



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate E: Sectoral and regional statistics
Unit E-2: Environmental statistics and accounts, sustainable development

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

General Information

Country:

Slovak Republic

Title:

Detailed description of how data has been compiled according to the Article 2 (3) and Article 3 of Commission Decision 2005/369/EC on WEEE

Organisation submitting the data and the description:

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic represented by the Slovak Environment Agency

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Reference year:

2017

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

Delivery date / version of the Quality Report:

30 June 2019

- We agree to make this Quality Report available to the public : ☒ Yes / ☐ No
- We agree to make this Quality Report available to the TAC via CIRCA BC: ☒ Yes / ☐ No

The Commission Decision 2005/369/EC contains provisions on information explaining the methods used for data compilation and evidence on proper treatment of WEEE. The submission of a detailed description of how the data have been compiled is a mandatory requirement (Art.3, 2005/369/EC) while it is up to Member States to determine whether documentary evidence on the appropriate treatment of WEEE in third countries is necessary (Art.2 (3), 2005/369/EC).

Article 3 of the Commission Decision (2005/369/EC) stipulates "When transmitting Tables 1 and 2 of the Annex to the Commission, Member States shall provide the Commission with a detailed description of how the data have been compiled, and shall give an explanation of estimates and methodology used."

Chapter A: Information according to Article 2(3) of the Commission Decision 2005/369/EC

In cases where the Member State reports amounts "Treated in other Member States" or "Treated outside of the EU", please report:

- *if these exports are considered for the calculation of the recovery rates and the reuse and recycling rates;*
- *how the recovery rates and the reuse and recycling rates for these exported amounts have been derived;*
- *if your country has determined whether documentary evidence additional to the proof required under Article 10(2) of Directive 2012/19/EC is necessary, and if so please describe the required documentary evidence.*

The amounts of WEEE exported are considered for the calculation of the recovery rates and the reuse and recycling rates.

The amounts of WEEE exported and treated outside of the territory of the Slovak Republic are reported by the EEE producers within annual reporting to the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic. In case of WEEE contained hazardous waste, the Slovak Republic has applied the requirements for TWM permission according to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

In 2017, 2 849.22 tonnes of WEEE was exported and processed from the Slovak Republic to countries of the European Union.

In 2017, no WEEE was exported from the Slovak Republic to countries outside the European Union.

The Slovak Republic has not determined additional documentary evidence to prove that the treatment of WEEE exported was taken out in conditions that were equivalent to the requirements of the Slovak Waste Act. But in the procedure of issue of the permission for TWM of WEEE containing hazardous substances, the Slovak Republic has required relevant documents declaring material flow and permission for operation of plants for WEEE recovery applicable according to the law in state of destination.

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

According to the Slovak Waste Act, in force since 1 January 2016, waste may be handed over for recovery and recycling in another Member State of the European Union or a state other than a Member State, only if the person providing for cross-border transport or export thereof¹⁾ demonstrates that the transport or export of the waste complies with a specific regulation²⁾ and a written document exists confirming that the recovery and recycling thereof will take place under conditions equivalent to those under this Act. Such a handover shall be considered as recovery and recycling in accordance with this Act.

¹⁾ Article 2(15) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste (OJ L 190, 12 July 2006), as amended.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply (OJ L 316, 4 December 2007), as amended.

²⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 as amended.

Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 of 29 November 2007 (OJ L 316, 4 December 2007), as amended.

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

Chapter B: Information according to Article 3 of the Commission Decision 2005/369/EC

Section 1: Source of information

Indicate the methodology used for the calculation of the quantity of EEE placed on the market in accordance with the Commission implementing Regulation 2017/699:

The amount of EEE placed on the market has been calculated according to the data reported by producers. This obligation was defined in Section 27, sub-section 4(h) of the Waste Act No 79/2015 Coll. as amended and in the Decree of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No 366/2015 Coll. on keeping records and reporting obligations, worked out on an annual basis either directly by producers or by contractual collective organisations and submitted to the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic.

The reports contain information according to Part B of Annex X to Directive 2012/19/EU.

Describe the source of information for the different items:

(e.g. census / national statistics / reporting obligations of business or certified business units / agencies / associations / surveys of waste composition / specific related implications of national laws and relevant regulations).

EEE Put on the market

Reports of EEE producers as mentioned above

WEEE Collected from private households

Reports of EEE producers as mentioned above

WEEE Collected from other than private households

Reports of EEE producers as mentioned above

WEEE Treated

Reports of EEE producers as mentioned above

Recovery and Reuse and Recycling:

Some countries reported difficulties to allocate the input to an incineration (or smelting process) to the (energy) recovery on the one hand and to (metal / inert) recycling on the other hand. Therefore it is of general interest how your country applies the distinction.

The WEEE treater has to declare the material flow with to the end of recycling procedure. The smelting process is declared with R4 recovery code and energy recovery with R1. And R1 is not considered a material recovery procedure.

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

Section 2: Quality of information sources

In principle the reporting shall cover the entire WEEE regardless the subsequent waste management. If the entire sector is not covered by the existing reporting scheme the countries should estimate the additional quantities and provide supporting documents for such estimates and state what measures are being taken to extent the coverage of the reporting scheme for the future.

Does the information from the existing reporting scheme cover the entire sector?

☒ Yes / ☐ No

Is there a relevant portion of WEEE collected and treated beyond the reporting scheme?

☒ Yes / ☐ No

What portion is covered, or estimated to be covered, by the reporting scheme?

In %

The reporting scheme does not cover the amount of WEEE treated by so called "free riders".

No expert's estimation has been used to estimate the relevant portion of WEEE collected or treated beyond the reporting scheme.

If you apply estimations to cover the entire sector:

Please describe the estimations / calculation methods.

Some countries collect the data for other product categories. If so, please explain which product categories are applied in your country and how you divide these categories to the categories of Decision 2005/369/EC.

The data are collected exactly for each category.

Please describe the validation process (how was the validity of the data established?).

In case of any doubts about the correctness of submitted data the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic requests the producer responsible for the respective report to provide explanation and to correct data when necessary.

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

Section 3: Export and import

Describe actions undertaken by the Member State to avoid double counting of imported WEEE, which shall not be considered for figures for treatment, recovery respectively reuse and recycling in the importing country as stipulated in Article 2 (2) of the Commission Decision (2005/369/EC).

Reports mentioned above include precisely defined data sources. Amounts of imported waste electrical and electronic equipment have not been included in the above-mentioned reports. Data processed include only amounts of waste electrical and electronic equipment collected and treated at the territory of the Slovak Republic. Thus any double counting of imported waste electrical and electronic equipment is excluded.

Describe any corrections to account for imports and exports for instance to consider private imports and exports or misleading declarations (used EEE instead of WEEE) or others?

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

Section 4: Specific Aspects

These specific aspects are addressed in this methodology report to avoid clarification request frequently exchanged between Eurostat and the countries and to manage these aspects in a more formal way.

Product category 4 (Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels)³

Please be aware that you should, by technical reasons of Eurostat's EDAMIS webform, complete preferably the category 4a and 4b and keep the aggregate 4 empty (giving the flag M). If you are not able to distinguish the 4a and 4b please complete the cells for category 4 only (giving a flag M for 4a and 4b).

Are you able to distinguish category 4a (Consumer equipment) and 4b (Photovoltaic panels) and did you report the two volumes accordingly.

☒ Yes / ☐ No

According to Decree of the Ministry of Environment of the SR No 366/2015 Coll. on keeping records and reporting obligations as amended, the amounts of WEEE on the level of categories 4a and 4b are only distinguished on the level of WEEE collection and treatment (Tab. 1) since 1. January 2016.

The amount of photovoltaic panels (4b) recovered and recycled in 2017 equals 0 t. The amount of consumer equipment (4a) recovered and recycled in 2017 equals the reported amounts of category 4 (consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels) therefore.

Product category 5a (gas discharge lamps)⁴

Is the quantity reported under product category 5a (gas discharge lamps) excluded in the quantity reported under product category 5 (lighting equipment)?

☒ Yes / ☐ No

If mandatory information / data are missing, please give the reasons for these gaps and state what measures are being taken to overcome this situation.

³ According to the document "Guidance for the compilation of the data according to Commission Decision 2005/369/EC, rev May 2017" the quantity reported for the product category 4 (Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels) shall be preferably reported separately for cat 4a (Consumer equipment) and 4b (Photovoltaic panels).

⁴ According to the document "Guidance for the compilation of the data according to Commission Decision 2005/369/EC" the quantity reported for the product category 5 (lighting equipment) shall not include the quantities for the product category 5a (gas discharge lamps).

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

Do you observe any one of the following situations for your country?

1. The difference between total waste per treatment operation as calculated by EDAMIS web form and data available to the Member State.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2. The quantity of WEEE collected is more than the quantity of EEE put on the market.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3. The quantity of WEEE treated is more than the quantity of WEEE collected.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
4. The quantity of WEEE recycled (including preparation for reuse) is more than the quantity of WEEE recovery (incl. preparation for reuse).	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
5. The Recycling rate (including preparation for reuse) exceeds 95%.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6. The Recovery rate (including preparation for reuse) exceeds 99%.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
7. The quantity of EEE put on the market is less than 10 kg per inhabitant and year.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
8. Break in time series (significant changes of the amounts reported over time)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
9. WEEE Collection rate is higher than 75% of what EEE POM or WEEE generated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

If the statement for one or more of the questions is yes, please give more details on the observation and reasoning accordingly.

2. In general, the quantity of WEEE collected is lesser than the quantity of EEE POM excepting the category 5a. The difference is 12.553 t. The difference can be caused by the amounts of EEE put on the market earlier but collected in 2017.

3. In general, the quantity of WEEE treated is not higher than the amount of EEE collected excepting the categories 2 and 7. The differences are 23.714 t for the category 2 and 1.393 t for the category 7 and they can be caused by the amounts collected at the end of the year 2016 and treated during the year 2017.

5. In general, the recycling rate does not exceed 95 % excepting the category 5 (99.4 %). It can be caused by recycling of amounts of lighting equipment put on the market in the previous years.

6. In general, the recovery rate does not exceed 99 % excepting the category 5 (100.5 %). It can be caused by recovery of amounts of lighting equipment put on the market in the previous years.

METHODOLOGY REPORT for WEEE target monitoring

Section 5: Other comments

Please describe changed methodologies relative to the previous data delivered.

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