

ACT

As of 15 May 2001

On Waste and on Amendment of Certain Acts

The National Council of the Slovak Republic has adopted the following Act:

Article I

PART ONE INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

§ 1

Scope of Regulation

(1) The Act transposes legal regulations of the European Community listed in Annex No.1a to the Slovak legal system.

(2) The Act regulates the operation of state administration bodies and municipalities, the rights and obligations of legal entities and individuals while preventing waste generation and in waste handling, the accountability for failure to comply with the obligations in the field of waste management and the establishment of the Recycling Fund.

(3) The following is excluded from the scope of the Act:

- a) Handling of waste waters and special waters¹⁾
- b) Handling of air-polluting substances²⁾
- c) Handling of waste generated in precious metal processing³⁾
- d) Handling of radioactive waste⁴⁾
- e) Handling of discarded explosives and rests from production of explosives⁶⁾
- f) Handling of electrical and electronic equipment (hereinafter referred to as electro-equipment) and waste electrical and electronic equipment, which are exclusively intended for the purposes of armed forces or are connected with important interests concerning the security of the Slovak Republic.

¹⁾ Act No. 138/1973 Coll. on Waters (Water Act), as amended

²⁾ Act No. 309/1991 Coll. on Air Protection against Polluting Substances (Act on Air), as amended

³⁾ Act No. 539/1992 Coll. on Hallmarking and Precious Metals Testing (Hallmarking Act)

⁴⁾ § 17 of the Act No. 130/1998 Coll. of Laws on Peaceful Exploitation of Nuclear Energy and on the Modification and Amendment of the Act No. 174/1968 Coll. on Government Professional Supervision of Labour Safety, as amended by the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 256/1994 Coll. of Laws, as amended by the Act No. 470/2000 Coll. of Laws

⁶⁾

- (4) Unless special regulations⁵⁾ stipulate otherwise, the Act shall also apply to
- a) Handling of waste from mining activities⁶⁾
 - b) Storage of waste in sludge lagoons
 - c) Handling of waste of animal origin⁸⁾
 - d) Handling of packaging waste.

§ 2 Definitions

(1) Waste shall mean a movable thing specified in Annex 1, which the holder discards, or wishes to discard, or is obliged to discard pursuant to the Act or special regulations⁹⁾.

(2) Waste generator shall mean anyone whose activity generates waste or anyone who carries out processing, mixing or other operation with waste resulting in a change of the nature or composition of the waste.

(3) Waste holder shall mean a waste generator or an individual or a legal entity that is in possession of it.

(4) Waste management shall mean an activity focusing on the prevention and restriction of waste generation and decreasing their hazard for the environment and waste handling compliant with the Act.

(5) Waste handling shall mean waste collection, waste shipment, waste recovery and waste disposal including care for the place of disposal.

(6) Waste recovery shall mean operations listed in Annex 2 leading toward utilisation of physical, chemical or biological properties of wastes.

(7) Waste disposal shall mean such handling of waste, which does not lead to damage of the environment¹⁰⁾ or to threat to human health, and is listed in Annex 3.

(8) Waste collection shall mean waste accumulation, sorting or mixing for the purpose of its shipment.

⁵⁾ Act No. 337/1998 Coll. of Laws on Veterinary Care and on the Modification and Amendment of Certain Other Acts, as amended by the Act No. 70/2000 Coll. of Laws

⁶⁾ Act No. 44/1988 Coll. on Preservation and Exploitation of Mineral Wealth (the Mining Act), as amended by the Act of the Slovak National Council No. 498/1991 Coll. Act of the Slovak National Council No. 51/1998 Coll. on Mining Operations, Explosives and State Mining Administration, as amended

⁸⁾ § 51 paragraph 2 of the Act No. 337/1998 Coll. of Laws

⁹⁾ For instance, the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 272/1994 Coll. of Laws on Human Health Protection, as amended, § 43 of the Act No. 140/1998 Coll. of Laws on Medicaments and Medical Aids, on Modification of the Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on Trade Licensing (Trade Licensing Act), as amended, and on Modification and Amendment of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 220/1996 Coll. of Laws on Advertisement, as amended by the Act No. 119/2000 Coll. of Laws, Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic No. 12/2000 Coll. of Laws on Requirements for the Provision of Radiation Protection.

¹⁰⁾ § 8 paragraph 2 of the Act No. 17/1992 Coll. on the Environment

(9) Waste accumulation shall mean temporary storage of waste preceding its further handling.

(10) Waste sorting shall mean separation of waste by types or separation of waste components that may be classified as separate waste type after separation.

(11) Waste landfilling shall mean depositing waste in a landfill site.

(12) Waste storage shall mean waste accumulation before any waste recovery or waste disposal operations; waste storage shall not be considered its accumulation prior to its collection in the place of its generation.

(13) Hazardous waste shall mean waste featuring one or several hazardous characteristics listed in Annex 4.

(14) Municipal waste shall mean household waste generated in a municipality by activities of individuals and waste of a similar nature generated by activities of legal entities or individuals – entrepreneurs, excluding the waste generating from direct performance of activities made up the subject of business or activities of legal entities or individuals-entrepreneurs; household wastes shall mean also wastes from real estates being used for leisure of individuals, for example from gardens and cottages, or for parking or garaging of vehicles for household uses, in particular garages, parking garages and parking places. Municipal waste shall also mean all wastes generated by the activities of the municipality while cleaning public roads and areas administered by the same, and by the maintenance of public vegetation including parks and cemeteries, and other green at the estates of legal entities, individuals and public associations.

(15) A facility for waste collection shall mean a site where waste is collected, enclosed by fence, or an area at the building site where waste is collected; a waste depot under § 39 and a take-back site of electro-equipment under § 54a (14) shall not mean such a facility.

(16) Waste recovery facility shall mean a facility installed to perform at least one of the activities listed in Annex 2, which is made up of a technical unit and a set of machines and facilities operated in accordance with technical documentation, where performing activities relate each other and technically are successive; if the facility is tightly connected with a building owing to its construction, the waste recovery facility covers also the area, where the facility is placed. A facility of annual production of compost under 10 tones shall not be considered as a waste recovery facility.

(17) Waste disposal facility shall mean a facility installed to perform at least one of the activities listed in Annex 3, which is made up of a technical unit and a set of machines and facilities operated in accordance with technical documentation, where performing activities relate each other and technically are successive; if the facility is tightly connected with a building owing to its construction, the waste disposal facility covers also the area, where the facility is placed.

(18) A landfill site shall mean a place with an installation for waste disposal where waste is permanently deposited on or into land. A landfill site shall also mean a place in which waste generator effects disposal of its wastes in the place of their production (internal landfill) as well as a place, in which is permanently, i.e. for a period exceeding a year, used for temporary waste depositing. A landfill site shall not mean an installation where waste is deposited for the purpose of its treatment prior to its further shipment to a place where it is to be treated, recovered or disposed,

if the time of its depositing prior to its recovery or treatment – as a rule – does not exceed three years, or the time prior to its disposal does not exceed one year.

(19) A mobile facility for the purpose of this Act shall mean a facility for waste recovery or waste disposal if it is operated at one site no longer than six following months,

- a) construction of which allows frequent movements from site to site
- b) due to its construction it is not firmly connected with the ground or the building
- c) it is used for recovery and disposal of wastes ordinarily at the sites of their origin
- d) neither building permission nor announcement under special regulations is required.

(20) Contaminated equipment for the purpose of this Act shall mean the equipment containing Polychlorinated biphenyls, Polychlorinated terphenyls, Monomethyl-tetrachloro-diphenyl methane, Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane, Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane or any mixture containing any of the above mentioned substances in a total more than 0,005 % by weight (hereinafter referred to as polychlorinated biphenyls) or equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls, in particular transformers, capacitors, receptacles containing residual stocks, and which has not been decontaminated.

(21) Decontamination for the purpose of this Act shall mean an operation or a set of operations, which enable equipment, objects, materials or fluids contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyls to be reused, recycled or disposed of under safe conditions, and which may include replacement, meaning all operations in which polychlorinated biphenyls are replaced by suitable fluids not containing polychlorinated biphenyls.

(22) A holder of polychlorinated biphenyls shall mean the natural or legal person who is in possession of polychlorinated biphenyls, used polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls.

§ 7
Granting Consent

- (1) The state administration bodies in waste management grant consent to
- a) Operate an installation for waste disposal except for waste incineration plants and waste co-incineration plants
 - b) Dispose wastes, for which consent under letter a) was not granted, except for waste disposal in incineration plants and waste co-incineration plants
 - c) Operate an installation for waste recovery, except for waste incineration plants and waste co-incineration plants
 - d) Operate an installation for waste collection in case of installations for whose operations consent under letters a) and c) was not granted
 - e) To adapt and reconstruct installations for waste recovery, waste disposal and waste collection or parts thereof, the operation of which is permitted under the Act, if of any effect on waste handling in the installation
 - f) Issue a code of operation for a waste disposal facility and hazardous waste recovery facility
 - g) Handle hazardous waste including its shipment unless included in the permit under the previous provisions, in cases where the waste generator handles in a quantity exceeding in total 100 kg a year, or a carrier ships a quantity exceeding 100 kg of hazardous wastes a year
 - h) Apply a technology for handling hazardous waste in mobile installations, including general conditions for the operation of the mobile installation
 - i) The first introduction of a technology for handling hazardous waste on the market of the Slovak Republic
 - j) Accumulate waste by the waste holder without any previous sorting, where – with a view to the following way of its recovery or disposal – sorting or separated accumulation is not possible or efficient
 - k) Close down a landfill or a part thereof, perform its reclamation and its subsequent monitoring
 - l) Collect and process end-of life vehicles
 - m) Perform decontamination
 - n) Dispose of used polychlorinated biphenyls or contaminated equipment, if it is not a part of the consent under letter a), b) or g)
 - o) Dispose of waste from titanium dioxide production (§ 40b paragraph 1)
 - p) Hand over the waste suitable for home use
 - q) Collect and treat waste electrical and electronic equipment.

§ 8

Authorisation

(1) Authorisation shall mean granting consent to an entrepreneur¹⁵⁾ to perform operations listed in paragraph 3.

(2) Operations under paragraph 3 – under conditions laid down by the Act – may only be performed by an entrepreneur authorised by the Ministry, unless stipulated otherwise by the Act.

(3) Authorisation awarded by the Ministry shall be necessary to

- a) Handle spent batteries and accumulators (§ 41)
- b) Handle waste oils (§ 42)
- c) Collect and process end-of life vehicles (§§ 49 through 54)
- d) Process waste electrical and electronic equipment.

(4) The Ministry may grant authorisation for each operation individually or for several operations jointly.

¹⁵⁾ § 2 paragraph 2 letter b) of the Commercial Code

PART SEVEN
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

§ 54a

Basic Provisions

(1) Unless this part stipulates otherwise, general provisions of the Act regulate the treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment (hereinafter referred to as WEEE), handling of WEEE and handling of waste from WEEE treatment.

(2) Electrical or electronic equipment, or EEE, means equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields falling under categories set out in Annex 3a and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 Volt for alternating current and 1500 Volt for direct current.

(3) Waste electrical or electronic equipment, or WEEE, means equipment, which is waste under § 2 (1), including all components, subassemblies and consumables, which are part of the product at the time of discarding.

(4) WEEE from households means WEEE which comes from private households and from commercial, industrial, institutional and other sources, which, because of its nature and quantity, is similar to that from private households.

(5) Prevention means measures aimed at reducing the quantity and the harmfulness to the environment of WEEE and materials and substances contained therein.

(6) Reuse of WEEE means any operation by which WEEE or components thereof are used for the same purpose for which they were conceived without being recycled.

(7) Recycling of WEEE means the recovery of materials and substances in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes. Waste recovery by R1 activity under Annex 2 is not regarded as recycling.

(8) Treatment of WEEE means any activity after the WEEE has been handed over to a processor of WEEE for depollution, disassembly and shredding for the purpose of getting back the components, subassemblies, consumables, materials and substances, and any other activities carried out for the recovery, reuse and environmentally sound disposal of the WEEE.

(9) Processor of WEEE means any entrepreneur who has authorization under § 8 (3) letter d), awarded by the Ministry to treat the WEEE.

(10) Producer of electrical and electronic equipment means any person who, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance communication, except for the person acting exclusively under the finance agreement.

- a) manufactures and sells electrical and electronic equipment under his own brand
- b) resells under his own brand equipment produced by other suppliers; a reseller not being regarded as the producer if the brand of the producer appears on the equipment, as provided in letter a)

- c) import electrical and electronic equipment into the Slovak Republic.

(11) For the purpose of this act, the distributor is a legal entity or a natural person – entrepreneur who sells electrical and electronic equipment to a consumer.

(12) Placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market means the point, when the equipment manufactured in the Slovak Republic is offered for the first time either for charge or free of charge for selling, distribution or use, or when it is for the first time the subject of transfer of ownership; the import of electrical and electronic equipment is also regarded as the placement of electrical and electronic equipment on the market.

(13) For the purpose of this Act, finance agreement means any loan, rent, lease, hiring or deferred sale agreement or arrangement relating to any electrical and electronic equipment whether or not the terms of that agreement or arrangement provide that a transfer of ownership of that equipment will or may take place.

(14) Take back means return of electrical and electronic equipment from private households from its holder when buying new equipment on a one-to-one basis as long as the equipment is of equivalent type and has fulfilled the same functions as the supplied equipment.

(15) Separate collection means the collection of electrical and electronic equipment set out in Annex 3a; lighting equipment containing mercury is a specific category for the purpose of separate collection.

§ 54b

Obligation of a producer of electrical and electronic equipment

- (1) A producer of electrical and electronic equipment is obliged to
 - a) Ensure the design and production of electrical and electronic equipment which take into account and facilitate dismantling and recovery, in particular the reuse and recycling of WEEE; in particular he is not allowed to use specific design features or manufacturing processes that would prevent WEEE from being reused, unless such specific design features or manufacturing processes present overriding advantages with regard to the protection of the environment or health and safety requirements
 - b) Mark electrical and electronic equipment putting on the market or the packaging of electrical and electronic equipment or to mark the declaration on taxes or other similar document made when it is distributed, with data allowing the identification of the person, who has put the electrical and electronic equipment on the market; lighting equipment is exempted from this obligation
 - c) Mark electrical and electronic equipment put on the market with a graphical symbol stipulated by a generally binding legal regulation [§ 68 (3) letter u] for the purpose of take-back or separate collection; lighting equipment is exempted from this obligation; if it is not possible to mark electrical and electronic equipment with the symbol due to the size or function of the product, the symbol shall be printed on the packaging, or on the instructions for use or on the warranty of the electrical and electronic equipment
 - d) Ensure that electrical and electronic equipment falling under categories 1 to 7 and 10 set

out in Annex 3a and fluorescent tubes or lighting equipment for the use in private households put on the market, does not contain materials and components containing lead, mercury, cadmium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, or hexavalent chromium, except for the stipulated cases [§ 68 (3) letter u]; spare parts for repair or reuse of electrical and electronic equipment, original materials and components of which could contain lead, mercury, cadmium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers, or hexavalent chromium, are exempted from this obligation

- e) Ensure individual and/or collective take-back systems of electrical and electronic equipment or separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment from producers, except for historical WEEE originated from other subjects than private households [§ 54f (3)] at parallel fulfilling obligations under letter i)
- f) Fulfil obligations under § 54e (1), §54f (1) and § 54 g (1) in such a way that they link up take-back systems or separate collection
- g) Ensure that priority is given to the reuse of whole appliances from the take-back systems of equipment and from separate collection of WEEE, otherwise to hand it over to a processor of WEEE or to a collection facility, if such a facility provides the collection of WEEE exclusively for the processor of WEEE
- h) Carry out separate collection and handing over the separated WEEE to a processor in such a way that the reuse and recycling of WEEE is not hampered
- i) Meet minimal rates of recovery of WEEE, reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances, which shall be stipulated by the decree of the Government of the Slovak Republic
- j) Provide information on environmentally sound treatment of WEEE for processors, in particularly data on dangerous substances, on the possibilities of reuse and recycling of WEEE, or disposal methods; producers are obliged to provide reuse and treatment information for each type of new EEE put on the market within one year after the equipment is put on the market, and to publish the information, particularly in the form of manuals, or by means of electronic media
- k) Inform users of electric and electronic equipment on the requirement not to dispose of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to hand it over at the sites established for this purpose, on their role in contributing to reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of WEEE, on the potential effects of WEEE on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in electric and electronic equipment and on the meaning of the symbol set out in letter c)
- l) Apply to the Ministry for the entry into the Register of producers of electric and electronic equipment within 30 days after beginning the activity
- m) State in the application for entry into the Register of producers of electric and electronic equipment, in the case of a person-entrepreneur, the following data
 1. Commercial name and address,
 2. First name and family name, date of birth and private address,
 3. Identification number,
 4. Information of joining a collective scheme, separate collection and handling of WEEE, if the producer does not fulfil the obligations individually,
 5. Information on the rate and type of guaranty, if the producer fulfils the obligations individually,

6. Category of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market.
- n) State in the application for entry into the Register of producers of electric and electronic equipment, in the case of a legal entity, the following data
 1. Commercial name and address,
 2. Identification number,
 3. Information of joining a collective scheme, separate collection and handling of WEEE, if the producer does not fulfil the obligations individually,
 4. Information on the rate and type of guaranty, if the producer fulfils the obligations individually,
 5. Category of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market
 - o) Report any change of data stated in the application for entry into the Register of producers of electric and electronic equipment within 30 days after the change was emerged
 - p) Keep and retain records and report data from the records of the previous year to the Ministry before 31 March of the following calendar year. The structure of reported data is as follows:
 1. Amount of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market by the categories, the amounts of electrical and electronic equipment sold for the use in private households are listed separately
 2. Amount of collected WEEE by the categories, the amount and categories of WEEE from private households are listed separately
 3. Amount and categories of reused WEEE of the collected WEEE
 4. Amount and categories of recycled and recovered WEEE
 5. Amount and categories of imported WEEE of the collected WEEE
 6. Achievement of rates set out in letter i)
 - q) Publish information on reuse and treatment of each type of electrical and electronic equipment within one year after the equipment is put on the market.

- (1) Amounts set out in paragraph 1 letter p) are in kilograms.
- (2) Confirmed recovery, reuse or recycling of WEEE in the territory of any Member State of the European Union is also regarded as the process of achieving the targets/rates set out in letter i). When importing WEEE outside of the European Union to a non-member state, only such a case is regarded as achieving the targets, if the importer can prove that conditions of recovery, reuse or recycling were comparable with the conditions set out in this Act.

§54c

Obligations of a distributor and rights of a user

- (1) A distributor realising the take-back of WEEE is obliged to inform users about it by a common way.
- (2) The distributor is obliged to take back the WEEE free of charge. The distributor can refuse to take the WEEE back if the equipment does not contain basic components, or if it contains waste other than WEEE, or if it presents a risk for the health and safety of the personnel because of contamination.
- (3) The distributor is obliged to perform the take-back of WEEE and handing it over to a processor in such a way that the reuse or recycling of WEEE is not aggravated.

- (4) Users have the right to return electrical and electronic equipment to a take-back system of WEEE or to separate collection free of charge.

§54d

Obligations of a WEEE processor

In addition to obligations set out in § 19 of this Act, the WEEE processor is obliged to

- a) Choose the best available techniques in construction of new facilities or modernisation of existing facilities, taking into account the adequacy of investment and operational costs
- b) Launch and operate machines and facilities for treatment of WEEE in accordance with the effective documentation and conditions stipulated in the consent of a respective district environmental authority issued under § 7 (1) letter r)
- c) Implement remedial measures ordered by respective state administration body in waste management (§ 69)
- d) Keep operational documentation on WEEE treatment
- e) Keep and retain records of the amount and categories of taken WEEE and of their treatment
- f) Report stipulated data from the records to the producer of electrical and electronic equipment and quarterly to the Recycling Fund
- g) Treat WEEE, including first removal of all substances dangerous to the environment and preferential removal of all fluids and components and to implement further measures to mitigate negative impacts on the environment
- h) Ensure total treatment of the WEEE, including reuse of WEEE components and recovery of waste from WEEE treatment, mainly through recycling, as well as the disposal of non-usable residues
- i) Publish the conditions of take-back of WEEE for treatment
- j) Take WEEE from households for the treatment free of charge or any other payment from the final user
- k) Fulfil the obligations of waste generator in relation to the generated waste
- l) Store and treat the WEEE in accordance with stipulated technical conditions
- m) Ensure that minimal recovery targets for WEEE from households and reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances are met [§ 54b (1) letter i)].

§54e

Handling of WEEE from private households

- (1) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment is obliged at his own costs to ensure individual or collective handling of collected WEEE from households, if it comes from his production, distribution or import, put on the market after 13 August 2005.
- (2) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment is obliged at his own costs to ensure collective handling of WEEE, which comes from electrical and electronic equipment put on

the market before 13 August 2005 (hereinafter referred to as historical WEEE) from households, handed over during the previous calendar year, by the share of producers of electrical and electronic equipment on the market; the Ministry shall determine the share for each category of electrical and electronic equipment according to the reports under § 54b (1) letter p).

- (3) The producer is allowed to show, at the time of sale, the rate of recycling charge, either directly on the appliance, or on the packaging or the tag, or on the tax document or other similar document. The recycling charge shall be used to cover cost of handling of historical WEEE from households coming from the electrical and electronic equipment. The recycling charge shall not exceed the actual costs incurred by handling of WEEE. The presentation of recycling charges on electrical and electronic equipment shall be forbidden after expiring the stipulated deadlines [§ 81 (21)].
- (4) The producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of electronic communication shall also comply with the obligations set out in paragraph 1 for the equipment supplied in the Slovak Republic.
- (5) WEEE from private households, which is municipal waste, is exempted from the provisions of § 39, except for paragraphs 4 and 5 to the adequate extent, and paragraph 15.

54f

Handling of WEEE from users other than private households

- (1) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment is obliged at his own costs to ensure individual or collective handling of WEEE collected from users other than households, if it comes from his production, distribution or import, put on the market after 13 August 2005.
- (2) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment is obliged at his own costs to ensure individual handling of historical WEEE from other users than private households, if the WEEE comes from the same category of electrical and electronic equipment or has the same function as the replacing equipment, at its sale.
- (3) Handling of historical WEEE, which is not from private households and is not covered by paragraph 2, shall be ensured by the owner.

§54 g

Handling of WEEE from lighting equipment

- (1) Handling of WEEE set out in Annex 3, point 5 shall be ensured by the producer of lighting equipment individually or collectively regardless of the site of WEEE origin and the date of putting the lighting equipment on the market
- (2) The producer of lighting equipment shall comply with the obligations set out in § 54e (4).

§54 h

Common provisions

- (1) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment, which fulfils the obligations set out in § 54e (1) and § 54f (1) individually, and the producer of lighting equipment, which fulfils the obligations set out in § 54g (1) individually shall provide a guarantee when placing a product on the market to ensure that the obligations will be fulfilled, by the form of a blocked bank account or relevant insurance. The guarantee shall be calculated as the amount of electrical and electronic equipment by categories multiplying by the respective charge.
- (2) If the producer of electrical and electronic equipment, who should have fulfilled the obligations set out in § 54e (1) and § 54f (1) individually, and the producer of lighting equipment, who should have fulfilled obligations set out in § 54 g (1) individually, do not fulfil them, they have no right to get back the guarantee; the guarantee will be an income of the Environmental Fund.
- (3) Regardless the participation in collective take-back systems, collective separate collection and handling of WEEE, the producer remains responsible for meeting the stipulated targets.
- (4) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment can make a contract with a municipality in order to introduce and operate separate collection of WEEE at its area.

§54i

Contribution to the Recycling Fund for the electrical and electronic equipment

- (1) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment, the waste of which will be other than the WEEE from private households, is obliged to pay a contribution to the Recycling Fund for the total amount of electrical and electronic equipment. The producer of electrical and electronic equipment, the waste of which will be the WEEE from private households, is obliged to pay a contribution to the Recycling Fund for the total amount of electrical and electronic equipment only if he does not meet the stipulated target [§ 54b (1) letter i)]. If the producer of electrical and electronic equipment, the waste of which will be the WEEE from private households, meets the stipulated target [§ 54b (1) letter i)], he shall not pay any contribution to the Recycling Fund. The contribution under this paragraph is paid quarterly in accordance with § 56 (1).
- (2) The contributions shall be paid by and for their correct calculations shall be accountable the producers of electrical and electronic equipment, who put their products on the market in the Slovak Republic.
- (3) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment is obliged to register with the Recycling Fund within 30 days from the beginning of the activity, to report all changes of data required for the registration to the Recycling Fund and to enable bodies of state supervision in waste management (§ 73) to check the registration with the Recycling Fund, the correct calculation of the contribution and check its payment.
- (4) The producer of electrical and electronic equipment is obliged to
 - a) Keep and retain records of the amount of his production, import, export and re-export,
 - b) Report stipulated data from the records to the Recycling Fund and the respective district environmental office.

PART EIGHT

RECYCLING FUND

§ 55

Setting up the Recycling Fund

(1) The Recycling Fund shall be set up as a non-state special purpose fund to pool financial means to support the collection, recovery and processing of

- a) Spent batteries and accumulators (§ 41)
- b) Waste oils (§ 42)
- c) Used pneumatic tyres (§ 43)
- d) Multi-layer combined materials (§ 44)
- e) Electric and electronic equipment (§ 54i)
- f) Plastics (§ 46)
- g) Paper (§ 48)
- h) Glass (§ 48)
- i) Vehicles (§§ 49 through 54)
- j) Waste metal packaging

(2) Internally, the Recycling Fund shall be structured into its head office and into

- a) Sector of spent batteries and accumulators
- b) Sector of waste oils
- c) Sector of used pneumatic tyres
- d) Sector of multi-layer combined materials
- e) Sector of electric and electronic equipment
- f) Sector of plastics
- g) Sector of paper
- h) Sector of glass
- i) Sector of vehicles
- j) Sector of metal packaging
- k) General sector.

(3) The Recycling Fund is a legal entity with its seat in Bratislava and entered into the Registry of Businesses.⁷⁰⁾

§ 56

Calculation of the Amount of Contribution by the Producer and of Contribution by the Importer to the Recycling Fund

(1) The contribution of the producer and the contribution of the importer to the Recycling Fund shall be obtained by multiplying the quantities or weights of products or materials for which the contribution is paid, and a charge. The charge will be determined from

⁷⁰⁾ § 27 of the Commercial Code

the anticipated costs of collection and recovery of waste resulting from the products for which a contribution is paid to the Recycling Fund placed on the market in the Slovak Republic.

(2) To calculate the contribution and determine the charge, the quantity of products exported (hereinafter only 'exported products' shall not be included in the quantity of products placed on the market in the Slovak Republic. Contribution according to paragraph 1 shall be decreased by amount relevant to the quantity of really exported products.

(3) The contribution by the producer and the contribution by the importer shall be decreased by the quantity of products and materials for which a contribution is paid to the Recycling Fund where the producer or manufacturer demonstrate having provided for their recovery via some of the activities R1 to R11 given in Annex 2 or having provided recovery of end-of-life vehicles on their own or via a contracted partner having permit for operation of waste recovery facility [§7 para 1 letter c), h) and r)]; for that operation, the contracted partner may not be provided means from the Recycling Fund. Recovery via a contracted partner is also documentation of transfer of waste from waste collection facility [§7 para. 1 letter d)] to waste recovery facility.

(4) Where the producer or importer demonstrates that, after having paid a contribution to the Recycling Fund, the waste of products for which the contribution was paid would be recovered during a calendar year in a way under paragraph 3, they will be reimbursed by the Recycling Fund a part of their contribution paid, to which the modality of a contribution decrease applies under paragraph 3, however, no higher than is the amount of the contribution paid. Claim for return of contribution paid to Recycling Fund for production and import realized in calendar year shall cease if producer or importer does not provide documents proving recovery of wastes necessary for reimbursement of paid contribution.

(5) The Recycling Fund shall issue confirmation on registration (§ 41 para. 15) and receipt of payment to persons not obliged to register in Recycling Fund.

(6) Customs authorities shall send^{70a} to the ministry once per month, by tenth day of the following month, custom statistics information on goods for which the obligation to pay for them to Recycling Fund exists.

§ 57

Bodies of the Recycling Fund

(1) The bodies of the Recycling Fund shall be

- a) The Board of Directors
- b) The Supervisory Board
- c) The Director General.

(2) For the purpose of the Act, a representative of entrepreneurs shall mean a member of Board of Directors or a member of the Supervisory Board appointed by the Minister of Economy as proposed by a representative employer association⁷¹⁾ and a representative of the state shall mean a member of Board of Directors or a member of the Supervisory Board

⁷¹⁾ § 2 paragraph 2 of the Act No. 106/1999 Coll. of Laws on Economic and Social Partnership (Act on Tripartism)

appointed by the Minister of Finance of the Slovak Republic, by the Minister of Economy of the Slovak Republic, apart from a representative of entrepreneurs or by the Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic apart a member of the Supervisory Board appointed as proposed by non-governmental organisations developing their activities in the protection of environment, and interest associations of cities and municipalities active on whole territory of Slovakia (hereinafter only ‘interest associations of cities and municipalities’).

§ 58

Board of Directors

(1) The supreme body of the Recycling Fund shall be the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall administer the Recycling Fund and manage its operations.

(2) The Board of Directors shall consist of sixteen members, of whom

- a) Ten are appointed and removed by the Minister of Economy of the Slovak Republic as proposed by a representative employer association so that producers or importers for each sector are represented therein under § 55 paragraph 2 letters a) through j); at the same time, the Minister shall be bound by the proposals submitted
- b) One is appointed and removed by the Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic
- c) One is appointed and removed by the Minister of Finance of the Slovak Republic
- d) Three are appointed and removed by the Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic as proposed by interest associations of cities and municipalities; at the same time, the Minister shall be bound by the proposals submitted.
- e) One is appointed and removed by the Minister of Economy of the Slovak Republic

(3) The period of office of the Directors shall be three years; the membership on the Board of Directors may not be deputised.

(4) A Director may not be a member of the Supervisory Board, Director General or an employee of the Recycling Fund.

(5) The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman from among its members. Where a representative of entrepreneurs is elected as Chairman, a representative of interest associations of cities and municipalities or a representative of the state shall be elected Deputy Chairman.

(6) The Board of Directors shall in particular

- a) Adopt the Recycling Fund budget and decide in matters of principle relating to the Recycling Fund operations and policy development and be accountable for managing the Recycling Fund’s means
- b) Decide on expending the Recycling Fund means in compliance with § 63
- c) Adopt the annual report on the Recycling Fund’s business for a calendar year no later than 31 May of the following year
- d) Adopt and publicise an audited annual balance sheet of the Recycling Fund⁷²⁾
- e) Adopt measures to remove deficiencies in the operations and management of the Recycling Fund
- f) Adopt the Recycling Fund’s Statute and the standing order of the Board of Directors
- g) Appoint and remove the Director General and determine his remuneration under a special

⁷²⁾ Act of the Slovak National Council No. 73/1992 Coll. on Auditors and on the Slovak Auditors Chamber, as amended.

regulation.⁷³⁾

(7) The Recycling Fund Statute shall regulate in particular

- a) Assignments of the Directors and of the Supervisory Board members
- b) The position of sectors, their roles, mutual relationships and relationships toward the Recycling Fund bodies
- c) Definition of the scope of matters reserved for the decision-making of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board
- d) Definition of cases where other than a simple majority is necessary in the decision-making of the Board of Directors
- e) Rules regulating the extension of the Recycling Fund's means
- f) Principles of financial management
- g) Frequency of sessions of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Board and the method of their conveying
- h) Organisational structure of the Recycling Fund.

(8) In respect to the performance of his office, a Director shall be entitled to compensation under special regulations.⁷⁴⁾

§ 59

Supervisory Board

(1) The Supervisory Board is control and supervisory body of Recycling Fund that shall oversee the Recycling Fund's management, in particular the provision and use of the Recycling Fund's means and the Board of Directors' activities and Director General's activities.

(2) The Supervisory Board shall consist of seven members, of whom:

- a) Three are appointed and removed by the Minister of Economy of the Slovak Republic; of whom, two are proposed by a representative association of employers from among manufacturers and importers; at the same time, the Minister shall be bound by the proposals submitted
- b) Three are appointed and removed by the Minister of Environment of the Slovak Republic; of whom one is proposed by non-governmental organisations developing their operations in protection of the environment and one is proposed by the interest association of cities and municipalities; at the same time, the Minister shall be bound by the proposals submitted
- c) One is appointed and removed by the Minister of Finance of the Slovak Republic.

(3) The Supervisory Board members shall be appointed to their office for a period of five years; the membership in the Supervisory Board may not be deputised.

(4) The Supervisory Board shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman from among its members. Where a representative of entrepreneurs is elected Chairman, a representative of interest associations of cities and municipalities, a representative of the state or a representative of non-governmental organisations developing their operations in protection of the environment shall be

⁷³⁾ Act No. 1/1992 Coll. on Wages, Recompense for Working Stand-By and Average Income, as amended.

⁷⁴⁾ Act. No.119/1992 Coll. on Travelling Allowance, as amended.

elected Deputy Chairman.

(5) A representative of the state may not be elected Supervisory Board Chairman if a representative of the state is at the same time Chairman of the Board of Directors. A representative of entrepreneurs may not be elected Supervisory Board Chairman if a representative of entrepreneurs is at the same time Chairman of the Board of Directors. A representative of entrepreneurs may not be elected Supervisory Board Deputy Chairman if a representative of the state is at the same time Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors. A representative of entrepreneurs may not be elected Supervisory Board Deputy Chairman if a representative of entrepreneurs is at the same time Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors.

(6) A Supervisory Board member may not be a Director, Director General or an employee of the Recycling Fund.

(7) The Supervisory Board shall in particular

- a) Oversee the economic and purposeful expending of the Recycling Fund's means
- b) Examine the draft budget, annual balance sheet, annual report concerning the Recycling Fund's financial management and activities for a calendar year and submit positions thereon to the Board of Directors
- c) Monitor the Director General's activities in fulfilling the Board of Directors' decisions and in matters related to the Recycling Fund operations
- d) Report to the respective ministers on the Supervisory Board's activities and audit outcomes, and propose measures to remove the shortcomings identified
- e) Propose the removal of the Director General to the Board of Directors
- f) Submits proposals for removal of a Director to whoever proposed his/her appointment to Board of Directors
- g) Approves rules of procedure of Supervisory Board
- h) Approves selection of auditor
- i) Directs to the Board of Directors measures to remove the shortcomings identified during control activities performed by Supervisory Board

(8) The Supervisory Board members shall be entitled to inspect any documents relating to the management and activities of the Recycling Fund.

(9) In respect to the performance of his/her office, a Supervisory Board member shall be entitled to compensation under special regulations.⁷⁴⁾

§ 60

Termination of Membership on the Board of Directors and on the Supervisory Board

(1) Membership on the Board of Directors or membership on the Supervisory Board shall terminate upon the expiry of the period for which the Director or Supervisory Board member was appointed or by his/her removal, resignation, death or presumption of death.

(2) A Director and a Supervisory Board member may be removed from their office if

- a) Lawfully sentenced for an intentional crime or lawfully sentenced for a crime while performing their office or directly related therewith
- b) Failing to meet their obligations according to the Statute
- c) They have taken up an office incompatible with their membership in the Board of Directors or in the Supervisory Board.

(3) A new Director or a new Supervisory Board member shall be appointed by the same minister who appointed the original member; in cases under § 58 paragraph 2 letter a) and § 59 paragraph 2 letter a), the minister shall do so within 10 days from the submission of a proposal by a representative employer association; in other cases, he shall do so within 30 days of the removal or resignation of a Director or a Supervisory Board member.

(4) The office period of a resigning Director or a Supervisory Board member shall terminate on the day of a new Director's or member's appointment under paragraph 3.

§ 61

Director General

(1) The Director General shall be a statutory body of the Recycling Fund; he/she shall act on behalf of the Recycling Fund while deciding in all matters except those reserved to the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board by the Act or the Recycling Fund Statute. For his activities, he shall be accountable to the Board of Directors.

(2) The Director General shall be entitled to participate in sessions of the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity.

(3) The Director General shall be accountable for

- a) Maintenance of accounts of the Recycling Fund⁷⁵⁾
- b) Carrying out decisions of the Board of Directors
- c) Releasing funds pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors for purposes under § 63
- d) Entering into contracts on provision of means of the Recycling Fund with those persons who applied for provision of means of the Recycling Fund, compliant with the decisions of the Board of Directors
- e) Monitoring the compliance with the contract terms and conditions during the effectiveness period of an contract on providing of means of the Recycling Fund
- f) Recovery of agreed penalties resulting from contracts on provision of means from the Recycling Fund and recovery of other receivables of the Recycling Fund
- g) Preparation of annual balance sheet of the Recycling Fund and its submission to the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board no later than 15 March of the following year
- h) Preparation of an annual report concerning the financial management and activities of the Recycling Fund for a calendar year and its submission to the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board no later than 30 April of the following year
- i) Executing measures to remove deficiencies identified in the financial management and operations of the Recycling Fund
- j) Fulfilment of the assignments in the position of a statutory body, under special regulations⁷⁶⁾
- k) Fulfilment of other assignments as set by the Board of Directors.

(4) In addition to materials under paragraph 3 letters g) and h), the Director General shall submit to the Board of Directors

- a) Draft budget of the Recycling Fund for the respective calendar year
- b) Applications for provision of means of the Recycling Fund (§ 64 paragraph 4).

⁷⁵⁾ Act No. 563/1991 Coll. on Accounting, as amended.

⁷⁶⁾ For instance, the Labour Code

(5) The Director General shall determine the wages and decide on providing travelling allowances to the staff, members of Supervisory Board and Directors under special regulations.⁷⁷⁾

(6) The Director General shall be obliged to inform the public on the amount of contributions to the Recycling Fund and on the use of means from the Recycling Fund twice a year.

§ 62

Recycling Fund Resources

(1) The Recycling Fund income resources shall be as follows:

- a) Contributions of manufacturers and importers for the
 1. Production and import of batteries and accumulators (§ 41 paragraph 11)
 2. Production and import of oil (§ 42 paragraph 8)
 3. Production and import of tyres (§ 43 paragraph 1)
 4. Production and import of multi-layer combined materials (§ 44 paragraph 1)
 5. Placing of electric and electronic equipment to market (§ 54a paragraph 12)
 6. Production and import of plastics (§ 46 paragraph 1 and 2)
 7. Production and import of paper (§ 48 paragraph 1)
 8. Production and import of glass (§ 48 paragraph 2)
 9. Production and import of vehicles (§ 54)
 10. Production and import of metal packaging (§ 44a paragraph 1)
- b) Donations and contributions of national and foreign legal entities and natural persons
- c) Incomes from penalties resulting from contracts (§ 64 paragraph 11)
- d) Interests from loans provided by Recycling Fund
- e) Incomes resulting from return of Recycling Fund means used in contrary with contract or withdrawn means (§ 64 paragraph 12)
- f) Revenues from own property management
- g) Interests from Recycling Fund financial means deposited in banks
- h) Other resources if stipulated by a special law.

(2) 88 % of the income resources of the Recycling Fund listed in paragraph 1 letter a) shall be channelled to the sector corresponding to the area of their generation, 12 % to the general sector. Income resources of the Recycling Fund listed in paragraph 1 letters b), f), g) and h) shall be channelled to the general sector. Income resources listed in paragraph 1 letters c), d) and e) shall be channelled to the sector corresponding to the area of their generation.

§ 63

Use of the Means of the Recycling Fund

(1) Compliant with the purpose of waste management (§ 3), the means of the Recycling Fund may be used to

- a) Cover investment and operating costs necessary to provide for the waste collection and recovery and processing of end-of life vehicles (§ 55 paragraph 1)
- b) Cover economically justified costs related to transport of certain end-of life vehicles, particularly in cases of unknown or non-existing holder

⁷⁷⁾ For instance, Act No. 1/1992 Coll., as amended, Act No. 119/1992 Coll.

- c) Cover economically justified costs related to providing for the operation of a designated parking lot (§ 53 paragraph 7)
- d) Cover financial contributions paid out (§ 52 paragraph 2)
- e) Cover costs related to Recycling Fund administration, including operation of the Recycling Fund Secretariat
- f) Cover costs for take back of packaging wastes and their recovery or recycling
- g) Marketing of waste recovery
- h) Information systems for support of waste recovery
- i) Support focused to search for and application of new waste recovery technologies

(2) Means of the Recycling Fund kept in special sub-accounts of the individual sectors (§ 65 paragraph 3) may only be used compliant with its internal structure. Means of the Recycling Fund kept in a special subaccount of the general sector may be used for all sector areas for purposes under paragraphs 3 and 4. Transfers of means of the Recycling Fund among the special subaccounts of the individual sectors shall be prohibited.

(3) Means of the Recycling Fund kept in a special subaccount of the general sector may be used on waste from products and materials for which contributions to the Recycling Fund are paid, namely on

- a) Promotion of waste recovery
- b) Support to separate waste collection
- c) For purposes according to paragraph 1 letters g), h) and i) without their binding to individual sectors

(4) Expenditures on Recycling Fund administration, except of costs of bank accounts and bank services and costs of material and technical equipment of Recycling Fund, shall not exceed , with exception of incomes mentioned in § 62 paragraph 1, letters g) and h) three per cent of the Recycling Fund's annual income in preceding year. These costs are paid from means of general sector according to budget approved by Board of Directors.

§ 64

Provision of Means of the Recycling Fund

(1) Municipalities become eligible to a contribution if reliably establishing separation and recycling of a respective commodity based on a contract which the Recycling Fund must conclude. This legal title doesn't relate to waste electric and electronic equipment coming from households.

(2) There is no legal title to provision of means of the Recycling Fund, with the exception of coverage of financial contributions paid under paragraphs 13 and 14 and refund of a contribution under § 56 paragraphs 4 and 8.

(3) Provision of means of the Recycling Fund shall be decided by the Board of Directors, except for provision of means of the Recycling Fund to settle financial contributions paid under paragraphs 13 and 14 and refund of contributions under § 56 paragraph 4.

(4) The Board of Directors shall decide on provision of means from the Recycling Fund following a written request of the applicant. The request shall contain the following:

- a) Personal data of the applicant; for legal persons, a draft from the Business Register, for natural persons, a trade licence or other business licence
- b) Amount of means of the Recycling Fund requested and the proposed purpose and way of their utilisation
- c) Reasoning of the request supported by the appropriate documents and a project of activity for which the means of the Recycling Fund are applied.

(5) The applicant shall support the request with a copy of the authorisation decision (§ 13) in case of activity requiring an authorisation by the Act.

(6) For purposes under § 63 paragraph 1 letters a), b) and c), the means of the Recycling Fund shall be expended in the form of a special subsidy or loan.

(7) The Board of Directors shall decide on provision of means from the Recycling Fund within 90 days of the delivery of a written request. Should the request lack any items under paragraphs 4 and 5 or be otherwise deficient, the Director General shall, latest within 15 days, invite the applicant for provision of means of the Recycling Fund to remove the deficiencies within a specified period; should the applicant fail to remove the deficiencies of the request within the specified period, the request will be turned down by the Board of Directors.

(8) In deciding on provision means of the Recycling Fund, the Board of Directors shall consider in particular compliance of the proposed utilisation of the means with the purpose of waste management (§ 3), compliance with the adopted budget of the Recycling Fund, with the adopted priorities of the state environmental policy of the Slovak Republic and with the adopted Plan of the Slovak Republic (Waste Management Plan). The baseline for the decision of the Board of Directors on provision of means of the Recycling Fund in the respective sector must be an implementation project of a waste collection and recovery system in the respective sector (sectoral commodity plan), which must be compliant with the plan (Waste Management Plan).

(9) Where the Board of Directors has decided on provision of means from the Recycling Fund to the applicant, the Director General shall be obliged to invite the applicant within 15 days of the decision of the Board of Directors to enter into contract. Where the Board of Directors has turned the request down, the Director General shall inform the applicant thereof within five days of the decision day of the Board of Directors.

(10) Pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors, the Director General shall enter into a written contract on provision of means of the Recycling Fund with the applicant for provision of means of the Recycling Fund on behalf of the Recycling Fund. The contract shall contain in particular

- a) Identification data of the contracting parties
- b) Purpose, type and amount of means rendered from the Recycling Fund
- c) Terms and conditions of utilising means provided from the Recycling Fund
- d) Means of meeting obligations of the contracting parties
- e) Coverage of obligations of the applicant for provision of means of the Recycling Fund
- f) The amount of instalments and their due dates where a loan is extended
- g) Agreed penalty or – as the case may be – other sanctions for violation of terms and conditions of the agreement.

(11) The means of the Recycling Fund may be used only for the purpose for which they were provided by the decision of the Board of Directors and under terms and conditions laid down in the contract on provision of means of the Recycling Fund. The applicant for provision of means of the Recycling Fund shall be obliged to return unspent means to the Recycling Fund without any delay.

(12) Where an applicant unlawfully used or withdrew means of the Recycling Fund contradictory to the specified or agreed terms and conditions, he shall be obliged to return them to the Recycling Fund and pay any agreed penalty or other sanctions for violation of the agreement terms and conditions.

(13) The Recycling Fund shall quarterly settle the total amount of financial contributions demonstrably paid under § 52 paragraph 2 to an end-of life vehicle treatment facility within 15 days from the submission of documents under paragraph 14.

(14) An end-of life vehicle treatment facility shall submit documents confirming the amount of financial contributions actually paid out under § 52 paragraph 2 to the Recycling Fund no later than the 15th day in the month following after the completion of the calendar quarter. Should he fail to do so within three months from the completion of the said period, his title to provision of means from the Recycling Fund for the respective quarter shall cease.

§ 65

Financial Management of the Recycling Fund

(1) Financial management of the Recycling Fund shall be governed by the Recycling Fund's budget for the respective calendar year.

(2) Means of the Recycling Fund shall be kept on special accounts with the bank in Slovak Republic.

(3) The income sources of the Recycling Fund per sectors listed in § 55 paragraph 2 shall be kept in special subaccounts.

§ 66

Information Protection

(1) Members of Recycling Fund bodies, the Recycling Fund staff and other persons having access to confidential information while executing their office or in respect to Recycling Fund operations shall be obliged maintain confidentiality and secure information stored on electronic media from abuse. The obligation of confidentiality shall not cease even after the termination of membership in the Recycling Fund bodies, after the termination of employment in the Recycling Fund or after the termination of a similar relationship of other persons.

(2) According to the Act, confidential information shall mean information designated as confidential by the Recycling Fund or applicant for provision of means of the Recycling Fund, determining the time of confidentiality, the disclosure of which would mean a significant advantage for other persons or which may have a negative effect on the person that has provided the information or to whom the information may apply.

(3) For reasons of public interest, the person obliged to keep respective information confidential may be exempted from the obligation only by the person that has provided the information and designated the same as confidential or by the person to whom the information may apply, or by the court.

(4) Access to information under special regulation⁷⁸⁾ shall not be affected by paragraphs 1 to 3.

⁷⁸⁾ Act No. 211/2000 Coll. of Laws on Free Access to Information and on Modifications and Amendment of Certain Laws (Act on Freedom of Information).

§ 68
Ministry

- (1) The Ministry shall be a central state administration body in waste management.
- (2) The Ministry shall
 - a) Control and check the execution of state administration in waste management
 - b) Prepare, issue, update and publish the Plan of the Slovak Republic
 - c) Raise objections, issue permits and stipulate conditions in waste import, export and transit under Part Four of the Act
 - d) Charge an operator of a waste recovery installation or a waste disposal installation in extraordinary cases to recover or dispose of waste [§ 21 paragraph 1 letter h)]
 - e) Grant consent to shipment of hazardous waste going beyond the territory of a county, if such is reserved
 - f) Grant consent to apply technology for handling hazardous wastes in mobile installations, including general conditions for the operation of the mobile installation [§ 7 paragraph 1 letter h)]
 - g) Grant consent for the first introduction of technology for handling hazardous wastes to the market in the Slovak Republic [§ 7 paragraph 1 letter i)]
 - h) Approve the plan of a waste generator operating nation-wide, if such is reserved
 - i) Cooperate with central state administration authorities and other legal entities in providing for the uniform application of generally binding legal regulations in waste management
 - j) Be a body of state supervision in waste management (§ 73)
 - k) Give an opinion on releasing wastes into free circulation customs regime in the Slovak Republic [§ 16 letter d)]
 - l) Keep records of trans-boundary waste traffic under Part Four of the Act
 - m) Grant authorisation under §§ 8 through 14 of the Act
 - n) Keep a registry of professionally qualified persons (§ 11 paragraph 5), a registry of authorised persons (§ 13 paragraph 7) and a registry of competent persons (§ 76 paragraph 9)
 - o) Provide for examinations of professional qualification (§ 11 paragraph 3) and appoint the competent person (§ 76 paragraph 2)
 - p) Ensure provision of information in the field of waste management to international institutions where the Slovak Republic is a member or where the obligation results from international agreements by which the Slovak Republic is bound
 - r) Provide for the operation of a focal point in trans-boundary waste traffic⁴⁶⁾ via an appointed organisation
 - s) If requested, inform on waste recovery installations and waste disposal installations
 - t) -...
 - u) Enter a producer of electrical and electronic equipment into the Register of producers of electrical and electronic equipment and issue the confirmation on the entry into the Register of producers of electrical and electronic equipment
 - v) Keep records of data reported under § 54b (1) letter p)
 - z) Set the share of producers of electrical and electronic equipment of market on the base of data submitted according to Art 54b paragraph 1 letter p), first bullet.

(4) Ministry is in relation to European Communities notification body regarding waste management and it notifies to European Commission mainly:

- a) each second year data from register kept according to § 68 para. 2 letter v),
- b) each third year data according to European Commission questionnaire.