



Sziget Festival Waste Management Plan and Policy 2026

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1. Basics and definitions

Due to the nature of festivals, waste is generated; the goal is to reduce it, achieve the highest possible recycling rate, and keep the area waste-free.

For all waste-management activities, compliance with Act CLXXXV of 2012 and the lower-level regulations issued under its authorisation is mandatory in every case, with particular attention to responsibility relations and the principles set out in the law. These include preventing waste generation, the obligation of selective collection, facilitating the highest level of recycling, and avoiding the endangerment or damaging of the environment.

1.1. Responsibility

Waste generation is linked to economic activities (construction, moving in/out, consumption, etc.). Primary responsibility for complying with waste regulation lies with the waste producer, or if the producer cannot be identified the waste holder is responsible. Reducing waste generation and selective selection of the waste produced are the responsibilities of the waste producer.

Leaving waste on the site is strictly prohibited. It is the waste producer's responsibility to properly prepare the waste for collection and to deliver it to the designated collection point for each waste stream.

1.2. Waste producer (internal and external)

The waste producer is defined as the one whose activity generates the waste. Internal waste producers are the areas and activities operated by Sziget Zrt., while external waste producers are all subcontractors, sponsors, caterers and others operating on the island under a contractual relationship.

1.3. Waste streams

Our goal is to collect all recyclables separately, so we distinguish the following waste streams:

Paper/cardboard

Paper-based waste such as newspaper, office paper, cardboard boxes, and wrapping paper. May not contain heavily soiled (e.g. greasy) paper.

Glass

Packaging and other glass waste, like bottles, or jars. Does not include flat glass, porcelain, ceramics, or heat-resistant glass.

Organic/biodegradable

Biodegradable waste such as food waste, degradable tableware, green waste, and kitchen or garden organic matter.

Used cooking oil

Used cooking oil is classified as hazardous waste and may only be handed over to licensed handler.

Mixed packaging

Unsorted, recyclable packaging waste including multiple materials (e.g. plastic, metal). From 2026, film/foil belongs to this waste stream (film/foil: thin-walled plastic waste such as packaging film, shrink wrap, stretch wrap and bags).

DRS (PET/ALU)

Deposit-based packaging (e.g. plastic, metal, or glass bottles and cans) subject to the mandatory deposit-return system.

PVC and PP (decorations)

Banners, foam boards and polypropylene sheet decorations that cannot be reused in coming years.

Wood

Wood-based waste such as pallets, wooden crates, untreated wood, and decorations. May not contain wood contaminated with hazardous substances or heavily treated wood.

Construction/demolition waste

A specific waste category defined in the 45/2004. (VII. 26.) BM–KvVM joint decree, for which the rules set out in that decree must be applied.

Regardless of material type, all waste generated during the construction or demolition of facilities belongs in this category.

Whoever carries out the construction or demolition of a facility is obliged to collect the resulting waste selectively, sorted by material type.

Construction and demolition waste must be collected separately in the following categories:

No. Category by material type

1. Excavated soil
2. Wood waste
3. Metal waste (separated by type where possible)
4. Plastic waste
5. Mixed construction and demolition waste: collection in this category is only permitted if sorting by material type is physically impossible or would endanger human health or the environment.

Electronic waste

Decommissioned equipment powered by electricity or batteries and their components, e.g. household appliances, IT equipment, entertainment electronics, lighting fixtures.

Municipal waste

Household-type, non-hazardous waste not suitable for selective collection (eg. mixed waste).

1.4. Handover-takeover of work areas

For every area handover and/or takeover, a complete cleanup of the site will be a criterion, no waste or litter may remain on the site. After the handover, the user of the area bears full responsibility for it. Before beginning and upon completing construction/demolition, commercial, or operational activity, it is mandatory in every case to report to the contact person for area handover-takeover. The condition of the site is tracked with photographic documentation. Failure to report for handover/takeover will result in a contractual penalty.

1.5. Inspection and penalties

Proper waste handling is monitored both during construction and demolition, and during the festival. Improper waste handling is documented with a report and photographs, and a penalty of up to HUF 1,000,000 may be imposed. Improper waste handling includes: incorrect sorting (after a warning), failure to handle waste, failure to transport waste to the designated location (wastedepot or waste yard), and unauthorised removal or theft of DRS waste.

1.6. Designated waste collection units („waste yard”, „bin depot”, „waste point”)

The designated waste collection units are waste-management facilities as defined by Government Decree 246/2014. (IX. 29.).

„Waste yard”: A **workplace collection point** as defined by Gov. Degree 246/2014. (IX. 29.).

A site established at the premises of a non-natural-person waste producer for the separate collection of waste generated during work at that site, where the producer collects the waste in bins, containers, and in a room enabling safe collection, or in an area fenced off with a solid surface.

Physically the fenced area is located outside at the H bride, where the collection of selective waste takes place temporarily.

During construction and demolition (while vehicle traffic is permitted), all waste must be transported here; while during the festival, only certain special waste types that cannot

be placed in a “bin depot” go here. We provide on-site assistance for placing waste in the correct stream.

Opening hours: July 23 – September 4, 08:00-20:00

„Bin depot”: A **workplace collection point** as defined by Gov. Degree 246/2014. (IX. 29.).

An unsupervised waste collection point set up in a public area, fitted with collection containers, available to visitors at all times for the separate collection of various types of recyclable waste and its handover to the concession company/subcontractor providing the public waste-management service.

Across the festival grounds collection points are set up at multiple locations (see attached map). During the festival, waste is collected here, the quantities delivered recorded by stream. Check with your contact person or see the attached map to find the bin depot closest to you. On-site assistance is provided here for placing waste in the correct stream.

Opening hours: August 8, 10:00 – August 16, 18:00

Waste point: A **waste collection island** as defined by Gov. Degree 246/2014. (IX. 29.). An unsupervised waste collection point set up in a public area, fitted with collection containers, available to visitors at all times for the separate collection of various types of recyclable waste

Collection points available to visitors across the festival grounds. The following waste streams are collected here: mixed packaging, organic, and municipal waste.

1.7. Selecteam and binfluencers

We continue to support selective collection with a dedicated team and a group of volunteers. They take part in transporting selective waste, distributing bags and containers, operating the bin depots, informing partner organisations, helping with correct sorting, and carrying out inspections.

2. Journey of waste by producer type

Two typical procedures are possible, depending on the type of waste producer, the waste stream, and the time of generation.

- Waste-management partner collects directly from the point of generation
- Waste producer is required to deliver it to the designated location (waste yard, bin depot)

Waste producers are required to collect the following waste streams separately, and in certain cases to transport it themselves. The necessary containers/bags are provided.

2.1. Kitchen

Waste stream	Container	Collection – during festival	Collection – during construction/demolition
Paper/cardboard	Carry bag	Bin depot	Waste yard
Glass	120/240 L bin	MOHU	-
Food waste	Biofilter barrel	Collected by Biofilter	-
Used cooking oil	Biofilter barrel	Collected by Biofilter	-
Mixed packaging waste (+film/foil)	Clear bag	Bin depot	Waste yard
Municipal	Black bag	Bin depot	Waste yard

2.2. Partner

Waste stream	Container	Collection – during festival	Collection – during construction/demolition
Paper/cardboard	Carry bag	Bin depo	Waste yard
Mixed packaging waste (+film/foil)	Clear bag	Bin depo	Waste yard
Construction waste	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
Wood	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
PVC and PP (decoration)	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
Electronic waste	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
Municipal	Black bag	Bin depo	Waste yard

2.3. Subcontractor

Waste stream	Container	Collection – during festival	Collection – during construction/demolition
Paper/cardboard	Bigbag (on request)	Waste yard	Waste yard

Mixed packaging waste (+film/foil)	Clear bag	Waste yard	Waste yard
Construction waste	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
Wood	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
PVC and PP (decoration)	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
Electronic waste	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
Municipal	Black bag	Waste yard	Waste yard

2.4. Bar

Waste stream	Container	Collection – during festival	Collection – during construction/demolition
Paper/cardboard	Carry bag	Selecteam	Waste yard
Mixed packaging waste (+film/foil)	Clear bag	Selecteam	Waste yard
DRS	MOHU bag	MOHU Mobile RVM	-
Food waste	Biofilter barrel	Biofilter	Waste yard
Municipal	Black bag	1100 L bin	-

2.5. Backstage and operational areas

Waste stream	Container	Collection – during festival	Collection – during construction/demolition
Paper/cardboard	Bigbag	Selecteam	-
Mixed packaging waste (+ film/foil) + PET/ALU (DRS)	Poliduct	Selecteam	-
Food waste	Brown 120 L bin	Selecteam	-
Electronic waste	-	Waste yard	Waste yard
Municipal	Black bag	Waste point	Waste point

3. Cleaning

3.1. Emptying waste collectors: waste points + operational areas

Szitzens throw their trash into the waste points, sorted to the best of their knowledge. Cleaning staff replaces the bags for organic, mixed packaging, and municipal waste at waste points and in operational areas (with the right colors), transports them to the bin depot, and places them into the appropriate stream's container.

3.2. Cleaning of operational areas

Cleaning staff selectively collects waste generated across the whole site (dry mixed packaging and municipal) and empties the bins. Waste is taken to the nearest bin depot.

3.3. Backstage areas with restrooms

Cleaning staff cleans the restroom facilities and the area, selectively collects waste, empties the bins, and sorts it by waste stream into the bin depot assigned to that backstage area.

3.4. Foodcourt

Following previous practice, cleaning staff keeps the food court areas clean, selectively collects the waste generated there, with particular attention to organic waste. They transport the resulting bags to the bin depot.

3.5. Ground/green areas/public areas with ground covering

Cleaning staff selectively collects waste generated across the whole site (dry mixed packaging and municipal). Waste is taken to the nearest bin depot.