

# National factsheet on separate collection

## Czech Republic

**Note:** This ‘National factsheet’ has been prepared within the EC study “**Assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU**”. The document represents the status-quo of the EU Member State (MS) in September 2015. The information included in this document has been elaborated for all 28 EU-MS based on publically available documents, i.e. national legislation, Waste Management Plans, Waste Prevention Programmes, strategies, implementation reports, and statistics. All information is cited in the factsheet, a complete list of information sources can be found at the end of this document.

For quality assurance purposes the ‘National factsheet’ has been sent to the EU Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Members on waste for verification and commenting, the comments received are included in this final version.

### 1 General requirements on separate collection based on national legislation

Czech Act 185/2001 Coll. on Waste (Act on Waste) was implemented in 2001 (and last modified in 2014 and 2015). It is the main act of law transposing the requirements of the WFD into domestic law.

Revisions of the Act on Waste:

- No. 229/2014 Coll., defines obligations of the municipalities to separate household waste into specific streams paper, plastic, glass, metals and bio-waste so as requirements of the WFD are fulfilled, and
- No. 223/2015 Coll., defines separate collection of household waste.

With the amendment 223/2015 a one by one transposition of the definition of separate collection from the WFD has been included in the national legislation.

**Table 1: Overview of national law(s) that implement separate collection**

Year and Abbreviation	Title of the law (translation)
[CZ Act 185 2001]	Zákon č.185/2001 Sb., o odpadech a o změně některých dalších zákonů (Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on wastes and on amendments of certain other acts)
[CZ Decree No. 321 2014]	Vyhláška č. 321/2014 Sb., o rozsahu a způsobu zajištění odděleného soustředování složek komunálních odpadů (Decree No. 321/2014 Coll., on the extent and method of provision of separate collection of components of municipal wastes)
[CZ Act No. 229 2014]	Zákon č. 229/2014 Sb., kterým se mění zákon č. 185/2001 Sb., o odpadech a o změně některých dalších zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Act No. 229/2014 Coll. on wastes which amends Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on waste)
[CZ Act No. 223 2015]	Zákon č. 223/2015 Sb., kterým se mění zákon č. 185/2001 Sb., o odpadech a o změně některých dalších zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Act No. 223/2015 Coll. on wastes which amends Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on waste)

**Table 2: Overview on evaluation categories**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>additional</b>	The requirements of the WFD have been transposed and additional information or requirements are set out in the national legal requirement, i.e. additional definition, precision of requirement that goes beyond the text of the WFD
<b>one:one</b>	The requirement of the WFD has been transposed exactly / literally or transposed analogously. No additional requirements or explanations are set out.
<b>deviating</b>	The requirements of the WFD have been implemented into national legal requirements but have been adjusted, left out or deviated
<b>not included</b>	The requirement of the WFD is not transposed into national law

**Table 3: Assessment on national transpositions**

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
<b>1. Article 3 (11) WFD: Definition separate collection: "‘separate collection’ means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment"</b>			
[CZ Act 185 2001] §4 (1) n  [CZ Act No. 223 2015]	one:one	§4 (1) n separate collection - the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment (revision No. 223/2015 Coll.)	§4 (1) n tříděným sběrem - sběr, kdy je tok odpadů oddělen podle druhu, kategorie a charakteru odpadu s cílem usnadnit specifické zpracování (zákon č. 223/2015 Sb.),
<b>2. Article 10 (2) WFD: "waste shall not be mixed with other waste/material with other properties"</b>			
[CZ Act 185 2001] § 16 (1) e  [CZ Act 185 2001] § 16 (2)	deviating	§ 16 (1) The producer of wastes is obliged  e) to collect wastes sorted by individual types and categories  § 16 (1) If due to the reuse or subsequent disposal is not sorting or separate collection necessary the producer may waive from it with the consent of the competent local government authority with subsequent changes in competences	§ 16 (1) Původce odpadů je povinen  e) shromažďovat odpady utříděné podle jednotlivých druhů a kategorií  § 16 (1) Pokud vzhledem k následnému způsobu využití nebo odstranění odpadů není třídění nebo oddělené shromažďování nutné, může od něj původce upustit se souhlasem místně příslušného orgánu státní správy s navazujícími změnami v kompetencích.
<b>3. Article 11 (1) WFD: "measures to promote high quality recycling"</b>			
- <b>Comment</b> [TAC CZ 2015]: [CZ GR No. 352 2014]	not included	- <b>Comment</b> [TAC CZ 2015]: Annex, Section 1.2, paragraph e) Promote preparation for reuse and recycling of waste  <b>REMARK:</b> Reference is made to the general waste management policy but not to separate collection.	- <b>Comment</b> [TAC CZ 2015]: Příloha, kapitola 1.2, bod e) Podporovat přípravu na opětovné použití a recyklaci odpadů
<b>4. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) "separate collection if technically practicable"</b>			
[CZ Act 185 2001] § 9a (3) b)	deviating	§ 9a (3) b) In the application of the waste hierarchy it must be taken into account technical feasibility and economic	§ 9a (3) b) Při uplatňování hierarchie se zohlední technická proveditelnost a hospodářská udržitelnost.

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
[CZ GR No. 352 2014]		sustainability. Annex, Section 1.2, paragraph i) When applying the waste hierarchy to the principle of sustainability, including technical feasibility and economic viability must be taken into account. <b>REMARK:</b> Reference is made to the general waste hierarchy but not to separate collection.	Příloha, kapitola 1.2, bod i) Při uplatňování hierarchie nakládání s odpady zohlednit zásadu udržitelnosti včetně technické proveditelnosti a hospodářské <i>udržitelnosti</i> .
<b>5. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) separate collection if economically practicable</b>			
[CZ Act 185 2001] § 9a (3) b)  [CZ GR No. 352 2014]	deviating	§ 9a (3) b) In the application of the waste hierarchy it must be taken into account technical feasibility and economic sustainability. Annex, Section 1.2, paragraph i) When applying the waste hierarchy to the principle of sustainability, including technical feasibility and economic viability must be taken into account. <b>REMARK:</b> Reference is made to the general waste hierarchy but not to separate collection.	§ 9a (3) b) Při uplatňování hierarchie se zohlední technická proveditelnost a hospodářská udržitelnost.  Příloha, kapitola 1.2, bod i) Při uplatňování hierarchie nakládání s odpady zohlednit zásadu udržitelnosti včetně technické proveditelnosti a hospodářské udržitelnosti.
<b>6. Requirement WFD: 11 (1) “separate collection if environmentally practicable”</b>			
[TAC CZ 2015]: [CZ Act 185 2001] § 9a (3) a), b)  [CZ GR No. 352 2014]	deviating	§ 9a (3) a) In the application of the waste hierarchy it must be taken into account the entire life cycle of products and materials, particularly with regard to reducing the impact of waste management on the environment and human health. § 9a (3) c) In the application of the waste hierarchy it must be taken into account the protection of sources of raw materials, the environment, human health, economic and social impacts. Annex, Section 1.2, paragraph j) When applying the waste hierarchy to ensure the protection of sources of raw materials, the environment, human health with regard to economic and social impacts.	§ 9a (3) a) Při uplatňování hierarchie se zohlední celý životní cyklus výrobků a materiálů, zejména s ohledem na snižování vlivu nakládání s odpady na životní prostředí a lidské zdraví. § 9a (3) c) Při uplatňování hierarchie se zohlední ochrana zdrojů surovin, životního prostředí, lidského zdraví a hospodářské a sociální dopady.  Příloha, kapitola 1.2, bod j) Při uplatňování hierarchie nakládání s odpady zajistit ochranu zdrojů surovin, životního prostředí, lidského zdraví s ohledem na hospodářské a sociální dopady.

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
		<b>REMARK:</b> Reference is made to the general waste hierarchy but not to separate collection.	
<b>7. Article 11 (1) WFD: “separate collections (...) appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors”</b>			
	deviating	Revisions of the Act on Waste No. 229/2014 Coll., defines obligations of the municipalities to separate household waste into specific streams paper, plastic, glass, metals and bio-waste so as requirements of the WFD are fulfilled.	
<b>8. Article 11 (1) WFD “by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass”</b>			
[CZ Decree No. 321 2014] § 3 (1)	deviating	§ 3 Paper, plastic, glass and metals  (1) The municipality is obliged to provide places for separate accumulation of wastes of paper, plastic, glass and metals all the year.	§ 3 Papír, plasty, sklo a kovy  (1) Obec je povinna zajistit celoročně místa pro oddělené soustředování odpadů papíru, plastů, skla a kovů.
[CZ Act 185 2001] §17 (3)	deviating	§17 (3) The municipality is obliged to provide places at least for separate collection of municipal waste components, at least hazardous wastes, paper, plastic, glass, metals and biologically degradable wastes for all citizens within the area of the municipality.	§17 (3) Obec je povinna zajistit místa pro odkládání veškerého komunálního odpadu produkovaného fyzickými nepodnikajícími osobami na jejím katastrálním území. Obec je povinna zajistit místa pro oddělené soustředování složek komunálního odpadu, minimálně nebezpečných odpadů, papíru, plastů, skla, kovů a biologicky rozložitelných odpadů.
<b>9. Article 22 WFD: Bio-waste - Member states shall take measures, as appropriate (...) to encourage: “a) the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste”</b>			
[CZ Decree No. 321 2014] § 2 (1)	deviating	§ 2 Biodegradable municipal wastes  (1) The municipality is obliged to provide places for separate collection at least for biological wastes of plant origin at least, and in a period of 1 April to 31 October of the calendar year.	§ 2 Biologicky rozložitelné komunální odpady  (1) Obec je povinna zajistit místa pro oddělené soustředování minimálně pro biologické odpady rostlinného původu, a to minimálně v období od 1. dubna do 31. října kalendářního roku.
[CZ Decree No. 321 2014] §			

Law & Article	Evaluation	English text	Original text
5		§ 5 of the Decree No. 321/2014 Coll., is valid since 1 January 2015	§ 5 Tato vyhláška nabývá účinnosti dnem 1. ledna 2015.
[CZ Act 185 2001] §17 (3)	deviating	§17 (3) The municipality is obliged to provide places at least for separate collection of municipal waste components, at least hazardous wastes, paper, plastic, glass, metals and biologically degradable wastes for all citizens within the area of the municipality.	§17 (3) Obec je povinna zajistit místa pro odkládání veškerého komunálního odpadu produkovaného fyzickými nepodnikajícími osobami na jejím katastrálním území. Obec je povinna zajistit místa pro oddělené soustředování složek komunálního odpadu, minimálně nebezpečných odpadů, papíru, plastů, skla, kovů a biologicky rozložitelných odpadů.
[CZ GR No. 352 2014]	deviating	Annex, Chapter 3.3.1.3, Measures for the management of biodegradable municipal waste and other biodegradable waste, point k) - To support the construction of facilities for aerobic decomposition, anaerobic digestion, energy recovery and preparation for energy recovery of biodegradable waste.	Příloha, kapitola 3.3.1.3, Opatření pro nakládání s biologicky rozložitelnými komunálními odpady a ostatními biologicky rozložitelnými odpady, bod k) - Podporovat výstavbu zařízení pro aerobní rozklad, anaerobní rozklad, energetické využití a přípravu k energetickému využití biologicky rozložitelných odpadů.

## 2 General requirements on separate collection based on main strategies

<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>492 kg MSW/capita 23.05 % recycling</b>
<p>According to [CZ TAC 2015] more recent data as the data which is taken from EUROSTAT (2012) is available: 506 kg MSW/capita<sup>1</sup>; 34.8 % recycling<sup>2</sup></p>	
<p><b>Definition of Municipal solid waste (MSW):</b></p> <p>Municipal waste is any waste generated on the territory of a municipality during the activity of natural persons and which is given as municipal waste in the Waste Catalogue, except for wastes generated by legal persons or by natural persons authorized to do business. [CZ Act 185 2001, §4 b)]</p>	
<p><b>Main strategies implementing separate collection</b></p>	
<p>The most important strategy implementing separate collection is the National Waste Management Plan (2015-2024) [CZ NWMP 2014]. According to the WMP in order to fulfil the objectives of Directive No. 2008/98/EC it is necessary to preserve, support and develop separate commodity collection (paper, plastic, glass, metals and beverage cartons) with respect to the goals set forth for individual materials and to reach higher quality of such collected wastes.</p> <p>Municipalities shall ensure and implement separate collection of usable components of municipal wastes on an obligatory basis. They must set out the collection system depending on available waste processing technology, at least for paper, plastic, glass, metal and bio-waste.</p> <p>In addition municipalities are obliged to consider the waste hierarchy when treating waste, i.e. for wastes that are preferable for recycling, than for another use and only in the case that wastes cannot be recovered it is permissible to deliver them for disposal. It is possible for the municipalities to deviate from the waste hierarchy but only in justified cases in compliance with applicable legislation and if this does not endanger or harm the environment or human health and if it is proceeded in compliance with waste management plans.</p> <p>The WMP [CZ NWMP 2014] also sets out that the treatment of mixed municipal waste by <b>subsequent sorting</b> can be used as a supplementary technology of waste treatment before its further material and energy use. This treatment <b>does not replace the separate collection</b> of recyclable municipal wastes. Therefore, the following measures are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enshrine the obligation and conditions of the separate collection of municipal wastes by municipalities in the law,</li> <li>• control consistently the implementation of separate collection of recyclable municipal waste fractions and the application of the waste hierarchy in treatment,</li> <li>• evaluate continuously the treatment capacities for municipal waste in order to propose improvement measures.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic, data 2014, September 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of the Environment, Czech Republic, data 2014, September 2015.

### 3 Implementation of separate collection

#### Overview of separate collection systems in place

On the territory of the Czech Republic, a collective system of collection is established. 10,472,000 inhabitants were involved in this system as at 31. 12. 2013, which constitutes **99% of the population** of the Czech Republic, who live in 6,057 municipalities engaged in the system of municipal waste sorting. [CZ PWP 2014]

In 2014, the majority of the inhabitants of the Czech Republic had the possibility of sorting their municipal waste and almost than **3/4 of the inhabitants also regularly used the system** of sorted waste. Most inhabitants have access to collection bins or other collection methods for separate collection.

In general separated collection includes paper, plastic and mixed glass. Since 2004, separate collection of composite materials/tetra packs has been supported in municipalities, particularly together with plastic.

In 2014, total amount of produced packaging waste of 1,019,805 t of which recovered (incl. energy recovery) and recycled 801,207 t which is 78,6% of packaging wastes.<sup>2</sup>

The recovery of sorted waste was for paper 93,2 %, glass 71,6 %, plastic 72,9 %, metal 65 %, liquid packaging board (tetrapacks) 21 %.<sup>2</sup>

It means that amount of waste separated from municipalities by citizens is 58 kg/cap (including non-packaging waste) and 40.5 kg/cap (without metal waste).<sup>2</sup>






The **main separate collection systems** operated in Czech Republic are **bring points** and **civic amenity sites**.

Nearly 99% of the Czech municipalities have set up bring points systems; in addition to the bring-point system, 30 – 35% of the municipalities have civic amenity sites.

Civic amenity sites in the Czech Republic are operated by municipalities and are designed to collect bulky waste, WEEE, hazardous waste streams from households, used tyres, car batteries, etc. [CZ PWP 2014]



**Table 4: Overview of main separate collection systems in the CZECH REPUBLIC**

Collection type	Paper	Glass	Plastic	Metal	Bio-waste
<b>Door-to-door collection</b> 	Very rare	Very rare	Very rare		Primary (according to [CZ TAC 2015])
<b>Co-mingled (door-to-door)</b> 					
<b>Bring points</b> 	Primary	Primary	Primary	Very rare	Secondary (according to [CZ TAC 2015])
<b>Civic amenities</b> 	Primary (for metal) Secondary (for paper, glass and plastic, bio-waste)				
<b>Producer/retail take-back</b> 		Beverage bottles - voluntary system by retailers			

## 4 Information sources

- [CZ Act 185 2001]** Zákon č.185/2001 Sb. o odpadech a o změně některých dalších zákonů (Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on wastes and on amendments of certain other acts), <http://www.mzp.cz/www/platnalegislativa.nsf/d79c09c54250df0dc1256e8900296e32/8fc3e5c15334ab9dc125727b00339581?OpenDocument>, accessed March 2015.
- [CZ Act No. 229 2014]** Zákon č. 229/2014 Sb., kterým se mění zákon č. 185/2001 Sb., o odpadech a o změně některých dalších zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Act No. 229/2014 Coll. on wastes which amends Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on waste), <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/sbirka-zakonu/ViewFile.aspx?type=z&id=27279>
- [CZ Act No. 223 2015]** Zákon č. 223/2015 Sb., kterým se mění zákon č. 185/2001 Sb., o odpadech a o změně některých dalších zákonů, ve znění pozdějších předpisů (Act No. 223/2015 Coll. on wastes which amends Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on waste), <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/sbirka-zakonu/ViewFile.aspx?type=c&id=8898>
- [CZ Decree 321 2014]** Vyhláška č. 321/2014 Sb. o rozsahu a způsobu zajištění odděleného soustředování složek komunálních odpadů (Decree No. 321/2014 Coll., on the extent and method of provision of separate collection of components of municipal wastes), <http://www.zakonyprolidi.cz/cs/2014-321>, accessed March 2015.
- [CZ GR 352 2014]** Government Regulation No. 352/2014 Coll., on waste management plan of the Czech Republic 2015 – 2024 Nařízení vlády o Plánu odpadového hospodářství ČR na roky 2015 – 2024, [http://www.mzp.cz/cz/poh\\_cr\\_prislusne\\_dokumenty](http://www.mzp.cz/cz/poh_cr_prislusne_dokumenty)
- [CZ NWMP 2014]** National Waste Management Plan 2015-2024, [http://www.mzp.cz/cz/poh\\_cr\\_prislusne\\_dokumenty](http://www.mzp.cz/cz/poh_cr_prislusne_dokumenty), accessed March 2015.
- [CZ PWP 2014]** Program of Waste Prevention, [http://www.mzp.cz/C1257458002F0DC7/cz/news\\_141027\\_PPVO/\\$FILE/OOD-P-PPVO-2014\\_10\\_27.pdf](http://www.mzp.cz/C1257458002F0DC7/cz/news_141027_PPVO/$FILE/OOD-P-PPVO-2014_10_27.pdf), accessed October 2014.
- [CZ TAC 2015]** Information provided by the TAC member of the Czech Republic, September 2015