

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

**of the
Municipality of Dunaújváros,
City of County Rank**



**Department of Architecture and Environment
Department of City Management and Development**

2007.





ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF DUNAÚJVÁROS, CITY OF COUNTY RANK

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF CITY MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

2007



This is the first environmental statement made by the Department of Architecture and Environment and the Department of City Management and Development of the Municipality of Dunaújváros under its EMAS system in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council. EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) is the environmental management system of the European Union.



Introduction from the Mayor

Some decades ago, in the 1970's and 1980's Dunaújváros, then a home of almost



60,000 people, was one of the so-called Hungarian „Dirty Dozen”, the twelve most polluted Hungarian cities due to the air pollution caused by the local metallurgical industry, the coking plant as well as the paper and pulp industry. Those having visited the city at that time will definitely remember the fine red powder doming the area. In case of south wind when the dust was taken from the industrial

zone to the living quarters people could hardly see even the other side of the street. Water pollution was not much better, either. Though the sewage collection system was developed parallel to the city, there was no sewage treatment and for several decades, the sewage was directly channelled to the Danube, the river that provides both Dunaújváros and many other municipalities with drinking water. These severe environmental problems required responsible environmental management.

The decisive change happened in the mid-1990s. After the Hungarian Law on the Environment (Act LIII of 1995) had been enacted and a delegation of the city visited the city of Linz, twin city of Dunaújváros with similar industrial background and experienced how Linz turned from the most polluted Austrian city into the cleanest industrial city, important decisions were made and a rapid improvement process started.



The City Council decided to employ a qualified environmental specialist who started to work in 1997. The Dunaújváros Steel Works, on the other hand, in cooperation with the City Council, made important environmental investments. Since 2001, communal wastewater has been purified by a new biological treatment plant that meets European standards. After the test period, the plant began regular operations in 2002. Outdated communal waste management of the city was also developed. A selective waste collection system has been gradually introduced. Providing the public with environmental information as well as environmental awareness raising has become a continuous process thanks to the annual state of the environment reports, environmental data and other information published through the internet, and the media as well as the presentations of the staff of the

environmental unit. In 2001, the city was awarded by the Cities Towards EU Compliance Award. In 2004, a small environmental unit was established in the municipality. Since 1st March 2005, this unit has been operating as part of the Department of Architecture and Environment.

All these induced the city to meet the increasingly strict environmental regulations on a higher level and become the first Hungarian local authority introducing EMAS. The LIFE-III funded EMAS-NEST project assisting a network of ten European municipalities, including 4 Hungarian cities, introduce the EMAS system provided a favourable background to this effort.



I am confident that implementing EMAS in the municipality will promote sustainable development of Dunaújváros and, last but not least, set a good example to the public as well as other municipalities for environmental consciousness.

1st March 2007, Dunaújváros

Dr András Kálmán
Mayor

Organisation:	Municipality of Dunaújváros City of County Rank		
Organisational units participating in EMAS:	Department of Architecture and Environment, Department of City Management and Development		
Leader:	Dr. András KÁLMÁN - mayor	Number of sites:	1
Chief administrator:	Dr. István TÓTH - Honorary Chief Administrator	Number of staff:	34
Co-ordinator:	Ildikó PETROVICKIJ-ANGERER - Deputy Head of Department of Architecture and Environment, Head of Environmental Unit	Telephone:	+ 36 25 409-175
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Official website:	www.dunaujvaros.hu		
Other data:	Activity:	Municipality / Local authority	
	NACE code:	75.11	
	Registration number:	HU-000009	
	Date of verification:	3 rd May 2007	
	Valid until:	3 rd May 2010	
Verifier:	Zsombor FERJANCSIK	Accreditation number:	HU-V-0003
		Accredited by NACE code:	75.11

Environmental statement completed:

4th May 2007

Next update due:

4th May 2008

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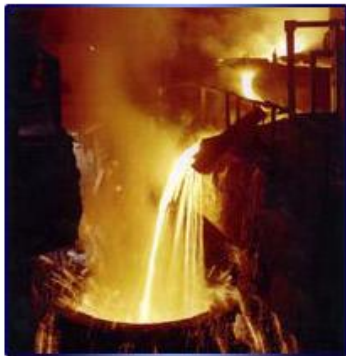
1. Introducing Dunaújváros and the Municipality

1.1. Introducing the City

Dunaújváros is a City of County Rank. It is situated 67 km south of Budapest, on the right bank of the Danube, overlooking the river that borders the city 10 km long on the east. On the west, it is surrounded by hillocks. The city has an area of 52.66 km², and a population of 52,109 (in 2007). Over 92% of the homes are supplied with sewerage, 100% with drinking water.



DUNAFERR Inc., currently in Ukrainian property is not only the biggest firm in Dunaújváros but the biggest metallurgical firm in Hungary as well.



Paper and pulp industry is another important branch of the local economy. (Dunapack Inc., and Dunafin Ltd.).



FERROBETON Inc. the local cement company is also a major employer as well as MOM Electromechanical Works Inc. that contribute by 5 per cent to the world's personal scales production.

The economic infrastructure is going to be developed as part of the industrial park project and through the development of the southern and northern industrial zone. The first mover to the industrial park was Aikawa with its first plant outside Japan. Plant of the Korean HANKOOK Tire is under construction. This plant is going to employ 1500 additional people.

The nearby new bridge over the Danube provides great development perspective for the city. The bridge that will be completed by June 2007 will provide new opportunities for national and European East-West transport.

Due to its favourable location, industrial traditions and economic infrastructure, Dunaújváros is „destined” to develop.



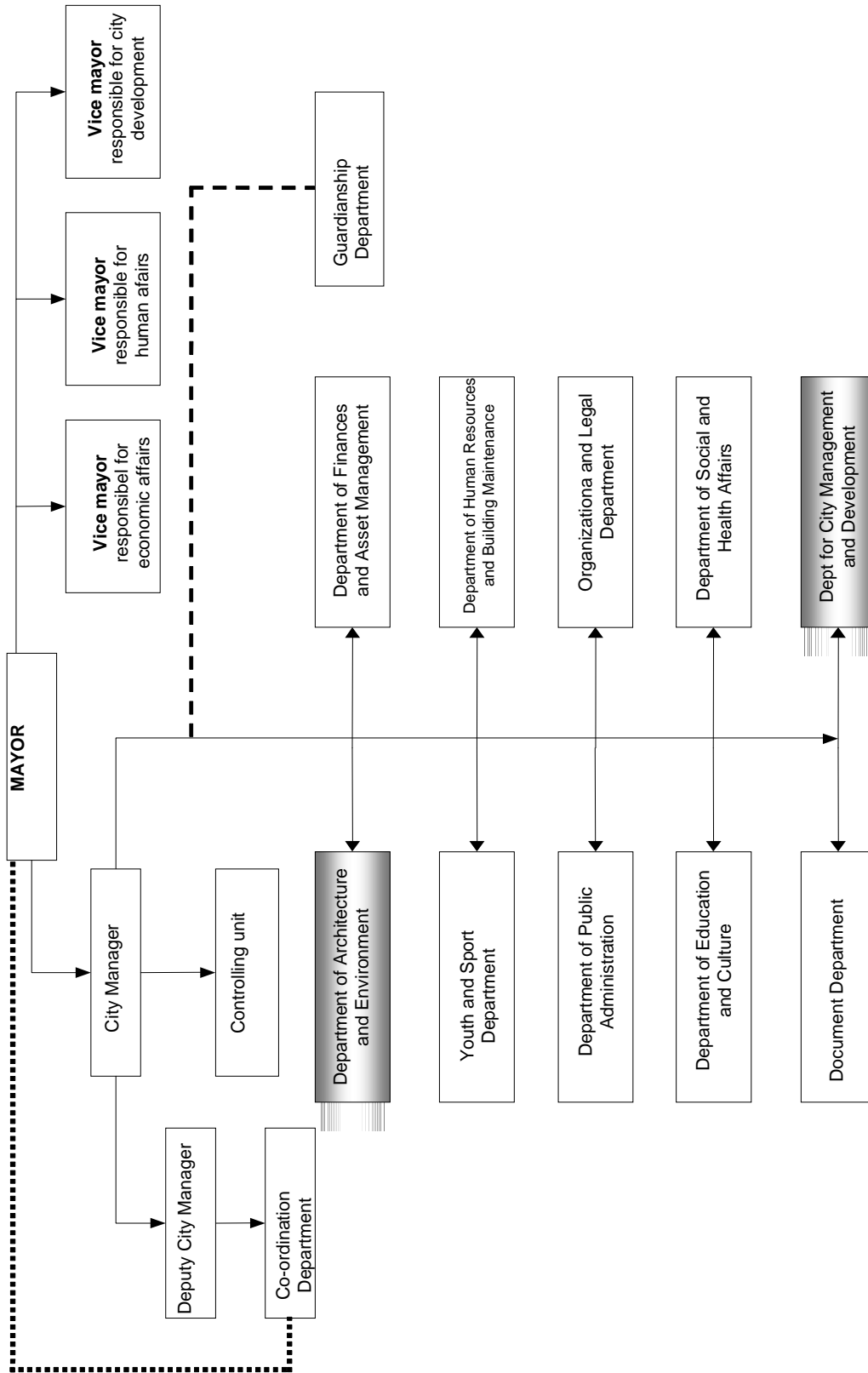
1.2. Introducing the Municipality of Dunaújváros



The City Hall

The municipality employs altogether 260 staff including the dogcatcher and the district nurses.

1.3. Organizational Structure of the Municipality



The Municipality of Dunaújváros has 12 departments and an independent unit. Out of them, 2 departments, namely the Department of Architecture and Environment and the Department of City Management and Development are implementing EMAS. They have been the first ones to implement EMAS because they have the most significant environmental impact. Their whole staff is involved in the development and implementation of the system. In addition to them, each staff member of the municipality is involved in the internal selective waste collection system as the conditions to participate are provided for everyone.

1.4. Budget of the Municipality of Dunaújváros

The budget of the Municipality for the year 2007 is as follows:

Major Figures of the Year 2007 Budget

thousand HUF

Revenues:	11 322 687
Within this:	
- revenues for accumulation	921 830
- revenues for operation	10 400 857
Loans:	2 306 144
TOTAL INCOME:	13 628 831
Expenditures:	13 628 831
Within this:	
- costs of development	1 180 374
of this: - costs of development	819 306
- costs related to the repayment of development loans	257 867
- reconstructions	103 201
- costs of operations	12 448 457
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	13 628 831
Deficit:	2 306 144

Number of Employees

Number of budgeted employees	2 150
Of this:	
- employees of municipal institutions	1 890
- employees of the local authority	260

1.5. Institutions Maintained by the Municipality of Dunaújváros

The municipality maintains a kindergarten with 14 units, 9 primary schools, 7 secondary schools, 4 additional welfare and health care institutions, an infants' nursery with several units, a music school, a theatre, a library and the fire brigade.

1.6. Compulsory Services of the Municipality of Dunaújváros

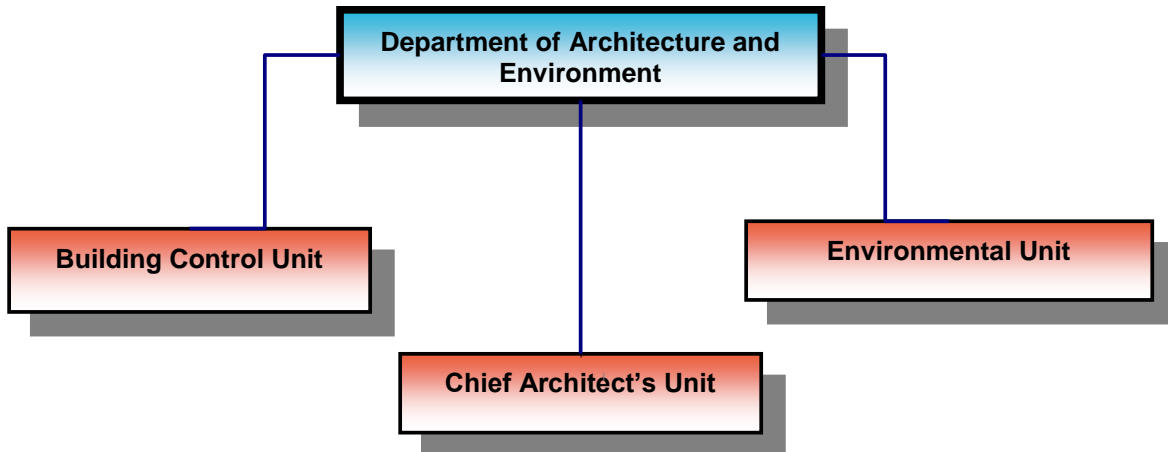
Obligatory Services of Local Authorities

Administrative and communal services	Health care services	Social welfare services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintenance of local public roads and public spaces - street lighting - drinking water supply - maintenance of cemeteries - protection of the natural and the built environment - public sanitation, cleaning public spaces (including pest control) - flood protection, drainage of rain water, sewage - local public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - family doctors', paediatric and dental services - district nurse service - health service at schools - maintenance of basic health care inspection - setting up primary health care districts - providing community conditions for a healthy lifestyle - maintenance of hospitals and out-patient clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allowances for the elderly, nursing support, catering - regular welfare payments - housing support - family allowance supplementing governmental family allowance, occasional child welfare payments - day-care institutions - home assistance, assistance to families - child welfare, day care of children - temporary lodging services, temporary accommodation of families
Education	Support to sports	Services rendered for young citizens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - educational guidance, speech therapy service, adapted physical education* - day-time care of schoolchildren - teaching of the arts - lodging for pupils attending local schools but living outside the city - secondary and vocational education - pre-school education - adult education - public library service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing conditions for sport clubs of schools - maintenance of sporting facilities - decision on sports pursued in local public schools, design of sporting concepts 	Fire fighting
	Co-ordination	Environmental services
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - co-ordinating services provided jointly with the county, set up of a co-ordinating committee - Rights and obligations related to the municipal belongings, asset management 	

1.7. Detailed Introduction of Organisational Units Participating in EMAS

1.7.1. Department of Architecture and Environment

The structure of the department is as follows:



The Department employs altogether 15 staff. It consists of 3 units with distinct tasks.

The **Building Control Unit** (9 people) is the local authority in building affairs. Its major task is granting building, demolition, standing, use permits, preliminary permits to the allocation of building plots and roads in cases falling within municipal authority, and it keeps records required by the law.

The **Chief Architect's Unit** (4 people) is responsible for preparing the Master Plan, the local building code and the layout plan. It co-ordinates the draw up of the city development concept, drafting of local ordinances related to land-use, order of construction, and protection of the local built environment. Gives expert opinions related to the sale or other usage of real estates owned by the municipality. Its tasks include the organization of city-planning and architectural design competitions, including its participation in the jury of these competitions.

The **Environmental Unit** (2 fulltime employees and 1 or 2 interns per semester) acts as the municipal environmental protection agency on the one hand and manager of the local environment on the other.

As the municipal environmental protection agency, it is responsible for some local air-pollution issues as well as for municipal waste management, noise and nature protection issues. It grants permits, imposes fines, and implements the law by direct obligation of citizens or local corporations.

Responsibilities of the unit as manager of the environment of the city include drafting local environmental ordinances and resolutions, designing and implementing the municipal environmental programme, the municipal waste management programme and the local clean air action plan, preparing and publishing the annual state of the local environment reports,

providing additional environmental information, organizing environmental awareness raising campaigns and events.

Activities of the Department of Architecture and Environment can be characterized by the following indicators (see the table below):

Name of the unit	Indicators	
Building Control Unit	Building permits issue	625 pcs/year
	Using permits issued:	310 pcs/year
Chief Architect's Unit	Registered files:	630 pcs/year
	Modifications of the lay-out plan and the building code:	2 pcs/year
Environmental Unit	Registered files:	931 pcs/year
	Resolutions:	50 pcs/year

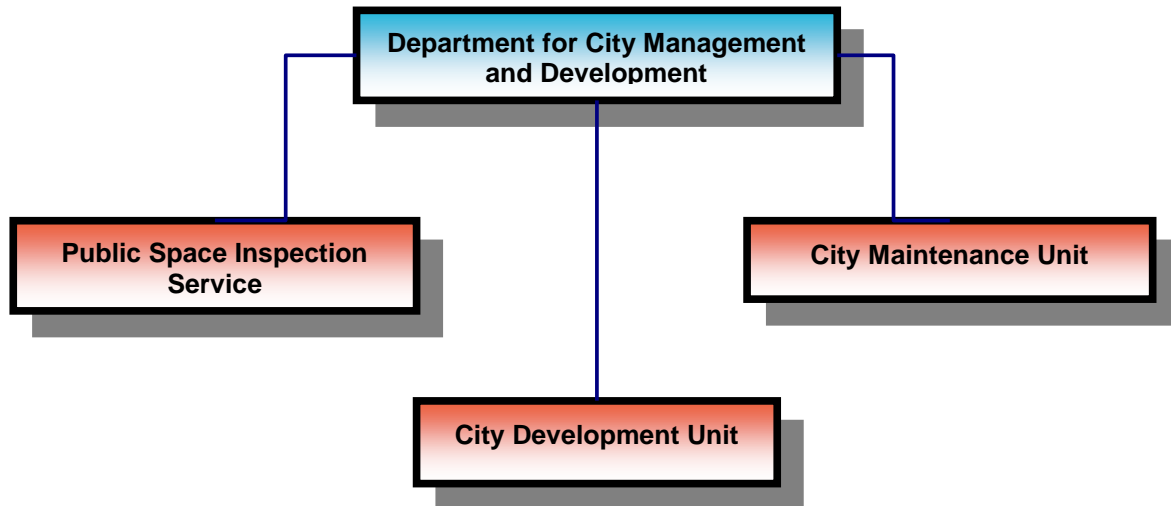
Office equipment of the Department of Architecture and Environment is characterized by the following table:

Name of the unit	Computers (pcs)	Multifunctional printers (pcs)	Printers (pcs)	Digital cameras (pcs)
Building Control Unit	10	1	2	6
Chief Architect's Unit	4	1	2	1
Environmental Unit	5	1	1	1
Total:	19	3	5	8

Additional assets of the environmental unit include a projector, a noise measuring set, a set of instruments used for water and soil tests including a spectrophotometer and a COD disintegrator, a flue gas analyser, a microscope, a TVS-3 environmental monitoring station and a sampling device for suspended particulates.

1.7.2. Department for City Management and Development

The structure of the Department is as follows:



A Department of City Management and Development consists of the City Management Unit, the City Development Unit and the Public Space Inspection Service.

The Department has 18 full-time employees and a dogcatcher.

Its major responsibilities are as follows:

As an authority:

Licensing in the field of transport and water management, in cases falling into municipal competence.

In the field of city management:

It is responsible for street lighting, drainage, public hygiene, the cemetery, maintenance and development of local public roads and bridges, local green areas including parks and forests, cleanliness of the streets, local transport, road safety, parking, the maintenance of the local marketplace, agricultural and veterinary hygiene issues. Services are provided by external companies; the staff of the Department makes contracts with these external companies and controls the implementation of the contracts.

In the field of city development:

Participates in drawing up the annual budgets, short-term and long-term development plans, co-ordinates between sectoral (educational, social, health, sports, communal) development plans, provides for the realization of the development projects included in the budget. Keeps records of and prepares statistics related to development projects.

In addition:

It controls public spaces, responsible for public cleanliness, use of public spaces, transport of wastes, parking etc.

Statistics:

Number of files in 2006:

City Management Unit

900 pcs

City Development Unit

2 233 pcs of which 127 construction or reconstruction contracts

Public Spaces Inspection Service

775 pcs

Office equipment in 2006:

Computers:	14 pcs
Multifunctional printers:	2 pcs
Printers:	1 pcs
Digital cameras:	3 pcs

Figures related to the tasks of the department (2006):

▪ Area of forests:	3 463 000 m ²
▪ Area of parks:	1 650 000 m ²
▪ Area weeded / hoed:	201 ha (2 013 065 m ²)
▪ Shrubs newly planted:	539 pcs
▪ Trees newly planted:	2391 pcs
▪ Cost of planting:	5 153 000 HUF
▪ Cost of maintaining and replacing public waste bins:	2 400 000 HUF
▪ Cleaning of ditches:	5 040 000 HUF
▪ Emptying public waste bins:	33 956 847 HUF
▪ Waste disposal:	5 734 456 HUF
▪ Total solid waste generated by the city:	295 000 m ³ (65 213 tons)
▪ Removing illegal waste dumps:	1 150 000 HUF
▪ Manual cleaning of roads and pavements:	38 525 760 HUF
▪ Cleaning of bus stops:	7 370 001 HUF
▪ Cleaning of local parks:	50 351 600 HUF
▪ Total length of inner-city roads:	146 km
▪ Total length of footpaths and pavements:	156 km
▪ Total length of cycle paths:	9 km
▪ Repairing road:	1000 m ²
▪ Reconstruction of roads:	18 000 m ²
▪ Repairing and reconstruction of pavements, cycle paths:	10 000 m ²
▪ Repairing surface of roads and pavements:	12 600 000 HUF

The City Council decided to introduce EMAS in December 2004.

2. Environmental Policy

The environmental policy of the Dunaújváros was approved by the Council on 8th December 2005 by its resolution Nr 287/2005.

The environmental policy was framed and posted at several locations of the city hall most frequently visited by the citizens including the entrances, the session room of the municipality, the office of the mayor and the administrator, as well as the two offices implementing EMAS. It can be also found on the official website of the municipality: www.dunaujvaros.hu, the environmental section of the popular local internet news-site: www.dunaujvaros.com, as well as the intranet of the city hall. The local media also informed the public of the municipality's environmental policy.

Employees affected by EMAS have been involved in the introduction, implementation and development of the system from the very beginning. The staff is committed to the system as well as meeting all environmental laws and raising environmental awareness.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF DUNAÚJVÁROS, CITY OF COUNTY RANK

In order to diminish adverse environmental impacts and improve the state of the environment in the city and its environs, the Municipality of Dunaújváros, City of County Rank sets the following environmental objectives:

The Council and the municipality:

- Attaches primary importance to full compliance with environmental laws and regulations.
- Considers and represents environmental aspects in the preliminary proceedings of council decisions.
- Aims to prevent and reduce waste. Therefore
 - it introduces selective waste collection in the office building of the municipality,
 - extends electronic administration according its financial possibility.
- Provides environmental awareness raising to clients as part of daily administrative activities.
- In procurement favours green products produced by environmentally friendly technologies.
- When qualifying contractors and suppliers, it considers their environmental performance.
- Seeks to find resource and energy efficient solutions.
- Announces its environmental policy and informs the public about the results and achievements of this policy as well as potential environmental risks on a regular basis.
- Aims to prevent negative environmental impacts.
- Continuously monitors and improves the state of the city's environment.

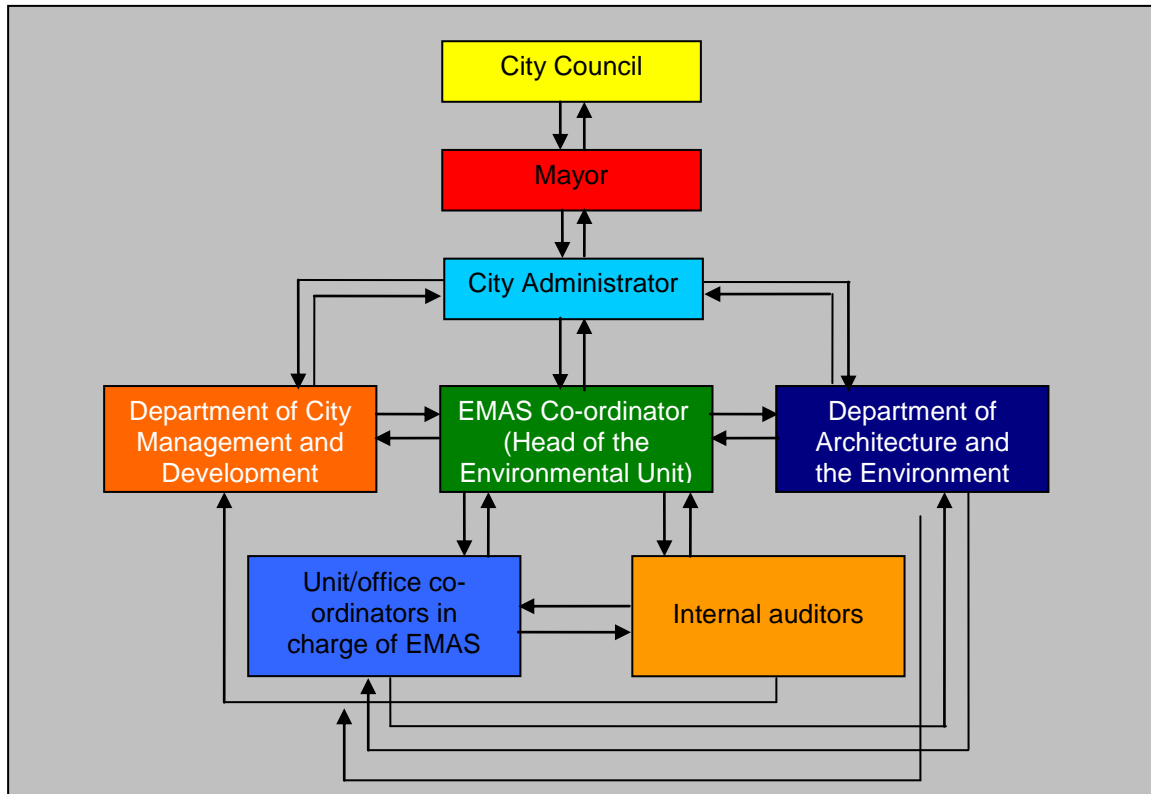
Done at Dunaújváros
8th December 2005

Dr. András KÁLMÁN
Mayor of Dunaújváros

3. The Environmental Management System of the Municipality

The environmental management system of the Municipality of Dunaújváros is shown in the following figure:

The Environmental Management System of the Municipality



The EMAS co-ordinator (i.e. the Head of the Environmental Unit) performs his/her duties with the direction of the Mayor and the Chief Administrator. His/her task is to co-ordinate the work under EMAS in the whole municipality, networking with the organisational units involved in the system, prepare reports, organise training courses, training of internal auditors, EMAS co-ordinators of the units/offices and the staff, maintenance and update of the EMAS manual, preparing and updating the environmental statement, organisation of internal and external audits.

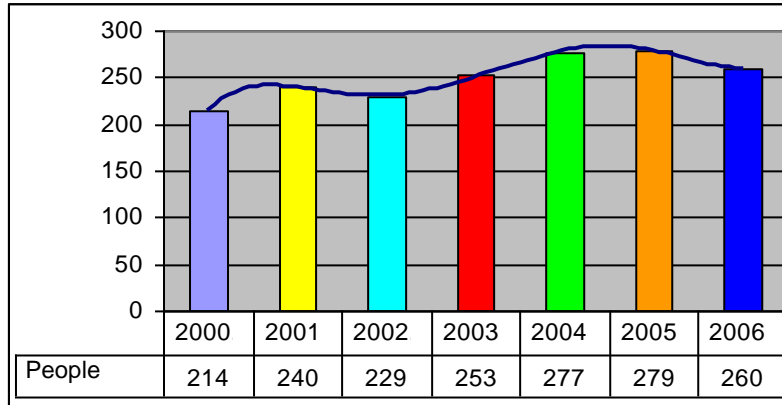
Department and unit co-ordinators co-ordinate the work related to the implementation of EMAS in the participating offices and units. They are responsible for the improvement of the system within their units, and for continuously meeting legal requirements. Internal auditors with the guidance of the EMAS co-ordinator provide continuous control of the implementation of EMAS, identify non-conformances, and suggest correction and improvement to the system. Participating staff members must participate in the implementation and improvement of the environmental management system according to their jobs.

There have been 11 system procedures and 12 operational procedures developed for EMAS and introduced in the municipality.

4. Environmental Impacts of the Municipality

The dynamics of staff of the municipality are indicated in the figure below.

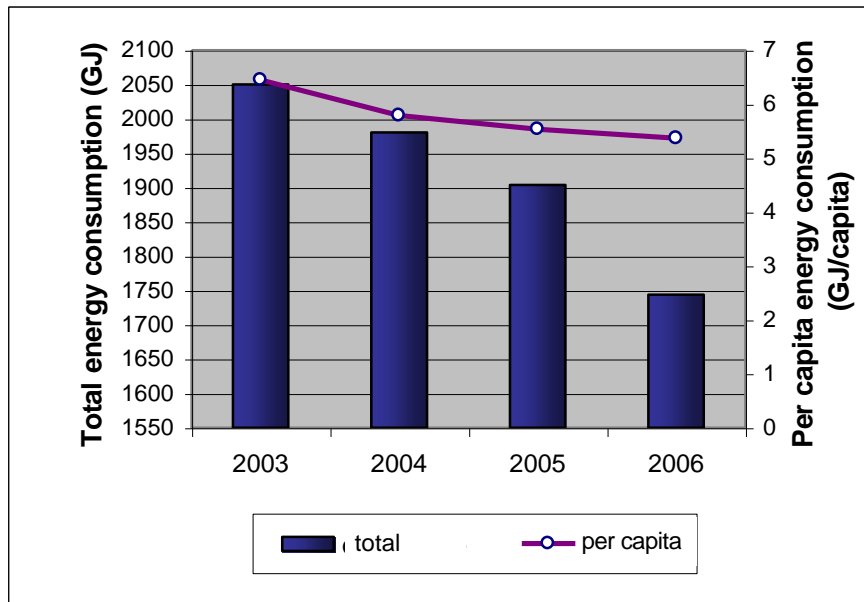
Dynamics of the Staff of the Municipality



4.1. Direct Environmental Impacts

Energy and water consumption of the town hall is indicated in the tables below.

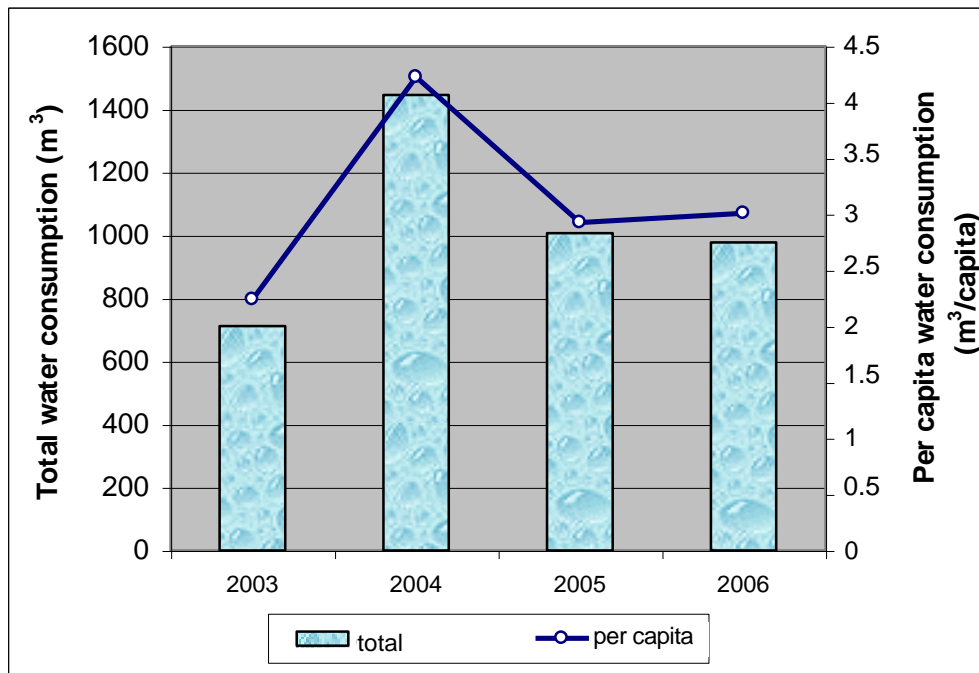
Energy Consumption of District Heating*



*The town hall receives a 100 per cent discount from the cost of district heating

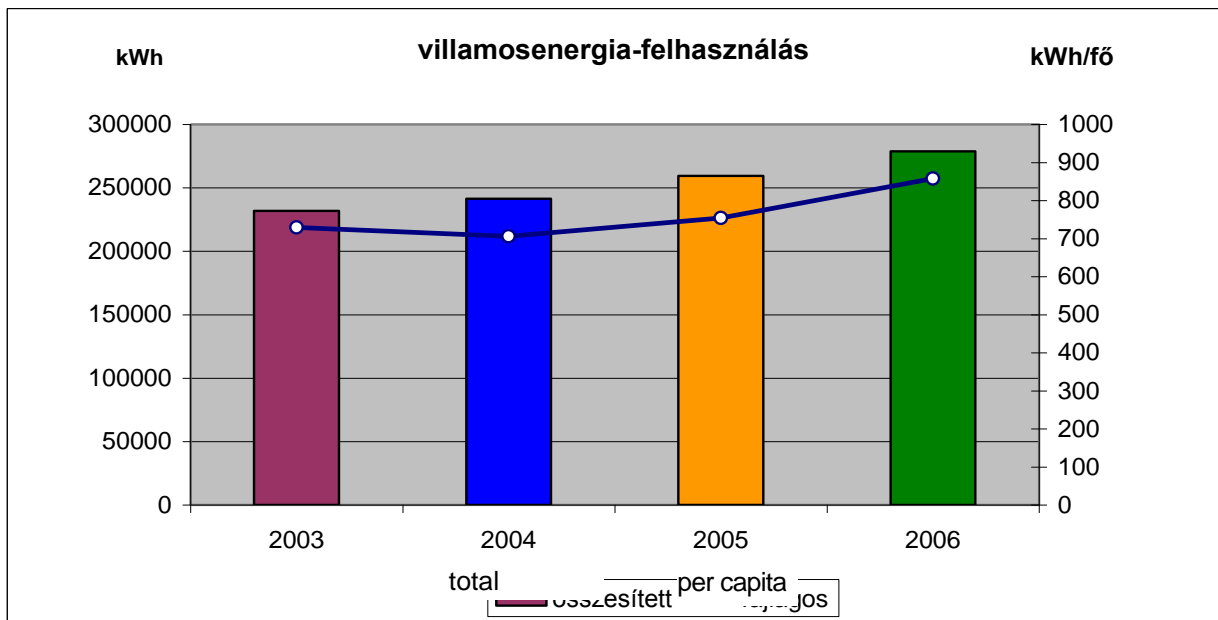
- The reason for the extremely low energy consumption in 2006 was the unusually mild winter. In the calculation of the per capita energy consumption it was considered that some offices of the city hall are used by external institutions and companies. All radiators in the city hall building are equipped with heat regulators.

Total Annual Water Consumption and Per Capita Water Consumption



As the figure above shows, both total and per capita water consumption of the city hall has dropped since 2004. Step-by-step, bathrooms and kitchens of the building are renovated which involves the instalment of water saving devices. Signs have been posted in the building calling the attention of staff on water saving.

Consumption of Electricity



The reason of the increasing total and per capita electricity consumption is that recently additional offices have been equipped with IT equipment and air conditioners.

Waste Management

Following the introduction of selective waste collection in the city hall in June 2005, 343.2 m³ of communal waste was selectively collected in 2006. Selectively collected paper, metal, plastic, glass and batteries are sent for recycling. In addition, 4 m³ of waste paper of confidential files was shredded and recycled as well.

Quantity of Selectively Collected Waste in the City Hall

Quantity of waste (m ³)														
Year	2006												2007	
	Jan	Febr	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Paper	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
PET bottles	1.5	1.5	3	3	3	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Recycled Paper from Confidential Files

	2003	2004	2007
Quantity of paper (kg)	1928	960	1500

Paper and toner cartridges used for printing and copying by the city hall

	Copies printed or copied (pcs)		Toner cartridges used by printers and copiers (pcs)	
	Quarters of 2006			
	III.	IV.	III.	IV.
Department of Architecture and Environment	104 983	119 946	6	2
Department of City Management and Development	56 897	84 959	4	2
Total in the City Hall	1 540 875	1 297 957	93	31

Copies printed and copied indicate the amount of paper used. The staff attempts to use both sides of the paper when possible. Also the management encourages double-side printing. Number of copies shows some seasonality as before the summer and winter vacation period the number of reports and proposals temporarily increases which multiplies the amount of paper used as well.

Emergency Preparedness

Prevention of and preparing for fire, accidents and emergency situations are regulated by the local rules on Fire prevention (Rules n. 4/1998 of the City administrator), Safety at work (Rules n. 10/2003 of the City administrator), and Prevention of emergency situations related to the computer system of the city hall (Rules n. 1/2006 of the City administrator).

Transport

If their job description includes frequent on-the-spot investigations, staff of the municipality may receive cost reimbursement for local public transport pass.

Number of staff receiving cost reimbursement for public transport pass is shown in the following table:

**Number of staff
receiving cost reimbursement for public transport passes**

Department	Staff
Department of Architecture and Environment	4
Department of	4
Total in the municipality:	21

Travels and fuel use of the cars operated by the departments implementing EMAS are indicated in the table below:

Departments	2006					Average fuel use
	Number and make of cars	I. quarter	II. quarter	III. quarter	Total for 2006	
Department of City Management and Development	1	6 100 km	5 630 km	3 475 km	15 205 km	10.28 l/100km
	Suzuki Ignis	651 l	573 l	339 l	1563 l	
	1	5 714 km	5 560 km	3 475 km	16 517 km	8.09 l/100km
	Opel Combo	441 l	462 l	339 l	1336 l	
Building Control Unit jointly with the Department of Guardianship	1	2 507 km	5 142 km	5 273 km	12 922 km	6.49 l/100km
	Opel Astra	162 l	333 l	342 l	838 l	

The Building Code Unit operates a car jointly with the Department of Guardianship.

When using cars of the municipality, care sharing and rational planning of the route are applied in order to minimise mileage.

4.2. Indirect Impacts of the Municipality

Major environmental impacts of the municipality are typically of indirect nature. It is the municipal environmental programmes, the local environmental legislation, local land use, waste management, transport, green area management, street cleaning and environmental awareness raising that have significant environmental impacts.

5. Environmental Work and Achievements of the Municipality before EMAS

- ◆ In 2000, the local ordinance No 12/2000 of 7 April 2000 of the Local Council on the protection of the environment was passed.
- ◆ Since 1997, citizens have been continuously informed about the local state of the environment. Pursuant to the law, at least once a year a detailed state of the environment report is issued. Air pollution data are published daily in the written and the electronic

media including the internet. For better information of the public, presentations and public forums are regularly organised. Since 2004, up-to-date information on the state of the environment, environment related local ordinances and environmental articles can be read or downloaded from the environmental columns of the website of the municipality and the city.

- ◆ The first municipal environmental programme was elaborated in December 1998.
- ◆ In the field of wastewater treatment, the new biological treatment plant meeting domestic and EU standards is a significant achievement.
- ◆ Collection and disposal of wastewater and solid waste had been organised before the Hungarian act No. XLIII/2000 on waste management was enacted. Current waste management service providers were selected through tender. Environmental audit of the municipality's waste disposal site have been completed and according to the IPPC license, the current waste disposal site can operate until 31 December 2008.
- ◆ Waste management will be developed in the framework of the Waste Management Association of the Middle-Danubian Municipalities that comprises 168 municipalities. The Association is to submit a proposal for developing an up-to-date waste management system to the Cohesion Fund of the European Union. The proposed project will establish a complex waste management plant, a composting plant, 2 waste collection yards and 20 public selective waste collection points. The currently operating waste disposal site that has no lining will be closed down at the end of year 2008. The site will be recultivated and the soil and the groundwater monitored for another 30 years.
- ◆ By the local ordinance No. 69/2004 of 17 December 2004 of the Council, the Baracsi street arboretum, the section of the bank of the Danube below the Friendship district, a nestling site of the bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*), as well as some precious trees have become protected. Protected sites and trees are marked with plaques. In the arboretum, an educational path has been developed. The path will be extended in the coming years.
- ◆ Besides these actions, the municipality has always paid special attention to environmental education of the public, with special regard to children, including pre-school children as well. The municipality gives financial support to environmental projects of kindergartens, schools, other educational institutions as well as local civic organisations on a competitive basis. The municipality regularly organises environmental action days, awareness raising presentations, quizzes, conferences to popularise the environmentally conscious life-style (e.g. Earth Day celebrations, World Day of Cleaning, Contest of Little Biologists, participation in the "Körlánc" – Chaincircle – movement). Since 2003, as part of the European Mobility Week and the European Car Free Day, the city organises the local Car-free Day as well.
- ◆ In 2003, jointly with the Ministry of Environment, an air quality monitoring station was set up in the city.
- ◆ In the past years, the state of the environment was continuously monitored, the municipality kept close ties with the polluting businesses, pier authorities and the public.
- ◆ In 1999 and 2002, successful international conferences were organised with the participation of the environmental experts of Linz, sister city of Dunaújváros. Proceedings of the conferences as well as the environmental experience of Linz were published. The publication was disseminated among participants, Council Members, schools and academic institutions, libraries and civic organisations. Together with these international conferences, altogether 7 environmental conferences have been organised in Dunaújváros since 1998. Proceedings of all the conferences have been published.
- ◆ On 1st January 2004, an independent environmental department was established in the municipality. As a result of the re-organisation of the municipality, however, the environmental department was merged with the office of the chief architect and the office of building control on 1st March 2005 in the new Department of Architecture and Environment.
- ◆ The first public selective waste collection point was brought into use on 26th January 2004. It was followed by 28 additional ones. By this, selective waste collection started up

in the city. Later, a waste collection yard was established and a special truck for the transport of selectively collected waste was purchased. At the public selective waste collection points paper, plastic, glass and metal can be selectively disposed of; the yard can receive more sorts of selectively collected waste including, for example, used kitchen oil as well.

- ◆ Successful proposals helped the municipality purchase new equipment, such as the air pollution monitoring station, a sampling device for suspended particulates, a meteorological and environmental monitoring station, a noise measuring set, computers and software, measure aromatic hydro-carbons in the air, test water bodies that had not been tested before, prepare the local waste management plan, organise environmental conferences, public forums and environmental training. Grants received were also used to set up local nature reserve areas and preserve some precious (old and rare) trees as well as the publication of educational brochures and environmental studies.
- ◆ The local waste management plan was approved by the local ordinance No. 50/2004 of 5 July 2004 of the Council. The plan was reviewed and updated in December 2006.
- ◆ As member of a consortium of European local authorities, Dunaújváros received a grant under LIFE III program of the European Union to introduce EMAS in co-operation with other consortium partners in the framework of the NEST project.
- ◆ By the help of grants, new environmental instruments were purchased including a flue gas analyser and a portable water and soil testing set with a spectrophotometer and a COD disintegrator.

Environmental investments and measures in 2006

Investment	Environmental impact	Date of completion	Costs covered from municipal sources (million HUF)
Sewer in Baracsi street	protection of soil and drinking water	2006	2.9
Blower for the waste water treatment plant	reducing local nuisances	2006	2.5
Complete reconstruction of the square at Hangulat street	reducing dust in the air by covering the surface with asphalt, designating new parking lots, building a park, replacing public dustbins by bigger ones, building easy access for people with disabilities	2006	24.2
Sewer in Szent István and Halász streets	protection of soil and drinking water	2007	18.0
Sewer in Páskom street	protection of soil and drinking water	2007	23.0
Sewer in Rosti Pál lane	protection of soil and drinking water	2008	16.0
Sewer in Lengyel alley	protection of soil and drinking water	2008	12.0
Sewer in Pentelei Molnár János street	protection of soil and drinking water	2008	45.0
Sewer in Bem street	protection of soil and drinking water	2008	6.0
Sewer in the Northern district	protection of soil and drinking water	2008	25.0
Sewer in Gőzmalom street	protection of soil and drinking water	2009	60.0
Sewer in Árpád street	protection of soil and drinking water	2009	7.4
Sewer in Mikszáth street	protection of soil and drinking water	2010	11.0
Sewer in Magyar street	protection of soil and drinking water	2011	30.0

6. Environmental Impacts, Objectives and Programmes of Departments Implementing EMAS

6.1. Office work (for each unit implementing EMAS)

Activities	Environmental Aspects	Environmental Impacts	Objectives	Actions
Office work	Heating, lighting, electricity consumption of office equipment	Use of non-renewable natural resources, air pollution, climate change	To reduce energy consumption	Posters in the offices reminding staff to switch of electric equipment when out of use
	Paper use	Resource use (in the case of the raw material), air and water pollution of the production process, use of energy, climate change, environmental impact of the transport of paper	To reduce paper use	Chief administrator instructs the staff in circular to use double-side printing and copying as much as possible, to re-use paper used on one side. Extending e-governance (extended use of the internet). Putting reminders above the printers and the copiers. Regular information of staff on the results of these actions.
				Modifying default set up parameters of copiers/printers (double-side printing should be the default setting).
Waste generation	Soil pollution, ground water pollution. Discarded toner cartridges, and batteries are classified as hazardous waste.	To increase the share of selectively collected waste in the case of wastes that can be recycled	Setting up a selective waste collection system for office wastes – paper, plastic (PET) bottles, glass, and metal. Purchase of waste bins suitable for selective management of waste for the offices, and for the building. Information of the staff. Setting up the system of data collection. Selective collection of batteries.	

Achieved!

See pages 26-27

Funding	Documentation	Responsible	Deadline	Target
Municipal budget	Posters	Head of the environmental unit	31 March 2007	100%
Municipal budget	Circular, posters	Head of the environmental unit	1 March 2007	100%
			31 December 2007	40%
Municipal budget	Account on paper use, acknowledgement of the amount of waste taken over issued by the waste management company	Head of the environmental unit	31 December 2006	100%

6.1.1. Implemented Actions and Achievements in the Field of Office Work to Date

Implementing selective collection of office waste in the City Hall

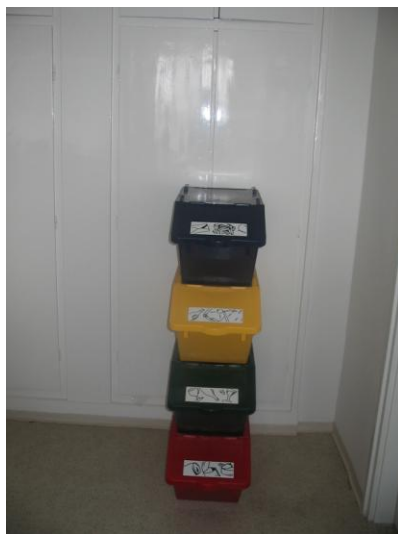
The selective collection of waste was introduced on 5 June 2005. After a needs assessment, waste bins for selective collection were distributed. In frequented spots of the building (at the entrances of buildings, for instance) collection islands were set up for bigger quantities of selected waste. Offices have been equipped with shredders so that confidential documents can also be safely disposed of. Collection islands were equipped with bins for batteries in 2006.

Selectively collected waste is taken for recycling.

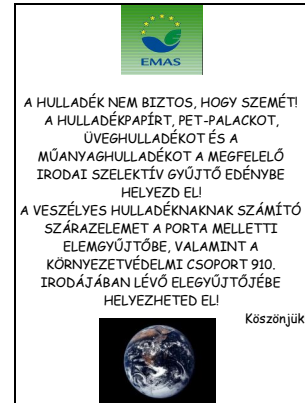
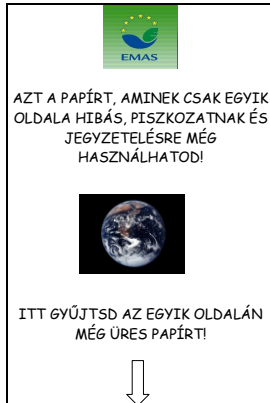
Selective collection points in the city hall



Waste bins in the offices



Each department particularly the ones implementing EMAS pay special attention to the rational use of paper and toners. Therefore, steps were taken to popularise double-sided printing and copying. Paper used only on one side are selected separately and reused for internal purposes (for first drafts or taking notes). Documents are printed only if it is necessary. Staff is encouraged to use electronic mail and the intranet of the municipality as much as possible.



The text on the posters is as follows:

<p>Paper that is used only on one side is suitable for taking notes or for drafts.</p> <p>Put the paper with an empty side here!</p>	<p>To save paper and toner, consider how many copies you need (if at all). Print on both sides of the paper, if possible!</p>	<p>Waste can be re-cycled! Put the waste paper, plastic bottle, glass and metal to the appropriate container. Used batteries are hazardous waste. Put them to the container at the reception or in the office of the environmental unit in room No 910. Thank you</p>
--	---	---

The city hall has an up-to-date, energy efficient lighting system. The old outdated copiers and printers have been replaced. The municipality leases up-to-date, energy efficient, multifunctional printers.

Posters are used to call the attention of staff to energy saving. Rational use of the natural resources is a regular issue of training courses as well.



<p>Switch off the light before leaving the office!</p> <p>If you leave for a longer period or for home, do not forget to switch off computers and other electric devices.</p>	<p>Do not put more water to the kettle than you actually need.</p>
---	--

The city hall is supplied with district heating; each radiator is equipped with heat regulators.

For a better insulation, windows of offices are being replaced by new, heatproof ones.

6.2. Department of Architecture and Environment

6.2.1. Environmental Unit

Activities	Environmental Aspects	Environmental Impacts	Objectives	Actions
1. Functioning as local environmental protection agency*	Indirect environmental aspects.	Resolutions related to local air pollution, noise and waste management issues influence the state of the environment.	-	-
2. Designing and implementing the municipal environmental programme		The environmental programme contributes to environmental improvement	Revision of the current environmental programme	Preparing a new environmental programme that corresponds to the new national environmental programme, contracting a sub-contractor
3. Drafting local environmental ordinances and resolutions		Meeting local environmental ordinances has an indirect impact on the state of the environment.	In accordance with the Municipal Clean Air Action Programme, drafting a local clean air ordinance to improve air quality in municipal competence.	Drafting a local ordinance on household furnaces.
4. Environmental awareness raising and education		Increasing environmental public awareness; environmentally conscious attitude is important for environmental improvement.	Increasing frequency of information, action days, and other events.	Organising at least 1 conference, 2 action days, issuing at least 1 publication, making at least 2 presentations, participating in at least 2 quizzes or public forums a year, organising the "For the Flowery Dunaújváros" competition, running and regularly updating the environmental websites of the city
5. Networking with external organisations, businesses, institutions, peer agencies and local authorities and NGOs *		Increasing environmental public awareness; promoting environmentally conscious attitude	-	Measuring satisfaction of conference participants
6. Preparing and implementing the municipal waste management plan		Extending and developing selective waste management, involving additional sorts of waste into the recycling scheme.	Introducing selective waste management in the city hall	Revising the local waste management plan every second year, preparing a report on the implementation of the plan for the Council.
7. Nature protection		Increasing biodiversity, survival of species, reducing pollution of nature protection areas, increasing environmental public awareness; environmentally conscious attitude becomes more popular	Marking locally protected objects with signs	Ordering new informational signs and name-plates for areas and objects under nature protection and putting them to their place.
8. Inviting environmental proposals, participating in the preparation of environmental proposals and implementing supported projects		Supporting environmental protection projects of the citizens contributes to a better environmental quality, and increasing environmental awareness. Financial support received by the municipality contributes to the implementation of the municipal environmental programme.	Improving the support scheme to citizens' environmental projects.	Regular revision and adjustment of the objectives of the financial support to citizens. Extending calls for proposals to blocks of flats and blocks of condominiums.

Funding	Documentation	Responsible	Deadline	Target
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	-	-	31 st December 2007	-
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	Acknowledgement of completion, the new environmental programme	Head of department/unit	31 st December 2006	100%
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	Local ordinance	Head of department/unit	31 st December 2007	20%
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	Publications, documentation of events and action-days, attendance lists, media articles	Head of department/unit	31 st December 2006	100%
			31 st December 2007	40%
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	-	-	31 st December 2007	-
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	Approval of the modified plan	Chief administrator	31 st December 2006	100%
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	Acknowledgement of completion, invoice, report on the placement of signs	Head of department/unit	31 st December 2006	100%
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	Calls for proposals	Head of department/unit	31 st December 2006	100%
			31 st December 2007	80%

Activities	Environmental Aspects	Environmental Impacts	Objectives	Actions
9. To give expert's opinions to lay-out plans, and city development concepts*	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Giving expert's opinions to the plans can prevent future conflicts arising from, e.g. the proximity of industrial facilities to the living quarters	-	-
10. Tasks related to the operation of the municipal environmental fund*		Financial support from the municipal environmental fund can contribute to environmental improvement.	-	-
11. Co-ordinating EMAS		EMAS may promote environmental improvement and environmental awareness on the long term.	Introducing EMAS Continuous operation and development of the EMAS system.	To introduce EMAS, identify roles and responsibilities related to EMAS

Accomplished!

See pages 30-39.

*As existing management controls related to the activity are effective and there is no room for improvement, no new objectives were set. Existing practices continued.

Actions Implemented and Achievements

1. Designing the 2nd Municipal Environmental Programme

The 2nd Municipal Environmental Programme of the city was approved by the resolution No 400/2006 of the City Council in December 2006. It is in accordance with the lay-out plan and the 2nd National Environmental Programme. It paid special consideration to the implementation and verification of EMAS.

2. Preparing a Report on the Implementation of the Municipal Waste Management Plan in 2005-2006

On 14th December 2006 the City Council approved the report on the implementation of the Municipal Waste Management Plan and the modification of the local ordinance No 50/2004 on the municipal waste management plan.

3. Educational and awareness raising activities

A. Organising environmental action days, awareness raising presentation and environmental conferences

In co-operation with local schools and NGOs, each year the municipality organises Earth Day celebrations, the "Clean the Earth" world cleaning day and European Car Free Day events. Also, each year the environmental conference and the flower planting competition of the city are arranged.

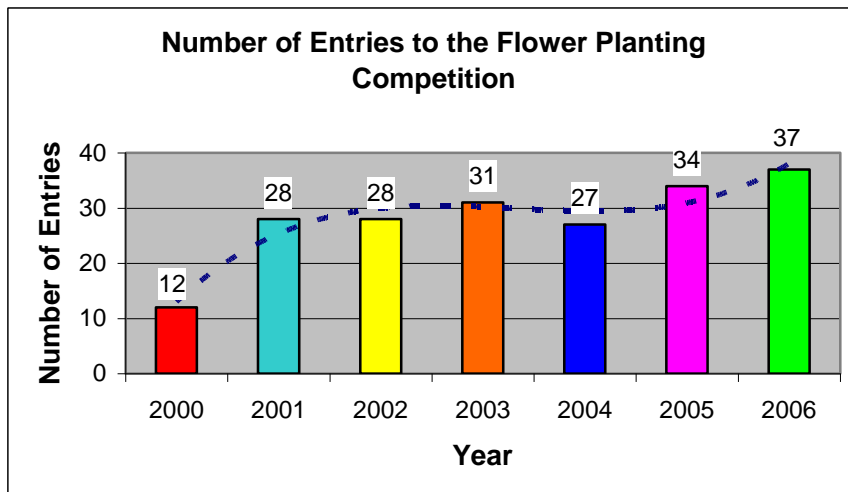
Funding	Documentation	Responsible	Deadline	Target
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	-	-	31 st December 2007	-
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	-	-	31 st December 2007	-
Municipal environmental fund or municipal budget	City Council resolutions, register of training courses, attendance lists, EMAS manual, environmental statement, certificate of verification, registration to EMAS and job descriptions	Mayor/chief administrator/ Heads of involved departments/ head of environmental unit	4 th May 2007	100%
			31 st December 2007	50%

a.) The Annual Flower Planting Competition

Award Ceremony of the Flower Planting Competition



Participation in the Flower Planting Competition



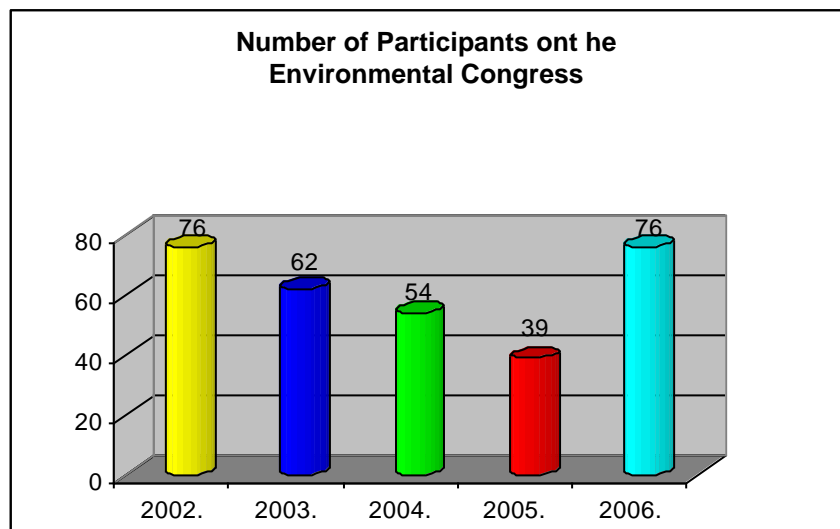
b.) Earth Day Celebrations



c.) The European Car Free Day



d.) The Annual Environmental Conferences



Pictures of the Conferences



In 2005, the Dunaújváros Environmental Conference was devoted to EMAS. At the same time, the conference was an environmental training for the staff as well

Környezetmenedzsment rendszerek a gyakorlatban

dr. Kósi Kálmán - Herczeg Márton

Dunaújváros, 2005. Június 3.

kornygazd@eik.bme.hu
Telefon: + 36 1 463 31 55
Fax: + 36 1 463 11 49
St. épület 406.

Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem
Környezetgazdaságtan Tanszék
1111 Budapest, Stoczek u. 2.



EMAS az AUDI HUNGARIA MOTOR Kft.-nél

Torma András, AUDI HUNGARIA MOTOR Kft.
VI. Környezetvédelmi konferencia, Dunaújváros, 2005 június 03.





Az EMAS Környezetirányítási és Hitelesítési Rendszer kiépítése Dunaújváros Megyei Jogú Városban a NEST projekt segítségével

Petrovickijné Angerer Ildikó
Dunaújváros MJV Polgármesteri Hivatala
Környezetvédelmi csoportvezető irodavezető-helyettes





Környezetközpontú Irányítási Rendszer a DUNAFERR Rt-nél

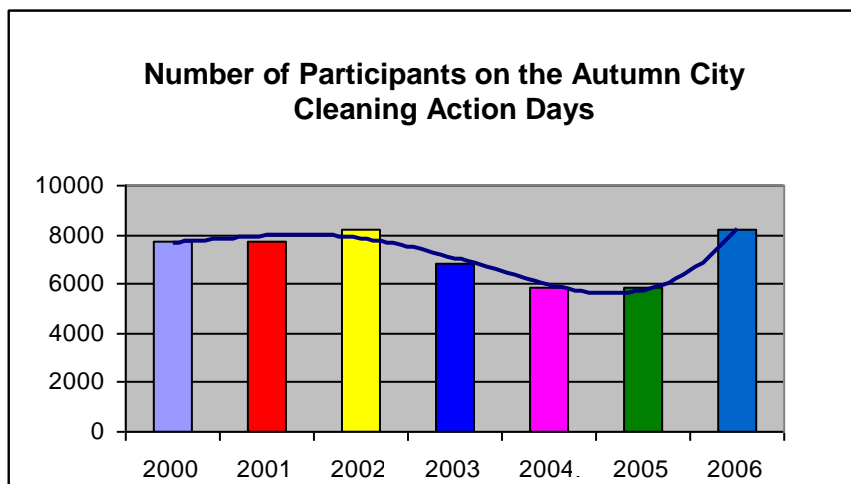
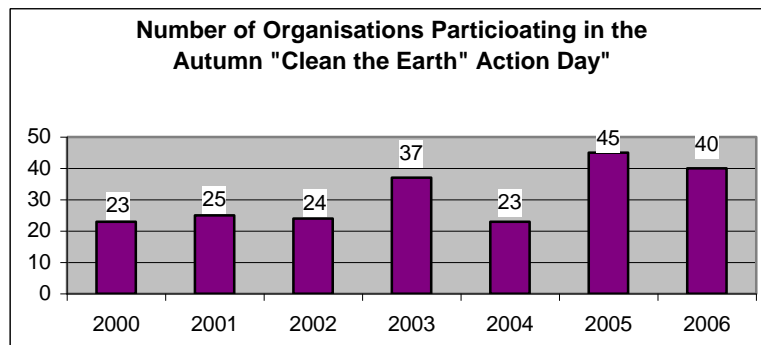
Eredmények, aktualitások

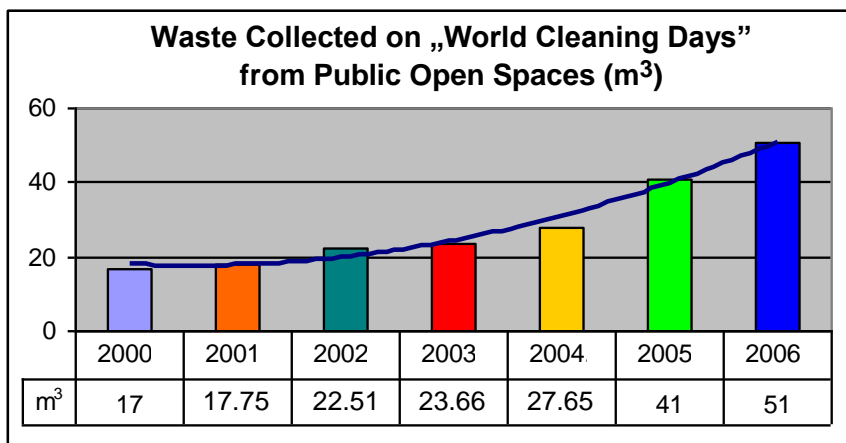


Meskál László
 környezetvédelmi főmérnök
 DUNAFERR Rt.

VI. Környezetvédelmi Konferencia – Dunaújváros 2005.június 3.

e.) „Clean the Earth” Action Day

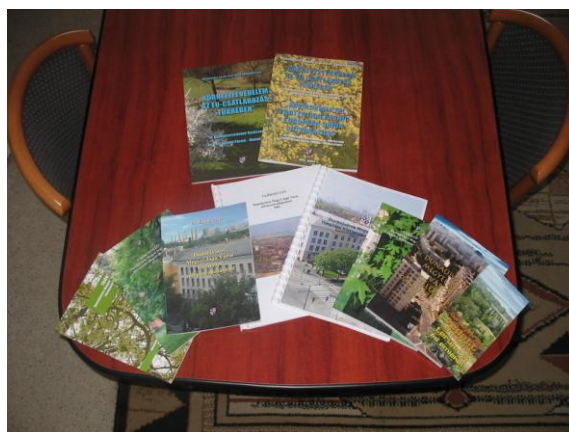




B. Awareness Raising, Access to Environmental Information

State of the environment reports are published annually both in paper format and on the official website of the city. Similarly, the municipal environmental programme and the proceedings of the environmental conferences are also available to the public. Publications are mailed to local institutions, NGOs and libraries free of charge. Copies can be also borrowed from the environmental unit.

Environmental Publications of the Municipality



Notice Boards with Environmental Information in the City Hall



State of the environment reports are based on monitoring data. Some monitoring devices are operating in schoolyards where pupils can observe the instruments and the results, college and secondary school students of environmental technology can use them for measuring exercises.

Air-pollution monitoring station on the schoolyard of the “Dózsa” Elementary School



Taking of samples from local surface water



Instruments of the Municipality



C. Nature protection

Signs indicating “Nature protected area” were put to new local nature protection areas assigned in 2005. Protected trees were also marked with plates indicating their species.

According to the environmental objective set in the environmental programme of EMAS an educational path was prepared in the Baracsi street arboretum. Steps of the work are shown in the pictures below.



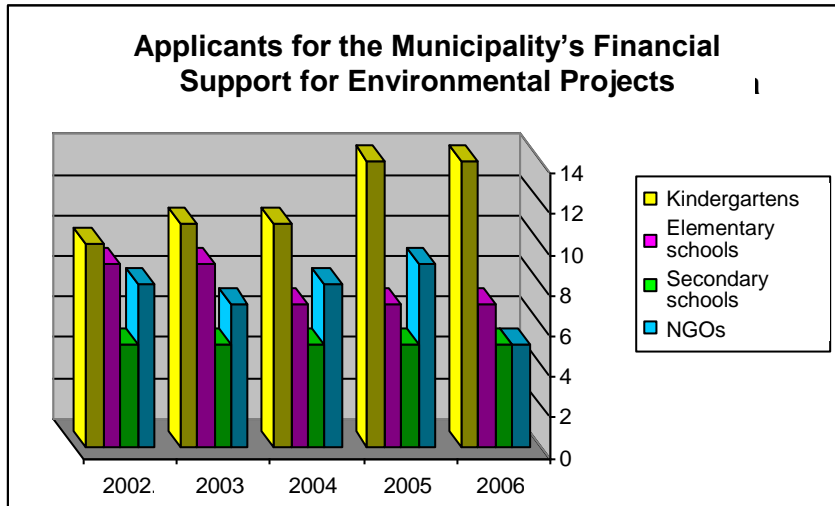


Nature protection signs and plates in Dunaújváros

Nature Protection Signs			
Big oval signs with the text			
“Nature Protection Area”		“Monument of Nature”	
In the arboretum	2	Duna-park Ltd.	12
Nesting sites of the bee-eater	5	Duna-erdő Ltd.	2
Subtotal	7	Subtotal	14
Altogether		21	
Signs indicating species			
28			

D. Financial Support to Environmental Projects of Schools, Kindergartens, NGOs and housing communities

Since 1997, the municipality has provided financial support to local environmental projects. Each year it has invited proposals from local schools and NGOs. In 2007, the claim to support environmental projects of condominiums and housing communities was raised. Therefore in 2007 the calls for proposals were amended by new objectives.



E. EMAS Co-ordination

EMAS system of the municipality is co-ordinated by the Head of the Environmental Unit of the Department of Architecture and Environment. The chief co-ordinator is assisted by the co-ordinators of the units and the internal auditors. The chief EMAS co-ordinator and the unit co-ordinators are responsible for the implementation and administration of the system, training of staff and participate in the internal and external communication. With the help of the internal auditors, they are responsible for noticing incompliance and initiating correcting actions.

Training of unit co-ordinators and internal auditors



6.2.2. The Chief Architect's Unit

Activities	Environmental Aspects	Environmental Impacts	Objectives	Actions
1. Ensure that the local layout and land-use plans conform to the national and regional plans and those of the neighbouring municipalities.*	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Local plans have a comprehensive impact on the local environment (refer to the next item below). Therefore it is important that these plans consider environmental aspects.	-	-
2. Designing/modifying the lay-out plan and the land use plan of the city.*		Local plans make an impact on the development of the city through the land use and the city structure. By this, they have an environmental impact as well. They influence transport needs, air quality, the extent of green spaces, therefore it is important to assess possible environmental impacts in advance.	-	-
3. Monitoring the implementation of the lay-out plan and the land use plan and reporting to the City Council. *		Reports on the implementation of the local plans have an impact on the environmental awareness of the Council, and through this, future Council decisions. It is a basis for the amendment of existing plans.	-	-
4. Operating the Planning Jury*		The Jury gives an expert opinion on the location of the buildings, and the design of the buildings, it has an impact on the built environment.	-	-
5 .Protecting the built environment	Local issues (noise, vibration, odour, dust, visual etc.)	Protecting the built environment has an impact on the city landscape.	To protect the built environment in the city,	To draft the local ordinance on the protection of the built environment.

*As existing management controls related to the activity are effective and there is no room for improvement, no new objectives were set. Existing practices continued.

Funding	Documentation	Responsible	Deadline	Target
Municipal budget	-	-	31 st December 2007	-
Municipal budget	-	-	31 st December 2007	-
Municipal budget	-	-	31 st December 2007	-
Municipal budget	-	-	31 st December 2007	-
Municipal budget	Ordinance passed by the Council	Chief architect	31 st December 2007	20%

6.2.3. Building Control Unit

Activities	Environmental Aspects	Environmental Impacts	Objectives	Actions
1. Filing official documents, managing files, providing information to other authorities	Avoidance, recycling, reuse, transportation & disposal of solid/other wastes	Waste generation, use of office space and office equipment, energy consumption	To reduce the amount of paper and toners used by the Unit (by 1% annually)	Posters to the printers and copiers to remind staff of double-side printing and copying.
				Checking documents before printing to avoid unnecessary printing
2. Consulting with clients in the offices of the municipality	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Energy use of transport, air pollution, noise, using space for parking	To minimise environmental impact of client transport by extending phone and internet contacts.	To provide full administrative service for clients in order to minimise personal visits
				Developing e-administration
3. Granting building, demolition etc. permits	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Energy consumption, air pollution, soil and groundwater pollution	To foster energy efficient solutions in construction and in building operation 1%.	Information to clients, providing flyers, brochures on the Unit's notice board and advice in personal contacts
				To provide information on energy efficient buildings on the official website of the municipality. Survey of clients' satisfaction with consulting and needs for additional information
4. Examinations on the spot, on-site inspections	Transport issues (both for goods and services and employees)	Air pollution, use of limited resources.	To minimise fuel consumption by rational planning of routes	Demanding full compliance with legal regulations from the clients
				Stricter control
5. Keeping records	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Proper use of buildings and building technologies	To promote environmentally conscious planning and construction work	Use of route plans.
				Strict control of environmental performance of construction work to prevent environmental degradation
5. Keeping records	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Waste generation, use of office space and office equipment, energy consumption	To minimise paper based data collection and databases, to give preference to electronic data collection and databases	Setting up electronic databases
				Establishing infrastructure for sending information to partners electronically

Accomplished!

See pages 44-45

Funding	Documentation	Responsible	Deadline	Target
not necessary	records on paper and toners used	Head of Department/Unit	31 st December 2006	100%
			31 st December 2007	60%
municipal budget	record of documents sent electronically	Head of Department/Unit	31 st December 2006	100%
			31 st December 2007	15%
municipal budget	records on energy efficient and environmentally friendly technologies applied	Head of Department/Unit	31 st December 2006	100%
			31 st December 2007	20%
not necessary	official records	Head of Department/Unit	31 st December 2006	100%
			31 st December 2007	40%
not necessary	reports on trips with fuel consumption and route	Head of Department/Unit	31 st December 2007	100%
not necessary	official reports and resolutions	Head of Department/Unit	31 st December 2007	70%
not necessary	Records in electronic format	Head of Department/Unit	31 st December 2007	85%

Information to Clients, and Advising at the Building Control Unit



As a result of EMAS, the Building Control Unit provides information and advice on energy efficient and environmentally friendly design, building materials and technologies. A big notice board was put to the passage with posters, give-away flyers and other publications. The supply of these materials is replenished on a regular basis. Advising is regulated by a new procedure and is documented.

The New Notice Board



Procedure and Documentation of Advising

	<u>Dunaújváros Megyei Jogú Város</u> <u>Polgármesteri Hivatala</u> <u>Építésügyi és Környezetvédelmi</u> <u>Iroda Építési csoport</u>								
EMAS Irányítási eljárás	Hivatkozási szám: EMAS MUK 013								
	Változat száma: 02								
	Frissítés időpontja: 2007. február 27.								
TANÁCSADÁS ÜGYFELEK RÉSZÉRE									
Kiadás 01	Változat : 02	Oldal/össz. old.: 1/3							
HATÁLYBALÉPÉS DÁTUMA: 2006.06.29.									
<input type="checkbox"/> Ez az irányítási eljárás aktualizált példány. dátum: KIR felelős									
Törzspéldánnyal megegyezik: KIR felelős									
Ez az irányítási eljárás az alábbi személynél nyilvántartott és átvezetésre kötelezett példány:									
0. TÖRZS- PÉLDÁNY	1. Kiss Imréné	2. Juhász Péterné	3. Koós Károly	4. Kovács Zsolt	5. Pompos Zoltán	6. Szógi Erika	7. Tóth Péter	8. Verbitszi Andrea	9. Wirth Mária
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Jelen irányítási eljárás hatálybalépésével az alábbiakat veszítik:									
Készítette: Szógi Erika EMAS felelős	Ellenőrizte: Jóváhagyta, alkalmazását elrendelte: Szabó Imre irodavezető								

	<u>Dunaújváros Megyei Jogú Város</u> <u>Polgármesteri Hivatala</u> <u>Építésügyi és Környezetvédelmi Iroda</u> <u>Építési csoport</u>	
EMAS Irányítási eljárás	Hivatkozási szám :	Dátum :
TANÁCSADÁS ÜGYFELEK RÉSZÉRE		
<p><i>Nyilatkozom, hogy az EMAS NEST környezetvédelmi irányítási program keretében Dunaújváros Megyei Jogú Város Polgármesteri Hivatala Építésügyi és Környezetvédelmi Iroda Építési csoportjánál ügyfeletem környezetvédelmi tájékoztatásban részesítettem. Tájékoztattam ügyfeletemet az engedélyezésre benyújtott építmény építése valamint az építmény fenntartása során az energiatakarékos és környezetbarát anyagok, szerkezeti megoldások alkalmazásának lehetőségeiről, előnyeiről. A rendelkezésre álló tájékoztató anyagot bemutattam (hirdetőtábla).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">..... ügyintéző</p> <p><i>Igazolom, hogy az EMAS NEST környezetvédelmi irányítási program keretében Dunaújváros Megyei Jogú Város Polgármesteri Hivatala Építésügyi és Környezetvédelmi Iroda Építési csoportjának ügyintézője tájékoztatót az engedélyezésre benyújtott építkezéssel kapcsolatban az energiatakarékos és környezetbarát anyagok szerkezetek alkalmazásának lehetőségeiről, előnyeiről.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">..... ügyfél / tervező</p>		

6.3. Department of City Management and Development

6.3.1. City Management

Activities	Environmental Aspects	Environmental Impacts	Objectives	Actions
Urban Transport and Road Maintenance				
1.1. Traffic management	Emissions to air	Road transport is a major source of urban air pollution	To decrease of air pollution by developing intersections/junctions.	Development/reconstruction of junctions.
	Local issues (noise, vibration, odour, dust, visual appearance etc.).	People again and again complain of the nuisances related heavy traffic.	To decrease inner city traffic of heavy vehicles.	To extend area restricted for heavy trucks/vehicles. To designate more one-way streets.
1.2. Public transport	Emissions to air	Old public transport vehicles contribute to urban air pollution.	To modernize the fleet of public transport	To raise fund, to submit proposals for funding.
1.3. Maintenance of roads and pavements	Resource use, soil pollution	Painting traffic signs on the road can cause soil pollution.	To diminish soil pollution by less frequent paintings.	To use durable paints
Maintenance of Green Areas, Plant Protection				
2.1. Maintenance of Green Areas	Avoidance, recycling, reuse, transportation and disposal of solid and other wastes, particularly hazardous wastes	Residents continuously complain of the amount of litter in green areas.	To provide continuous replacement of damaged, stolen public waste bins.	To include a clause on the continuous replacement of public waste bins in the contract of the contractor.
	Effects on biodiversity	Indigenous species of trees and plant communities have to be protected to prevent their extinction	The share of indigenous species must be over 50% in trees planted	Preparing appropriate, careful orders for the service providers
2.2. Plant protection	Effects on biodiversity	Plant protecting chemicals may pollute the environment and kill non-targeted insects.	To use less harmful, "green" chemicals for plant protection	Preparing appropriate, careful orders for the service providers
Regulating agricultural activities and keeping of pets, veterinary hygiene				
3.1. Regulation of keeping animals	Releases to water	In some urban districts keeping animals causes considerable water pollution	To reduce water pollution caused by animals	Strict control of compliance with regulations related to keeping animals
3.2. Rat and mosquito control	Effect on biodiversity and public health	Rat and mosquito control can cause pollution and poses a health risk.	To introduce environmentally friendly mosquito control methods while maintaining the effectiveness of the control.	To organise experimental mosquito control actions
Drainage				
4.1. Drainage of rain-water	Avoidance, recycling, reuse, transportation and disposal of solid and other wastes, particularly hazardous wastes	Illegally dumped waste often blocks water-courses, streams and ditches.	To eliminate illegal dumpsites at water-courses	Water- courses must be more frequently cleaned
Street cleanliness				
5.1. Street cleanliness	Avoidance, recycling, reuse, transportation and disposal of solid and other wastes, particularly hazardous wastes	Public waste bins are currently insufficient for the amount of generated litter.	To reduce the litter on the streets	To increase the frequency of collecting waste from the public waste bins.
	Local issues (noise, vibration, odour, dust, visual appearance etc.)	People are disturbed by the dust on the roads, particularly in the summer season.	Reduce dust on the roads.	To increase the frequency of cleaning urban roads.

**As existing management controls related to the activity are effective and there is no room for improvement, no new objectives were set. Existing practices continued.

Funding	Documentation	Responsible	Deadline	Status
Urban Transport and Road Maintenance				
Municipal budget	Results of measurements carried out by the Environmental Unit	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Municipal budget	Order forms of traffic signs, acknowledgements of completion	Head of Department	31 st December 2006	Achieved See pages 48-49
Municipal budget	Report on implementation of projects, number of proposals submitted	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Municipal budget	Acknowledgements of completion, survey records	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Maintenance of Green Areas, Plant Protection				
Municipal budget	Contracts, acknowledgements of completion	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Municipal budget	Order forms of traffic signs, acknowledgement of completion	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Municipal budget	Acknowledgements of completion	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Regulating agricultural activities and keeping of pets, veterinary hygiene				
Not necessary	Number of notices, obligations issued.	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Municipal budget	Documentation of measurements	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Drainage				
Municipal budget	Number of orders	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress
Street cleanliness				
Municipal budget	contracts, acknowledgement of completion	Head of Department	31 st December 2006	Achieved See pages 48-49
Municipal budget	contracts, acknowledgement of completion	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	In progress

Activities	Environmental Aspects	Environmental Impacts	Objectives	Actions
Riverbank protection				
6. Riverbank protection*	Other: Avoidance of environmental accidents, catastrophes.	The city is built on the loess plateau 30-40 m above the level of the Danube. Due to the steep bank and the loose structure of loess, without proper protection, land of the bank could slide to the water.	-	-
Inspection of public spaces				
7. Inspection of public spaces	Comprises almost all environmental aspects	Inspection helps to identify environmental risks and prevent them, to sanction and stop environmentally harmful activities.	to prevent, sanction and stop environmentally harmful use of public spaces.	Organising campaigns.

Measures of the department to implement environmental objectives of EMAS were as follows:

- To reduce local environmental problems (noise, dust, vibration) caused by heavy traffic, since 2006 large trucks weighing 12 tons or more have not been allowed to enter the living quarters of the city unless with a special permit. Related traffic signs were set up and compliance with the new rule is checked by the Public Spaces Inspection Service.
- Frequency of collecting waste from public waste bins has been increased since 2006. In areas where earlier waste was collected once a week, now it is collected 2-3 times a week. Where most waste is generated, it continues to be collected once a week.
- In January 2005, the City Council passed the Clean Air Action Plan of the city. Pursuant to the action plan, overburdened intersections and junctions should be reconstructed, traffic light control replaced with roundabouts in order to increase perviousness and decrease time of passing through. As a result, emissions to air can be diminished as well. The long-term economic plan of the city approved in 2007 includes the reconstruction of 5 busy intersections.
- In order to increase durability of traffic signs on the road surface, since 2006 new pedestrian crossings have been marked with hand painting. Hand painting lasts much longer than mechanical painting.
- Since 2006, contracts with the community service company have included a clause that missing or damaged public waste bins should be immediately replaced. Now the service company keeps waste bins on the stock, and there is no need to wait with the replacement until new bins are supplied.
- The City Management and Development Department requires that at least 50% of trees and shrubs planted in the city are indigenous. Since 2006, trimmings from trees of parks and the streets are chopped and the mulch is used in local parks.
- In 2007, requirement of green pesticides were included in the technical specifications in the procurement notice.
- In March 2007 the Department organised a campaign to raise environmental awareness of dog-keepers and persuade them to comply with the rules of public hygiene. Through a month, 2000 brochures and plastic bags for droppings were distributed to the owners of the dogs. In addition, all local newspapers and the local television reported on the campaign.

Funding	Documentation	Responsible	Deadline
Riverbank protection			
Municipal budget	-	-	-
Inspection of public spaces			
Not necessary	Pictures of and reports on the campaign.	Head of Department	31 st December 2007



Mulch from Trimmings Used in Parks



Accessories of the Campaign for the Dog-owners



New Traffic Signs with the Prohibition of Trucks' Drive-in

6.3.2. City Development

Activities	Environmental Aspects	Environmental Impacts	Objectives	Actions
City development				
1. Drafting annual and long-term development plans	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Selecting appropriate development projects and raising funds to them promote environmental improvement.	To propose development projects that improve the state of the environment	Inserting these proposals in the draft budget.
	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Selection of appropriate development projects with appropriate technologies through reconciling interests of different stake-holders contribute to environmental improvement	To reduce air pollution by the development of intersections and junctions.	Development of intersections and junctions
	Avoidance, recycling, reuse, transportation and disposal of solid and other wastes, particularly hazardous wastes	Waste disposal can cause soil and water pollution.	To recycle waste, to reduce waste dumped.	Setting up a composting plant.
2. Preparing approved development projects	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Environmental impacts and energy consumption of development projects is mainly determined by the design.	To consider environmental aspects in the technical design phase of development projects	Environmental procurement of designing services, inserting environmental requirements in the tender notices for designers
3. Construction and reconstruction works	Avoidance, recycling, reuse, transportation & disposal of solid/other wastes	Transportation of construction waste involves energy use, noise and air pollution, waste disposal poses an environmental risk to soil and groundwater.	To reduce construction waste	Applying up-to-date technologies, complying with technology instructions
	Indirect environmental aspects (e.g. capital investments, granting loans, administrative and planning decisions, contractors and suppliers)	Environmental investments contribute to environmental improvements	To raise funds to environmental investments.	Preparing proposals, allocating funds to co-financing
	Local issues (noise, vibration, odour, dust, visual appearance etc.).	Construction involves noise, vibration, and local air pollution that may affect the health of nearby residents.	To reduce environmental impacts of constructions works.	Using environmentally friendly technologies, supervision of sub-contractors

- In 2006 and 2007, the department included several environmental projects in the budget proposal, including rehabilitation of open public spaces, reinforcement of the river bank, sewer and drainage building. In its year 2007 proposal, the Department requested proposal to the actions of the Clean Air Action Plan re-scheduled from the previous year.
- In 2007 the Department plans to send application to the year 2007 calls for proposals to raise fund for environmental investments, therefore it has allocated funds to used co-fund these projects.
- In its own projects the Department requires the report on the management of construction waste.

Funding	Documentation	Responsible	Deadline	Indicator
City development				
Not necessary	Report on implementing the budgeted actions	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	inclusion of objectives in the budget
Municipal budget	Results of the measurement of the Environmental Unit	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	NO ₂ reduction
Municipal budget	Documentation of project implementation	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	Amount of compost
Not necessary	Construction plan	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	Number of environmentally friendly solutions
Municipal budget	Waste register and document of completion	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	Generated waste.
Municipal budget	Contract on financial support	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	Number of proposals/applications
Municipal budget	Complaints	Head of Department	31 st December 2007	Number of complaints

Environmental Investments and Measures in 2006:

- ❖ Raising fund for the sewer in Baracsi street
protection of soil and drinking water
- ❖ Blower for the waste water treatment plant
reducing local nuisances
- ❖ Complete reconstruction of the square at Hangulat street
reducing dust in the air by covering the surface with asphalt, designating new parking lots, building a park,
replacing public dustbins by bigger ones, building easy access for people with disabilities

7. Long-term Objectives

Objectives	Targets	Deadline	Funding
Environmental Unit			
Raising awareness of the staff and the residents	- At least 2 environmental training for staff annually - Organising at least 2 action days for the residents annually	31 st December 2010	Environmental fund
Improving public involvement and communication in environmental issues, environmental education	Environmental conference	31 st December 2010	Municipal environmental fund
Implementing the 2 nd Municipal Environmental Programme, the Local Waste Management Plan and the Local Clean Air Action Plan	Improvement of human and technical resources	31 st December 2010	Municipal environmental fund/ municipal budget
Increasing effectiveness of environmental protection agency work	Reducing time of issuing noise permits by 5 % as compared to the legal requirements	31 st December 2010	Not necessary
Enhancing the existing electronic information system and environmental information to the public	Publishing air quality indicators on the website	31 st December 2010	Not necessary
Monitoring satisfaction of clients with the environmental performance of the municipality, improvement of operations based on the results of the survey	Opinion survey among clients	31 st December 2010	Not necessary
Chief Architect's Unit			
Improving protection of the built environment	Drafting the local ordinance on protecting the built environment	31 st December 2010	Municipal budget
Building Control Unit			
Advising people on energy efficient and environmentally friendly design and building technologies, measuring satisfaction of clients	Survey of opinion of clients using questionnaires	31 st December 2010	Not necessary
Department of City Management and Development			
Reconstruction of intersections and junctions	Building roundabouts at the intersection of Vasmű street- Apáczai Cs. J. street and Római street, and at Építők street- Vasmű street-Eszperantó street	31 st December 2009	Municipal budget / External financial support (if related calls for proposals will be announced)
Rehabilitation of public spaces	Reconstruction of Városháza square and its neighbourhood (building parks, decorative surface to pavements and access for people with disabilities)	31 st December 2009	Municipal budget / External financial support (if related calls for proposals will be announced)
Extension of the sewerage, protecting soil and groundwater	Building sewers in Rosti Pál passage, Lengyel passage, Pentelei Molnár János street, Bem street, the Northern district, Gózmalom street, Árpád street	31 st December 2009	Municipal budget / External financial support (if related calls for proposals will be announced)

Note that implementing the objectives in the above table are subject to the municipal budget.




8. Environmental Education of Staff, Regular Environmental Awareness Raising

Regular training has been introduced to increase environmental awareness of staff and involve them in implementing EMAS.

Ideas to enhance EMAS can be put forward at the training courses and on staff meetings. An idea box will be established to harvest new ideas.



9. Verification

	OKIRAT A KÖZÖSSÉG KÖRNYEZETVÉDELMI VEZETÉSI ÉS HITELESÍTÉSI RENDSZERE (EMAS) SZERINTI NYILVÁNTARTÁSBA VÉTELÉRŐL	
CERTIFICATE OF EMAS REGISTRATION		
A szervezet Organization	Dunaújváros Megyei Jogú Város Polgármesteri Hivatala Építésügyi és Környezetvédelmi Iroda Városüzemeltetési és -Fejlesztési Iroda	
Telephely Site	2401 Dunaújváros Városháza tér 1.	
TEÁOR szám NACE code	75.11	
Nyilvántartási szám Registration number	HU-000009	
Első nyilvántartásba vétel dátuma Date of first registration	2007. június 5.	
Az okirat érvényes This certification is valid until	2010. június 5.	
<p>Ezen szervezet az Európai Parlament és a Tanács 761/2001/EK rendelete szerinti olyan környezetvédelmi vezetési rendszert vezetett be, amellyel hozzájárul környezeti teljesítményének folyamatos javításához, közzéteszi környezetvédelmi nyilatkozatát, hitelesíttette környezetvédelmi vezetési rendszerét és környezetvédelmi nyilatkozatát, szerepel az EMAS nyilvántartásban, ezért jogosult az EMAS logó használatára.</p> <p>This organisation has established an environmental management system according to the Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 to promote the continual improvement of environmental performance, publishes an environmental statement, has the environmental management system verified and the environmental statement validated by a verifier, is registered under EMAS and therefore is entitled to use the EMAS logo.</p>		
Budapest, 2007. június 5.		 <i>D. Földes</i> Főigazgató
Országos Környezetvédelmi, Természetvédelmi és Vízügyi Főfelügyelőség 1016 Budapest, Mészáros utca 58/a, ☎ 1539-00, PF: 975, ☎ +36 1 224-9198, Fax: +36 1 224-9263		

Verifier's Statement

This Environmental Statement was verified by Mr. Zsombor Ferjancsik who is accredited by the Hungarian National Accreditation Body, verification No.: HU-V-0003.

The verifier verifies that the figures and other information in this environmental statement has been checked and are valid.

Date of Validation: 4th May 2007

Zsombor Ferjancsik

Published by
Municipality of Dunaújváros

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Dr. Vilma Éri

Printed on recycling paper 'Cyclus offset'

**DUNAÚJVÁROS
2007.**



