Government Decree No 559/2023 of 14 December 2023 on

activities to prevent the production of biodegradable waste, the detailed rules for waste management activities related to biodegradable waste and the rules for the classification of compost produced from bio-waste

Pursuant to the authorisation granted by

Section 88(1)(28) and (29) of Act CLXXXV of 2012 on waste, and with regard to Section 20, based on the authorisation granted under Section 31(1)(a)(ac) of Act CXXX of 2010 on legislation, and acting within the scope of its functions set out in Article 15(1) of the Fundamental Law, the Government establishes the following:

1. Scope

1. § (1) This regulation concerns

a) the prevention of the production of biodegradable waste,

b) biodegradable waste,

c) stabilised waste,

d) mixed waste,

e) fermentation residue,

f) compost,

g) household and community composting,

h) on-site composting,

i) compostable bioplastics,

j) processing aid for on-site composting,

k) stabilisation,

l) biogas production,

m) processing aid for biogas production, and

n) the end-of-waste status of biodegradable waste.

(2) This regulation shall not apply to

a) the biological disposal of contaminated geological formations or excavated contaminated soils in a remediation process,

b) surface and subsurface residues of crops formed during agricultural and forestry activities,

c) biogas naturally formed in the landfill, and

d) waste from cooking oil and fat covered by the extended producer responsibility scheme.

2. Definitions

Section 2 For the purposes of this Decree:

1. *Animal by-product:* Means animal by-products within the meaning of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (hereinafter: Animal by-products Regulation);

2. *Derived products:* are derived products from animal by-products within the meaning of Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (hereinafter: Animal by-products Regulation);

3. *Biogas:* A mixture of methane, carbon dioxide and traces of gases, formed during the anaerobic decomposition of a biodegradable substance;

4. *Biogas production:* A recovery operation in which the biodegradable material or waste is decomposed under controlled conditions, in an anaerobic environment, employing microorganisms, resulting in the formation of biogas and fermentation residues as a consequence of decomposition;

5. *Biological treatment:* Biogas production, pretreatment of green waste, composting and stabilisation;

6. *Pre-treatment area:* A place or area complete with technical protection, which is part of the site used for the preparation of the biological treatment and where the treatment of biodegradable waste is commenced;

7. *Fermentation residue:* Solid or liquid waste generated during biogas production;

8. *Food waste:* Catering waste as defined in Annex 1 to Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive, and foodstuff – within the meaning of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the

European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety – which has become waste;

9. *Household composting:* The processing for own use of green waste and kitchen green waste or other organic matter of plant origin, in the real estate where it is produced or in which it is generated, or in the territory of another household composting property, in order to provide nutrients to the plants, whereby the processing results in the formation of domestic compost;

10. *Hygienisation:* Minimising the vegetative form of infectious microbes in biodegradable waste in order to exclude infection;

11. *Compost:* Waste pursuant to Annex 1 as well as humus-like material with high organic matter content, as defined in separate legislation, which is produced from household green waste and kitchen green waste, with the use of processing aid, in the course of household and community or on-site composting, and which has ceased to be waste;

12. *Composting unit:* A batch of biodegradable waste and processing aid treated in a uniform manner according to the applied technology, following pre-treatment operations;

13. *Compost lot:* Compost from the same composting unit;

14. *Biodegradable waste covered by a concession:* Green vegetable waste that is biodegradable, comes from a garden or park, and is covered by a concession under the Waste Act, as well as kitchen green and food waste treated as waste similar to household waste generated by a household or (non-business entity) real estate user, or kitchen green and food waste generated by an (economic organisation) real estate owner other than an operator in accordance with the ministerial decree laying down animal health rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption;

15. *Kitchen food waste:* Kitchen food and food intended for human consumption in households, which has become waste and which is not considered as kitchen green waste;

16. *Kitchen green waste:* Kitchen vegetable waste from households is considered to be kitchen green waste, where the kitchen vegetable waste contains raw vegetable and fruit residues, coffee grounds (excluding filters, capsules and other packaging materials), tea leaves (without bag and other packaging material), spices, herbs, egg shells;

17. *Community collection:* The separate collection of green waste and kitchen green waste at a location close to residential buildings, by a community of real estate users (natural persons) living in a set of residential buildings;

18. *Community composting:* Home composting where the pre-treatment of composting, composting, and the use of compost are carried out jointly by condominiums, housing cooperatives or small communities;

19. *Respiratory intensity:* Oxygen consumption of the organic matter content of biodegradable waste [mg O_2/g dry matter];

20. *Certified product compost:* Waste according to Annex 1, as well as fertilising and soil improving products which are no longer in waste status and are suitable for agricultural use as provided for in the authorisation; such humus-like fertilising and soil improving substances

are produced via on-site composting with the use of processing aid, they are rich in plant nutrients, with high organic matter content, and are authorised to be marketed pursuant to the ministerial decree on the authorisation, storage, marketing and use of yield enhancing products;

21. *Open composting system:* Composting technology used on the composting site, whereby the composting unit is in direct contact with air, and the composting unit is not covered, enclosed by technical or architectural elements;

22. *Stabilisation:* A pre-treatment operation in which the biodegradability of mixed waste (containing biodegradable waste) is reduced by the necessary combinations of mechanical and biological processes, resulting in a reduction in respiration intensity and the creation of stabilised waste meeting the hygiene conditions, the respiration intensity (AT4) of which has dropped below 10 mg O_2/g dry matter;

23. *Stabilised waste:* A substance derived from the mechanical-biological treatment of bio-waste unfit for composting or anaerobic biodegradation, in the case of which, after stabilisation, the respiration intensity (AT4) after 4 days drops below 10 mg O_2/g, and dynamic respiration intensity is less than 1000 mg O_2/kg VS * h ;

24. *On-site composting:* A recovery operation at a composting site whereby biodegradable waste and added processing aid are degraded by autothermal and thermophilic biological processes by means of micro-organisms and other living organisms in the presence of oxygen and, as a result, a compost is formed with biologically stable organic and inorganic components and pathogens, whose concentration in the compost does not exceed the values specified in Annex 2;

25. *Bioplastics suitable for on-site composting:* Plastic waste, marked or certified for biodegradation, which complies with standard MSZ EN 13432 or an equivalent technical solution and may, besides on-site composting, be used for biogas production, if collected together with kitchen food waste;

26. *Closed composting system:* Composting technology used on the composting site, in which the composting process is carried out in a closed unit with the use of technical or architectural elements.

3. Rules on the prevention of biodegradable waste

3. § (1) Where technically feasible, environmentally beneficial and economically proportionally appropriate, plant-based organic matter shall be subject to home or community composting.

(2) Compost in accordance with the rules of this Decree may be taken into account to meet the target value under Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004 of 7 June 2019 laying down rules for the calculation, verification and reporting of data on waste in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Implementing Decision C(2012) 2384.

(3) At least every five years, the concession company collects data on the amount and use of compost generated via home or community composting.

(4) Awareness-raising and education, among the population, on the prevention of biodegradable waste production will be implemented with the help of the National Programme for Food Waste Prevention. This program, which is operated by the National Food Chain Safety Office (NÉBIH), will contribute to the cause with a series of lectures nationwide, under the title “Maradék nélkül” (“Wasteless”), in order to allow Hungary to achieve Goal No 12.3 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

4. Rules on separate collection of biodegradable waste

4. § (1) Biodegradable waste is collected by the holder of the waste, on a voluntary basis, at the place of waste generation, in a waste collection container intended exclusively for this purpose and in a manner that does not endanger the environment.

(2) Within the framework of its activities referred to in paragraph (9), the concession company shall provide the waste holder with a dedicated container for the collection of kitchen green waste and kitchen food waste.

(3) For the transport and monitoring of kitchen food waste, the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Decree laying down animal health rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption shall apply if processing is carried out in a biogas or composting plant. As regards biodegradable waste covered by a concession, the requirements for the issue of a commercial document, as prescribed by the Ministerial Decree laying down animal health rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption, shall not apply to receipt and acceptance from households.

(4) It is prohibited to use separately collected food waste from households for feeding purposes, and the licensee is not entitled to use such waste either directly or indirectly.

(5) The collection, transport and monitoring of food waste from economic organisations, when processed in a biogas and composting plant, shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Decree laying down animal health rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

(6) The method and frequency of the receipt, collection and transport of biodegradable waste covered by a concession shall be determined by the concession company.

(7) The collection and transport of biodegradable waste covered by the concession can be carried out with a waste management permit.

(8) The waste holder shall ensure that the biodegradable waste provided to the concession company does not contain any other waste, including packaging material and foreign material.

(9) The concession company shall ensure the conditions for separate collection under this Decree where technically and professionally feasible. The concession company provides primarily door-to-door collection if it does not entail disproportionate economic costs. The concession company shall establish waste collection points in a size that corresponds to the number of residents, where door-to-door collection is not available.

(10) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Government Decree on the rules governing the design and operation of certain waste management facilities, the concession company designates the waste collection yard which is operated by the concession company or by a concession subcontractor to be a waste collection point.

Section 5 Biodegradable waste containing substances listed in Annexes I and II of Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants may not be subject to composting and shall not be converted into fermentation residues.

5. Rules on separate collection of green waste and kitchen green waste at community level

Section 6 If green waste and kitchen green waste cannot be used in any other way, as defined in Section 8, then separately collected green waste and kitchen green waste shall be used primarily by on-site composting or biogas production, and, as a last resort, shall be utilised by means of energy recovery in a biomass power plant.

7. § (1) Community collection may be carried out in an area determined by the concession company and agreed with the local community or in a private area maintained by the residential community, but only at a designated location within the real estate.

(2) Free access to the community collection site, even for the disabled, shall be continuously ensured.

(3) Community collection may be carried out without a waste management permit.

(4) Green waste containing hazardous components at the point of community collection, plastic not certified for biodegradability under home composting conditions and waste other than green waste and kitchen green waste shall not be deposited.

(5) The owner of the real estate or a person who has been mandated, in a written agreement, by the community or the residential community shall provide for the following:

a) the cleaning and maintenance of the community collection site, and the provision of the necessary staff and material conditions, and

b) the installation, on the spot, of an information board specifying the conditions of use.

(6) The owner of the real estate involved in the collection or the person authorised by the owner shall notify the concession company of the community collection activity, right at the time when the location of the enclosed area is being determined, before the community collection commences and after it ends.

6. Rules on home composting, community composting and on-site composting

8. § (1) The physical, chemical and biological requirements for composts for non-agricultural use are specified in Annex 2.

(2) The owner of the real estate which is used for composting is responsible for the implementation of the community and home composting tasks.

(3) The implementation of the community-level composting tasks referred to in paragraph (2) shall be managed within the community through a person or organisation appointed by the community or through a person or organisation mandated by a written agreement by the community.

(4) The person or entity referred to in paragraph 3 shall take care of

a) the cleaning and maintenance of the collection site and the provision of the necessary staff and material conditions;

b) the installation, on the spot, of the information board specifying the conditions of use;

c) the use of compost produced;

d) the data on the quantity and use of the produced compost, which shall be provided to the concession company in the manner prescribed by the concession company.

(5) Home or community composting cannot be used for the treatment of animal by-products and derived products or plastics not certified for biodegradability under home composting conditions.

(6) Green waste containing hazardous components and waste other than green waste shall not be used in home and community composting.

9. § (1) On-site composting may be carried out only with a waste management permit for recovery, and it shall be carried out on a composting site through a R3c recovery operation specified in the Ministerial Decree listing the disposal and recovery operations related to waste management.

(2) For on-site composting from biodegradable waste, the types of waste and processing aid mentioned in Annex 1, as well as the types of waste that can be used as processing aid, may be used.

(3) Sewage sludge may be used during on-site composting, as long as the requirements laid down in the Government Decree on the rules for agricultural use and management of waste water and sewage sludge are observed, and there is a waste management permit issued in accordance with the Government Decree on the registration and official authorisation of waste management activities.

(4) Compostable bioplastics may only be subject to treatment in the course of on-site composting.

10. § (1) Technical rules for on-site composting, stabilisation and biogas production, as well as the technical and operational conditions necessary for on-site composting are specified in Annex 3.

(2) Biodegradable waste, including bioplastics that can be treated via on-site composting, shall be stored separately from any other waste and material in the pre-treatment area until composting is commenced.

(3) The preparation for composting of biodegradable waste, including bioplastics that can be treated via on-site composting, should be started in the pre-treatment area. The waste must then be transferred to the composting area in order to carry out further treatment.

(4) On-site composting in the composting area shall be carried out

a) in an open composting system,

b) in a closed composting system, or

c) in a combination of units in accordance with point (a) and (b).

(5) Biodegradable waste, including bioplastics that can be treated via on-site composting, shall be arranged into a composting unit in the composting area, depending on the selected composting system.

(6) The data collected by the food chain inspection body (as prescribed by the ministerial decree laying down animal health rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption) on the amount of food waste – which may be classified as animal by-product transferred or received for processing – may be taken into account for the recycling target number, in the case of processing, when verifying the fulfilment of the objective.

7. Stabilisation rules

11. § (1) The waste types and processing aid that can be used for biological treatment and stabilisation, as well as the types of waste that can be used as processing aid are specified in Annex 1.

(2) For stabilisation, only wastes listed in Annex 1 may be used, the biological treatment of which may be carried out with a waste management permit, subject to the rules laid down in the Government Decree on the registration and official authorisation of waste management activities.

(3) Stabilised waste resulting from stabilisation shall only be used for recovery or disposal operations as determined by the waste management authority.

(4) Stabilisation shall be carried out in an area with solid pavement.

(5) During the operation of a landfill site, stabilised waste may be used as a cover layer or it may be used for its recultivation to act as a levelling or cover layer as part of the upper final layer, in accordance with the Ministerial Decree on certain rules and conditions concerning waste tipping and landfills, whereby stabilised waste may be used to the extent described in the technical protection and technology guidelines, taking into account the best available approaches to prevent environment pollution and to reduce it, as defined in the waste management permit for disposal. In a greater extent, stabilised bio-waste shall not be used for recovery purposes during the operation of the landfill.

(6) The amount of stabilised waste that may be used in the recultivation of a landfill site shall not exceed 500 tonnes per hectare in the dry matter.

(7) The technical conditions necessary for stabilisation are specified in Annex 3.

8. Rules for biogas production

12. § (1) If biodegradable waste is transported to a biogas plant, biogas production with a waste management permit may be carried out by means of an R3 recovery operation as defined in the Ministerial Decree listing the disposal and recovery operations related to waste management.

(2) The establishment, authorisation and operation of a biogas plant which also processes animal by-products shall be subject to the Ministerial Decree laying down animal health rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption, to Article 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation) and to Annex V of Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (hereinafter: Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011).

(3) For the production of biogas from biodegradable waste, the types of waste mentioned in Annex 1, including bioplastics suitable for on-site composting, may be used.

(4) Biogas production from biodegradable waste in a biogas plant can be carried out through a

a) wet, or

b) dry

fermentation process.

(5) The technical conditions necessary for biogas production are specified in Annex 3.

(6) The data collected by the food chain inspection body (as prescribed by the ministerial decree laying down animal health rules for animal by-products not intended for human consumption) on the amount of food waste – which may be classified as animal by-product transferred or received for processing – may be taken into account for the recycling target number, in the case of processing, when verifying the fulfilment of the objective.

9. End-of-waste rules

13. § (1) In the case of agricultural use, the waste status of biodegradable waste will cease if the compost and fermentation residues produced from it meet the specific requirements laid down in

a) the Ministerial Decree on the authorisation, storage, marketing and use of yield enhancing substances and in

b) Regulation (EC) 2019/1009 laying down rules on the making available on the market of EU fertilising products.

(2) In the case of non-agricultural uses, the waste status of biodegradable waste will cease if the compost and fermentation residues produced from it meet the requirements specified in Annex 2.

14. § (1) Compost may be handed over by the operator of the composting plant and fermentation residues may be handed over by the biogas plant operator to another person for

use if compliance with the provisions of Section 9(1) of Act CLXXXV of 2012 on waste, as regards the end-of-waste status, is confirmed by the operator by means of a declaration of conformity pursuant to Annex 4, except if the compost or fermentation residue is handed over for further treatment in waste status.

(2) The declaration of conformity shall be drawn up per recipient and per transaction, on an individual basis.

(3) The declaration of conformity shall certify the information contained therein until the next declaration of conformity is drawn up.

(4) Two copies of the declaration of conformity shall be made by the operator referred to in paragraph 1, who shall keep the first copy as a certificate, and shall hand over the duplicate to the user at the time of dispatch or forward it in a verifiable manner.

(5) The declaration of conformity shall be kept by the operator and the user for at least 5 years.

15. § (1) In the case of non-agricultural uses, the adequacy of the physical, chemical, biological and hygienic-microbiological properties of compost under this Decree shall be verified by the operator of the composting site by means of a representative sample of the compost. Accredited sampling and sample preparation shall be carried out on the basis of a standard.

(2) Compost produced on a composting site shall be sampled per batch of composting in the following cases and frequency:

a) where the capacity of the composting site does not exceed 10,000 tonnes/reference year of biodegradable waste, at least once a year from the compost produced,

b) if the composting plant has a capacity of more than 10,000 tonnes per reference year of biodegradable waste, at least twice a year from the compost produced, or

c) if the technology at the composting site changes.

(3) Laboratory testing of the sample of compost shall be carried out according to a standard or equivalent method in a laboratory accredited for testing. The laboratory test report containing the results of the test shall be kept for at least 5 years.

(4) Tests for organic pollutants shall be carried out where one or more of the used substances are considered to be risky substances according to Annex 1.

(5) If the compost does not comply with the end-of-waste requirements set out in Annex 2, it shall continue to be treated and classified as waste according to the ministerial decree on the list of waste, and subsequently transferred to a waste manager holding a valid waste management or unified environmental use permit.

16. § (1) In the case of non-agricultural uses, the adequacy of the physical, chemical, biological and hygienic-microbiological properties of the fermentation residue pursuant to this Decree shall be verified by the operator of the biogas plant by means of a representative sample of the fermentation residue.

(2) The fermentation residue produced in the biogas plant shall be sampled in the following cases and frequency:

a) if the biogas plant has a capacity not exceeding 10,000 tonnes/reference year of biodegradable waste, at least once a year from the resulting fermentation residue,

b) if the biogas plant has a capacity of more than 10,000 tonnes/reference year of biodegradable waste, at least twice a year from the resulting fermentation residue, or

c) if the technology at the biogas plant changes.

(3) Laboratory testing of the sample of fermentation residue shall be carried out according to a standard in a laboratory accredited for testing. The laboratory test report containing the results of the test shall be kept for at least 5 years.

(4) Tests for organic pollutants shall be carried out where one or more of the substances used are considered to be risky substances according to Annex 1.

10. Closing provisions

Section 17 This Decree shall enter into force on 31 December 2023.

18. § (1) This Decree serves the purpose of compliance with

a) Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives, and

b) Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste

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(2) The draft of the Decree has been subject to prior notification according to Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services.

Section 19 Those who managed their food waste before the entry into force of this Decree, in accordance with the provisions of the regulation laying down animal health rules as regards animal by-products not intended for human consumption (hereinafter: Regulation), may continue their activities after the entry into force of this Decree in accordance with the rules of that Regulation.

Section 20 KvVM Decree No 23/2003 of 29 December 2003 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management on the treatment of bio-wastes and the technical requirements of composting is hereby repealed.

Viktor Orbán

Prime Minister (signed)

Annex 1 to Government Decree No 559/2023 of 14 December 2023

Types of waste and processing aid that may be used for biological treatment and stabilisation and types of waste that can be used as processing aid

1. **Types of waste that may be used for biological treatment:**

	A		B	C	D
1.	**Identification code**		**Description of the type of waste**	**Note**	**Risky substance**
2.	**main group number**	**subgroup number**			
3.	**02**		**WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING**		
4.		**02 01**	**wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing**		
5.		02 01 01	sludges from washing and cleaning	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents.	
6.		02 01 02	animal-tissue waste	Except bone tissue. Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
7.		02 01 03	plant-tissue waste		
8.		02 01 06	animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site	Spoiled straw means litter used to soak animal faeces, urine and manure. Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
9.		02 01 07	wastes from forestry	Only untreated wood.	
10.		**02 02**	**wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin**		
11.		02 02 01	sludges from washing and cleaning		

	A		B	C	D
1.	Identification code		Description of the type of waste	Note	Risky substance
2.	main group number	subgroup number			
12.		02 02 02	animal-tissue waste	Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
13.		02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
14.		02 02 04	sludges from on-site effluent treatment	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents. Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
15.		**02 03**	**wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation**		
16.		02 03 01	sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents.	
17.		02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	No extraction agents were used.	
18.		02 03 05	sludges from on-site effluent treatment	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents.	
19.		**02 04**	**wastes from sugar processing**		
20.		02 04 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents.	
21.		**02 05**	**wastes from the dairy products industry**		
22.		02 05 01	materials unsuitable for	Without prejudice to	

	A		B	C	D
1.	**Identification code**		**Description of the type of waste**	**Note**	**Risky substance**
2.	**main group number**	**subgroup number**			
			consumption or processing	national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
23.		02 05 02	sludges from on-site effluent treatment	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents. Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
24.		**02 06**	**wastes from the baking and confectionery industry**		
25.		02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing		
26.		02 06 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents.	
27.		**02 07**	**wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)**		
28.		02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials		
29.		02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation		
30.		02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing		
31.		02 07 05	sludges from on-site effluent treatment	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents.	
32.	**03**		**WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD**		
33.		**03 01**	**wastes from wood processing and the production of boards and**		

	A		B	C	D
1.	Identification code		Description of the type of waste	Note	Risky substance
2.	main group number	subgroup number			
			furniture		
34.		03 01 01	waste bark and cork	Only untreated wood.	
		03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04	Only untreated wood.	
35.		**03 03**	**wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing**		
36.		03 03 01	bark and wood waste		
37.		03 03 07	mechanically separated offcuts from pulping of waste paper and cardboard	Only the residue that does not contain chemical treatment agents.	
38.		03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling	Only the residue that does not contain chemical treatment agents.	
39.		03 03 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents.	
40.		03 03 11	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10		
41.	**04**		**WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**		
42.		**04 01**	**wastes from the leather and fur industry**	Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
43.		04 01 07	sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium	Only sludge that does not contain chemical cleaning, coagulation or extraction agents.	Yes
44.		**04 02**	**wastes from the textile industry**		
45.		04 02 10	organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)		
46.		04 02 20	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19		Yes
47.		04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed	Only natural.	

	A		B	C	D
1.	Identification code		Description of the type of waste	Note	Risky substance
2.	main group number	subgroup number			
			textile fibres		
48.		04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres	Only those free from chemical contamination.	
49.	**15**		**PACKAGING WASTE; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED**		
50.		**15 01**	**Packaging waste (including separately collected biodegradable municipal packaging waste)**		
51.		15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging waste	Where recycling in the paper industry is not feasible or it is necessary for the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio of biodegradable waste prepared for treatment.	
52.		15 01 03	wooden packaging waste		
53.	**16**		**WASTE NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST OF WASTE**		
54.		**16 03**	**non-compliant and unused products**		
55.		16 03 06	organic waste other than those mentioned in 16 03 05		
56.	**19**		**WASTE FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE**		
57.		**19 05**			
58.		19 05 03	off-specification compost	That part of the treated material, which resulted from the final screening	

	A		B	C	D
1.	Identification code		Description of the type of waste	Note	Risky substance
2.	main group number	subgroup number			
				of mechanical-biological waste treatment, and which can be re-introduced to this treatment for re-stabilisation experiments or for use as a biological “inoculant”	
59.		**19 06**	**waste from anaerobic treatment of waste**		
60.		19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste		Yes
61.		19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste		
62.		**19 08**	**waste from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**		**Yes**
63.		19 08 05	sludges from treatment of urban waste water		Yes
64.		19 08 12	sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11		Yes
65.		19 08 14	sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13		Yes
66.		**19 09**	**waste from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use**		
67.		19 09 01	solid waste from primary filtration and screenings		Yes
68.		19 09 02	sludges from water clarification		
69.		19 09 03	sludges from decarbonation		
70.	**20**		**MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING**	Only if it comes from a separate collection system.	

	A		B	C	D
1.	**Identification code**		**Description of the type of waste**	**Note**	**Risky substance**
2.	**main group number**	**subgroup number**			
			SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS		
71.		**20 01**	**separately collected fractions (except 15 01)**		
72.		20 01 01	paper and cardboard		
73.		20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste	Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
74.		20 01 25	edible oil and fat	Without prejudice to national and EU legislation on animal by-products.	
75.		20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37	Only if not treated with chemicals (including dyeing, surface treatment).	
76.		**20 02**	**garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)**		
77.		20 02 01	biodegradable waste	In the case of bark, only untreated wood. In the case of separately collected cemetery waste only in case of direct receipt, provided that a separate collection system is in place in the cemetery and it can be properly verified that the waste is free from foreign materials (e.g. foils, flower and wreath wires, plastic flowers and their components).	
78.		**20 03**	**other municipal wastes**		
79.		20 03 01	other municipal waste, including mixed municipal waste	After pre-treatment.	Yes
80.		20 03 02	waste from markets	Where the market operates a separate collection system.	
81.		20 03 04	septic tank sludge		

2. **Processing aid which may be used for the production of compost and types of waste which may be used as processing aid:**

	A		B
1.	**Name of type of the processing aid**		**Quality standards and notes**
2.	Granules of rocks	a) basalt granule, b) alginite granule, c) granules of other rocks	-
3.	Sludges, sediments	natural sludges and sediments without added soil and without impurities, including uncontaminated sludges and sludges from sewer cleaning and drainage	-
4.	Clay minerals	pure clay minerals	-
5.	Lime(stone)	a) limestone granule, b) dolomite granule, c) sugar factory lime sludge, d) non-standard calcium carbonate, waste lime sludge	-
6.	Ash from biomass combustion	vegetable ash	Up to 2 m/m%. Not containing fly ash with a maximum content of impurities (mg/kg in the dry matter): a) zinc (Zn): 1500, b) copper (Cu): 250, c) chromium (Cr): 250, d) lead (Pb): 100, e) vanadium (V): 100, f) cobalt (Co): 100, g) nickel (Ni): 100, h) molybdenum (Mo): 20, i) arsenic (As): 20, j) cadmium (Cd): 8, Must not contain fly ash
7.	Soil (extracted or sludged)	uncontaminated natural soil from construction or demolition, sludge from the washing of root plants	Up to 15 m/m%. Maximum contaminant content (mg/kg of dry matter): a) arsenic (As): 30, b) lead (Pb): 100, c) cadmium (Cd): 1.1, d) chromium (Cr): 90, e) copper (Cu): 90; f) nickel (Ni): 55, g) mercury (Hg): 0.7, h) zinc (Zn): 450,

	A		B
1.	**Name of type of the processing aid**		**Quality standards and notes**
			i) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH16: naphthalene, fluorine, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoroanthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoroanthene, benzo[k]fluoroanthene, benzo[a]pyrene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, benzo[g, h, i]perylene): 2, total hydrocarbon content: 200, which shall be examined only if there is a suspicion of previous hydrocarbon contamination or the formation of sludge from washing is unknown and there is a suspicion that some solvent, coagulation or extraction agent is present
8.	Lignocellulose	a) agricultural by-products of plant origin, b) blank heads of grain / unfilled kernel, c) strawy manure, d) green loppings, green waste	-
9.	Products contributing to the composting process	a) microbiological preparations, biological starters	Product authorised for marketing and use.
10.	Waste from waste treatment facilities, from waste water treatment facilities that treat waste water off-site as well as waste from drinking water and industrial water supply	a) solid waste from fine filtration and screening, b) sludge from the clarification of water, sludges from decarbonation	-

Annex 2 to Government Decree No 559/2023 of 14 December 2023

Physical, chemical and biological requirements for composts for non-agricultural use

1. The waste status of compost produced from biodegradable waste shall be eliminated by meeting the limit values for the following categories of use:

	A	B	C
1.	**Category I**	**Category II**	**Category III**
2.	If compost produced from biodegradable waste is used in an area where it may directly endanger human health (particularly in green areas belonging to residential areas and recreational areas, playgrounds, parks, roadside flower beds, woodlands, public promenades, dog walking areas, public flower boxes, areas belonging to sports facilities, beach areas and areas belonging to public institutions), then this compost shall also meet the requirements set out in Annex 3 point 4 of FVM Decree No 36/2006 of 18 May 2006 of the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development on the authorisation, storage, marketing and use of yield enhancing substances.	If compost produced from biodegradable waste is used in an area covered by the Act on forests and on the protection and management of forests, in the manner regulated therein or on other external woodland, then the compost must also meet the requirements specified in points 1.1 *and* 1.2.	If compost produced from biodegradable waste is used for recultivation, the replenishment of landscape wounds or is used in closed tailings ponds according to KvVM Decree No 20/2006 of 5 April 2006 of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management on certain rules and conditions concerning waste tipping and landfills, then this compost must also meet the requirements specified in points 1.1 and 1.2.

1.1 Physical and biological properties:

	A	B	C	D
1.	**Properties**	**Category II**	**Category III**	**Note**
2.	**Organic matter content**	The organic matter content of compost is at least 15 % of the dry matter content.	The organic matter content of compost is at least 15 % of the dry matter content.	The minimum content of organic matter refers to the product at the end of the composting phase before being mixed with other substances. The goal is to prevent the dilution of ingredients (e.g. with sand, soil).
3.	**Compost maturity**	The maximum temperature achieved during the self-	-	

	A	B	C	D
1.	**Properties**	**Category II**	**Category III**	**Note**
		heating test shall not exceed 30 °C.		
4.	**Pathogens**	a) Salmonella sp 2x5 g negative, b) Faecal coliform number 500/g, c) Faecal streptococci number 500/g, d) Human parasitic helminth eggs 25 g negative	-	The measurement of this parameter shall be accompanied by regular temperature measurements.
5.	**Viable weed seeds and plant propagating formulas**	In the compost there shall be no more than 2 viable weed seeds per litre.	-	The measurement of this parameter shall be accompanied by regular temperature measurements.
6.	**Macroscopic impurities**	Among particles greater than 2 mm compost may contain glass, metal and plastics in not more than 0.5 % of the dry matter content.	Among particles greater than 2 mm compost may contain glass, metal and plastics in not more than 0.5 % of the dry matter content.	A distinction should be made between stones and artificial impurities.

1.2 Chemical properties:

1.2.1 Heavy metal content:

	A	B	C	D
1.	**Heavy metals**	**Quantity (mg/kg in the dry matter) Category II**	**Quantity (mg/kg in the dry matter) Category III**	**Note**
2.	**Arsenic (As)**	25	60	
3.	**Zinc (Zn)**	2000	2000	
4.	**Mercury (Hg)**	5	10	
5.	**Cadmium (Cd)**	5	10	
6.	**Cobalt (Co)**	50	300	
7.	**Total chromium (∑Cr)**	350	800	Finished product, before mixing with other substances. In the case of Chromium III (CR^{III}).
8.	**Chromium VI. (CR VI)**	1	-	
9.	**Molybdenum (Mo)**	10	100	
10.	**Nickel (Ni)**	100	250	

	A	B	C	D
1.	**Heavy metals**	**Quantity (mg/kg in the dry matter) Category II**	**Quantity (mg/kg in the dry matter) Category III**	**Note**
11.	**Lead (Pb)**	400	600	
12.	**Copper (Cu)**	750	400	
13.	**Selenium (Se)**	50	20	

1.2.2 Organic impurities:

	A	B	C	D
1.	**Organic impurities**	**Quantity Category II**	**Quantity Category III**	**Note**
2.	**Total indicative polychlorinated biphenyl content (PCB7: PCBs 28, 52, 101, 118, 138, 153, 180) (mg/kg in the dry matter)**	0.5	5	
3.	**Total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon content (PAH16: naphthalene, fluorine, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoroanthene, pyrene, benzo[a]anthracene, chrysene, benzo[b]fluoroanthene, benzo[k]fluoroanthene, benzo[a]pyrene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, benzo[g, h, i]perylene) (content mg/kg in the dry matter)**	5	40	Finished product, before mixing with other substances.
4.	**Total aliphatic hydrocarbons (TPH) (mg/kg in the dry matter)**	1000	5000	

2. With the draining of the fermentation residues to a waste water treatment facility, the waste status of the fermentation residues formed in a biogas plant shall cease by meeting the limit values set out in Annexes 4 and 5 of the Ministerial Decree on the limit values for water pollutants and certain rules for their application.

Annex 3 to Government Decree No 559/2023 of 14 December 2023

Technical rules for on-site composting, stabilisation and biogas production

1. **On-site composting:**

1.1 In the case of composting systems within the meaning of Section 10(3), except where animal by-products are used in on-site composting, at least the following temperatures and mixing and rotation frequencies shall be ensured at the composting site:

a) A temperature of 55°C shall be maintained for at least 14 days in an open composting unit in order to ensure hygienisation, where at least 5 stirrings or rotations shall be performed;

b) A temperature of 65°C shall be maintained for at least 7 days in an open composting unit in order to ensure hygienisation, where at least 2 stirrings or rotations shall be performed;

c) In order to ensure hygienisation in a closed composting unit, a temperature of 60°C shall be maintained for at least 7 days.

1.2 In order to achieve a high level of biological activity during composting, at least the following conditions shall be ensured:

a) Best available structure and aeration;

b) Adequate oxygen supply;

c) Adequate moisture and nutrient content;

d) A carbon-to-nitrogen ratio of 25-35:1, and

e) pH = pH range of 4-9.

1.3 Upon completion of intensive ripening, the operator of the composting site shall subsequently mature the compost in the after-treatment area until its temperature during the self-heating test exceeds 30 °C. Post-maturing can be preceded by screening or fractionation.

1.4 In the case of composting animal by-products or derived products, it is necessary to follow the conversion and microbiological parameters set out in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter III of Annex V to Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011.

2. **Stabilisation:**

2.1 Stabilisation can only be carried out in a waste management facility with a watertight enclosure.

2.2 Stabilisation shall ensure at least the following conditions:

a) Stages according to the temperature demand of psychrophilic, mesophilic and thermophilic microorganisms;

b) A high level of biological activity and adequate moisture content for biodegradable waste, the development of appropriate pH conditions;

c) For hygienisation, the best available structure, aeration and homogenisation.

2.3 Mixed waste should be stabilised until the respiration intensity (AT4) falls below 10 mg O_2/g of the dry matter.

3. **Biogas production:**

3.1 In the case of procedures referred to in Section 12(3), the minimum temperature values and periods of presence, as per the following table, shall be ensured:

	A	B	C
1.	**Biogas operating system**	**Temperature values**	**Duration of maintenance of temperature values**
2.	Wet fermentation process	33-38 °C	minimum of 25-35 days
3.	Dry fermentation process	33-38 °C	minimum of 20-30 days

3.2 Optimal carbon/nitrogen ratio: 15-30:1.

3.3 Appropriate pH range: pH=7-9.

3.4 In the case of use of animal by-products or derived products by a biogas plant, the conversion and microbiological parameters set out in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter III of Annex V to Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 shall be applied.

Annex 4 to Government Decree No 559/2023 of 14 December 2023

Declaration of conformity and its content

1. A declaration of conformity shall be made for the compost lot in accordance with the following table:

<table>
<tr><td>COMPOST
DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY</td><td>1. Name of the operator of the composting site:</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Address of the operator’s registered office:</td><td>3. Address of the site of production:</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Phone:</td><td>5. E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. KÜJ ID (Environmental Client ID):
□□□□□□□□□</td><td>7. KTJ ID (Environmental Territorial ID):
□□□□□□□□□</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">8. Statistical number by HCSO (Hungarian Central Statistical Office): □□□□□□□□-□□□□-□□□</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">9. Waste management permit number:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">10. Authorisation for the placing on the market and use of compost (if any):</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">11. Number of end-of-waste sampling and laboratory test reports (waste sample identification mark):</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Treatment operation:</td><td>13. The treatment technology:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">14. Waste used for the production of compost:
a) Type:

b) Quantity:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">15. Processing aid used for the production of compost (if any):
a) Type:

b) Quantity:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">16. Standard applied for compost production (if any):</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">17. Category of use for the compost:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">18. Lot of compost removed from the composting site (kg):</td></tr>
</table>

19. Internal Compost Content Indicators: *a)* reaction: *b)* volume weight: *c)* dry matter content: *d)* organic matter content: *e)* total water soluble salinity: *f)* particle size distribution: *g)* Active substance content (N, P_2O_5, K_2O, Ca, Mg):
20. Physical and biological properties of compost: *a)* organic matter content: *b)* compost maturity: *c)* pathogens: *d)* viable weed seeds and plant propagating formulas: *e)* macroscopic impurities:
21. Chemical properties of compost: 21.1. Heavy metal content: *a)* Zn: *b)* Cu: *c)* Ni: *d)* Cd: *e)* Pb: *f)* Hg: *g)* Cr: 21.2 Organic impurities: *a)* PCB7: *b)* PAH16: *c)* PCDD/PCDF/d PCB: *d)* PFC: *e)* TPH:
22. Name, address, registered office of the user to whom the compost is handed over:
23. Address of delivery:
24. I declare that the compost complies with the end-of-waste conditions set out in Government Decree No 559/2023 of 14 December 2023 on activities to prevent the production of biodegradable waste, the detailed rules for waste management activities related to biodegradable waste and the rules for the classification of compost produced from bio-waste, and in Section 9(1) of Act CLXXXV of 2012 on waste:
25. Date and signature:

2. A declaration of conformity shall be made for the residual fermentation lot in accordance with the following table:

FERMENTATION RESIDUE DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY	1. Name of the operator of the biogas plant:
2. Address of the operator’s registered office:	3. Address of the site of production:
4. Phone:	5. E-mail:

6. KÜJ ID (Environmental Client ID): □□□□□□□□□	7. KTJ ID (Environmental Territorial ID): □□□□□□□□□
8. Statistical number by HCSO (Hungarian Central Statistical Office): □□□□□□□□-□□□□-□□□	
9. Waste management permit number:	
10. Authorisation for the placing on the market and use of fermentation residue (if any):	
11. Treatment operation:	12. The treatment technology:
13. Waste used for the production of the fermentation residues: *a)* Type: *b)* Quantity:	
14. Processing aid (if any) used for the production of the fermentation residue: *a)* Type: *b)* Quantity: Fermentation	
15. Standard applied for biogas production (if any):	
16. Amount of fermentation residue formed (kg or l):	
17. Chemical properties of the fermentation residue: 17.1. Chemical characteristics: *a)* reaction: *b)* organic matter content: *c)* total nitrogen: *d)* total phosphorus:	

17.2. Risky elements: 17.2.1. For dry matter content below 10 %:	17.2.2 For dry matter content above 10 %:
a) Al: *b)* As: *c)* B: *d)* Ba: *e)* Cd: *f)* ∑Cr: *g)* CrVI: *h)* Cu: *i)* Mn: *j)* Mo: *k)* Ni: *l)* Pb: *m)* Zn: *n)* Hg: *o)* Cl:	*a)* As: *b)* Cd: *c)* Co: *d)* ∑Cr: *e)* CrVI: *f)* Cu: *g)* Mo: *h)* Ni: *i)* Pb: *j)* Se *k)* Zn: *l)* Hg:
17.3. Organic pollutants: 17.3.1. For dry matter content below 10 %: *a)* animal and vegetable fats: *b)* anionic surfactant: *c)* ∑PAH: *d)* ∑PCB: *e)* PCDD/PCDF/d PCB: *f)* TPH:	17.3.2 For dry matter content above 10 %: *a)* ∑PAH: *b)* ∑PCB: *c)* PCDD/PCDF/d PCB: *d)* TPH:
18. Biological properties of the fermentation residue: 18.1. Microbiological pollutants: *a)* Faecal coliform number: *b)* Human parasite helminth egg count: *c)* Salmonella sp.: *d)* Faecal streptococci number: *e)* Pseudomonas aeroginosa number: 18.2 *Azotobacter agile* test result:	
19. Name, address, place of business of the user to whom the fermentation residue is transferred:	
20. Address of delivery:	
21. I declare that the fermentation residue complies with the end-of-waste conditions set out in Government Decree No 559/2023 of 14 December 2023 on activities to prevent the production of biodegradable waste, the detailed rules for waste management activities related to biodegradable waste and the rules for the classification of compost produced from bio-waste and in Section 9(1) of Act CLXXXV of 2012 on waste:	
22. Date and signature:	