



BELÜGYMINISZTERIUM

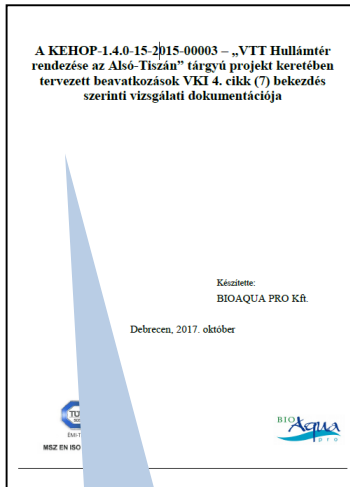
Legislation in the Context of Measures to Achieve Environmental Goals

Kovács Péter

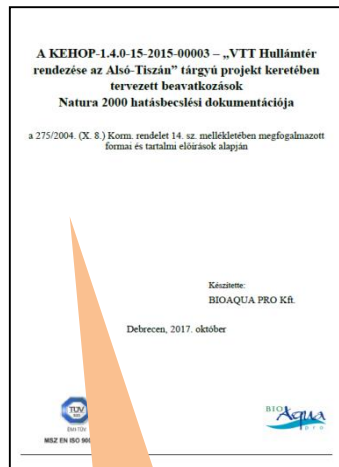
Water Director of HU

Streamlined EIA process

The WFD Art. 4.7 assessment has streamlined with other environmental impact assessment procedures since 2014. Environmental authority have to give licence in 60 days (including public hearings) to accelerate preparation phase of development projects.



**WFD Art.
4.7
assessment**



**Natura2000
assessment**

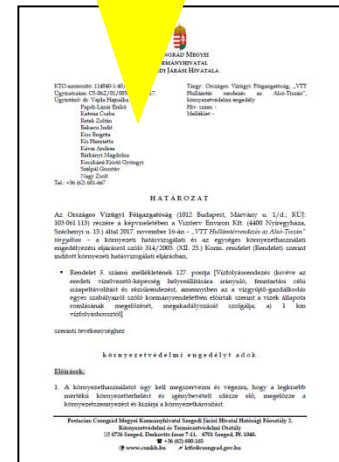
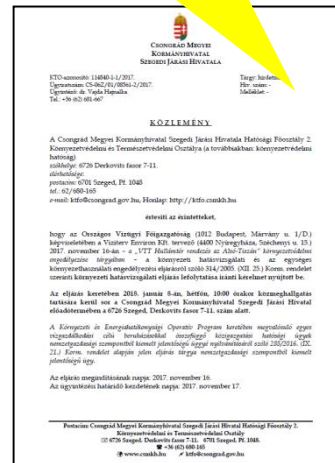
**Climate resilience
assessment**

**Env. Impact
Assessment**

**Start: 16/11/2017
Decision:
15/01/2018**

**Call of public
hearings**

**Environmental
licence**



Administrative fee



More stringent emission limit values for sensitive waters

In the delimitation of the sewage agglomeration, in addition to the general requirements of environmental and nature protection as defined by law, particular account shall be taken on water quality limit values for the central sewage treatment plant. The emission and immission should be harmonised with load test according to the following regulations:

- on rules for the protection of the quality of surface waters for the achievement and preservation of good status of surface water (220/2004 (VII. 21.) Gov. Degree) and
- on the water pollution limit values and the rules for their application (10/2010 (VIII. 18.) VM order) and
- 28/2004. (XII. 25.) KvVM order on limit values for certain pollutants and certain rules for their application (end of pipe regulation).



Drinking water safety

- The No. 123 in 1997 Governmental decree established the rules of **source protection zones** delineation and implementation of protection measures.
- The operator shall **establish drinking water safety management system** for the water supply systems with an average capacity over than 10 m³/day or serving 50 persons (201/2001 () Gov. Degree). The **Water Safety Plan** (WSP) has approved by the Public Health Office and has to revise every five years but updated yearly. All WSPs completed and approved between 2011 and 2018.
- Establishment of complex **rolling development plans** (according to CCIX Law in 2011 on Water Utility Service) to support long-term operation of a water utility system (drinking water supply and wastewater management). The RDP shall support the decisions on development projects e.g. network reconstructions (in Hungary the loss from water supply systems is about 30%).



Drinking water source protection - Short overview

According to the WFD in Hungary:

- **Based on 7 types of groundwater resources on hydrogeology - 185 groundwater bodies were delineated**
- **Almost all groundwater bodies are used for drinking water supply**
- **The drinking water supply**
 - **Around 2000 groundwater sources (protected and vulnerable), and**
 - **19 surface water sources**
- **64 groundwater sources have been delineated by the State as perspective drinking water supply**
- **The Hungarian RBMP specify these areas as protected areas.**



Drinking water source protection

The Act of LVII. 1995. on Water Management

- **According to the Act enhanced protective measures are necessary for**
 - **active drinking- mineral- and medicinal water resources**
 - **perspective drinking water resources (state responsibility)**

Delineation and keeping safe:

According to the Governmental Decree 123/1997. (VII.18.) on “the protection of the active and potential sources, and the engineering structures of drinking water supply”:

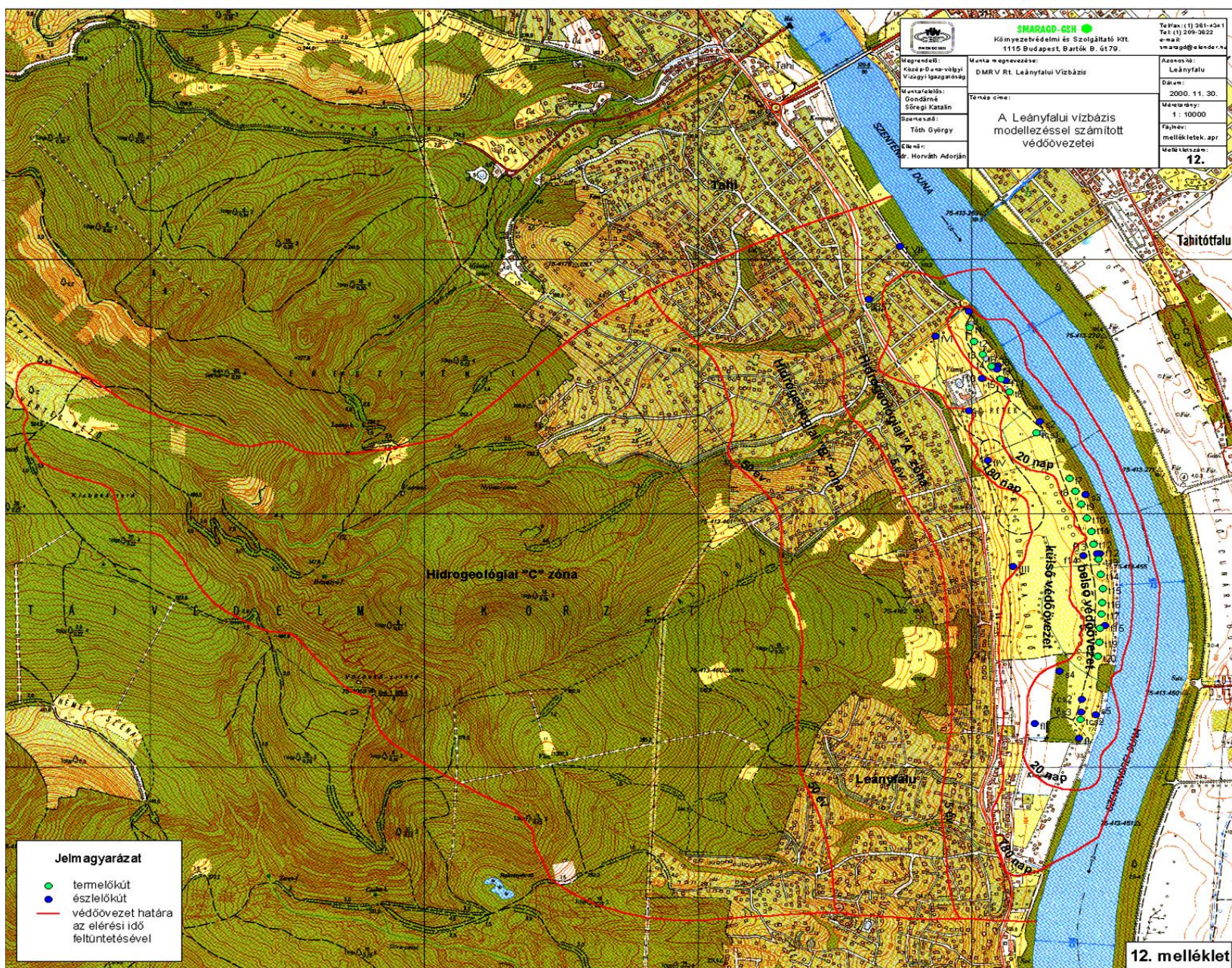
For water surces of public pruposes

- **inner and outer protective blocks and zones must be determined, (exept to perspective source)**
- **the outer zone "B" of the hydrogeological protective block or zone must be determined**

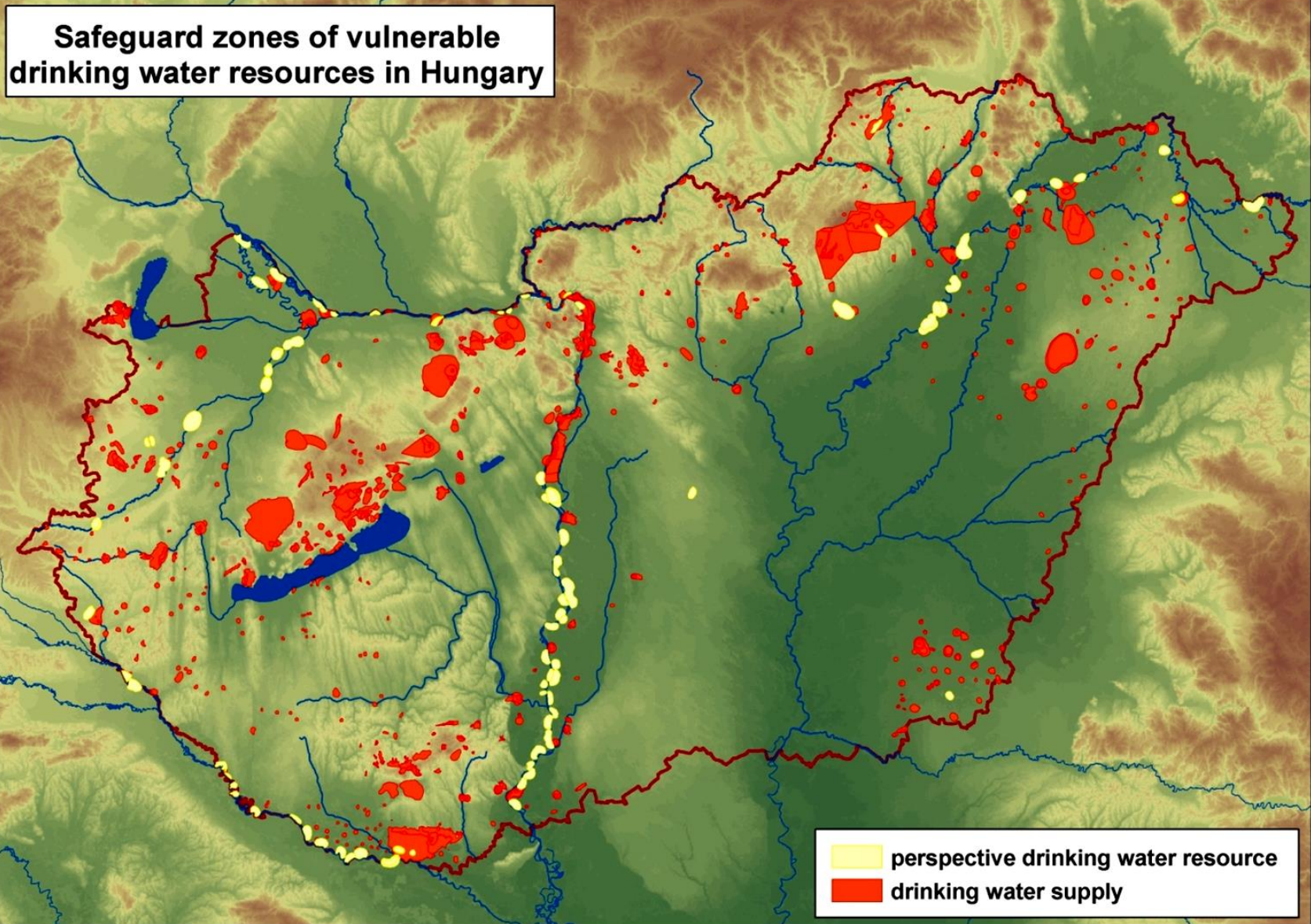


Drinking water source protection

- **The Decree contains the rules on the**
 - **determination and designation of the protective blocks, areas and zones, based on detailed investigations**
 - **uses of the properties situated over a protective block, in a protective area, protective zone and use restrictions in the interest of protection**
 - **Authority inspection**
- **Different restrictions have been specified for the different protection zones**
 - **E.g.: in "B" part of the hydrogeological protection zone complete prohibition relates to activities with strongly toxic or radioactive substances, to the infiltration of industrial wastewaters and to the release of transported wastewaters.**
- **The protection areas of the drinking water sources are also nitrate vulnerable zones according to the Nitrate Directive.**
- **Requirements on the water quality monitoring in the drinking water source protection areas**



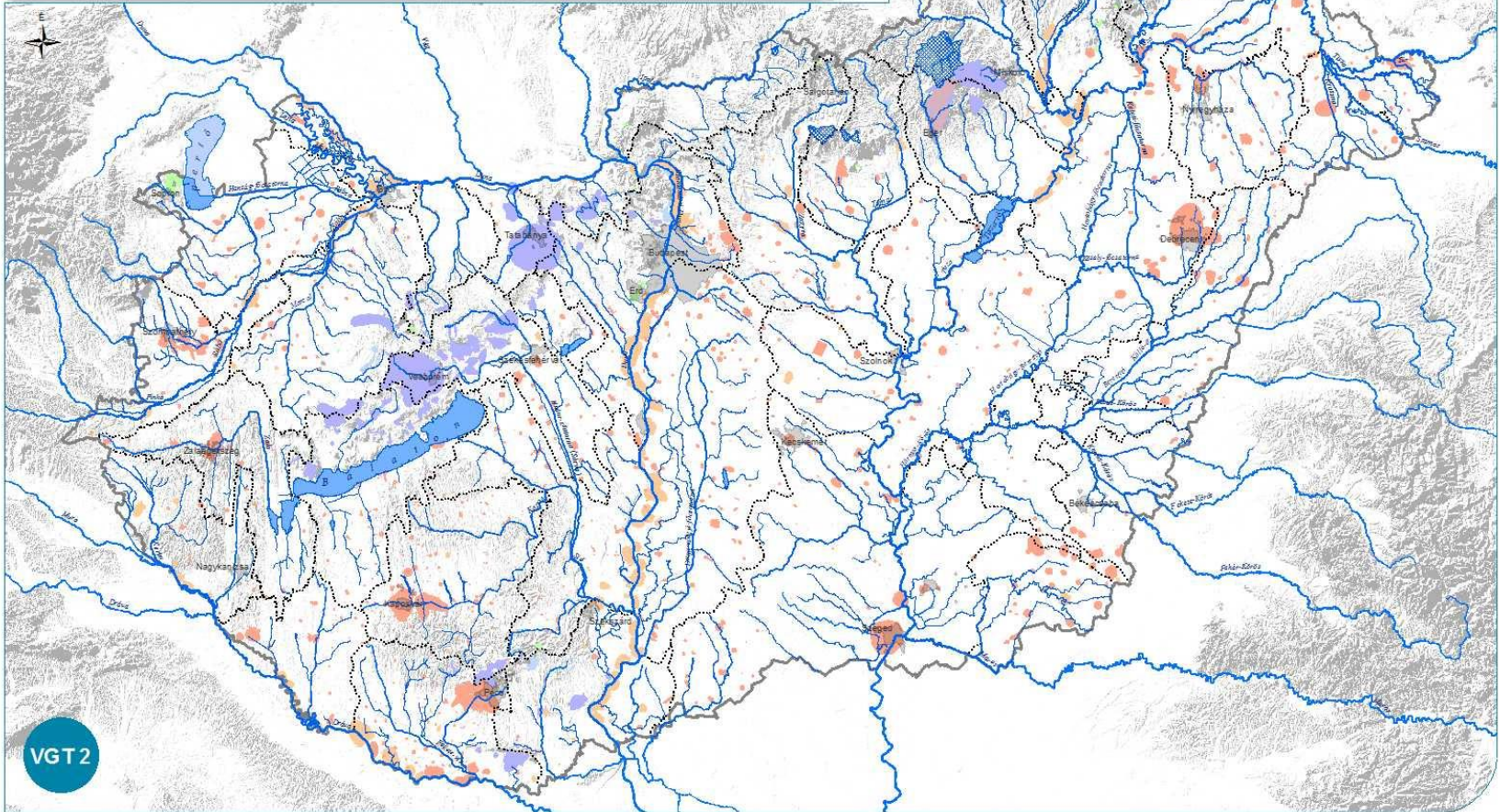
Safeguard zones of one vulnerable operational drinking water resource





A Duna-vízgyűjtő magyarországi része IVÓVÍZKIVÉTELEK VÉDŐTERÜLETEI

2-1. térkép



VGT 2

Jelmagyarázat

- országhatár
- nagyobb vízfolyás víztestek
- alegységghatár
- nagyobb állóvíz víztestek

Felszíni ivóvízkivétel

- védőterület

Felszín alatti ivóvízkivétel védőterületei

- sekély porózus
- sekély hegyvidéki
- porózus
- hegyvidéki
- karszt
- termál karszt
- termál porózus





New fishing regulation

- CII Law in 2013 on fish farming and fish protection: Hungary's fish stock is a national treasure, a natural asset and an economic resource that needs to be protected and assisted in its natural reproduction
- 01.01.2016: “No commercial fishing license may be issued for the calendar year 2016 and subsequent calendar years. „
- The task of the fishermen is to save fish, guard spawning areas and they can fishing selectively for ecological purposes, ie. mitigate invasive species.



Amendment of Water Law to mitigate illegal water abstraction from wells

Regarding the issue of control of illegal boreholes, the importance of this problem is recognized, especially because of the large number of privately drilled, unlicensed boreholes. In order to solve this issue, the Government issued in 2016 a grace period for registering unlicensed boreholes without the penalties in force. Due to the large number of such boreholes the grace period has now been extended until end of 2020.

- „In case of legalization launched until December 31, 2020, no fine will be imposed after wells drilled before.”
- However, the fine for the new drilling has increased up to HUF 1 million.
- Licensing procedure has been simplified (conversion to user friendly electronic process is in progress) and
- Administrative/authorization fee has been abolished



Promoting water retention

- The amendment of Water Act in 2015 introduced the **rainwater harvesting** as task of the local governments. It was a very small but important step to establish a new program for urban water management.
- The 2nd PoM includes measure M23, which is dedicated to natural water retention (M23 – *Measures assisting the natural water retention*), consisting of sub-measures for urban areas, agricultural areas, reservoirs in hilly and plain conditions.
- A guidance was elaborated for municipalities on good practices in rainwater management.
- Projects under Territorial Development OP has been examined whether water retention options was applied.



Refinement of resource fee regulation

- Already from the 1970s, Hungary had in place a “Water Resource Fee” regulation based on the abstracted volume
- The fee depend on water source type and water use type and quality of used raw water
- Since 2017 all sectors have to pay
- Double fee if water volume was estimated (not measured)
- In case over-abstraction conditions of the groundwater body the fee will be multiplied by 1,2
- **Exemptions** from the duty of paying to promote good water management practices:
 - water have retained from floods
 - reinjected water to the same aquifer or augmentation of groundwater by surface water (managed aquifer recharge)
 - remediation of polluted sites
 - water supply from surface water for ecological purposes
 - water-saving developments, for a period of 3 years, over-abstraction multiplier will not be applied

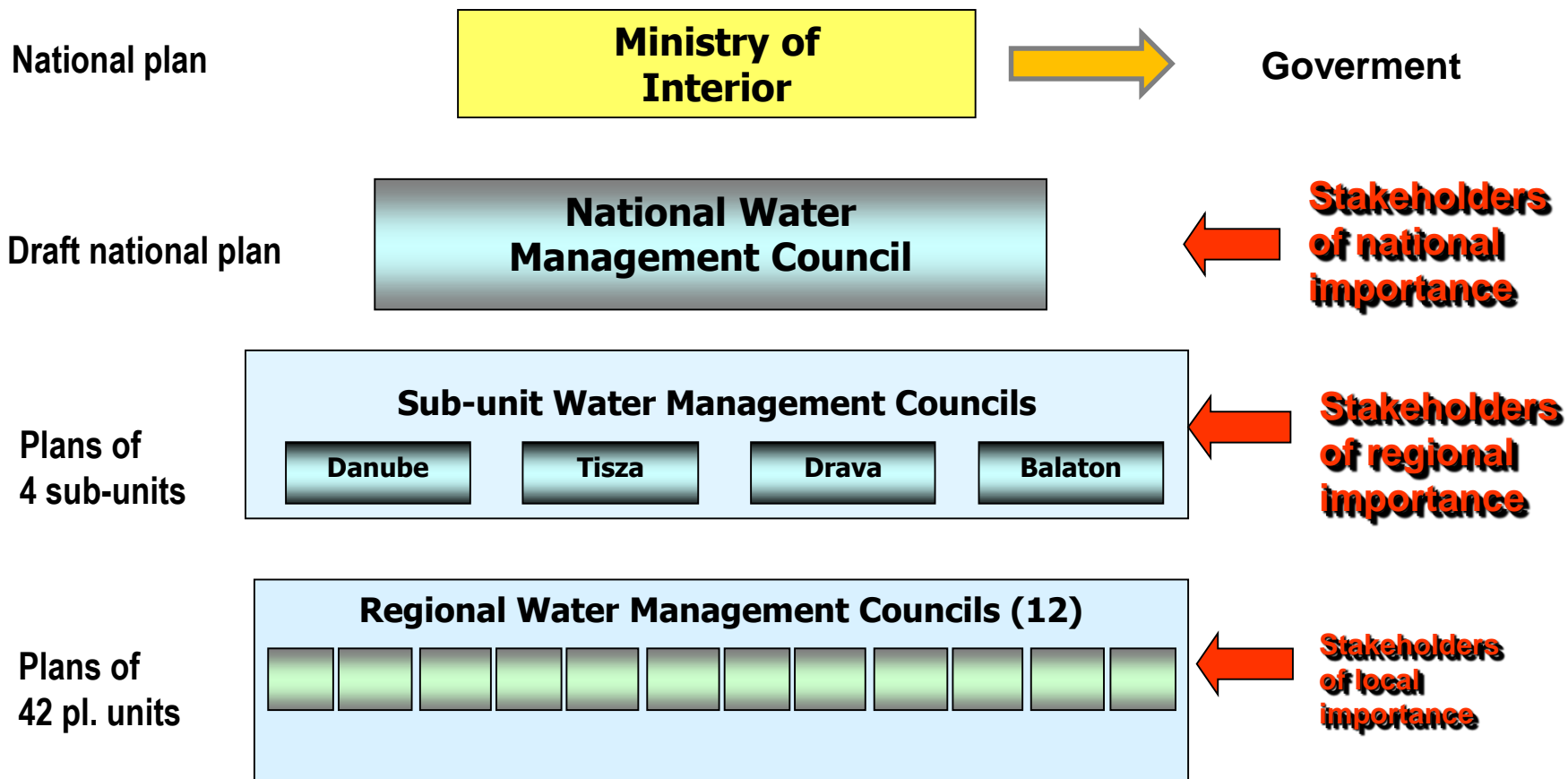


Water Management Councils

- WMCs were introduced at three levels: national, sub-basin (Danube, Tisza, Drava and Lake Balaton sub-basins) and regional levels (12 at the sites of the Regional Water Management Directorates)
- WMC is composed of some 30 members from several stakeholder groups (including professionals, authorities and of course NGOs) and they are participating in the evaluation of the project applications under the various Operational Programmes
- WMC is reviewing River Basin Management Plan, Flood Risk Management Plan and other Water Management Programs like National Water Strategy



Water Management Councils





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION !