

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Slovakia 

October 2016







Waste prevention programme

This **country fact sheet** was produced in the context of reviewing national and regional waste prevention programmes across Europe. The [Waste Framework Directive](#) (Directive 2008/98/EC), Article 29, requires that Member States adopt their **waste prevention programmes** by 12 December 2013. Article 30(2) of the Directive invites the European Environment Agency (EEA) to carry out an annual review of progress in the completion and implementation of the programmes. Within the waste hierarchy, the overarching principle behind EU and national waste policies, waste prevention is considered the most desirable option.

SLOVAKIA FACT SHEET

	<p>GDP EUR 79 billion (0.5 % of EU-28 total in 2014)</p>
	<p>Per person GDP EUR 21 100 (in purchasing power standard) (77 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014)</p>
<p><i>Source: Eurostat</i></p>	<p>Use of materials 68 million tonnes DMC (1.0 % of EU-28 total in 2014) 12.6 tonnes DMC/person (96 % of EU-28 average per person in 2014) Resource productivity 1.07 EUR/kg (54 % of EU-28 average in 2014)</p>
	<p>Structure of the economy Agriculture: 3.4 % Industry: 22.5 % Services: 74.1 % (2014 est.)</p>
	<p>Surface area 49 000 square kilometres (1.1 % of EU-28 total)</p>
	<p>Population 5.4 million (1.1 % of EU-28 total)</p>

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	National
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2.	Type of programme	Separate programme
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3.	Title of programme and link to programme	Program predchádzania vzniku odpadu SR na roky 2014–2018 (Waste prevention programme of the Slovak Republic 2014–2018) http://www.minzp.sk/sekcie/temy-oblasti/odpady-obaly/program-predchadzania-vzniku-odpadu/
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4.	Duration of programme	2014–2018
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5.	Languages	Slovak
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6.	Contact person	Eleonóra Šuplatová, Director of the Waste Management Department, eleonora.suplatova@enviro.gov.sk Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic http://www.minzp.sk/en/about-us/ministry-environment/ministry-environment-sr.html
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7.	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p>The main objective of the programme is a shift from material recovery, declared as a priority in the waste management plan of the Slovak Republic in 2010, towards waste prevention. This means that by 2018 waste management in Slovakia will be in line with the waste hierarchy, as referred to in paragraph 3 of the amendment to the law on waste (p. 32).</p> <p>Unlike the waste management plan, which sets out quantitative and qualitative objectives in the area of recycling and recovery of selected waste streams, the waste prevention programme is not only an instrument for planning objectives and defining measures. The waste prevention programme is, rather, a process of continuous assessment of the effectiveness of the measures taken (p. 31).</p> <p>There are several specific objectives (formulated in a very general manner, with concrete measures identified to meet each objective) for specific waste types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed municipal waste: continuing the trend of annual reductions in mixed municipal waste (p. 37).• Biodegradable municipal waste (BMW): reducing the amount of BMW generated and reducing the proportion of BMW in mixed municipal waste (p. 40).• Paper waste: reducing the amount of paper waste generated and reducing the proportion of paper waste in mixed municipal waste (p. 43).• Packaging waste: reducing the amount of packaging waste generated (p. 44).• Construction and demolition (C&D): reducing the amount of C&D waste disposed of (p. 45).• Hazardous waste: continuing the trend of reductions in the amount of hazardous waste generated (p. 46).• Waste from the extractive industry: reducing the amount of waste generated by the extractive industry (p. 46).
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8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	<p>Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the waste prevention programme?</p> <p>No. However, as shown in Figure 3 of Annex 2 of the programme (p. 3), in the Slovakia the link between economic growth and environmental impacts (amount of waste generated) has already been broken. Slovakia will take further action under the programme to fulfil the objectives listed above.</p>
9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining, raw material processing; • construction and infrastructure; • sale, retail, transport; • households; • private service activities/hospitality; • public services.
10.	Prevention of waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food/organic; • construction and demolition waste; • hazardous waste; • household/municipal waste; • paper; • packaging; • manufacturing waste; • other.
11.	Quantitative targets	<p>The only quantitative targets are specified under the specific objective related to BMW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the amount of landfilled BMW by 40 % from the 1995 amount, which was 944 000 t (p. 41); • decreasing the amount of BMW waste sent to landfill by encouraging communities and households to increase composting. The aims are for 54 % of municipalities with more than 1 500 inhabitants to be involved in community composting and for 47 % of households to participate in home composting (p. 42). <p>Both targets are fulfilled continually until the end of the programme in 2018. The evaluation, according to the text of the programme, will be realised during the year 2017.</p>
12.	Measures on quantitative prevention	<p>The programme differentiates between two groups of measures: those aimed at achieving the main objective and those aimed at achieving the specific objectives set for particular waste types.</p> <p>The programme describes a variety of measures that will involve the quantitative reduction of waste.</p> <p>Among the measures aimed at achieving the main objective is the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving public awareness through information and education campaigns, which will be aimed at preventing the generation of waste (municipal waste, paper waste, packaging waste and BMW). The finance for these campaigns will be secured from multiple sources (p. 33). <p>Among the measures aimed at achieving the specific objectives are the following:</p> <p><i>Municipal waste</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the introduction of the local fees for municipal waste that will depend on the amount of the produced municipal waste (p. 39). • Supporting the establishment of reuse centres for items such as furniture, electrical and electronic equipment, textiles, books, CDs, sports equipment, etc. (p. 39).

Biodegradable waste

- Preparing and implementing an information campaign aimed at informing the authorities, government, households, school facilities and companies about the potential for and benefits of BMW prevention (p. 40).
- Promoting domestic composting (p. 41).
- Promoting composting at municipality/community level (p. 41).
- Developing and implementing an information campaign about the proper storage and use of food (p. 42).
- Focusing on promotional campaigns in chain stores, hotels, restaurants and catering companies, which are producers of large amounts of food waste (p. 42).

Paper waste

- Preparing and implementing a campaign aiming to inform householders about the quantities of paper used in producing advertising materials and catalogues of various kinds (p. 43).
- Reducing the amount of waste from promotional materials by prohibiting delivery of materials to mailboxes, except marked mailboxes (amendment to the Act on Advertising), as well as by introducing financial responsibility for the collection and handling of advertising materials that become waste (pp. 43–44).

Packaging waste

- Developing a study aimed at increasing the material efficiency and reducing the harmfulness of packaging material, which should address the issue of inclusion of material efficiency criteria in product standards, taking into account use of natural resources and the generation of waste during the life cycle of the product (p. 44).
- Establishing a working group to objectively assess several options for bans on and alternatives to disposable packaging (p. 45).

C&D

- Establishing a legal obligation in the C&D sector to use various types of materials in such a way that they can be reused or recycled (p. 45).
- Making changes in legislation designed to promote recycling of construction waste (p. 46).
- Supporting the establishment of reuse centres and markets for used building materials (p. 46).

Waste from the extractive industry

- Recycling waste from the extractive industry and reusing it as secondary raw materials (p. 47).

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| 13. Measures on qualitative prevention | <p>The programme differentiates between two groups of measures: those aimed at achieving the main objective and those aimed at achieving the specific objectives set for particular waste types.</p> <p>Qualitative prevention is not explicitly mentioned in the Slovakian waste prevention programme.</p> <p>However, a measure aimed at reducing packaging waste that implicitly aims at qualitative reduction is described:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developing a study aimed at increasing the efficiency and reducing the harmfulness of packaging material, which should address the issue of the generation of hazardous waste from packaging (p. 45). |
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14. Prevention measures covered as referred to in Directive 2008/98, Annex IV: Examples of waste prevention measures referred to in Article 29 (1–16)	<p>1. Supporting the approach of quantitative collection — payments according the amount of waste generated (p. 39).</p> <p>1. Reducing the amount of waste from promotional materials by prohibiting delivery of materials to mailboxes (amendment to the Act on Advertising), as well as by introducing financial responsibility for the collection and handling of advertising materials that become waste (pp. 43–44).</p> <p>1. Establishment a legal obligation in the C&D sector to use various types of materials in such a way that they can be reused or recycled (p. 45).</p> <p>4. Promotion of ecodesign, as part of a study aimed at increasing the efficiency and reducing the harmfulness of packaging material (p. 44).</p> <p>8. Focusing on promotional campaigns in chain stores, hotels, restaurants and catering companies, which are producers of large amounts of food waste (p. 42).</p> <p>10. Promotion of the European Eco-Management and Audit Scheme and environmental management systems that meet ISO 14001 for hazardous waste (p. 46).</p> <p>12. Developing and implementing an information campaign about the proper storage and use of food (p. 42).</p> <p>12. Improving public awareness through information and education campaigns, which will be aimed at preventing the generation of waste (municipal waste, paper waste, packaging waste and BMW). The finance for these campaigns will be secured from multiple sources (p. 33).</p> <p>16. Supporting the establishment of reuse centres for items such as furniture, electrical and electronic equipment, textiles, books, CDs, sports equipment, etc. (p. 39)</p> <p>16. Supporting the establishment of reuse centres or markets for C&D waste materials (p. 46).</p>
15. Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	None.
16. Indicators proposed	<p>Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention?</p> <p>Yes. The programme proposes the following indicators for waste prevention (p. 24):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total waste production; • waste production per unit of GDP; • waste production per capita. <p>Additional indicators will be developed as needed to monitor the effectiveness of the waste prevention measures (p. 24).</p>
17. Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p>Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes. The Ministry of the Environment, in cooperation with other interested ministries and organisations, will prepare an interim evaluation of progress towards objectives of the programme and will submit it to the government together with an evaluation of progress towards the objectives of the waste management plan. In case of major problems in achieving the stated objectives, the programme will be reviewed and updated during the period it covers. The year for which the evaluation is planned is 2017 (pp. 48–49).</p>
18. Target groups	<p>The waste prevention programme does not define any specific target group.</p> <p>It states that waste prevention is a completely new issue for the Slovak public and that therefore it is important to ensure effective information support for the implementation of waste prevention activities at all levels, from individual to national (p. 47).</p> <p>Particular attention is paid to raising public awareness (one of the main measures) and to raising awareness of municipalities relating to waste prevention in general, municipal waste, packaging waste and biodegradable waste (pp. 33, 39 and 44).</p>

19. Involvement of stakeholders	<p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?</p> <p>Yes. One measure aimed at achieving the main objective is creating a working group of experts on technical and socio-economic analysis and stakeholder representatives (p. 34). This group had already been set up during the programming period prior to approval of the programme. Working group members (representatives of ministries, associations of municipalities, non-profit organisations and manufacturers) modified the draft programme and discussed the proposed solutions.</p> <p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the programme?</p> <p>Yes. Under each measure, who has responsibility for the implementation of the measure is specified. The main responsible bodies, in accordance with their areas of competence, are the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development, the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Finance, the Union of Slovak Towns and the Union of Towns and Cities of Slovakia.</p>
20. Other comments	<p>Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?</p> <p>No.</p> <p><i>Other comments:</i> almost one third of the document (pp. 5–18) deals with the current state of waste production in Slovakia, while the following part (pp. 18–30) assesses the usefulness of the measures recommended by the EU.</p>
