

# National factsheet on separate collection

## Slovenia

**Note:** This 'National factsheet' has been prepared within the EC study "Assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU". The document represents the status-quo of the EU Member State (MS) in September 2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-MS based on publically available documents, i.e. national legislation, Waste Management Plans, Waste Prevention Programmes, strategies, implementation reports, and statistics. All information is cited in the factsheet, a complete list of information sources can be found at the end of this document.

For quality assurance purposes the 'National factsheet' has been sent to the EU Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Members on waste for verification and commenting, the comments received are included in this final version.

### 1 General requirements on separate collection based on national legislation

The Slovenian Decree on Waste [SI OGRS 103 2011], the Order on the Management of Separately Collected Municipal Waste [SI OGRS 21 2001] and the Decree on the Management of Biodegradable Kitchen and Garden Waste [SI OGRS 39 2010] that were implemented in 2011, 2001 and 2010, respectively are the laws transposing the requirements of the WFD into domestic law.

Nearly all of the single requirements from the WFD have been transposed "**one:one**" into national legal requirements. The Article 18(1) of the WFD is transposed into national law [SI OGRS 103 2011] without referencing the year and thus indicates the **deviation**; however the NWMP refers to setting up the separate collection for the four waste streams by 2015 and also a set of measures how to reach it [SI WMP 2012].

The Article 22 of the WFD is transposed with **additional** requirements in national law [SI OGRS 39 2010], enforcing the separate collection of bio-waste more specifically than the WFD, with, *inter alia*, mandatory separate collection by 30 June 2011 of kitchen and green garden waste by both households and non-households, mixing ban of kitchen waste, as well as provision of fines for breaching the law.

**Table 1: Overview of national law(s) that implement separate collection**

Year and Abbreviation	Title of the law (translation)
[SI OGRS 103 2011]	Uredba o odpadkih Uradni list RS, št. 103/11 (Decree on Waste) -> <b>considered for the assessment</b>
<b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: [SI OGRS 37 2015]	<b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: new Decree 37/15 has been published in the meantime (please see additional information below)
[SI OGRS 21/01]	Odredbo o ravnanju z ločeno zbranimi frakcijami pri opravljanju javne službe ravnanja s komunalnimi odpadki Uradni list RS, št. 21/01) (Order on the Management of Separately Collected Municipal Waste)
[SI OGRS 39 2010]	Uredba o ravnanju z biološko razgradljivimi kuhinjskimi odpadki in zelenim vrtnim odpadom, Uradni list RS, št. 39/10 (Decree on the Management of Biodegradable Kitchen and Garden Waste)

**Additional information: comment** [SI TAC 2015]:

General comment: The new Decree on waste was published in OG RS, No. 37/15:

<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED7011>

The Decree on waste (37/15) in comparison with the previous Decree on waste (103/11) retains the same structure and content so that it lays down general requirements and rules of waste management and obligations of waste producers, waste collectors and waste treatment providers as well as transporters, dealers and brokers. The main reason for the repeal and replacement of the previous Decree on waste is the EU Pilot, by which the European Commission in April 2013 drew attention to transposition of Directive 2008/98/EC into the law of the Republic of Slovenia. Most changes in the Decree were done for the proper and complete transposition of Article 13 (a) of Directive 2008/98/EC.

**Table 2: Overview on evaluation categories**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>additional</b>	The requirements of the WFD have been transposed and additional information or requirements are set out in the national legal requirement, i.e. additional definition, precision of requirement that goes beyond the text of the WFD
<b>one:one</b>	The requirement of the WFD has been transposed exactly / literally or transposed analogously. No additional requirements or explanations are set out.
<b>deviating</b>	The requirements of the WFD have been implemented into national legal requirements but have been adjusted, left out or deviated
<b>not included</b>	The requirement of the WFD is not transposed into national law

**Table 3: Assessment on national transpositions**

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
<b>1. Article 3 (11) WFD: Definition separate collection: "separate collection' means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment"</b>			
[SI OGRS 103 2011] §3 (12)	One:one	§3 (12) The separate collection means the collection, where the waste streams are separated according to the type and nature of the waste, so as to facilitate a specific type of waste treatment.  <b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: §3 (6)	§3 (12) Ločeno zbiranje je zbiranje, pri katerem so tokovi odpadkov ločeni glede na vrsto in naravo odpadkov, tako da se olajša posamezno vrsto obdelave odpadkov.  <b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: §3 (6)
<b>2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties"</b>			
[SI OGRS 103 2011] §18 (3)	One:one	§18 (3) The Decree also stipulates that, except of paper, plastic, metal and glass, other waste must also be collected separately where this is technically, environmentally and economically practicable and that it may not be mixed with other waste or other materials with different properties if this enables its recovery or if it is required in order to simplify or improve recovery.  <b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article	§18 (3) Poleg odpadkov iz prejšnjih odstavkov je treba ločeno zbirati tudi druge odpadke in jih ne mešati z drugimi odpadki ali drugimi materiali z drugačnimi lastnostmi, kot jih imajo ti odpadki, če to zahteva ravnanje v skladu s prvim ali tretjim odstavkom 19. člena te uredbe ali poenostavitev ali izboljšanje predelave, pa je to tehnično in okoljsko izvedljivo ter gospodarno  <b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article
<b>3. Article 11 (1) WFD: "measures to promote high quality recycling"</b>			
[SI OGRS 103 2011] §12 (2)	One:one	§12 (2) Promote high quality recycling and separate waste collection systems suitable for achieving the required quality standards of recycling, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.  <b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article	§12 (2) Spodbujanje visokokakovostnega recikliranja in sistemov ločenega zbiranja odpadkov, primernih za doseganje potrebnih standardov kakovosti recikliranja, če je to tehnično, okoljsko in ekonomsko izvedljivo.  <b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
<b>4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if technically practicable"</b>			
[SI OGRS 103 2011] §12 (2)	One:one	<p>§12 (2) Promote high quality recycling and separate waste collection systems suitable for achieving the required quality standards of recycling, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.</p> <p><b>Comment [SI TAC 2015]:</b> Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>	<p>§12 (2) Spodbujanje visokokakovostnega recikliranja in sistemov ločenega zbiranja odpadkov, primernih za doseganje potrebnih standardov kakovosti recikliranja, če je to tehnično, okoljsko in ekonomsko izvedljivo.</p> <p><b>Comment [SI TAC 2015]:</b> Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>
<b>5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if economically practicable"</b>			
[SI OGRS 103 2011] §12 (2)	One:one	<p>§12 (2) Promote high quality recycling and separate waste collection systems suitable for achieving the required quality standards of recycling, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.</p> <p><b>Comment [SI TAC 2015]:</b> Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>	<p>§12 (2) Spodbujanje visokokakovostnega recikliranja in sistemov ločenega zbiranja odpadkov, primernih za doseganje potrebnih standardov kakovosti recikliranja, če je to tehnično, okoljsko in ekonomsko izvedljivo.</p> <p><b>Comment [SI TAC 2015]:</b> Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>
<b>6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if environmentally practicable"</b>			
[SI OGRS 103 2011] §12 (2)	One:one	<p>§12 (2) Promote high quality recycling and separate waste collection systems suitable for achieving the required quality standards of recycling, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable.</p> <p><b>Comment [SI TAC 2015]:</b> Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>	<p>§12 (2) Spodbujanje visokokakovostnega recikliranja in sistemov ločenega zbiranja odpadkov, primernih za doseganje potrebnih standardov kakovosti recikliranja, če je to tehnično, okoljsko in ekonomsko izvedljivo.</p> <p><b>Comment [SI TAC 2015]:</b> Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>
<b>7. Article 11 (1) WFD: "separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors"</b>			
[SI OGRS 103 2011] §12 (2)	One:one	<p>§12 (2) Promote high quality recycling and separate waste collection systems suitable for achieving the required quality standards of recycling, where technically, environmentally and economically practicable</p> <p><b>Comment [SI TAC 2015]:</b> Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>	<p>§12 (2) Spodbujanje visokokakovostnega recikliranja in sistemov ločenega zbiranja odpadkov, primernih za doseganje potrebnih standardov kakovosti recikliranja, če je to tehnično, okoljsko in ekonomsko izvedljivo.</p> <p><b>Comment [SI TAC 2015]:</b> Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
<b>8. Article 11 (1) WFD “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”</b>			
[SI OGRS 103 2011] §18 (1)	deviating	<p>§18 (1) Waste paper, metal, plastic and glass must be collected separately.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p> <p>Disagreement with the assessment “deviating” -&gt; please see additional information below this table</p> <p><b>Comment by evaluator:</b> regarded as “deviating” in the sense of the WFD requirement, since “by 2015” is not mentioned</p>	<p>§18 (1) Odpadke iz papirja, kovine, plastike in stekla je treba zbirati ločeno.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> [SI TAC 2015]: Relevant Article [SI OGRS 37 2015]: same article</p>
<b>9. Article 22 WFD: Bio-waste - Member States shall take measures, as appropriate (...) to encourage: “a) the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste”</b>			
[SI OGRS 39 2010] §4	additional	<p>§4 The mixing of kitchen waste with other wastes is prohibited if the mixing hampers composting or digestion in accordance with the criteria set out in the regulations governing the treatment of biodegradable waste.</p> <p>A producer of non-household green garden waste must manage this waste in accordance with the Decree on Waste; he may also compost it himself.</p>	<p>§4 Kuhinjske odpadke je prepovedano mešati z drugimi odpadki, če je zaradi mešanja onemogočena njihova predelava v kompost ali pregneto blato z neomejeno ali omejeno uporabo v skladu z merili iz predpisa, ki ureja obdelavo biološko razgradljivih odpadkov.</p> <p>Zeleni vrtni odpad, ki ne nastaja v gospodinjstvu, je prepovedano mešati z mešanimi komunalnimi odpadki ali drugimi ločeno zbranimi frakcijami.</p>
[SI OGRS 39 2010] §17	additional	<p>§17 The public service must provide separate collection of kitchen waste and green garden waste from households not later than 30 June 2011.</p>	<p>§17 Izvajalec javne službe mora zagotoviti ločeno zbiranje in prevzemanje kuhinjskih odpadkov in zelenega vrtnega odpada pri povzročiteljih odpadkov iz gospodinjstva najpozneje do 30. junija 2011.</p>
[SI OGRS 39 2010] §5	additional	<p>§5 A producer of household waste must compost their kitchen and green garden waste; should they not wish or be unable to do so, they must leave this waste in a special container, separately from other separately collected municipal waste and mixed municipal waste fractions, to be collected by the public service provider.</p>	<p>§5 Povzročitelj odpadkov iz gospodinjstva mora hišno kompostirati kuhinjske odpadke in zeleni vrtni odpad v hišnem kompostniku.</p> <p>Ne glede na določbo prejšnjega odstavka mora povzročitelj odpadkov iz gospodinjstva, ki ne kompostira kuhinjskih odpadkov in zelenega vrtnega odpada sam, te odpadke prepuščati izvajalcu javne službe v posebnem</p>

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
			<p>zabojniku ali posodi na način, določen s predpisi lokalne skupnost</p> <p>Povzročitelj odpadkov iz gospodinjstva mora lastne kuhinjske odpadke in zeleni vrtni odpad do hišnega kompostiranja ali prepustitve izvajalcu javne službe hraniti ločeno, tako da se ne mešajo z drugimi odpadki in jih je možno hišno kompostirati ali predelati v skladu s predpisom, ki ureja obdelavo biološko razgradljivih odpadkov.</p>

Comment on Article 11 (1) WFD transposition:

Separate collection of waste paper, metals and glass have a long tradition in Slovenia. They were separately collected also in ex YU (without legal obligation), since there was a strong demand from the industry for those materials. Companies that were engaged in buying and selling of “secondary raw materials”, had established collection points and citizens/companies were paid for bringing such “secondary raw materials” to those points.

Following the decision of Slovenia for membership of the EU, legislation in the field of environmental protection was harmonised with EU legislation. In 1993, the first Law on Environmental Protection (ZVO) was adopted. On this legal basis, the government adopted the first Rules on the management of waste (1998), which transposed provisions of Directive on waste (1975) and Directive on hazardous waste (1991). Art. 13 of the Rules provided that waste intended for recovery or disposal must be stored separately from other waste and handled in such a way as to meet the requirements for the intended method of recovery or disposal.

On the basis of the Services of General Economic Interest Act (1993) municipal waste management was defined in Environmental Protection Act (ZVO) for the first time as the mandatory municipal public service.

On this legal basis, separate collection of waste as a legal obligation of every municipal waste producer (households and other waste producers) was introduced in 2001 with the Order on the Management of Separately Collected Municipal Waste. Non-hazardous fractions of municipal waste listed in Annex1 of this Order need to be collected separately from 1.1.2003, and hazardous fractions of municipal waste listed in Annex 2 of this Order need to be collected separately from 1.1.2002 (Art. 25). To this end, the municipalities set up collection points (Art. 6), collection points or mobile collection points for hazardous fractions (Art. 12) and collection centres (Art. 14) for all separated fractions (Annexes 1 and 2) of municipal waste (household and similar waste).

In 2011 the Decree on waste (OG RS, no. 103/11) was adopted, which transposed provisions of Directive 2008/98/ES on waste. Since the infrastructure for separately collection of waste paper, glass, metals and plastic was already established in Slovenia in 2002 and 2003 respectively, and every waste producer (natural and legal persons) has an obligation to separate store waste since 1998, the Decree on waste provide that waste paper, metal, plastic and glass must be collected separately, without reference on year 2015. Since the Decree entered into force 31 December 2011, this provision should be implemented from that date, and not only from 2015 onwards (as WFD provides). The same provision is also in Art. 18 of the new Decree on waste (OG RS, No. 37/15). **That is why we kindly recommend to evaluate the transposition of Article 11 (1) WFD as “additional” or at least as “one:one”.**

## 2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

Slovenia	362 kg MSW/capita 39.5% recycling
<p><b>Definition of Municipal solid waste (MSW):</b></p> <p><b>Municipal waste</b> is waste from households or waste which is by its nature or composition similar to household waste, i.e. waste from the manufacture, trade, service or other activity.</p> <p><b>Mixed municipal waste</b> is waste that is classified as waste EWC number 20 03 01 from the waste classification list.</p> <p><b>Biodegradable components of municipal waste</b> are waste paper, kitchen waste, waste textiles and wood waste [SI WMP 2012-2020].</p>	
<p><b>Main strategies implementing separate collection</b></p>	
<p>The main strategy for the implementation of separate collection in Slovenia is the Waste Management Plan [SI WMP 2012]. Other provisions for separate collection are also included in the legislation. Measures to further improve the already established separate collection system for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass are the door-to-door collection for mixed waste and 85 % of waste plastics and metals, and composite materials waste, the collection of 90 % of paper and cardboard, 20 % of scrap metals and 97 % of glass packaging and that collection centres shall receive all separately collected waste fractions, including garden waste and kitchen waste.</p> <p>The [SI WMP 2012] provides the <b>timeline for the achievement of the objectives</b> for preparation for the <b>reuse and recycling</b> of municipal waste, where the MSW recycling in 2011 reached 45% (waste paper, glass and metal). In 2011 51 kg/capita of bio-waste and 108 kg/capita of paper, plastic, glass and metals were separately collected.</p> <p>The objectives of the [SI WMP 2012] regarding preparation for the reuse and recycling of municipal waste are specified using two scenarios for waste paper, plastic, glass and metal and kitchen waste. Under the <b>minimum amount scenario</b>, 59.8% of all municipal waste will be collected separately for the purpose of reuse and recycling by 2020; under the <b>practicable amount scenario</b>, the proportion of municipal waste collected separately will rise to 63% by 2020. Additional targets regarding bio-waste are the increase in recycling of separately collected kitchen and green waste by 2020 to reach 67 000 t/year of compost in 2020 and the increase of home composting to 8 000 t in 2020.</p> <p>According to [SI WMP 2012] <b>different separate collection schemes shall be established</b> for the waste types and materials. The <b>separate door-to-door collection</b> is the main collection system for kitchen waste and recyclable packaging materials as plastic, metals, composites and in some municipalities also paper and glass. <b>Bring systems</b> are the separate collection points for waste packaging (plastic, metals, composites paper and glass) and waste paper and collection points or mobile collection points for hazardous fractions of municipal waste. <b>Civic amenity sites (collection centres)</b> are used for the collection of all recyclable waste fractions (paper, metal, plastic and glass) also including green garden and bulk waste and hazardous fractions of municipal waste.</p>	

### 3 Implementation of separate collection

#### Overview on separate collection systems in place

Based on the Order on the management of separately collected municipal waste [SI OGRS 21 2001] bring systems (collection points) for the separate collection of the following streams, must be set up in municipalities as part of public municipal waste management services:

- paper and small items of cardboard, including small items of waste paper or cardboard packaging;
- small items of waste glass packaging;
- small items of waste plastic packaging or waste packaging from composite materials;
- small items of waste metal packaging.

These collection points for separate fractions must, as a rule, be set up in residential areas as well as outside large shops or shopping centres, health centres, hospitals, schools and nursery schools. In city centres or larger residential areas, there should be one collection point for every 500 inhabitants [SI WFD 2013].

Many municipalities exceeded this standard to door to door collection (reasons are described above).

Civic amenity sites (collection centres) must also be set up as a public service; these must be equipped for the separate collection of waste from sub-groups 15 01 and 20 01, including:

- paper and cardboard waste of all types and dimensions, and waste paper and cardboard packaging;
- waste glass of all dimensions and forms, and waste glass packaging;
- waste plastics, and waste plastic packaging or waste packaging from composite materials;
- metal waste and waste metal packaging;
- bulky waste
- hazardous waste.






At least one civic amenity must be set up in each municipality and in every area containing more than 8 000 inhabitants. There must be at least two collection centres for area with of over 25 000 inhabitants, and at least one collection centre per 80 000 inhabitants for areas with over 100 000 inhabitants.

There is no requirement for a civic amenity to be set up in a municipality with fewer than 3 000 inhabitants if it is ensured, by means of a public service, that municipal waste producers are able to deliver separate fractions to at least one collection centre in neighbouring municipalities.

All municipal waste producers shall have access to collection points and collection centres, i.e. anyone whose operations or activities generate municipal waste (natural or legal persons).



**Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in Slovenia**

Collection type	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste
<b>Door-to-door collection</b> 	Primary	Primary	Secondary	Secondary	Primary
<b>Co-mingled (door-to-door)</b> 			Primary for plastic and metal		
<b>Bring points</b> 	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary, but main form in sparsely populated areas		
<b>Civic amenities</b> 	Additional collection for all streams on top of other waste types, i.e. hazardous waste from households				
<b>Producer/retail take-back</b> 		Returnable glass packaging - voluntary system by retailers;			

## 4 Information sources

- [SI OGRS 103 2011] Uredba o odpadkih Uradni list RS, št. 103/11 (Decree on Waste, Official Gazette of Republic of Slovenia 103/11), <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?sop=2011-01-4514> accessed on 27.03.2015.
- [SI OGRS 37 2015] Uredba o odpadkih Uradni list RS, št. 37/15 (Decree on Waste, Official Gazette of Republic of Slovenia 37/15), <http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?sop=2015-01-1513> accessed on 04.09.2015.
- [SI OGRS 21 2001] Odredba o ravnanju z ločeno zbranimi frakcijami pri opravljanju javne službe ravnanja s komunalnimi odpadki, Uradni list RS, št.21/01 (Order on the Management of Separately Collected Municipal Waste), <https://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=30158> accessed on 27.03.2015.
- [SI OGRS 39 2010] Uredba o ravnanju z biološko razgradljivimi kuhinjskimi odpadki in zelenim vrtnim odpadom, Uradni list RS, št. 39/10 (Decree on the Management of Biodegradable Kitchen Waste and Garden Waste), <http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED5366#> accessed on 27.03.2015.
- [SI WFD2013] Original Member State Implementation Report 2010-12. Waste Framework Directive.
- [SI WMP 2012] Operativni program ravnanja s komunalnimi odpadki s poudarkom na doseganju okoljskih ciljev iz Direktive 2008/98/ES, Direktive 94/62/ES in Direktive 1999/31/ES, Številka: 35402-2/2013/7 (Operational Programme for the management of municipal waste with emphasis on attaining targets from Directives 2008/98/ES, 94/62/ES and 1999/31/ES, Number 35402-2/2013/7), [http://www.mko.gov.si/fileadmin/mko.gov.si/pageuploads/zakonodaja/varstvo\\_okolja/operativni\\_programi/op\\_komunalni\\_odpadki.pdf](http://www.mko.gov.si/fileadmin/mko.gov.si/pageuploads/zakonodaja/varstvo_okolja/operativni_programi/op_komunalni_odpadki.pdf) accessed on 27.03.2015.