

BD	Slovakia law
Scope	
Art.2 - all battery types except military/sent to space	Art. 48(a) - All portable batteries and accumulators
Definitions	
Art.3 - Battery or accumulator - Battery pack - Portable battery or accumulator - Button cell - Automotive battery or accumulator - Industrial battery or accumulator - Waste battery or accumulator - Recycling - Disposal - Treatment - Appliance - Producer - Distributor - Placing on the market - Economic operators - Cordless power tool - Collection rate	Art. 48(a) Same definitions as in the directive except for Producer (point 11): placing on the market "for the first time" is omitted. Placing on the market (point 13): Slovak approach
Prohibitions	
Art.4 - less 0,0005% Hg - less 0,002% Cd - button cells – no more than 2% Hg Exception - emergency and alarm systems - medical equipment - cordless power tools	Art. 48 b It mentions only restrictions for: - Hg (more than 0,0005%) and - Cd (more than 0,002%).
Increased environmental performance	
Art.5 MS to promote research	
Placing on the market	

<p>Art.6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MS should not prohibit placing on market of batteries that meet the requirements - MS to ensure not placing/withdrawn from the market of batteries that do not meet the requirements 	
Collection schemes	
<p>Art.8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MS to ensure appropriate collection schemes are in place to: enable users to discard; require distributors to take back waste at no charge; no charge or obligation to buy for end-users - Distributors to take back free of charge waste portable batteries 	<p>Art. 48 d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The holder of used batteries and accumulators has to hand them to a distributor or seller or to the collector/processor; - If the portable batteries or accumulators are collected together with waste from electrical and electronic devices, they have to be removed from the collected waste device; - The producer and importer of batteries, as well as an importer of devices with batteries incorporated, must provide collection, processing and recycling via joining a system of collection, transport, processing and recycling, according to the amount of batteries and accumulators placed on the Slovak market. - It is prohibited to mix used batteries with other types of waste <p>Art. 48c(4) Distributor to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - take back used portable batteries free of charge - may not charge additional fee to cover collection costs when selling new portable batteries
Economic instruments	
<p>Art. 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MS may use economic instruments to promote the collection or usage of products with less polluting substances 	
Collection targets	
<p>Art.10</p> <p>Minimum collection rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25% by 26 September 2012 - 45% by 26 September 2016 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transitional agreements can be laid down - common methodology for calculation of annual sales of portable batteries by 26 September 2007 	

Removal of waste batteries and accumulators	
<p>Art.11 MS shall ensure that manufacturers design appliances in such a way that batteries are easily removable</p>	<p>Art. 48 c</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment which includes batteries and accumulators must contain instructions and a description of how to safely remove batteries and accumulators from these devices, together with information for users regarding their material content; - Exception made for equipment where, for safety reasons, a permanent supply of energy is required.
Treatment and recycling	
<p>Art. 12 Deadline 26 September 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - producers or third parties set up collection schemes - ensure all batteries collected undergo treatment <p>Exception: MS can dispose of batteries containing Hg, Cd or Pb in landfills or underground storage if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no viable end market is available - as part of a strategy to phase out heavy metals <p>Batteries collected with waste appliances according to WEEE shall be removed from the appliances.</p> <p>Deadline 26 September 2011: recycling shall meet annex III provisions.</p>	<p>Art 48c(3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - producers must provide accurate chemical content and material content to authorised processors <p>Art. 48 f</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A producer and importer of batteries and accumulators, as well as importers of devices which include batteries and accumulators, must pay a fee to the Recycling Fund (to be paid each quarter) - It is a producer's and importer's duty to register with the Recycling Organisation - The sum shall be determined based on the actual volume of import/production - The person providing collection, processing and recycling must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain and archive documentation regarding the collection of used batteries and accumulators and regarding the volume of their processing and recycling, classified under automobile, industrial and portable batteries and accumulators; b) report the stated documented data quarterly to the Recycling Fund and to the appropriate district Environmental Office.
New recycling technologies	

<p>Art.13 MS shall encourage development of new recycling and treatment technologies</p>	<p>See increased environmental performance</p>
<p>Disposal</p>	
<p>See <i>Treatment and recycling</i> Art. 12</p>	
<p>Exports</p>	
<p>Art. 15 Treatment and recycling can take place outside MS or EU if in compliance with regulations</p> <p>Waste exports shall count towards fulfilment of obligations if there is evidence of the same standards as outlined in the directive.</p>	<p>Art. 23-26 Detailed requirements for cross-border waste transport</p>
<p>Financing</p>	
<p>Art. 16 MS to ensure that producers finance any net costs arising from collection, treatment and recycling</p> <p>MS to ensure that double charging of producers under different schemes is avoided (WEEE, end-of-life)</p> <p>MS to ensure producers or third parties on their behalf finance any net costs of public information campaigns on collection, treatment and recycling</p>	
<p>Registration</p>	
<p>Art.17 MS should ensure that each producer is registered.</p>	<p>Art 48f</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - registration with the Ministry of environment - commercial name and registered office (for legal entities) - commercial name and place of business (for natural persons) - first name/surname, address - identification number - type of batteries placed on the market
<p>Small producers</p>	
<p>Art.18 Possibility of exemptions for producers that place small quantities on the market, if this does not impede the proper functioning of the collection schemes.</p>	
<p>Information for end-users</p>	
<p>Art.20</p>	

MS should ensure through information campaigns that end-users are fully informed + requirements	
Labelling	
<p>Art.21 MS shall ensure that all batteries are marked with the symbol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 3% or largest side of the battery up to 5x5cm - cylindrical: 1,5% of the battery up to 5x5cm - in case it would be smaller than 0,5x0,5cm – the symbol measuring at least 1x1cm on packaging - possibility of exemptions <p>MS shall ensure that the capacity of all portable and automotive batteries is indicated on them by 26 September 2009.</p> <p>Batteries containing more than the allowed percentages shall be marked with the chemical symbol.</p>	<p>Art. 48e Symbol foresees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) separate collection b) crossed waste bin on wheels, c) legible and non-removable labelling stating the capacity of the accumulators, d) Chemical symbols (Hg, Cd, Pb) <p>The dimensions are those foresees by the directive.</p> <p>The mark has to be printed in a clear, legible and non-erasable way.</p> <p>Does also refer to capacity marking. Note: a distinction is made between portable and rechargeable batteries</p>
Penalties	
<p>Art.25 MS shall lay down rules on penalties and see to their implementation.</p> <p>MS to notify the measures to the Commission by 26 September 2008.</p>	
Voluntary agreements	
<p>Art.27 Requirements for agreements between competent authorities and economic operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enforceable - must specify objectives and deadlines - must be published in official journal (nationally/locally) - regular monitoring reported to authorities and EC - if non-compliance, MS to take measures 	
Others	
-	<p>Reporting (Art 48f(5))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A producer and importer of batteries and accumulators must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain and archive documentation regarding the volume of his production, import, export and re-export of batteries and accumulators, classified under automobile, industrial and portable batteries and accumulators; b) report the documented data quarterly to the Recycling Organisation and to the appropriate district Environmental

	Office.
-	Information to processors
-	Art 48c Manufacturers are obliged to provide chemicals and material ingredients in the batteries to the processors for the purpose of determining a technological and technical procedure of processing and recycling them