

**Organisation of awareness-raising events  
concerning the implementation of Directive  
1999/31 EC on the landfill of waste**

REFERENCE: ENV.G.4/SER/2006/0049

**MINUTES SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

30 May 2007

**BIPRO**

Beratungsgesellschaft für integrierte Problemlösungen

# 1 Description and results of specific events

## 1.1 Slovak Republic: Minutes and outcome

Date	Slovak Republic
29.-30.03.2007	<b>Venue:</b> Bratislava / Slovak Environmental Agency (support from Ministry of Environment) <b>Participants:</b> 23 (10 from national authorities, 4 from regional authorities, 2 institution, 6 from enterprises) <b>Agenda:</b> 12 presentations (including EC and BiPRO) <b>Excursion:</b> A.S.A. landfill of the municipality of Zohor

The information exchange and awareness raising event in Bratislava has been organised with support of the Ministry of Environment. Beside the Ministry of Environment the 23 **participants** comprised especially representatives from the Slovak Environmental Agency and the Environmental Inspectorates as well as from regional authorities. Some companies working in the field of waste management and landfill operators were also attending the workshop (participation list see chapter 1.2).

The workshop in Bratislava was planned as a two days event. In total, 12 **presentations** were held (including BiPRO and EC). An excursion to the A.S.A. landfill in the municipality of Zohor was realized the second day.

Presentations held, addressed legal provisions and requirements both on European and national level as well as the current situation of waste management in the Slovak Republic. Presentations stressed the ongoing procedure of closing landfills, the possibility of financial support and the view of the landfill operators.

The excursion to the landfill in the municipality of Zohor, one of the biggest landfills in the Bratislava region, provided a valuable insight into the technical standards of landfills in the country (agenda see chapter 1.3).

As a result of discussions and presentations the following topics could be identified as priority issues and conclusions concerning the landfilling of waste in the Slovak Republic:

### ***Legal framework in the Slovak Republic***

The European legal requirements of Directive 2006/12/EC, 1999/31/EC and Decision 2003/33/EC have been well transposed into national legislation. The *Act No 223/2001* transposes the European law at national level. Furthermore the *Decree of the Ministry No. 283/2001 Col.* is implementing certain provisions of the *Act of Waste* as amended. The technical standards for waste landfilling are set in the *Slovak Standards No. 830101 to 830108*. Key elements of the Landfill Directive like definition of landfills and the differentiation into three landfill classes have been incorporated by the exact wording into national law. *Act No 17/2004 Col. on fees for depositing the waste* implements a fee system to the municipalities. The amount of fees is depending of how many fractions are getting separated (up to 5 fractions). Further Decrees set requirements on other specific topics of waste

management, e.g. the *Decree 126/2004 about authorisation and professionally qualified persons* and *Decree 127/2004 on rates for the calculation of the fees to Recycling Fund*.

Regarding the national determination, landfills which did not get a permit for continuing operation after 2009 have to be closed already by 31.12.2008 (end of 2009 by the Landfill Directive). Furthermore the national legislation requires that landfills which were in operation before 1.9.2002 have the obligation to supplement the geological barrier with a HDPE foil by 1.1.2009. The obligation to include a HDPE foil is as well obligatory for newly installed landfills. The requirement for including such a foil in any case (even the geological barrier is thick enough) was taken over from the stricter legislation in Austria and Germany.<sup>1</sup>

The Council Decision 2003/33/EC establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills was transposed into the *Decree 599/2005*. This implies all three steps of waste checking (basic characterisation, compliance testing and on-site verification). By now only the first step, especially the testing of leachate performance and other required tests, is well implemented into practice. It needs clarification on national level or further guidance on how the other steps should be applied in practice.

For testing the leachate limit values standard EN12457-4 was chosen, requiring the testing of the leachate performance out of 10L/s. Additionally a national standard (JMAKO 21) is used for testing the leachate performance of monolithic waste.<sup>2</sup>

The municipality is responsible for the waste collection system. Companies are applying to provide the collection, transport and treatment infrastructure to the municipalities. Households are obliged to connect to the collection system. A construction acceptance under the planning and building law is given by the authority only if a contract with the disposal company is presented.

### ***Facts and figures of the Slovak Republic***

In 2005, 14% of the total waste generated was municipal waste and 81% other non-hazardous waste. The fraction of hazardous waste accounted for only 5% (see Table 1-1).

<b>Total Waste</b>	<b>Municipal</b>	<b>Non-hazardous</b>	<b>Hazardous</b>
100%	14%	81%	5%

Table 1-1: *Waste production in the Slovak Republic (2005)*

47% of the total waste generated was recovered in the year 2005, 44% was disposed of and 9% was treated with other options (see Table 1-2).

<b>Total Waste</b>	<b>Recovered</b>	<b>Disposed</b>	<b>Other treatment</b>
100%	47%	44%	9%

Table 1-2: *Waste handling options in the Slovak Republic (2005)*

<sup>1</sup> Presentations of Maroš Záhorsky and František Šopinec, Ministry of Environment, Waste Management Department

<sup>2</sup> Presentation of Jarmila Hrabínová, Slovak Environmental Agency, Waste Management Centre (COHEM)

The major fraction of the total waste which was disposed of was delivered to landfills (89%). Beside incineration (6% in the year 2005) other waste disposal methods had only marginal relevance (see Table 1-3).

Total Disposal	Landfilling	Incineration	Physico-chemical	Biological treatment	Land treatment
100%	89%	6%	2%	1%	1%

Table 1-3: Waste disposal methods in the Slovak Republic (2005)

When it comes to municipal waste, still 79% are disposed of in landfills, 12% are incinerated and 1% is composted. The disposal option of the remaining 8% is not specified. The fraction of incineration increased during the last years, as two incineration facilities were built. Cement kilns are also used for energy recovery from waste (see Table 1-4).

Total Municipal Waste	Landfilling	Incineration	Composting	Other
100%	79%	12%	1%	8%

Table 1-4: Waste disposal methods in the Slovak Republic (2005)

In 2005, 70% of the inhabitants were involved into the separate collection system. Looking at waste recovery methods, recycling of metals with 30% represents the major fraction. Beside, composting, the recycling of inorganic materials and the use as secondary fuel or other means of energy recovery (biodigestion) are the main recovery options (see Table 1-5).

Total Recovery	Recycling of metals	Composting	Recycling of inorganic	Fuel/Energy	Other
100%	30%	12%	8%	6%	44%

Table 1-5: Waste recovery methods in the Slovak Republic (2005)

In the year 2006, 161 landfills exist in total, whereas 19 were landfills for inert waste, 130 for non-hazardous waste and 12 for hazardous waste (see Table 1-6 and Table 1-7).<sup>3</sup>

Landfill total	Inert	Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Incineration
161	19	130	12	2

Table 1-6: Number of landfills by landfill classes (2006) and incineration facilities (2007) in the Slovak Republic

Region	Number of landfills	Region	Number of landfills
Bratislava region	10	Žilinský region	20
Trnava region	22	Banská Bystrica	24
Nitra region	24	Prešov region	24
Trenčín region	19	Košice region	18

Table 1-7: Number of landfills in the Slovak Republic divided by region (2005)

<sup>3</sup> Presentations of Eleonóra Šuplatová, Ministry of Environment, Waste Management Department

The existing landfills are rather small. From 121 landfills open for municipal waste in the year 2005, 65 had a capacity of less than 10,000 t/y. 48 landfills had a capacity between 10,000 and 50,000 t/y. Only 8 landfills were larger (see Table 1-8).

Yearly capacity	< 10,000 t/y	10,000-50,000 t/y	50,00-100,000 t/y	100,000-5200,000 t/y
Number of landfills for municipal waste	65	48	4	4

Table 1-8: Number of landfills by capacity in the Slovak Republic (2005)

During the years 2001 and 2002 the *Slovak Environmental Inspectorate* checked the permits for all existing landfills and their accordance with the new national legislation. 21 landfills were closed in this time. Within the last 4 years the number of landfills was rather increasing than decreasing, especially concerning the landfills for non-hazardous waste. New landfills are often built just aside the closed ones. Anyhow, the planning concerning the remaining landfills foresees that more than 50 landfills will be closed until 31.12.2008 (see Table 1-9).

Year	Landfill total	Inert	Non-hazardous	Hazardous
2002	154	19	119	16
2003	160	21	124	15
2004	165	21	131	13
2005	161	19	130	12
2006	161	17	131	13
Estimation 2007	149	14	122	13
Estimation 2009	91	9	72	10

Table 1-9: Number of landfills by landfill classes in the Slovak Republic (2002 to 2009)

The built and planned capacity on landfills at beginning of 2006 was about 40,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>. According to data of the *Slovak Environmental Agency* in 2005, 2,888,360 t of waste was landfilled of which approximately more than one third (1,226,570 t) was municipal waste. If the amount of municipal waste landfilled is not lowered, the landfill capacity for non-hazardous waste will be sufficient only for another 10 years (see Table 1-10).

Total free capacity (m <sup>3</sup> )	Free capacity of inert waste landfills (m <sup>3</sup> )	Free capacity of non-hazardous landfills (m <sup>3</sup> )	Free capacity for hazardous waste landfills (m <sup>3</sup> )
11,784,366	25,015,103	3,540,020	40,339,489

Table 1-10: Free built and planned capacities of landfills in the Slovak Republic on 1.1.2006 (expert estimation)

A register containing up-to-date information on illegal landfills could not be presented. 8,000 illegal dumpsites were counted within a survey in 1991 and the number could be decreased

to an estimated 300 dump sites during the last years. The problem is not ruled under the national waste law, but will be ruled under the *Law of Environmental Burden* which is expected to be adopted by the end of 2007.<sup>4</sup>

An *Environmental Fund* has been created supporting all kinds of environmental infrastructure and measures having a total budget of around 150 million € for the years 2004-2006. The fund is based on the *European Regional Development Fund* and on a state budget gathered from fees and fines, sanctions and penalties for environmental offences. Municipalities, institutions and the private sector can apply for funding. 23% of the budget was used for waste management projects in the year 2004-2006 supporting 39 projects, mainly for the construction or improvement of landfills and collection systems. Support is given either by means of loans, direct financial subsidies or a combination of both. Subsidies are given under the condition that 5% of own capital is provided by the applicant. Loans are given by 1% interest rate.

For evaluating the application aiming at measures for recultivation the following criteria are used:

- The level of risks to the environment and humans,
- The necessity of rehabilitation,
- The status quo of controlling and monitoring systems,
- The feasibility and efficiency of the proposed technical option, and
- The availability of the technology at local / regional level.

A system for supporting the process of application and announcing the Environmental Fund and Structural Funds of EU amongst the relevant people is implemented. Anyhow the implementation of the approved projects do in some cases fail, need a higher budget as originally planned or need to be prolonged. Reasons for the failure are in particular:

- Inconsistency of control and performance during the construction period;
- Technical changes in projects with direct financial consequences for the contractually agreed prices;
- Periods of obligatory quarterly invoicing are frequently breached;
- Frequent rejections of payment requirements mainly due to insufficient knowledge of the final beneficiaries in the field of financial management, tax issues, etc.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Presentation of Milena Okoličányiová, Slovak Environmental Agency, Waste Management Centre (COHEM)

<sup>5</sup> Presentations of Peter Kuna, Ministry of the Environment, Environmental Programme Section and Ingrid Lipovská, Environmental Fund

### ***Future planning in the Slovak Republic***

The plan does not foresee more incineration within the next years.

The *Waste Management Plan* stresses especially the aim of separate collection and the reduction of the biowaste fraction. Until 2010, 50% of the biodegradable municipal waste shall be material recovered. At the same time the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of in landfills shall be reduced by 20% of the amount in 2005. Therefore separation and recovery methods shall be supported at all levels (households, community, industrial). For bigger towns like Bratislava and Košice industrial composting plants shall be built. The amount of separately collected biowaste from all sources and its recovery by aerobic and anaerobic methods shall be increased.

The Waste Management Plan foresees an increase from 40 kg/inhabitant separately collected waste to 50 kg/inhabitant separately collected waste in 2010. At the same time the ratio of inhabitant involved into separate collection systems shall increase from 70% in 2005 to 80% in 2010.<sup>6</sup>

The closing procedure of landfills will be a major focus of waste management within the next year. An estimated amount of more than 50 landfills will be closed until the end of 2008. It is planned to operate around 71 landfills (one per district).

The elaboration of a register of Environmental burdens, including as a priority hazardous industrial waste sites and old landfills, is foreseen for the end of the year 2008. A *State Decontamination Plan* for a five year period will be adopted and areas with the highest environmental risks will be decontaminated.<sup>7</sup>

The *Environmental Operational Programme* for the year 2007-2013 approved by the Government in Decree No.1015/2006 on 6.12.2006 states that the waste management sector will be given the second highest priority after the water sector. The authorities within the waste management sector are following a five year plan, foreseeing an increase of separate collection, more recovery and treatment facilities and the closure of landfills. An estimated budget of 485 million € (app. 27% of the whole budget) will be spent on the waste management sector within the next six years. The operational goals are in particular the support of activities in the field of separate waste collection, waste recovery and environmentally friendly treatment of hazardous waste, as well as the closure, removal and recultivation of landfills.<sup>8</sup>

### ***Description of the landfill visited in the Slovak Republic***

The landfill visited is a landfill for non-hazardous and hazardous waste in the municipality of Zohor and is mainly serving the Bratislava region. The landfill is owned by the international company A.S.A. which is working in the field of waste management, e.g. collection and transport systems, municipal and industrial waste concepts etc. In addition to the visited

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<sup>6</sup> Presentations of Maroš Záhorsky and Eleonóra Šuplatová, Ministry of Environment, Waste Management Department

<sup>7</sup> Presentation of Milena Okoličányiová, Slovak Environmental Agency, Waste Management Centre (COHEM)

<sup>8</sup> Presentation of Peter Kuna, Ministry of the Environment, Environmental Programme Section

landfill, A.S.A operates two other landfills for non-hazardous waste in the western region of the Slovak Republic.

The landfill consists of a hazardous and a non-hazardous waste section, a biodegradation field, a reprocessing hall for recyclable materials, a hazardous waste store, a solidification line and an alternative fuel production line. Construction and demolition waste is also accepted at the landfill. The planning foresees to include at the premises a composting unit and a mechanical biological treatment unit (MBT). The non-hazardous landfill section has a capacity of about 1,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> and a size of 6.7 ha, of which 3.1 ha is a rehabilitated area from the former existing landfill. Around 126,000 t of non-hazardous waste are disposed of. The hazardous section has a capacity of 225,000 m<sup>3</sup>, covers an area of 3.37 ha and around 12,000 t of hazardous waste are disposed of. The landfill applied for an IPPC permit.

The visited landfill rejects transports containing loads which cannot be accepted at the landfills but giving recommendation about feasible disposing facilities, where the cargo can be disposed of properly. The Ministry of Environment is informed immediately about the occurrence. Individuals bringing hazardous waste are not sent away.<sup>9</sup>

The technical standard of the site seemed to correspond to EU requirements. The following possible deficits of the landfill could be identified:

- A gas treatment does not exist and is not foreseen. Regarding the operator the landfilled waste has a high content of construction and demolition waste and therefore gas production is considered to be low.
- A leachate drainage system exists and the water is collected in ponds and re-circulated to the landfill. If the ponds are full, the leachate water is pipelined to a nearby waste water treatment plant. An own system for leachate water treatment does not exist.
- Whole used tyres are used for engineering purposes within the landfill. Tyres were seen as well at the landfill bodies which seemed not to be foreseen for such purposes.
- A pre-treatment of the mixed MSW disposed of at the landfill is not carried out.

### ***Major problems and deficits identified by the workshop participants in the Slovak Republic***

- (1) Landfilling is still the favoured treatment option. 79% of mixed MSW are disposed of in landfills. Even if steps towards other treatment options (incineration) and separate collection are made, the waste hierarchy is not implemented sufficiently and more attention has to be paid on avoidance, reuse, recycling and recovery.
- (2) A diversion strategy for the separate collection of biodegradable waste was not yet delivered to the European Commission, despite first steps have been taken towards separation of biowaste and other waste fraction. A working group preparing a

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<sup>9</sup> Presentation of Peter Krasnec, A.S.A. Slovensko spol. s r.o

- stepwise programme to achieve the reduction targets exists at the Ministry of Environment.
- (3) 8,000 illegal dumpsites were counted by a survey in 1991. The number decreased to around 300 dump sites during the last years. However, the problem of old and illegal dump sites still exists and has not been adequately addressed yet. It will be ruled under the law of Environmental Burden expected to be adopted at the end of 2007. A register of contaminated areas including closed landfills is expected for 2008 being the basis for a decontamination plan. The currently existing conditioning plan for closed landfills only includes very low requirements, like fencing the area.
  - (4) The administrative capacity for a sufficient implementation of the Landfill Directive within the given timeframe seems to be too low both on the sides of permitting as well as on the side of controlling.
  - (5) The principle of treatment of waste before landfilling is not strictly implemented.
  - (6) The Acceptance Criteria Decision is transposed within a national decree. Nevertheless in practice only the first step, the basic characterisation, is well implemented into practice.
  - (7) The “treatment prior landfilling” principle is not implemented sufficiently.
  - (8) Waste tyres are used for engineering purposes in landfills. The differentiation between these purposes and the purpose of disposal is not always clear.
  - (9) The permission procedure for landfills, especially for landfills under the IPPC Directive is very time-consuming, as the opinions of layers, constructors and engineers are differing in a lot of cases and the permitting process is interrupted by juridical disputes. On top of that the personnel of the Environmental Inspectorate being in charge of the permission process seems to change a lot hindering steadiness in the permission giving process.
  - (10) The disposal of ashes from waste incineration is not solved at the moment. The ashes were disposed at a landfill close to Bratislava, but this option is no longer suitable. Other disposal options have to be found.

***Examples of good practice identified as potential tools to improve the implementation and enforcement in the Slovak Republic***

- (1) The connection rate of both rural and urban municipalities is high and estimated at around 95%. The inhabitants are obliged to connect to the provided collection service which in addition prevents illegal dumping.
- (2) In 2005, 70% of the inhabitants were involved in the separate collection systems provided either at household level or with collective.
- (3) A landfill tax is in place ranging between 14 and 35 € at the moment. The tax will be steadily increased and aims at full coverage of costs.
- (4) The municipalities' waste fees depend on how many fractions are collected. The more fractions are separated (up to 5 parts) the lower is the fee. The fees are being increased.
- (5) A system of sanctions and penalties for illegal dumping is in place and illegal dumping of waste is not happening in a big scale. Fines lie between 100 € and 300 € for illegal littering. For severe cases of environmental harming fines can go up to 150,000 €. The Ministry of Environment is in negotiation with the Police Services to improve the success rate of environmental crime prosecution.
- (6) A ban on landfilling of biowaste including biowaste from parks, garden and cemeteries entered into force at 1.1.2006 and was well announced in the media. It is planned to separate 5 different fractions (plastics, glass, tins, paper, and remainders) from household waste and prohibit stepwise the disposing of this kind of waste in landfills until 2010.
- (7) A National Environmental Fund is implemented based on penalties and fees from environmental crimes supporting projects in the field of waste management. The Environmental Fund takes measures to train potential applicants and to inform about the funding options.
- (8) A recovery plant for used tyres is situated in the Slovak Republic producing flooring for playgrounds and sporting fields and granulate used e.g. as liner in road construction and milestones.
- (9) National legislation obliges landfill operators to supplement an artificial plastic foil (HDPE) to prevent groundwater contamination through leachate from old landfills (landfills which have been in operation before 1.9.2002) by 1.1.2009. A specific HDPE foil is required with specific thickness and quality and a guarantee for 50 years. Additionally the hydraulic conductivity given in the national legislation with  $K \leq 10^{-10}$  l/s is stricter than the value demanded in the Landfill Directive. The main propose of such obligation is the high level of environmental protection. The landfill operators has to prepare for this obligation continuously since year 2002. If the landfill do not have such plastic foil, the operator has to close the landfill.
- (10) A market for composting material has recently started to develop. Some composting

plants already sell certified compost based on national standards. The market for compost will be more promoted.

- (11) A subsidy of 30 €/t is given to support the recycling of waste. The subsidy will be increased to around 60 €/t within the near future.
- (12) Initiatives educate about waste concerns especially addressing the stage of early childhood like schools and kindergartens. An example is the realisation of the "Ecologic Olympics".

### ***Priority activities for implementation of Landfill Directive requirements in the Slovak Republic***

- (1) The administrative capacities within the waste management sector and the priority of environmental concerns on the political agenda must be increased in general. The budget of the Ministry of Environment was shortened substantially by about 50% for the year 2007 compared to 2006. The budget is the lowest of all Ministries.
- (2) It is considered that 30-40 landfills within the Slovak Republic do comply with the European Standards. Especially the standards of landfills owned by foreign companies usually are compliant. However, especially small landfills are not compliant and have to be closed, and the process has to be speeded up in order not to miss the deadlines.
- (3) An expert's estimation on the remaining capacity of landfills shows, that if the amount of waste landfilled is not lowered in the next years, the existing capacity is only sufficient for ten years. Especially the fraction of mixed MSW has to be further reduced.
- (4) First steps have been taken to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste, e.g. with prohibiting the landfilling of green waste from gardens and parks. Anyhow it is still unclear how to handle the separated green waste fraction as compost treatment facilities are still rare. Investment into such technologies and the market potential for produced compost has to be stimulated.
- (5) A fee system for waste collection and treatment has been implemented. However, the economic incentive for using the separate collection system adequately is still low for the inhabitants. Fees have to be raised and emphasis has to be put on information campaigns.
- (6) The implementation of the required steps of compliance testing and on-site verification is still unclear and need further specifications and guidance at national level. Specific, testing and sampling methods and the use of criteria within the compliance testing need specification. The testing should not be possible on a voluntarily basis, but should be carried out by accredited laboratories on a regularly basis. For that purpose more educated laboratory staff is need to carry out the tests. The national requirements should allow private companies to provide that training.

- (7) Bratislava as the leading region in the Slovak Republic should focus more on measures for separate collection, reuse and recycling and should promote e.g. the use of compost for public green areas.
- (8) 1,500 municipalities were given support from the Environmental Fund. However, especially the mayors of small communities are not well informed about the funding options in the waste management field. Information campaigns should focus at authorities at the municipal level to support the installation of separate collection systems.
- (9) A system of sanctions and penalties like those for littering is set in place. However, the laws are still leaving gaps for perpetrators to escape from sanctions. The environmental law has to be concise strict to avoid such gaps.
- (10) The success rate of prosecuting illegal littering has to be increased. For that reason information and educational programs for the Police Service is necessary. The Environmental Fund should be opened to support such programs.

***Suggestions addressing the European Commission for supporting the implementation***

- (1) The European Commission should give specification within the legislation or guidance on the artificial layer for groundwater protection, as a whole variety of materials with differing characteristics and thickness exists and decision are mainly driven by the cost factor.
- (2) It is suggested that more guidance is given on the sampling and testing procurers required in the Waste Acceptance Criteria Decision

## 1.2 Participation List Slovak Republic / Bratislava // 29.-30.03.2007

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20	Juraj Farkas	Integrated Skills Ltd UK	Integrated Skills Ltd UK	Sasinkova 7 Svaty Jur	+421 903 419 229	jfarkas@integrated-skills.com
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**1.3 Agenda Slovak Republic / Bratislava // 29.-30.03.2007**Thursday, 29<sup>th</sup> March 2007

10:00	Registration, Come together, including Coffee
	Chairperson: Eleonóra Šuplatová, Ministry of the Environment, Slovak Republic; Nicole Seyring (BiPRO GmbH)
10:30	Eleonóra Šuplatová - Head of Waste Management Department (Ministry of the Environment, Slovak Republic) <i>Opening of the Workshop</i>
10:40	Elisabeth Müller /(BiPRO GmbH, Munich) <i>Welcoming of Participants and Introduction of the EU Project</i> <i>Privítanie účastníkov a predstavenie projektu Európskej únie</i>
I. RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND STATUS QUO	
10:50	Nicole Seyring (BiPRO GmbH, Munich) <i>Overview on Relevant European Legislation – The Landfill Directive</i> <i>Prehľad relevantnej európskej legislatívy – Smernica o skládkach odpadu</i>
11:20	Helmut Maurer (EU Commission, DG Environment, Brussels) <i>Status and Problems with the Implementation of European Legislation for Landfills – A European perspective</i> <i>Stav a problémy s implementáciou európskej legislatívy o skládkach odpadov – Európska perspektíva</i>
11:50	Maroš Záhorský, (MoE, Waste Management Department, Bratislava) <i>Landfilling in Slovak Republic – Legislation and Actual State</i> <i>Skládkovanie odpadov v Slovenskej republike – legislatíva a súčasný stav</i>
12:15	Eleonóra Šuplatová (MoE, Waste Management Department, Bratislava) <i>Actual State of Waste Management in the Slovak Republic</i> <i>Aktuálny stav odpadového hospodárstva v Slovenskej republike</i>
12:40	Jarmila Hrabínová (Slovak Environmental Agency, Waste Management Centre (COHEM)) <i>Standards for Wastes Analytic Control Dedicated to Landfilling and the Application in Practice</i> <i>Požiadavky na analytickú kontrolu odpadov určených na skládkovanie a ich aplikácia v praxi</i>
13:00	Questions and Discussions
13:15	LUNCH BREAK
Chairperson: Elisabeth Müller (BiPRO GmbH)	
II. SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION	
14:15	Milena Okoličányiová (Slovak Environmental Agency, Waste Management Centre (COHEM)) <i>Decrease in the Number of Operated Landfills and Upgrading of their Technical Level in Years 1991-2009</i> <i>Pokles počtu prevádzkovaných skládok odpadov a zvyšovanie ich technickej úrovne v období od roku 1991 do roku 2009</i>
14:30	František Šopinec (Slovak Environmental Inspection, Centre of Waste Management Inspection) <i>Comparison of Legal Provisions Concerning Landfills</i> <i>Porovnanie niektorých častí právnych predpisov o skládkach odpadov</i>
15:20	COFFEE BREAK
15:35	Peter Kuna (MoE, Waste Management Department, Bratislava) <i>Overview of Projects Co-financed from Structural Funds within Priority 2.3. „Improvement and Development of the Waste Management Infrastructure“ in the Slovak Republic in the Programming Period 2004-2006</i> <i>Prehľad projektov podporených zo štrukturálnych fondov v rámci Opatrenia 2.3. Zlepšenie a rozvoj infraštruktúry odpadového hospodárstva v rámci Operačného programu Základná infraštruktúra v programovom období 2004-2006</i>
16:00	Ingrid Lipovská (Environmental Fund, Bratislava) <i>Present State in Obtaining Financial Resources for Rehabilitation and Recultivation of Old Landfills from Environmental Fund</i> <i>Súčasný stav v získavaní finančných prostriedkov na sanáciu a rekultiváciu starých skládok z Environmentálneho fondu</i>

16:25	Question and Discussions
17:30	END OF THE FIRST WORKSHOP DAY

Friday, 30<sup>th</sup> March 2007

Chairperson: Nicole Seyring (BiPRO GmbH)	
IV. SPECIFIC LANDFILLING PROBLEMS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP	
9:00	Miroslav Held (Regional Authority for Environment Bratislava, Waste Management Department) <i>Perspective of Municipal Waste Disposal on Landfills in the Bratislava Region</i> <i>Perspektíva zneškodňovania komunálnych odpadov na skládkach odpadov v Bratislavskom kraji</i>
9:25	Uršula Pomfyová (V.O.D.S. Košice, a.s.) <i>Information of the Operator of Landfill for Hazardous Waste -Observations from Practice</i> <i>Informácia prevádzkovateľa skládky na nebezpečné odpady - postrehy z praxe</i>
9:50	Nicole Seyring (BiPRO GmbH, Munich) <i>Experiences with the Implementation of the Landfill Directive from the Previous Project Events</i> <i>Skúsenosti s implementáciou smernice o skládkach odpadu z predchádzajúcich podujatí</i>
10:15	Questions, Final Discussions
11:30	LUNCH BREAK
V. EXCURSION	
12:30	<i>Visit to a A.S.A. landfill in the municipality of Zohor</i>
15:00	END OF THE WORKSHOP