

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Slovakia 

July 2019



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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 Member States to have adopted 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>Gross domestic product (GDP) EUR 85 billion (0.6 % of EU-28 total in 2017)</p>
	<p>Per person GDP EUR 22 900 (in purchasing power standard) (76 % of EU-28 average per person in 2017)</p>
<p><i>Source: Eurostat</i></p>	<p>Use of materials 71 million tonnes domestic material consumption (DMC) (1.0 % of EU-28 total in 2017) 13.1 tonnes DMC/person (98 % of EU-28 average per person in 2017) Resource productivity 1.19 EUR/kg (53 % of EU-28 average in 2017)</p>
	<p>Structure of the economy Agriculture: 3.8 % (2017 est.) Industry: 35 % (2017 est.) Services: 61.2 % (2017 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 in 2017)</p>

Waste prevention programme

1.	Coverage	National
2.	Type of programme	Separate
3.	Title of programme and link to programme	Program predchádzania vzniku odpadu Slovenskej republiky na roky 2019-2025 (Waste prevention programme of the Slovak Republic for 2019-2025) https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-enviromentalneho-hodnotenia-riadenia/odpady-a-obaly/registre-a-zoznamy/ppvo-sr-19-25.pdf
4.	Duration of programme	2019-2025
5.	Languages	Slovak
6.	Contact person	Ing. Peter Šimurka (peter.simurka@enviro.gov.sk) Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Department of Waste Management and Integrated Pollution
	Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p>The main objective of the programme is to shift from material recovery as the only priority in waste management towards waste prevention as the most desirable option in waste management (p. 10). This objective corresponds to the EU circular economy action plan.</p> <p>Other goals are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce the amount of municipal waste by 50 %, in comparison with 2016, by 2025 (p. 14).• Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste in mixed municipal waste by 60 %, in comparison with 2016, by 2025 (p. 16).• Promote the reduction of food waste generated in retail and consumer sectors and reduce food losses across the food production and distribution chain (p. 19).• Reduce the amount of paper waste generation as well as the share of paper waste in total mixed municipal waste (p. 22).• Increase the reuse of bulky waste (p. 23).• Limit the use of non-recyclable disposable plastic packaging (p. 25).• Avoid excessive packaging for products (p. 25).• Promote recyclability of plastic products and packaging (following the European strategy for plastics in a circular economy).• Reduce the disposal of construction and demolition waste (p. 30).• Reduce hazardous waste generation (p. 32).• Reduce the production of waste from the extractive industries (p. 33).• Prevent major accidents that could affect the environment and human health (p. 33).

8.	The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	<p>Are there measures/means specifically mentioned in the waste prevention programme?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>As stated in the waste prevention programme, from 2010 to 2016, waste generation decreased by 1 % and DMC increased by less than 1 %. Furthermore, GDP increased by 17%. Therefore, it can be deduced that economic growth in Slovakia is decoupled from waste generation and material consumption (p. 6). However, as can be seen in picture 1 on page 7 of the waste prevention programme, there has been an increasing trend in waste generation since 2014. Therefore, the waste prevention programme states that it is necessary to focus on more efficient production and consumption processes (p. 6).</p>
9.	Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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/cardboard; • packaging; • manufacturing waste; • bulky waste.
11.	Quantitative targets	No specific quantitative targets exist. Some objectives have set some quantitative targets (see Section 7).
12.	Measures on quantitative prevention	See Section 14.
13.	Measures on qualitative prevention	N/A

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)

Mixed municipal waste:

- Change waste management programmes at a municipal level to introduce activities to prevent waste generation by means of concrete steps and goals (O.7).
- 1. Introduce mandatory collection of municipal waste — payment according to quantity of collected waste (O.8).
- Develop impact analysis of the introduction of waste collection from door to door (O.9).
- Promote a waste collection system and local back-up systems through legislation and economic motivation (O.10).
- Promote information and educational activities to prevent generation of mixed municipal waste (O.11).

Biodegradable waste:

- 1. Develop a strategy for the management of biodegradable waste with a focus on waste prevention (O.12).
- 1. Provide legislative, financial and informational support for home and community composting (O.13).
- Introduce statistical information on the number of households and communities composting bio-waste (O.14).
- Create a methodology for calculating the amount of biodegradable waste composted in households and communities (O.15).
- Create a unified methodology for monitoring the quantity and type of biodegradable waste in mixed municipal waste and introduce the obligation to carry out continuous analysis (O.16).
- Develop and implement the national education programme on the prevention of biodegradable waste (including food) for the following target groups: residents, local government and state administration (O.17).

Food waste:

- 1. Establish a ban on landfilling food waste from wholesale, retail and distribution sectors (from 1 January 2023).
 - 2. Develop a consistent methodology for detecting and measuring the amount of food waste, and propose an approach to handling food waste (O.20).
 - Support the implementation of the action plan for food waste prevention (O.21).
 - Provide informational support for the prevention of food waste from an environmental impact point of view (O.22).
 - Encourage the development of zones in retail markets for the sale of non-standard (visually unappealing but otherwise fine) food through information campaigns, incentives and/or legislative amendments (O.23).
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Paper waste:

- 12. Carry out campaigns to inform residents about the amount of paper consumed in the production of advertising materials (e.g. to reduce the amount of waste from advertising materials, label post boxes with 'do not throw' advertisements);
- Initiate minimising the generation and distribution of printed advertising material and collaborate in this area (O.25).

Bulky waste:

- 16. Provide legislative, financial and informational support for the establishment of reuse centres and reuse centres located on waste collection sites (O.26).
- Prevent waste from furniture (O.27).
- 16. Assess the possibility of introducing financial incentives for entities engaged in preparation for reuse (O.28).

Plastics and packaging:

- Develop a method for analysing the most frequently used packaging material in Slovakia, its sorting and recycling (O.29).
- Promote reusable packaging on the market and cost-effective recyclable plastic packaging (O.30).
- Reduce the size of the retail area and oblige the introduction of reusable beverage packaging in shops (O.31).
- 11. Introduce an obligation to provide a charge for all kinds of plastic bags and a subsequent analysis of the reduction in the consumption of plastic bags after the introduction of a ban on the provision of plastic bags (O.32).
- Prohibit the use of disposable plastic utensils, cutlery, cups and straws at public events (O.33).
- Introduce compulsory use of reusable and compostable utensils, cutlery and cups at public events, as well as mandatory separate collection and processing of biodegradable municipal waste (O.34).
- Prohibit the use of disposable food containers that are not recyclable or compostable (O.36).
- 3. Develop a methodological tool to support the implementation of package-free shops, to promote the use of reusable packaging (O.37).
- Provide informational support for creating a drinking water network in public places and creating a map of public drinking water taps in Slovakia (O. 38).
- Provide informational support for packaging prevention (O.40).

Construction and demolition waste:

- 11. Increase charges for landfilling construction and demolition waste (O.41).
- 16. Encourage the reuse of building materials through educational activities, information campaigns and successful examples in Slovakia and abroad (O.42).
- 2. Conduct an analysis of the possibility of reusing construction and demolition waste (O.43).

Hazardous waste:

- 4. Promote eco-design following the EU circular economy action plan (O.44).

Waste from mining industries:

- Apply the law for monitoring waste in mining industry (O.45).

15.	Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	N/A
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16. Indicators proposed

The following general indicators have been proposed (p. 10):

- the adoption of a new law on waste disposal charges, which will increase waste landfilling fees;
- the number of information and education campaigns implemented to prevent waste;
- the number of eco-management and audit schemes and/or environmental management systems implemented in companies;
- the number of licences/contracts concluded under the national ecolabelling scheme and EU ecolabel scheme.

Mixed municipal waste:

- the amount of municipal waste and mixed municipal waste (thousand tonnes);
- the total amount of mixed municipal and municipal waste (including minor construction waste) per GDP and per population.

Biodegradable municipal waste:

- the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (thousand tonnes);
- the share of biodegradable waste in mixed municipal waste (%);
- the number of municipalities that support home and community composting;
- the number of households involved in home composting;
- the number of communities involved in composting.

Food waste:

- the amount of biodegradable waste from kitchens and restaurants (thousand tonnes);
- the share of food waste in municipal waste (%).

Paper waste:

- the amount of paper waste (thousand tonnes);
- the number of information activities implemented to support the reduction of paper consumption.

Bulky waste:

- the amount of bulky waste (thousand tonnes);
- the amount of reused bulky waste (thousand tonnes).

Plastics and packaging:

- the number of information activities implemented to support the prevention of packaging waste;
- the amount of packaging waste related to the quantity of packages placed on the market (thousand tonnes).

Construction waste:

- the amount of construction and demolition waste and construction waste disposed (thousand tonnes);
- the number of information activities implemented to support reuse centres of building materials.

Hazardous waste:

- the amount of hazardous waste (thousand tonnes).

Waste from the mining industries:

- the amount of waste from the industry (thousand tonnes).
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17. Evaluation and monitoring of the programme	<p>Is the programme evaluated (mid-term, etc.)?</p> <p>Yes, an evaluation of the previous waste prevention programme (2014-2018) was performed in 2017 (p. 6). The evaluation of the objectives is summarised in a table (pp. 7-8). A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis has been performed too (p. 9).</p> <p>The objective ‘reduction of mixed municipal waste’ has been fulfilled, because, from 2010 to 2016, there was a declining trend in the generation of mixed municipal waste.</p> <p>For other waste categories (i.e. bio-waste, paper, packaging, construction and demolition waste, hazardous waste and waste from the mining industry), there has been an increasing trend in the generation of waste. Therefore, the objectives have not been achieved.</p> <p>Regarding bio-waste, food waste is a new topic in the waste management of Slovakia. No strategic document has dealt with the issue of food waste so far. As a result, no evaluation exists for this waste category.</p> <p>The main reason why proposed measures have not been achieved is the low level of interest that companies have for carrying out waste prevention measures. Moreover, consumption and production behaviour change is the responsibility not only of the Ministry of the Environment but also of all parties involved (p. 6).</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment, together with other ministries, will prepare an evaluation of the programme’s objectives and submit it to the Government of Slovakia. In the event that there are any significant problems in achieving the set of objectives, the waste prevention programme will be reviewed and updated (p. 34).</p>
18. Target groups	<p>The following target groups have been mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Ministry of the Environment (responsible for waste management); • other ministries (Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, Ministry of Finance); • those in working industrial sectors (those responsible for the extraction of raw materials, production, distribution and sale of goods and services); • those working in waste management facilities; • non-governmental organisations (NGOs); • consumers (consumption patterns determine generation of waste).
19. Involvement of stakeholders	<p>Does the waste prevention programme describe the involvement of stakeholders in the development of the programme?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>It has been stated that, without the active participation of the parties involved, it will not be possible to meet the stated objectives of the waste prevention programme (p. 5).</p> <p>A circular economy working group has been created, and is composed of individual ministries, representatives of NGOs and waste management experts. Members of the working group will meet to find solutions on how to promote waste prevention as an integral part of circular economy and save primary resources in the sectors involved. The meetings of the working group are organised by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (p. 11).</p>
20. Other comments	<p>Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme?</p> <p>No, the costs and savings of the waste prevention measures have not been stated in the programme. However, a source of funding for various measures has been mentioned.</p> <p>Most of the measures should be financed by the Environmental Fund.</p> <p>Educational activities should be financed by the Green Educational Fund and national environmental agency projects.</p> <p>Other sources of funding are municipalities and producer responsibility organisations, for example.</p>

