WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
OF THE ÚSTÍ REGION
2016-2025
Binding part

The Binding part of the Waste management plan of the Ústí region 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 of the waste management plan of the Ústí region is based on the strategy and priorities for the development of waste management set Waste Management plan of the Czech Republic, is based on the principle of respect for the waste management hierarchy and contains the objectives, principles and measures which 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 and in the Ústí region.

1. Strategic waste management objectives of the Ústí region for the period of 2016 - 2025

1. Prevention and reduction of specific waste production.


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.

2. Waste management principles

In order to meet the strategic objectives of the Czech Republic waste policy and the fulfilment of the objectives set by the waste management Plan of the Czech Republic it is necessary to:

1. Prevent waste through the fulfilment of the "Programme for waste prevention of the Ústí region" and other measures to promote reduction of waste.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Support waste management methods, which use waste as a source of raw materials, replacing primary natural resources.

5. Support waste management, which leads to an increased economic utilization of waste.

6. Support preparing for re-use and recycling.

7. Do not support landfilling or incineration of recyclable materials.
8. 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.

9. In applying the hierarchy to reflect the precautionary principle and prevent the adverse impacts of waste management on human health and the environment.

10. In applying the hierarchy reflect the principle of sustainability, including technical feasibility and economic sustainability.

11. In applying the hierarchy ensure the protection of raw materials resources, the environment, and human health with regard to economic and social impacts.

12. The individual types of waste management in the Ústí region must create an integral complex which guarantees minimum negative impacts on the environment and high level of protection of human health.

**Measures:**

1. Record and report waste management separately for each waste management facility, in the facilities subjecting to an integrated permit separately for each technical unit for waste management.

2. In facilities producing products from waste adjust by operating policies mandatory requirements for quality and characteristics of products, in operating the facility keep operating records on creation and quantity of products, on verification of products quality and on sale of products; keep documents on the sale of products.

3. The conditions for the second phase of operation of the landfill determine always after evaluation of current conditions of operation and status of the landfill, which will be carried out at the earliest six months before its start.

4. Do not use the products for the purposes, for which waste can be used pursuant to valid operating policies and/or approved project documentation.

**3. Management principles for selected types of waste**

**3.1 Municipal waste**

**Objective/target:**

1. Permanently promote and maintain separate collection at least for waste consisting of paper, plastics, glass and metals in all municipalities of the region.

2. 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.

The method of monitoring the targets will be determined in accordance with valid legal regulations of the European Union (Commission Decision 2011/753/EU of 18 November 2011, establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets provided in the Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Directive of the European Parliament and Council 2008/98/EC. For the target the establishment of intermediate values in the specified years is proposed according to Table 86.
**Table 86: Proposal of intermediate values of reuse and recycling in the specified years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>46 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>48 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principles:**

1. 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 of thus collected waste.
2. Maintain and develop the availability of separate collection systems for recoverable waste in the municipalities.
3. Ensure (establish) obligatory separate (sorted) collection of recoverable components of municipal waste, at least of paper, plastics, glass, and metals, in the municipalities.
4. 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.
5. 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 Ústí region Waste management plan for municipal waste.
6. 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.
7. Prioritize environmentally beneficial, economically and socially sustainable municipal waste treatment technologies.
8. 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.
9. Before changing the system of collection and municipal waste management of a regional scale, always perform a thorough analysis including environmental, economic, and social aspects and subject it to a comprehensive discussion of all parties concerned.
10. 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.

**Measures:**

1. Monitor consistently the function of separate collection of recoverable components of municipal waste, at least for paper, plastics, glass, and metals.
2. Consistently monitor compliance with the hierarchy of waste management.
3. Continuously evaluate the municipal system for municipal waste management and its capacity and propose measures for its improvement.

4. 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.

5. Regularly evaluate the system of municipal waste management at local and regional level.

6. By the end of the year 2016 introduce in the framework of the Ústí Region environmental fund a subsidy programme to promote increased efficiency of separate collection and material recovery of municipal waste in the municipalities, including the bulk waste.

7. 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.

3.2 Mixed municipal waste

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

Principles:
1. Significantly reduce landfilling of municipal waste.
2. 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.

Measures:
1. Through consistent supervising activity monitor return of the fee for recoverable municipal waste landfilling and support the efforts, so that the amount disadvantages landfilling of such waste streams that will be banned from 2024 from landfilling, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including mixed municipal waste, and that with regard to waste management adaptation to external conditions such as European Union legislation, the application of new technologies, competitive environment, etc., while maintaining a high degree of diversification and market principles with an equal measure of costs for waste producers, and with regard to the social acceptability for citizens.
2. Promote the building of corresponding effective infrastructure necessary to ensure and increase energy recovery of waste (in particular, the mixed municipal waste), with particular emphasis on the promotion of the conservation and development of the existing systems of the central heat supply.
3. 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.
4. Continuously evaluate the system of management of mixed municipal waste at municipal and regional level. As of 30.9.2019 update the analysis of collection systems of mixed municipal waste, which will include the definition of collecting areas and determination of
their characteristics, including average achieved prices and costs. Based upon this analysis, establish uniform rules for the derivation of binding limits for the maximum amount of mixed municipal waste, which can be taken on each of the landfills in case of availability of facility for energy recovery of mixed municipal waste.

5. In case of availability of a facility for recovery of mixed municipal waste, review fulfilment of conditions of an integrated permit with respect to compliance with the principle of the hierarchy of waste management and, if necessary, determine a binding limit for the highest possible quantity of mixed municipal waste, which can be taken to a landfill. At the same time, according to uniform rules respect maintenance of appropriate and balanced availability of services in the area of disposal of mixed municipal waste in the region.

6. By the end of 2017, examine an impact of the planned termination of the disposal of mixed municipal waste on the balance of a financial reserve for rehabilitation, restoration and follow-up care for individual landfills.

3.3 Waste from small enterprises

**Principles:**

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

**Measures:**

1. Utilize the possible participation of legal entities or natural persons authorized to do business in municipal systems of waste management.

2. 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.

3. 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.
4. Continuously evaluate the criteria referred to under item 3 and recommend their modification according to the current condition in the municipality.

5. Utilize the extension of supervisory powers of municipalities, especially sanctions upon legal entities and natural persons illegally using the municipal system of municipal waste management.

6. Support cooperation of communities with trade licensing authorities in order to improve the possibilities of supervision of legal persons and natural persons authorized to do business operating within the territory of the municipality.

7. 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.

3.4 Biodegradable waste and biodegradable municipal waste

**Target:**
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.

**Principles:**
1. 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.
2. Support and develop the system for the collection of biodegradable municipal waste.
3. Support maximum recovery of biodegradable waste and the products from their processing.
4. Support the creation and development of the infrastructure necessary to ensure the recovery of biodegradable waste.

**Measures:**
1. Respect the properties and observe requirements for the collection and management of each group of biodegradable waste.
2. Enact by a generally binding municipal ordinance the collection system, separate collection, and management of biodegradable waste in the territory of a municipality, at least for biodegradable waste of plant origin. Further to this, designate places where natural persons and waste producers participating in the municipal system may separately deposit biodegradable waste, at least biodegradable waste of plant origin.
3. Monitor observance of the obligation of natural persons and waste producers participating in the community system to separately collect, sort, and transfer for recovery biodegradable waste using the system provided by the municipality, unless they recover the waste themselves in accordance with the Waste Act.
4. Establish by a generally binding municipal ordinance the system for the collection and separate collection of paper, and designate places where natural persons and waste producers participating in the municipality system may deposit paper they have produced as waste.
5. Monitor observance of the obligation of natural persons and waste producers participating in the community system to separately collect, sort, and transfer for recovery paper using the system provided by the municipality, unless they recover the waste themselves in accordance with the Waste Act.
6. Base the system of separate collection and management of biodegradable waste in the territory of the municipality 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.

7. Consistently monitor the separate collection of biodegradable waste.

8. 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.

9. Technically support and promote by awareness campaigns household, community, and municipal composting of biodegradable waste for natural persons. Consider the introduction of a regional financial support subsidy programme, for the community and municipal composting.

10. Encourage the construction of facilities for anaerobic digestion, aerobic decomposition, 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.

11. Consistently monitor the minimum requirements for technologies for processing biodegradable waste and for the characteristics of output products to achieve high recovery products and satisfy all requirements to protect human health and the environment. Consistently monitor the quality of the compost produced from waste and promote their application on the market, in accordance with the Act on fertilizers.

12. 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. Support 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 communities, or as the case may be, in creating rehabilitation layer of mine rehabilitations.

13. Support the efforts of the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture to encourage farmers to partially replace industrial fertilizers by fertilizers made from waste that meet qualitative requirements for conventional fertilizers.

14. Support energy recovery from biodegradable waste included in mixed municipal waste, which is generally because of the heterogeneity of the material and the concentration of hazardous substances and elements not suitable for direct composting, by processing it in biogas stations or processing by other biological treatment methods.

15. Support the construction of facilities for energy recovery of mixed municipal waste, offering appropriate and socially acceptable prices for services, if its material recovery is not possible out of environmental or economic reasons.

16. 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.

17. 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.


19. Support in accordance with the legislation the recovery of biodegradable waste similar to purposefully grown biomass (e.g. green waste from lawn mowing, etc.) in agricultural biogas plants.

20. Regularly evaluate the management system of biodegradable waste at the regional level.

21. Consistently supervise return of the fee for the landfilling of municipal waste and hereby support efforts that the amount makes landfilling of recyclable and recoverable waste streams disadvantageous, in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management, including those containing a biodegradable component, and that with regard to waste management adaptation to external conditions such as European Union legislation, the
application of new technologies, competitive environment, etc., while maintaining a high degree of diversification and market principles with an equal measure of costs for waste producers with regard to the social acceptability for citizens.

22. Consistently supervise compliance with the prohibition on landfilling mixed municipal waste, recyclable and recoverable waste since 2024.

23. Ensure quality data base describing the production of biodegradable waste and its waste management, including data on facilities processing biodegradable waste at regional level. Unify the method of reporting management of biodegradable waste and the requirements for the operating records of composting facilities and biogas stations using waste along with agricultural products and farm fertilisers. For agricultural waste, promote their processing by technologies such as anaerobic digestion (digestion, fermentation), aerobic decomposition (composting) or other biological methods.

24. By the end of the year 2016 introduce within the environmental fund of the Ústí Region a subsidy program to support municipal composting of systems of biodegradable municipal waste and the use of compost in municipalities.

25. Review conditions of integrated permits with a focus on removal and use of biodegradable waste and use of composts on landfill sites and lay down binding limits for the use of composts on landfill sites with regard to approved terms and conditions of the second phase of their operation.

3.5 Construction and demolition waste

**Objective/target:**

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)

**Principles:**

1. To regulate the production of construction and demolition waste management with regard to the protection of human health and the environment.

2. Implement maximum recovery of processed construction and demolition waste and recycled materials from construction and demolition waste.

**Measures:**

1. Consistently monitor the conditions established by legislation for the management of production of construction and demolition waste and their management and thus minimise hazardous constituents and properties. Preferably ensure construction and demolition waste recovery and recycling and ensure high quality of recycled output.

2. Follow the European Union’s legislation in the area of “end of waste”, and if a relevant legislative document is not provided at the European Union level, or the CR, then draw up precisely and uniformly conditions for the transition of recycled construction and demolition waste into a product in the permits for operating appropriate facilities for recovery of construction waste.

3. In the event of their introduction, follows standards for the quality of material from recycled construction and demolition waste.

4. 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.

5. Prevent the use of unprocessed construction and demolition waste, with the exception of excavated soil and spoil material without dangerous properties.
6. In operating policies of facilities for recovery of construction and demolition waste, define binding requirements for the quality of product made from waste, conditions for operating records of production and sale of products made from waste and the obligation to keep documents on their sale.

7. In new facilities for recovery of waste on the ground surface, with the exception of equipment incorporated into active coal mines, limit the maximum capacity for 200 kt in each individual case, and the maximum operating time of the number of years corresponding to twice of the area of a facility in ha, but not for more than 6 years.

3.6 Hazardous waste

Objective/target:
1. Reduce the specific production of hazardous waste.
2. Increase the share of materially recovered hazardous waste.
3. Minimize the negative effects of hazardous of waste management on human health and the environment.
4. Remediate contaminated sites with hazardous waste presence.

Principles:
1. 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.
2. Dispose of hazardous waste in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management.
3. Promote technologies for recycling and recovery of hazardous waste and technologies for reducing hazardous waste properties.
4. Rigorously investigate whether the processed hazardous waste actually lost hazardous properties, so that these properties are not manifested.
5. Do not use hazardous waste and hazardous waste, which ceased to be waste, on ground surface.
6. Tighten conditions for the recovery of hazardous waste as technological material for technical landfill closure.
7. Reduce the amount of hazardous waste in mixed municipal waste.

Measures:
1. Continuously evaluate the system of hazardous waste management at the regional level.
2. Motivate the public to implement the separate collection of hazardous components of municipal waste.
3. 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.
4. Support the establishment of facilities for the recovery of hazardous waste and waste treatment facilities for the reduction and elimination of hazardous properties.
5. Support safe remediation of environmental liabilities.
6. Consistently supervise observation of the obligation to return a fee for landfilling of hazardous waste.
7. Rigorously monitor the quantity of hazardous waste used as technological material for landfill closure.
8. Consistently monitor the fulfilment of prescribed procedures for evaluation of hazardous properties of waste.
9. Operate the facility for treatment of hazardous waste by solidification and stabilisation only on a site defined clearly by consent issued by a competent authority pursuant to the Waste Act, or by an integrated permit; this does not apply to mobile facilities, the operating policies of which were approved of before effectiveness of the Ordinance, through which the binding part of the waste management plan of the Ústí Region is promulgated.
In existing facilities for treatment of hazardous waste by solidification and stabilisation, review the conditions of an integrated permit, or carry out a check of their operation with a focus on verifying capacity of the facility and quality of treated waste.

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

3.7.1 Packaging and packaging waste

**Objective/target:**

1. Increase the overall packaging recycling to the level of 70% by the year 2020.
2. Increase the overall recovery of packaging waste to the level of 80% by the year 2020.
3. Increase the recycling of plastic packaging to the level of 50% by the year 2020.
4. Increase the recycling of metal packaging to the level of 55% by the year 2020.
5. Achieve 55% overall recovery of consumer sale packaging by the year 2020.
6. Achieve 50% recycling of consumer sales packaging by the year 2020.
7. Achieve targets for recovery and recycling of packaging waste according to Table 87.

**Tab. 87: Targets for recovery and recycling of packaging waste**

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

**Legend:**

A: 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.

B 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.

**Measures:**
1. Maintain and develop the existing integrated system of separation of municipal waste, including its packaging component and promote further development of this system.
2. Comply with the legislative conditions for separate collection.
3. Support the management of packaging waste according to the waste hierarchy.
4. Respect new targets for recycling and recovery of packaging waste by 2020 established by legislation and individual targets for recycling and recovery of consumer sale packaging (see Table 87).
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Consistently monitor compliance with the hierarchy of waste management.
8. Continuously evaluate the management of packaging within the system of the municipality for municipal waste management, the capacity of the system and support measures for its improvement.
9. Continuously evaluate the system of municipal waste management at the regional level

3.7.2 Waste electrical and electronic equipment

**Objective/target:**

1. Achieve high level of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

   Since the year 2016 achieve the level of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment per inhabitant per calendar year in the value bigger than 5.5 kg/inhabitant/year.

   Achieve in the years 2016 - 2021 the minimum level of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment provided in Table 88.

**Tab. 88: Targets for separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Separate collection*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target for the year 2016 (by August 14, 2016)</td>
<td>&gt; 40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for the year 2017</td>
<td>&gt; 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for the year 2018</td>
<td>&gt; 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for the year 2019</td>
<td>&gt; 55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for the year 2020</td>
<td>&gt; 60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target for the year 2021 (by August 14, 2021)</td>
<td>65% (85% of produced)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 (%). According to the Directive 2012/19/EU, the monitoring indicator changes from the year 2016, 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 WMP UR II, the values set in the WMP CR were used as basis.
2. Ensure high level of recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use of electric and electronic waste:

   Achieve in the years 2016 - 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, see Table 89.

   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) see Table 90.
**Tab. 89:** 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 (%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets from August 15, 2016 to August 14, 2018</th>
<th>Recovery*</th>
<th>Recycling and preparing for re-use**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Large household appliances</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Small domestic appliances</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Telecom devices and IT equipment</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Consumer equipment</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lighting devices</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5a. Discharge tubes</td>
<td>80%***</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Tools</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Toys and sports</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Medical equipment</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Monitoring and control equipment</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Automatic dispensers</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 (%)).

**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 electrical and electronic waste (all collected electrical and electronic equipment waste (%)).

***For discharge tubes recycling only.

**Tab. 90:** 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 (%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targets from August 15, 2018</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
<th>Recycling and preparing for re-use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Equipment for heat exchange</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm2</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Light sources</td>
<td></td>
<td>80%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Large equipment</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Small equipment</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mall information technology and telecommunication equipment (external dimension no more than 50 cm)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For discharge tubes recycling only.

The new directive 2012/19/EU 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 2016 are connected to the existing minimum values according to Directive 2002/96/EC and from the year 2016, 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.

**Measures:**

1. 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.
2. Cooperate with liable persons and strengthen the link between collection network and the municipal systems of municipal waste management.
3. Observe set standards for collecting, transporting, and processing of waste electrical and electronic equipment and consistently enforce them by the individual bodies of state administration and local governments.
4. Secure in a better manner the existing collection infrastructure from theft and illegal removal.
5. Consistently monitor and evaluate the functioning of scrap metal traders premises and facilities.
6. Publish these collection points at public administration webs in the register of take-back points.
7. Intensify awareness campaigns.
8. Comply with the waste hierarchy, with preference for re-use by the state and private institutions.
9. Thoroughly monitor compliance with the waste management hierarchy.
10. Support research and development of new technological processes and recycling technologies focusing on recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment.
11. Ensure conclusive record keeping of products placed on market, end-of-life products taken back and their further management.

**3.7.3 Waste batteries and accumulators**

**Objective/target:**

1. Increase the level of separate collection of waste portable batteries and accumulators.

   From 2016 achieve the desired level of separate collection of waste portable batteries and accumulators of 45% efficiency (the assessed indicator is 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).

2. Achieve high recycling efficiency of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators. From the year 2016 achieve 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 91.

**Tab. 91: Minimum recycling efficiency**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target (2016 and onwards)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum recycling efficiency*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead-acid batteries</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel-cadmium batteries</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other batteries and accumulators</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentage share of weight of recycled output fractions of the recycling process in the total weight of batteries or accumulators entering the recycling. The exact methodology of calculation is determined by Commission Regulation (EU) no. 493/2012. 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.

**Measures:**
1. Publish these collection points at public administration webs in the register of take-back points.
2. Comply with the waste hierarchy.
3. Ensure conclusive record keeping of products placed on market, end-of-life products taken back and their further management.
4. Support research and development of recycling technologies that are environmentally friendly and cost effective.
5. Intensify awareness campaigns.
6. In cooperation with the collective system ensure the availability of collection points for portable batteries and accumulators on the level of no more than 500 inhabitants.

### 3.7.4 End-of-life vehicles (wrecked cars)

**Objective/target:**
Achieve a high rate of recovery when processing end-of-life vehicles (wrecked cars).

In the year 2016 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 92.

**Tab. 92: 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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target for 2016 and onwards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recovery and re-use*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected vehicles</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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).

**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).

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 end use.
**Measures:**

1. Differentiate the management of selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars) and other end-of-life vehicles (other wrecked cars).
2. Observe the set the standards for the collection and processing of selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars), standards for re-use of parts from selected end-of-life vehicles (selected wrecked cars) and strictly enforce them by individual bodies of state administration and local governments.
3. 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.
4. Comply with the waste hierarchy.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Ensure conclusive record keeping of products placed on market, end-of-life products taken back and their further management.
8. Publish the collection points at public administration webs in the register of take-back points.

### 3.7.5 Waste tyres

**Objective/target:**

1. Increase the level of separate collection of waste tyres:
   
   Achieve the required level of collection of tyres, see Table 93.

   **Tab. 93: Indicator and collection target for tyres placed on the market in the Czech Republic**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection*</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target status in the year 2016</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target status in the year 2020 and onwards</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   *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 event that last year nothing was provided, the collection rate is calculated from the same year).

2. Achieve high recovery rate in the processing of waste tyres. From the year 2016 achieve percentage share of the weight of recovered waste tyres in the total weight of the collected waste tyres of 100%.

**Measures:**

1. 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 public administration webs in the register of take-back points.
2. Intensify awareness campaigns.
3. Observe the waste management hierarchy.
4. Rigorously monitor compliance with the waste management hierarchy.
5. Support research and development of new technological processes and recycling technologies focusing on the use of raw materials.

6. In the facility for material use of waste tyres limit the capacity for storage of waste tires to a quantity, which can be processed in one month of normal operation and the capacity for storage of products from waste limit to the quantity, which corresponds to the production for one month of normal operation.
3.8 Sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants

*Objective/target:*

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

*Measures:*

1. 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).
2. On the basis of legislatively established microbiological and chemical parameters vigorously check the quality of treated sludge for application to soil.
3. Support from public funds investments associated with energy recovery of sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants with adequate sludge production.
4. 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.
5. In the framework of fulfilling the EEPA concept of the Ústí Region promote by awareness campaigns, focused primarily on the citizens, to provide guidance for the disposal of pharmaceuticals, chemicals and waste in accordance with the legislation in this area, i.e. disposal outside the sewerage network.
6. Unify and make more accurate the method of recording management of sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants, so that it is possible to monitor the purpose and structure of its final use.

3.9 Waste oil

*Objective:*

Increase the material and energy recovery of waste oils.

*Measures:*

1. Avoid mixing oils in their places of origin, accumulation, and storage in view of their subsequent recovery.
2. Use waste oils unfit for material recovery preferably for energy recovery in accordance with applicable legislation.
3. Comply with the waste hierarchy.
4. Rigorously monitor compliance with the management hierarchy of waste oils.
5. Accept waste oil into the facilities for the managing of waste on the basis of an orientation test for chlorine.

4.3.10 Waste from medical and veterinary care

*Objective/target:*

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

*Measures:*

1. 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.
2. 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.

3. Disposal of waste pharmaceuticals from natural persons paid by the State according to law on pharmaceuticals, ensuring central procurement of services including collection and transport on the territory of the region.

4. Carry out the collection of waste pharmaceuticals through a facility designed for their disposal, or by means of local transportation of hazardous constituents of municipal waste organised by municipalities.

5. In all health care facilities, monitor separate collection of individual types of waste with a view to reducing the volume of hazardous waste and consistent separation of sharp objects from other medical waste.

3.11 Specific groups of hazardous waste

3.11.1 Waste and equipment containing PCBs

**Objective/target:**

1. 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.

2. Dispose of waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls held by persons authorized for waste management by the end of the year 2028.

**Measures:**

1. 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 decontaminate it by the end of the year 2025.

2. Carry out the collection of waste containing PCBs exclusively by means of a facility designed for their disposal.

3.11.2 Waste containing persistent organic pollutants

**Objective/target:**

1. To raise awareness of persistent organic pollutants and their effects on human health and the environment.


**Measures:**

1. Implement information campaigns focused on the possible occurrence of persistent organic pollutants in waste.

2. Identify potential sources of release of persistent organic pollutants.

3. Utilize the ME methodology for monitoring of the occurrence of persistent organic pollutants in selected waste.

3.11.3 Waste containing asbestos

**Objective/target:**
Minimize the potential negative effects in the management of waste containing asbestos on human health and the environment.

**Measures:**

1. Implement changes in the legislation of the European Union in the management of asbestos waste with emphasis on protecting human health and the environment.
2. Unify procedures on how to influence the management of asbestos waste in a desirable way within the framework of the permitting of reconstruction and building demolition.
3. Carry out permanent education and monitoring of safe management and hygiene when managing asbestos.
4. Promote economic benefits for the disposal of waste containing asbestos.

### 3.11.4 Waste containing natural radionuclides

**Objective/target:**

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

**Measures:**

1. Supervise the management of this type of waste (State Office for Nuclear Safety).
2. Encourage cooperation between the ME and the State Office for Nuclear Safety in developing a methodological procedure for handling this kind of waste according to the Waste Act.

### 3.12 Other groups of waste

#### 3.12.1 Animal by-products and biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens

**Objective/target:**

1. 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.)
2. 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.

**Measures:**

1. 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.
2. In compliance with all requirements of applicable legislation, to support the building of new capacity to use biodegradable waste from the kitchens and canteens.
3. Ensure conditions for the collection of used cooking oil and fat originating from public catering establishments, central kitchens and households.
4. Support the development of a system of collecting and collection of used cooking oil and grease from the originators and households.
5. 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).
7. Monitor and evaluate developments in the management of biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens and animal by-products, design and adopt appropriate measures.

8. Promote within the fulfilling of the EEPA UR conception awareness campaigns concerning the management of biodegradable waste from kitchens and canteens and animal by-products in accordance with the legislation in this area.

3.12.2 Waste of ferrous and non-ferrous metals

Objective/target:
Process metal waste and end-of-life products into materials replacing primary raw materials.

Principles:
1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

Measures:
1. 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.
2. Support the development of modern high-quality technologies for the processing of end-of-life products in the Ústí Region.
3. Anayze and adjust the business environment in the area of waste collection and waste trade.
4. Increase the level of supervisory activities in metal scrap trading and consistently enforce observation of set obligations to prevent theft of metals in scrap metal traders premises and facilities.

4. Principles of creating waste management facility network

Objective/target:
Create and maintain a comprehensive, adequate, and effective network of waste management facilities in the territory of the Ústí Region.

Principles:
1. Support the construction of facilities in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management.
2. Propose new facilities in accordance with the legislative and technical requirements and best available techniques.
3. Preferably use the existing facilities that comply with the required technical level pursuant to the item 2, and give priority to expansion of their capacity over the construction of new facilities.
4. 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.
5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Prefer support from public funds for the construction of facilities where the output is a materially recoverable product.

9. 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.

10. A recommending statement of the region will be required to prove the necessity of facility's design capacity in the Ústí Region and to obtain support for this facility from public sources. The statement of the region will be based on the compliance with applicable waste management plan of the Ústí Region and the supporting documents proving the deficit of such facilities identified in the Ústí Region waste management plan objectives evaluation.

11. 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).

12. Do not support the construction of new landfills from public funds.

13. Define waste streams and their processing conditions under which a permit will not be required to operate the facility.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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 collection system for selected end-of-life products which are provided by the liable persons i.e. by the manufacturers, importers, distributors.


19. Support separate collection of hazardous components of municipal waste in order to achieve environmentally sound management of waste.

20. In the facilities for waste buyout and collection, allow the purchase of waste from citizens only in accordance with applicable legislation.

21. In take-back locations of end-of-life products allow free acceptance of these products from citizens.

22. Support sustainability and development of central heat supply networks connected/connectable to sources using waste for energy.

23. Do not place new facilities in small-scale particularly protected areas (national nature reserves, national nature monuments, nature reserves, natural monuments), natural parks, major features of the landscape, the European major sites, place them in the bird areas, in the protected landscape areas and a national park only in the developed and
developable territory of municipalities; optimise proposals for new facilities with respect to their impacts on the landscape character.

**Measures:**

1. Continuously evaluate the network of facilities for waste management at the regional level.
2. Evaluate the possibility of using facilities of national importance.
3. On the basis of the current state of compliance with performance objectives in the Waste management plans of the Ústí region, identify the necessary facilities for waste management in the region.
4. On the basis of the current state of compliance with performance objectives of the Waste management plan of the Ústí Region, identify the preferred waste management facilities recommended for support from public sources.

**5. Decision making principles for transboundary transportation, import and export of waste**

**Objective/target:**

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

**Principles:**

1. 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.
2. Waste generated in the Czech Republic is preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic.
3. Transboundary shipment of waste from the Ústí Region 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.
4. Transboundary shipment of waste to the Ústí Region for the purpose of disposal is prohibited.
5. Waste generated in the Ústí Region is primarily recovered in the Czech Republic, unless not recovered in other Member States of the European Union.
6. Transboundary shipment of waste to the Ústí Region for the purpose of recovery is permitted only to facilities that are operated in accordance with applicable law, and which have sufficient capacity.
7. All phases of waste management are evaluated until waste transfer to the final facility for recovery or disposal.
8. If waste is transported into the Ústí Region 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.
9. Transboundary shipment of waste into the Ústí Region 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.
10. 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.

11. Take-back products at transboundary movement out of the Ústí Region are considered as waste immediately upon delivery of collected products for transboundary transport.

12. 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.

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

Objective/target:

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

Principles:

1. 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.
2. Involve the public in programmes and events leading to the formation of a positive attitude to maintain clean environment and practice proper waste management.
3. Actively involve the manufacturers in developing marketing campaign programmes for consumer products or services.
4. Effectively use penalties for pollution of public spaces.
5. Increase the maximum limit for a fine for the offense of establishing unauthorized landfill or waste deposition outside of specified locations.
6. 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.
7. Involve under contract legal entities and natural persons authorized to do business in municipal waste management systems.
8. Inform citizens and businesses about the possibilities of fining for activities associated with the deposition of waste outside the specified locations.
9. 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).
10. 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.
11. 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.
7. Waste prevention programme of the Ústí Region.

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.

Sub-objectives:

1. Throughout the implementation of the Waste prevention programme of the Ústí Region in the framework of the environmental education and public awareness conception 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.

2. Ensure an effective involvement of the local authorities 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 objectives of the Waste prevention programme of the Ústí Region.

5. 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.

6. 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).

7. 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.

8. In compliance with other strategic documents of the Region, 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.

9. 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.

10. Enhance the active role of research, experimental development work and innovation in the area of support to the Ústí Region Waste prevention programme.

11. In waste prevention cooperate in the activities of collective systems and product take-back systems.

12. Ensure implementation of the requisite analytical documents and evaluation instruments for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the Ústí Region prevention programme and for assessing the progress attained in relation to the phased preventative measures and targets.
Measures:

**Block 1 - Information support, education and awareness**

1. **f)** Create and throughout the whole period of implementation of the Waste prevention programme of the Ústí Region ensure the continuous operation of a freely accessible information base covering waste prevention at all levels. Develop and freely promote a handbook to show to the people how to prevent waste (with a focus on municipal waste and its individual components). (Strategy: informational, promotional; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12)

2. 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 activities of non-profit organizations collecting take-back products for re-use, and similar entities. (Strategy: informational, promotional; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10)

3. Technically ensure the dissemination of information and awareness-raising programmes to progressively increase the amount of electrical and electronic equipment taken back and to reduce the production of waste from those products. Support the creation of an information network of service centres for repairs and further use of electrical and electronic equipment for its original purpose, including the preparation of rules for the operation of the service centres and the system for their certification. (Strategy: informational, regulatory; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 3, 6, 10, 12)

4. Technically ensure the dissemination of information and awareness programmes focused at reducing the production of waste from food. (Strategy: informational, promotional; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 7)

5. 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. (Strategy: informational, promotional; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 2, 8)

6. In the framework of the environmental education and public awareness programme include the topics on the subject of waste prevention in the school curricula at schools established by the Region. (Strategy: informational, promotional; fulfilment of objectives: 1)

7. Under the framework of collective systems and product take-back systems support in all stakeholders extension of their activities on the subject of waste prevention, especially through information campaigns aimed at raising public awareness. (Strategy: informational, promotional; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 12)

8. Support promotion of trustworthy environmental labelling and products with a lower impact on the environment, as well as gradual expansion of the National Programme of Environmental Labelling. (Strategy: informational, promotional, regulatory; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9)

**Block 2 - Regulation and planning**

9. During the implementation of the Waste Prevention Programme of the Ústí region consistently implement and monitor compliance with the requirements for the prevention of waste resulting from the product directives and the Framework Waste Directive and the relevant national regulations. (Strategy: regulatory; fulfilment of objectives: 2, 6, 7, 13)

10. Technically support and promote by awareness campaigns household, community, and municipal composting of biodegradable waste for natural persons. Consider the possibility of a regional subsidy program for the support of the domestic, community and municipal composting, in cooperation with the municipalities. (Strategy: regulatory; fulfilment of objectives: 2, 6, 8, 13)
Block 3 - Methodological support and voluntary instruments

11. Utilize a methodology to carry out a comprehensive evaluation of the Waste prevention programme of the Ústí Region to monitor and assess the progress that has been made. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 2, 13)

12. Utilize methodology for a qualified and quantified evaluation of the food waste stream and an expert study on this waste stream in order to determine the current status, obtain primary data and monitor the effectiveness of prevention measures in the coming years. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 2, 7, 13)

13. Utilize methodological guidance to balance the composted material in home and community composting in order to evaluate the effectiveness of measures to support the reduction of biologically degradable waste production. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 2, 8, 13)

14. Utilize a methodology for qualified and quantified evaluation of the production of textiles and clothing and the stream of used and re-used clothing and textile waste in order to determine the current status, obtain primary data and monitor the effectiveness of prevention measures in the coming years. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 2, 8, 13)

15. Utilize an expert analysis of the actual occurrence of hazardous substances and materials in the construction industry with a view to reduce hazardous substances in the construction and demolition waste, and propose their adequate replacement, without compromising the properties of building and construction materials and components. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 2, 9, 11, 13)

16. Utilize an expert study on the possible use of the individual materials and structural units of demolished buildings for the original or for a different purpose while maintaining the functionality of the material. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 2, 9, 11, 13)

17. Create conditions, or implement voluntary agreements in the areas affected by the waste prevention programmes. (Strategy: promotional, informational, regulatory; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10)

18. 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 programme of the Ústí Region. (Strategy: promotional, informational, regulatory; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10)

19. Promote the consideration of environmental aspects focusing on waste prevention in public procurement funded from budgets of the Region and municipalities, 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. (Strategy: promotional, regulatory; fulfilment of objectives: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9)

Block 4 – Research, experimental development, and innovation

20. 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. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 1, 3, 4, 11)

21. Support implementation of food waste prevention agenda in departmental research and in research programmes. Support programmes of research, experimental development
and innovation in the field of prevention of waste from food. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 1, 4, 7, 11)

22. Support programmes of research, experimental development and innovation in the field of waste prevention in order to extend life span of products, reduce the amount of hazardous substances contained in them in relation to the Directive on end-of-life products (packaging, electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, cars) and reduce consumption of materials during production. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 1, 4, 8, 9, 11)

23. Support programmes of research, experimental development and innovation in the field of sustainable construction and renovation of buildings, reduction of hazardous substances in construction and construction materials, and prevention of construction and demolition waste. (Strategy: regulatory, informational, fulfilment of objectives: 1, 4, 9, 11)

8. Responsibility for the fulfilment and ensuring of the monitoring of the Waste Management Plan of the Ústí region 2016-2025

1. The Ústí Region, 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.

2. Municipalities will continuously evaluate the municipal system of municipal waste management including the packaging component, the system of 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).

3. The Ústí Region will continuously, at least within the framework of evaluation of the 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 Ústí Region also evaluates the objectives and measures of the Waste prevention programme of the Ústí Region, which are a part of the waste management plan.

4. The Ústí Region will use all available instruments and resources to ensure implementation of the Regional waste management plan.

5. The Ústí Region evaluates the compliance with the objectives set out in the Regional waste management plan.

6. The Ústí 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.
Annexes

Annex 1: Overview of the objectives set out in the Waste management plan of the Ústí Region 2016-2025

Annex 2: Overview of basic indicators for assessing the status of waste management

Annex 1: Overview of the objectives set out in the Waste management plan of the Ústí Region 2016-2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial number</th>
<th>Location in the WMP ÚR chapter</th>
<th>Definition of the objective</th>
<th>Type of the objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Waste prevention and reduction of specific waste production.</td>
<td>Strategic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Minimize unfavourable effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment.</td>
<td>Strategic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sustainable development of the society and moving closer towards the European “recycling society”.</td>
<td>Strategic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maximum recovery of waste as a substitute for primary resources and the transition to a circular economy.</td>
<td>Strategic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Permanently promote and maintain separate collection at least for waste consisting of paper, plastics, glass and metals in all municipalities of the region.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Use mixed municipal waste (after sorting of all materially recoverable components, hazardous substances and biodegradable waste) especially for energy recovery in facilities designed for this purpose in accordance with effective legislation.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Reduce the specific production of hazardous waste.</td>
<td>Main</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Increase the share of materially recovered hazardous waste.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Minimize the negative effects of hazardous waste management on human health and the environment.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Remediate contaminated sites with hazardous waste presence.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Increase the overall packaging recycling to the level of 70% by the year 2020.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Increase the overall recovery of packaging waste to the level of 80% by the year 2020.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Increase the recycling of plastic packaging to the level of 50% by the year 2020.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Increase the recycling of metal packaging to the level of 55% by the year 2020.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Achieve 55% overall recovery of consumer sales packaging by the year 2020.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieve 50% recycling of consumer sales packaging by the year 2020.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieve targets for recovery and recycling of packaging waste according to Table 85.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Achieve high level of separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Ensure high level of recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use of electric and electronic waste.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Increase the level of separate collection of waste portable batteries and accumulators.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Achieve high recycling efficiency of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Achieve a high rate of recovery when processing end-of-life vehicles (wrecked cars).</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Increase the level of separate collection of waste tyres.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Achieve high recovery rate in processing waste tyres.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Support technologies for the recovery of sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Increase the material and energy recovery of waste oils.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Minimize negative effects of waste management from medical and veterinary care on human health and the environment.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>3.11.1</td>
<td>Dispose of waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls held by persons authorized for waste management by the end of the year 2028.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>3.11.2</td>
<td>Raise awareness of persistent organic pollutants and their effects on human health and the environment.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>3.11.3</td>
<td>Minimize the potential negative effects in the management of waste containing asbestos on human health and the environment.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>3.11.4</td>
<td>Minimize the potential negative effects in the management of waste containing natural radionuclides on human health and the environment.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>3.12.1</td>
<td>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.)</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>3.12.1</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>3.12.2</td>
<td>Process metal waste and end-of-life products into materials replacing primary raw materials.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Create and maintain a comprehensive, adequate, and effective network of waste management facilities in the territory of the Ústí Region.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Do not endanger human health and the environment in the Czech Republic by transboundary movement of waste.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reduce waste deposition outside the specified locations.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ensure proper management of waste deposited outside the specified locations and of waste whose owner is unknown or has expired.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Main objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Throughout the implementation of the Waste prevention programme of the Ústí Region in the framework of the environmental education and public awareness conception 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</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Text</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure an effective involvement of the local authorities 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Create conditions and set incentives for reducing raw material and energy resources in manufacturing sectors and increasing the use of &quot;secondary raw materials&quot; in the context of other strategic documents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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 objectives of the Waste prevention programme of the Ústí Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In connection with the individual objectives of the Waste Prevention Programme of the Ústí Region, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In compliance with other strategic documents of the Region, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enhance the active role of research, experimental development work and innovation in the area of support to the Ústí Region Waste prevention programme.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>In waste prevention cooperate in the activities of collective systems and product take-back systems.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ensure implementation of the requisite analytical documents and evaluation instruments for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the Ústí Region prevention programme and for assessing the progress attained in relation to the phased preventative measures and targets.</td>
<td>Interim target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 2: Overview of basic indicators for assessing the status of waste management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Type</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Indicator definition</th>
<th>Data source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objectives of WMP</td>
<td>National/regional</td>
<td>Share of municipalities that provide separate collection of four components (glass, paper, plastic, metals) of municipal waste.</td>
<td>Monitoring of the fulfilment of the objective of the development of separate collection of paper, plastics, glass and metal in municipal waste.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (% of municipalities) and in (% of population).</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National/regional</td>
<td>Rate of recycling paper, plastic, glass, metals contained in municipal waste.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (%).</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td><strong>Quantity of BDMW deposited to landfills.</strong></td>
<td>Monitor the objective/target to gradually reduce the amount of BDMW landfilled (in comparison with waste generated in 1995).</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td>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 every three years, based on the methodology adopted for waste analysis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td><strong>Share of BDMW landfilled relative to the reference base 1995.</strong></td>
<td>Monitoring of the objective/target to reduce the quantity share of BDMW landfilled by the year 2020 relative to BDMW produced in 1995.</td>
<td>Relative to the quantity of BDMW from communities. Indicator expressed in (%).</td>
<td>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 every three years, based on the methodology adopted for waste analysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td><strong>Recovery rate and material recovery of construction and demolition waste.</strong></td>
<td>Monitor the objective/target to increase recycling and material recovery of construction and demolition waste to the level of 70% by the year 2020.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (%).</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports from facility operators under the new legislation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive</td>
<td><strong>Waste production (total, other waste, hazardous waste, municipal waste, municipal waste from municipalities)</strong></td>
<td>Monitoring developments in the quantity of waste production by individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal and municipal from communities).</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year) and in (kg/inhabitant/year).</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td>MMW production</td>
<td>Monitoring production of mixed municipal waste in the Czech Republic and the relevant region.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year) and in (kg/inhabitant/year).</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports from waste originators under the new legislation in the field of waste management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Production (yield) of separate collection of municipal waste (4 component collection) originating from communities</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. New reports from originators - municipalities according to new legal standards in the field of waste management. For more exact specification, statistical adjustment of production for municipalities that do not achieve with reporting limit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Waste processing/treatment</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Waste recovery</td>
<td>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).</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Waste material recovery</td>
<td>Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of materially recovered waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Waste recycling</td>
<td>Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of recycled waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.</td>
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<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Waste energy recovery</td>
<td>Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of energy recovered waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.</td>
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<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Waste disposal</td>
<td>Monitoring of developments in the quantity of disposed waste according to individual groups (e.g. mixed municipal, bulky waste) and selected types of waste.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
<td>WMIS, reports on production and waste management. Reports of waste originators and authorized persons under the new legislation in the field of waste management.</td>
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<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Waste incineration</td>
<td>Monitoring of developments in the quantity and share of incinerated waste according to individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
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<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Waste landfilling</td>
<td>Monitoring developments in the quantity and share of landfilled waste by individual groups (other, hazardous, municipal) and selected types of waste.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year)</td>
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<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Capacity of facilities</td>
<td>Monitoring the development of the capacities of individual types of facilities (according to the Catalogue of facilities).</td>
<td>The indicator is expressed according to the type of facility in (t), in (m³).</td>
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<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Number of facilities</td>
<td>Monitoring the number of different types of facilities (according to the Catalogue of facilities).</td>
<td>Indicator will be expressed according to the type of facility (units).</td>
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<td>National / regional</td>
<td>BDW and BDMW production</td>
<td>Monitoring of production of BDW and BDMW the Czech Republic and the individual regions.</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year).</td>
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<td>National / regional</td>
<td>Production of bulky waste</td>
<td>Monitoring the production of bulky waste on the territory of the individual</td>
<td>Indicator expressed in (t/year), (kg/inhabitant/year).</td>
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<td>region</td>
<td>waste management</td>
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