



MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC



**STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORT
SLOVAK REPUBLIC 2005**





While **handling waste** or otherwise treating waste everyone shall be obliged to protect human health and the environment.

§ 18 par. 1 of the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on Waste, including several changed and subsequently amended other laws

• WASTE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Initial situation

The year 2005 was a breakthrough year for the area of waste management for various reasons. It was the last implementation year of the SR **Programme of Waste Management by 2005**, and at the same time the initial year for the preparation of the new SR Programme of **Waste Management for the years 2006-2010**.

Funds for the development of the waste management infrastructure in 2005 were available from 3 sources: Environment Fund, Recycling Fund, and from the EU Structural Funds operated by the Basic Infrastructure Programme. For the first time, projects from the structural funds could be submitted all year long.

One of the **major legal changes** include the Act No.733/2004 Coll. that amends the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and amendments to subsequent legislation as amended. The SR used this Act to implement the European Parliament and Council Regulation 2002/95/EC **on limited use of certain hazardous compounds in electrical and electronic devices**, and the European Parliament and Council Regulation 2002/96/EC **on waste from electrical and electronic devices**.

A major change was introduced in the area of **old vehicles treatment**. The possibility to keep the old vehicle through a sworn statement ceased to be effective as from January 1, 2006.

The new regulation of Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and amendment to subsequent legislation as amended came into effect on January 1, 2005. The new law **spells out the obligation to stabilize certain waste categories before their disposal on landfills**.

Balancing of waste generation

Regional Information System on Waste (RISW) operated by the SEA assessed the waste generated in 2005, with the exception of the municipal waste, which is assessed by the SO SR.

Waste treatment activities

Code	Treatment activities
R1	Used mainly as fuel or to extract energy through different approach
R2	Solvent reclamation/regeneration
R3	Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)
R4	Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5	Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic material
R6	Regeneration of acids and bases
R7	Recovery of components used for pollution abatement
R8	Recovery of components from catalysers
R9	Oil re-refining or other re-uses of soil
R10	Treatment of soil to benefit the agricultural production or to improve environment
R11	Use of waste obtained from the activities R1 to R10
R12	Treatment of waste generated by any of the R1 to R11 activities
R13	Storing of waste before using any of the R1 to R12 activities (besides temporary storage prior to collection at the place of waste generation)

Waste disposal activities

Code	Disposal activity
D1	Underground or surface waste disposal. (e.g. landfill)
D2	Treatment by soil processes (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludge waste in soil, etc.)
D3	Depth injection (e.g. injection of extractable waste into wells, salt mines or natural disposal sites, etc.)
D4	Disposal into surface tanks (e.g. disposal of liquid or sludge waste into pits, ponds, or lagoons, etc.)
D5	Specially engineered landfills (e.g. placement into separate cells with treated wall surfaces that are covered and insulated one from another and from environment, etc.)
D6	Discharging and dumping into water recipients, besides seas and oceans
D7	Discharging and dumping into seas and oceans, including disposal to ocean bottom
D8	Biological treatment non-specified in this annex that generates compounds and mixtures eliminated by any of the D1 to D12 activities
D9	Physical-chemical treatment non-specified in this annex that generates compounds and mixtures eliminated by any of the D1 to D12 activities. (e.g. vaporizing, drying, calcinations, e.g.)
D10	Incineration on land
D11	Incineration at sea
D12	Permanent storage (e.g. placing of containers in mines, etc.)
D13	Mixing or blending prior to any of the D1 to D12 activities
D14	Placing into other packaging prior to any of the D1 to D12 activities
D15	Storage before implementing any of the D1 to D14 activities (besides temporary storage prior to collection at the place of waste generation)

Since 2003, **waste generation balance** has been distributed over 2 tables. First table shows the volumes of generated waste on the basis of notifications from waste producers, while the second table shows just those waste volumes that are located on the market, i.e. the producers had to submit waste for recovery or disposal to the authorities dealing with waste handling, pursuant to waste law.

Waste volumes located on the market represent the initial statistical basis for monitoring the waste management trend.

Waste generation (t)

Waste category	Amount (t)
Hazardous waste	694 471
Other waste	16 113 196
Municipal waste	1 558 263
Total	18 365 930

Source: SEA, SO SR

Generation of waste located on the market (t)

Waste category	Amount (t)
Hazardous waste	561 247
Other waste	8 809 928
Municipal waste	1 558 263
Total	10 929 438

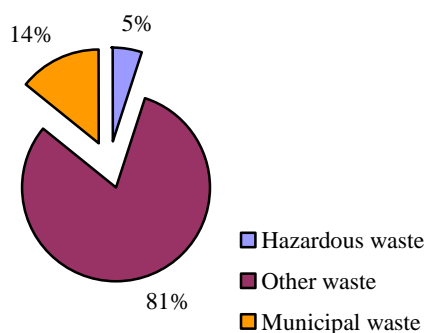
Source: SEA, SO SR

Compared to 2004, **increase in waste located on the market was more than 16 %**. The following chart shows the percentage share of individual waste categories. Other waste (O) shows 81 % share, which is traditionally the greatest share on the waste generation market. Significant increase existed in hazardous waste generation (H) by 30 %, compared to the previous year.

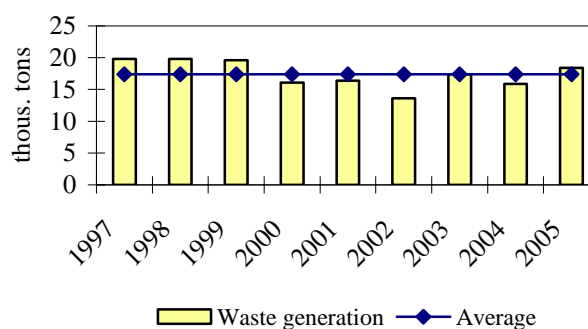
Municipal waste includes both waste categories (O and H). However, it is necessary to separate the category of municipal waste considering the unique character of its regime, typical of municipal waste.

Long-term trend in waste generation points to the fact that total waste generation has remained relatively uniform over the recent years.

Percentage of waste categories



Waste generation in SR from 1997 to 2005



Source: SEA

In the area of waste generation **by economic activities** classification, **manufacturing industry** has been the **dominating** component over the recent years, **with 64 %** share on total waste

generation. Sector of construction follows with 10 %, commercial services with 9 %, agriculture with 7 %, and waste water treatment and waste disposal with 4 %.

Waste generation by particular economic sectors in 2005 (t)

Economic sector	Total	Hazardous waste	Other waste
Agriculture	661 068.24	15 174.84	645 893.40
Fishery	842.91	35.25	807.66
Industry total	6 048 208.08	304 265.55	5 743 942.52
Building industry	950 926.19	8 635.21	942 290.98
Trade	854 462.84	58 228.04	796 234.80
Hotels and restaurants	1 743.33	61.23	1 682.10
Transport and communications	151 461.17	94 654.22	56 806.95
Banking and insurance sector	99.38	55.79	43.60
Activities in domain of real estate	84 804.66	10 734.23	74 070.43
Public administration and defence	17 668.69	2 375.31	15 293.38
Education	903.96	134.65	769.30
Health service	68 544.33	2 595.54	65 948.80
Waste water treatment and waste disposal	361 549.05	62 570.86	298 978.19
Unknown	168 892.12	1 726.11	167 166.00

Source: SEA

Compared to 2004, major changes exist in industrial manufacturing, with waste generation decreasing approximately by 539 000 tons, and commercial activities generating 518 000 tons of waste more.

Waste treatment

The MoE SR Resolution No.509/2002 Coll., and the MoE SR Resolution No. 128/2004 Coll. which amend the MoE SR Resolution No. 283/2001 Coll. on execution of a number of provisions of the waste law, introduced into the system the codes of handling **Z -waste collection through temporary waste disposal prior to further handling at the generation site, O - handing over of waste to another subject for its further treatment or recovery, and DO - handing over of waste for domestic use**. Consequently, compared to 2004, waste handling and disposal activities **dropped by as much as 879 000 tons**. On the other hand, there was an 80 % increase in waste handling and its handing over for household use.

Handling with waste by means DO, O and Z codes (t)

Disposal code	Activity	Total	Hazardous	Others
DO	Handing over of waste for domestic use	178 613.06	68.33	178 544.72
O	Handing over to another subject	783 195.80	33 423.30	749 772.50
Z	Storage of waste	107 640.24	7 222.00	100 418.25

Source: SEA

Waste recovery

There were **4 783 664 tons of waste recovered** in the SR in 2005. This represents **44 % of total volume of waste** located on the market. Compared to 2004, this represents **17 % increase** in waste recovery. The R4 activity - recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds, dominates among the methods of waste recovery, with 31 %. There are also R10 activities – treatment of soil to obtain benefits for agricultural activities or to improve environment, with 15 %, R3 activities – recycling or reclamation of organic substances not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes), with 12 %, R5 activities - recycling or reclamation of other inorganic material, with 7 %, and R1 activities - using as fuel or obtaining energy through other ways, with 6 %, that significantly influence waste recovery.

Waste recovery following codes R1 – R13 in year 2005 (t)

Code of recovery	Total	Hazardous waste	Other waste
R01	304 003.27	14 791.51	289 211.76
R02	5 521.11	4 411.18	1 109.93
R03	579 146.72	13 183.59	565 963.13
R04	1 459 172.39	13 124.18	1 446 048.21
R05	357 898.27	3 383.28	354 514.98
R06	4 959.75	4 919.45	40.30
R07	1 128.81	224.71	904.10
R08	2 168.00	2 142.60	25.40
R09	13 475.21	13 420.32	54.89
R10	712 512.72	565.48	711 947.23
R11	416 465.18	74 944.26	341 520.92
R12	12 127.98	1 770.73	10 357.25
R13	915 084.54	10 858.91	904 225.63
Total	4 783 663.94	157 740.21	4 625 923.73

Source: SEA



In 2005, the **Recycling Fund** contributed with 20 million SKK more to business projects of waste collection, recovery, and treatment than in 2004, representing more than **484 million SKK in total**. The Fund contributed for separated waste collection in towns and villages in 2005, by almost 34 million SKK. Municipalities receive a contribution for separated documented recovered waste. This contribution in 2005 remained at the same level of 1 500 to 1 800 SKK per ton.

Contributions received from the Recycling Fund (SKK)

Sector/Year	2002	2003	2004	2005
Used batteries and accumulators	0	14 665 664	6 123 789	27 762 392
Waste oils	0	25 978 911	13 513 450	31 838 929
Used tyres	0	55 526 823	31 938 861	52 227 842
Multi-layer combined material	0	11 200 000	6 011 426	15 788 362
Electrical and electronic devices	0	108 444 952	31 809 571	43 873 057
Plastics	0	45 331 744	97 465 327	85 257 226

Mercury-containing sources of light	0	3 376 397	1 747 720	1 788 973
Paper	0	66 861 855	66 541 864	63 043 210
Glass	0	6 662 395	26 397 285	36 443 376
Vehicles	0	20 708 446	73 828 884	50 661 866
Metal packaging	0	0	12 385 467	6 909 123
General sector	0	16 673 117	69 584 229	34 684 182
Proposals of municipalities for contribution	0	5 031 880	27 467 030	33 956 530
Total	0	380 462 184	464 814 903	484 235 068

Source: RF

Environmental fund contributed with the sum of 75 400 000 SKK to the development of waste management in 2005, 82 projects out of 156 applications received the funding.

The EU Structural Funds contributed with significant funding to the development of the waste management infrastructure in 2005, under the Basic Infrastructure Operation Programme. Total approved sum exceeds 783 000 000 SKK, while 5 508 000 SKK was approved for development of waste separation activities.

Waste disposal

Pursuant to the waste management hierarchy and concepts on the EC level, waste disposal is considered to be the last and least acceptable way of waste handling.

Waste disposal following codes D1 – D15 in year 2005 (t)

Code of disposal	Total	Hazardous waste	Other waste
D01	2 888 359.46	130 586.60	2 757 772.85
D02	67 230.63	47 793.25	19 437.38
D05	1 869.02	299.57	1 569.45
D08	40 607.39	15 096.45	25 510.93
D09	91 196.44	67 651.09	23 545.35
D10	102 936.89	85 642.79	17 294.10
D11	7.23	0.02	7.21
D12	0.25	0.25	0.0
D13	4 623.56	176.43	4 447.13
D14	1 619.12	1 618.94	0.18
D15	38 707.28	13 927.53	24 779.75

Source: SEA

D-1 activities – underground or surface waste disposal, i.e. landfilling, **has the greatest share** on this situation, **with 89 % share** on all totally eliminated waste. Of total volume of waste located on the market, 26 % of waste was disposed of through the D1 method. It is important to add that compared to the previous year, volumes of landfill waste dropped by 1 700 000 tons, which is a reduction by 37 %.

Number of landfills towards 31.12.2005

Region	Number			
	H	O	I	Total
Bratislava	2	6	2	10
Trnava	1	18	3	22
Trenčín	1	15	3	19
Nitra	2	20	2	24
Žilina	1	16	3	20
Banska Bystrica	1	21	2	24
Prešov	1	22	1	24
Košice	3	12	3	18
Total	12	130	19	161

Source: SEA

H – landfill for hazardous waste

O – landfill for non-hazardous waste

I – landfill for inert waste

Of all waste disposal mechanisms, the **D10 method** – Incineration on land, contributes to waste disposal **by 3 %**, and the **D9 method** – Physical-chemical treatment **with 3 %** as well. Number of partial or total waste incineration facilities was 40, which is less than in 2004 by 5 facilities.

For a number of years, incineration capacities for the municipal sector include only facilities in Bratislava and Košice. Both facilities use the heat from waste incineration.

Number of waste incineration and facilities for waste incineration in SR towards 31.12.2005

Region	MW	IW	HoW	CIW	Total
Bratislava	1	4	1	1	7
Nitra	0	1	4	0	5
Trenčín	0	2	5	2	9
Trnava	0		2	0	2
Banska Bystrica	0	2	2	0	4
Žilina	0	3	2	1	6
Košice	1	1	0	0	2
Prešov	0	2	2	1	5
Total	2	15	18	5	40

Source: SEA

MW – municipal waste

IW – industrial waste

HoW – hospital waste

CIW – facilities for waste co-incineration

Waste from electrical and electronic devices

Act No. 733/2004 Coll. implemented the following directives into the SR legal code: Directive No. 2002/96/EC on waste from electrical and electronic devices, and Directive No. 2002/95/EC on limited use of certain hazardous compounds in electrical and electronic devices. This legislation introduced the system of handling electrical devices and electric waste in the SR. Producers of these devices are bound by this legislation to comply with collection, recovery or recycling of electrical waste for 10 categories.

Processing of waste from electrical and electronic devices may be carried out only by those subjects that are authorised by the MoE SR. There are 12 subjects in Slovakia that are authorised to process waste from electrical and electronic devices.

Summary reports by producers of electrical devices for the year 2005

Category under Annex 3 of the waste law	Introduced to market (kg)	Collected (kg)	Processed (kg)	Recovered (kg)	Recycled (kg)
1. Big domestic appliances	24 043 679.75	1 862 639.33	1 815 167.31	1 674 978.79	1 646 427.33
2. Small domestic appliances	3 074 754.98	191 225.63	175 236.63	132 789.10	120 621.62
3. IT and telecommunication devices	4 285 317.16	283 949.01	275 224.81	192 574.50	153 164.69
4. Consumer electronic devices	9 551 813.65	1 100 853.27	1 083 008.93	678 312.98	302 664.10
5. Sources of light	2 742 566.29	25 896.33	25 779.94	10 220.29	8 943.17
5a. Gass lamps	684 905.40	68 438.10	64 249.10	55 519.49	55 516.49
<i>Total (5+5a)</i>	3 427 471.69	94 334.43	90 029.04	65 739.78	64 459.66
6. Electrical and electronic instruments	2 639 798.06	24 088.46	24 156.38	15 358.78	13 731.10
7. Toys, devices designated for sport and recreational use	225 937.86	2 470.43	2 470.43	2 021.40	1 867.58
8. Medical devices	236 230.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. Machines for monitoring and testing	38 958.47	280.00	280.00	250.00	250.00
10. Vending machines	148 518.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: SEA

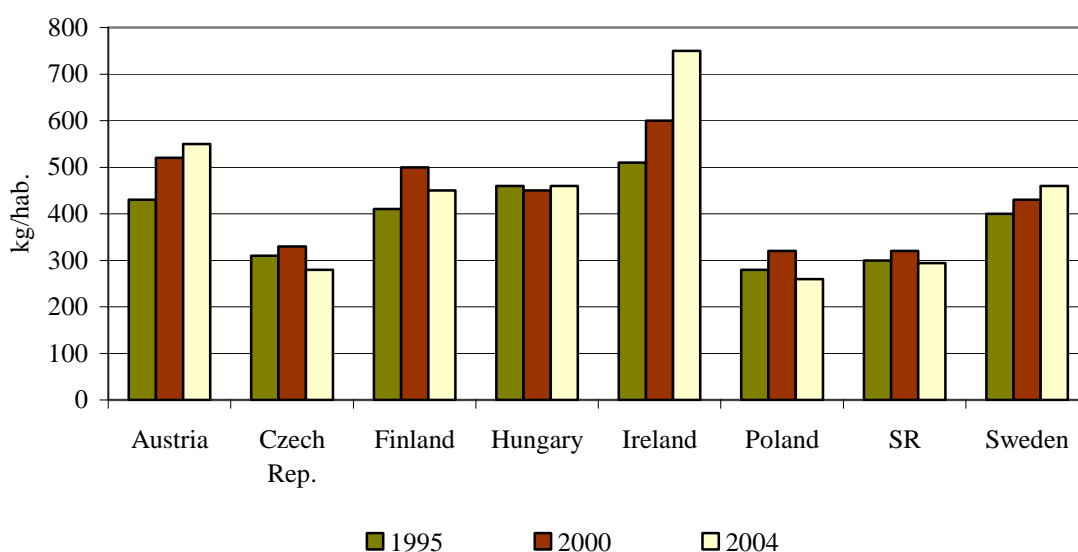
Municipal waste

According to data from the SO SR, there were **1 558 263 tons of total municipal waste** generated in Slovakia in 2005. This volume represents **289 kg of municipal waste per capita**. Compared to 2004, this is a reduction by 5 kg per capita. Of total amount of municipal waste, **major part (as much as 92 %) is disposed of through waste disposal**, while **municipal waste recovery is only 3 %**. Long-term waste **disposal on landfills (79 %)** is the **most frequent method** of municipal waste handling.

In terms of **municipal waste composition**, mixed municipal waste (72 %) together with bulky waste (9 %) constitutes the major component of municipal waste. Biologically degradable waste from gardens and parks (i.e. green waste) was 4 %.

According to the SO SR, **volume of separated municipal waste per capita is 16 kg**, which means that the level of municipal waste separation is increasing; however, still not sufficient. Volume of **recovered municipal waste per capita is 7 kg**. An effective system that takes into consideration the quality of separated waste components and the subsequent connection to recovery capacities will soon have to be created. The European Union financial structures may provide a significant assistance in the area of separated waste collection, which, together with the Recycling and Environment Fund will represent still greater opportunity for municipalities to obtain funding to introduce the separated collection duty as from January 1, 2010.

Municipal waste generation – international comparison (kg/habitant)



Source: OECD

Municipal waste generation and disposal (t)

Region	Total	D01	D02	D05	D09	D10	D12	D13	D15	DO	O
Bratislava	261 037.93	102 478.01	1 202.37		271.20	124 522.10					21 742.15
Trnava	221 066.59	207 572.61				2.00					8 484.22
Trenčín	165 423.38	152 531.13	2.00	0.10	2.89		250.00	5.98	30.27		5 266.69
Nitra	218 168.64	205 988.44	62.72		0.03	27.10			254.80	0.16	5 511.15
Žilina	198 101.51	188 254.74									6 559.09
Banska Bystrica	169 272.72	153 111.87									12 070.06
Prešov	162 275.56	135 643.43	100.25	296.52		254.14			13 006.56		8 023.72
Košice	162 916.61	80 989.64	7.16	27.52		55 938.24		2 817.44	2 194.46		17 684.85

Region	R01	R02	R03	R04	R05	R06	R07	R09	R10	R11	R12	R13	Z
Bratislava	12.80		8 465.03	31.09	841.31					0.80		1 471.07	
Trnava	46.80		1 877.19	107.31	685.58		8.17					195.99	2 086.72
Trenčín	360.66		2 019.46	432.42	1 497.73			0.83	61.70	246.79		2 627.53	87.20
Nitra	40.70	0.16	3 037.31	154.17	1 099.80			0.50	264.30	373.12	8.21	99.10	1 246.87
Žilina	3.63		1 427.53	265.29	1 149.60			7.50				138.81	295.32
Banska Bystrica	1 625.28	0.65	961.65	51.99	673.38	0.12		0.18			1.02	31.65	744.87
Prešov	11.80		2 613.10	236.78	544.60	0.30	0.30		65.40	1.00	3.53	1 210.91	263.22
Košice	4.25		442.85	86.05	466.86	0.48	1.50	1.37	2.70	3.99	400.11	1 681.00	166.14

Source: SO SR

Packaging and waste from packaging

In 2005, the adopted Directive 2005/20/EC which amends Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and waste from packaging, outlined out the possibility of **transitional period until 2012** for the SR, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, and Slovenia. In case of Malta, it is by 2013, while for Poland and Latvia it is by 2015.

On 1. June, 2005, the SR Government Order No. 220/2005 Coll. became effective. The Resolution defines obligatory limits for packaging waste recovery and for the scope of its recycling in relation to total weight of packaging waste. This also includes the MoE SR Regulation No. 210/2005 Coll. on execution of a number of the packaging law provisions, which supersedes the MoE SR Regulation No. 5/2003 Coll. All this was the result of the amended Act No. 529/2002 Coll. on packaging.

Obligatory limits for packaging waste recovery in relation to total weight of packaging waste

Packaging material (%)	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012
Paper	36	45	61	65	68
Glass	40	43	46	50	60
Plastics	28	38	40	45	48
Metals	20	25	35	50	55
Wood	0	0	0	25	35
Total	32.3	39.4	49	56	60

Source: MoE SR

Obligatory limits for the packaging waste recycling in relation to total weight of packaging waste

Packaging material (%)	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012
Paper	30	40	56	58	60
Glass	40	43	46	50	60
Plastics	20	30	35	40	45
Metals	20	25	35	50	55
Wood	0	0	0	15	25
Total	28	35.6	46	50	55

Source: MoE SR

Volumes of packaging waste generated in the SR and recovered or incinerated in waste incinerators with energy recovery technologies (t)

Material	Packaging waste	Recovered waste or waste incinerated with energy recovery						Waste and energy recovery and waste incineration in total
		Material recycling	Other forms of recycling	Recycling total	Energy recovery	Other forms of recovery	Waste incineration with energy recovery	
Glass	100 000	26 500		26 500				26 500
Plastics	50 000	8 000		8 000			8 286	16 286
Paper/cardboard	200 000	100 000		100 000			12 521	112 521
Me- tals	Aluminium							
	Steel							
	Total	10 800	1 723	1 723				1 723
Wood	9 587	2 900		2 900	1 100			4 000
Other								
Total	381 387	139 123	0	139 123	1 100	0	20 807	161 030

Source: MoE SR

Trans-boundary movement – import, export and transit of waste

For its decisions to transport waste over national borders in 2005, the MoE SR applied the EEC Council Regulation No. 259/1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (Council Directive 259/93) taking into account the Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU, and the relevant national legislation. In accordance with the Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU, the MoE SR made decisions in 2005 also to import waste classified under the Green Waste Register (Annex II of Government Order No. 295/93) for its recovery.

Over the course of 2005, the MoE SR issued **129 decisions on trans-boundary transport of waste**, including **105 import licenses, 18 export licenses, 4 licenses for transit transport of waste**, and two decisions objecting the import of waste. Objections were raised against the import of agro-chemical waste including hazardous compounds from Poland that was to be disposed of in the territory of the SR. The other case involved the import of municipal waste from Austria to the SR, to be recovered through the R3 activities at a facility that did not have a valid license for the R3 waste recovery.

Summary of the number of effective licenses for trans-boundary transport of waste, issued in 2005

Issued in year	Import	Export	Transit	Total
2005	46	5	2	53
2005 -2006	59	13	2	74
Total	105	18	4	127

Source: SEA

Number of issued licenses for waste import in 2005 was 83 % of total number of issued licenses for trans-boundary transport of waste. Increase in the number of decisions to import waste was the result of the fact that also the waste under the Green Waste Register had be licensed by the MoE SR. Issued licenses in 2005 for trans-boundary waste transport, i.e. import, export, and transit of waste, allowed **1 077 472 tons of waste to be transported**.

◆ Waste import

Licensed import of 1 034 140 tons of waste related to the waste under the Green Waste Register, Yellow Waste Register (Annex III of Government Order No. 259/93) and to the waste impossible to classify under any annex of the Council Regulation 259/93 (the last amounting to 54 000 t).

Issued licenses to import waste in 2005 allowed to import waste from 13 countries, including 7 EU countries (818 960 t of waste) and 6 non-EU countries (215 180 t of waste).

◆ Waste export

Licenses to export waste in 2005 involved 14 categories of waste under the Green Waste Register (6 categories) and the Yellow Waste Register (8 categories). Waste export was licensed for

Belgium, Czech Republic, Poland (40 %), Austria, German Federal Republic, Ukraine (45 %), and Great Britain, **totalling 33 540 t**, which includes 18 440 t to the EU countries.

Total permitted volumes of waste by individual countries

Country/ISO code	Import to SR (t)	Export from SR (t)
Belgium	-	3 300
Belorussia	130	-
Czech republic	188 000	300
Netherlands	1 100	-
Kazakhstan	20 000	-
Hungary	334 200	-
Poland	149 000	13 300
Austria	113 670	18
Romania	60 000	-
Russia	80 000	-
Germany	32 740	1 482
Switzerland	4 000	-
Ukraine	51 050	15 100
Great Britain	250	40
Total	1 034 140	33 540

Source: SEA

In terms of total waste licensed for export, (1 034 140 t) in 2005, import from Hungary amounted to one third of the licensed import from the other twelve countries.

◆ Waste transit

MoE SR decisions for transit transport issued in 2005 made it possible to transport 3 waste categories, including 2 waste categories classified under the Green Waste Register, and one waste category classified under the Yellow Waste Register.

Decisions of the MoE SR for transit of waste in 2005 allowed transport through the SR territory to the Federal Republic of Germany (792 t), Hungary (6 500 t), and Romania (2 500 t). Waste – AA 170 – lead accumulators, whole or shredded – from Hungary was routed to the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Purpose of this transport was to recover waste at the facilities located in the destination countries. Waste export from the Federal Republic of Germany was licensed for the GO 050 category – disposable photo cameras without batteries, to Romania, through the Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, and Hungary. Transit of iron or steel waste (GA 430) was possible from Romania to Poland.