EUROPEAN UNION
European Structural and Investment Funds
Operational Programme Research,
Development and Education

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
YOUTH AND SPORTS

Environmental friendly technologies

KEE/ENT

ESF II project of the University of West Bohemia in Pilsen
reg. č. CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/18_056/0013239

Questions and answers IV.

Theory of Waste Management

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1. **What are the main trend in waste management?**
2. **What does SPŽP stand for?**
3. **What is the definition of waste?**
4. **What do we understand under the term municipal waste?**
5. **Explain definition and targets of waste management.**
6. **Who does execute the administration of waste management in CR?**
7. **Who does control the waste management in CR?**
8. **What is the purpose of Environmental inspection?**
9. **What is the duty of community in waste management?**
10. **What is the composition of expenditures in waste management in communities?**

1.

- Currently, the trend is to focus on waste prevention and material recovery. The provision of waste collection by municipalities is a local public good, i.e. a good whose consumption is limited to the local population (whether permanently living or holidaymakers). These are mixed collective goods, for which it is usually possible to determine the extent of consumption of an individual (e.g. by the size of the collection container and the frequency of waste collection). In the case of waste collection and other services with the recovery and disposal of associated waste destined for waste producers (see below), it is a private good whose consumption is clearly governed by the market mechanism and is usually provided by the private sector, or municipal facilities are used, but at the market price. Ensuring the collection and recovery or disposal of waste, of which the municipality is the producer, forms a considerable part of the municipality's budget. By high-quality sorting of usable components, municipalities can significantly reduce their waste management costs. A number of tools are used to motivate the public to behave ecologically.

2.

The State Environmental Policy (hereinafter also referred to as the Environmental Protection Policy) is a conceptual document of environmental protection for the period 2004 – 2010. The State Environmental Policy implies the basic principles and instruments of environmental protection: raising public awareness in environmental issues, environmental education, education and awareness, legal instruments, economic instruments, voluntary, institutional and information tools, tools of strategic planning and public involvement, research and development and international cooperation.

3.

According to Act No. 185/2001 Coll., on Waste and on the Amendment of Some Other Acts, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the Waste Act), **waste** is a movable thing that a person disposes of or has the intention or obligation to dispose of and belongs to one of the groups of waste listed in Annex 1 to the Waste Act.

4.

Municipal waste is all waste generated in the territory of the municipality during the activities of natural persons, which is listed as municipal waste in the implementing legal regulation (i.e. it is included in group No. 20 of Decree No. 381/2001 Coll., the waste catalogue – see Annex No. 2 of the thesis). Municipal waste is not waste generated by legal entities or natural persons authorized to conduct business. These entities are referred to by law as **waste producers** and can only produce commercial waste similar to municipal waste from the activities of legal entities and natural persons

authorized to conduct business. In the draft of the new Waste Act[1], this waste is referred to as municipal waste. I think that this designation is somewhat contradictory.

5.

The definition of waste management is given in the provisions of §4 point. (c) the Waste Act. **Waste management** is an activity aimed at preventing the generation of waste, managing waste and subsequently caring for the place where the waste is permanently stored and controlling these activities. Waste management consists of its collection, concentration, collection, purchase, sorting, transport and transport, storage, treatment, recovery and disposal.

Waste management is aimed **at minimizing the generation of waste**, already at the stage of production. If the generation of waste is necessary, it is the duty of each of us to minimize its quantity and hazardous properties. As far as the management of the generated waste is concerned, the first place is the material recovery (recycling) of the waste, followed by energy recovery, and only as a last resort should be the disposal of waste in landfill or incineration without energy recovery.

6.

Public administration in waste management in the Czech Republic is carried out by:

a) Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic
b) Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic
c) Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic
d) Czech Environmental Inspectorate
e) Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture
f) customs offices
g) Police of the Czech Republic
h) public health authorities
i) regional authorities
j) municipal authorities of municipalities with extended competence
(k) municipal and district offices.

The central body of the state administration in the field of waste management **is the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic**, which carries out the supreme state supervision in waste management. An exception is the control of public health protection in waste management, for which the **Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic** is competent.

7.

The competence **of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic** includes the coordination of compliance checks on compliance with obligations in the use of treated sludge on agricultural land. Own inspections are carried out by **the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture.**

8.

Inspection of compliance with the provisions of legal regulations and decisions in the field of waste management is carried out by **the Czech Environmental Inspectorate**. The inspection power of inspection applies both to legal entities and natural persons authorized to conduct business, and to municipalities and citizens. The Czech Environmental Inspectorate may submit a complaint to the regional authority to ban the operation of a waste disposal facility if the operator of this facility does not comply with the legal regulations in the field of waste management and the result could be serious environmental damage. In my opinion, it would be useful for an inspection to have a similar competence in relation to the operator of a waste recovery facility, since the operation of such facilities (for example, recycling facilities) often involves a risk to the environment and the health of citizens and the powers of the control authorities are not there. In practice, it is usual for municipal authorities to carry out inspections of smaller establishments, while the Czech Environmental Inspectorate carries out inspections in larger enterprises, often focusing also on other environmental components.

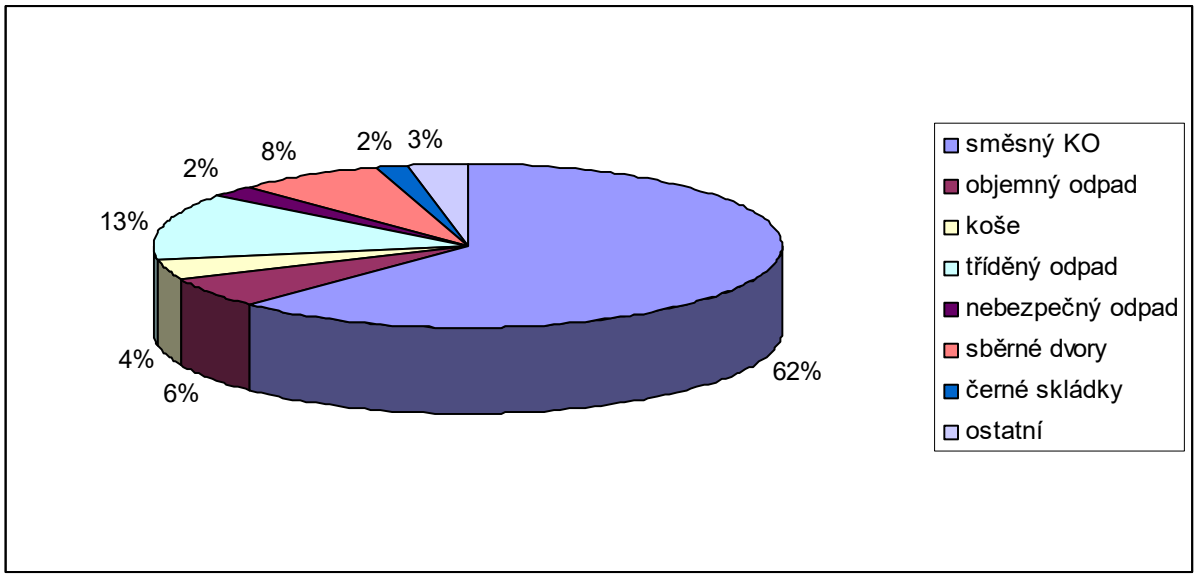
9.

The obligations and authorization of the municipality in the management of municipal waste are regulated in the provisions of Section 17 of the Waste Act. Municipalities are subject to the obligations of waste producers. The responsibility of the municipality as a producer of municipal waste arises from the moment when the natural person puts it in a place designated for this purpose. These places are required to be determined by the municipality, taking into account the Building Act. Natural persons are obliged to dispose of waste at these designated places. At the same time, the municipality must provide places where natural persons can dispose of hazardous components of municipal waste, such as paint residues or other chemicals. The distance of these places is no longer regulated by law. Places intended for the collection of hazardous waste can be replaced by the municipality by so-called mobile collection on specified dates, but at least twice a year. It is up to the municipality whether it issues in its independent competence a generally binding municipal decree establishing a system of collection, collection, transport, sorting, recovery and disposal of municipal waste generated in its cadastral

territory, including the system of management of construction waste. By issuing a decree, the municipality will ensure the participation of citizens in the fulfillment of its obligations as a waste producer.

10.

Share of selected waste management costs per capita in municipalities.



The above table shows that the cost of waste management is increasing every year. The largest share of the total cost, at 62%, is mixed municipal waste.