

National factsheet on separate collection

Slovakia

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 **Slovak Act 223/2001 Coll. on Waste (Act on Waste)** was implemented in 2001 (and last modified in 2014). It is the main act of law transposing the requirements of the WFD into domestic law and **will be effective until 31.12.2015**.

The definition of separate collection was transposed into national law “one:one”. However, most of the requirements of the WFD have been transposed “deviating” into national law, i.e. requirements on “separate collection if technically/economically/ environmentally practicable” are only specified for biodegradable waste. Further, national law clearly states that separate collection shall be set up for paper, metal, plastic, glass, and biodegradable waste (except kitchen waste), however, “by 2015” and the “view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste” are not included.

The WFD requirements “waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties”, “measures to promote high quality recycling”, and “separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors” are not included.

Comment [SK TAC 2015]:

From 1.1.2016 the new Act 79/2015 Coll. on Waste (new Act on Waste) will be effective, replacing the Slovak Act 223/2001 Coll.

From 01.01.2006 is valid prohibition to disposal of biodegradable waste from gardens and parks, including waste from cemeteries and other greenery on the properties of legal persons, individuals and civic associations, if are part of municipal waste. The obligation to separate collection of paper, metal, plastic a glass is established /has been introduced from 1.1.2010. For bio-waste the obligation to separate collection has been introduced originally from 1.1.2010, later was delayed by from 15.12.2010.

Please note: The new Act 79/2015 Coll. on Waste has not been assessed in this report. However, information as provided by [SK TAC 2015] is included for information purpose only (please note that such additional information has not been evaluated).

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

Year and Abbreviation	Title of the law (translation)
[SK Act 223/2001]	Zákon č. 223/2001 Z.z. o odpadoch a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov (Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on wastes and on a change and amendment of certain other acts) (effective until 31.12.2015) -> considered for the assessment
Comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 79/2015]	Zákon č. 79/2015 Z. z. o odpadoch a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov (Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on wastes and on a change and amendment of certain other acts), will be effective from 01.01.2016 and replace [SK Act 223/2001].

Table 2: Overview on evaluation categories

Evaluation	Explanation
additional	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
one:one	The requirement of the WFD has been transposed exactly / literally or transposed analogously. No additional requirements or explanations are set out.
deviating	The requirements of the WFD have been implemented into national legal requirements but have been adjusted, left out or deviated
not included	The requirement of the WFD is not transposed into national law

Table 3: Assessment on national transpositions

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
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"			
[SK Act 223/2001] §2 (26)	One:one	§2 (26) Separate collection is a collection in which a waste stream is kept separated by the type and category of waste in order to facilitate the specific treatment of waste.	§2 (26) Triedený zber je zber, pri ktorom sa prúd odpadu oddeľuje podľa typu a kategórie odpadu, aby sa uľahčilo špecifické spracovanie odpadu
Additional information, comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 79/2015] §2 (7) (8)	not evaluated	§ 2 (7) Waste sorting means the segregation of waste according to types, categories or other criteria or separation of waste components that can be classified as separate types of waste after separation. § 2 (8) Separate collection means the collection of separated waste.	§ 2 (7) Triedenie odpadov je delenie odpadov podľa druhov, kategórií alebo iných kritérií alebo oddeľovanie zložiek odpadov, ktoré možno po oddelení zaradiť ako samostatné druhy odpadov. § 2 (8) Triedený zber je zber vytriedených odpadov.
2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties"			
Comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 223/2001] §19 (1) b, c	not included	Comment [SK TAC 2015]: § 19 (1) Waste holders shall b) gather waste separated according to types and secure it against deterioration, theft or other undesired movement, c) gather hazardous waste separately according to types, label it in the specified manner and manage it in compliance with this Act and specific regulations Comment by evaluator: regarded as "not included" in the sense of the WFD requirement, since the requirement does not refer to hazardous waste but to separately collected wastes that shall not be mixed.	§ 19 (1) Držiteľ odpadu je povinný b) zhromažďovať odpady utriedené podľa druhov odpadov a zabezpečiť ich pred znehodnotením, odcudzením alebo iným nežiadúcim únikom, c) zhromažďovať oddelene nebezpečné odpady podľa ich druhov, označovať ich určeným spôsobom a nakladať s nimi v súlade s týmto zákonom a osobitnými predpismi.
Additional information, comment [SK TAC 2015]:	not evaluated	§ 14 (1) Waste holders shall b) gather waste separated according to types and secure it against deterioration, theft or other undesired movement,	§ 14 (1) Držiteľ odpadu je povinný

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
[SK Act 79/2015] §14 (1) b,c		c) gather hazardous waste separately according to types, label it in the specified manner and manage it in compliance with this Act and specific regulations.	b) zhromažďovať odpady utriedené podľa druhov odpadov a zabezpečiť ich pred znehodnotením, odcudzením alebo iným nežiadúcim únikom, c) zhromažďovať oddelene nebezpečné odpady podľa ich druhov, označovať ich určeným spôsobom a nakladať s nimi v súlade s týmto zákonom a osobitnými predpismi.
3. Article 11 (1) WFD: “measures to promote high quality recycling”			
	not included		
4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) “separate collection if technically practicable”			
Comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 223/2001] § 39 (18) b 1	deviating	Comment [SK TAC 2015]: § 39 (18) The obligation to introduce and provide for separate collection of municipal waste for biodegradable municipal waste does not apply to municipalities which b) 1. that technical problems preclude waste collection, particularly in historical centres of cities and sparsely populated areas Comment by evaluator: regarded as “deviating” in the sense of the WFD requirement, since specification on “technical practicability” of separate collection of biodegradable waste is included, however, specification on paper, glass, metal, and plastic is missing.	§ 39 (18) Povinnosť zaviesť a zabezpečovať vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálnych odpadov pre biologicky rozložiteľné komunálne odpady sa nevzťahuje na obec, b) 1. ak to neumožňujú technické problémy vykonávania zberu, najmä v historických centrách miest a v riedko osídlených oblastiach
Additional information, comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 79/2015] § 81 (21) c	not evaluated	§ 81 (21) The obligation to introduce and provide for separate collection of municipal waste for biodegradable kitchen waste does not apply to municipalities which: c) demonstrates that technical problems preclude waste collection, particularly in historical centres of cities and sparsely populated areas; this exception applies only to the part of the municipality in question	§ 81 (21) Povinnosť zaviesť a zabezpečovať vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálneho odpadu pre biologicky rozložiteľný kuchynský odpad sa nevzťahuje na obec, ktorá c) preukáže, že to neumožňujú technické problémy vykonávania zberu, najmä v historických centrách miest a v riedko osídlených oblastiach; uvedená výnimka sa uplatní iba pre túto časť obce

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) separate collection if economically practicable			
Comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 223/2001] § 39 (18) b 3.	deviating	Comment [SK TAC 2015]: § 39 (18) The obligation to introduce and provide for separate collection of municipal waste for biodegradable municipal waste does not apply to municipalities which b) 3. that it is not economically feasible because the costs of managing municipal waste cannot be covered, even if the local fee is set at 50 % of the maximum rate for the local fee set by law. Comment by evaluator: regarded as “deviating” in the sense of the WFD requirement, since specification on “economical practicability” of separate collection of biodegradable waste is included, however, specification on paper, glass, metal, and plastic is missing.	§ 39 (18) Povinnosť zaviesť a zabezpečovať vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálnych odpadov pre biologicky rozložiteľné komunálne odpady sa nevzťahuje na obec, b) 3. je to pre obec ekonomicky neúnosné, pretože náklady na nakladanie s komunálnymi odpadmi nemožno pokryť ani pri určení miestneho poplatku vo výške 50 % zo zákonom ustanovenej hornej hranice sadzby miestneho poplatku.
Additional information, comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 79/2015] § 81 (21) d	not evaluated	§ 81 (21) The obligation to introduce and provide for separate collection of municipal waste for biodegradable kitchen waste does not apply to municipalities which: d) demonstrates that it is not economically feasible because the costs of managing said biodegradable kitchen waste cannot be covered, even if the local fee is set at 50 % of the maximum rate for the local fee set by law.	§ 81 (21) Povinnosť zaviesť a zabezpečovať vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálneho odpadu pre biologicky rozložiteľný kuchynský odpad sa nevzťahuje na obec, ktorá d) preukáže, že je to ekonomicky neúnosné, pretože náklady na nakladanie s týmto biologicky rozložiteľným kuchynským odpadom nemožno pokryť ani pri určení miestneho poplatku vo výške 50 % zo zákonom ustanovenej hornej hranice sadzby miestneho poplatku
6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) “separate collection if environmentally practicable”			
Comment [SK TAC 2015]: SK Act 223/2001] § 39 (18) a, b 2.	deviating	Comment [SK TAC 2015]: § 39 (18) The obligation to introduce and provide for separate collection of municipal waste for biodegradable municipal waste does not apply to municipalities which a) provide for energy recovery from said waste in waste recovery installations via operation R1 specified in Annex 2, b) 2. demonstrates that at least 50 % of the residents compost their own waste	§ 39 (18) Povinnosť zaviesť a zabezpečovať vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálnych odpadov pre biologicky rozložiteľné komunálne odpady sa nevzťahuje na obec, a) ktorá zabezpečí energetické zhodnotenie týchto odpadov v zariadení na zhodnocovanie odpadov činnosťou R1 podľa prílohy č. 2, alebo b) 2. preukáže, že najmenej 50 % obyvateľov kompostuje vlastný odpad

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		Comment by evaluator: regarded as “deviating” in the sense of the WFD requirement, since specification on “environmental practicability” of separate collection of biodegradable waste is included, however, specification on paper, glass, metal, and plastic is missing.	
Additional information, comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 79/2015] § 81 (21) a, b	not evaluated	§ 81 (21) The obligation to introduce and provide for separate collection of municipal waste for biodegradable kitchen waste does not apply to municipalities which: a) provide for energy recovery from said waste in waste recovery installations via operation R1 specified in Annex 2 b) demonstrates that at least 50 % of the residents compost their own waste	§ 81 (21) Povinnosť zaviesť a zabezpečovať vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálneho odpadu pre biologicky rozložiteľný kuchynský odpad sa nevzťahuje na obec, ktorá a) zabezpečí energetické zhodnotenie týchto odpadov v zariadení na zhodnocovanie odpadov činnosťou R1 uvedenou v prílohe č. 1, b) preukáže, že najmenej 50 % obyvateľov obce kompostuje vlastný odpad
7. Article 11 (1) WFD: “separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors”			
	Not included		
8. Article 11 (1) WFD “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”			
[SK Act 223/2001] §39 (16)	deviating	§ 39 (16) The municipality is obliged to implement and ensure the performance of separate collection of municipal wastes for a) paper, plastic, metals and glass, and (b) biologically degradable municipal wastes except those which are generated by the operator of the kitchen).	§39 (16) Obec je povinná zaviesť a zabezpečovať vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálnych odpadov pre a) papier, plasty, kovy, sklo, (b) biologicky rozložiteľné komunálne odpady okrem tých, ktorých pôvodcom je prevádzkovateľ kuchyne).
Additional information, comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 79/2015] § 81 (7) c	not evaluated	§ 81 (7) In addition to the obligations pursuant to § 11 (1) and § 14 (1), the municipality is obliged to: c) ensure the implementation and performance of separate collection of municipal waste for paper, plastic, metal and glass in accordance with the requirements established for the separate collection of municipal waste	§ 81 (7) Obec je okrem povinností podľa § 10 ods. 1 a § 14 ods. 1 povinná c) zabezpečiť zavedenie a vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálnych odpadov pre papier, plasty, kovy a sklo v súlade s požiadavkami ustanovenými na triedený zber komunálnych odpadov

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
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"			
[SK Act 223/2001] §39 (16) b)	deviating	<p>§ 39 (16) The municipality is obliged to implement and ensure the performance of separate collection of municipal waste for</p> <p>b) biologically degradable municipal wastes except those which the operator of the kitchen generates.</p>	<p>§39 (16) Obec je povinná zaviesť a zabezpečiť vykonávanie triedeného zberu komunálnych odpadov pre</p> <p>b) biologicky rozložiteľné komunálne odpady okrem tých, ktorých pôvodcom je prevádzkovateľ kuchyne.</p>
Additional information, comment [SK TAC 2015]: [SK Act 79/2015] § 81 (7) b	not evaluated	<p>§ 81 (7) In addition to the obligations pursuant to § 11 (1) and § 14 (1), the municipality is obliged to:</p> <p>b) ensure the implementation and performance of separate collection of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. biodegradable kitchen waste, as well as waste whose originator is a sole trader or legal person operating a public dining establishment (hereinafter "kitchen operator") (§ 83(1)), 2. edible oils and fats from the household and 3. biodegradable waste from gardens and parks, including waste from cemeteries 	<p>§ 81 (7) Obec je okrem povinností podľa § 10 ods. 1 a § 14 ods. 1 povinná</p> <p>b) zabezpečiť zavedenie a vykonávanie triedeného zberu</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. biologicky rozložiteľného kuchynského odpadu okrem toho, ktorého pôvodcom je fyzická osoba – podnikateľ a právnická osoba, ktorá prevádzkuje zariadenie spoločného stravovania) (ďalej len "prevádzkovateľ kuchyne") (§ 83 ods. 1), 2. jedlých olejov a tukov z domácností a 3. biologicky rozložiteľných odpadov zo záhrad a parkov vrátane odpadu z cintorínov

2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

Slovakia	324 kg MSW/capita 12.96% recycling
<p>Definition of Municipal solid waste (MSW):</p> <p>Municipal wastes are wastes from households generated on the territory of a municipality during the activity of natural persons and wastes of similar properties and composition, the producer of which is a legal person or a natural person – an entrepreneur, except the wastes generated during the immediate performance of activities making up the subject of business or activities of a legal person or a natural person – an entrepreneur; wastes from real properties used by natural persons for their recreation are also considered as wastes from households, for example from gardens, huts, cottages, or for parking or keeping a vehicle used for the needs of households, particularly from garages, garage stalls and parking lots. Municipal wastes are also all wastes generated in a municipality during cleaning public roads and spaces that are the property of the municipality or in the administration of the municipality, and also during the maintenance of the public greenery, including parks and cemeteries and other greenery on plots of land of legal persons, natural persons and civic associations. [SK Act 223/2001, §2 (14)]</p> <p>Comment [SK TAC 2015], referring to the new Act 79/2015:</p> <p>Municipal waste is household waste generated in the territory of a municipality during the activities of natural persons and waste of similar nature and composition originating from legal persons or sole traders, with the exception of waste generated during the immediate performance of activities which constitute the subject of business or activity of the legal person or sole trader, household waste is deemed to be waste from property serving for the individual recreation of natural persons, such as gardens, cabins or cottages or serving for the parking or storage of vehicles used for household purposes, especially garages, garage spaces and parking spaces. Municipal waste also includes all waste generated in a municipality during the cleaning of public roads and places which are in the property or in administration of the municipality, as well as for the care of public greenery, including parks and cemeteries which are in the property or in administration of the municipality, and other greenery on the properties of natural persons. [SK Act 79/2015, §80 (1)]</p>	
<p>Main strategies implementing separate collection</p>	
<p>The most important strategy implementing separate collection is the Slovak National Waste Management Plan (2011-2015) [SK NWMP 2011]. The WMP inter alia sets the following goals for municipal wastes: by 2015 to increase preparation for reuse and recycling of waste from households such as paper, metals, plastic and glass and, when possible, from other resources if these resources contain similar waste as waste from households, at least to 35% of weight of generated wastes, i.e. more than 720,000 tonnes.</p> <p>For biodegradable municipal wastes, the following goals are laid down: by 2013 to reduce the quantity of landfilled biodegradable municipal wastes to 50% of the total amount (weight) of biodegradable municipal wastes generated in 1995, i.e. to an amount of 347,500 tonnes at maximum; by 2015 to reduce the quantity of landfilled biodegradable municipal wastes to 45% of the total amount (weight) of biodegradable municipal wastes generated in 1995, i.e. to an amount of 312,700 tonnes at maximum; by 2020 to reduce the quantity of landfilled biodegradable municipal wastes to 35% of the total amount (weight) of biodegradable municipal wastes generated in 1995, i.e. to an amount of 243,250 tonnes at maximum.</p>	

For bio-wastes, the following goals are laid down: to implement **separate collection of bio-waste with the aim to carry out composting or anaerobic processing of waste**; in case of wastes from foodstuffs, to ensure recovery of 90% of generated wastes and to use 80% of them for biogas production and 20% for compost production; to process bio-waste using a method which will meet the high level of environmental protection.

Comment [SK TAC 2015]:

In the near future the most important strategy implementing separate collection will be the Slovak National Waste Management Plan (2016-2020), which is under preparation [SK NWMP 2016]. The WMP 2016 proposes inter alia the following goals and measures **for municipal wastes**: achieve separate collection rate in the year 2016 - 20 %, in the year 2017 – 30 %, in the year 2018 – 40 %, in the year 2019 – 50 % and in the year 2020 – 60 % ; to implement the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility in the separate collection municipal waste, which are covered by the producer's extended responsibility; to adopt a new law about taxes on landfilled wastes for the purpose of economic disadvantage landfilled municipal waste and one of the principles the new economic tool must be, that the amount of taxes on landfilled wastes must be based on the separate collection rate of municipal waste; to distribute receipts from taxes on landfilled wastes between municipalities and Found of environment for the purpose allocation of sufficient financial resources for promote waste prevention and separate collection municipal waste.

For **biodegradable municipal wastes**, the following goal and measures are: to laid down by 2020 to reduce the quantity of landfilled biodegradable municipal wastes to 35% of the total amount (weight) of biodegradable municipal wastes generated in 1995; to support financing projects for building capacity to municipal composting; to continue in introduction separate collection biodegradable kitchen waste and biodegradable waste from public and private green and gardens; to assess the possibility the introduction of prohibition landfilling wastes whit organic carbon more than 5 % weight by weight.

3 Implementation of separate collection

Overview on separate collection systems in place

In most Slovak towns/cities and municipalities, the so-called local integrated system of separate waste collection is in operation (MIS). Non-packaging products made from an equal/similar material as packages are also collected together with packaging commodities.

The majority of the inhabitants have the possibility of separating their waste and **more than 2/3 of the inhabitants also regularly use the system of separate waste collection**. Most inhabitants have access to collection bins or other collection methods for separate collection.

In general separate collection includes paper, plastic and mixed glass, separate collection of composite materials/tetra packs has been supported in municipalities, particularly together with plastic.

The **main separate collection systems** operated in Slovakia are **bring points** and **civic amenity sites**.

Nearly **65 % of the municipalities have set up bring points systems**; in addition to the bring-point system, nearly **30 % of the municipalities have door – to – door systems** and 30 – 35% of the municipalities have civic amenity sites.

Earmarked stands most often have 2 to 4 types of containers for separate collection of waste which are distinguished by colour (green – glass, yellow – plastic, blue – paper, brown or red - metal and tetra packs).

Civic amenity sites are mostly operated by municipalities and are designed to collect bulky waste, WEEE, hazardous waste streams from households, used tyres, car batteries, etc.

Separate collection is partially financially supported through the Recycling Fund and authorised organisation (ENVI-PAK, a. s.).






The performance of obligations arising from Act No. 119/2010 Coll. on packages in the area of collection and recovery of wastes from packages in the SR (by the number of clients in the year 2015) is ensured by the following authorised organisations:

- ECO SYSTEM s.r.o., E-cycling s.r.o., ENVI - PAK, a.s., ENVI-REA, a.s., ENVI-REK, a.s., ESP ENVIRO SERVICE, s.r.o., ETALUX - Združenie výrobcov a dodávateľov svetelnej techniky (The Association of Producers and Suppliers of Lighting Technology), LIMIT RECYCLING SLOVAKIA, a.s., NATUR-PACK, a.s., NOWAS s.r.o., Renviro s. r. o., SEWA, a.s., SLOVMAS, a. s. [SK RAO]

ENVI-PAK, a. s. and NATUR-PACK, a. s. are the authorised organisations in Slovakia which have **created and operate a coordinated system of collection**, recovery/recycling of municipal and industrial waste from packages using all subjects participating in the material stream of wastes from packages.

In 2013 were generated 1 744 428, 65 tons of municipal waste in Slovakia. This volume represents ca 322 kg of municipal waste per capita. Material recovery reached/achieved 11.39 % and incineration with energy recovery 9.96 %. [SK SERSR 2013] (**comment** [SK TAC 2015]).

Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Collection type	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste
Door-to-door collection 	Rare (primary for small villages)	Rare (primary for small villages)	Rare (primary for small villages)	Very rare	Very rare
Co-mingled (door-to-door) 					
Bring points 	Primary (for cities and bigger villages)	Primary (for cities and bigger villages)	Primary (for cities and bigger villages)	Very rare	Rare
Civic amenities 	Secondary collection for paper, glass and plastic. Primary collection for metal and bio-waste.				
Producer/retail take-back 		Producers of returnable reusable packaging shall ensure the collection of this packaging			

Comment [SK TAC 2015]:

Sometimes the same city or village has a combination of the systems door-to door and bring points.

4 Information sources

- [SK NWMP 2011]** Program odpadového hospodárstva Slovenskej republiky na roky 2011 – 2015 (National Waste Management Plan 2011-2015), <http://www.minzp.sk/sekcie/temy-oblasti/odpady-obaly/poh/poh-2011-2015/>, accessed March 2015.
- [SK NWMP 2016]** Program odpadového hospodárstva Slovenskej republiky na roky 2016 – 2020 (National Waste Management Plan 2016-2020), <https://lt.justice.gov.sk/Material/MaterialHome.aspx?instEID=54&matEID=8449&langEID=1>, accessed August 2015
- [SK Act 223/2001]** Zákon č. 223/2001 Z.z. o odpadoch a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov Act 223/2001 Coll. on Waste, <http://www.zakonypreludi.sk/zz/2001-223>, accessed March 2015.
- [SK Act 79/2015]** Zákon č. 79/2015 Z. z. o odpadoch a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on wastes and on a change and amendment of certain other acts, <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/79/20170101>, accessed July 2015.
- [SK RAO]** Register oprávnených organizácií (Register of authorised organisations) <http://obaly.sazp.sk/oprosob.php?action=list&searchtype=all>, accessed August 2015.
- [SK SERSR 2013]** Správa o stave životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky v roku 2013 (State of the Environment Report of the Slovak Republic 2013) <https://www.enviroportal.sk/spravy/spravy-o-zp/sprava/961/1>, accessed August 2015.
- [SK TAC 2015]** Information provided by the TAC member of Slovakia, September 2015.