>
<td>- the licensing of installations under the Seveso regime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Setting up of databases compatible with existing system</td>
<td>• Individual plans/programmes for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provision and setting up of the necessary hardware to run the systems</td>
<td>- The management of hazardous waste for one particular region;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The reduction of dangerous substances discharged into surface waters for one particular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water basin district.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Preparation of a case-study on the licensing of one particular installation falling under</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the scope of the Seveso regime.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Preparation of a Masterplan for the assessment and the future development of the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>institutional structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Vademecum for methodologies to be used during the specification of all technical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contents of the project's components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Guidelines for BAT and integrated environmental permit application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Software and hardware for the setting up of databases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Preconditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preconditions</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>
ANNEX 2
Detailed Implementation Chart

Proposed timetable for the Implementation of the Community Environmental Legislation

|             | 2001 |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          | 2002 |          |          |          |          |          | 2003 |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|-------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Twinning 1  | D     | D        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        |
| Twinning 2  | D     | D        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        |
| Twinning 3  | D     | D        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        |
| Twinning 4  | D     | D        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        | I        |
| Service Contract | D  | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | I        |
| Supply Tender | D  | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | D        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | T        | I        |
## ANNEX 3

**CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE for 4,5 MEUR (PHARE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTRACTING</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 1</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 2</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>0.885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>0.915</td>
<td>0.915</td>
<td>0.915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CONTRACTS (Phare only):</strong></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISBURSEMENT</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twinning 4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.915</td>
<td>0.915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL CONTRACTS (Phare only):</strong></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: 1. all contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and **must** be completed within 24 months of signature of FM

2. all disbursements **must** be completed within 36 months of signature of the FM
ANNEX 4

Reference to feasibility/pre-feasibility studies

- Department of Environmental Information Technology: Summary of the Computer Network of the Ministry of Environment --- Budapest, 12 December 2000, available at the Ministry both in English and Hungarian
- The project is line with the Assessment of ITC infrastructure made by the Department of Environmental Information Technology upon the request of the Prime Minister’s Office aiming the elaboration of the Governmental Strategy on Information Technology.
ANNEX 5

List of relevant Laws and Regulations

Community legislation

- Council Directive 91/692/EEC standardising and rationalising reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment
- Council Directive 94/67/EC on the incineration of hazardous waste (to be replaced by the new waste incineration directive)
- Council Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal on PCB/PCT
- Commission Decision 2001/68/EC on establishing two reference methods for PCBs
- Council Directive 77/795/EC on public access to water quality data

Hungarian legislation

- Decree No. 11/1991. (V. 16.) of the Minister of Environment and Regional Policy on the technological limit values applicable to waste incineration and the related rules of procedure
- Act LXXIV of 1999 on the Management and Organisation of Protection against Disasters and the Protection against Major Accidents involving Dangerous Substances
ANNEX 6

Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies may include Institution Development.

Studies:

- National Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation: Proposal for the new legal and institutional framework for environmental permitting --- available in Hungarian at the Ministry and the National Inspectorate

Government strategic plans:

- The planned work is in accordance with the targets set out in the 'National Environmental Program 1997-2002'.
- The project is line with the Assessment of ICT infrastructure (see Annex 4) made by the Department of Environmental Information Technology upon the request of the Prime Minister’s Office aiming the elaboration of the Governmental Strategy on Informatics.
ANNEX 7
Details on the Development of Twinning Components

This annex contains specific background information on the legislations objective of the twinning components of the project and further details on the implementation of the specific activities and the tasks of the PAA described in the paragraph 3.4. These information have to be used for the elaboration of the Twinning Covenants.

7.1 TWINNING 1: Implementation of environmental legislation by the national/regional Environmental Inspectorates will cover the following legislations:

Dangerous Substances into Surface Waters Directive (76/464/EEC) and its daughter directives:
Preparation and enforcement of pollution reduction programmes for List II substances under Article 7 of Directive 76/464/EEC admittedly belongs to the most difficult implementation tasks of the entire environmental acquis. The Hungarian environment/water management authorities will have to start the preparation of such programmes in accordance with applicable Commission guidelines and the Water Framework Directive in the second half of year 2001. The Commission guidance document on the implementation of Article 7 (List II substances) should form the bases of this component. The know-how and experience of one of the well-advanced Member States in this field is considered indispensable for the successful launching of List II pollution reduction programmes in Hungary based on a pilot project.

Under Hungary’s commitment to provide the Commission with environmental data collected during reporting periods prior to Hungary’s accession, collection of such data should start as soon as practicable. This, in the first place, requires a method of preparation and assembly of compliance information at regional level to enable the Ministry of Environment to appreciate how implementation and enforcement obligations are being meet across the country. Secondly, it requires that the know-how of handling the vast array of relevant Community questionnaires in place. Thirdly, based on the data collected a uniform database with adequate hardware and software back-up must be established. The support of the European Commission in the introduction and management of these data collection/processing mechanisms will also contribute to Hungary’s successful participation in the European Environment Agency.

The completion of legal harmonisation will introduce new procedural elements into the Hungarian impact assessment regime in relation to screening and scoping. The on-going work at the European Commission in this field could prove a valuable contribution to the successful management of the screening and scoping of assessment needs under the amended Hungarian impact assessment procedure.

Public Access to Data on Water Quality
According to Council Directive 77/795/EC the data on water quality must be made available for the public. In Hungary data on water quality are registered by Water Directorates, while data on quality are registered by Environmental Inspectorates. This requirement is not fulfilled in Hungary yet.

The National Inspectorate has authorisation role towards the regional inspectorates on these directives, therefore it acts as a supreme body of the regional inspectorates. Consequently, a PAA working for a region, based in the chief inspectorate is reasonable.

The specific project components to be covered by Twinning 1 will be as follows:

A. Preparation of pollution reduction programmes for list II substances discharged into surface waters:

This component will be implemented through 3 different tasks:


2. One pollution reduction programme for a particular water basin district of Hungary (such district to be one of the two real domestic catchment areas) is to be prepared in collaboration with the respective regional Environmental Inspectorate and the competent Water Management Directorate. This project
component will be based on the relevant Commission Guidelines/Decision to be adopted in 2001 and to the Commission guidance document on the implementation of Article 7 (List II substances). The programming procedure will, at least, include the following: (i) identification of the relevant pollutants, (ii) determining quality objectives, (iii) identification of the necessary authorisations and (iv) determining the implementation timetable (per substances, authorisations, deadlines, etc.). Such procedure will result in a "ready-to-use" model (check-lists, flow-charts, etc.) that enables other Environmental Inspectorates/Water Management Directorates to establish pollution reduction programmes for other water basin districts by the time required by Hungarian water protection law.

3. Elaboration of a pollution reduction programme on national level for one specific pollutant in collaboration of Environmental Inspectorates and Water Management Directorates.

B. Increase of Public Access to Data on Water Quality

According to Council Directive 77/795/EC the data on water quality must be made available for the public. In Hungary data on water quality are registered by Water Directorates, while data on quality are registered by Environmental Inspectorates. In order to fulfil the requirements of this Directive, the relevant Member State’s experience will be shared and the findings will be taken in to consideration for the development of the database under contract 2 described below. The expert(s) responsible for this component will also participate in the installation of the IT system, to be established at the Environmental and Nature Conservation Chief Inspectorate, under Contracts 1&2 described in Annex 8.

C. Uniform reporting on the implementation of the Environmental Acquis:

Organisation of a series of training seminars on the adequate handling of the various Community questionnaires established by Commission Decisions in accordance with the Reporting Directive (91/692/EEC). The training should focus on all questionnaires, especially those pertaining to the most complex and difficult Community environmental legislation (e.g. those concerned with a large number of substances subject to monitoring), such as the Dangerous Substances to Surface Water Directive (76/464/EEC) or the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC). Co-ordination regarding hazardous waste part of the reporting system should be co-ordinated with twinning 2. Prior to the launching of the seminar participation in the actual gathering and evaluation of environmental data is necessary in order to assess the scope and depth of the assistance to be provided in the course of the training. The expert(s) responsible for this component will also participate in the installation of the uniform database system, to be established at the Environmental and Nature Conservation Chief Inspectorate, under Contract 1&2 specified in Annex 8.

D. Environmental Impact Assessment:

Organisation of seminars and workshops concerning screening and scoping in the impact assessment procedure and preparation of the relevant training background materials containing viable implementation models. This component has to build upon the findings of HU9808-01 SPP Non-twinning project.

The structure of seminars will be as follows:
- seminars on the relevant experience of his/her Members States and the guidelines of the European Commission and summarising the Hungarian experience in this field;
- presentation of a case study;
- participants: at least two experts for all the 12 regional Environmental Inspectorates.

Concerning environment impact assessment the regional inspectorates need assistance on the decision of the significance of a given environmental impact. In certain less obvious cases, the investor submits a preparatory EIA only since the respective regional inspectorate has the discretionary right to decide whether a more in-depth analysis is needed or not. This is the particular point of the evaluation procedure where the Hungarian inspectorates are missing experience and consequently on which the screening and scoping seminar and workshop should be focused and know-how should be transferred.

All seminars will be supported by extensive background material. These materials should, based on the case studies presented, include models (flow-charts, checklists, etc.) that can be used by the Inspectorates in the actual implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC).

**Guaranteed results (benchmarks) of the twinning programme 1**

(i) Experts of the National/Regional Environmental Inspectorates trained for the management of
• preparation and execution of pollution reduction programmes for dangerous substances discharged into surface waters.
• screening and scoping in the environmental impact assessment procedures
• regional environmental authorities are trained on the reporting requirements of the Commission;
• regional inspectorates trained on the different possible pollution reduction schemes on the national level

(ii) Implemented models (manuals) aimed at
• the management of the screening and scoping phase of the environmental impact assessment procedure;
• the preparation of pollution reduction programmes for dangerous substances discharged into surface waters for water basin districts and on for one specific pollutant on national level.

(iii) Individual plans/programmes drawn up for
• the reduction of List II dangerous substances discharged into surface waters for one particular water basin district.
• Assuring the Public access to Water Quality information
7.2 TWining 2: Licensing and control of hazardous waste handling operation and Implementation of Laboratory Examinations of all types of waste by Environmental Inspectorate Laboratories according to the following legislation:

Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC), the Hazardous Waste Incineration Directive (94/67/EC, to be replaced by the new Waste Incineration Directive 34): Adequate handling of hazardous waste is a top public health/environmental priority. Although since 1996 Hungary has disposed of a largely EU conform hazardous waste legislation, full transposition of the Hazardous Waste Directive and the introduction of the new Waste Incineration Directive will delegate new enforcement tasks to the regional Environmental Inspectorates. Most important of these are: (i) a reformed licensing procedure for the disposal and incineration of hazardous waste and (ii) the preparation and implementation of regional hazardous waste management plans based on a pilot project (the issue of general waste management planning has been addressed in Project No. HU0004-02). It is considered that in order to ensure the adequate and timely enforcement of the harmonised Hungarian hazardous waste regime, the relevant staff of the Environmental inspectorates should undergo a comprehensive training concerning the planning and licensing of the management of such waste. Given the fact, that plans required by the Directive are of the competence of the regional inspectorates as licensing authorities, their participation is essential.

Hazardous waste Directive and its daughter Directives (91/689/EEC and 96/59/EC on PCB/PCT), Council Directive on detergents and the future biologically degradable content of waste (73/404/EC) Council Directive on testing methods of biodegradable anionic surfactants (73/405/EC), on testing methods of biodegradable non-ionic surfactants (82/242/EC) and Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) and Commission Decision 2001/118/EC: The introduction of the above directives will considerably swell the number of laboratory examinations and on site control since (i) hazardous parameters should be measured and conditions of measurement should be applied with special regard to the PCB/PCT content of oily waste (ii) new laboratory methods are to be worked out for the surfactants and detergents according to EU expectations (iii) the composition of waste with special regard to organic carbon content and biological degradability should be measured (iv) control of conditions of disposal should be ensured by means of laboratory examinations and (v) measurement methods should be harmonised in order to establish the character and hazardousness of waste. Therefore the laboratories have to be prepared for the implementation of the following tasks: (a) the examination of the ingredient of the produced waste (b) control concerning the shipment of waste (c) control of the degree of efficiency of technological sites (d) The adoption of EU laboratory standards with special emphasis on sampling, sample preparation and analytical methods (e) Create a new standard for biologically degradable content of organic waste. These tasks can be carried out by laboratories of environmental inspectorates on the condition of having knowledge on methods of control and experience on European practice and have suitable equipment for sampling and adequate analytical background and knowledge. The aim of the project is to make the bases for that by the successful implementation of a twinning arrangement.

The specific project components to be covered by Twinning 2 will be as follows:

A. Licensing and control of hazardous waste-handling operations: organisation of a series of training seminars on the following subjects:
   (a1) licensing of hazardous waste incinerators under the new Waste Incineration Directive and
   (a2) licensing of other hazardous waste disposal operations under the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)
   (a3) control of hazardous waste-handling operations.
   In addition,
   (a4) preparation of one comprehensive hazardous waste management plan for a particular region in Hungary in collaboration with one regional Environmental Inspectorate. The plan should cover the relevant control activities of hazardous waste disposal, incineration and transport as well. By law in Hungary (211/1997 (XI. 26) Government Decree) as far as the licensing of hazardous waste is concerned, the chief inspectorate is a secondary authority and does not have direct responsibility for regional implementation. In this respect, its responsibility covers the authorisation of in-country transport, transit transport and export-import transactions. Since the National Inspectorate is a supreme body of the regional inspectorates in this respect, it is responsible for the successful implementation of the relevant legislation. The regional inspectorates are responsible for the preparation and
implementation of hazardous waste management plans and the licensing of such sites. The local
governments are involved in the authorisation procedure as well, since it is them who provide the
investors with building licences. The PAA is expected to co-ordinate with the Inspectorate and the local
government. The aim of the component is to develop a “ready-to-use” model (check-lists, flow-charts,
etc.) that enables other Inspectorates to establish regional hazardous waste management plans and
ensure their implementation by the time required by Hungarian waste management law. This
component will also build on the experience of Project No. HU0004-02 covering the preparation of
regional waste management plans. Based on the PAA’s experience and the study made on the particular
area, suggestions should be made on how to handle the hazardous waste on the national level.

Regarding point a2, the twinning experts will have to prepare the environmental inspectorate
laboratories to adequately carry out tasks concerning laboratory tests and the control of the
implementation deriving from for the introduction of Landfill Directive, Hazardous Waste Directive
and its daughter directives.

B. Improvement of the laboratories, co-ordination and testing

This part will be divided into three main phases:

**Phase I.** Active participation in the preparation and implementation of the survey on the present
structure of controlling activity, laboratory equipment and the used standards.

- Assessment of the frequency of controls, type and spectrum of controlled parameters
- Assessment of assets and personnel available presently for the control activity and laboratory
  measurement
- Assessment of compliance of standards presently used in Hungary

**Phase II:** Proposal on EU compatible measuring concept and the relevant technical requirements with
special consideration on sampling practice and equipment and the introduction of new standards.
- Identification which existing laboratories could be used for the required examinations needed to
  fulfil EU requirements

**Phase III.** Training for the laboratory staff for supporting the activities of the previous phases as
follows:

- Seminar for the staff of 12 environmental inspectorate laboratory on the EU practice
- Workshop for the staff of 12 environmental inspectorate laboratories to discuss the outlined
development concept regarding the use of the existing laboratories.
- Workshop involving all identified laboratories (in addition to the above) for assuring the co-
  operated approach for the necessary examinations and tests. (provided that additional laboratories
  are identified e.g. within Ministry of Health)

*Guaranteed results (benchmarks) of the twinning programme 2*

- Relevant actors trained in licensing and control of hazardous waste operations, including disposal,
  transport and incineration
- Regional hazardous waste management plan for one particular region prepared
- Suggestion for the management of hazardous waste on national level provided
- Survey on the present Hungarian practice on control system and equipment of laboratories carried
  out
- Proposal on the future EU compatible operation of laboratories (development concept)
- Staff of laboratories trained for the implementation of laboratory tasks in line with EU
  requirements
7.3 TWINNING 3: Implementation of the Seveso Directive (96/82/EC) by the National Directorate General for Disaster Management and Regional Directorates

Seveso II Directive (96/82/EC): In the light of the findings of the new Common Position of the European Union on environment the Hungarian Government intends to speed up the implementation process. The Directive will be fully transposed into Hungarian law in the first half of year 2001. The setting-up of the necessary administrative structures is in progress and planned to be completed by the end of 2001. In order to successfully launch the authorisation/assessment procedures for the safety reports and emergency plans extensive training of staff is necessary whereby they become acquainted with the licensing/assessment practice of one well-advanced Member State.

The responsibilities of the PAA will be threefold: (a) preparation of the Masterplan (b) the preparation of a case-study on the authorisation of a process type of particular importance in Hungary in accordance with the Directive and (c) training of the staff of the competent disaster prevention authorities. The twinning arrangement will be supplemented by a study tour to the competent authorities of one Member State.

(a) Preparation of a Masterplan: In order to provide the Hungarian side with a strategy of development to be used in the process of creating a future registration centre, an overall screening of the organisations acting in the disaster prevention sector will be made in the form of a Master Plan. This will compare the present organisation structure, information and registration system, risk analysis and planning methodology to the similar structures of the Member States and will give recommendations for the future restructuring.

(b) Development of a Case study: A comprehensive authorisation procedure of a process type of particular importance in Hungary will be carried out by the authorities with the assistance of the PAA. The aim of this project component is to identify all problems that may arise in the authorisation procedure. The results of the project component will be summarised in a manual and used as a model for future licensing procedure. The case study and the manual will be presented to the experts of the Directorates in a workshop.

(c) Study tour: In order to gain experience in the management of the Seveso regime, in particular the operation of inspectorates, evaluation of authorisation documents, registration and monitoring, a study tour will be organised to the authorities of one Member States with an outstanding compliance record on disaster prevention. The study tour will include an on-site visit to one industrial plant dealing with dangerous substances.

(d) Training activity: The training will be carried out by the PAA in the form of three seminars focusing on important aspects of the implementation of the Directive, such as:
- evaluation and analysis of safety reports, policies and internal emergency plans;
- preparation of authorisations
- preparation of external emergency plans;
- handling of actual emergency situations.

Participants: experts from the Directorates, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economic Affairs and National Public Health Service. In each county, there is at least one chemical company whose emission converge to the upper limit values. These companies provide on site stage for inspectors of the respective inspectorate. Their representatives will be invited to the training as well.

Guaranteed results (benchmarks) of the twinning programme 3

- Master Plan on organisational screening and strategy of future development
- Experts of the National Directorate General for Disaster Management and Regional Directorates trained for the
  - evaluation and analysis of safety reports, policies and internal emergency plans;
  - preparation of external emergency plans;
  - preparation drafting of authorisations
- handling of actual emergency situations.

- Developed Case-study on the authorisation of a process type of particular importance in Hungary falling under the scope of the Seveso regime. The general findings and conclusions of the case study are to be summarised in a manual, which will be presented in a workshop.

IPPC Directive (96/61/EC): The adoption of the IPPC directive in Hungary is not only a challenge from a legal point of view but its full implementation requires besides institution building and investment efforts a secured know how, as well.

The introduction of a new integrated environmental permitting system in Hungary requires the complete restructuring of the presently existing environmental permitting procedure. Giving much more freedom to permitting authorities in setting the permit conditions requires a change from the prescriptive approach to a much less prescriptive one which presumes a good communication between the regulators and the regulated.

Collecting data regarding the IPPC installations proved that the available information systems are not sufficient for reliable data collection, processing and dissemination. Thereby they are not suitable to supply EU compatible data neither for permitting purposes nor for producing reports towards the Commission after accession. Therefore, the establishment of an EU compatible, comprehensive information system for the collection, processing and dissemination of data on the major emissions and the sources responsible as well as on the best available techniques is needed.

After being informed on the introduction of the new permitting procedure, the feedback of the affected authorities was that they need technical support and training to be able to manage the process in line with the requirements of the Acquis. The representatives of the affected industry branches showed also a strong interest in being informed on and be actively involved in the new permitting procedure as well as in taking part in the elaboration of the respective national guidelines.

Since the Ministry for Environment (MoE) is responsible for keeping authorities updated and provide a good information flow as well as data supply, it decided to set up an IPPC unit in its background institution IEM (NPAA, chapter 6.1.6.1.) whose main task will be to facilitate the IPPC implementation work of the Ministry and authorities as well as to provide up-to date information for industries.

The necessity of setting up of a unit mentioned above was raised in the project “Implementation of the IPPC Directive and its Legal Enforcement in Hungary” financed by PHARE (HU 9513-03-01-L002).

The PAA’s activities shall cover mainly the following:

- Preparation of the Vademecum (specified later)
- Pass on the know how for EU conform data and information collection, processing and dissemination, passing on of know-how used in the EU practice,
- Development of guidelines for integrated environmental permit application and the decision making procedure,
- Elaboration of national technical guidance notes.
- Organising working seminars involving the industries studied.
- Guidelines on emission monitoring requirements to be included in the integrated environmental permit,
- Compilation of the content of the Brochure.

The specific project component to be covered by twinning 4 will be as follows:

a) elaboration of a Vademecum which describes the methodology of collection, processing and dissemination of data as well as the methodology for developing national technical guidelines and their usage in the permit application and in the respective decision making process. The Vademecum should include a detailed proposal regarding the methodology for securing the public continuous access to information at the environmental authorities (e.g. Establishment of an information service department) as well as a proposal on the operation of a help line and an advisory service in the frame of the IPPC unit. The Vademecum will be finalised by involving the experts of the beneficiary institutions and taking into consideration the results of the workshop organised for the end-users.

b) elaboration of the guidelines for integrated environmental permit application and the decision making procedure, focusing on the determination and usage of the best available techniques,
together with the Hungarian expert staff of the IPPC unit. Co-ordination has to ensure with the relevant parties (NGOs, Industries, local government, public, etc.).

c) elaboration of national technical guidance notes for the selected branches of industry being subject to the IPPC directive concerning the usage of the best available techniques (taking into consideration the BAT Reference documents produced by the EIPPCB in Seville based on Art 16§2 of the IPPC directive). Since the sectors will be chosen upon their economic and environmental significance, the decision will be taken jointly by the Ministry of Economy Affair and the Ministry of Environment with the assistance of the PAA.

d) elaboration of training programmes for the staff of the responsible institutions dealing with the implementation of the IPPC Directive, in particular:
- training on the utilisation of the Vademecum
- training on BAT
- training on the utilisation of the elaborated guidelines
- Training on communication activities among the different actors (NGOs, industries, local government, public, etc.)

e) Seminars will be organised for authorities, regulators, Industries and NGOs to disseminate information on the integrated environmental permitting and the usage of best available techniques and its consequences to industry.

f) By the end of the project, the raw material for a *Brochure* will be produced. This Brochure will contain besides a short general explanation on what is expected from industry regarding the implementation of the integrated environmental permitting procedure including formats serving for reporting purposes as well as a brief user manual. This will be then distributed to the parties concerned.

*Guaranteed results (benchmarks) of the twinning programme 4*

- Methodologies facilitating the flow of information among the parties involved in the implementation of the IPPC Directive
- Permitting authorities and the selected sectors have sufficient knowledge on the integrated permitting procedure and are aware of the best available techniques in the sectors.
- Industry informed about the BAT and its consequences
- functioning EU compatible data collecting, processing and dissemination systems on emission covered by the IPPC and Reporting directive.
ANNEX 8
Development of Databases
and Provision of proper Software and Hardware Equipment

In order to allow the beneficiaries to carry out the activities foreseen in the Twinning 1 and 4 concerning the collection, elaboration and the sharing of data (internally and to the public), 2 additional contracts are foreseen, one for the development and provision of software and one for the provision of hardware.

Service Contract 1 --- Software for the information system

As a part of Hungarian Environmental Information System (HEIS) various data collecting, processing and monitoring networks have recently been established concerning environmental issues in Hungary. They all have their specific role and though individually add to the protection of the environment in certain forms they are far from being capable of functioning as a national integrated HEIS as a whole.

The scope of this service contract is to identify and set up different databases that allow the management of the different data acquired and produced under the implementation of the activities of Twinning 1 and 4

The new databases developed can serve as a vehicle for integration of HEIS. The databases will be interlinked (when necessary) and be able to communicate with other information systems of other environmental protection fields which are already in operation (hence compatibility has to be assured).

Furthermore, according with the Reporting Directive (91/692/EEC), these Databases will be complementary to and compatible with the existing and evolving environmental databases, such as those serving the UNEP/GRID, EIONET or those being established under various PHARE projects (e.g. for municipal waste (HU0004-02)).

For proper installation of hardware and software elements of the databases, a master plan should be elaborated.

This master plan consists of three main parts:

- logical design of the databases,
- physical design of the databases and
- the implementation plan.

The possibilities of using existing packages will be investigated

Another specific part will concern the assessment of training needs for end users.

During this process also data standards, exchange formats, protocol for the control and the sharing of the data, and sheets should be developed.

The following databases will be set up:

A. Databases for internal use:

a.1 - Database providing specific information on principal emissions and other data arising from the installations covered by the IPPC directive and situated in Hungary collected by the environmental inspectorates in line with the Commission Decision on the European Pollutant Emission Register and taking into account the future Commission Decisions on reporting formats and particulars for MS in accordance with the procedure of Article 19 of Directive 96/61/EC

Regional inspectorates will be provided with basic information on emission by the polluters/those having permission from the respective inspectorate. Information will has to be provided in electronic form. The gathered data will be forwarded from the regional inspectorates to the National inspectorates, which is responsible for their procession. The aggregate data will be forwarded to Brussels through the Ministry of Environment.
Most of data on principal emissions will be continuously collected and provided by the regional Environmental Inspectorates and processed centrally by the (IEM) Institute Environmental Management.

**a.2** Database providing information on best available techniques and their application in the integrated environmental permitting as well as up to date information on the technical advances taking into consideration the international tendencies, publications of international organisations and the BATRef documents produced by the EIPPCB in Seville based on Art 16§2 of the IPPC directive. The National Guidance Notes elaborated in the framework of the twinning component will also be included in the database.

The data concerning BAT will be continuously collected and provided by the IPPC unit of the IEM.

**a.3** Database for handling the various questionnaires established by Commission Decisions in a uniform way. It must ensure the proper collection, processing and dissemination of data. The software also has to enable the smooth flow of data between the National and Regional Inspectorates, the Ministry of Environment, the Institute for Environmental Management and the adequate community counterparts. For the Hungarian counterpart, the National Inspectorate will be responsible for the overall supervision and operation of the system.

**B. External Interface for Public Access to Environmental Data**

A specific External Interface linked to the internal Databases will be developed in order to provide information and data:

- On the installations falling under the scope of the EC IPPC directive in Hungary (information on the current permits, updating of permits, release monitoring, information on non-compliance, accidents and pollution caused etc.) and Practical information on the environmental permitting procedure will also be included in this database.

- On Water Quality. According to Council Directive 77/795/EC the data on water quality must be made available for the public

- On the BAT

- On the various questionnaires established by Commission Decisions

For the adequate data transfer links among the databases the development and setting up of comprehensive software will be investigated. The software should handle the collection of incoming data, data and information flow, data processing.

It should be borne in mind that the Hungarian Parliament will accept the Act on “digital signature”.

After having finished the pilot test of the databases, a final report on the operation of the softwares has to be made.

The contractor’s duty will be the programming work and the installation of the software with the co-ordination with relevant PAAs namely 1 and 4.

The software has to be adapted to the local needs. Furthermore, beside a pilot test, training sessions will be organised with the assistance and control of the PAAs for the staff of the responsible institutions on how to operate the different databases. Contractor will ensure the interoperability of the new and related existing systems.
Supply Contract 2--- Hardware for the information system

In order to provide the stable operation of the system the hardware background needs to be developed (The existing IT structure of the involved institutions is not adapted as basis for the new system). The hardware development in this case means not only installation of computers, but also includes the necessary telecommunication upgrading (increase of speed and capacity for net-connections).

For the efficient functioning of the central database and the sub-databases the regional environmental inspectorates, the National Inspectorate, the IEM and the MoE must be provided with high quality equipment (servers, computers and accessories). Taking into consideration the volume of the data and the complexity of the task, it is extremely important that the main data providers: the regional environmental inspectorates will be provided with the necessary hardware.

With the help of the system the necessary information supply of the permitting authorities and the industries involved on BAT and the limit values derived from them will be fully met. The information flow and the access to information to the emission data and other relevant information on the IPPC installations and their operation will be simplified.

Technical assistance needs related to the installation of the procured software will be covered mainly by the service contract.

Additional experts will be invited in the framework of the twinning covenant. This latter assignment will cover controlling the proper installation of the hardware and the software, the establishment of the envisaged IPPC databases and training of users. The budget for the software and hardware components were calculated by an internal IT expert.

The IT system must ensure the adequate connections with the relevant databases also with the European Commission regarding the part on Questionnaires and reporting system. The whole system must be connected to the European Environmental Agency’s EIONET.