

HAZARDOUS WASTES IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC - NATIONAL REPORT

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NATIONAL PROFILE

Geographical

Area: as of December 31, 1992 49 036 km². Average density per km²: 108

Terrain: undulating, lowlands and mountains
Structure of surface of the Slovak Republic according to sea level (%)
up to 300 meter above sea-level: 40
300-800 meter above sea-level: 45
800-1500 meter above sea-level: 14
over 1500 meter above sea-level: 1

Climate: temperate

Population: as of end of 1992 5 307 886,
2 cities with a population above 200 000
In Slovakia 8 national minorities are living.

Resources and Urban Services

Minerals and energy:
minerals are represented by exclusive deposits, coal, gas, petroleum

Agricultural land (as of end of the 1992):
2 447 thous. ha
Non-agricultural land: 2 456 thous. ha
Agricultural land per capita: 0,46 ha

Water supply: surface and groundwater, supply especially from the groundwater sources

Transport (in 1992):
building length of railway tracks total 3 661 km of which electrified 1 373 km
length of roads and highways 17 880 km
length of navigable water courses total 2 379 km of which in Slovakia 172 km

Sewerage: Length of drainage excl. dwelling lines 5 200 km
Volume of sewage water drained off into public drainage 544 mill. m³
of which filtered 492 mill. m³

Administration

Government:

Parliamentary democracy, the single-chamber Parliament of 150 members – National Council of the Slovak Republic. The President is a head of the state.

Administration:

National ministries cover the sectors of economy; health; environment; transport; agriculture; education; administration and privatization; defense; labour, social affairs and family; culture; foreign affairs; finance.

Inspections of environment; 38 district and 121 subdistrict authorities of environment.

Technical Services

Slovak Technical University does not only provide educational services in the area of environment but also carries out research, analytical services, counseling. Slovak Environmental Agency is a state consultation and information center for state authorities in waste management. The enterprises have their own engineering departments which help them to solve problems with production. At present a number of private firms exist for consultation of the environmental problems in Slovakia.

Estimate of Environmental Sensitivity

The environmental sensitivity to chemical pollution is expressed by data shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Environmental sensitivity

Coastline	no
Coral reefs	no
Estuaries	no
Bathing beaches	no
Agricultural land	24 479 km ²
% irrigated	approx. 328 000 ha
Groundwater quality	quality is beginning to deteriorate (high concentration of iron, manganese, chlorides etc.)
Surface water quality	considerable pollution
Marine water quality	no
Industry adjacent to – urban areas	yes; heavy and chemical industry
agricultural land	yes; chemical industry
coastline, wetlands	no
Transport through urban areas	yes
Important national species of:	
land animals	yes
migratory birds	yes
fish and other marine species	yes (except for marine species)

Source: Department of Nature Protection, Slovak Environmental Agency, Banská Bystrica, the branch office Bratislava

INDUSTRY PROFILE

The manufacturing activities are concentrated in two cities: Bratislava – chemical industry, refinery and Košice – heavy industry. Light manufacture, construction, mining and quarrying are concentrated in the central and northern part of Slovakia. The centre of agriculture is in the south of Slovak Republic.

Table 2 represents employment by sector, structure of employment, main origins of gross domestic product, structure of manufacturing industry, industrial output in 1992 and mineral production in 1992.