EU LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT IN THE WASTE SECTOR

PODPORA LEGISLATÍVY EÚ V ODPADOVOM SEKTORE

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I. Introduction

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Framework Directive) and Directive 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 shall be incorporated into primary EU waste legislation. In this paper, we will look at the relationship between Slovak, French and Finnish legislation, as well as European legislation and strategies aimed at increasing municipal waste recycling and promoting the circular economy (hereinafter CE) in these countries.

Municipal waste is defined by Wright R. T. and Boorse D. T. (2011)⁽¹⁾ as the total amount of recovered materials from households and smaller local businesses where the local government provides the collection.

In addition to European legislation, the Slovak Republic (hereinafter SR) has enacted its own waste legislation, specifically Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on waste and the amendment of certain laws, as amended, as well as strategic documents, namely Waste Management Program (further WMP) SR 2021 – 2025, Waste Prevention Program of the Slovak Republic for

the years 2019 – 2025, and the Environmental Strategy until 2030. The overarching goal of these strategic documents is to achieve a higher level of environmental quality and a more sustainable CE while using as few non-renewable natural resources as possible. All entities in the SR must gradually increase waste sorting, thus supporting the CE, which focuses on waste elimination through the economy's closing loops. This is primarily waste that would otherwise end up in landfills or, later, incinerators. A WMP and a waste prevention program are important to waste management documents that each European Union (hereinafter EU) Member State must have following Directive 2008/98 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain directives.

Following European legislation, France has adopted CE roadmap of France: 50 measures for a 100% CE in 2018, which outlines 50 measures. Furthermore, President Macron signed Law 2020-105 on CE and Waste Reduction on February 10, 2020. With this new economic model, France might use less nonrenewable resources and waste.

Nonetheless, the purpose of the Waste Act 1072/1993 (amendments up to 747/2007) in Finland is to support sustain-

⁽¹⁾ Wright, Boorse (2011).

Abstract (EN)

In the waste sector, EU Member States implement EU legislation. They rely on EU Directives and their waste legislation and policies. During the evaluated period (2015–2021), the Slovak Republic amended the Waste Act 79/2015 Coll. and issued strategy papers following EU legislation. France adopted its National program for prevention of waste and Finland its National waste management plan. In our research, we use a method of comparison and analysis of selected legislative documents to examine the achievement of the Green Deal's objectives in the Slovak Republic and selected EU countries. We have shown the legislative process results through research, which indicate the achievement of set waste management goals. In our future research we will focus on building waste management infrastructure in the EU since it is necessary to apply the idea promoting the support of such waste treatment facilities that will be sustainable throughout their existence.

Keywords (EN)

waste legislation, circular economy, EU, Finland, Slovakia, France

Abstrakt (SK)

V sektore odpadov členské štáty EÚ implementujú legislatívu EÚ. Vychádzajú zo smerníc EÚ, jej legislatívy a politik v oblasti odpadov. Slovenská republika v hodnotenom období (2015–2021) novelizovala zákon o odpadoch 79/2015 Z.z. a vydala strategické dokumenty v súlade s legislatívou EÚ. Francúzsko prijalo svoj Národný program predchádzania vzniku odpadu a Fínsko svoj Národný plán odpadového hospodárstva. V našom výskume využívame metódu komparácie a analýzy vybraných legislatívnych dokumentov na skúmanie dosahovania cieľov Zelenéj dohody v SR a vo vybraných krajinách EÚ (Francúzsko a Fínsko). Výskumom sme získali výsledky legislatívneho procesu, ktoré poukazujú na dosahovanie stanovených cieľov odpadového hospodárstva. V našom budúcom výskume sa zameriame na budovanie infraštruktúry odpadového hospodárstva v EÚ, keďže je potrebné uplatniť myšlienku presadzovania podpory takých zariadení na spracovanie odpadu, ktoré budú udržateľné počas celej svojej existencie.

Kľúčové slová (SK)

legislatíva odpadov, obehové hospodárstvo, EU, Fínsko, Slovensko, Francúzsko

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able development by promoting rational resource use, preventing and combating waste-related hazards to human health and the environment. The National Waste Plan is a government-approved strategic plan for waste management and prevention in Finland through 2023. Consequently, Finland published the world's first national CE roadmap in 2016 called Finland's CE Roadmap 2016–2025. The roadmap is a decision-making tool for societal transformation. Several key stakeholders contributed to the roadmap, including their views on why change is required and how to transition to a CE.

II. Objective and methodology

The theoretical foundation of the paper is developed primarily through the interpretation of amended legislation and strategic documents of the SR that govern the issue of waste and legislation from selected EU Member States – France and Finland.

We examine the extent to which the provisions of EU directives and targets set by the governments of the SR, France, and Finland in the field of waste are met using the method of analysis and evaluation of these countries' legislation following EU legislation. These are particularly notable: National program for prevention of waste in France, National waste management plan in Finland, shaping their global waste policies and the current legislation of both states in the waste sector.

In the SR, we are focusing on the Slovak's Environmental Policy Strategy until 2030, the WMP for 2021–2025, and the Waste Prevention Program for 2019–2025.

III. Discussion

Directive 2008/98 / EC of the European Parliament and the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives, which were Council Directive 75/439 / EEC on the disposal of waste oils, Council Directive 91/689 / EEC on hazardous waste, and Directive 2006/12 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste, which repealed the original Council Directive 75/442 / EEC on waste. In its ten years, the current and effective Waste Directive of 2008 has been amended 86 times, the most recently on October 17, 2019. The most recent consolidated version was published on July 5, 2018. The Directive's goal is to put measures to protect the environment and human health. The Framework Directive defines critical concepts such as waste, waste recovery, and waste disposal and establishes the fundamental requirements for waste management, including the requirement for establishments and undertakings carrying out waste management activities to be licensed or registered, as well as the obligation for the Member States to develop waste management plans. Simultaneously, the Directive establishes guiding principles, such as the obligation to dispose of waste in a manner that does not harm the environment or human health, and promotes the use of the waste hierarchy according to the polluter pays principle. The cost of waste disposal must be borne by the holder, previous holders, or producers of the product from which the waste originated.

Mohammed et al. (2018)⁽²⁾ stresses that: "*waste is necessary as long as one lives and engages in economic activities.*" The majority

of waste generated is recycled or landfilled, decomposing for decades or even centuries.

Directive 2008/98 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives, as amended by 2018/851, can be included among the basic EU legislation in the field of waste management. Each Member State must have in accordance with this Directive 2008/98 / EC (19/11/2008) a waste management and prevention program for sustainable development. CE and closing the loops of biological materials support the reduction the greenhouse gas emissions (which should be at least 55% by 2030). EU makes steps towards achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

3.1 Legislation in Slovak Food Sector

Currently, the basic legal regulation governing the issue of waste in the SR is a valid and effective Act no. 79/2015 Coll. (hereinafter Waste Act) on waste and the amendment of certain laws, which has been amended 18 times in its six-year existence. We certainly do not consider the current state of amendments to the relatively recently adopted completely new law adequate. Its continuous, albeit necessary, the amendment does not bring stability to legal relations and legal certainty to its addressees. Nonetheless, the aim of the new Waste Act, according to the explanatory memorandum, is to modify existing and establish new waste management rules in order to create standard conditions (from the perspective of developed EU countries) for environmental change, enabling development and implementation of waste management activities for legal certainty, comparable to the conditions in other EU Member States.

The Waste Act governs waste management program documents, waste prevention measures, the rights and obligations of legal entities and natural persons in waste prevention and waste management, extended producer responsibility, the disposal of reserved products and waste streams, municipal waste management, cross-border waste movement, a waste management information system, and the competence of state administration bodies and municipalities in matters of state administration.

The most important provisions for municipalities are § 14 (which regulates the obligations of the waste holder) and § 81 (which specifies how municipalities are to dispose of municipal waste).

Individual amendments to the Waste Act contributed significantly different from the initially adopted wording.

The municipality's responsibility for the disposal of the collected municipal waste component in the appropriate collection container was adjusted under Act no. 312/2018 Coll., Amending and Supplementing Act no. 79/2015 Coll. on Waste and Amendments to Certain Acts, if, based on continuous control, it is discovered that the container contains a municipal waste component other than that for which the collection container is intended. Pollution rate as defined in Annex 8a (up to and including 35% for 2021). Until then, the proportion of this component was greater than 50%, and the producer responsibility organization was not responsible for such waste. Under 81 para. 25 of the Waste Act, the municipality must report data on municipal waste production for the previous year

⁽²⁾ Mohammed, Donkor, Ozbay (2018).

to the organization of producer responsibility for packaging with which it has a contractual relationship by 28 February. Small composting plants up to 100 tonnes of biodegradable waste per year will no longer be required to develop operating rules, according to § 97 par–1 letter (e).

Act No. 302/2019 Coll. on the deposit of disposable beverage packaging and the amendment of specific laws. In Art. 103 of the Waste Act, he revised the legal regulation of the waste management information system. The waste management information system, functions, and content were redefined, as was the concept of liable person and the location of waste occurrence. The amendment's goal was to ensure that the producer of disposable prepaid packaging does not have to pay fees to the producer responsibility organization, which will not be involved in waste collection.

There was also a significant change in the acceptance of legislation in the waste sector in the form of generally binding regulations as forms of law in the SR issued by local governments. In accordance with Act No.369/1990 Coll., about the management of municipal waste and small construction waste generated in the territory of the municipality is responsible the municipality itself⁽³⁾.

The municipality shall regulate the details of municipal waste management and small construction waste, including biodegradable kitchen and restaurant waste from the kitchen operator and electrical waste from households by a generally binding regulation, which sets out details on the method of collection and transport of municipal waste, on the method of separate collection of individual municipal components. Waste, on the collection method of bulky waste, household waste containing harmful substances and small construction waste and the reasons for not introducing a separate collection of biodegradable kitchen waste from households, if such separate collection is not introduced in the municipality.

According to the Strategy of the Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 (hereinafter Greener Slovakia), the SR has committed to, among other things, limiting food waste production by 2030. Restaurants and supermarkets will continue to use compulsory food, such as donating junk food to charity. If food is no longer edible, they will be able to compost it or recover it for energy or other uses (e.g., selling at a reduced price for feed purposes, other than feeding wild animals). This obligation was met by Slovak legislation in the Food Act No. 152/1995 Coll., which became effective on January 1, 2017 and was amended by Act No. 69/2021 Z. z, effective since 1.01.2022. care or social services following special regulations and may not require any direct or indirect performance for those foods. Only after registration may the charity dispose of the food after the date of minimum durability. It is required to request that the relevant regional public health officials conduct an official inspection of each charity's dispensary following a special regulation.

The Government of the SR approved the WMP for the years 2021–2025 in August 2021: it is the sixth national program outlining the basic requirements, objectives, and waste management measures. It is based on an evaluation of the SR's previous WMP for the years 2016–2020 and an analysis of the

current state and needs of waste management in the SR.

The main goal of the new program is to shift the priority in Slovak waste management from material recovery to waste prevention following the Slovak waste management hierarchy. This trend is consistent with the EU Action Plan for the CE, which advocates for a low-carbon, resource-efficient economy. Such a transition represents an opportunity to transform our economy and secure new and long-term competitive advantages for Europe.”

As previously stated, as an EU Member State, the SR has adopted the WMP for the years 2019–2025. Furthermore, it has committed to the strategic document Greener Slovakia, which aims to reduce food waste production by 2030. Other EU countries, such as France and Finland, have followed suit.

In France, we recognize the National program for the prevention of waste. On the other hand, the CE in France includes more comprehensive laws in four different sectors, such as production, consumption, waste management, and mobilizing actors. It is planned that by 2025, the recycling rate in France will reach 100%. In Finland, we recognize from recycling to a CE: national waste plan to 2023, which is part of the national waste management plan excluding Åland Islands.

3.2 Waste Management Strategies in Finland

Finland's waste policy promotes resource efficiency and protects human and environmental health. Environmental policy is developed at the regional, EU, and international levels⁽⁴⁾. The Ministry of Environment is in charge of developing national waste legislation and implementing it. In Finland we recognize Waste Act 1072/1993⁽⁵⁾; amendments up to 747/2007 included and the purpose of this Act is to support sustainable development by promoting the rational use of natural resources, and preventing and combating the hazard and harm to health and the environment arising from wastes. Waste management is ranked on a scale of importance that includes:

- When reusing waste is not possible, it must first be recovered as products (recycled) and then as resources.
- Waste must be prepared for reuse if it is generated.⁽⁶⁾

The Ministry of the Environment helps shape Finnish, European, and global waste policies. This country's waste laws are based on international and EU rules. The Waste Act is administered by the Ministry of the Environment. Landfills, incineration plants, hazardous waste disposal sites, and large-scale waste recovery or final treatment plants are all subject to environmental permits. Economic, transportation, and environmental centers guide and monitor municipal waste management.

The municipal waste management authority is responsible for setting the municipal waste tariff and implementing the waste treatment system. If several municipalities join forces to form a regional waste management company, they must also form a joint administrative body. Municipal environmental

⁽⁴⁾ Piippo (2013).

⁽⁵⁾ Waste Act (1072/1993; amendments up to 747/2007 included).

⁽⁶⁾ Environment.Finland (2013).

⁽³⁾ Mura, Stehliková (2021).

protection authorities may be tasked with the responsibility of supervising one or more municipalities. Waste permits are granted to smaller operations, such as hazardous waste storage and end-of-life vehicle storage. Additionally, they accept notifications from licensed waste haulers. Municipalities are responsible for enforcing the Waste Act, which requires businesses and citizens to participate in an organized waste management system, properly collect waste, and refrain from littering⁽⁷⁾.

The National Waste Plan is a government-adopted strategic plan outlining the government's priorities and initiatives for waste management and prevention in Finland through 2023. The Waste Program's target nation is as follows⁽⁸⁾:

- A balanced CE requires a high standard of waste disposal
- Efficient energy processing and use safeguards renewable resources and helps mitigate global warming.
- The amount of waste produced has decreased from its current level. Reuse and recycling have advanced to a new level.
- The recycling industry is in good health. Recycling and reusing create new opportunities. Oftentimes, valuable low-raw materials are recovered from recycled products.
- Stock processes are non-toxic, and processing involves the use of fewer and less dangerous chemicals.
- There is a high level of innovation and development in the waste field, as well as a high level of experience with waste problems⁽⁹⁾.

The four primary focus areas of the Regional Waste Program are waste construction and destruction, biodegradable waste, urban waste, and electrical and technological waste. Finnish waste law is largely based on EU regulations, though it contains some requirements and restrictions that are more stringent than those implemented throughout the EU. Finland already has rules in place for non-EU waste types. The National Waste Plan was revised in 2021. Additionally, the coverage period of the plan is extended from 2023 to 2027. The plan makes recommendations for achieving waste management and prevention goals.

To present the current state and development of waste management in Finland, the national waste plan to 2023 aims to present Construction and demolition waste, biodegradable waste, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), and municipal waste are the four priority waste areas (including packaging waste). This includes increasing resource-efficient production and consumption while reducing waste volume. Various waste management targets for 2030 have been proposed. Following are some of the general waste prevention objectives:

- Reduce waste generation - increase material recovery to 70%.
- Biodegradable waste: Half food waste.
- Decouple municipal waste growth from GDP growth.
- Extend the life of electrical and electronic equipment.

The fragmentation of responsibilities and constant changes in waste legislation are cited as major reasons for Finland's low recycling rate by the waste legislation reform working committee. As a result, municipalities would be in charge of all waste transportation, and property owners would no longer be able to organize waste transportation. Also, public waste transportation contracts would be updated to ensure equal participation of small and medium-sized businesses. The Ministry of the Environment is already working on the waste and product information system, as the national information systems must be expanded as there is an obligation to collect and provide data. The project will take several years.

Manufacturers and importers of certain product types must bear responsibility for managing their products when they become waste, instead of waste producers. Municipalities must organize hazardous agricultural and domestic waste recovery and treatment. Moreover, municipalities are in charge of municipal waste generated by the government, services, and education. Municipalities also provide waste management information and advice. In practice, many municipalities delegate most of their waste management duties to local businesses, which then bid on the services. The Ministry of the Environment controls, develops, and enforces the Waste Act⁽¹⁰⁾. Companies that pack products in Finland, import packed products into Finland, or sell packed products to Finland via distance sales are subject to producer responsibility for packaging in Finland (e.g. foreign online shops). Producer accountability applies to all packaging. A waste-free society is based on reducing waste, increasing reuse and recycling. The Finnish Waste Act is based on EU Packaging and Waste Directives⁽¹¹⁾. In Finland, the new Waste Act 2021 requires effective material flow management to comply. In the new Waste Act, CE operators must now account for and report on their waste. Among others, changes include:

- Waste handlers must keep track of the products and materials recovered from waste.
- Metals separated for recycling from waste bottom ash and slag are required to be recorded by waste incineration.
- In addition to recording waste removed during pre-treatment, pre-processors must record the proportions of waste from other countries and waste removed during pre-treatment.
- They must also provide the waste handler with the above information.
- Food businesses will have to keep track of their food waste and report it to the FDA.
- Exporters of waste must keep records of how waste is recycled, recovered, and treated.

Local businesses will also be affected by the cost increase. The new law's increased recycling targets will result in higher rates. This is a direct result of increased household waste collection. Aside from that, producers will be responsible for 80% of the cost of recycling plastic. However, as the payers, the obligated companies must be involved in the collection process⁽¹²⁾.

Finland published the world's first national CE roadmap

⁽⁷⁾ *Ibid.*

⁽⁸⁾ Valto (2017).

⁽⁹⁾ Info Finland (2019).

⁽¹⁰⁾ EEA (2013).

⁽¹¹⁾ Rinki (2021).

⁽¹²⁾ EEA (2019).

in 2016, making it the first country to do so. The roadmap is a strategic planning tool for societal transformation that is used to guide decisions. Several key stakeholders provided input into the roadmap, which included their thoughts on why change is needed and what steps should be taken to transition to a CE. During the past year, Sitra, the Finnish Innovation Fund, has led an extensive stakeholder engagement effort to gather feedback on critical measures for promoting the CE as well as to identify existing CE projects. It has an impact on Finland's current government program, which is informed by the roadmap. The publication of "Critical Move - Finland's Road Map to a CE 2.0" by Sitra in 2019 marked the latest update to the organization's roadmap to a CE 2.0. Its goal was to chart Finland's development, to raise our aspirations, to accelerate change, and to link the CE and climate change mitigation together. Finnish CE will be advanced through the implementation of the Roadmap, which is organized around five major themes. These efforts include a sustainable food system, forest-based loops, technical loops, transportation and logistics, and collaborative efforts among various stakeholders.⁽¹³⁾

3.3 Waste Management Strategies in France

The acceleration of environmental constraints has an impact on all public policies. The general waste management service is no exception, accounting for 4% of France's greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing the waste volume and improving waste treatment quality are becoming national and European priorities. The law on energy transition for green growth and the law on waste and the CE was passed in 2015 and 2020, respectively, to meet reinforced objectives. They necessitate ambitious measures to be implemented within a short time frame by sector players. Parallel to this regulatory change, the other lever aimed at changing behavior is modifying the rates of the general tax on polluting activities applicable to waste, storage, and incineration. It will also have significant financial ramifications, possibly leading to an increase in service costs. Since 2017, inter-municipal authorities have managed the general household waste service in France with their taxation. They are now solely responsible for this service, with the option of delegating management to be public or private companies or transferring their competence to unions. The goal of reducing waste volume necessitates a collaborative effort that begins with the eco-design of products and extends to the fight against obsolescence, the strengthening of recycling, and so on. However, users at the heart of the system continue to be the most important players. They have been encouraged to take greater responsibility for their waste by sorting, recycling, and visiting recycling centers or voluntary collection points for several years. With the generalization of bio-waste collection at the source, households will need to step up their efforts even more in the coming years. Awareness and communication will be critical in promoting acceptance of these new constraints and facilitating their implementation. The challenge is to persuade residents that these changes are necessary without causing a drop-in service quality and explaining why collection costs are likely to rise further.

⁽¹³⁾ EU (2016).

Waste management expenditure is increasing (3% per year on average and 2.5% in euros per inhabitant), while individual efforts and household waste production decrease. Between 2007 and 2017, the amount of waste produced per inhabitant decreased by 2%. The goal is to reduce CO2 emissions by 15% by 2030. As a result, the household effort must continue. Implementing incentive pricing based on the weight of waste collected can be a critical tool in ensuring the acceptability of these new measures and the achievement of objectives⁽¹⁴⁾.

On April 23, France published its CE Roadmap, which outlines 50 measures, including a mandatory reparability label for electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and the abolition of the Green Dot for packaging. In order to meet its 2025 targets of halving landfill waste and recycling 100 percent of plastic, the French government expects the new measures to be effective. The CE Roadmap outlines a strategy for achieving the lofty CE objectives set forth in the Climate Plan. The roadmap outlines 50 actions that will improve production, consumption, waste management, and mobilize all stakeholders in order to achieve a 100% CE by 2050. Additionally, the CE will assist France in meeting a number of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in Agenda 2030:

- 30% reduction in resource consumption in relation to GDP between 2010 and 2030.
- A 50% reduction in the amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled by 2025, compared to 2010.
- Aim towards 100% of plastics recycled by 2025.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions: avoid the emission of 8 million additional tones of CO2 each year thanks to plastic recycling.
- Create up to 300,000 additional jobs, including in new professions.

On February 10, 2020, President Macron signed Law No. 2020-105 Regarding a CE and the Fight Against Waste. This law aims to transform French society from a linear to a CE, reducing waste and reusing resources. This new economic model would use less nonrenewable resources, recycle 100% of plastics, and reduce waste. The law sets specific targets, such as a 15% reduction in household trash per person by 2030 and a 5% reduction in economic waste. The law also mandates 100% plastic recycling by 2025 and bans single-use plastic packaging by 2040. While additional legislative and regulatory action is required to achieve these goals, the Law includes specific measures. Disposable straws, silverware, and polystyrene foam boxes for fast-food restaurants will all be banned by 2021. Plastic packaging for fruits and vegetables under 1.5 kilograms will be illegal in 2022, and public buildings must have water fountains. Disposable plates and cups for on-premise food and beverage consumption will be banned in 2023. The new law also aims to improve plastic recycling by expanding refund systems. This new law also includes provisions to better inform consumers about product environmental attributes. Terms like "biodegradable" and "environmentally friendly" will no longer

⁽¹⁴⁾ *ecologie.fr* (2021) EU(1). 2018. Circular Economy roadmap of France: 50 measures for a 100% circular economy. . [online] [cit. 2021-12-13]. Available at: <https://circulareconomy.europa.eu/platform/en/strategies/circular-economy-roadmap-france-50-measures-100-circular-economy>.

be allowed on product packaging.⁽¹⁵⁾ Starting in 2021, certain electrical and electronic products must have a “reparability rating” and a “durability rating” to combat planned obsolescence. Beginning in 2021, computer and cellphone manufacturers must inform customers when their devices will be updated with new software. By failing to warn consumers that updating the iPhone’s operating system may slow down older models, Apple recently violated current legislation. The law also prohibits the destruction of unsold non-food inventory such as clothing, shoes, beauty products, books, or consumer electronics. Manufacturers, distributors, and retailers will be required to donate or recycle unsold inventory instead of incinerating or dumping it. The law also encourages manufacturers to design products that are more easily recyclable. This new law also targets illegal waste dumping, punishable by a fine of up to 15,000 euros and the impounding of the vehicle involved.⁽¹⁶⁾ With the law “to combat waste and promote recycling” of 10 February 2021, France has extended producer liability (EPR) to additional products and tightened it for existing products. Extended producer responsibility (EPR) originates from European waste legislation. It describes a system in which product manufacturers or importers and distributors bear the financial and organizational liability for management in the waste phase of the life cycle of the products they produce or market. In France, the principle of extended producer responsibility has been enshrined in law since 1975. The first nationwide system was introduced in 1992 for the collection of packaging waste from private final consumers. Meanwhile, there are about 20 different EPR systems in France.⁽¹⁷⁾

IV. Conclusion

In the EU, legislation and waste recovery strategies aim to reduce landfill waste by separating its components in the recycling process. Separation of bio-waste is critical, especially since it is a component of waste. Based on an examination of EU legislation and selected strategies, we can conclude that Slovakia, France, and Finland will complete their system with the necessary information and monitoring compliance in order to facilitate waste sorting and recycling. Drawn on waste legislative analysis, we plan to continue our research in modeling of effective cooperation of administrative bodies of state administration and local self-government (municipalities) in waste management and construction proceedings.

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⁽¹⁵⁾ Ministère de la Transition Écologique (2020).

⁽¹⁶⁾ Euractiv (2019).

⁽¹⁷⁾ Loi n°2020-15 du 10 février 2020 relative à la lutte contre le gaspillage et à l'économie circulaire. Available at: <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2020/2/10/TREP1902395L/jo/texte>.

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