

1 BINDING PART OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ REGION 2016 - 2025

The binding part of the Waste management plan of the Hradec Králové region is in compliance with the binding part of the Waste management plan of the Czech Republic and its amendments (Government Regulation no. 352/2014, the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic for the period 2015-2024) and it represents the mandatory basis for the processing of waste management plans of the municipalities and for decision-making and other activities of the relevant administrative authorities, regions and municipalities in the area of waste management.

The binding part contains the objectives, principles, and measures that take into account environmental policy of the Czech Republic, European commitments of the Czech Republic and the needs of the current waste management in the Czech Republic. The binding part of the Waste management plan of the Hradec Králové region is based on the principle of respect for the waste management hierarchy (hereinafter also the "hierarchy").

Strategic waste management objectives of the Czech Republic for the period 2015-2024 are:

- 1. Prevention and reduction of specific waste production.**
- 2. Minimizing of adverse effects of waste generation and waste management on human health and the environment.**
- 3. Sustainable development of the society and moving closer towards the European "recycling society".**
- 4. Maximum utilization of waste as a substitute for primary sources and the transition to the circular economy.**

1.1 Measures to prevent waste, reduce its quantity and hazardous properties

1.1.1 Waste management principles

In order to meet the strategic objectives of the Czech Republic waste policy, it is necessary to embrace the principles of waste management.

Principles:

- a) Prevent waste through the fulfilment of the "Programme for waste prevention" and other measures to promote reduction of waste.
- b) Apply the waste management hierarchy in waste management. Manage waste according to the following ranking: prevention, preparation for re-use, recycling, other recovery (e.g. energy recovery), and last - disposal (safe disposal), and that in

compliance with all requirements, laws, standards and rules to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.

In applying the hierarchy, support the options that deliver the best overall result from the environmental perspective. Take into account the entire life cycle of products and materials, and focus on reducing the impact of waste disposal on the environment.

- c) Support waste management methods, which use waste as a source of raw materials, replacing primary natural resources.
- d) Support waste management, which leads to an increased economic utilization of waste.
- e) Support preparing for re-use and recycling.
- f) Do not support landfilling or incineration of recyclable materials.
- g) For specific waste streams, a deviation may be allowed from the established hierarchy of waste management, if it is justified by taking into account the total life cycle impact of this waste and its management.
- h) In applying the hierarchy to reflect the precautionary principle and prevent the adverse impacts of waste management on human health and the environment.
- i) In applying the hierarchy reflect the principle of sustainability, including technical feasibility and economic sustainability.
- j) In applying the hierarchy ensure the protection of raw materials resources, the environment, and human health with regard to economic and social impacts.
- k) The individual types of waste management in the Czech Republic must create an integral complex which guarantees minimum negative impacts on the environment and high level of protection of human health.

1.1.2 Waste prevention programme

Prevention in waste management will be focused both on the reduction of the amount of waste produced and on the reduction of its hazardous properties that have an adverse impact on environment and public health. Re-use of products and preparing for re-use is also considered as prevention. Objectives and measures are generally aimed at the prevention of waste, emphasizing prevention in selected streams.

1.1.2.1 Objectives and Targets

Main objective

Through a co-ordinated and harmonised approach, create conditions conducive to a lower consumption of primary resources and a gradual reduction of the volumes of waste produced.

Other objectives/targets

a)	Throughout the entire period of implementation of the CR Waste prevention programme, ensure a comprehensive information support focused on issues of concern including the introduction of the waste prevention topics into school curricula, research programmes, and educational as well as awareness-raising activities relative to the protection and formation of environment.
b)	Ensure an effective involvement of the state administration at all its levels in the issues of waste prevention, aiming to gradually reduce the volume of waste produced through the operation of the state administration bodies.
c)	Create conditions and set up stimulating elements for reducing the use of raw materials and energy resources in the production sectors while boosting the use of secondary materials in connection with further strategic documents, (in particular the CR Raw materials policy and the CR Secondary materials policy).
d)	Foster using all means available the introduction of low-waste and innovative technologies that will conserve input raw and other materials, and support the production and industrial spheres in an effort at optimising the production control processes from the aspect of meeting the Programme objectives.
e)	Support, promote and disseminate adequate information at all levels on voluntary instruments available (voluntary agreements, environmental management systems, environmental labelling systems, cleaner production systems) aiming to widen their scope.
f)	In connection with the Programme objectives, with the goals of other environmental programmes and policies and with the requirements spelled out by the European Union bodies, provide a suitable legislative environment conducive to the implementation of the Programme.
g)	Pay maximum attention to food waste and create conditions conducive to a gradual reduction of the volume thereof at all levels of the food cycle (covering the various stages of the production of foodstuffs including the placing of food production on the market and the consumption thereof).
h)	Create conditions for stabilising the production of the various components of municipal waste and for subsequent reductions at all levels of public administration and at the level of the citizen.
i)	In co-ordination with other strategic documents, create conditions for stabilising the production of hazardous wastes, construction and demolition wastes, textile wastes and wastes originating from product-related guidelines, with an outlook of a real cutback of the production thereof in subsequent years.
j)	Promote the utilisation of service and charity centres and organisations for the purpose of extending the service life and the re-use potential of products and materials.
k)	Enhance the active role of research, experimental development work and innovation in the area of support to the CR Waste prevention programme.
l)	Raise the effectiveness of implementation of waste prevention topics in the activities of collective systems and product take-back systems.
m)	Ensure development of the requisite analytical documents and evaluation instruments for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the CR Waste prevention programmes and for assessing the progress attained in relation to the phased preventative measures and targets.

1.1.2.2 Measures

In connection with the fact that the Programme of waste prevention of the Hradec Králové region, is focused in more depth on selected waste streams, the following measures are only a limited list of possible steps in waste prevention.

Information support, education and awareness

a)	Technically support the dissemination of information and awareness programmes for the purpose of gradually increasing the quantity of collected clothing, textiles, shoes, toys, books, magazines, furniture, carpets, tools, and other reusable products. Publicly promote the activities of non-profit organizations taking back products for re-use and similar organizations, and ensure the creation of interactive publicly accessible network (maps) of these organizations and centres.
b)	Provide information and educational support on the subject of waste prevention at all levels of state administration with special focus on local governments of cities and municipalities with regard to the stabilization of production and gradual reduction of municipal waste production.
c)	In the context of Environmental education programmes, education and public awareness ensure the development of a learning material on the subject of waste prevention and its subsequent practical inclusion in the school curricula to raise awareness about the subject.

b) Regulation and planning

a)	Support technically and by awareness campaigns home, community, and municipal composting of biodegradable waste by individuals. Support the programme of home, community, and municipal composting; its implementation in collaboration with municipalities is recommended for inclusion in the Regional waste management plans.
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Methodological support and voluntary instruments:

a)	Create conditions, or implement voluntary agreements in the areas affected by the waste prevention programmes.
b)	Support and ensure the implementation of environmental management systems for businesses. Provide sufficient information support on various management systems throughout the duration of the Waste prevention programmes.
c)	Promote the consideration of environmental aspects focusing on waste prevention in public procurement, e.g. take into account the requirements for environmental management systems, environmental labelling of products and services, preference for reusable packaging and others; reflect and prioritize proposals documenting the use of building materials meeting environmental aspects with a focus on waste prevention (environmental management systems, voluntary agreements, environmental labelling); reflect and prioritize proposals by companies documenting in their activities the use of "secondary raw materials" directly related to a specific contract.

d) Research, experimental development and innovation

a)	Support programmes of research, experimental development, and innovation in the use of "secondary raw materials" in production processes, implementation of low-waste technologies and technologies saving primary raw material input and waste prevention technologies, including eco-design and life cycle assessment considerations.
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1.2 Municipal waste management

In order to meet the objectives of the European Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, meet the defined objectives and targets.

1.2.1 Municipal waste

1.2.1.1 Objectives and Targets

a)	By the year 2015, introduce separate collection for at least waste paper, plastics, glass, and metals.
b)	By the year 2020, increase to at least 50% by weight, the overall level of preparing for re-use and recycling of waste from at least such materials such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, coming from household waste and possibly of other origin, if these waste streams are similar to waste from households.

For target b) the establishment of intermediate values in the specified years is proposed.

- 2016 - 46%
- 2018 - 48%
- 2020 - 50%

The method of monitoring the targets will be determined in accordance with the applicable EU legislation¹.

1.2.1.2 Principles

a)	Maintain, support and develop an independent separate commodity collection system (paper, plastic, glass, metal, drink cartons) with respect to the targets set for each material, with respect to the higher quality and volume of thus collected waste.
b)	Maintain and develop the availability of separate collection systems for recoverable waste in the municipalities.
c)	Ensure (establish) obligatory separate (sorted) collection of recoverable components of municipal waste, at least of paper, plastics, glass, and metals, in the municipalities.
d)	The collection system of municipal waste in the community is established by municipality with regard to the requirements and the availability of technological waste processing. The collection system is established by the municipality under independent competence by a generally binding regulation.
e)	The scope and method of separate collection of components of municipal waste in the community is defined by the municipality with regard to technical, environmental, economic, and regional possibilities, and conditions for further processing waste; the separate collection must be sufficient to ensure the objectives of the Waste management plan for municipal waste.

¹Commission Decision 2011/753/EU of 18 November 2011, establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the objectives set out in Article 11(2) of the Directive of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/98/EC.

f)	The municipality is obliged to comply with the waste hierarchy, i.e. preferably offer the waste for recycling, then for other recovery, and only if the waste may not be recovered, transfer it for disposal. This hierarchy may be deviated from only in justified cases in accordance with the applicable legislation and if it does not endanger or harm the environment or human health, and when the procedure is in accordance with waste management plans.
g)	Prioritize environmentally beneficial, economically and socially sustainable municipal waste treatment technologies.
h)	Maintain and develop participation and cooperation with producers of packaging and other manufacturers under the principle of "polluter pays" and "extended producer responsibility" for ensuring collection (take-back) and recovery of appropriate components of municipal waste.
i)	Processing of mixed municipal waste by sorting may be supported as a complementary technology of waste processing prior to material and energy recovery. This processing does not replace the separate collection of recoverable components of municipal waste.

1.2.1.3 Measures

a)	Monitor consistently the function of separate collection of recoverable components of municipal waste, at least for paper, plastics, glass, and metals.
b)	Consistently monitor compliance with the hierarchy of waste management.
c)	Continuously evaluate the municipal system for municipal waste management and its capacity and propose measures for its improvement.
d)	Classify sorted waste, collected by a separate collection in municipalities as municipal waste (containing packaging components), i.e. as group of 20 of the Waste catalogue.
e)	At the community level, inform once a year the citizens and other participants in the municipal system of municipal waste management, on the manner and extent of separate collection of municipal waste, recovery and disposal of municipal waste, and waste management of other waste in the municipal system. This also includes information about how to prevent and minimize the generation of municipal waste. At least once a year to publish the quantified results of community waste management.
f)	Regularly evaluate the system of municipal waste management at local and regional level.

1.2.2 Mixed municipal waste

Mixed municipal waste is waste classified according to the Waste Catalogue under the code 200301 and for the purpose of setting targets it is defined as residual waste after sorting of materially recoverable components, hazardous substances, and biodegradable waste that will be recovered.

1.2.2.1 Objective

Use mixed municipal waste (after sorting of materially recoverable components, hazardous substances and biodegradable waste) especially for energy recovery in facilities designed for this purpose in accordance with effective legislation.

1.2.2.2 Principles

a)	Significantly reduce landfilling of municipal waste.
b)	Reduce the production of mixed municipal waste by the introduction or extension of separate collection systems for recoverable components of municipal waste, including biodegradable waste.

1.2.2.3 Measures

a)	Create conditions for the application of the competition of various technologies aimed at reducing the production of mixed municipal waste while minimizing the costs for citizens within the field of activity of the region in accordance with the objectives of the WMP CR.
b)	Support the building of a correspondingly effective infrastructure needed to ensure and increase energy recovery of waste.
c)	On an adequate level recover energy from mixed municipal waste in facilities for energy recovery of waste without its prior treatment, or after its treatment by subsequent incineration/co-incineration, under compliance with applicable laws.
d)	Continuously evaluate the system of management of mixed municipal waste at municipal and regional level.

1.2.3 Waste from small enterprises - waste similar to the municipal one

For the purpose of economically balanced municipal waste management in municipalities and to ensure compliance especially with the provisions of the Framework European Waste Directive for the separate collection of waste consisting at least of paper, plastic, glass, metal and with the recycling targets of the Waste Directive, accept and abide by:

1.2.3.1 Principles

a)	Provide to the small enterprise producers of waste, i.e. legal entities and natural persons authorized to business, producing municipal waste in the municipality (small enterprises, non-industrial manufacturing sector entities, administration, services, and trade) an opportunity to participate in the municipal waste management within the municipality, if the municipality has established a system of municipal waste management which includes waste from small enterprises.
b)	In communities, within the framework of municipal waste management system, establish also waste management for waste produced by legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business participating in the municipal system of municipal waste management. Establish a method for collecting the individual types of waste, but at minimum for a separate collection of paper, plastic, glass, metal, biodegradable waste, and mixed municipal waste produced by legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business participating in the municipal system of municipal waste management.
c)	Impose a charge on entrepreneuring legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business for the participation in the municipal system of municipal waste management.
d)	In municipal waste management, the participating legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business will apply principles in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management to municipal waste management.
e)	Allow the municipalities to engage in their systems of waste management the legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business according to the possibilities and capacity of the system.

1.2.3.2 Measures

a)	Continuously evaluate the municipal system for municipal waste management in connection with the possibility to engage in the municipal system of municipal waste management the legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business involving municipal waste which they produce.
b)	At the community level allow the setting of criteria e.g. the maximum limit on municipal waste, whose fulfilment will enable legal persons and natural persons authorized to do business to participate in the local municipal waste management system in the community by municipal waste they produce.
c)	Regularly evaluate the criteria referred to in paragraph c) and modify them according to the current conditions in the community.
d)	At the community level, inform in an appropriate form at least once a year the legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business and participants in the municipal system of municipal waste management on the arrangements and scope of separate waste collection and management.

1.3 Biodegradable waste and biodegradable municipal waste

1.3.1 Objective

Reduce the maximum quantity of biodegradable municipal waste deposited at landfills in such a way, so that the share of this component would be in the year 2020 at maximum 35% by weight of the total quantity of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995.

1.3.2 Principles

a)	Establish a mandatory system of separate collection of biodegradable waste and its waste management, at least for biodegradable waste of plant origin in the communities.
b)	Support and develop the system for the collection of biodegradable municipal waste.
c)	Support maximum recovery of biodegradable waste and the products from their processing.
d)	Support the creation and development of the infrastructure necessary to ensure the recovery of biodegradable waste.

1.3.3 Measures

a)	Base the system on the technical possibilities and recovery options of biodegradable waste in the community in relation to the municipal waste management in the region. Whereas the mechanical and biological treatment and energy recovery of biodegradable components contained in mixed municipal waste does not replace the obligation of municipalities to establish a system for the separate collection of biodegradable waste and its subsequent recovery.
b)	Consistently monitor the separate collection of biodegradable waste.
c)	At the community level, inform once a year the citizens and other stakeholders in the municipal system of municipal waste management on the manner and extent of separate collection of biodegradable waste and its management. This also includes information about the prevention and minimization possibilities of biodegradable waste. At least once a year to publish the quantified results of community waste management.
d)	Technically support and promote by awareness campaigns household, community, and municipal composting of biodegradable waste for natural persons.
e)	Encourage the construction of facilities for aerobic decomposition, anaerobic digestion, energy recovery, and preparation for energy recovery of biodegradable waste. Create an adequate network of these facilities in the regions to manage separately collected biological degradable waste from municipalities and from other producers, including sludge from wastewater treatment plants.
f)	Support the establishment of dump system for biodegradable waste without the need to build compost facilities according to the Waste Act as well, with the subsequent disposal of BDW to the existing high capacity compost facilities that are not filled to the capacity provided that there is a complete processing of BDW including subsequent use of the compost.
g)	Promote the use of composts made from biodegradable municipal waste, i.e. the biological waste obtained from separate collection of biodegradable municipal waste, for the application to the soil. Create conditions for the consumption of the final products from the processing of separately collected biodegradable waste, i.e. the compost and digestate, primarily for use in agricultural production and in the community.

h)	Support the construction of facilities for energy recovery of mixed municipal waste, in particular by providing information about production and the trends of mixed municipal waste and its approximate material composition to the investors contemplating the construction of facilities for energy recovery of mixed municipal waste so that they could base their investment plans on real information about the production and quality of mixed municipal waste.
i)	Support energy recovery of mixed municipal waste in facilities for energy recovery of waste without prior treatment, or after its treatment by subsequent incineration/coincineration complying with applicable laws.
j)	Thoroughly inspect the operation of the facilities for the processing and recovery of biologically degradable waste operated in the area of waste landfills to avoid landfilling of this waste, which is banned from landfilling.
j)	Carefully supervise the waste management of catering waste and of animal by-products in accordance with the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) no. 1069/2009.
k)	Regularly evaluate the management system of biodegradable waste at the regional level.
l)	Ensure quality data base describing the production of biodegradable waste and its waste management, including data on facilities processing biodegradable waste.
m)	For agricultural waste ^{2,3} , promote their processing by technologies such as anaerobic digestion (digestion, fermentation), aerobic decomposition (composting) or other biological methods.

² Decree no. 341/2008 Coll., on details of biodegradable waste management.

³ Decree no. 381/2001 Coll., Laying down the Catalogue of Waste, List of Hazardous Waste and lists of waste and countries for the purpose of export, import and transit of waste and the procedure for granting permission for export, import and transit of waste (Waste Catalogue).

1.4 Construction and demolition waste

In order to meet the recycling target of the European Framework Waste Directive and to move closer towards the "recycling society", ensure:

1.4.1 Objective

Increase by the year 2020, to at least 70% by weight, the rate of preparing for re-use and the rate of recycling of construction and demolition waste and other types of their material recovery, including backfilling, in which materials are replaced in accordance with the applicable legislation by construction and demolition waste of the category "other", excluding the naturally occurring material defined in the Waste Catalogue⁴ under the catalogue number 17 05 04 (soil and stones).

The target is based on the directive of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/98/EC on waste.

1.4.2 Principles

a)	To regulate the production of construction and demolition waste management with regard to the protection of human health and the environment.
b)	Implement maximum recovery of processed construction and demolition waste and recycled materials from construction and demolition waste.

1.4.3 Measures

a)	Ensure mandatory use of recycled materials meeting the respective construction standards, as a substitute for natural resources in construction activities financed from public funds, if technically and economically possible.
b)	Prevent the use of unprocessed construction and demolition waste, with the exception of excavated soil and spoil material without dangerous properties.

⁴ Decree no. 381/2001 Coll., Laying down the Catalogue of Waste, List of Hazardous Waste and lists of waste and countries for the purpose of export, import and transit of waste and the procedure for granting permission for export, import and transit of waste (Waste Catalogue).

1.5 Hazardous waste

In order to minimize the adverse effects of hazardous waste and its waste management on human health and the environment, ensure:

1.5.1 Objectives and Targets

a)	Reduce the specific production of hazardous waste.
b)	Increase the share of materially recovered hazardous waste.
c)	Minimize the negative effects of hazardous of waste management on human health and the environment.
d)	Remediate contaminated sites with hazardous waste presence.

1.5.2 Principles

a)	Support the production of products so as to limit the formation of non-recoverable hazardous waste and thereby reduce the risk with regard to the protection of human health and the environment.
b)	Dispose of hazardous waste in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management.
c)	Promote technologies for recycling and recovery of hazardous waste and technologies for reducing hazardous waste properties.
d)	Rigorously investigate whether the processed hazardous waste actually lost hazardous properties, so that these properties are not manifested.
e)	Do not use hazardous waste and hazardous waste, which ceased to be waste, on ground surface.
f)	Tighten conditions for the recovery of hazardous waste as technological material for technical landfill closure.
g)	Reduce the amount of hazardous waste in mixed municipal waste.

1.5.3 Measures

a)	Continuously evaluate the system of hazardous waste management at the regional level.
b)	Motivate the public to implement the separate collection of hazardous components of municipal waste.
c)	In cooperation with relevant authorities carry out effective public awareness campaigns on the impact of hazardous properties of waste on human health and the environment, including drawing up of methodologies.
d)	Increase, if necessary, the number of facilities for the recovery of hazardous waste and waste treatment facilities for the reduction and elimination of hazardous properties.
e)	Establish a support system for the construction of new innovative technologies and modernization of existing technologies for the recovery and treatment of hazardous waste.
f)	Support safe remediation of environmental liabilities.
g)	Rigorously monitor the quantity of hazardous waste used as technological material for landfill closure.

1.6 End-of-life products with take-back arrangement

Reflect the responsibility of the manufacturer of selected products in accordance with the „polluter pays" principle involving financial responsibility for waste consisting of end-of-life products, ensuring take-back of the products, comply with environmentally sound management of product waste, comply with the European Union and the Czech Republic law.

To meet the objectives, targets and requirements of the relevant end-of-life product directives and to move the Czech Republic closer to a "recycling society", in order to improve the management of the following groups of waste and to minimize their adverse effects on human health and the environment, adopt objectives, targets and measures for the following groups of products at their end-of-life.

1.6.1 Packaging and packaging waste

In order to meet the recycling targets of European Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and meet the recycling and recovery targets set by the European Directive on 94/62/EC, ensure and achieve:

1.6.1.1 Targets

a)	Increase the overall packaging recycling to the level of 70 % by the year 2020.
b)	Increase the overall recovery of packaging waste to the level of 80% by the year 2020.
c)	Increase the recycling of plastic packaging to the level of 50% by the year 2020.
d)	Increase the recycling of metal packaging to the level of 55% by the year 2020.
e)	Achieve 55% overall recovery of consumer sale packaging by the year 2020.
f)	Achieve 50% recycling of consumer sales packaging by the year 2020.

* Annex 3.1 WMP HKR: Table 2: *Targets for recovery and recycling of packaging waste for recovery and recycling of packaging waste*

1.6.1.2 Measures

a)	Maintain and develop the existing integrated system of separation of municipal waste, including its packaging component and promote further development of this system or other systems.
b)	Support the management of packaging waste according to the waste hierarchy.
c)	Monitor rigorously the provision of separate waste collection in municipalities for recoverable components of municipal waste, at least for the commodities such as paper, plastics, glass and metals.
d)	Maintain participation of producers and importers of packaging according to the principle of "polluter pays" and "extended producer responsibility" for ensuring collection (take-back) and recovery of packaging components of municipal waste.
e)	Monitor rigorously the compliance with waste hierarchy.
f)	Continuously evaluate the management of packaging within the system of the municipality for municipal waste management, the capacity of the system and propose measures for its improvement.

g) Continuously evaluate the system of municipal waste management at the regional level.

With regard to the Framework Waste Directive, which sets the 2020 recycling targets for certain waste from households, recycling targets are set for consumer packaging, i.e. packaging which as waste becomes a significant component of municipal waste.

The principles of take-back and recovery of packaging waste stem from the Packaging Act and the decision on authorization of an authorized packaging company issued pursuant to this Act.

1.6.2 Waste electrical and electronic equipment

To meet the targets of the new Directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment, ensure and achieve:

1.6.2.1 Objectives and Targets

a)	Achieve high level of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment. By December 31, 2015 achieve the level of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment per citizen per calendar year in the value provided in Annex* Achieve in the years 2016 to 2021 the minimum level of collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment provided in Annex*.
b)	Ensure high level of recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use of electric and electronic waste Achieve in the years 2015 - 2018 the required percentage of recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use, out of the total weight of the processed electrical and electronic waste in the collected waste electrical and electronic equipment in Annex*. From 2018 achieve the required rate (%) of recovery, recycling, and preparation for re-use from the total weight of the processed electrical waste (collected waste electrical and electronic equipment) in Annex*.

* Annex 3.1 WMP HKR: a) Table 3, b) Table 4, c)Table 5, d) Table 6

According to the Directive 2012/19/EU, until December 31, 2015, the rate of separate collection on the average of at least four kilograms of waste electrical and electronic equipment from private households per inhabitant per year applies, or the same rate of weight of waste electrical and electronic equipment from private households, which was collected on the average in the previous three years, whichever of these values is higher, provided that a gradual increase of take-back compared to the achieved state has to be ensured.

According to the Directive, from the year 2016 the monitoring indicator changes, whereas not only the volume of collected waste electrical and electronic equipment from private households will be evaluated, but also the collection of all waste electrical and electronic equipment. When setting the goals for the Waste management plan of the Czech Republic, the

values where derogation has been applied for the Czech Republic were used as basis (a partial repeal of the law by a new Act or amendment to the Act).

The new directive sets out the calculation of indicators for the monitoring of recovery rate of waste electrical appliances and electrical and electronic waste. This indicator is calculated by dividing the weight of waste electrical and electronic equipment in each group, which after proper selective processing of electric waste enters the facility for recycling or recovery, including preparation for re-use, by the total weight of take-back electrical equipment and separately collected electrical and electronic waste in each group of electrical equipment, expressed in percent.

The minimum values of recovery, recycling and re-use until 2015 are connected to the existing minimum values according to Directive 2002/96/EC and from the year 2015, the minimum value for recovery and material recovery will increase by 5% (excluding fluorescent tubes and discharge tubes). From the year 2018, a change in the classification of electrical equipment into groups will be implemented, but the values for the minimum rate of recovery will be for the single types of electrical equipment preserved.

1.6.2.2 Measures

a)	Promote cooperation of liable persons across the system of collection, e.g. with regard to quality control and checking of recorded data, collection network availability for consumers or the implementation of awareness and information campaigns to increase the amount of separately collected electric and electronic equipment.
b)	Enhance the cooperation of liable persons with municipalities and strengthen the link between collection network and the municipal systems of municipal waste management.
c)	Secure in a better manner the existing collection infrastructure from theft and illegal removal.
d)	Consistently monitor and evaluate the functioning of scrap metal traders premises and facilities.
e)	Increase the availability and number of collection network locations for electrical and electronic equipment, especially the small ones, and publish these collection points at the website of the region through the link to the register of take-back points.
f)	Intensify awareness campaigns.
g)	Comply with the waste hierarchy, with preference for re-use by the state and private institutions.
h)	Thoroughly monitor compliance with the waste management hierarchy.
i)	Support research and development of new technological processes and recycling technologies focusing on recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

1.6.3 Waste batteries and accumulators

In order to meet the objectives of the Directive of the European Parliament and Council 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, ensure and achieve:

1.6.3.1 Objectives and Targets

a)	Increase the level of separate collection of waste portable batteries and accumulators. In the years 2015 - 2016 achieve the desired level of separate collection of waste portable batteries and accumulators in Annex*.
b)	Achieve high recycling efficiency of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators. Achieve In the long term the required recycling efficiency of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators. The minimum recycling efficiency for the recycling of output fractions of the recycling process out of the total weight of waste batteries and accumulators entering the recycling process in Annex*.

* Annex 3.1 WMP HKR: a) Table 7, b) Table 8

Both of the set targets are in line with the European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators.

The input fraction is considered to represent the collected quantity waste batteries and accumulators entering the recycling process, the output fraction is the weight of materials that are produced from the input fraction as a result of the recycling process, and without further processing ceased to be waste or can be used for their original purpose or for other purposes, but excluding energy recovery.

1.6.3.2 Measures

a)	Strengthen the link between the collection network and the municipal systems of municipal waste management and publish the collection points at public administration webs in the register of take-back points.
b)	Comply with the waste hierarchy.
c)	Support research and development of recycling technologies that are environmentally friendly and cost effective.
d)	Intensify awareness campaigns.

1.6.4 End-of life vehicles

In order to meet the objectives of the Directive of the European Parliament and Council 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles, ensure and achieve:

1.6.4.1 Objectives and targets

Achieve a high rate of recovery when processing end-of-life vehicles (wrecked cars).

In the year 2015 and onwards achieve the required % in recovery, recycling and re-use in the processing of selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars) in Annex 3.1*.

* Annex 3.1 WMP HKR a) Table 9

All targets are designed in accordance with the European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles. The indicator is based on re-used, recycled, and recovered materials obtained after the removal of hazardous substances, dismantling, crushing and subsequent operations after crushing. For the material, which is then additionally processed, it is necessary to take into consideration its actual use.

1.6.4.2 Measures

a)	Differentiate the management of selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars) and other end-of-life vehicles (other wrecked cars).
b)	Ensure that the vehicle delivery to the processing facility is free of any expense for the last holder or owner, even when the entire vehicle handed over has zero or negative value. In this case, ensure that any costs or their significant portion was paid by the manufacturer, or that manufacturer accepts end-of-life vehicles (wrecked cars) free of charge.
c)	d) Comply with the waste hierarchy.
d)	Support research, development, innovation and implementation of processes and technologies with a positive influence on increasing the level of material and energy recovery of waste generated during the processing of end-of-life vehicles, focusing on the recovery of raw materials.
e)	Support the collection and processing of selected end-of-life vehicles (wrecked cars) from the funds collected in the form of fee to support the collection, processing, recovery, and disposal of end-of-life vehicles.
f)	Publish the collection points at webs of the region through the link to the registry of take-back points.

1.6.5 Waste tyres

In the interest of Czech Republic waste management deepen the principles of producer responsibility for this commodity and fulfil:

1.6.5.1 Objectives and Targets

a)	Increase the level of separate collection of waste tyres: Achieve the required level of collection of tyres in Annex 3.1*.
b)	Achieve high recovery rate in the processing of waste tyres: From the year 2018 and onwards, achieve the desired % of recovery, recycling and re-use in the processing of waste tyres in Annex*.

* Annex 3.1 WMP HKR: a) Table 10 b) Table 11

1.6.5.2 Measures

a)	Strengthen the link between the collection network and the municipal systems of municipal waste management so that the collection network parameters will be set in order to minimize the cost of waste tyre management for municipalities, publish the collection points at the website of the region through the link to the register of take-back points.
b)	Intensify awareness campaigns.
c)	Observe the waste management hierarchy.
d)	Rigorously monitor compliance with the waste management hierarchy.
e)	Support research and development of new technological processes and recycling technologies focusing on the use of raw materials.

1.7 Sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants

1.7.1 Objective

Support technologies for the recovery of sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants.

The target is based on expert discussions within the European Union related to the revision of Directive 86/278/EEC.

1.7.2 Measures

a)	Monitor and evaluate the quantity of sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants and the quantity of sludge utilized for application to the soil (composting and direct application of sludge on agricultural land).
b)	On the basis of legislatively established microbiological and chemical parameters vigorously check the quality of treated sludge for application to soil.
c)	Support from public funds investments associated with energy recovery of sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants with adequate sludge production.
d)	Promote research focused on the monitoring of residues of pharmaceuticals and personal care products in wastewater and their penetration into sludge from municipal wastewater. Based on the research results continuously design and implement measures to dispose of sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants with regard to the protection of human health and the environment.

1.8 Waste oil

In order to minimize the adverse effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment, implement:

1.8.1 Objective

Increase the material and energy recovery of waste oils.

1.8.2 Measures

a)	Avoid mixing oils in their places of origin, accumulation, and storage in view of their subsequent recovery.
b)	Use waste oils unfit for material recovery preferably for energy recovery in accordance with applicable legislation.
c)	Comply with the waste hierarchy.
d)	Rigorously monitor compliance with the management hierarchy of waste oils.

1.9 Waste from medical and veterinary care

In order to minimize the adverse effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment, implement:

1.9.1 Objective

Minimize the negative effects of waste management from medical and veterinary care on human health and the environment.
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1.9.2 Measures

a)	Manage the waste from medical and veterinary care with hazardous properties according to the waste management hierarchy and according to available technologies, with preference for the best available techniques.
b)	Establish cooperation with stakeholders in the area of education relating to the management of waste from medical, veterinary, and similar facilities, in order to ensure waste management from these facilities in accordance with the applicable legislation with a particular focus on consistent separation from municipal waste and on classifying waste into categories according to its actual properties.

1.10 Specific groups of hazardous waste

1.10.1 Waste and equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls

1.10.1.1 Objectives and Targets

a)	Forward all equipment and waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls by the end of the year 2025 to authorized persons, or decontaminate by this time the facilities and waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls.
b)	Dispose of waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls held by persons authorized for waste management by the end of the year 2028.

1.10.1.2 Measures

a)	Lightly contaminated equipment and equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls and with a volume of less than 5 l, transfer to persons authorized to manage this type of waste, or decontaminated it by the end of the year 2025.
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1.10.2 Waste containing persistent organic pollutants

In order to improve the management of waste with persistent organic pollutants and to minimize the adverse effects on human health and the environment, in accordance with the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 850/2004 on Persistent Organic Pollutants implement the following objectives:

1.10.2.1 Objectives

a)	To raise awareness of persistent organic pollutants and their effects on human health and the environment.
b)	Monitor the occurrence of persistent organic pollutants especially in waste listed in Annex V of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 850/2004 on Persistent Organic Pollutants, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) no. 756/2010.

1.10.2.2 Measures

a)	Implement information campaigns focused on the possible occurrence of persistent organic pollutants in waste.
b)	Identify potential sources of release of persistent organic pollutants.

1.10.3 Waste containing asbestos

1.10.3.1 Objective

Minimize the potential negative effects in the management of waste containing asbestos on human health and the environment.

1.10.3.2 Measures

a)	Carry out permanent education and monitoring of safe management and hygiene when managing asbestos.
b)	Promote safe disposal of waste containing asbestos.

1.10.4 Waste containing natural radionuclides

1.10.4.1 Objective

Minimize the potential negative effects in the management of waste containing natural radionuclides on human health and the environment.

1.10.4.2 Measures

a)	Implement methodical procedure for management of this type of waste in accordance with the Waste Act.
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1.11 Other groups of waste

1.11.1 Animal by-products and biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens

To improve the management of that waste, products and minimize the adverse effects on human health and the environment to take the following objectives and measures:

1.11.1.1 Objectives and Targets

a)	Reduce the quantity of biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens⁵ and animal by-products⁶ in mixed municipal waste, which are originally from public catering establishments (restaurants, snacks) and central kitchens (hospitals, schools and other similar facilities).
b)	Properly manage biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens and animal by-products and reduce the negative effects associated with the management of waste on human health and the environment.

1.11.1.2 Measures

a)	Support the establishment of a system of regular collection and transport of biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens and animal by-products into approved processing facilities, especially biogas plants and composting plants.
b)	Ensure conditions for the collection of used cooking oil and fat originating from public catering establishments, central kitchens and households.
c)	Support the systems of collecting and collection of used cooking oil and grease from the originators and households.
d)	Support the development of facilities for the processing of waste oils and fats, especially facilities used to produce energy (biogas plants, processing into biodiesel or other products for industrial use).
e)	Thoroughly monitor the management of biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens and of animal by-products in accordance with Regulation of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009.
f)	Promote awareness campaigns concerning the management of biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens and animal by-products in accordance with the legislation in this area.

The objectives are formulated with regard to the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) no. 1774/2002 on animal by-products.

⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) no. 142/2011 of 25 February 2011 implementing the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive.

⁶ Regulation of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 21 of 2009 October 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) no. 2009/2002 (the Animal By-product Regulation).

1.11.2 Waste of ferrous and non-ferrous metals

In the interest of ensuring a competitive economy and increasing self-sufficiency of the Czech Republic in raw material resources the following is established:

1.11.2.1 Objective

Process metal waste and end-of-life products into materials replacing primary raw materials.

1.11.2.2 Principles

a)	Perceive the metal waste of ferrous and nonferrous metals and waste of precious metals as strategic raw materials for the industry of the Czech Republic in accordance with the Raw material policy of the Czech Republic.
b)	Manage iron and aluminium scrap waste outside of the waste management regime solely on the basis of Council Regulation (EU) No. 333/2011 laying down criteria determining when certain types of scrap metal cease to be waste.
c)	Manage scrap copper outside of the waste management regime solely on the basis of Commission Regulation (EU) no. 715/2013 laying down the criteria for determining when copper scrap cease to be waste.

1.11.2.3 Measures

a)	Expand the number of locations for end-of-life product take-back in the context of take-back systems and extended producer responsibility in order to obtain larger quantities of raw materials of strategic precious metals.
b)	Support the development of modern high-quality technologies for the processing of end-of-life products in the Czech Republic. Support the creation of a competitive environment amongst the processors.
c)	Analyze the business environment in the area of waste collection and waste trade.
d)	Increase the level of supervisory activities in metal scrap trading.

1.12 Principles of creating waste management facility network

In order to achieve the objective of creating a comprehensive and adequate network of waste management facilities at the national level and also the regional level, in accordance with the principles of "self-sufficiency and proximity", and also with the intention to comply with the waste management hierarchy, and to promote advanced technologies with added environmental value, the balanced and efficient network of facilities for waste treatment will include groups of facilities of different capacities and importance with regard to the integration of the facilities into the waste management systems at local, regional and transregional level. The waste management facility network should also include modern innovative technologies.

Based on conceptually established priorities and the needs of waste management in the Czech Republic, the need arises to **establish and coordinate with the Regional waste management plans** the waste management facility network, **in relation to the larger regional situation** of meeting objectives in waste management.

The waste management facility network has to be optimally configured mainly **from a regional perspective**. Every facility that meets the statutory requirements for its operation will have the possibility to obtain an operating permit. **It is necessary to monitor the real necessity, economic competitiveness and sustainability of facilities for waste management in the individual regions.**

The facility network optimization will also be made possible due to the financial support from the Operational Programme Environment 2014 - 2020 within the framework of the implementation of the structural support of the European Union for the Czech Republic. The Operational Programme Environment 2014-2020 will be structured for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Waste management plan of the Czech Republic.

The individual region will systematically define the primary needs and the capacity of waste management facilities on its territory in relation to waste management and the current status of the objectives of the Waste management plan of the Czech Republic and the Regional waste management plan.

Waste management facility network

Basic facility classification

The basis for establishing the principles and specifications defining the facilities is their role in the waste management systems. From this perspective, the facilities may be classified as follows:

Facilities with potential trans-regional significance:

- Facilities for energy recovery.
- Facilities for recovery or disposal of other waste (e.g. landfills).
- Facilities for recovery or disposal of hazardous waste.
- Facilities for the recovery of suitable biodegradable waste from municipalities (e.g. composting plant, biogas stations).
- Systems of collection and transportation of waste, including transfer stations.
- Facilities for final screening and treatment of waste.
- Collection systems for recoverable, bulky, dangerous, and other mixed waste, including take-back of products.
- Facilities and technologies for processing and material recovery of sorted and treated waste.

Facilities needed to ensure the functionality of the waste management facility network:

- Facilities for the recovery of "secondary raw materials."
- Dismantling lines for selected end-of-life products (including end-of-life vehicles).

Supplementary facilities:

- Facilities for waste collection and trade.
- Final sorting facility for mixed municipal waste.
- Final sorting facilities for bulky waste.
- Facilities for waste co-incineration.

1.12.1 Objective

Create and maintain a comprehensive, adequate, and effective network of waste management facilities in the territory of Hradec Králové region.

1.12.2 Principles

a)	Support the construction of facilities in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management.
b)	Create conditions for the completion of the regional and national network of facilities for hazardous waste management.
c)	Propose new facilities in accordance with the legislative and technical requirements and best available techniques.
d)	Utilize the existing facilities that comply with the required technical level pursuant to item c).
e)	Support from public funds the construction of facilities with proven economical and technical effectiveness of their operation at the regional and national level, reflecting their adequacy within the existing facility network and in accordance with the Waste management plan of the Hradec Králové Region and Waste management plan of the Czech Republic.
f)	Within the framework of the evaluation process relating to the public support, assess the waste management facility from the perspective of providing input of the relevant species of waste that will be managed, including the review of documentation demonstrating that in the area there is sufficient waste quantity for the technology or system for waste management, and that the facility is adequate in terms of capacity.
g)	Within the framework of the evaluation process relating to the public support, evaluate the waste management facility from the perspective of contractual arrangements for facility outputs sales.
h)	When providing support from public sources for material recovery of biodegradable waste, emphasize compliance with the closed cycle, require proof of sales arrangements for the use of compost on agricultural land or in land reclamation.
i)	Prefer support from public funds for the construction of facilities where the output is a materially recoverable product.
j)	When providing support from public sources, recommend the appropriate facility's capacity of regional importance, so that it will be a valid part of the waste management system.

k)	A recommending statement of the region will be required to prove the necessity of facility's design capacity in the region and to obtain support for this facility from public sources. The statement of the region will be based on the compliance with applicable Regional waste management plan and the supporting documents proving the deficit of such facilities identified in the Regional waste management plan objectives evaluation.
l)	Incorporate gradually the requirements for the facility network into the spatial planning documents as an important basis for decision-making on the future development (especially of industrial zones).
m)	Do not support the construction of new landfills from public funds.
n)	Inform about the criteria and conditions set out by the European Union when waste ceases to be waste and methodically clarify the procedures leading to the removal of the waste regime.
o)	Support research plans for projects aimed at developing of new recovery, recycling, and processing waste technologies, or verification of technologies and waste management facilities not yet operated in the Czech Republic.

1.12.3 Measures

a)	Continuously evaluate the network of facilities for waste management at the regional level.
b)	On the basis of the current state of compliance with performance objectives in the Waste management plans of the Hradec Králové region, identify the necessary facilities for waste management in the region.

1.12.4 Waste collection

In order to achieve the objective of creating a comprehensive and adequate network of waste management facilities at the regional level in accordance with waste management hierarchy and in order to achieve the objective to maximize the recovery of waste as a source of raw materials and also to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste in landfills, develop the municipal waste collection systems. Retain the collection and buyout points for metals with the perspective that system of awarding and revoking the permission to operate waste collection facilities will be tightened.

a)	Intended projects of waste collection yards (or similar) will ensure the collection of paper, metal, plastic, glass, bulky waste, hazardous components of municipal waste and the premises for take-back of electric and electronic equipment.
b)	Support separate collection of recoverable components of municipal waste, with the inclusion of packaging components, through a sufficiently numerous and accessible network of collection points in communities, at least for paper, metals, plastics, and glass, assuming the use of existing collection systems and waste gathering, and if possible, also the systems for selected end-of-life products which are provided by the liable persons i.e. by the manufacturers, importers, distributors.
c)	Support separate collection of bio-waste.
d)	Support separate collection of hazardous components of municipal waste in order to achieve environmentally sound management of waste.
e)	In the facilities for waste buyout and collection, allow the purchase of waste from citizens only in accordance with applicable legislation.

f)	In take-back locations of end-of-life products allow free acceptance of these products from citizens.
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1.13 Decision making principles for transboundary transportation, import and export of waste

In order to achieve the objective not to endanger by transboundary movement of waste the human health and environment, comply with the principles of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, as amended ("Waste shipment regulation"), when deciding in matters of transboundary transportation, import and export of waste.

1.13.1 Objective

Do not endanger human health and the environment in the Czech Republic by transboundary movement of waste.

1.13.2 Principles

a)	National and international cooperation in the enforcement of the Waste shipment regulation, in particular in the field of supervision and the methodology of transboundary transport of waste amongst the neighbouring countries and the Czech Republic, and amongst the public administration authorities themselves.
b)	Waste generated in the Czech Republic is preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic.
c)	Transboundary shipment of waste from the Czech Republic for the purpose of disposal is permitted only in the event that the Czech Republic does not have sufficient capacity to dispose of a certain type of waste in an efficient manner and with a positive influence on the environment.
d)	Transboundary shipment of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of disposal is prohibited.
e)	Waste generated in the Czech Republic is primarily recovered in the Czech Republic, unless not recovered in other Member States of the European Union.
f)	Transboundary shipment of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of recovery is permitted only to facilities that are operated in accordance with applicable law, and which have sufficient capacity.
g)	All phases of waste management are evaluated until waste transfer to the final facility for recovery or disposal.
h)	If waste is transported into the Czech Republic intended for an interim recovery in the regime of general information requirements pursuant to Article 18 of the Waste shipment regulation, a submittal of information on subsequent other than interim recovery is required in the form of an accompanying document pursuant Annex VII, Waste Shipment Regulation or its Annex.
i)	Transboundary shipment of waste into the Czech Republic for the purpose of municipal waste energy recovery by incineration is prohibited, if such transboundary shipment would result in the disposal of waste produced in the Czech Republic or the transboundary shipment would result in the need to process waste generated in the Czech Republic in a manner not in accordance with waste management plans.
j)	Mixed municipal waste is always evaluated pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 5 of the Waste shipment regulation, including cases when it was subjected only to mechanical processing, gravity separation of density fractions or similar processing, which has not significantly

	changed its properties, always in accordance with the Article 3(5) of the Waste shipment regulation.
k)	Take-back products at transboundary movement out of the Czech Republic are considered as waste immediately upon delivery of collected products for transboundary transport.
l)	Persons responsible for incomplete or illegal shipment are liable for the costs associated with the transportation, recovery, disposal, and storage of such waste. These persons are liable for paying the costs jointly and severally. If such persons are not identified, the cost is borne by the State.

1.14 Measures to reduce illegal waste deposition and ensure management of waste with unknown or expired owner

1.14.1 Objective

a)	Reduce waste deposition outside the specified locations.
b)	Ensure proper management of waste deposited outside the specified locations and of waste whose owner is unknown or has expired.

1.14.2 Measures

a)	Create effective public awareness and education programmes at the local government level in cities and municipalities, including support, particularly in the form of securing of funding for these programmes.
b)	Involve the public in programmes and events leading to the formation of a positive attitude to maintain clean environment and practice proper waste management.
c)	Actively involve the manufacturers in developing marketing campaign programmes for consumer products or services.
d)	Effectively use penalties for pollution of public space (section 47 of Act No. 200/1990, the provincial offences Act, as amended).
e)	Focus the supervision of municipal offices with extended competency on unauthorized use of municipal systems to manage waste from legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business.
f)	Involve under contract legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business in municipal waste management systems, if interested.
g)	Inform citizens and businesses about the possibilities of fining for activities associated with the deposition of waste outside the specified locations.
h)	Configure in an optimum way the system and logistics of collection and transport of waste on the municipal level (mixed municipal waste, sorted components of municipal waste, bulky or hazardous waste, waste from rubbish bins in public spaces and cleaning of public areas).
i)	Establish communication channels at the municipal level through which citizens may report illegal waste disposal in public places or temporary storage of waste in the vicinity of collection areas and containers.
j)	Utilize the institute of public works or the institute a public service by the local municipality governments to ensure cleaning and public areas services, including activities related to waste disposal deposited outside the specified locations.

1.15 Fulfilment of the conditions for prevention of waste according to the Annex 13 to the Waste Act

1.	Use the planning measures, or other economic instruments, to promote the more efficient use of resources.
2.	Support research and development in the field of achieving cleaner products and technologies associated with the emergence of smaller quantities of waste and the dissemination and exploitation of results of research and development.
3.	Promote eco-design (the systematic integration of environmental aspects into product design with the aim to improve the environmental performance of a product throughout its life cycle).
4.	Provide information on waste prevention techniques with the aim to facilitate the industry's use of best available techniques.
6.	Introduce measures to prevent the generation of waste in facilities that do not fall within the scope of European Parliament and Council Directive <u>2008/1/EC</u> of January 15, 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control. These measures could possibly include an assessment or waste prevention plans.
7.	Include the criteria concerning the environmental protection and waste prevention in the calls for proposals in the context of public and corporate tenders and contracts, in accordance with the procurement manual, published by the Commission of the European Community of October 29, 2004.
8	Promote re-use and preparing for the recovery of the use of appropriate discarded products or of their components, in particular through educational, economic, logistic or other measures (e.g. support or establishment of accredited centres for repair and reuse and extend their networks especially in densely populated areas).

2 BINDING PART - SUPPORT

2.1 Responsibility for the implementation of the Waste management plan of the Czech Republic and the Regional waste management plans and ensuring of monitoring of fulfilment of the Waste management plan of the Czech Republic and Regional and Municipal waste management plans.

<p>The regions, municipalities, and waste generators will continuously monitor the creation of conditions for waste prevention and waste management and the fulfilment of the objectives, principles, and measures.</p>
<p>Municipalities will continuously evaluate the municipal system of municipal waste management including the packaging component, the management of mixed municipal waste, separate collection of waste, system for biodegradable municipal waste management, system for construction waste management, and the management of end-of-life product originating from local citizens and participating entities. As a part of this evaluation, the capacity of the waste management system will be assessed, as well as end-of-life products, and measures designed to improve it will be proposed. Municipalities will also evaluate the implementation of the measures of the Waste prevention programme, which are a part of the waste management plan of the municipality (or a union of municipalities).</p>
<p>The regions will continuously, at least within the framework of evaluation of the Regional waste management plan, evaluate the management systems for municipal waste, mixed municipal waste, biodegradable waste, packaging waste, hazardous and other waste, construction waste, and end-of-life products on their territory. The system of separate waste collection and the management of material recoverable components will be evaluated. Within the framework of this evaluation the capacity of the waste management system and the system for end-of-life product management will be assessed and measures for its improvement will be suggested. Also within the evaluation framework of the Regional waste management plan the network of facilities for waste management in the region will be evaluated. The regions also evaluate the objectives and measures of the Waste prevention programme, which are a part of the Regional waste management plan.</p>
<p>The region will use all available instruments and resources to ensure implementation of the Regional waste management plan.</p>
<p>The region evaluates the compliance with the objectives set out in the Regional waste management plan.</p>
<p>The region draws up the report on the status of compliance with Regional waste management plan, with a term every two years, by November 15, for the past two years. Based on the results, it proposes additional measures to support its implementation.</p>

2.1.1 Overview of set WMP HKR objectives

Serial number	Location in WMP HKR chapter	Definition of the objective	Type of the objective
1.	1	Prevention and reduction of specific waste production.	Strategic
2.	1	Minimize unfavourable effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment.	Strategic
3.	1	Sustainable development of the society and moving closer towards the European "recycling society".	Strategic
4.	1	Maximum utilization of waste as a substitute for primary sources and the transition to the circular economy.	Strategic
5.	1.2.1 a	By the year 2015, introduce separate collection for at least waste paper, plastics, glass, and metals.	Main objective
6.	1.2.1 b	By the year 2020, increase to at least 50% by weight, the overall level of preparing for re-use and recycling of waste from at least such materials such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, coming from household waste and possibly of other origin, if these waste streams are similar to waste from households. Successive values for the specified years: (2016 - 46%, 2018 - 48%, 2020 - 50%).	Main objective
7.	1.2.4.1	Use mixed municipal waste (after sorting of materially recoverable components, hazardous substances and biodegradable waste) especially for energy recovery in facilities designed for this purpose in accordance with effective legislation.	Main objective
8.	1.3.1	Reduce the maximum quantity of biodegradable municipal waste deposited at landfills in such a way, so that the share of this component would be in the year 2020 at maximum 35% by weight of the total quantity of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995.	Main objective
9.	1.4.1	Increase by the year 2020, to at least 70% by weight, the rate of preparing for re-use and the rate of recycling of construction and demolition waste and other types of their material recovery, including backfilling, in which materials are replaced in accordance with the applicable legislation by construction and demolition waste of the category "other", excluding the naturally occurring material defined in the Waste Catalogue under the catalogue number 17 05 04 (soil and stones).	Main objective
10.	1.5.1 a	Reduce the specific production of hazardous waste.	Main objective

Serial number	Location in WMP HKR chapter	Definition of the objective	Type of the objective
11.	1.5.1 b	Increase the share of materially recovered hazardous waste.	Main objective
12.	1.5.1 c	Minimize the negative effects of hazardous of waste management on human health and the environment.	Main objective
13.	1.5.1 d	Reclaim contaminated sites with hazardous waste presence.	Interim target
14.	1.6.1.1 a-g	Increase the overall packaging recycling to the level of 70 % by the year 2020. Increase the overall recovery of packaging waste to the level of 80% by the year 2020. Increase the recycling of plastic packaging to the level of 50% by the year 2020. Increase the recycling of metal packaging to the level of 55% by the year 2020. Achieve 55% overall recovery of consumer sale packaging by the year 2020. Achieve 50% recycling of consumer sales packaging by the year 2020.	Main objective
15.	3.1	In the years 2015-2020 achieve the rate of recycling and recovery of packaging waste in the values listed in Table 2.	Interim target
16.	1.6.2.1 a	Achieve high level of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment.	Main objective
17.	1.6.2.1 a	By December 31, 2015 achieve the level of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment per citizen per calendar year in the value provided in Table 3 (by December 31, 2015 > 5.5 kg /inhabitant /year)	Interim target
18.	1.6.2.1 a	In the years 2016 to 2021 achieve the minimum level of collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment provided in Table 4.	Interim target
19.	1.6.2.1 b	Ensure high level of recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use of electric and electronic waste.	Main objective
20.	1.6.2.1 b	In the years 2015 to 2018 achieve the desired % of recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use of the total weight of electric and electronic waste processed in the collected waste electrical and electronic equipment, see Table 5.	Interim target
21.	1.6.2.1 b	From the year 2018 achieve the desired rate (%) of recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use of the total weight of electric and electronic waste processed (collected waste electrical and electronic equipment), see Table 6.	Interim target

Serial number	Location in WMP HKR chapter	Definition of the objective	Type of the objective
22.	1.6.3.1 a	Increase the level of separate collection of waste portable batteries and accumulators.	Main objective
23.	1.6.3.1 a	In the years 2015 - 2016 to achieve the desired level of separate collection of waste portable batteries and accumulators, see Table 7 (2016 - 45 %).	Interim target
24.	1.6.3.1 b	Achieve high recycling efficiency of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators.	Main objective
25.	1.6.3.1 b	Achieve in the long term the required recycling efficiency of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators. The minimum recycling efficiency for the recycling of output fractions of the recycling process out of the total weight of waste batteries and accumulators entering the recycling process, see Table 8.	Interim target
26.	1.6.4.1	Achieve a high rate of recovery when processing end-of-life vehicles (wrecked cars).	Main objective
27.	1.6.4.1	In the year 2015 and onwards achieve the required % in recovery, recycling and re-use in the processing of selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars), see Table 9.	Interim target
28.	1.6.5.1 a	Increase the level of separate collection of waste tyres.	Main objective
29.	1.6.5.1 a	Achieve the required level of collection of tyres, see Table 10 (2016 - 35 %, 2020 onwards - 80 %).	Interim target
30.	1.6.5.1 b	Achieve high recovery rate in the processing of waste tyres.	Main objective
31.	1.6.5.1 b	From the year 2018 and onwards, achieve the desired % of recovery, recycling and re-use in the processing of waste tyres, see Table 11 (2016 onwards-100%).	Interim target
32.	1.7.1	Support technologies for the recovery of sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants.	Main objective
33.	1.8.1	Increase the material and energy recovery of waste oils.	Main objective
34.	1.9.1	Minimize the negative effects of waste management from medical and veterinary care on human health and the environment.	Main objective

Serial number	Location in WMP HKR chapter	Definition of the objective	Type of the objective
35.	1.10.1.1 a	Forward all equipment and waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls by the end of 2025 to authorized persons, or by this time decontaminate facilities and waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls.	Interim target
36.	1.10.1.1 b	Dispose of waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls held by persons authorized for waste management by the end of the year 2028.	Interim target
37.	1.10.2.1 a	Raise awareness of persistent organic pollutants and their effects on human health and the environment.	Interim target
38.	1.10.2.1 b	Monitor the occurrence of persistent organic pollutants especially in waste listed in Annex V of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 850/2004 on Persistent Organic Pollutants, as amended by Commission Regulation (EU) no. 756/2010.	Interim target
39.	1.10.3.1	Minimize the potential negative effects in the management of waste containing asbestos on human health and the environment.	Main objective
40.	1.10.4.1	Minimize the potential negative effects in the management of waste containing natural radionuclides on human health and the environment.	Interim target
41.	1.11.1.1 a	Reduce the quantity of biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens and animal by-products in mixed municipal waste, which are originally from public catering establishments (restaurants, snacks) and central kitchens (hospitals, schools and other similar facilities).	Interim target
42.	1.11.1.1 b	Properly manage biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens and animal by-products and reduce the negative effects associated with the management of waste on human health and the environment.	Interim target 1
43.	1.11.2.1	Process metal waste and end-of-life products into materials replacing primary raw materials.	Interim target
44.	1.12.1	Create and maintain a comprehensive, adequate, and effective network of waste management facilities in the territory of the Czech Republic.	Main objective
45.	1.13.1	Do not endanger human health and the environment in the Czech Republic by transboundary movement of waste.	Main objective
46.	1.14.1 a	Reduce waste deposition outside the specified locations.	Interim target
47.	1.14.1 b	Ensure proper management of waste deposited outside the specified locations and of waste whose owner is unknown or has expired.	Interim target
48.	1.1.2.1	Create by a coordinated and unified approach the conditions for lower consumption of primary resources and the gradual reduction of waste production.	Main objective

Serial number	Location in WMP HKR chapter	Definition of the objective	Type of the objective
49.	1.1.2.1 a	Throughout the implementation of the Waste prevention programme provide comprehensive information support on the subject, including the introduction of the waste prevention agenda into school curricula, research and educational programmes, cultural and educational activities related to the protection and formation of the environment.	Interim target
50.	1.1.2.1 b	Ensure effective involvement of state administration at all levels in waste prevention agenda to progressively reduce the quantity of waste generated by state administration.	Interim target
51.	1.1.2.1 c	Create conditions and set incentives for reducing raw material and energy resources in manufacturing sectors and increasing the use of "secondary raw materials" in the context of other strategic documents (Mainly the Raw material policy of the Czech Republic and the Secondary raw material policy of Czech the Republic).	Interim target
52.	1.1.2.1 d	Support by all available means the implementation of low waste and innovative technologies saving feedstock materials and support the manufacturing and industry sector in the effort to optimize the processes of production in terms of the Programme's objectives.	Interim target
53.	1.1.2.1 e	At all levels support, promote, and provide information about the available voluntary instruments (voluntary agreements, systems of environmental management, environmental labelling, and cleaner production) with the aim of their gradual expansion.	Interim target
54.	1.1.2.1 f	In connection with the individual Programme objectives, with the objectives and targets of other programmes and environmental policies and the requirements of European Union bodies, ensure the appropriate legislative environment for the implementation of the Programme.	Interim target
55.	1.1.2.1 g	Focus maximum attention on food waste and create conditions for the gradual reduction of this waste at all levels of the food cycle (food production phase including marketing and consumption).	Interim target
56.	1.1.2.1 h	Create conditions to stabilize the production of individual components of municipal waste and their subsequent reduction at all levels of local public administration and the people.	Interim target
57.	1.1.2.1 i	In conjunction with other strategic documents create conditions to stabilize the production of hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste, textile waste and waste from product directives, with an outlook of their factual reduction in the coming years.	Interim target
58.	1.1.2.1 j	Support the use of service and charity centres and organizations for the purpose of extending life span and re-use of products and materials.	Interim target

Serial number	Location in WMP HKR chapter	Definition of the objective	Type of the objective
59.	1.1.2.1 k	Increase the active role of research, experimental development and innovation in support of the Programme of waste prevention.	Interim target
60.	1.1.2.1 l	Increase the efficiency of promotion of waste prevention activities and activities of the collective systems and product take-back collection systems.	Interim target
61.	1.1.2.1 m	Develop the required analytical documents and assessment instruments to evaluate the effectiveness of the Waste prevention programme and for the assessment of progress made in prevention sub-objectives and measures.	Interim target

2.1.2 Set of indicators for assessing the state of waste management in the Hradec Králové region and the implementation of the WMP of the Hradec Králové region

The indicators are the basic indexes that are continuously used to assess the state and development of waste management in the Czech Republic. They are used at the state level, in the individual regions or in smaller territorial units and by waste producers. The indicators allow the monitoring of fulfilment of the stated objectives of waste management plans. The Ministry evaluates the set of indicators for waste management and provides their update. The Ministry develops the methodology for calculating the objectives and targets of waste management plans and establishes the methods for calculating of the individual indicators. The basic indicators of the system of indicators enable the evaluation of waste management at national and regional level and are linked to the objectives set out in the binding part of waste management plans.

The waste management indicator system will focus on four main areas in which it will be implemented and which will facilitate the management of waste without significant changes in methodologies for monitoring indicators in the reporting period.

These are:

a) Indicators of objectives

Used for continuous (two-year) evaluation of the objectives of waste management plans at both the national and regional levels.

b) Descriptive indicators

Used for continuous (annual) reporting on the status and development of basic indicators of waste management at both national and regional level.

c) Data for the managerial control of waste management, crisis management, planning, development and support of waste management

These are the indicators used in the monitoring of instruments that can be used in the managerial control of waste management at the national and regional levels and are focused on the monitoring and evaluation of facilities for waste management.

Table 1: Set of waste management CR indicators

Indicator Type	Designation	Purpose	Indicator definition	Data source
Objectives of WMP	Share of municipalities that provide separate collection of four components (glass, paper, plastic, metals) of municipal waste.	Monitoring of the fulfilment of the objective of the development of separate collection of paper, plastics, glass and metal in municipal waste.	Indicator expressed in (% of municipalities) and in (% of inhabitants).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators - municipalities under the new legislation in the field of waste management. Determining the management status in communities without obligation to notify the region.
	Rate of recycling paper, plastic, glass, metals contained in municipal waste.	Monitor the objective/target to ensure the preparation for reuse or recycling 50% paper, plastic, glass, metals originating from household waste and possibly of other origin, if these waste streams are similar to waste from households.	Indicator expressed in (%).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management (where applicable statistical computation of non-declared waste). Reports of waste originators - municipalities under the new legislation in the field of waste management. The analyses of municipal waste composition from municipalities according to methodology adopted for methodology for the identification of recyclable components in MW from municipalities (to be determined 1x every three years).
	Quantity of BDMW deposited to landfills.	Monitor the objective/target to gradually reduce the amount of BDMW landfilled (in comparison with waste generated in 1995).	Relative to the quantity of BDMW from communities (by conversion by share of BDW in MW) Indicator expressed in (t/year) and (kg/inhabitant/year).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators - municipalities and operators of facilities under the new legislation. The share of BDMW in waste will be determined 1x in three years based on adopted for waste analysis.

Indicator Type	Designation	Purpose	Indicator definition	Data source
Objectives of WMP	Share of BDMW landfilled relative to the reference base 1995	Monitoring of the objective/target to reduce the quantity share of BDMW landfilled by the year 2020 relative to BDMW produced in 1995.	Relative to the quantity of BDMW from communities. Indicator expressed in (%).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators - municipalities and operators of facilities under the new legislation. The share of BDMW in waste will be determined lx in three years based on adopted for waste analysis.
	Recovery rate and material recovery of construction and demolition waste.	Monitor the objective/target to increase recycling and material recovery of construction and demolition waste to the level of 70% by the year 2020.	Indicator expressed in (%).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports from facility operators under the new legislation.
Descriptive	Waste production (total, other waste, hazardous waste, municipal waste, municipal waste from municipalities)	Monitoring developments in the quantity of waste production by individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal and municipal from communities).	Indicator expressed in (t/year) and in (kg/inhabitant/year).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	MMW production	Monitoring production of mixed municipal waste in the CR and in the relevant region.	Indicator expressed in (t/year) and in (kg/inhabitant/year).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports from waste originators under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	Production (yield) of separate collection of municipal waste (4 component collection) originating from communities	Monitoring the yield (production) of separate collection of municipal waste individual components (glass, paper, plastic, metals) originating from the municipalities in the Czech Republic and the relevant region.	Indicator expressed in (t/year)	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. New reports from waste originators - municipalities, under the new legislation in the field of waste management. For more exact specification, statistical adjustment of production for municipalities that do not achieve with reporting limit.

Indicator Type	Designation	Purpose	Indicator definition	Data source
Descriptive	Waste processing/treatment	Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of processed/ treated waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste (e.g. mixed municipal waste, bulky waste).	Indicator expressed in (t/year, %).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	Waste recovery	Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of recovered waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste (e.g. mixed municipal waste, bulky waste).	Indicator expressed in (t/year, %).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	Waste material recovery	Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of materially recovered waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.	Indicator expressed in (t/year, %).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	Waste recycling	Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of recycled waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.	Indicator expressed in (t/year, %).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.

Indicator Type	Designation	Purpose	Indicator definition	Data source
Descriptive	Waste energy recovery	Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of energy recovered waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.	Indicator expressed in (t/year, %).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	Waste disposal	Monitoring of developments in the quantity of disposed waste according to individual groups (e.g. mixed municipal, bulky waste) and selected types of waste.	Indicator expressed in (t/year, %).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	Waste incineration	Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of incinerated waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.	Indicator expressed in (t/year, %).	
	Waste landfilling	Monitoring developments in the quantity and share of landfilled waste by individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.	Indicator expressed in (t/year, %).	
Descriptive	Capacity of facilities	Monitoring the development of the capacities of individual types of facilities (according to the Catalogue of facilities).	The indicator is expressed according to the type of facility in (t), in (m ³).	Reports of the regional authority or municipal authority with extended competency on issued approvals and other decisions. Reports by authorized persons - operators of facilities under the new legislation in the field of waste management.

Indicator Type	Designation	Purpose	Indicator definition	Data source
	Number of facilities	Monitoring the number of different types of facilities (according to the Catalogue of facilities).	Indicator will be expressed according to the type of facility in (units).	Reports of the regional authority or municipal authority with extended competency on issued approvals and other decisions. Reports by authorized persons - operators of facilities under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	BDW and BDMW production	Monitoring of production of BDW and BDMW the Czech Republic and the individual regions.	Indicator expressed in (t/year)	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports from waste originators under the new legislation in the field of waste management.
	Production of bulky waste	Monitoring the production of bulky waste on the territory of the individual region.	Indicator expressed in (t/year), in (kg/inhabitant/year).	WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports from waste originators under the new legislation in the field of waste management.

2.2 Ensuring the data base for the evaluation of waste management, the Waste management plan of the Czech Republic and the Waste management plan of the Hradec Králové region.

2.2.1 Data collection system

The data collection system in the field of waste management will be set up to ensure data quality, reduce the administrative burden of reporting, accelerate data processing, and help to reduce the error rate of data.

The Ministry will ensure data collection in the field of waste management in the next period covered by the Waste management plan of the Czech Republic and the regional Waste management plan. In the Waste Act and in the End-of-life product take-back Act, the record keeping system, reporting, and data collection in the field of waste management will be adjusted.

The outputs from the waste register and the collected data must ensure:

Data for the planning and managerial control of waste management at the level of the state, region (or possibly municipality) and for evaluating fulfilment of the targets and objectives in waste management and in waste management plans.

Data for the evaluation of the obligations arising from the EU directives and regulations, enabling to fulfil all reporting obligations of the Czech Republic with respect to all the relevant European regulations, questionnaires, survey, and international treaties in the field of waste management.

Data for supervisory activities of state administration and local governments in the field of waste management.

2.2.2 Measures to ensure quality of the waste management data base

a)	Utilize a new methodology of the ME for processing and evaluating data, providing a realistic description of the state of waste management and meeting all of the requirements for data outputs (e.g. trending, sector management, reporting, supervisory activities etc.).
b)	Waste management indicators at the level of the Hradec Králové region will be evaluated annually. The Hradec Králové region will evaluate on the basis of indicators the fulfilment of the regional Waste management plan every two years.
c)	It is necessary to clearly define the different types of facilities that are operated in the Hradec Králové region in terms of their activities (e.g. hazardous waste incinerators, composting plants, biogas plants etc.). For this purpose, a new binding facility catalogue will be issued and the lists of the currently operated facilities will be specified. It is also necessary to create more transparent record keeping for facilities for the recovery of biodegradable municipal waste (small facilities, community, municipal composting facilities, etc.).

2.3 Responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the WMP HKR

- The Hradec Králové region, municipalities, and waste originators will continuously monitor the creation of conditions for waste prevention and waste management and the fulfilment of the objectives, principles, and measures.
- The regions will continuously, at least within the framework of evaluation of the Regional waste management plan, evaluate the management systems for municipal waste, mixed municipal waste, biodegradable waste, packaging waste, hazardous and other waste, construction waste, and end-of-life products on their territory. The system of separate waste collection and the management of material recoverable components will be evaluated. Within the framework of this evaluation the capacity of the waste management system and the system for end-of-life product management will be assessed and measures for its improvement will be suggested. Also within the evaluation framework of the Regional waste management plan the network of facilities for waste management in the region will be evaluated. The regions also evaluate the objectives and measures of the Waste prevention programme, which are a part of the Regional waste management plan.
- The region will use all available instruments and resources to ensure implementation of the Regional waste management plan.
- The region evaluates the compliance with the objectives set out in the Regional waste management plan. The region draws up the report on the status of compliance with Regional waste management plan, with a term every two years, by November 15, for the past two years. Based on the results, it proposes additional measures to support its implementation.

3.1 Annexes to the binding part of WMP

Table 2: Targets for recovery and recycling of packaging waste

Recycling - The quantity of recovered waste packaging, relative to the sum of quantities of one-way packaging placed on the market and the quantity of waste generated from reusable packaging.

Overall recovery - Overall quantity of packaging waste recovered, relative to the sum of quantities of one-way packaging placed on the market, and the quantity of waste generated from reusable packaging. Recycling is included in the recovery rate as one of its forms.

Recycling of consumer sale packaging - The quantity of materially recovered waste from packaging obtained by the collection from consumers (households), relative to the quantity of sales of one-way packaging placed on the market or put into circulation, after the deduction industrial packaging.

Overall recovery of consumer sale packaging - the overall quantity of recovered waste from packaging obtained by the collection from consumers (households), relative to the quantity of sales of one-way packaging placed on the market or put into circulation, after deduction of industrial packaging.

A: recycling B: overall recovery

Packaging waste	By December 31, 2015		By December 31, 2016		By December 31, 2017		By December 31, 2018		By December 31, 2019		By December 31, 2020	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Paper and cardboard	75		75		75		75		75		75	
Glass	75		75		75		75		75		75	
Plastic	40		45		45		45		45		50	
Metal	55		55		55		55		55		55	
Wooden	15		15		15		15		15		15	
Consumer sales	40	45	40	45	44	49	46	51	48	53	50	55
Total	60	65	60	65	65	70	65	70	65	70	70	80

Table 3: Indicator and target for separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment (kg/inhabitant/year)

Indicator:	
The weight of waste electrical and electronic equipment separately collected per inhabitant per year (kg/inhabitant/year).	
	Separate collection
Target by December 31, 2015	> 5.5 kg/inhabitant/year

Table 4: Indicator and targets for separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment

Indicator: Minimum rate of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment determined as percentage, by weight, of the quantity of waste electrical and electronic equipment collected separately in the given calendar year relative to the average annual weight of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market in the Czech Republic in the previous three calendar years (%).	
	Separate collection
Target for the year 2016 (by August 14, 2016)	>40 %
Target for the year 2017	>45 %
Target for the year 2018	>50 %
Target for the year 2019	>55 %
Target for the year 2020	>60 %
Target for the year 2021 (by August 14, 2021)	65% (85% of produced)

Table 5: Indicators and targets for recovery, recycling and preparation for re-use, relative to the total weight of processed electrical and electronic waste and collected waste electrical and electronic equipment (%).

Indicator:				
a) Percentage share of weight of the output fraction from the processing of electrical and electronic equipment waste transferred for recovery in the total weight of processed electrical and electronic equipment (all collected electrical and electronic equipment waste (%)).				
b) Percentage share of weight of the output fraction from the processing of electrical and electronic waste transferred for preparation for re-use and recycling in the total weight of processed electric and electronic waste (all collected electrical and electronic equipment waste (%)).				
	Targets up to August 14, 2015		Targets from August 15, 2015 to August 14, 2018	
	Recovery	Recycling and re-use	Recovery	Recycling and preparing for re-use
1. Large household appliances	80%	75%	85%	80%
2. Small domestic appliances	70%	50%	75%	55%
3. Telecom devices and IT equipment	75%	65%	80%	70%
4. Consumer equipment	75%	65%	80%	70%
5. Lighting devices	70%	50%	75%	55%
5a. Discharge tubes		80%*		80%*
6. Tools	70%	50%	75%	55%
7. Toys and sports	70%	50%	75%	55%
8. Medical equipment	70%	50%	75%	55%
9. Monitoring and control equipment	70%	50%	75%	55%
10. Automatic dispensers	80%	75%	85%	80%

Table 6: Indicators and targets for recovery, recycling and preparation for re-use, relative to the total weight of processed electrical and electronic waste and collected waste electrical and electronic equipment (%).

	Targets from August 15, 2018*	
	Recovery	Recycling and preparation for re-use
1. Equipment for heat exchange	85%	80%
2. Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm ²	80%	70%
3. Light sources		80%*
4. Large equipment	85%	80%
5. Small equipment	75%	55%
6. Small information technology and telecommunication equipment (external dimension no more than 50 cm)	75%	55%

* (For discharge tubes recycling only)

Table 7: Indicator and targets for the separate collection of waste portable batteries and accumulators

Indicator: Percentage share by weight of portable batteries and accumulators collected separately in the average weight of portable batteries and accumulators placed on the market in the three preceding calendar years in the Czech Republic (%).	
	Separate collection
Target condition in the year 2016	45%

Table 8: Indicator and target for the recycling of output fractions in the total weight of waste batteries or accumulators entering the recycling process (%)

Indicator:	
Percentage share of weight of recycled output fractions of the recycling process in the total weight of batteries or accumulators entering the recycling * process.	
	Target (2015 and onwards)
	Minimum recycling efficiency
Lead-acid batteries	65%
Nickel-cadmium batteries	75%
Other batteries and accumulators	50%

The set targets are in line with the European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/66/EC (Annex no. 3, part B)

* The exact methodology of calculation is determined by Commission Regulation (EU) no. 493/2012

Table 9: Indicators and targets for recovery, material and re-use and material fractions, relative to the total weight of collected end-of-life vehicles (wrecked cars) (%)

Indicator:		
a) Percentage share of weight of recovered and re-used fractions obtained from the processing of selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars) in the total weight of collected selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars) (%).		
b) Percentage share of weight of recycled fractions obtained from the processing of selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars) in the total weight of selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars) (%).		
	Target for 2015 and onwards	
	Recovery and re-use	Recycling and re-use
Selected vehicles	95%	85%

Table 10: Indicator and collection target for tyres placed on the market in the Czech Republic (%).

Indicator: Percentage share of weight of tyres separately collected in the average weight of tyres placed on the market in the previous calendar year in the Czech Republic (%). (In the event that last year nothing was provided, the collection rate is calculated from the same year.)	
	Collection
Target status in the year 2016	35%
Target status in the year 2020 and onwards	80%

Table 11: Indicators and target for the recovery of tyres from the collected waste tyres (%).

Indicator: a) Percentage share of the weight of recovered waste tyres in the total weight of the collected waste tyres (%).	
	Target for 2016 and onwards
	Recovery
Waste tyres	100%