

European Union Comenius Multilateral School Partnerships Project "Greener World"



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EU DIRECTIVES ON MUNICIPAL WASTE INCORPORATED IN SLOVAK LAW

Meeting in PARMA, ITALY, May 2014

Definition of Terms

The waste is movable object which the holder discards or intends to discard or is in accordance with this law obliged to discard

Waste management - an activity aimed at :

- prevention and reduction in waste in order to protect environment.
- gathering and transportation of the waste , its recovery and disposing

Landfilling of waste is its keeping on disposal sites

Municipal waste – waste from households, from activities connected with cleaning public areas in ownership of the municipality

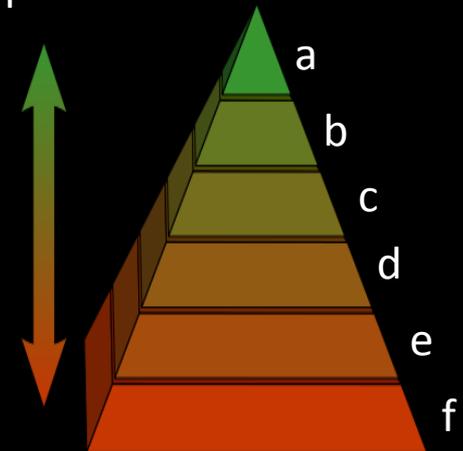
Bio-waste is biodegradable waste from gardens, parks, households, restaurants and other food-serving institutions

Recycling means any recovery operations in which waste is reprocessed

Waste Management Hierarchy and Objectives

- a) prevention
- b) minimisation
- C) reuse
- d) recycling
- e) other recovery, eg energy recovery
- f) disposal

Most
favoured
option



Least
favoured
option

Cross-border Transport of Waste, Waste Import, Waste Export, Waste Transit

- In region of Slovak republic is competent authority for transboundary waste movement ministry.
- Cross-border waste transport from another member state into Slovak republic and waste import from other than member state into Slovak republic for the purpose of disposal is forbidden.
- The one, who administer cross-border transport of waste from another member state into Slovak republic is responsible to file announcement about cross-border waste transport.



Municipal Waste and Small Building Waste

- Municipal waste and small building waste which originated in a municipality area is the matter of the municipality.
- Self-employed and legal persons who run restaurant services are responsible for handling with biological-decomposable kitchen and restaurant waste.
- Collecting of ***sorted waste*** means that the particles of municipal waste are separated from each other
- ***Mixed waste*** is unsorted municipal waste

Duties of the municipality:

- provides or allows municipal waste collection and its transportation originated in its territory for the purpose of its recovery or disposal in accordance with the law,
- provides bins corresponding with municipal collection system in municipality and provides the space where people can throw away separate components of municipal waste



- provides its citizens with large containers for capacious waste at least twice a year
- informs its citizens how to handle with municipal waste
- is obliged to inform about the intervals of waste transport
- has to establish the implementation of municipal waste separation for:
 - a) paper, plastics, metals, glass
 - b) biodegradable municipal waste

Other Waste Handling

- **Waste oil** we consider all mineral lubricating, synthetic lubricating and industrial oils.
- It's forbidden to release waste oils into ground and underground water.
- Waste oils could be collected, transported, recovered, and disposed only separately from other kinds of waste.
- **Used tires**
- The one, who provides collecting, recovering or disposing used tires is required to keep evidence of used tires.

Waste from Old Used Cars

- An old vehicle is every vehicle, the owner of which wants it to be written off from the vehicle register.
- An old vehicle is also the one the owner of which is unknown and the vehicle isn't used for more than 30 days



Old Cars Processing

- A processing of old vehicles is any activity following after the time when the vehicle was given to manufacturer of old vehicles
- Recycling old vehicles is repeated processing of waste



Manufacturer

- A vehicle manufacturer has to:
- use all the materials in order to prevent leakage of dangerous substances into the environment
- provide information about dismantling parts of old vehicles



Obligations of the holder of the old car

- firstly, he is obliged to hand over an old vehicle to the processor for its recycling
- secondly, it is required to post an old vehicle to a location where it does not damage the environment



Obligations of Processors of Old Vehicles

1. Leading the operating documentation for the processing of old vehicles
2. Record keeping from the processing of old vehicles
3. Ensuring complete processing of old vehicles



Electric Waste

- Prevention measures are aimed at reducing the amount of electrical waste, materials and substances contained in it and their harmful effects on the environment.
- Re-use of electric waste is an activity in which electric waste or its components are used to the same purpose as they were originally intended without recycling.

The manufacturer is obliged to ensure the electric devices to be produced in order to facilitate disassembling and recycling

The producer of electric waste is obliged:

- to handle with electric waste in the way to be got rid of compounds dangerous for our environment in order to lower their negative influence on environment
- to pay contributions to the Recycling Fund



Offenses

Offenses are committed by a person who :

- a) puts waste onto another place than the one given by municipality
- b) carries out illegal transportation of waste
- c) handles dangerous waste such as batteries, accumulators, oils, worn down tires
- d) doesn't pay contributions to Recycling Fund or doesn't pay on time
- e) manipulates electric waste, building waste and waste from demolition

Recycling Fund Establishment

Recycling Fund is established as a non-state special-purpose fund that collects funds to support the collection, recovery and processing of:

- a) waste batteries and accumulators
- b) waste oils
- c) worn down tires
- d) multilayer materials
- e) plastic
- f) paper
- g) glass
- h) vehicles
- i) metal packaging waste



Recycling Fund Resources

Recycling Fund sources of revenues are :

- a) contributions of producers and importers
- b) donations and contributions of domestic and foreign legal entities and natural persons
- c) incomes from contractual penalties
- d) interests from credits provided by recycling fund
- e) yields from the Fund own property administration
- f) interests from Recycling Fund financial means deposited in banks
- g) other sources if provided by a special law

Use of the Recycling Fund

The Recycling Fund registered in a separate account of the public sector could be used for products of waste materials for which contributions are paid to the Recycling Fund for:

- a) promoting the collection and recovery
- b) promoting waste separation

Thank you for your attention!