

# Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



## Slovakia



2021

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## General information

Name of the country/region	Slovakia
Coverage of the waste prevention programme (national/regional)	National
Type of programme (stand alone or integrated into waste management plan)	Stand-alone programme, additional changes in connection with the Waste Framework Directive incorporated into the new waste management plan 2021-2025
Title of programme and link to programme	Waste prevention programme of the Slovak Republic for the years 2019-2025 <a href="https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-enviromentalneho-hodnotenia-riadenia/odpady-a-obaly/registre-a-zoznamy/ppvo-sr-19-25.pdf">https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-enviromentalneho-hodnotenia-riadenia/odpady-a-obaly/registre-a-zoznamy/ppvo-sr-19-25.pdf</a>
Duration of programme	2019-2025
Language	Slovak
Development process of the programme/revision	Published in November 2018 Revised in 2020, mainly focusing on the section food waste prevention and changes in connection with Article 9(1) of the Waste Framework Directive (incorporated into Slovakia's waste management plan 2021-2025)
Budget envisaged for implementation of the project	No information stated in the programme

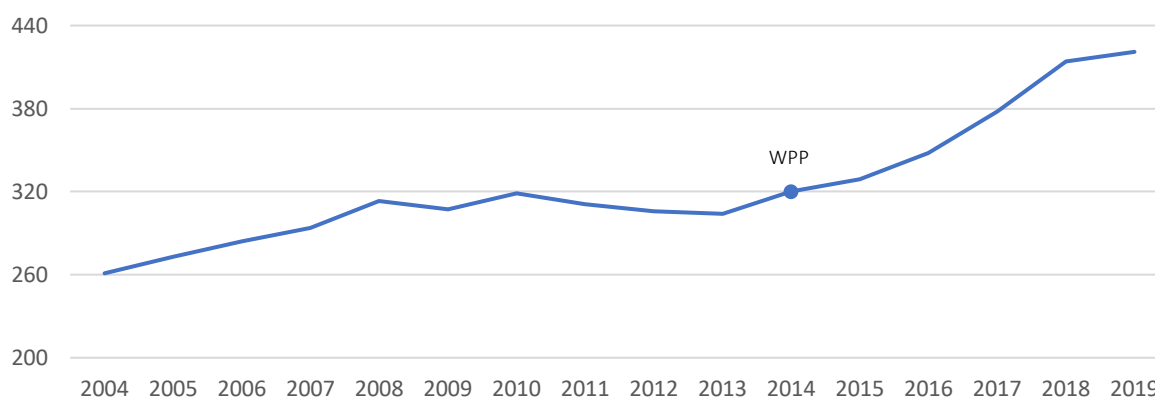
## Waste generation

The following figures illustrate the progress towards waste prevention and decoupling of waste generation from economic growth in Slovakia.

### *Municipal solid waste*

- The generation of municipal solid waste (MSW) per capita (see Figure 1) steadily increased from 261 kg per capita in 2004 to 421 kg per capita in 2019.
- Although the first waste prevention programme (WPP) was implemented in 2014, it has had no positive effects in reducing the levels of MSW, which can be influenced by many factors (including population, household expenditure).
- Between 2013 and 2019, the waste generated per capita increased by 38 %.
- On average, however, Slovakia's waste generation remained below the European average (489 kg per capita per year).

Figure 1: Municipal waste generation in Slovakia (kg per capita), 2006-2019

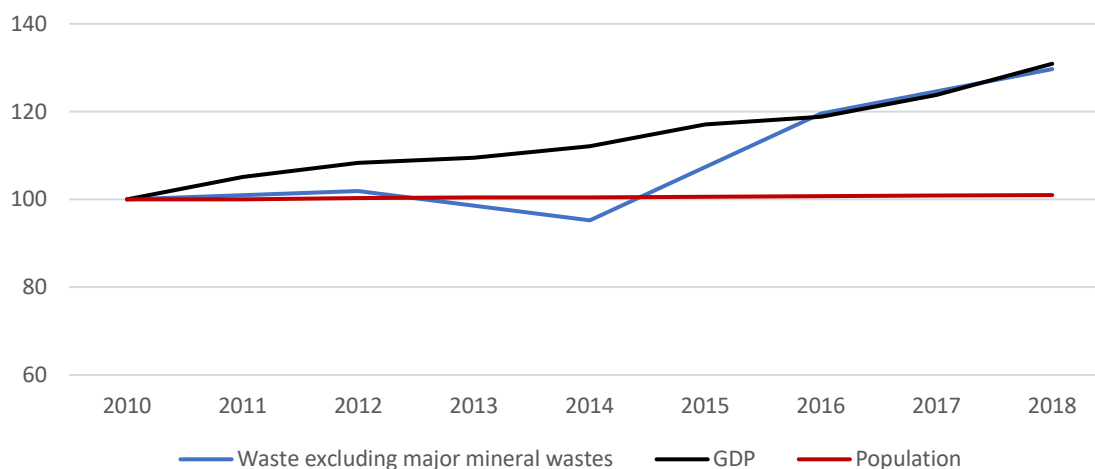


Source: Eurostat Circular Economy Monitoring Framework.

### *Total waste*

- Slovakia's waste generation (excluding major mineral waste) generally shows an increasing trend, except between 2012 and 2014 (see Figure 2).
- Between 2014 and 2018, there was a significant increase in waste generation.
- A similar trend can be observed for Slovakia's GDP, particularly after 2016, indicating that Slovakia's economic growth is not yet decoupled from its generation of waste.
- Any impact of population growth cannot be observed, as its growth rate remained quite steady throughout this period.

Figure 2: Growth rate of waste (excluding major mineral wastes), GDP and population in Slovakia, 2010-2018 (2010 = 100)



Source: Eurostat.

## Waste prevention programme

### Objectives and priorities

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| 1. Waste prevention objectives of the programme: quantitative objectives | <p>The main goal of the programme is to move away from material recovery, as the only priority in waste management in the Slovakia is to prevent waste in accordance with the waste management hierarchy of the country.</p> <p>Other goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the amount of mixed municipal waste by 2025 by 50 % compared with 2016</li> <li>• reduce the amount of biodegradable waste in mixed municipal waste by 60 % by 2025 compared with 2016</li> <li>• promote the reduction of food waste generated by retail businesses and consumers, and reduce food losses throughout the food production and distribution chain</li> <li>• reduce the generation of paper waste and reduce the share of paper in mixed municipal waste</li> <li>• increase the reuse of bulky waste</li> <li>• restrict the use of non-recyclable disposable plastic packaging</li> <li>• prevent excessive packaging within one product</li> <li>• promote the recyclability of plastic products and packaging (following the European strategy for plastics in the circular economy)</li> <li>• reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste disposed of</li> <li>• continue the emerging trend of reducing hazardous waste</li> <li>• reduce the generation of waste from the extractive industries through the application of relevant</li> </ul> |
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	<p>legislation and the implementation of regular inspections within the state's supervision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent major accidents that could have an impact on the environment and human health (this is a long-term goal, and it should be noted that category B repositories, unlike those in category A, are inspected at least once every 4 years)</li> </ul>
2. Sectors covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and infrastructure</li> <li>• Manufacturing and industry</li> <li>• Retail</li> <li>• Households</li> <li>• Service activities</li> <li>• Hospitality</li> <li>• Public services (including procurement)</li> </ul>
3. Priority waste types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food/organic</li> <li>• Construction and demolition waste</li> <li>• Hazardous waste</li> <li>• Household/municipal waste</li> <li>• Packaging</li> <li>• Manufacturing waste</li> <li>• Bulky waste</li> <li>• Other miscellaneous wastes, e.g. paper waste, waste from extractive industries</li> </ul>
4. Target groups	<p>The working group on the circular economy is responsible for finding solutions to support waste prevention as an integral part of the circular economy and saving primary resources in the ministries concerned: the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development, Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic</p>

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1. Indicators proposed	<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• adoption of a new law on fees for waste disposal, the subject of which will be an increase in fees for waste disposal at landfills</li><li>• number of implemented information and educational campaigns, which will be focused on waste prevention</li><li>• number of entities registered in the Eco-Management Audit Scheme (EMAS)/Environmental Management System (EMS)</li><li>• number and value of contracts from the public budget taking into account environmental aspects for selected priority product groups from the total volume of contracts concluded</li><li>• number of licences/contracts concluded under the national and EU schemes for labelling products with ecolabels number of notifications from the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic within the National Scheme for Environmental Labelling of Products</li></ul> <p>Mixed municipal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• amount of municipal waste and mixed municipal waste (thousand tonnes)</li><li>• amount of mixed municipal waste and total municipal waste (including small construction waste) by GDP and population</li></ul> <p>Biodegradable municipal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• quantity of waste (thousand tonnes)</li><li>• share of biodegradable waste in mixed municipal waste (%) (requires completion of methodology for determining the share of this that is biodegradable kitchen waste)</li><li>• number of municipalities that support home and community composting/number of households that will be involved in home composting/number of communities that will be involved in community composting (requires finalising the methodology for obtaining statistical data)</li></ul> <p>Food waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• amount of biodegradable kitchen and restaurant waste (thousand tonnes)</li><li>• share of food waste in municipal waste (%)</li></ul> <p>Paper waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• amount of paper waste (thousand tonnes)</li><li>• number of implemented information activities to support the reduction in the amount of paper consumed</li></ul> <p>Bulky waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• amount of bulky waste (thousand tonnes)</li><li>• amount of reused bulky waste (thousand tonnes)</li></ul> <p>Plastics and packaging:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>amount of packaging waste by quantity of packaging placed on the market (thousand tonnes)</li> <li>number of implemented information activities to support the prevention of packaging waste</li> </ul> <p>Construction waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>amount of construction waste and waste from demolition and construction waste disposed of (thousand tonnes)</li> <li>number of implemented information activities to support building material reuse centres</li> </ul> <p>Hazardous waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>amount of hazardous waste (thousand tonnes)</li> </ul> <p>Wastes from the extractive industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>amount of waste from the mining industry (thousand tonnes)</li> </ul>
2. Quantitative targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the amount of mixed municipal waste by 2025 by 50 % compared with 2016 levels</li> <li>Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste in mixed municipal waste by 60 % by 2025 compared with 2016 levels</li> </ul>
3. Monitoring of programme	To ensure the fulfilment of the objectives of the programme, it is necessary to regularly monitor and evaluate the situation in the field of waste prevention. For detailed information see below
4. Evaluation of the programme	<p>The waste prevention programme of the Slovak Republic (PPVO SR) for the years 2019-2025 is evaluated in accordance with Section 7, para. 5, of the Waste Act. The Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE SR), in cooperation with other interested ministries and organisations, will prepare an ongoing evaluation of the programme objectives and submit it to the Government of the Slovak Republic together with an evaluation of the waste management objectives. In the event of significant problems in achieving the objectives set, the PPVO will be re-evaluated and updated during the period for which the programme is developed.</p> <p>Internal evaluation of waste prevention indicators is carried out by the MoE SR in cooperation with the Slovak Environment Agency (SAŽP) on an annual basis.  Responsibility: MoE SR in cooperation with SAŽP  Term: until 2024</p>

## Prevention measures

Prevention measures implemented in accordance with Article 9 of the Waste Framework Directive	<p>The waste prevention programme highlights prevention measures in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. sustainable consumption models</li> <li>2. design, manufacturing and use of products</li> <li>3. reuse of products and the setting up of systems promoting repair and reuse activities</li> <li>4. reduction of waste generation in processes</li> <li>5. reduction of the generation of food waste</li> <li>6. reduction of the generation of waste, in particular waste that is not suitable for preparing for reuse or recycling</li> <li>7. identification of products that are the main sources of littering</li> <li>8. information campaigns to raise awareness</li> </ol> <p>Detailed information on specific measures can be found in the following overview (see Table 1)</p>
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Table 1: Specific waste prevention measures structured in accordance with Article 9 of the Waste Framework Directive

Promote and support <a href="#">sustainable consumption</a> models	<p>O.5. Ministries and their subordinate organisations, as well as central state administration bodies, will consistently apply principles of green public procurement in accordance with the current national action plan for green public procurement in the Slovak Republic (currently NAP GPP III, approved by Government Resolution No 590/2016). Gradually, mandatory green public procurement for self-governing regions and cities will be introduced. There will be a gradual move towards mandatory electronic green procurement. It is necessary to stimulate green innovation by increasing the share of green procurement</p> <p>O.6. Promoting waste prevention through the application of sustainable production and consumption patterns by creating relevant conditions for development, and implementation of voluntary instruments in the field of environmental policy (environmental labelling of products, EMAS, green public procurement) and through eco-design</p> <p>O.31. Reduction of the sales area under Section 56(7) of the Waste Act. This is the obligation of a packaging distributor who distributes beverages in non-reusable packaging for sale to the consumer to also distribute beverages of the same type in reusable packaging, depending on the sales area, if such beverages are marketed in Slovakia.</p> <p>Term: until the amendment to the Waste Act</p> <p>Creation of a roadmap for the transition to the circular economy in Slovakia. The project creating a roadmap for a circular economy is supported by the EU structural reform support programme. Slovakia cooperates with the European Commission and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and</p>
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	<p>Development on it. The expected impact of the project is the creation of a comprehensive policy framework including concrete measures to enable the transition to a circular economy. Implementation of these measures should also to improve resource efficiency and waste management. The project started on 1 September 2020 and will last 18 months</p> <p>A Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic scheme to support the cooperation of business entities and scientific research institutions that supports business entities that have the potential to increase their competitiveness through innovation of their own products, services and processes; and grants so-called innovation vouchers, which reimburse solutions for innovative projects</p> <p>A Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic scheme that supports the establishment and development of industrial cluster organisations at the regional and supra-regional level. This is a tool for developing the competitiveness of the economy and encouraging economic growth, by improving links between research, academia and business and by helping to increase the competitiveness of industrial cluster members</p> <p>Measures to remove barriers to the sustainable development of the automotive industry in Slovakia, including the supply network</p> <p>A Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic scheme to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the implementation of innovative solutions in cities, the so-called Smart Cities. It supports innovative SMEs to put innovative ideas and solutions into practice, in particular in building smart cities, which will improve their access to modern technologies and processes and ultimately make their operation more efficient, leading to an increase in urban development and growth</p> <p>Handbook on public procurement processes for demand-oriented projects and national projects of the operational programme Integrated Infrastructure, programming period 2014-2020, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, where recommendations for the implementation of green public procurement in relevant cases are given</p>
<p>Encourage the design, manufacture and use of products that are <b>resource-efficient</b>, <b>durable</b> (including in terms of life span and absence of planned obsolescence), <b>repairable</b>, <b>reusable</b> and <b>upgradeable</b></p>	<p>O.44. Support for eco-design support in line with the EU circular economy action plan</p> <p>Creating a roadmap for the transition to the circular economy in Slovakia (project started on 1 September 2020 and will last 18 months)</p> <p>Consideration of legislative regulation of the length of the warranty period, especially in relation to those products that burden the environment, beyond the</p>

	<p>scope of the general warranty period of 2 years, following the review of Directive (EU) 2019/771 Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic scheme to support the cooperation of business entities and scientific research institutions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting business entities that have the potential to increase their competitiveness through innovation of their own products, services and processes</li> <li>• granting of innovation vouchers, which are used to reimburse solutions for innovation projects</li> </ul>
<p>Target products containing <b>critical raw materials</b> to prevent those materials becoming waste</p>	<p>Recovery of critical raw materials from waste that is secured from waste electronic and electrical equipment, vehicles, batteries and accumulators) by authorised treatment facilities. The minimum targets for the recovery and recycling of e-waste, used batteries and accumulators and end-of-life vehicles are taken from the relevant EU directives into the Waste Act</p> <p>Support for waste treatment facilities for materials containing a significant amount of critical raw materials</p> <p>Product life extension (Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic)</p> <p>Raw materials policy concerning the handling of raw materials and the obligation to use them effectively (Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic)</p>
<p>Encourage the reuse of products and the setting up of systems promoting <b>repair</b> and <b>reuse activities</b>, including in particular for electrical and electronic equipment, textiles and furniture, as well as packaging and construction materials and products</p>	<p>O.26. Legislative, financial and information to support building reuse centres located in collection yards.</p> <p>Term: until the amendment to the Waste Act (legislative and financial support), on an ongoing basis (information activities)</p> <p>O.27. Information support for building libraries of goods from manufacturers who sell furniture from their own production via a web portal to avoid waste</p> <p>O.30. Take measures to support an increase in the proportion of reusable packaging placed on the market under reusable packaging systems in an environmentally friendly manner.</p> <p>Term: until the amendment of the Waste Act</p> <p>O.43. Analysis of the potential for reusing building materials from demolition and reconstruction work.</p> <p>Term: until 2021</p> <p>O.28. Evaluate the potential for introducing financial incentives (from the Environmental Fund, OZV) for companies involved in preparing for reuse (e.g. furniture, textiles).</p> <p>Term: until 2025</p> <p>Proposal to support product reuse, repair and upcycling from EU and national resources</p>

<p>Encourage, as appropriate and without prejudice to intellectual property rights, the <b>availability of spare parts, instruction manuals, technical information</b>, or other instruments, equipment or software enabling the repair and reuse of products without compromising their quality and safety</p>	<p>Consideration of the potential for legislative regulation of the length of the warranty period, especially in relation to the products that burden the environment the most, beyond the scope of the general warranty period of 2 years, following the review of Directive (EU) 2019/771</p>
<p><b>Reduce waste generation</b> in processes related to industrial production, extraction of minerals, manufacturing, construction and demolition, taking into account <b>best available techniques</b></p>	<p>O.41. Increase construction and demolition waste landfill fees. Term: under the amendment to the Act on Waste Disposal Fees</p> <p>O.43 Analysis of the potential for repeated use of building material from demolition and reconstruction works Strict implementation of Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions and its obligation to apply best available techniques (BAT) in plants covered by the IPPC Directive on integrated pollution prevention and control by the Slovak Environmental Inspection Authority, as IPPC plants are obliged to comply with BAT and the permit for operation must reflect the waste management hierarchy Support for projects in the operational programme Integrated Infrastructure, programming period 2014-2020. The condition for project eligibility is compliance with RIS3 SK, 'Research and innovation strategy for intelligent specialisation of the Slovak Republic'. This is related to measures aimed at supporting waste prevention and the circular economy and is formalised through product criteria defined by RIS3 SK. A significant number of the defined product criteria are environmental measures with an emphasis on reducing the negative impact of production systems on the environment</p>
<p><b>Reduce the generation of food waste</b> in primary production, in processing and manufacturing, in retail and other distribution of food, in restaurants and food services, as well as in households as a contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goal to reduce by 50 % per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and to reduce food losses along production and supply chains by 2030</p>	<p>O.18. Ban on sending food waste from wholesale, retail and distribution for landfill in the Waste Act with effect from 1 January 2023. Term: until 2022</p> <p>O.19. Assess the potential for abolishing exemptions for the obligation to introduce and ensure the separate collection of biodegradable kitchen waste from households</p> <p>O.20. Participate in the development of a methodology for consistent determination/measurement of the amount of food waste generated and methods of food waste management</p> <p>O.21. Actively support the implementation of measures in the action plan to prevent food waste</p> <p>O.22. Provide information to support food waste prevention in terms of environmental impacts</p> <p>O.23. To support provision of zones of non-standard food (e.g. optically non-standard fruits and vegetables) in retail through information campaigns</p>

	<p>Environmental strategy 2030: O.10.4. Disposal of food waste by supermarkets will be prohibited.</p> <p>Measures to ensure this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce the obligation for restaurants and supermarkets to continue to use food, e.g. by donating out-of-date food to charity. If the food is no longer fit for human consumption, the charities will be able to compost it, or use it for energy or other forms of recovery (e.g. by selling it at a reduced price for feed purposes, other than feeding wild animals)</li> <li>2. Ensure information campaigns and behavioural measures aimed at changing human behaviour are undertaken to prevent food waste generation</li> </ol>
<p>Encourage <a href="#">food donation</a> and other redistribution for human consumption, prioritising human use over animal feed and reprocessing into non-food products</p>	<p>The same as previously, i.e. to reduce the generation of food waste</p>
<p>Promote the <a href="#">reduction of the content of hazardous substances</a> in materials and products, without prejudice to harmonised legal requirements concerning those materials and products laid down at EU level, and ensure that any supplier of an article as defined in point 33 of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council provides the information pursuant to Article 33(1) of that regulation to the European Chemicals Agency as from 5 January 2021</p>	<p>Under green public procurement, for some product groups, the environmental characteristics are set out in the technical specifications in such a way that the contracting authority requires that the ordered goods do not contain dangerous substances (as defined in the EU REACH Regulation on chemicals) and the tenderer must prove compliance with the relevant certificate. One such technical specification can also be found in the methodology for the product group ‘computers and monitors’, which from 1 July 2020 is to be complied with by central state administration bodies when procuring goods and services falling within it</p>
<p><a href="#">Reduce</a> the generation of <a href="#">waste</a>, in particular waste <a href="#">that is not suitable for preparing for reuse or recycling</a></p>	<p>O.2. Increase landfill fees as part of the amendment to the Fees Act for the disposal of waste in connection with its effectiveness and the relevant implementing regulation</p> <p>O.30. Take measures to support an increase in the share of reusable packaging placed on the market within the reuse systems of packaging in an environmentally sound manner</p> <p>O.31. Reduction in the size of the sales area specified in Section 56, para. 7, of the Waste Act. It concerns the obligation of a packaging distributor who distributes beverages in non-reusable packaging for sale to the consumer, to distribute beverages of the same type also in reusable packaging depending on the sales area, if such beverages are marketed in Slovakia</p> <p>O.35. In the Waste Act, establish a ban on the use of disposable tableware, cutlery, cups and straws in permanent operations. (This applied to both plastic and paper items)</p>

	<p>O.38. Information support for the establishment of a network of drinking water fountains in public places, drinking of tap water and preparation of a map of the location of fountains in Slovakia (plus financial support from the Environmental Fund)</p> <p>O.39. Legislative introduction of mandatory use of beverages only in returnable prepaid packaging for all state administration bodies</p>
<p>Identify products that are the main sources of littering, notably in natural and marine environments, and take appropriate measures to prevent and reduce litter from such products; where Member States decide to implement this obligation through market restrictions, they should ensure that such restrictions are proportionate and non-discriminatory</p>	<p>O.32. Introduce the obligation to pay for all types of plastic bags (including very light ones), then analyse the reduction in plastic bag consumption following that to evaluate the effect of introducing a ban on providing light plastic bags. Term: until amendment to the Waste Act, continuous</p> <p>O.33. Ban the use of disposable plastic tableware, cutlery, cups and drinking straws at public events (and promote biodegradable disposable tableware). Term: until the amendment of the Waste Act, December 2022</p> <p>O.34. Introduction of mandatory use of reusable and compostable bowls, cutlery and cups at public events (in temporary stands), mandatory separate collection of biodegradable municipal waste and mandatory provision of its processing (composting plant, biogas plant) Term: until the amendment to the Waste Act</p> <p>O.35. Prohibition on the use of disposable tableware, cutlery, cups and straws in permanent operations. Deadline: amendment to the Waste Act</p> <p>O.36. Prohibition of the use of disposable plastic packaging for non-recyclable food or packaging should be compostable (in the case of compostable packaging, ensuring their separate collection and recycling). Term: amendment to the Waste Act</p> <p>O.37. Development of a methodological tool to support the introduction of reusable packaging (draft measures to promote the use of reusable packaging, minimum hygiene compliance requirements for the use of self-supplied packaging, recommendations for control authorities). Term: until December 2023</p> <p>O.39. Legislative introduction of mandatory use of beverages only in reusable packaging for all state administrative bodies. Term: to the amendment of the Waste Act Implementation of Act 302/2019 Coll. on the back-up of disposable packaging for beverages, introduction of the back-up of disposable packaging for beverages with effect from 1 January 2022 Introduction of an obligation for the packaging producer to provide plastic bags for the purchase of goods or products for a fee (except for very light plastic bags) and an obligation to provide other types</p>

	<p>of bags, in accordance with Section 54(5) of the Waste Act</p> <p>Measures through the application of Act 364/2004 Coll. on Water as amended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is forbidden to throw all types of waste generated on ships and the balances of transported cargo into the water (Section 19(4))</li> <li>• Slovakia's water plan is document for the protection and improvement of surface water and groundwater and aquatic ecosystems, for the sustainable and economical use of water, for improving water conditions, for ensuring the territorial system of ecological stability and for protection against the harmful effects of water. Slovakia' water plan is developed by the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with the relevant central state administration bodies. Slovakia's water plan is the basis for the development of the International Danube River Basin Management Plan and the International Vistula River Basin Management Plan in accordance with the international obligations of Slovakia (Section 14)</li> </ul>
<p>Aim to halt the generation of marine litter as a contribution towards the UN Sustainable Development Goal to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds</p>	<p>The same measures as above</p>
<p>Develop and support information campaigns to raise awareness about waste prevention and littering</p>	<p>O.3. Promoting waste prevention by developing conceptual documents on eco-design, innovative production processes, green public procurement, etc.</p> <p>O.4. Improve public awareness through information and education campaigns, which will focus on waste prevention. The measure will be implemented in accordance with the departmental concept of environmental education, training and awareness until 2025, through the activities of the national project 'Improving information and providing advice on improving the quality of the environment in Slovakia' and other activities</p> <p>O.11. Support information and educational activities to reduce the generation of MSW by educating the public through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a portal designed to prevent waste</li> <li>• good examples from practice from Slovakia and abroad, published on the portal</li> </ul> <p>O.17. Preparation and implementation of the national education programme on the prevention of biodegradable waste and food waste for individual target groups, namely residents, municipalities and state administration.</p>

Term: preparation 2021, implementation continuous  
O.22. Information support to avoid food waste in the context of its environmental impact

O.23. Support the construction of non-standard food zones (e.g. visually unpleasing fruit and vegetables) in retail establishments through information campaigns

O.24. Preparation and implementation of campaigns, informing residents about:

- quantities of paper used for the production of advertising materials and various catalogues
- spam protection options, e.g. by offering a 'Don't Throw Ads' sticker that residents can stick on their letter boxes

Term: during the national SAŽP project

O.40. Information support for packaging prevention on a portal created for prevention:

- creation of a national 'Zero Waste' database of good practice examples on the portal (information and map of brick-and-mortar and online stores offering food and other products, which will serve as a tool to support the development of this model in practice)
- publication of a methodological aid to support packaging-free transactions (measure no 37)
- clear and correct information on biodegradable plastics (information must be provided to the consumer on which plastics may be labelled as 'compostable' or 'biodegradable', how they should be treated after use, and how to reduce excessive use of packaging)
- publication of information supporting the construction and use of fountains for drinking water, drinking of tap water and maps of the location of fountains in Slovakia (measure no 38)

O.42. Support for the creation of bazaars or centres for the reuse of building materials in the form of promotional and educational activities, as well as information campaigns on successful examples in Slovakia and abroad

SAŽP national project focused on raising awareness:

<https://www.sazp.sk/projekty-eu/infoaktivita/>

Information platform on the green economy:

<https://zelene-hospodarstvo.enviroportal.sk/>

Platform for the circular economy in Slovakia

'Circular Slovakia' (<http://www.circular-slovakia.sk/>), in which the public, private and third sectors cooperate to exchange knowledge and

	<p>stimulate business in the field of the circular economy. Ministry of the Environment activities are focused on supporting environmental education and training in the field of waste</p> <p>Slovakia's national recycling agency (<a href="http://www.narask.sk">www.narask.sk</a>), where the public, private and educational sectors, representative associations and citizens cooperate on the principle of the 'Quadruple Helix' in consulting, education, promotion and awareness-raising activities on using products and technical solutions from recovered, green, public and socially responsible procurement as part of the transition to a circular economy</p>
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Additional implemented prevention measures, not covered by Article 9 of the Waste Framework Directive

- O.1. Linking waste prevention activities with activities related to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and training in the Slovakia's national investment plan for 2018-2030 (under O.12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns). Waste prevention is an integral part of the circular economy and affects product and consumer policy
- O.7. Change the definition of waste management programmes at the regional level: in the mandatory part of the waste management programme, governmental waste prevention activities take the form of specific steps and **targets**
- O.8. Introduction of mandatory quantitative collection of municipal waste  
Term: to the amendment of the Waste Act and Act 582/2004 Coll. on local taxes and local fees for municipal waste and small construction waste
- O.9. Analysis of the effects of the introduction of door-to-door waste collection at the level of the population as a tool for the implementation at the national level.  
Term: until December 2024
- O.10. Support waste collection systems for products and local deposit systems in the form of legislation and economic incentives.  
Term: until 2025
- O.12. Develop biodegradable municipal waste management strategies, including a thorough analysis of the origin of the waste and applying the waste management hierarchy with an emphasis on waste prevention.  
Term: until 2020
- O.13. Legislative, financial and information support for home and community composting
- O.14. Collect statistics at local government level about the number of households that compost biological waste in the form of home and community composting.



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Term: to the amendment of the Waste Act

O.15. Prepare methodologies for calculating the amounts of composted biodegradable waste in the form of home and community composting.

Term: until December 2020

O.16. Create a single methodology for monitoring the amount and types of biodegradable wastes in mixed municipal waste (analysis of mixed municipal waste) and introduce the obligation to perform ongoing analyses.

Term: until 2020

O.19. Assess the possible abolition of exceptions to the obligation to provide separate collection of biodegradable kitchen waste from households.

Term: until 2022

O.20. Develop a methodology to consistently identify/measure the amount of food waste generated and methods for disposing of food waste

O.25. Initiate cooperation in the area of limiting the production and distribution of printed promotional materials

O.29. Analyse the most commonly used packaging on the Slovak market, the sorting and recycling equipment and methods for assessing the products on the market in terms of recyclability in Slovakia and the surrounding countries (in relation to capacity in the region).

Term: until December 2020

O.45. Apply legal regulations and regularly implement state supervision at operators of repositories for waste from extractive industries in connection with the inspection of the repository. Photographic documentation of the repository for a later comparison with its status will suffice.

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## Food waste prevention

### *Food waste generation*

In accordance with Article 5(1) of the Directive 1999/31/EC on the management of landfills, it is crucial for Slovakia to limit the generation of food waste and thus prevent biodegradable waste ending up in landfills. The food waste prevention objectives could further be strengthened by banning the landfilling of retail food.

In future, the generation of food waste and its development over time will be monitored by the official data provided by Eurostat.

### *Measures to prevent food waste*

To address the issue of food waste, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic developed a 'plan for the prevention of food waste' in 2016. This includes the following measures:

- draw up a list of causes of food loss and food waste in individual segments of the food chain, together with a proposal for the potential for mitigating their impact on waste or food waste, e.g. optimisation of production processes, application of the best available technologies;
- encourage and stimulate the efficient use of investment subsidies, economic incentives, price signals, taxes, sanctions and benchmarking (performance measurement and competitive pressure) to encourage behavioural change;
- define the type and scope of cooperation in quantifying and reducing food loss and food waste in the form of a platform with a defined status;
- draw up proposals for beneficial uses of food that would otherwise be lost or wasted, e.g. its use as animal feed in accordance with applicable legislation;
- consider simplifying the rules for donating/handing over expired food for animal feed purposes;
- adopt provisions to facilitate food donations for charitable purposes.

Slovakia is considering the implementation of a ban on food waste landfilling for food originating from the retail sector. The positive outcomes of this law would be that retailers will find ways to donate foods that have reached their expiry date to charities and producers of livestock feed. There is also a possibility of extending the measure to restaurants, food producers and the agricultural sector <sup>(1)</sup>.

Slovakia cancelled exemptions to the obligation to introduce and ensure the separate collection of biodegradable kitchen waste from households from January 2021. The positive outcomes of this obligation are a reduction in mixed municipal waste, minimisation of biodegradable waste going to landfills and an increase in the amount of nutrients returned to cropland in the form of compost.

For a more comprehensive mapping of country efforts to prevent food waste, please visit the [European Commission's Food Loss and Waste Prevention Hub](#).

## Reuse of products

### *Data*

With regard to the Commission Implementing Decision ([https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2021.010.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2021%3A010%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2021.010.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2021%3A010%3ATOC)), this section will be updated by the EEA accordingly.

### *Measures to support reuse*

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(1) <https://www.oecd.org/environment/waste/Policy-Paper-Making-the-Slovak-Republic-a-more-resource-efficient-economy.pdf>

The Slovakian waste prevention programme includes specific waste prevention activities that aim to support the reuse and repair/preparation for reuse of products. It specifically mentions the legislative, financial and information support for building reuse centres in collection yards. Also, the support for light reusable packaging systems is indicated as one of the priorities of the programme. The potential for introducing financial incentives for companies involved in preparing items for reuse (e.g. furniture, textiles) will be evaluated.

Another focus for reuse is the extending the life span of construction materials, e.g. the Slovak association supporting recycling of construction and demolition waste — ZRMS — is involved in several projects (e.g. the EU's Horizon 2020 project RE4), research studies and developing products that enable construction and demolition waste to be recycled and reused. In addition, the Slovakian company Stered produces an insulating material from textile waste from end-of-life vehicles.

## Best practice examples

Fulfilment of specific objectives of PPVO SR 2014-2018:

*Objective: Continue the trend of a year-on-year reduction in the amount of mixed municipal waste generated.*

The objective 'reduction of mixed municipal waste' has been fulfilled. From 2010 to 2016, there was a declining trend in the amount of mixed municipal waste generated; however, for other waste categories (i.e. bio-waste, paper, packaging), there was an increasing trend in the amount of waste generated. These numbers show that individual waste components were better sorted than in previous years, leading to less general municipal waste but more individual types of sorted waste.

- The Slovakian capital, Bratislava, has initiated and supported several zero waste activities. These include a zero waste policy for the very popular traditional Christmas market. To make the Christmas market more sustainable, visitors will have to buy a refundable cup alongside returnable glasses and compostable, biodegradable dishes.
- Zone without Money (<http://zonabezpenazi.sk/>) — organises swap events across Slovakia and throughout the year, but mainly on one common date in November (because of Christmas time), through partners such as non-governmental organisations, enthusiasts, volunteers and other interested parties.
- Baterkáreň (<https://baterkaren.nevyhadzujte.sk/about-us/o-reuse-centre-baterkaren>) is the first community reuse centre in Slovakia, established in 2019 in the city of Trnava. It creates a space where community members can bring unwanted products for reuse both online and offline. The aim of the centre is to put as many items as possible into circulation, reduce waste production, raise awareness of second-hand goods and motivate as many people as possible to change their shopping behaviour and live a more sustainable life.
- The Slovakia Going Zero Waste conference (<http://zero-waste.sk/>) has been organised annually since 2018 with presentations on zero waste in everyday life and in business and the circular economy, followed by discussion. There is also a consultation zone during breaks and it is possible to make purchases of zero waste items.
- The aim of the 'Office without waste bin' project (<https://www.incien.sk/projekty-incien/samospravy/kancel-bez-kosa/>) is to reduce the negative impact of waste on the environment in the form of proper sorting and prevention of waste at work, especially in the office environment.

Things to rent:

- Goethe-Institut's Library of Things: <https://www.goethe.de/ins/sk/sk/kul/sup/ajn.html>
- Home of books supplies used and new books to publicly accessible bookshelves, creates new spaces for book, helps start libraries and bookshelves in schools, medical facilities, companies and hospitality venues and supplies books for events: <http://www.knihyknihy.sk/>.

## Links to the circular economy

Waste prevention is an integral part of the comprehensive transformation towards a circular economy. It reduces not only the input of natural resources into the economy but also the efforts required to collect and recycle waste.

Approaches to improving circularity are often linked to successful waste prevention. The following table shows which circular strategies are explicitly integrated into the Slovakian waste prevention programme.

Topic	Addressed in the programme	Comments
Eco-design	Yes	Specific measures to support waste prevention in product design
Repair, refurbishment and remanufacture	Yes	For example, financial support for reuse centres
Recycling	Yes	For example, in the context of construction and demolition waste management
Economic incentives and finance	Yes	For example, on reuse of textiles
Circular business models	No	Not specifically addressed in the programme
Eco-innovation	No	Not specifically addressed in the programme
Governance, skills and knowledge	Yes	Various initiatives on knowledge creation, learning and enabling consumers to prevent waste