









CONTENTS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CEI FOR 2006

1.	Introduction	5
	Basic Identification Data	
1.2	General Data	6
1.4	Characterization of CEI Activities Organizational Structure of CEI	6
1.5	Decisions in administrative proceedings	8
1.6	Coopeeration with general public	9
2.	CEI activity in the split as per fields of activity	12
2.1	Air Protection	12
2.2	Water Protection and Prevention of Significant Industrial Accidents	18
2.3	Waste Management, Chemical Substances and Chemical Preparations	24
2.4	Nature Protection	30
2.5	Forest Protection	36
	Integrated Prevention and Pollution Elimination	
4.	Participation of CEI in solving the accidents	44
5.	International Cooperation	45
	Human Resources	
7.	Economy	48
	Contacts	52
	Abbreviations and Explanations	53
	Tables	54

The Annual Report is added by photos of endangered species of flowers, which are occurred in the area of the Czech Republic. Concern for it, with the view of beautiful and unique part of our life stays alive in the natural form, it is integral part of our everyday work.

ČESKÁ INSPEKCE životního prostředí

ANNUAL REPORT OF CEI FOR 2006

2006 was quite a difficult year for the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI). Particularly in the area of waste management we participated largely in dealing with illegal trans-border import of waste and illegal storage of dangerous waste in insufficiently secured buildings. CEI reinforced its prestige and goodwill among the general public by its professional approach in cases regarding illegal cutting down of trees. The new activity of CEI since 2006 has been control of sources involved in the system of trading in permits for emissions of greenhouse gases. These most visible activities, however, are just the tip of the iceberg. Its basis is the everyday patient work, tens of carried out controls, many accompanying official proceedings. The necessary thing for successful operation and function of the Inspectorate is mutual cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment, not only in creation or amendment of laws and implementing regulations.

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate has been active for a long time in dealing with problems with the biggest impact on the environment, but every year the number of motions from people keeps growing that are often in competence of municipal authorities (in 2000, CEI examined 768 motions, in 2005 1380 motions and in 2006 there were even 1981 motions). Despite the fact that dealing with the motions is often time-consuming for our inspectors, we are very pleased by the trust of the general public in our professionalism and independence of our decisions.

I would like to thank to all the employees of our institution who largely contributed to protection of the environment in the Czech Republic and to more efficient operation of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate in 2006.

Ing. Hynek Beneš, CEI Director



1. INTRODUCTION 1.1 BASIC IDENTIFICATION DATA

Compiler name:	Czech Environmental Inspectorate				
Compiler address:	Na Břehu 267, 190 00 Praha 9				
Phone:	00420 222 860 111				
Fax:	00420 283 892 662				
e-mail:	public@cizp.cz				
Internet:	www.cizp.cz				
Office hours:	Monday and Wendsday other working days 8.00 – 17.00 8.00 – 14.00 na objednání				
Founder name:	Ministry of the Environment				

© 2007 Czech Environmental Inspectorate Consultancy, production and design: graphics studio Leonardo, limited liability company Photos: CEI Archive and Leonardo Archive



1.2 GENERAL DATA

CZECH ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTORATE

- CEI was set up in 1991 by Act No. 282/1991 Coll., on the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its competencies in forestry protection,. The other environmental sectors were gradually, in 1991–1992, incorporated .
- CEI is separate organizational body of state subordinate to the Ministry of the Environment
- The activities of the CEI are divided into five core areas: air protection, water protection, waste management, nature protection and forest protection
- CEI was gradually assigned also additional responsibilities in other areas: protection of the Earth's ozone layer, supervision over the handling of chemical substances, industrial accident prevention, packaging management and genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

1.3 CHARACTERIZATION OF CEI ACTIVITIES

CEI ACTIVITIES

- Supervise law enforcement in the area of environmental protection
- Carry out inspections controls
- Prescribe measures to rectify identified shorcomings
- Impose fines for non-compliance with environmental legislation
- Control trade with and handling of endagered plant and animal species as well as products made thereof (illegally obtained specimen can be confiscated)
- Impose restrictions or even order closing of operations that pose a serious danger to the environment
- Participate in joint efforts to deal with the old environmental burdens
- Process motions put forward by citizens and legal persons
- Provide information based on requests pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act and other legal acts
- Disseminate to the public, media and the state administration the environmental data which CEI obtains as a result of the performed inspections
- Draw up statements or expert reports for other state administration bodies
- Are involved in dealing with accidents in the environmental sector
- Engage in a close co-operation with the inspection authorities of EU member states associated in the IMPEL network
- Impose charges for discharging waste water into surface waters and underground water withrawal

1.4 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF CEI

- CEI is divided into 10 regional Inspectorates and head office, CEI currently employs more than 585 staff, of which roughly 75 % work as inspectors
- Regional Inspectorates: Praha (PH), České Budějovice (ČB), Plzeň (PL), Ústí n/Labem (UL), Hradec Králové (HK), Havlíčkův Brod (HB), Brno (BR), Olomouc (OL), Ostrava (OV) and Liberec (LI)
- The Director of the Inspectorate is directly appointed by the Minister of the Environment







1.5. DECISIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

The total number of controls in 2006 was 16 649. The number of controls per one inspector was 39 (40 in 2005). CEI issued 12 590 administrative decisions of which 12 445 with legal validity (2139 issued decisions about the fees for discharging waste water and 7203 issued decisions about the fees for drawing underground water are included in the mentioned number).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF INSPECTION ACCORDING TO UNITS (in 2001–2006)

			1000)			
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Air Protection	4745	4219	4590	5027	4525	4229
Water protection	4952	4828	4499	4021	3903	3703
Waste Management	4525	3841	3807	3461	3101	3314
Nature Protection	3923	3494	3883	3508	3620	3206
Forest Protection	1309	1392	1580	2015	1800	1966
IPPC	0	0	0	0	305	231
Total	19 454	17 774	18 359	18 032	17 254	16 649

ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS OF THE SANCTION CHARACTER

CEI imposed 2 393 penalties, of which 2 248 were with legal validity in the same year. The total number of imposed penalties was slightly lower than in the previous year (2,861 penalties in 2005), but the total volume of penalties increased significantly to CZK 141 415 397 (CZK 92 724 736 in 2005, CZK 94 330 161 in 2004, CZK 81 140 275 in 2003). The growth of penalties was particularly in the section of waste management, specifically CZK 63 756 000 (CZK 29 840 000 in 2005). The average amount of a penalty with legal validity assessed in an administrative proceedings went up to CZK 62 907 (CZK 36 221 in 2005).



THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF PENALTIES ACCORDING TO REGIONAL INSPECTORATE (in 2006)



ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS OF REMEDY CHARACTER

These decisions are issued independently or with a decision about penalty. In 2006, 448 decisions about remedy measures were issued (634 in 2005) and 28 decisions about stoppage of operation (37 in 2005).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PENALTY AND REMEDY MEASURES PER UNITS (in years 2001 – 2006)

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Air Protection	640	514	504	633	589	468
Water protection	848	803	717	526	866	787
Waste Management	1092	954	944	757	900	608
Nature Protection	595	585	639	555	637	549
Forest Protection	293	440	634	575	472	477
Total	3468	3296	3438	3046	3464	2889

ACTIVITY BEYOND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

It consists in statements and opinions for other authorities, such as statements to applications for subsidies from the National Environmental Fund, statements to prepared EIA studies, etc. CEI issued 11 329 such statements.

CEI cooperates with the Ministry of the Environment and organizations in the ministry, also with the General Customs Directorate in the CITES area, GMO and trans-border movement of wastes, Police of the Czech Republic, Fire Brigade, Czech Commercial Inspection, Occupational Safety Inspectorate, Sanitary Service, with regional and local authorities and institutions, courts, etc.

1.6. COOPERATION WITH GENERAL PUBLIC

1.6.1. MOTIONS, COMPLAINTS

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate deals with motions regarding damage or hazard to the environment and complaints about improper conduct of officials or procedures of administrative authorities pursuant to the acts below:

- Act no. 500/2004 Coll. Rules of Administrative Procedure
- Act no. 85/1990 Coll. Petition Act.

The law before passing Act no. 500/2004 Coll., Administrative Procedure Act, as amended, did not specify terms. Complaints were referred to in general and the law applied for inspection was Government Decree no. 150/1958, Official List, providing for administration of complaints, notifications and motions of working people. The legal framework and terms were the same for complaints, notifications or motions.

The current law distinguishes between "receiving motions to initiate procedures" and "complaints".



CEI AND GENERAL PUBLIC

Dealing with motions and complaints makes up about 8 % of all the activities of CEI. Motions and complaints are an important elements of CEI communication with the public. The general public very often warns about breaking law that would otherwise stay hidden. Justified motions are the basis for further procedure of CEI, i. e. administrative proceedings of either the penalty nature or administrative proceedings for remedy measures. Some justified motions are also passed on to other public authorities or self-administration for remedy. Complaints about inadequate conduct of inspectors or about procedures of the regional inspectorates of CEI provide important feedback that helps the organization to improve its operation. Another important element in dealing with motions and complaints is increasing the legal awareness of the general public in the area of the environment.

EVALUATED MOTIONS IN 2006

Regional inspectorates	PH	СВ	PL	UL	НК	HB	BR	OL	OV	LI	Total
Justified	133	70	71	29	48	65	66	36	78	45	641
Unjustified	241	94	69	48	107	44	171	68	156	48	1 046
Delegated	42	34	34	22	2	13	32	30	19	12	240
From that anonymous	100	18	53	16	20	28	31	23	58	8	355

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF EXAMINED MOTIONS (in years 2001–2006)



Growth in the number of examined motions regarding environmental protection from the general public is apparent from the chart above. The growth is continuous. The number of motions has increased fourfold since 1993.

The agenda of motions, complaints and petition is an important part of CEI activity in all aspects of the environmental protection. Dealing with motions and petitions is the exclusive activity of the CEI director and directors of regional inspectorates. This activity is specified also in the CEI Statute and the CEI Organizational Rules. The methodological place for the agenda is the control department of the CEI headquarters. In addition, the control department also participates in central records of motions and in examination of the most serious complaints in regions. In 2006, the control department of the headquarters participated directly in examination of 94 motions, 46 complaints and 3 petitions.



1.6.2. PROVIDING INFORMATION

The annual report of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate is published pursuant to Section 18, par. 1, Act no. 106/1999 Coll., Free Access to Information Act, and pursuant to Government Decree no. 875/2000 dated 6 September 2000 providing for Methodological instructions for unification of the procedure of public authorities in ensuring the right of physical persons and legal entities to providing information pursuant to Act no. 106/1999 Coll., Free Access to Information Act, and pursuant to Act no. 123/1998 Coll., Right to Environmental Information Act.

In 2006, CEI attended to 182 requests for information, of which 24 were within the intention of Act no. 106/1999 Coll., Free Access to Information Act, and 151 within the intention of Act no. 123/1998, Right to Environmental Information Act. 7 applications regarded both aforementioned acts.

Due to incomplete administrative proceedings, 1 request for information (pursuant to Act no. 106/1999) was accommodated only partly. In 9 cases (pursuant to Act no. 123/1998 Coll.) the requests were denied (due to incomplete administrative proceedings or due to the fact that the information regarded data that have not been processed yet).

The trend of growing interest from the general public for providing information was very significant (96 in 2005, 106 in 2004, 146 in 2003, 163 in 2002, 194 in 2001.) Most requests for information concerned air protection (information regarded e. g. the amount of released emissions of pollutants to the atmosphere, in particular emission of smell substances), the fewest requests for information were about forest protection. Also the number of requests for information regarding water protection, waste management and environmental protection was higher.

In 2006, the number of requests of physical persons in individual regions increased. This fact indicates that there is certain positive development in understanding the environmental issue by our general public. The most requests for information accommodated by the regional inspectorate in Prague, the least by the regional inspectorate in Olomouc.

Providing information contributes to increasing the effect of the inspection activity and to creating better feedback for CEI from the general public. The main objective is to foster contacts with media and also with the professional and general public, to inform about results of control activity of CEI in a material way and in the scope corresponding with the supplied documents, and to provide answers to inquiries regarding control and supervision rights of CEI. All inquiries and requests for information were attended to in time and no fee was charged.

CEI provides more and more information within the discussion forum at its website without limitation by the legal terms. Requests attended to informally through the discussion forum are not included in the records within the intention of the respective law. Besides information that it provided pursuant to the respective law, CEI informs the general public on its own initiative in form of brochures and leaflets or press releases or at the request of media. This information is provided immediately without any specific term.

AIR PROTECTION



2. CEI ACTIVITY IN THE SPLIT AS PER FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

2.1. AIR PROTECTION

2.1.1. EVALUATION AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITY IN 2006

In the followed period, some trends of preceding years proved true, especially the shift in the structure of sources, where the breach of duties while polluting the air was established. More often, the breach of duties in middle-sized or other sources with a less important influence on the air quality is being discovered, first of all of smaller sources issuing the volatile organic substances from processes applying organic solvents and of some incineration sources (older coal boilers), than in important extremely large and large sources which were in the centre of attention of the inspection in the past, on which the penalties were imposed in the past most frequently, especially for exceeding the emissions limits of polluting substances. Another trend appears in the variety of reasons for imposing penalties or measures for remedy. Whereas in the past the penalties for exceeding the emission limits prevailed, at present, the relative share of penalties for the breach of less significant duties in relation to all the imposed duties grows, e. g. of duties of administrative character, and for operating the source without permission of the air pollution control body.

2.1.2. SURVEY OF PERFORMANCE OF COMPONENT TASKS

The checks of observing the emissions limits and other duties by operators of extremely large, large and middle sources of air pollution were performed continually during the inspections of source operators, during the check of results of emission measuring in connection with the verification of data of summarising operational records as well as based on own measuring performed by the department of air pollution control of CEI Headquarters. The planned checks were performed in accordance with the plan of checks, except for individual cases in which it was necessary to move the check into the following period or it was replaced by the check of another source. Other checks, not planned, were performed during the year depending on the topical situation and needs. The inspectors participated moreover in more than one hundred inspections made pursuant the Act No. 76/2002 Coll., some component checks took part in co-operation with the employees of the department of waste management or water protection.

In 2006, the employees of Air Protection Departments (APD) of Regional Inspectorates made in total 3334 inspections, especially of extremely large, large and middle sources, besides that 160 checks of small sources of air pollution, in connection with the examination of given incentives and categorisation of sources. In the field of air pollution control, ozone layer protection as well as protection of climatic system of Earth, in total 4229 checks were performed. In the followed period, the decisions on penalties for breaching the duties during the air pollution control, ozone layer control and control of climatic system of the Earth amounting CZK 19,3 Mil. came into force.

For the breach of duties set by the Act of Air Protection as reasons for decision on restriction or stoppage of the source operation, the inspection conducted in the followed period 7 proceedings finished by the legitimate decisions. These were sources: Farm cooperative Librantice, Třebechovice pod Orebem (breeding and fattening of ducks), RANGER INVEL s. r. o., Plzeň (lamination and pressing of plates), JEDNOTA, Consumer Cooperative in Třešť (boiler room), 2 x Dřevointeriér Jimramov s. r. o. (boiler room, technology of wood processing), 2 x Machine works Opatov, spol. s r. o. (surface treatment of metals, of wood). Reasons for issue of the decision were operating the source without the permission of the air pollution control body and failure to observe the measure imposed for the remedy. Except for one large source the concern were middle sources of air pollution in all the cases.



On August 1, 2006 the Directives of the Ministry of Environment No. 362/2006 Col. and 363/2006 Col. came into force, which changed principally the way of evaluation and determining of emissions of smelly substances and represented the restriction of the scope of CEI activity in this field. During the 1st half of the year two proceedings of imposing the penalty for exceeding the emissions limit of smelly substances (VEOLIA WATER ČR, a. s. Praha – BČOV Rybitví nd Farma Doubrava spol. s r. o. – factory farming of broilers) were finished by the legitimate decisions.

CEI assures annually the collection and verification of data of summarising operational records of extremely large and large sources of air pollution. In 2006, these were 3672 business premises, 706 summarizing operational records were submitted through the central registration office of the integrated register of pollution. The verification of completeness and correctness of data is performed at first on the level of Regional Inspectorates and then in the department of air pollution control of the headquarters. After the verification, the data are handed over to the Ministry of Environment, or the Czech Hydro-meteorological Institute as organisation authorised by the Ministry for making the register of emissions and sources of air pollution. In spite of the fact that the APD of the Headquarters had organised for the operators of sources as well as inspectors of Regional Inspectorates training to the issue of elaboration of summarising operational evidence for several years, the quality of processing of many operators remains insufficient and not correctly or incompletely filled in forms occur repeatedly and represent cca. one third of submitted summarising operational records.

During 2006, the inspection decided in 250 cases on limitation of sources of air pollution and their categorisation. An important part of this agenda concerned in the followed period the small or medium sources applying coating compositions (repairs of cars and re-spray of cars etc.).

During 2006, 39 waste incineration plants were in operation including 8 plants for co-incineration of waste (first of all of the animal origin). The checks of sources as well as the results of measuring of emissions of polluting substances in the followed period did not show any defects in operation of these plants, except for the incineration plant of DESTRA Co., s. r. o., operating facility of Chropyně, where the inspection imposed the fine for the failure to announce a short-term accident – leakage of combustion products. In the followed period, no legitimate fine was imposed for exceeding the emissions limits of polluting substances. The operation of incineration plants, observing the conditions of air pollution control and all the changes are followed continuously by the Regional Inspectorates and monthly they are handed over to the Inspection Headquarters for processing the summarising data provided to the Czech Hydro-meteorological Institute authorised by the management and publication of the register of these facilities and plants.

In the followed period, the checks of activity of persons authorised by the Ministry of Environment for the activities fixed by the Air Pollution Act were performed, where the greatest part of the activity concerned the persons authorised for measuring emissions and air pollution. These checks represent the check of records on measuring emissions on one hand and the direct participation of inspection employees in the measuring in sources on the other hand. Expert opinions or dispersion studies are checked by the inspection especially in connection with the issue of standpoints as concerned body in licence regime maintained by the regional authorities.

The check of observing the duties by the persons manipulating with the regulated substances and products, contained in these substances, concentrate first of all on observing the conditions and scope of permit of the Ministry of Environment, observing the obligatory technology of regaining the regulated substances, for the check of persons performing the service of cooling and air-conditioning devices and operators of non-displaceable facilities with the filling of regulated substance exceeding 3 kg. The checks were performed quite often together with the employees of the Air Pollution Departments of Regional Inspectorates, Headquarters, under the participation of employees of the waste management component.

In connection to the Act No. 695/2004 Coll., of Trade with Emission Certificates for Emissions of Greenhouse Gases, a new field of



inspection activity exists from 2006, i.e. the check of sources incorporated in this system, consisting first of all in the searching of equipment being a part of the system not registered up to now and in the check of observing the conditions for establishing and stating the emissions of carbon dioxide. In the followed period, 154 such checks were made, 1 fine was imposed for the established breach of the duty following from the Act No. 695/2004 Coll.

2.1.3. SURVEY OF PERFORMANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS

CEI HEADQUARTERS

Control measuring of emissions of polluting substances is performed by the APD of the Headquarters based on the requirements of the Regional Inspectorates of CEI, especially in connection with the examination of complaints regarding the operation of some sources. In 2006, 62 measuring of emissions of solid, gaseous and smelly polluting substances were made, thereof: exceeding of emission limit was established in 6 cases (3x for solid and gaseous polluting substances, 3x smelly substances). In connection with the new legal regulation of the issue of smelly substances, the determination of emissions of these substances was done for the purpose of the check of observing the emissions limits during the 1st half of 2006. In the second half of the year, measuring of emissions of smelly substances was done for the need of inspection, for the purpose of objectification of emissions of these substances from the selected sources.

The APD performs every year the final verification of correctness and completeness of data of summarising operational records of especially large and large sources of air pollution. In case of sources providing the records through the central registration office it assures handing over the data from the central registration office to regional inspectorates. Moreover, the department collects and processes the data of operation of waste incineration and facility for the co-incineration of waste and 1x a month they are handed over to ČHMÚ (Czech Hydrometeorogical Institute) for the creation of the publicly available register of these facilities.

In connection with the issue of activity of persons with authorisation of Ministry of Environment for measuring emissions and air pollution, the Air Pollution Protection Department of Headquarters for decisions of the Ministry ensures the inter-laboratory comparison of tests of applicants for authorisation for measuring emissions.

The APD of Headquarters performed in 2006 the check of observing the conditions of protection of ozone layer of the Earth during the treatment of regulated substances and products contained in these substances in case of 258 natural and legal entities. The inspection found out by checks mainly less important breaches of the conditions of the technical or administrative character. Increased attention is devoted to companies dealing with the disposal of discarded old cooling equipment where the common checks are performed by the employees of Headquarters and other Regional Inspectorates (RUMPOLD, s. r. o., SITA CZ a.s., PRAKTIK LIBEREC s. r. o.).

REGIONAL INSPECTORATES OF CEI

In the scope of specific tasks, the activity of the Regional Inspectorates concentrated on the checks of installations, operating and verification of systems of continual measuring of emissions in sources of air pollution, for which this duty is fixed by the legal regulations of air pollution control. Additional specific tasks of the inspection were checks of plants incinerating and co-incinerating secondary products of animal origin, or regulated substances, if such sources were in the territorial competence of Regional Inspectorates, in which waste and regulated substances are incinerated.



Besides the independent checks of the systems of continual measuring of emissions, this issue was a part of the inspections in the scope of the component task of the checks of observing the duty by operators of sources. In two cases, the checks established the breach of the duty during the operation of the systems of continual measuring and the fine was imposed (Plzeňská energetika a. s., Bombardier Transportation CR a. s.). During the operation of the plant incinerating secondary products of animal origin, the checks found out the breach of duties of air pollution control in one case (Lafarge Cement a. s. Čížkovice). The incineration of waste of regulated substances is performed only in incineration plants in the competence of RI Ústí nad Labem and RI Ostrava and by their checks in the followed period, no breach of duties during the air pollution control was found out.

Besides the mentioned tasks, the activity of individual Regional Inspectorates concentrated on the important sources or groups of sources in the given region, e.g. checks of observing the plans of principles of correct agricultural practice in agricultural sources (RI České Budějovice), sources issuing volatile organic substances from the processes applying organic solvents (RI Brno, RI České Budějovice), galvanizing shops, foundry of non-iron metals and degreasing shops (RI Liberec); RI Plzeň continued the systematic checks of sources in the category of quarries which started already in 2005.

2.1.4. IMPORTANT CASES

The increased attention and repeated checks were necessary in case of long-term problematic sources, among others the operation of the cataphoretic coating line of KATAFORESIS s. r. o. Dašice (RI Hradec Králové) and the sources in the competence of RI Havlíčkův Brod KRONOSPAN CR s. r. o. Jihlava. In case of KATAFORESIS s. r. o., the inspection started the proceedings concerning the imposing the fine for the operation of the sources without permission of the air pollution control body; at the end of 2006 the decision of the Regional Authority of permission of the trial operation came into legal force. Moreover to the problem of burdening the locality by smelly substances from the sawdust drier of KRONOSPAN CR s. r. o. another problem occurred in 2006, i. e. the problem of secondary dustiness from the sawdust dumping site and the trial operation of another company with a similar production focus - KRONOSPAN OSB s. r. o. The trial operation of the Regional Inspectorate in Ústí nad Labem. The Regional Inspectorate Prague conducted (not legally finished) proceedings of imposing the fine for exceeding emission limits by polluting substances with Lučební závody Draslovka a.s. Kolín. The Regional Inspectorate of Liberec devoted in this time attention to the operation of PRAKTIK LIBEREC s. r. o., disposing the cooling systems.



2.1.5. STATEMENTS, OPINIONS AND STANDPOINTS FOR OTHER BODIES

The decisive part of this work follows from the position of the inspection as concerned body in proceedings containing the conditions of air protection maintained by the regional authorities. In the followed period, the number of these standpoints grew by ca 10 % in comparison with years 2004 and 2005 (4307 in 2006). The increased requirements manifested themselves also in the issue of the standpoints to proceedings of integrated permits and processes of EIA. In the last three years, there was, on the contrary, the drop in the number of applications for the standpoints to events supported by the State Environmental Fund which concerned mostly the gas pipeline introduction into municipalities and buildings.

2.1.6. CONCLUSIONS OF CONTROL ACTIVITY

In the followed period, the trend from the years 2004 and 2005 continued, consisting in the mild drop of the total number of performed checks accompanied with the increased attention devoted to problematic sources and sources with the duties in the field of air pollution control as well as protection of the climatic system of the Earth, influenced by the increase of activities of administrative character, especially issue of standpoints and statements for other administrative and other bodies, e.g. the standpoints of inspection as concerned body in the licence regime conducted by the Regional Authorities, in the proceedings as per the Act of Evaluating Influences on the Environment and to applications for issue of an integrated permit.

Besides the participation in the integrated checks of the sources in the force of the Act No. 76/2002 Coll., also the more-component checks are utilized during the control activity also in other cases where necessary. During the checks by air pollution control inspectors, the attention is devoted in higher extent to connection between individual components of environment as well as duties of operators towards these components. By these control procedures the integrated attitude in the control activity of inspection is implemented gradually.

In 2006, the development of control activity which started in 2005 continued in the field of protection of climatic system of Earth in connection to the Act No. 695/2004 Coll. of Conditions of Trade with Greenhouse Emissions Certificates.

The control activity confirms a certain shift in the structure of sources in which the breach of duties during the air pollution control was established as well as in the type of duties which are breached (more details to this issue see the item 1. Evaluation and trends of activity for 2006).

WATER PROTECTION



2.2. WATER PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

2.2.1. EVALUATION AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITY IN 2006

For the water protection, no new legal standards were adopted in 2006 regulating the scope of CEI powers. The extended power in the new Act of Prevention of Serious Accidents reflected in the control activity. The inspection concentrated for this reason also on the check of waste water, harmful substances treatment, check of agricultural pollution, of old burden, deciding of fees for drawing underground water and discharging waste water. In total 3 703 inspections were performed, thereof 1 896 planned inspections (cca 51 %). Based on these inspections in total 692 decisions on fines were issued in the administrative procedure. During 2006, 628 decisions in the total amount of CZK 35 445 897 came into force (cca 51 %). In total 94 remedial measures were issued and for 1 subject the decision on the activity stoppage. The results are comparable with the year 2005, in which 3 903 checks were performed, 712 decisions on penalty were issued and 637 decisions on penalty amounting CZK 33 750 055 came into force.

2.2.2. SURVEY OF FULFILMENT OF COMPONENTS TASKS

FOLLOWING THE MOST IMPORTANT WWTP WITH THE SIZE EXCEEDING 10 000 EO

The target of the inspection of the most important waste water treatment plants performed annually, is the check of the water-law state of the most important sources of pollution, associated with the statement of the real state in the produced and released pollution. The current state of the progress of reconstruction of WWTP and sewerage for the agglomerations of the Czech Republic with the size higher than 10 000 EO, stated by the Czech Republic as priorities for meeting the requirements of the Council Directive No. 91/271/EEC concerning Urban Wastewater Treatment is being verified. In 2006, this check was performed on 234 sources on the territory of the CR. These were 200 communal WWTP / i. e. WWTP processing sewage sludge or the mixture of sewage sludge and industrial waste water / on the territory of the Czech Republic with the supposed load higher than 10 000 equivalent inhabitants / EO / and 34 sources of industrial waste water.

As for the examined sources, 138 communal WWTP had the real capacity higher than 10 000 EO and in 2005, 658 mil. m³ waste water with the initial pollution of 172 ths. tons BSK5 were treated in them, which corresponds to the load of ca 7,91 mil. EO. 3880 tons BSK with the average concentration of 6,1 mg/l (169 ths. tons removed), 23400 tons CHSK with the average concentration of 35 mg/l (356 ths. tons removed), 7983 tons of inorganic nitrogen with the average concentration of 12,3 mg/l (11 ths. tons removed) and 604 tons of phosphorus with the average concentration of 1,2 mg/l (3,8 ths. tons removed) were discharged into flows as treated waste water. The average efficiency for removal of polluting substances from the waste water was for BSK5 98,0 %, for CHSK 93 %, inorganic nitrogen 57 % and for phosphorus 81 %. The above mentioned data are similar as in 2004 and there is not assumption that they could change considerably in the next years. Principle reconstruction of large sources have already been completed; a more considerable decrease of the discharged pollution will be achieved probably only in compounds of nitrogen first of all after performing reconstruction of the Central WWTP Prague, participating in the discharged amount of nitrogen compounds from the communal WWTP with 25 %.

All the checked WWTP released waste water based on the valid permit of the water-law authority. For the breach of the provisions of the Act No. 254/2001 Coll., only 10 fines in the total value of 6,7 mil. CZK were imposed in this year, mostly for exceeding the permitted limits for discharging waste water into the surface water. The question is what influence on this state has the fact that authorised laboratories work in the most followed sources monitoring observing the limits and being the property of the source operator.



A high fine of CZK 4 750 000.- was imposed on the operator of the Central WWTP Prague, PVK a.s for exceeding the maximally permitted limits for released pollution in the indicator of ammoniated nitrogen. This exceeding occurred in connection with the practically emergency situation in the last quarter of 2005. The operator lodged an appeal against the imposed fine, the CEI decision was confirmed by the appeal body in the whole extent. As a consequence of the insufficient capacity of WWTP, there is a permanent danger of WWTP collapse and discharging of waste water from the most important source of pollution in CR into Vltava. For this reason, CEI will continue, with the increased frequency and utilization of independent laboratories thoroughly observing the limits of as well as the released pollution and operational regulations of WWTP. The principal improvement of the situation may be expected after the completion of the new part of the WWTP in 2011.

INSPECTIONS OF WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS, SIZE FROM 500 TO 10 000 EO

In 2006 in total 289 WWTP of this category were imposed 33 fines in the total amount of CZK 1 550 000, first of all for discharging waste water into the surface water in contradiction with the permit of the water-law authority and for the breach of other duties consisting in failure to measure the amount or quality of discharged waste water. In the next 8 cases, the administrative procedure concerning the fine imposing was instituted. This means that for 14 % of checked sources, the proved breach of regulations was established.

INSPECTION OF OBSERVING THE REQUIREMENTS OF DECREE NO. 103/2003 COLL. OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CR ON THE DETERMINATION OF VULNERABLE AREAS

The inspection focused on the economy of agricultural subjects in vulnerable areas and observing the provisions of the Decree No.103/2003 Coll. of the Government of the CR with the goal to decrease and to prevent further water pollution caused by the nitrates from agricultural sources. The inspections focused primarily on observing the prohibit of fertilization in winter, storage and manipulation with farm fertilizers, farming on soil endangered by erosion in proximity of water flows and pasture on sloping grounds. The inspections were performed in the co-operation with regional subsidiaries of the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture. In 2006, in total 41 joint checks were performed, more considerable drawbacks concerning mainly the storage and manipulation with harmful substances were established in 14 subjects. In total, 8 remedial measures and 8 fines in the total value of CZK 420 000 were imposed.

During the checks of individual subjects, the findings of the formers inspections were confirmed. The agricultural enterprises dispose mostly of sufficient capacities of reservoirs for storage of fluid farm fertilizers. In case of insufficient capacity of consolidated manure pits, the field unloading yards are founded more and more often. Also during the inspections of this year, several-years-lasting trend of preferred usage of farm fertilizers was confirmed; industrial fertilizers are used in smaller extent, their storage is not performed mostly as they are applied immediately after the purchase.

INSPECTION OF OBSERVING THE ACT NO. 59/2006 COLL., OF PREVENTION OF SERIOUS ACCIDENTS, WITH EFFECTIVENESS UNTILL 5/31/2006 ACT NO. 353/1999 COLL.

The subject of inspections were all the subjects involved into the group B and selected subjects involved into the group A. The inspections concentrated on the verification of correctness of data of safety documentation, on the verification that this documentation involves the instructions for the practice and assurance of non-standard acts during the operation (e. g. shut-down and clarification of technological equipment, storage facilities etc.), on the check of operational regulations, emergency plans, flood plans and other associated documentation. Moreover, they focused on the check of observing the safety program, on implementing corrective measures imposed by preceding inspections, complying with the conditions stated in the standpoints of the Ministry of Environment to the safety report and in the decisions of the Regional Authority to the safety documentation and on the check of providing the data for external emergency plans and evaluation of the possible domino effect.



In 2006, 157 subjects fell under the powers of the law. 80 subjects of the group B and selected 27 subjects included into the A group were examined. 107 inspections in total were performed. Outside the approved plan of inspections, also not planned inspections were performed in co-operation with the Regional Authorities, focused on establishing the real amount of hazardous chemical substances in comparison with the data in the report and safety documentation.

In 2006, there was a serious accident in premises of Lučební závody Draslovka a. s., Kolín, as mentioned in the chapter "Participation of CEI in accident solution". The company was included into the plan of checks for 2006. After the accident in January, several extraordinary checks of the Regional Authority of the Central Bohemian Region and CEI were performed, from which the requirements on updating the safety documentation followed, including its relation to the new WWTP. In view of complexity of the issue to be evaluated, the deadline of 31st May 2007 was fixed for presenting the safety documentation, analysis of risks. The Regional Authority of Central Bohemia imposed a fine on the company for late agreement of the liability insurance for the damage incurred as a consequence of a serious accident and a fine for not providing information of occurrence and impact of a serious accident.

PRIMARILY MONITORED SOURCES

An important part of CEI activity are the checks of priority sources representing a higher risk for water. In 2006, the CEI activity focused on 50 localities monitored first of all from the viewpoint of underground water protection. In the database, around 400 contaminated places are registered as long-term accidents with underground water endangering. The list is updated regularly every year based on the completion of the sanitation work, or additional localities are included in which the sanitation were not completed immediately after the accident.

CEI imposed 41 measures for remedy of old burden and it checks the progress of maintenance work during their removal. The undesirable trend of the last years continues characterised by the decrease of new orders for sanitation work, assured organisationally by the Ministry of Finance.

One example of the successful sanitation, the work in the places with dioxin contamination at Spolana, a. s. site shall be mentioned, where the production of pesticides was performed in preceding years. In 2006, the sanitation technology of the method of the indirect de-sorption with the BCD unit (alkaline catalytic decomposition of chlorinated hydrocarbons) was put in permanent operation and the work continues in accordance with the project documentation to complete the decontamination of the territory up to the end of 2008.

In the site of SIGMA Lutín, a. s., the underground water is polluted by chlorinated hydrocarbons. The contamination cloud several km long endangers the sources of potable water of 110 l/s, from which a. o. also the town of Prostějov is supplied. The not clear property relationships endanger the continuing sanitation from the means of the Ministry of Finance.

INSPECTION OF SELECTED NEUTRALISATION STATIONS

The selected neutralization stations, which are, besides the neutralization of industrial waste water, utilized for disposing waste were examined together with the waste management. The combination of these activities increases the risk of non-observing the technological procedures.

In total 38 inspections were performed; in 4 cases the fines for the not permitted discharging of waste water were imposed (failures to observe the fixed limits for the discharged pollution) totally amounting CZK 360 000. In the most of inspected operations, only the waste water from the own technologic operation was treated. In the operations, treating besides the waste water also the waste from external producers, there is a risk of failure to observe the fixed limits of the discharged pollution, for the reason that the imported waste has usually fluctuating composition. Some RI will continue this inspections also in further period in the form of specific tasks.



FEES FOR DRAWING UNDERGROUND WATER AND DISCHARGING WASTE WATER INTO SURFACE WATER

The Water Act defines the amount of water for the drawing of which a fee shall be paid representing the income of the budget of regions and of the State Environmental Fund. The inspection takes annually from 2004 the decisions on advance (after 10/15/2004) and compensation (after 2/15/2004) payment. The survey is stated in the following chart. The advance payments are based on the permitted amount of drawing, the fee assessment corresponds to real drawing.

Year	Number of assessed advances	Amount of CZK – advances	Amount of assessed fees	Amount of fees in CZK
2004	2 602	1 140 164 363	3 191	783 358 842
2005	3 202	1 212 086 737	3 417	763 670 354
2006	3 362	1 215 279 471	available in 2007	available in 2007
2007	3 455	1 158 467 101	_	-

The Regional Inspectorates selected the subjects concerning which CEI had doubts or inconsistencies in the list of fees. 152 inspections were performed and the sanctions for administrative offences, i. e. failure to submit or delayed submitting fee report or declaration, to observe the conditions imposed by the water-law permit or fines for drawing underground water without the permit of the water-law authority were imposed. The highest fine of CZK 2 611 150 was imposed on Philip Morris ČR. The subject exceeded in the long-term horizon considerably the permitted amount of drawing underground water, fixed by the decision of the water-law authority.

The breach of the fee duty was established by the inspectors also during other inspections of water treatment and processing documents. For administrative offences, in total 277 penalties amounting CZK 3 815 000 were imposed.

In the period from February to April, the fee assessments were issued for discharging waste water in 2005 in the total amount of CZK 334 275 391; the advance payments of 530 mil. CZK were paid. The highest fees were assessed for the CHSK indicator – ca 113 mil. CZK, for inorganic nitrogen ca. 88 mil. CZK and the volume of the discharged waste water ca 115 mil. CZK. The deferred sum of fees for the reason of construction or modernization of cleaning equipment was in the year 2005 11,5 mil. CZK, which are ca. 3 % of the final sum of fees. During the year, 21 decisions on deferred payment of fees and 40 decisions of determination of a new advance for 2006 were issued for the subjects for which the anticipated amount of fee changed significantly. From October to December 2006, 1009 decision on advances were issued amounting CZK 414 323 036 for 2007.

The most important payers of fees remain large industrial sources and communal WWTP with the prevailing industrial waste water. The large modernized communal WWTP do not exceed the limits of pollution for imposing fees and the fees are imposed only for the volume of discharged waste water. A too high benevolentness of concentration limits for charging fees is seen on the indicator for inorganic nitrogen, where in 2005 only one quarter of the discharged amount was charged and on phosphorus, where only 15% of the amount discharged in 2005 were charged. The lowest possible content of compounds of phosphorus and nitrogen is the principle condition for improving the quality of surface water. It is necessary to fix quickly stricter concentration limits to achieve the economic stimulation of polluters for decreasing the amount of the discharged pollution.

After the tender for inspection laboratories and measuring groups, the inspection of charged subjects from the means of the State Environmental Fund has been performed since the 2nd quarter based on CEI requirements. For the year 2006 ca 2500 samples taking and ca 230 control measuring of the volume of ca 900 charged subjects was planned, the most of the planned inspections were performed. The results of inspections will be utilized during the supervision of the performance of fee duties in 2006 and where enabled by the current legislation, also for the check of observing the permit to discharge the waste water. For failure to submit fee reports or declarations, 5 fines in the total value of 60 000 CZK were imposed.

In total 282 penalties amounting CZK 3 875 000 in total in the administration of fees were imposed.



2.2.3. SURVEY OF PERFORMANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS

The tasks concentrate on the selected problems of inspectorates, in total 46 tasks were formulated. Attention is devoted to checks of manipulation with water and harmful substances by subjects in industrial zones. Exception is the case of COLOR-TEX, s. r. o. in Krásná Lípa, where the operation was stopped after the repeated discharge of waste water in contradiction with the permit. A specific examination was establishing the cause of the increased concentration of halo-ethers in Labe under WWTP in Neštěmice. These substances come in the waste water from the Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production in Ústí nad Labem. The administrative procedure with the operator of the WWTP has not been finished yet. The sources of pollution in the river basins of water reservoirs are checked regularly, also inspections in some recreation regions were performed. (Reservoirs in Brno, Orlík, Hostivař). Monitoring the protective zones and potential sources of pollution in the surroundings of the reservoirs serving as source of potable water turned out to be necessary (Želivka, Římov, Ludkovice). In subjects with mining activity (e. g. Sokolovská uhelná a. s.) the quality of discharged mine water was examined. Further inspections focused on the inspection of pump stations and railway stations from the viewpoint of observing the duties during the treatment of harmful substances and waste water.

In the framework of fulfilment of specific tasks, almost 700 inspections were performed and if shortcomings were established, the administrative procedure was initiated. The fees for offences as per the Water Act were imposed in the amount of CZK 1,8 mil., however, not all the decisions have come in force up to now.

2.2.4. IMPORTANT CASES

Besides the cases, stated in the preceding chapters, we mention other cases followed during the control activity. Already in 2003 the inspection imposed on the owner of the premises of the former glassworks Eleonora in Lenora (in Natural Preserve of Šumava) the task to remove the harmful substances (waste), which could endanger the quality of surface and underground water. Establishing parts of waste was paid by CEI and the distrainment was imposed on the property. The quality of water in Vltava under the site is monitored by the state enterprise River Basin of Vltava. Whereas the sanitation of buildings with the presence of dioxins with SPOLANA, a. s. Neratovice is being performed successfully, the removal of contamination with mercury and chlorinated carbon-dioxides is delayed, revitalization technologies are demanding as for technology as well as finances and the costs can exceed the financial guarantees provided by the state. The leakage of min. 22 t ammonium sulphate in Spolana influenced the waste water discharged into Labe. The inspection checks the operation of small water power stations, using the renewable source of energy, but by the failure to observe the minimum remaining flow rate, the protection of nature and interests of fishermen are not respected.

2.2.5. STATEMENTS, OPINIONS AND STANDPOINTS FOR OTHER BODIES

Besides the inspection activity, Water Protection Departments issued 147 standpoints concerning the subsidies provided by the State Environmental Fund, 79 ecological audits and 967 other standpoints and statements.

2.2.6. CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION ACTIVITY

As stated in the report for the last year, the economic stimulus for further decreasing of the contents of nitrogen and phosphorus in the discharged waste water is missing. For 2005, only one quarter of the amount of the discharged inorganic nitrogen was burdened by a fee and as for phosphorus, only 15 % of the released amount. The phosphorus compounds have a considerable influence on the eutrophication of water flows.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

1



2.3. WASTE MANAGEMENT, CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS

2.3.1. EVALUATION AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITY

In 2006, the activity of Waste Management Department (WMD) was influenced importantly by a not completely expected phenomenon, which was the illegal import of waste from Germany. The check of the cross-border transport of waste is one of the tasks of the Waste Management annually. The massive import of waste from Germany culminating in the first months of the year caused, however, deferring many planned inspections as practically all the capacity concentrated temporarily on the treatment of the acute problem of illegal transports. In spite of it, the WMD performed in 2006 in total 3 314 inspections, thereof 1315 were planned and 1999 not planned, and for established breaches it imposed the fines in the total amount of CZK 63 756 000 (in legal force), which is more than double in comparison with the last year. Another interesting phenomenon appeared in 2006 in the activity of the WMD, i.e. the solution of several cases of illegal stores of hazardous waste or chemical substances. WMD tries, among others also based on the experience from the year 2006 to orientate its control activity moreover on the more complicated cases with wider impact, on the other hand, however, it has to perform also all the other inspections as per the law having not such an important impact on the quality and possible endangering of the environment. The trends of the development in some especially interesting sections of control activity are stated below in the text.

2.3.2. SURVEY OF COMPLETION OF COMPONENT TASKS

CO-INCINERATION OF WASTE (WMD IN CO-OPERATION WITH APD)

The inspections focused on the operation of cement works and power stations, in which waste is co-incinerated and on the plants with alternative fuel and waste incineration plants. In total, 39 inspections in the premises of 24 subjects were performed. In 2 cases (8 %) CEI imposed fines for established breaches. During the checks of waste incineration plants and cement works, CEI focused on observing conditions fixed in the operational rules; it checked especially if only permitted waste is incinerated. The fine was imposed for the established breach on one waste incineration plant. The not planned check was made also in the incineration plant of hazardous waste in Ostrava, where the hazardous waste from the not permitted stores in Libčany and in Chvaletice is disposed.

INSPECTIONS OF SELECTED NEUTRALIZATION STATIONS (WMD IN COOPERATION WITH WPD)

The inspection of selected neutralization stations concentrated in 2006 on observing the Act of Water and Act of Waste. In total 57 subjects were checked. The inspectors of both components performed the inspections mostly in common. In total 5 subjects were functioning as plants for waste disposal, 3 of them did not meet the requirements of the Act and the fines were imposed for the breach. The neutralization stations are mostly utilized only for the waste water produced by the own enterprise, only nearly 9 % of the plants in which the Act of Waste is breached the most frequently are utilized also for the disposal of waste from external suppliers.

INSPECTION OF OBSERVING THE CONDITIONS OF THE ACT OF BIOCIDES

In 2006, to fulfil the task, in total 45 inspections were performed focusing on packing, marking, promotion of biocide preparations It was established that the checked subjects are often only distributors of biocide preparations and they do not launch them at the market in the Czech Republic. The inspections proved that biocide preparations were packed in accordance with the requirements of the Act but deflections were established during their marking. In 2006, no fine was imposed for the breach of the Biocide Act; the shortcomings were of a smaller extent and were remedied immediately.



INSPECTION OF IMPORTERS, PRODUCERS AND FIRST DISTRIBUTORS OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS

During 2006, in total 463 inspections of accordance with the Act of Chemical Substances were made. The shortcomings in marking the chemical preparations were established, consisting in not precise version of R and S sentences. In several cases the condition of submitting the documents proving that the packing is equipped with children protecting closure was not complied with. Some companies did not assure the elaboration of safety sheets at all or their contents was not in accordance with the requirements of the law. The companies on the level of the first distributor do not respect the duty of the designation in the Czech language and providing the properly elaborated safety sheets. In 2006, 30 decisions on fines came into legal force. The fines were imposed in the range from CZK 5 000 to 250 000 in the total amount of CZK 2 020 000. Also the inspections performed by CEI in the scope of the European RAPEX system were involved into the task. Based on eight notifications from the RAPEX system delivered during 2006 from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 201 inspections took place. The inspections did not prove any breach of the law.

SLUDGE FROM WWTP (APPLICATION IN CO-OPERATION WITH CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR SUPERVISING AND TESTING IN AGRICULTURE – ÚKZUZ)

The inspections verified the waste treatment in total in 77 treatment plants of communal waste water. In 9 cases, (12 %) the breach of the law was established and the fines were imposed. The shortcomings were established also during the application of sludge to agricultural soil. Particular cases were handed over to UKZUZ for solution. The target of the control activity in this field is especially to prevent the import of harmful or dangerous substances into the soil. It follows from the conclusions of the inspections that in the most WWTP, the treatment of sludge and other waste coming into being in WWTP is in accordance with the valid legislation.

INSPECTION OF ORIGINATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

In 2006, inspectors of WMD concentrated also on the inspections of treatment of hazardous waste by individual subjects. The checked subjects were selected from the list elaborated by CeHO VÚV of 177 originators of hazardous waste with the production above 1000 t in the year 2003. In total 146 inspections were performed. During the inspections, the breach of the Act of Waste by approx. one quarter of subjects was established. The most frequent breach was the treatment of hazardous waste without the approval of Regional Authority, hand-over of hazardous waste to not authorised persons, lack in keeping waste records, no Plan of Waste Management of the Originator or no existence of Waste Manager was found out. For the above mentioned breaches, 33 penalties were imposed. CEI treated during 2006 also several very complicated cases of illegal stores of hazardous waste (Libčany, Chvaletice, Nalžovice). The penalties amounting hundreds thousand to several million crowns were imposed. These cases showed certain legislative gaps and CEI co-operates now within broader inter-branch working group on finding system solutions how to prevent the similar cases.

INSPECTION OF PACKING TREATMENT

In 2006, 294 inspections were performed pursuant the Packing Act; in one fifth of the cases, the checks were performed based on the incentive of customs authorities. A breach was established during 93 inspections. The administrative procedure was instituted with 63 subjects up to now and additional administrative procedures will be instituted in 2007. Up to the end of 2006, 50 fines in the total amount of 651 000 CZK came into effect. The most frequently discovered administrative offences of subjects registered in the List of Entities in the Ministry of Environment was the breach of the duty to send records of packing to Ministry of Environment in the determined term and non-observing the quotas of usage and recycling. In 2006 also the number of subjects increased which did not complied with the duties imposed by the Act of Packing at all.





INSPECTION OF ALL THE STORAGE AREAS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

The task was to check all the storage areas of hazardous waste. In total 129 waste storage areas were checked, 31 S-NO of them. In 36 cases, (28 %) the fines were imposed for the established breaches. The inspections concentrated first of all on observing operational rules and keeping records of waste. The attention was devoted first of all to the procedures of the operator during the accept of the waste into the facility and the following treatment. The most frequent breach was the removal of waste without covering the waste against the escape of dump gas, basic descriptions of accepted waste was not filled in sufficiently or the waste was disposed without pertinent determined analyses. In individual cases, the escape of soaking water, not-paying financial reserve for the dump re-cultivation, disposal of kinds of waste not permitted by the operational rules or waste the storage of which on the dump is prohibited as e.g. the waste with the increased contents of metals together with the biologically degradable waste or waste from electrical equipment on which the duty of redemption was imposed. Some data of checks were handed over to VÚV (Water Research Institute) and State Environmental Fund in the framework of permanent co-operation.

INSPECTION OF TRANS-BORDER SHIPMENT OF WASTE (TTW)

CEI checks in the long-term in a standard way the performance of trans-border transport of waste into the legal facilities in which the waste of foreign origin is utilized in accordance with the legislation requirements. In 2006, TSW became a certain phenomenon and CEI had to shift a considerable part of its activities into this control section. In 2006, the inspection checked without notice thousands of selected objects where it would be possible to store illegally imported waste. Moreover, CEI provided thousands of phone consultations mostly to customs authorities and it performed hundreds of examinations in suspected objects or on the sites where customs authorities discovered a vehicle suspected of illegal TSW. Moreover the inspectors prepared the surveys and summarisation of cases for the purpose of negotiations of the Ministry with the respective foreign authorities of return of waste into the country of origin. Based on incentives of customs authorities, bodies of foreigner and border police and local examinations in the facilities of the Czech recipients of illegally transported waste, the inspection instituted 29 administrative procedures, in which it imposed the penalties amounting in total CZK 32 842 500 up to now. The inspection informed the authorities in Germany of the results of examination of the Czech subjects having participated in the illegal TSW and it expects that the German party will similarly examine the subjects, having organized the illegal TSW in Germany. The inspection was successful in stopping the first wave of illegal import thanks to its attitude and co-operation with other bodies, however, the problems with the waste transport moved to our Eastern neighbours.

AUTOMOBILE GRAVEYARDS

In 2006, 72 subjects were checked. In 13 cases the fines were imposed for established breaches. 4 subjects (8 %) operated the facilities for processing discarded cars without approval of Regional Authority. This finding may be considered a certain improvement as in 2003 there were 64 %, in 2004 33 % and in 2005 18 % sinners doing this business without approval of the Regional Authority. It shall be accentuated in spite of partial improvements that the valid legislation gives too much space to speculators and a cheaters misusing the legislation gaps. In this direction CEI aims to achieve a certain change of the legislation; the definitions and duties concerning discarded cars shall be clear and effectively enforceable.



ELECTRICAL WASTE

In 2006, the first 35 checks of observing the duties of producers and importers of electric equipment were performed, who transferred their duties to collective systems. The most important shortcomings were established in payment of contributions to collective systems assuring the system of treatment of historic electric equipment for which in total 2 fines were imposed during 2006 and other proceedings of this type have not been completed yet. The inspection of 10 last sellers focused especially on the way of performance of the redemption of electrical devices. In one case, when the law breach was established, also a fine was imposed. It is clear that a number of liable subjects has not accepted completely the present set system of financing the treatment with historical electrical equipment, a development in this direction may be expected.

INSPECTION OF OPERATORS OR OWNERS OF EQUIPMENT WITH THE POSSIBLE PCB CONTENTS

The task verified the fulfilment of tasks to which CR committed itself within EU. The concern is especially the check of phenomena, which could result in the long-term contamination of environment by the persistent substances. The subjects operating a larger amount of similar facilities especially outside the closed buildings, as e. g. Czech Railways or mining companies were chosen for the check. During 55 inspections, only 1 law breach was established.

THE INSPECTION OF ASSURING THE DUTIES OF THE REDEMPTION OF THE USED PRODUCTS (RUP)

The inspection focused especially on the treatment of used mineral oils and behaviour of last sellers. The target was, among others, to prevent illegal "usage" of used oils as fuel in the premises of service stations and truck carriers. In total 145 inspections were made, and the fines in the total value of CZK 419 000 were imposed on 22 subjects for the established breaches. 2 fines amounting CZK 615 000 following from checks performed in 2005 came into legal force, the sum of effective fines in 2006 amounts CZK 1 034 000. Some findings of the performed inspections showed again that nobody is obliged to keep the records of products taken back, as it is e.g. in waste. The low level of knowledge of customers of the possibility of redemption of used products persists. The insufficient knowledge of customers results in the low utilization percentage of RUP.

2.3.3. FULFILMENT OF SPECIFIC TASKS

The specific regional tasks are suggested by the particular Regional Inspectorates themselves in the way corresponding to needs of the region and based on the knowledge of a particular region. Among the specific tasks to be solved by the individual Regional Inspectorates during 2006 was e. g. the inspections of constructional companies, checks of waste collection sites, checks of plants for treatment and usage of waste, checks of waste originators performed as part of the co-operation with ORP and Regional Authorities, composting sites, re-cultivation, bio-degradation, check of metallurgic industry, check of treatment of stillage or medical facilities. These inspections contribute to enhancing the knowledge of duties following from the Waste Act and leading to improvement of environment protection in particular regions.



2.3.4. IMPORTANT CASES

Among the important cases solved in 2006 are all the above mentioned administrative proceedings with the subjects participating in the trans-border transport of waste (Sosnová, Lahovičky, Libčeves, Milovice, etc.). Thank to clear attitude of CEI to this problem, it succeeded quite early to stop the first wave of this illegal activity and to punish the culprits. By its procedures CEI gave a clear signal for possible other "entrepreneurs". Also the cases of illegal stores of hazardous waste are of principal importance and CEI participated (Libčany, Chvaletice, Nalžovice) in their effective treatment. In spite of high complexity of these cases it would be possible to state here a number of other important cases treated by Waste Management Dept. in 2006. However, it is recommended to see our web sites, where the most important cases are being stated on ongoing basis with a short commentary.

2.3.5. STATEMENTS, OPINIONS AND STANDPOINTS FOR OTHER BODIES

The WMD issued in 2006 ca 599 statements, opinions and standpoints for other authorities. The most numerous group are standpoints to materials submitted within the EIA, or IPPC process, moreover here are the opinions issued for State Environmental Fund. In 2006, however, the Waste Management Department attached to these standpoints submitted in a standard way hundreds of professional consultations provided in the scope of co-operation with the customs authorities and police during TSW checks.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS

This part of Waste Management Department Activity, i. e. co-operation with other bodies and institutions was widest and most intensive in 2006 in comparison with all the preceding years. The necessity and suitability of the co-operation was caused by the type of cases treated by Waste Management Department during 2006. Be it TSW cases or illegal stores of hazardous waste or other section of control activity, the Waste Management Dept. used this aspect of its work quite intensively and there is assumption that this style of activity will continue to develop as it contributes to the effectiveness of the law assertion in general. Waste Management Dept. employees utilized and communicated their experience also in several newly established inter-departmental working groups dealing with principal issues concerning the practice of inspection performance as well as the legislation.

2.3.6. CONCLUSIONS OF CONTROL ACTIVITY

The Waste Management Department, in spite of the mentioned principle and not expected amount of very complicated cases, fulfilled the tasks fixed by the plan of control activity for 2006, although some parts of the control activity had to be modified partially during the year, especially in relation to lack of capacities. Based on experience of the year 2006, the Waste Management Department will try to assert a free structure of control activity plans enabling to treat operatively the very principal and complicated cases calling for longer treatment which appear in the section of waste more and more frequently in the last time (they are mostly connected with the following high sanctions). In view of high volume of work of inspectors and necessity to assure, if possible, the effective protection of environment in this field, the requirements on the organisation of inspections and fixing priorities of the inspection activity are quite demanding and require operative approach.

NATURE PROTECTION



2.4. NATURE PROTECTION

2.4.1. THE EVALUATION AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITY FOR 2006

Before performing the evaluation of activity of the Nature Protection Department (NPD) for the year 2006 it is necessary to mention some basic information. The Section of Nature Protection was established at the CEI in the course of the year 1992, at that time as the division being in connection to the new Act No. 114/1992 Coll., the Nature and Landscape Protection Act (hereinafter referred to as ZOPK). The development in the sphere of the environment protection was gradually bringing about further requirements for Nature Protection activity and as well as extended the control powers of the Inspectorate. Since 1997 the Nature Protection Department began to control the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as CITES), in 2000 The Department's powers were broadened under the Genetically Modified Organisms Act (GMO) and since 2003 the Department has been also dealing with the controls of licences of the zoological gardens (hereinafter referred to as ZOO). With the accession to EU in 2004 a majority of Acts underwent significant changes so as there would be obtained the accordance with the European Community law. In many cases it meant a further extension of the control activity. To some Acts there related as well as the strengthening in personal staffing of the department, nevertheless this trend was reversed after 2002, and thus in last year 2006 with Nature Protection there worker by 6 inspectors less than in 2002.

In 2006 the NPD imposed sanctions in total amount of CZK 9,800,150.-, which is by CZK 1 601.600.- more than in 2005 and represents an increase by 20 %. The total number of control (3206) is equal only to 88.5 % as compared with the year 2005 and as well as the number of decisions in legal validity decreased annually by 25 % to total number of 423. In the half of 2006 there came to an alteration of ZOPK, which doubled the penalty rates for breach of the law. Nevertheless the ratio of the number of penalties and proceedings to total amount of penalties attests to a high effectiveness of the inspectors' work and effort, particularly when comparing other indisputably important aspects of development in work within Nature Protection, such as the issued opinions and statements or the number of the solved instigations and petitions. Thus, for example, last year there were issued by 45 % more opinions and statements to the Assessment of Environmental Impacts (EIA) than in 2005 and in comparison to the turning year of 2002 even the increase of volume of activity in this sphere represents the value of 246.2 %. The number of solved instigations of inhabitants and citizen associations in last years dramatically increases and thus the NPD solves the most of instigations from all the sections of the Inspectorate. In 2006 there were 629 separately registered instigations and other 64 non-scheduled controls were carried out on the basis of instigations (in total 693) and there dominated as usual the instigations relating to the breach of the ZOPK (more than 97 %). In the other monitored parameters of the activity the figures did not change materially annually.

Approximately 72 % of controls were focused on the sphere of the ZOPK, 23 % represents the area of the CITES, about 1.5 % the GMO and the remaining part of percentage remains for the other controls. Similar ratios between the respective spheres of activity exist as well as in comparison to the structure in number of the final penalties and a bit bigger differences are then mentioned as compared to the total imposed amount in, where ca. 86.5 % refers to the ZOPK, 12.5 % to the CITES, 0.5 % to the GMO and 0.5 % falls to the other decisions.

2.4.2. THE SURVEY OF PERFORMANCE OF THE SECTION'S OBJECTIVES

THE CONTROL OF CUTTING DOWN AND CONSERVATION OF WOODY PLANTS IN CONNECTION TO THE SCHEDULED INVESTMENT PROJECTS

The objective of the task defining was to prevent the situations, when investors and firms damage the woody plants in contradiction to the Standard ČSN DIN 839061 by finding out the bigger investment projects with possible impact on woody plants, with a control and documentation of the state of the area before



the implementation of the construction and with controls within the implementation of the structures itself. Within the section's objective there were imposed 8 penalties pursuant to § 88 par. 1, letter c) of the ZOPK. As to be specific it was the penalty for cutting down of 2 memorable lime trees by a natural person doing business in the amount of CZK 50 000.-, when within the documentation the trees were incorrectly marked and cut down by mistake. Within the section's objective in several cases there were prevented by the Inspectorate's supervision to possible destruction or damage of woody plants and at the same time there were filed 2 instigations on the basis of the ascertained imperfections on the side of Nature Protection authorities.

THE CONTROL OF THE SMALL-AREA SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS (MZCHÚ) WITH FOCUS ON DAMAGE OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS

In 2006 the CEI began more intensively to deal with the problems of effect of animals on forest ecosystems, especially in terms of intensity of the browse damage of seedlings and related to that the ability of a natural forest renewal. For this objective there was selected 47 MZCHÚ of the forest type. On the basis of information from 106 performed controls firstly there was improved the methodology for monitoring of damages caused by the animals, which will be utilized in the following years. The highest degree of damage caused by the browse damage was ascertained in the NPR Týřov (the Natural preserve (CHKO) Křivoklátsko), PR Bučiny u Rakous, PR Studený vrch, NPR Karlovské bučiny, a part of the NPR Jizerskohorské bučiny, in other cases there exists a risk of a further negative effect on the species structure and the health state of the forest cover.

The control bird's exchanges with special orientation to protection of feral birds was the objective, which was methodologically prepared and co-ordinated by the section of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora CITES with the OOP. There were performed 11 controls at the exchanges and exhibitions, from them there were commenced the administrative procedure in 4 cases. All the cases relate to the exchange in Přerov. In connection with the development of bird flu in this country's territory the section's objective was reduced and further controls will continue even in 2007.

The section's inspection of the CHKO Labské pískovce, as a complex control of the Large-area specially protected territories (VZCHÚ) in the respect of the observance of provisions of the Act No. 114/1992 Coll. The inspection was focused on the control of the state administration performance in the actual territory of the CHKO, but in connection to new powers according to the system of Natura 2000 and the special protection of species also outside the territory of the CHKO. During the whole week 24 inspectors controlled a large area in the scope of powers of the Regional Inspectorate (OI) Ústí nad Labem.

VARIOUS OBJECTIVES

The control of reconstruction and construction of new high voltage lines - In 2006 the CEI performed the first phase of the control of the observance of the ZOPK in cases of constructions and reconstructions of high voltage lines. This Act of law apart from other things imposes the duty to equip the newly constructed and reconstructed sections of the high voltage lines with means, which will effectively prevent to injuries of feral birds, particularly the birds of prey. By means of controls there have been examined more than 23 sections so far, where there is being or have been implemented a reconstruction. The performed controls proved that Nature Protection authorities of the municipalities with the extended powers, which are primarily responsible fro the control, do not usually deal with this problem. For the time being in one case there will be commenced the administrative procedure and there will be imposed penalties. The control of the state of the European significant locations (EVL) – in most cases the RI CEI there are gradually performed controls of EVL, which were included into the national list. In 2006 there was performed a control of 146 EVL. A negative intervention has been recorded in 3 locations in the territory of powers of the RI Prague, where there were imposed sanctions and remedial measures. In connection to another EVL in the territory of powers of the RI Ostrava there were imposed to two subjects the penalties in the total amount of CZK 70,000.-. The biggest problems related to protection of EVL are the non-existence of their indication in the field and their insufficient legal protection outside the announced ZCHÚ.

The control of management in selected bird locations (PO) – in 2006 the NPD performed in the selected PO. In case of the PO Komárov for one managing subject there was limited its activity and based on the non-observance of this prohibition there will be commenced the administrative procedure on penalty. Apart from that there was monitored an illegal afforesting in contradiction to the objectives with the



protection of PO, there are significant 3 cases in bird's area of Beskydy and Horní Vsacko. When keeping the existing trend in near future there will come to substantial negative changes of the mentioned CHÚ, at the same time the activity of the appropriate nature conservation authorities in respect to personal, material and legislative possibilities manages only to slow down this process.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) – in 2006 there were performed 748 controls pursuant to CITES, 259 controls of individuals hold in captivity ZCHD and 68 controls freely living bird species. There were conducted 52 proceedings on attachment of the specimen and there were attached 864 specimen of CITES, ZCHD and freely living bird species, in addition to 21.3 kg of traditional Chinese (TCM), 500 packages of traditional medicine and 90 bunches of snowdrop. In total in the sphere of CITES, similarly as in the area of the conservation of nature there can be traced a decrease of the total number of controls and penalties as compared to past years, but concurrently the increase of the average amount of the imposed penalties. This document is about solving of rather more significant cases.

The department of species protection and CITES at the headquarters – in total the inspectors of the department performed 328 controls, from them 321 ones were implemented in the Ruzyně Airport. In the course of 2006 at the airport there was not discovered any very significant or extensive case of an illegal import of animals, it rather referred to cases of medium or minor significance. During the whole year there was also carried out the cooperation within the criminal proceedings with the biggest Czech trafficker of animals, this case has not been completed yet. Apart from the working hours there were solved 160 telephone activations within the emergency service, from which there arose 21 departures in the outside-employment time. However, there came to a noticeable increase of the imposed penalties, which, however, is related to the fact that in 2006 some very high penalties referring to significant cases from previous years came into force.

Genetically modified organisms (GMO) – in total there were performed 46 controls, from them 35 scheduled ones and 11 non-scheduled. The controls were focused especially on the subjects dealing with GMO in category 2, on new subjects and subjects dealing with GMO, where in the past there were found defects by the inspectorate. Furthermore there were controlled all the continuing field experiments permitted by the OER of the Ministry of Environment. It referred prevailingly to the experiments with trans-genetic maize, potatoes and the Stanley damson plum tree. As well as there were performed un-scheduled controls with selected private farmers, who grew the transgenetic maize MON 810 (in the area over 5 ha). During the 3rd quarter of 2006 the inspectorate collected in total of 10 samples of maize leaves, from the growing areas, where the inspectorate wanted to make sure whether the grown maize in respect of the occurrence and growing of trans-genetic plants complies with the declaration. There was not monitored any breach of the law. Penalties due to GMO (in total 5), which were imposed by the Inspectorate in 2006, were for non-notification of seeding of trans-genetic maize to OER MŽP (within 60 days form seeding).

Zoological gardens (ZOO) – controls pursuant to the Act on ZOO were performed in the Zoological garden in Olomouc and in Zoological garden Ostrava. Within these controls there was not monitored the breach of the Act No. 162/2003 Coll. Furthermore there was carried out the control of the subject "Breeding station ZOO Nový Dvorec" at Borovany, where there was found the breach of the law and the penalty was imposed. Through a control of 1 subject in Moravia there were monitored significant defect in the view of the Act on ZOO. In total there were performed 7 controls and in respect to non-performance of the issued decision on closing the ZOO, there was imposed the penalty in the total sum of CZK 230 000.-. The administrative proceedings have not been finished yet. Apart from the mentioned-above controls by the inspectorate there were carried out 16 controls of ZOO within the regular control of licensed ZOO by OMOB MŽP together with the Committee fro ZOO MŽP and CEI. Within these controls there was not found the breach of the Act on ZOO or problems in meeting conditions of the granted licences by OMOB MŽP of 2004.



2.4.3. THE SURVEY OF PERFORMANCE OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Apart from the national wide solved section's objectives the appropriate RI CEI concentrate on partial objectives within its territorial powers. These varied objectives reflect just the specific character of the area. Within the territorial powers of RI Hradec Králové there were performed the controls of the observance of conditions of the decisions on exemptions for artificial snow-covering of ski slopes in KRNAP and CHKO Orlické hory. In all the cases the snow-covering was performed without issued exemption. In addition to there was performed a control of management measures in NPR Bohdanečský rybník and the Matka pond. In the past the CEI conducted the administrative proceedings on imposing a penalty in connection to the fires, which originated just in performing the management measures.

Within the territorial powers of RI Liberec there was performed an investigation focused on the control of water level regulation in the selected small area ZCHÚ in connection to the pond management. Furthermore there were performed controls of the observance of the law with respect to construction of the selected sports centres, in one case there are being conducted two administrative proceedings on imposing the penalty and remedial measure.

Within the territorial competence of several RI there were performed controls of selected European significant locations, the RI Ostrava imposed the penalty of CZK 10 000.- and 60 000.- for non-permitted intervention into a natural development of the *Osmoderma eremita* and performing activities prohibited in EVL. The NPD RI Praha dealt with the protection of Eropean souslik (*Citellus citellus*) EVL Bezděčín and imposed a penalty and a remedial measure in case of the EVL Slaná louka.

Within the territorial powers of more RI there was carried out the control of several subjects in connection with performing the birdcatching and illegal trade with freely living birds. To one of the breeder it was imposed the penalty of CZK 25000.-, other persons were lawfully sentenced in connection to illegal manipulation with freely living birds.

CONTROL OF THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

Already for several years the CEI has been devoting to control of the state administration and self-government in connection to the conservation of nature. In 2006 there was carried out the control with 129 (Municipal authorities) OÚ, in special respect to the problems of permitting of cutting down the wood species growing outside the forest and ordering the compensatory planting. With only exceptions there were noticed fundamental defects in performance of the state administration (completely insufficient and incomplete applications for permission to cutting down, unacceptable course of administration proceedings, erroneous decisions in terms of formal and factual aspects if issued at all etc.). The compensatory planting are determined non-concretely or more often there are not ordered at, the municipal authorities do not keep the lists of lands intended for the compensatory planting or the overviews of publicly accessed roads and paths. In general the inspectorate meets the situations, when the appropriate documents are elaborated only after the moment when the CEI begins to be interested in the case. Particularly within the building proceedings there are evaded both the affected state administration authorities, and the lawful participants of the administrative proceedings (citizen associations).

2.4.4. SIGNIFICANT CASES

In 2006 the section of conservation of nature recorded a series of significant cases of damage of environment, significant both in terms of the amount of the imposed penalty and in terms of the significance of the illegal acts. Some cases document the contemporary trend of conflict of the environment and human activities.

In both aspects as to be one of the most significant one can be considered the case of illegal acting in connection to running of the golf course in Ústecký kraj. The operator of the illegal golf course caused by its acting a harmful intervention into natural development of Specially protected species (ZCHD) of black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), performed landscaping and did not fulfil the prohibitions and limitations within the protective zone of the nature reserve, carried out the unlawful activities in the Bird area and in contradiction to the granted exception the subject intervened into the biotope of ZCHD of the plant of Spignel (*Meum athamanticum*). For these activities the CEI imposed to the



operator of the golf course the penalty in total amount of CZK 640 000.-, which at the same time represents the highest penalty imposed by a section of the conservation of nature in 2006.

In connection to obligations of the Czech Republic to EU there is increasing the share of the alternative methods of alternative production of electric energy. This phenomenon in the CR is represented mainly by the increasing interest in small water power stations (MVE) and particularly wind power plants. The construction of these facilities is indisputably a contribution in terms of saving of consumption of non-renewable energy resources, however, it brings with a series of negative consequences to nature. The equipment of wind power plants are often located irrespective to their impact on the neighbourhood, and there exists relatively strong financial motivation for their construction, often without respect to the return of such an investment. The so far biggest collision of the CEI repeatedly solves the non-observance of conditions of the water management decision by their operators, which leads to a drastic fluctuation of water levels in water courses and thus related interventions into the environment of water animals. In recent years there were imposed a series of penalties to the operators of the MVE by the CEI. In 2006 one of the high penalties was imposed to the operator of the MVE in the amount of CZK 400 000.- due to non-observance of the determined flow rate and thus related mass death of specially protected species of animals. From other significant cases we can mention the penalties of CZK 250 000.-, imposed to a legal entity within the territorial powers of the RI Havlíčkův Brod for deposition of ca 10 000 m3 of the excavation soil into the alluvial plain meadow of the upper reaches of the Oslava

River, a penalty of CZK 250 000.- to a legal entity within the territorial powers of the RI Hradec Králové for a harmful intervention to the biotope of ZCHD within the construction of a road, a penalty of CZK 250 000.- to a legal entity within the territorial powers of the RI Ostrava for non-performance of the imposed surrogate measure consisting in treatment of damaged wood plants and in performing the compensatory planting and finally two penalties in the amount of CZK 250 000.- to two personal entities doing business within the territorial powers of the RI for non-permitted cutting down in the alluvial plain meadow.

2.4.5. STATEMENTS, EXPERT OPINIONS AND OPINIONS FOR OTHER AUTHORITIES

A significant share in activity of the section of OP at present times is represented by statements and expert opinions for other authorities of the state administration, at the same time the biggest part is represented by the statements to submitted documentations of assessment of environmental impacts (EIA). The number of presented documentations in the last years dramatically increased and in 2006 after annual increase by ca 50 % it exceeded the number of 1000. In justified cases the CEI, on the basis of the ascertainment from the submitted intent, performs a local investigation, when rather very often there are ascertained completely fundamental malpractice on the side of investors and authorities of the state administration. As to be expressly alarming we consider the fact that already in the time of submission of the intent, the implementation of some structures has already been commenced or even before the complete finishing.

2.4.6. CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONTROL ACTIVITY

After comparable experiences from the last few years, it was confirmed that in the sphere of nature conservation the scheduling of control activities, is more or less oriented indicator and instrument for the determination of priorities in the sphere. The real "planner" has become public that has designated, through the instigations main focus on controls in the sphere of nature conservation in last years, especially in the period from January to May in casual year. The Czech Environmental Inspectorate is almost hundred-per-cent at capacity by instigations from citizens in some regions. In addition, outcomes of the year 2006 are proving clear progressive growth in imposed santctions in the sphere of nature conservation in the course of lower amount of proceedings and controls, which are caused by the limited number of inspectors. The Inspectorate can be preventive and provide educational influence on infringers through the amount of sanctions and advertising of chosen causes in the sphere of nature conservation in the future.

FOREST PROTECTION


2.5. FOREST PROTECTION

2.5.1. EVALUATIONS AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2006

In 2006 in the section of the protection of forest the CEI performed in total of 1966 controls, from them 1218 scheduled and 748 non-scheduled controls, and in many cases they referred to a greater number of smaller forest owners, or their smaller forest ownership. In accordance with the trend commenced in 2005 there came, instead of the controls of one or two topics, to the increase of the share of complex controls, which were focused on performance of all the statutory obligations of the forest owners. In 2006 total number of the performed controls was higher by 9 % as compared to 2005.

In comparison to preceding years in 2006, there was in connection to the results of the control activity, mentioned a relatively noticeable increase of the sanction recourses imposed in the administrative proceedings for endangering of the environment in forests. In total in 2006 there was issued 252 decisions on imposing a penalty, and 214 decisions came into force. The administrative proceedings on imposing a penalty were most often opened for non-observance of the measures within the forest protection against the bark beetle and statutory terms in the forest renewal after the timber exploitation.

The total amount of penalties in legal effect in the section of the forest protection reached the amount of CZK 8 441 850.-. For example, as compared to 2005 there increased the number of issued decisions on imposing a penalty by cca 50 % and the total penalties in force by cca 70 %. Despite of the mentioned trends the imposing the sanction recourses is not the main objective of the inspection activity. This is prevention of damages in the forest functions, in many cases as well as the consultancy activity, particularly in relation to small forest owners. In accordance with this approach there were also primarily imposed the remedial measures related to the ascertained imperfections, and in total number of 222, which, however, was, as compared to 2005, lower by almost 30 %.

In 2006 immediately in the section of the forest protection there were solved in total of 95 submitted instigations, slightly more than in preceding years. The most often topic of theirs were various aspects of management in forest and illegal use of the forest pieces of land for a different purpose than for performing the forest function. From the mentioned number 43 instigations were evaluated as unjustified and 11 instigations as not pertaining to the powers of CEI were transferred to the appropriate authorities. The remaining justified instigations were solved by CEI in the administrative proceedings.

In 2006 to territorially competent Public Prosecutor's Offices there were filed from the side of CEI in total 3 complaints, as compared to the preceding two years by one less. From the mentioned-above number 1 complaint referred to the territorial powers of RI Praha, where it was about a case of negligence of an extensive bark beetle calamity and 2 complaints within the territorial powers of RI Hradec Králové, where there referred to cases of extensive damage of the forest by partial cutting of the trees and the licence of the expert forest manager obtained on the basis of counterfeit public deed.

In 2006 to the territorially competent regional courts there were filed in total 8 applications for performing the execution in connection to a long-term non-fulfilment of the decision of CEI on remedial measure, imposing the obligation to afforest the bare places after the wood exploitation. In 6 cases pertaining to the powers of RI Havlíčkův Brod and RI Hradec Králové, there were issued the decisions on ordering the execution by the courts.

In 2006 in the section of the forest protection there were attended in total 8 filed applications for information, which is the number comparable to preceding two years.



2.5.2. THE SURVEY OF PERFORMANCE OF THE SECTION'S OBJECTIVES

For 2006 within the agreement with MŽP there were stipulated as the section's objectives of CEI the control of the forest protection against the bark beetle and the control of the occurrence of damages caused by animals on the forest cover section.

CONTROL OF THE FOREST PROTECTION AGAINST THE BARK BEETLE

Similarly as for 2005 as well as for 2006 there was a real expectation that in case of favourable climatic conditions it is possible to expect a huge development of the bark beetle population. Similarly as in 2005 such expectation did not fulfil and due to a long rich in snow winter and subsequent often cold and rainy weather in 2006 there was obvious a delayed development of bark beetle. This situation was still changeable through the extreme hot and dry July, cold and above average rainy August and again warm and below average rainfall period of September and October, due to such situation within the inspection investigations it was monitored the occurrence of bark beetle in active stages still to November.

The forest protection against the bark beetle was the main or one of the main topics of almost one thousand of controls of CEI, and the occurrence of bark beetle was monitored as well as in other, differently focused controls on forest covers with the presence of spruce. Within these controls the CEI ascertained approximately 5800 m³ of the bark beetle wood. In the most of ascertained cases of the occurrence of the bark beetle it referred to scattered or few bark beetle trees or the bark beetle dry trees and only sporadically to more significant cases of negligence of the forest protection with the origin of extensive bark beetle focuses. Prevailingly there was ascertained the occurrence of the spruce bark beetle and the bark beetle bright, in the regions within the powers of RI Brno and RI Olomouc as well as the bark beetle Nordic. The imperfections in processing and rehabilitation of the bark beetle wood were ascertained mostly with the small owners and the municipal authorities in the cases, when there is not any management in the forest. A crucial problem in these cases it is the delayed reaction of the forest owners to the notice, either from the side of the forest expert manager, CEI or the authority of the state forest management. The reason is mostly ignorance of the problem and statutory obligations, higher number of the co-owners of the forest, long distance of the owners' domiciles from the forest owned by them, unfinished inheritance proceedings, etc.

In 2006 for endangering and damaging the forest due to the effect of bark beetle the CEI by its decision in the administrative proceedings imposed in total 129 penalties in total amount of ca CZK 1.9 million and 53 remedial measures for the ascertained imperfections. Solution of the problems in question would be helped by the arrangement of the legislation in the meaning of the introduction of the institute of the receivership of forests.

CONTROL OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY ANIMALS ON THE FOREST COVER PART

In 2006 the occurrence of damages caused by the animals on forest cover was the main or one of the principal topics of more than seven hundred controls made by the CEI. Within these controls there was ascertained only minimum number of cases, when the forest owner wholly neglects the protection of cultures against animals with application of paints of repellents, wire nettings etc. Despite of that it was ascertained the frequent occurrence of variously extensive damage of forest woody plants. The most often type of the found damage of forest cover is some of the kinds of browse damage (winter terminal, winter side, summer terminal, summer side), and there usually comes to their overlapping. More there are damaged the woody plants less represented in the species structure, generally the animals prefer the fir trees and broad-leave trees. To low extent there was found the damage of young forest covers by means of chew damage, knocking out and peeling. In some locations there were also ascertained relatively significant damages in covers caused by gnawers, against which, however, the efficient protection, in respect to applied regulations for work with poisoning agents, very complicated.

The excessive or significant damage of forest covers by animals was found in the totally reduced area of approximately 170 ha. In 2006 in this connection the CEI imposed to the affected forest owners for negligence of the protection of forest woody plants against animals under the decisions in the administrative proceedings in total 4 penalties in total amount of CZK 120.000.- and 16 remedial measures for ascertained imperfections.

The found damage of forest covers by animals relate to the increased numbers of game, whose problems does not pertain to the powers of CEI.



2.5.3. SURVEY OF PERFORMANCE OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

In 2006 the control activity of CEI in this sphere was focused on actual and specific problems of the appropriate regions and was implemented both within the thematic controls and within the complex controls (together with the section's objectives). In the survey it is possible to divide its content into the following thematic blocks in relation to the forest's functions as a component of the environment: damages caused by the timber exploitation, damages caused by forest transport, forest protection, afforesting, performance of binding provisions of Forest economy plan (LHP) and Forest management framework (LHO), protection of Plots intended for forest function PUPFL, application of biodegradable oils and hydraulic fluids, performance of imposed remedial measures, putting the reproduction materials of woody plants into circulation, other controls. Regarding to the results of this control activity there are further shown some general conclusions.

Similarly in the years of 2004 and 2005 there was also in 2006 mentioned a decreased occurrence of cases of illegal timber exploitation, especially the most significant ones in larger forest areas. These cases were solved with the most of OI. Already in fourth year, however, there appear the cases of damage of standing trees by their partial cutting. The unknown offender damages in such a manner the trees, which are not destined for clearing exploitation and the state administration authority is made to issue the permission for their cutting down. In total there were investigated 3 cases of such kind, namely with RI Hradec Králové, Havlíčkův Brod and Ostrava.

In many cases there was ascertained the damaging of tree trunks and root haunches by non-careful skidding of wooden mass and by application of heavy mechanisms, when without a timely treatment with fungicide agent there comes in the injured place to infection with pathogen fungi causing the woody decay. The remedial measures are usually made still in the course of the control by CEI. The most of RI also solved the cases of damage by the soil surface by means of heavy mechanisms within wood skidding, which subsequently causes the erosion of forest soil.

Apart from damage of forest covers by bark beetles, which was the subject to the section's objective, there was not ascertained any significant case of damage of covers by other insect pests.

With the most of RI there were ascertained the cases, when the bare places after the timber exploitation were afforested within the statutory period, and namely in total number of 93 and in total area of ca 92 ha. Also there were ascertained the cases, when the forest covers were not secured within the statutory period. Application of improper reproduction material of woody plants within afforesting was not ascertained. More significant cases of non-observance of binding provisions of LHP and LHO (total volume of exploitation, minimum share of land improvement and reinforcing woody plants within the cover renewal, minimum areal extend of improvement interventions in covers up to 40 years of age) were not found in the controls, focused on this topic.

As every year with most of RI there were ascertained the frequent cases of illegal use of forest covers for different use than for the forest function (e.g. structures, ski premises, etc.) and forest pollution with waste and garbage.

The controls biodegradable oils and hydraulic fluids by means of hydroxhame test were performed prevailingly at random, there were controlled not only the motor chainsaws but also the wheel tractors and other means. The defects were found only sporadically, which can be attributed also to many years of pressure from the side of CEI in this branch.

The ascertained non-fulfilment of remedial measures, before imposed by CEI within the administrative proceedings, referred to the cases non-afforesting of bare places after the timber exploitation and non-processing the bark beetle wood. These cases were subsequently solved within the administrative proceedings prevailingly already in the form of the imposing of penalty. Within the controls performed in the section of putting the reproduction material of woody plants into circulation there were ascertained the imperfections in 5 cases, which were solved in the administrative proceedings.

From the side of RI Brno there was continuing the monitoring of damaged forest covers and landscape greenery in the area of Southern Moravia by specially protected specie of Old World beaver. It was ascertained that during the year 2006, as compared to the state of 2005 (at 31.12.2005 – 262 covers) there was damaged other 60 forest covers. At present times there does not exist an efficient legal method of protection against the origin of this damage.



2.5.4. SIGNIFICANT CASES

The most significant case still remains the long-term case within the powers of RI Praha, referring to a natural person as the forest owner in cadastral area Soutice, the Benešov District, which by means of repeated non-fulfilment of statutory obligations significantly endangers and damages the environment in affected forests, especially due to extensive activity of bark beetles. The total area of bare places after the forest covers exploitation damaged by the bark beetles will be at least 25 ha. Until 2006 to the affected owner there were gradually imposed the penalties in total amount of CZK 2.550.000.- by means of the decision of CEI and other sanctions will be followed in 2007. In 2006 against this forest owner there was lodged a complaint from the side of CEI.

From many other cases, comparable in their significance, solved in 2006, it is mentioned as an example the case of the illegal timber exploitation, ascertained by RI Ostrava in the forests of several owners in cadastral area Březová u Vítkova, the Opava District, in the consistent area exceeding 8 ha. In 2006 under the decision of CEI there were imposed 3 penalties to the then forest owners, from them to 2 natural persons and 1 legal entity, in total amount of CZK 1,510,000.-, and to other owners there is being conducted the administrative proceedings.

2.5.5. STATEMENTS, EXPERT OPINIONS AND OPINIONS FOR OTHER AUTHORITIES

In 2006 within the section of forest protection CEI issued in total 675 statements, expert opinions and opinions for other authorities, which represents, as compared to the preceding two years a huge increase approximately by one thirds. The most numerous group are the statements within the EIA process, which were issued in total 525. These statements referred particularly to the occupation of forest lands in connection to construction, for example, of roads and ski tracks, extending the allotments of quarries, etc. In case of other documents it referred to particularly the expert opinions and statements fro the Policy of the Czech Republic an the state administration authorities.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The cases requiring the solution from the side of other administrative authorities were prevailingly dealt by RI CEI with these authorities directly within routine working contacts. Only from the side of RI Olomouc there were filed 3 instigations regarding to illegal structures in the forest, which were solved by the competent building authority by opening the administrative proceedings on the structure clearance. On a good level in terms of expertise there is a cooperation of CEI with the competent central authorities of the state administration i. e. the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture. An improving level is being obtained in cooperation with territorially competent authorities of the state forest administration and the Police of the Czech Republic. Relatively well there is being developing the cooperation with expert forest managers, particularly with the employees of the state enterprise of the Lesy České republiky. According to requirements there is provided the expert cooperation of CEI also with other authorities and institutions as the national park managements and natural preserves, the Forest Management Institute, the Forestry and Game Management Research Institute, universities and etc.

2.5.6. CONCLUSIONS OF CONTROL ACTIVITY

All the objectives determined by the plan of the control activity of CEI for 2006 were fulfilled in the sphere of forest protection. One of the problems related to this activity is the fact that some authorities of the state forest administration in municipal authorities with extended powers perform the field supervisory activity in forests to the limited extent, or with insufficient emphasis especially on the relation to the forests being in the ownership of these municipalities. In the affected regions then the CEI remains more or less the only control authority in the forests, which is in respect to its capacity possibilities very difficult to manage (in general there is per 1 inspector of RI CEI in the section of forest protection in average 50 thousand ha of forests).



3. INTEGRATED PREVENTION AND POLLUTION ELIMINATION (IPPC)

Integrated prevention represents a new, higher category of the environmental protection as a whole. It replaces a method of "purer production" the existing method of pollution elimination "by strategy of control and management", which consists in only installation of the final separators. By this, however, comes only to transfer of pollution of the environment from one section to another for example, the dust from exhausted air into the harmful waste.

IPPC thus consists in application of substances, which are less harmful to the environment and the human health, i.e. prevention and further in effectiveness in the source, in production, that means in application of BAT (Best Available Technique), i.e. the best available technique – modern procedures. Parameters of technologies and procedures can be compared by proportionate indicators of productions – so called benchmarking. The operator furthermore may obtain the market either by these eco-products by means of the eco-labelling, which is a guaranteed certificate system of ecological soundness of the product, but also by introducing the EMAS/EMS, which are voluntary instruments for ecological management consisting in observance of the environmental quality standards (participation of CEI), in accordance with the recommendation of EP and the Council 2001/331/ES i.e. the minimum criteria for the inspectorate of the environment ZP (CEI fulfils it).

IPPC was transferred into the Czech legal system by the Regulation of the European Commission 96/61/ES and namely by the Act No. 76/2002 Coll., on integrated prevention and pollution elimination, on integrated register of pollution and alteration of certain Acts see www.ippc.cz. The Act came in force on 1/1/2003. After licensing procedure the operator of the facility pertaining to IPPC is issued by the Regional Authority (KÚ) only one so called the integrated permission (IP). IP replaces the separate section's permissions and the operator obtains it in one authority - department of ŽP at KÚ and on the basis of one application (the application for issuance of IP). It is important pursuant to § 16, par. (2) Act No. 76/2002 Coll. on integrated prevention the operators of a facility without a valid integrated permission (IP) will not be able to operate the facility after 10/30/2007 (supervision by EU). From the assessed number of 1700 facilities, cca 30 % of them have not had IP, which is warning!

3.1. SURVEY OF ACTIVITY FOR 2006

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES OF CEI WERE DETERMINED IN CONNECTION TO THE ADOPTED STRATEGIC PLAN OF CEI

Plan of control activities was worked out for the appropriate RI. It includes the controls according to the section's objectives, priority sources, specific objectives of RI, instigations of citizens, $K\dot{U}$, municipal authorities with extended powers, General Headquarters of customs and MZP, in number a structure according so far issued IP and alterations of IP.

PLAN OF INTEGRATED CONTROLS (IC)

Year 2006	1.Q	2.Q	3.Q	4.Q	Total
RI CEI – Integrated controls in total	31	33	32	36	132

In 2006 CEI performed 108 complex integrated controls and 51 controls of performance of the obligations determined under IP and the act on the integrated prevention. Furthermore 58 controls of facilities so far without IP and 14 inspections, whether the facility pertaining to IPPC. The plan was thus fulfilled with over-fulfilment.

The commencement of administrative proceedings and imposing the penalty 33, number of all the decisions on penalty, which came in force 30. The penalties were imposed in the amount from CZK 5.000.- (TEVAM, a. s. Moravské Budějovice) up to CZK 380.000.- (TESCO Jindřichův Hradec, spol. s. r. o.). The total sum of penalties for the sphere of IPPC in force was CZK 4.718.000.-.



3.2. OTHER INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

In addition to in 2006 there were processed 562 opinions to the applications for issuance IP as compared to 246 ones last year, from them there were 189 opinions to changes to already issued IP (some IP already have 4th alteration, e. g. Spolana a. s. – production of caprolactam). The opinions are processed, although pursuant to the law there is not a clear inherence of CEI, but this activity clearly contributes to quality of the issued integrated permissions (experience with operators, technical knowledge of the facility, enforceability of conditions). In addition to in 286 cases there was a presence of the representative of CEI within oral negotiations on issuance of IP. There were processed 1618 opinions (!) to the intents within EIA. 343 of further opinions to SFŽP (mostly to final settlement, because with force from 3/1/2006 it was amended the Appendix No. I to the Guideline of MŽP on provision of financial funds from SFŽP and from the subsidy titles was excluded the program 2/5/2006), to EMAS (approval of affidavits), ISO, Safety enterprise and statement to EMAS (applications for registrations), ecological audits, informative reports etc.

In comparison to year 2005, as it is obvious, there is a substantial increase of considered intents within the process of EIA. Here appears a new legal amendment of the Act No. 100/2001 Coll. with the effect from 7/1/2006, to subject to the ascertainment proceedings all the prepared structures shown in the table II in the Annex No. 1 to the Act, so called below limit projects. Equally as the increase of the applications for issuance of IP, where there is noticeable the approaching term of October 2007. The increasing trend of applications from the end of 2006 will still continue (very demanding for time).

Under the law there has been also established integrated register of pollution (IRZ) incl. the method of collection of data on emissions and transfers of substances registered in this register and provision of data from it. The control of keeping the records and notification into IRZ pursuant to the Government Decree No. 368/2003 Call. is performed by CEI within the integrated and section's controls. The data of the Central registration office to IRZ see www.irz.cz.

As well as in these spheres the CEI, particularly the headquarters, actively cooperated in working teams at MZP – Regions and integrated prevention, MPO – Forum for the information exchange on BAT (see the new pages of MPO – www.ippc.cz/obsah/viewtopic.php?t=32), ČEU – Expert team to IRZ and also to SZÚ – Health and IPPC.

3.3. SIGNIFICANT CASES

A. TESCO JINDŘICHŮV HRADEC S. R. O. – CENTRE OF WASTE DISPOSAL OF FEDRPUŠ

• Category 5.4. according to the Annex No. 1 to the Act No. 76/2002 Coll. There came to breach of provision of § 16 par. 1 letter a), for which it was imposed the penalty pursuant to § 37 par. 4 of the Act on integrated prevention, in the amount of CZK 380 000.-. The decision on penalty was issued on 10/17/2005, the decision of MŽP OVSS II on appeal was issued on 1/4/2006. Under the decision of MŽP OVSS II the appeal was rejected and the challenged decision of the first instance authority was confirmed to the full extent, i. e. CZK 380 000.-. At present times there is in solution the suit of the operator to reverse a decision of the OVSS II. Territorial powers: RI České Budějovice, legal force – 1/6/2006.

B. ASAVET SPOL. S R. O.

• The penalty was imposed in the amount of CZK 250 000.- pursuant to § 37 par. 4 of the Act No. 76/2002 Coll. on the integrated prevention for administrative tort of non-compliance to the determined conditions of the integrated permission in terms of the air protection. Territorial powers: RI Plzeň, legal force – 8/25/2006.

C. GRUPO ANTOLIN BOHEMIA, A. S.

• The penalty was imposed in the amount of CZK 250 000.- for administrative tort pursuant to § 16 par. 2. letter a) and the Annex No. 1 Section 4.1. letter h) of the Act No. 76/2002 Coll. on the integrated prevention, i.e. for running a facility without valid integrated permission.



D. FUTABA CZECH, S. R. O.

• The penalty was issued in the amount of CZK 200 000.- for the breach of § 16 par. 2 of the Act No. 76/2002 Coll. on the integrated prevention in operation of the facility "Continual preliminary treatment and cataphoresis coating Baštínov, Havlíčkův Brod", actually the running of the facility without the valid IP. Territorial powers: RI Havlíčkův Brod, legal force – 2/21/2006.

E. ODPADY PÍSEK S. R. O. – THE WASTE DAMP IN PÍSEK-SMRKOVICE

• Category 5.4., pursuant to the Annex No. 1 to the Act No. 76/2002 Coll. There came to the breach of provision of § 16 par. 1 letter a), fro which it was imposed the penalty pursuant to § 37 par. 4 of the Act on the integrated prevention, in the amount of CZK 150 000.-. The decision on penalty was issued on 3/3/2006, the decision of MŽP OVSS II on appeal was issued on 5/2/2006. Under the decision of MŽP OVSS II the appeal was rejected and the defended decision of the first instance authority was confirmed to the full extent, it means CZK 150 000.-. In case of the operator of ODPADY PISEK s. r. o. it was performed the integrated control in 2004 and in 2005. Within both of these controls there was ascertained non-fulfilment of conditions of the integrated permission and in both cases it was commenced the administrative proceedings in the matter of imposing the penalty and issued the decision on penalty. Territorial powers: RI České Budějovice, legal force – 5/3/2006.

3.4. CONCLUSIONS FROM CONTROL ACTIVITY

In series of cases there were ascertained by IK significant imperfections, for examples in the damps, where the operation was in contradiction to binding conditions of operation, related to involuntary non-observance to the approved operational regulations. CEI finds the ascertained "operational blindness" of the operators (with the exception of the penalty imposed to the legal entity of.A.S.A., spol. s r. o. in connection to liquidation of waste illegally imported form Germany), in principal changes in running the dumps by the effect of the Regulation No. 294/2005 Coll., on conditions of depositing the waste to the dumps and their use on the surface of the terrain and the alteration of the Regulation No. 383/2001 Coll., on details within dealing with waste.

There are still imperfections found in controls in preceding years:

- Within the integrated permissions there are included the conditions in contradictions with the section's laws (it refers especially to the plans of introduction of a good agricultural practice)
- Some conditions of the integrated permissions are formulated in such a manner that they are very hard to be controlled (it refers especially to the conditions on dealing with defective substances)
- There are found the contradictions between the conditions determined under the integrated permissions and the conditions stated, for example, in operational regulations of the sources of air pollution or in emergency plans approved by identical integrated permission.

The alteration of legislation in the sphere of odour substances caused a series of applications for a change of IP, which is solved by $K\dot{U}$ without undue delays. Within the controls performed after 8/1/2006 there were not found problems in meeting the conditions of IP in relation to the odour substances.

In 2007 thus we can expect a high number of applications for issuance of IP and thus a high number of opinions. Apart from that especially due to an alteration of the legislation in the sphere of air protection (Regulations No.. 362/2006 Coll. and 615/2006 Coll.) we can expect a big number of applications for a change of the already issued integrated permissions.



4. PARTICIPATION OF CEI IN SOLVING THE ACCIDENTS

CENTRAL RECORDS OF ACCIDENTS IN WATERS

The Inspectorate has been keeping the central records of accidents since 2002. Since 2003 it has still been effectively cooperating with the Fire and rescue corps (HZS) in solving the accidents and providing the information about it. In total there is recorded 205 accidents. In case of transport of harmful substances there came to 49 accidents – 23 % of total number. As compared to 2005, in which there was recorded an increasing tendency, the year 2006 brought a decrease by 5 %. The death of fish was the accompanying phenomenon with 29 accidents, which represents 14.1 %, and thus it records the percentage increase, when in 2004 the 41 accidents represented only 6.8 % of total number. In 2005 there were recorded 25 of these accidents, which represented 9.5 % of total number. The cause of an accident was found in 131 cases, which represents 63.9 % of total number. In 2005 there was found the cause of 55.7 % cases. The Inspectorate examined or participated in examination in 108 cases, which represents 52.7 % of total number, in 2005 it investigated only 39.7 % of accidents. The underground water were affected in 4 accidents.

To one of the most serious accident of 2006 there came to the premises of the Lučební závody Draslovka a. s. Kolín. In January 2006 the waste water with high content of toxic cyanid leaked into the storm water sewage, which mouths directly into the Labe River. To the accident there came under the non-standard situation in the production plant - in case of shutdown of production and during the cleaning of the machinery, within which the rinse water contained a higher content of cyanid than under the normal operation. Due to low water temperature there was reduced the ability to decomposition and there increased the toxic effect on fish. As a consequence of that there came to death of about 10 t of fish in the River Labe and the trace of cyanides was proved in the border profile of the River Labe with Germany. After the examination of the accident the subject was imposed with a penalty in the amount of CZK 2 mil., and for discharge of waste water in contradiction to the permission for dealing with water and non-notification of the accident.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT ACCORDING

TO THE GROUP OF LEAKED SUBSTANCES (in year 2006)				
Group of substances	Number of accidents	%		
oil substances	101	49,3		
chemicals apart from heavy met	als 29	14,1		
waste water	20	9,8		
waste from animal husbandry	14	6,8		
sludge and non-soluble substance	es 7	3,4		
oxygen deficit	2	1,0		
food products	1	0,5		
other substances	10	4,9		
not ascertained	21	10,2		
Total	205	100		

CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MAIN CAUSES OF ORIGIN (in year 2006)

	ontron t (in year 2000)	
Cause of accident	Number of accidents	%
human factor	92	44,9
technical cause	52	25,4
nature	12	5,8
not ascertained	49	23,9
Total	205	100





5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Within the network of inspection authorities EU IMPEL, two plenary sessions of IMPEL took place (Pörstach, Espoo). As every year, our inspectors participated actively in the work of cluster II TFS (TSW). Within the IMPEL network we took part in the following projects: project aimed at minimal criteria for environmental inspections, a group for preparation of the 3rd IMPEL conference, a project aimed at car wrecks. We attended the TFS conference and the meeting of TROIKA in Brussels twice. The most important event within the IMPEL network was definitely the 3rd IMPEL conference which took place on September 27.–29. in Riga, Latvia. Its main objective was to make employees of non-government organizations, industry and employees of organizations active in environmental protection familiar with the work of the IMPEL network, in particular the completed as well as the ongoing projects. The conference was divided in several sections, in which workshops with active inputs of all participants were going on. The IMPEL network specified other priorities for its work, specifically recommendation of minimal criteria for environmental inspections, work on better legislation, a better system of granting permits and in particular information exchange and so called "best practice". Also the need to intensify cooperation with the other environmental networks was further specified (ECENA, REPIN, GreenEnforce). Just to compare – the 2nd IMPEL conference in Maastricht in 2003 was attended by 6 participants from four institutions (Ministry of the Environment, CEI, CENIA and the Municipal Council of the Capital City of Prague).

Another important activity this year was preparing a long-term plan of IMPEL for 2007–2013. Work in activities leading to extension of the competence of the IMPEL network to the area of enforcing environmental protection law and close cooperation of the IMPEL network with GreenForce established in 2005 continued. In 2006, a Czech-Swedish project took place within the network, regarding methodology of the inspection activity in the NATURA 2000 territories. The Czech Environmental Inspection prepared a questionnaire that was sent to the member states and CEI analyzed 18 answers to the questionnaire from 13 member states. The analysis was presented for amendment to the project participants at the first session that took place in the Czech Republic on May 10.–12. 2006. In compliance with the conclusions of the session, 13 member states sent several examples of their national plans regarding care for protected places within the NATURA 2000 framework. The second seminar took place in Sweden on September 20.–22. 2006. It was aimed at care for NATURA 2000 locations and prevention of breaking the law. The outcome of the project is the final report that was adopted at the plenary session in December. In this report, the European Commission presented the new website of the network (http://ec.europa.eu/environment), in which documents, presentations and plans of care that were gathered in realization of the Czech-Swedish project are published. A proposal was approved that a representative of CEI will represent the network in sessions of the IMPEL network.

Representatives of CEI attended the CLEEN conference for the fourth time (network for enforcing the European chemical legislation), regarding disposal of chemical substances. Within their so called executive international relationships, inspectors represented the environmental ministry and the Czech Republic in discussions of international commissions for protection of border waters, or big rivers (International Commission for Odra and Elbe Protection, Danube Commission, Austrian Border Waters).

Within agreements with the Slovak Republic and Poland, several trips to these countries were organized. For the CITES area, the following international sessions of professional groups were held, aimed at enforcing law in the area of endangered species, in which CEI inspectors represent the Czech Republic: Interpol Wildlife Working Group, in which the Czech representative was appointed as the Vice-Chairman of the group (Peking, China), 2 sessions of the EU Enforcement Group (Brussels, Belgium) and 1 session of the EU Advisory Group which concerns the new all-Europe information database in the area of endangered species EU TWIX (Brussels, Belgium). The inspectors of NPD CEI also attended several special sessions: workshop on illegal trade in caviar (Brussels, Belgium), conference on trade in endangered species (Perugia, Italy), study visit in the Netherlands concerning mutual exchange of experience in the CITES area and a study visit of New Zealand with active participation in special field training for detecting illegal trade in endangered species.

CEI invested the total of CZK 736,927 to foreign trips. Most trips were financed directly from the budget of the European Commission for the IMPEL network.



6. HUMAN RESOURCES

6.1. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

In 2006, the Parliament of the Czech Republic adopted the New Labour Code that was published in the Collection of Laws with number 262/2006 Coll., and became effective on 1/1/2007. As of 1/1/2007, Act no. 218/2002 Coll., providing for civil servants in administrative office and remunerations to these employees and other employees in administrative office was to become effective that would further regulate legal relationships of employees of the Czech Republic working in the Czech Environmental Inspectorate as the organization unit of the state (hereinafter only referred to as the "CEI employees"). During 2006 it was not clear for quite a long time which of the two laws will regulate legal relationships to employees, i.e. whether it will still be employment (Labour Code) or civil service (Civil Service Act). As of 12/31/2006 there were 585 employees of the Czech Republic working in the Czech Environmental Inspectorate. The average calculated and recorded number of employees in 2006 was 580.

In September, the government laid a proposal for postponing the effectiveness of the Civil Service Act for 2 years to 1/1/2009 which was adopted by the Parliament in autumn. For these reasons, even after 1/1/2007, legal relationships of these employees are governed by the Labour Code, specifically Act no. 262/2006 Coll. The Human Resources Department prepared the new code of practice in 2006 so that it is in agreement with Labour Code, Act no. 262/2006 Coll. and it can be binding for employees from the beginning of 2007. This work on the new code of practice was successful and the new code of practice was approved in this term. Also a new regulation providing for compensation packages of CEI employees is connected with the new Labour Code, Act no. 262/2006 Coll., because till the end of 2006, wage of the CEI employees was governed by the Wage Act no. 143/1992 Coll. and since 1/1/2007, the basic regulation is contained directly in Labour Code no. 262/2006 Coll. For these reasons, the Human Resources Department also prepared the new Wage Rules that became effective at the beginning of 2007.

BASIC PERSONNEL DATA

1. CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX – SITUATION AS OF 12/31/2006

Age Males Females Total Under 20 0 0 0 21-30 years 44 64 108 31-40 years 68 72 140 40-50 years 84 95 179 51-60 years 90 52 142 over 61 years 14 2 16 Total 300 285 585 % 51 49 100					
21-30 years446410831-40 years687214040- 50 years849517951-60 years9052142over 61 years14216Total300285585	Age	Males	Females	Total	%
31-40 years 68 72 140 40-50 years 84 95 179 51-60 years 90 52 142 over 61 years 14 2 16 Total 300 285 585	Under 20	0	0	0	0
40-50 years 84 95 179 51-60 years 90 52 142 over 61 years 14 2 16 Total 300 285 585	21–30 years	44	64	108	19
51-60 years 90 52 142 over 61 years 14 2 16 Total 300 285 585	31–40 years	68	72	140	24
over 61 years 14 2 16 Total 300 285 585	40– 50 years	84	95	179	31
Total 300 285 585	51–60 years	90	52	142	23
	over 61 years	14	2	16	3
% 51 49 100	Total	300	285	585	100
	%	51	49	100	-

2. CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EDUCATION AND SEX – SITUATION AS OF 12/31/2006

EDUCATION AND SEA	<u> </u>	ATION A5	OF 12/31	/2000
Acquired qualification	Males	Females	Total	%
Primary	0	1	1	0
Apprenticeship training	0	0	0	0
Secondary technical	2	2	4	1
Secondary with baccalau	reate 6	18	24	4
Secondary technical				
with baccalaureate	15	28	43	7
Technical college	8	7	15	3
University	285	213	498	85
Total	316	269	585	100







3. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT AVERAGE WAGES AS OF 12/31/2006

	Total
average gross monthly wages	21 000,-

4. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT CREATION AND TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICE EMPLOYEES IN 2006

	Number
new employments	59
terminated employments	67

6. FOREIGN-LANGUAGE SKILLS OF EMPLOYEES

5. DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICE RELATIONSHIPS OF EMPLOYEES – SITUATION AS OF 12/31/2006

Duration Number		%
less than 5 years	220	38
less than 10 years	165	28
less than 15 years	137	23
less than 20 years	53	9
over 20 years	10	2
Total	585	100

0. TOKLIGIN-LANGUA					
	of a standardized	Total number			
	language examination was spe	ecified, classified a	ccording to the lev	el of knowledge	of specified requirements
	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4	for work positions
English language	86	1	0	0	102
German language	15	0	0	0	0
French language	0	0	0	0	0
other languages	0	0	0	0	0
Total	101	1	0	0	102

6.2. EDUCATION

Education in the Czech Environmental Inspection was carried out according to Rules specified by Government Decree no. 1542/2005 (hereinafter only referred to as the "Rules") that were implemented into the plans of educational projects in 2006. Education was organized partly by the own lecturers (e.g. new rules of administrative procedure – 6 courses were attended by 209 participants); then the offer of the State Administration Institute was used (hereinafter only referred to as the "ISS"). Some education, e. g. about legislative changes was provided in courses that were organized by external educational companies.

In 2006, 687 employees underwent professional training. In connection with the Rules that specify the way of preparing the employees in administrative bodies, also in 2006 preliminary training took place that is now attended by every new employee in CEI. This form of education is ensured by CEI by providing both organizational and professional backup. The total number of 58 participants underwent the training.



Within one year from starting the employment, employees in administrative bodies are obliged to undergo follow-up training. In this case, ISS was the professional sponsor and CEI was the organizational sponsor. The training included fundaments of legal awareness, rules of administrative procedure, public administration of the Czech Republic, public finance, communication, fundaments of the labour law, information resources and flows. The course was completed by a written test; the certificate of training completion was issued by ISS. The preliminary testing also includes fundaments about EU. This education is carried out in the e-learning form. In 2006 it was attended by 67 employees. The educational system of CEI includes training in specialization blocks in all professional departments. New inspectors have to pass the specialization test within one year from starting the employment before a three-member committee appointed by the CEI director.

Permanent attention was paid to foreign language learning in the past year. 8 employees passed standardized language tests; 166 attended foreign language classes.

7. ECONOMY

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate as the organizational unit of the state disposed of the allocated non-investment budget of CZK 294.741,00 in 2005 and the investment budget of CZK 21,452.00. Therefore, the total budget resources amounted to CZK 316,193,000.

ADAPTED BUDGET AS	OF 12/	/31/2006	(in CZK)
-------------------	--------	----------	----------

Index	Budget	Index	Bu	udget
I. OSS income	0	2. Investments	21	452
II Total expenditures	316 193	Of which: *ISPROFIN 315 – MŽP	21	452
1. Total regular expenditures:	294 741	** Development and restoration of MZT MŽP	21	452
Payroll expenditures	154 196	of which *** 215 01A-L Development		
of which: state administration	154 196	and restoration of MTZ MŽP	16	156
Insurance	53 969	*** 215 011 Acquisition and operation of ICT	5	296
Transfer to Cultural and Social Needs Fund	3 076	Limit of payroll expenditures and the number of employees		
Other regular expenses	83 500	in organization remuneration according to Act no. 143/92 Coll.		
Of which: *other	73 324	Total payroll expenses	154	196
* ISPROFIN 315-MŽP	10 176	Of which: * limit of payroll expenses	153	787
** 215 010 Development and restoration		* other payments for performed work (OON)		409
of MTZ MŽP:	10 176	b) number of employees		608
of which *** 215 011 Acquisition, restoration		c) average salary in CZK	21	078
and operation of ICT	10 176	* OSS – wages + OON + PSZ	208	165

In addition, CEI managed the limit of non-investment off-budget resources from its own reserve fund of CZK 500,000 and the limit of CZK 11,132,000 from the reserve fund of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. CEI exceeded the limit specified for 2006 for the amount of these off-budget resources.

Therefore, the total limit for expenses of CEI was CZK 327,825,000. Drawing of non-investment and investment resources in the monitored year amounted to CZK 325,932,582.55 and the unused resources of CZK 1,892,417.45 were returned to the state budget.





NON-INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 2006 (in CZK)

Budget resources	Budget	Limit	Drawing	Saving
Wages	153 787 000,00	153 787 000,00	153 787 000,00	0,00
WPD	409 000,00	409 000,00	409 000,00	0,00
Social security and medical insurance	53 969 000,00	53 969 000,00	53 969 000,00	0,00
Total	208 165 000,00	208 165 000,00	208 165 000,00	0,00
Other regular expenses	73 324 000,00	73 324 000,00	72 657 757,51	666 242,49
Transfer to Cultural and Social Needs Fund	3 076 000,00	3 076 000,00	3 076 000,00	0,00
Off-budget resource (RF CEI)	0,00	500 000,00	500 000,00	0,00
Total other non-investment expenses	76 400 000,00	76 900 000,00	76 233 757,51	666 242,49
ISPROFIN – ICT expenditures	9 000 000,00	9 000 000,00	7 857 894,89	1 142 105,11
215010D037 Central data backup	1 176 000,00	1 176 000,00	1 175 506,00	494,00
Total non-investment expenditures ISPROFIN	10 176 000,00	10 176 000,00	9 033 400,89	1 142 599,11
Subtotal non-investment regular expenses + ISPROFIN	86 576 000,00	86 076 000,00	85 267 158,40	1 808 841,60
Total non-investment expenditures	294 741 000,00	295 241 000,00	293 432 158,40	1 808 841,60

DRAWING OF NON-INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES IN ITEMS (in CZK)

		Adapted budget	Drawing as of 12/31/2006	Drawing in %
50	Payroll expenditures, other payments for performed work and insurance	208 165 000	208 165 000	100%
513	Material procurement	11 236 000	10 890 930	96,93
5142	Realized exchange rate losses	24 000	23 450	97,71
515	Purchase of water, fuels and energy	11312 000	11201 220	99,02
516	Other purchases	50244 000	49600 120	98,72
517	Purchase of services	10476 000	10273 150	98,06
518-590	Provided advance payments, securities and other transfers,			
	transfer to own funds, compensation for injuries, etc.	3284 000	3780 280	115,11
Total		294 741 000	294 934 160	99,73



INVESTMENTS

In 2005, CEI obtained the construction permit for reconstruction of the building on Wolkerova Street in Prague 6, Bubeneč. It is reconstruction and completion of the office for the Regional Inspectorate of CEI Prague that now has its seat in rented premises. Completion and removal of the regional Prague office is planned to the 4th quarter 2007. For financing of the project, off-budget resource of CZK 11,132,000 was used. CEI also made an important investment, specifically reconstruction of the gas boiler room in the building of the regional inspectorate in Havlíčkův Brod. In the project, the outdated and ineffective boiler was replaced and measurement and control was carried out.

Based on almost one-year experience of users with operation of the Central Information System and with transfer to the new administrative rules, CEI decided to upgrade the system. The objective of the upgrade was more detailed implementation of the new rules of administrative procedure according to the ongoing practice. The upgrade also ensures more transparent and more detailed reports both for the needs of CEI and for other state administration authorities and obligatory reports to EU. The upgrade was carried out during the whole year of 2006. In the 1st and the 2nd quarter it was aimed in particular at completing implementation of the new rules of administrative procedure. Later, implementation of reporting was in the centre of attention. In the 4th quarter, also the new website client was handed over. After its detailed testing it will be put into operation during the 1st quarter of 2007.

In 2006, the inspection made an investment into unification of the way of data backup in the directorate and individual regional offices with possible remote management in administration of backup with follow-up report about data backup.

Program	Event			Budget			Limit		[Drawing		Balance
215010/30	21501D0039 – Reconstruction of building Wolkerova, Bubeneč	9	500	000,00	9	500	000,00	9	500	000,00		0,00
	21501D0040 - Transport machinery - cross-country vehicles	1	650	000,00	1	650	000,00	1	650	000,00		0,00
	21501D0041 – Transport machinery – passenger cars	1	950	000,00	1	950	000,00	1	945	600,00	4	400,00
	21501D0048 – Franking machine		70	000,00		70	000,00		69	460,30		539,70
	21501D0049 - Appliance for determining the contents											
	of organic volatile substances		215	000,00		215	000,00		214	081,00		919,00
	21501D0050 – Air-conditioning headquarters CEI Prague		150	000,00		150	000,00		148	243,00	1	757,00
	21501D0057 - Reconstruction of boiler room in OI CEI Havlíčkův Brod		900	000,00		900	000,00		896	436,00	3	564,00
	21501D0058 – Electric fire alarm system in CEI headquarters		821	000,00		821	000,00		820	588,30		411,70
	21501D0059 – Passenger cars		900	000,00		900	000,00		899	700,00		300,00
Total		16	156	000,00	16	156	000,00	16	144	108,60	11	891,40
215010/31	215010D028 – Upgrade of information system											
	for support of proper management	2	000	000,00	2	000	000,00	1	957	550,00	42	450,00
	215010D029 – Financial and accounting information system –											
	extending modules		162	000,00		162	000,00		161	245,00		755,00
	215010D031 – Purchase of server		250	000,00		250	000,00		249	977,35		22,65
	215010D032 – Scanner over internal resources	1	908	000,00	1	908	000,00	1	880	390,40	27	609,60
	215010D037 – Central data backup		976	000,00		976	000,00		976	000,00		0,00
Total non–in	vestment expenditures	5	296	000,00	5	296	000,00	5	225	162,75	70	837,25
Total budget	resources	21	452	000,00	21	452	000,00	21	369	271,35	82	728,65
215010/30	21501D0039 – Reconstruction of building Wolkerova, Bubeneč			0,00	11	132	000,00	11	129	152,80	2	847,20
Total				0,00	11	132	000,00	11	129	152,80	2	847,20
Total off-buc	lget resources from MŽP			0,00	11	132	000,00	11	129	152,80	2	847,20
Total investr	nents	21	452	000,00	32	584	000,00	32	498	424,15	85	575,85

DRAWING OF NON-INVESTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 2006 (in CZK)



In 2005 it made no investment into the reserve fund, but it even used the amount of CZK 500,000 that was used as a deposit for the court distrainor for carrying out non-monetary distraint in the case of Le Nora CZ, s. r. o. After sale of the Company property, the deposit will be returned by the distrainor to CEI, or to the state budget.

RECEIVE	ED INCOME IN 2006 (in CZK)	
2131	income from leased plots	1 950,00
2132	income from lease of other real estates and their parts	486 209,90
2133	income from leased movables	3 600,00
2141	interest income	24 500,00
2143	realized exchange rate gains	20,10
2310	income from sale of short-term and long-term fixed assets	9 703,50
2322	received indemnities	471 389,00
2324	received non-capital contributions and compensations	725 457,45
2329	other non-taxable income not provided anywhere else (expenditures CITES, etc.)	1 255 114,27
	non-taxable income – subtotal	2 977 944,22
3113	income from sale of other tangible fixed assets	388 703,00
	capital income – subtotal	388 703,00
4132	transfers from other own funds (excess of wages for 12/2004)	138 685,00
4135	transfers from funds of state organizational units	500 000,00
	Subsidies received – subtotal	638 685,00
	Total income	4 005 332,22



CONTACTS

Directorate	Address	e-mail	Phone/Fax +420
	Na Břehu 267 190 00 Praha 9	public@cizp.cz	tel.: 283 891 564 fax: 283 892 662
Regional Inspectorate	Address	e-mail	Phone/Fax +420
Praha	Dělnická 12 170 00 Praha 7	public@ph.cizp.cz	tel.: 266 793 330 fax: 266 793 333 disaster reporting: 731 405 313
Plzeň	Klatovská tř. 48 301 22 Plzeň	public@pl.cizp.cz	tel.: 377 236 783 fax: 377 237 289 disaster reporting: 731 405 350
Hradec Králové	Resslova 1229 500 02 Hradec Králové	public@hk.cizp.cz	tel.: 495 773 111 fax: 495 211 175 hlášení havárií: 731 405 205
České Budějovice	Dr.Stejskala 6, P.O.BOX 32 370 21 České Budějovice	public@cb.cizp.cz	tel.: 386 109 111 fax: 386 357 581 disaster reporting: 731 405 133
Ústí nad Labem	Výstupní 1644 400 07 Ústí nad Labem	public@ul.cizp.cz	tel.: 475 500 547 fax: 475 500 042 disaster reporting: 731 405 388
Havlíčkův Brod	Bělohracká 3304 580 01 Havlíčkův Brod 1	public@hb.cizp.cz	tel.: 569 469 111 fax: 569 429 822 disaster reporting: 731 405 166
Brno	Lieberzeitova 14 614 00 Brno	public@bn.cizp.cz	tel.: 545 545 111 fax: 545 545 100 disaster reporting: 731 405 100
Olomouc	Tovární 41 772 00 Olomouc	public@ol.cizp.cz	tel.: 585 243 410 fax: 585 243 410 disaster reporting: 731 405 262
Ostrava	Valchařská 15/72 772 00 Ostrava	public@ov.cizp.cz	tel.: 595 134 111 fax: 595 115 525 disaster reporting: 731 405 301
Liberec	Tř. 1. máje 858/26 460 01 Liberec 1	public@lb.cizp.cz	tel.: 485 340 888 fax: 485 340 712 disaster reporting: 723 083 437





ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

APD	Air Protection Department	MZCHÚ	Small-area specially protected areas
BCD	Alkaline catalytic decomposition	МŽР	Ministry of the Environment
BSK	Biochemical oxygen consumption	NL	Undissolved substances
CEI	Czech Environmental Inspectorate	NPD	Nature Protection Department
CITES	Convention on International Trade	OI	Regional inspectorate
	in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna	ОÚ	Municipal Authorities
	and Flora	PHARE	Poland and Hungary: Assistance for
ČHMÚ	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute		Restructuring (extended to other countries)
ČOV	Waste water treatment plant	PUPFL	Plots intended for forest function
ČR	Czech Republic	RAPEX	European information system of products
ČSPHM	Fuel filling station		dangerous for consumers
EIA	Assessment of environmental impacts	RI	Regional Inspectorate
EK	European Commission	RM	Remendy measures
EO	Equivalent population	RUP	Redemption of the Used Products
EU	European Union	SFŽP	State Environmental Fund
EVL	European significant locations	SRS ČR	State Phytosanitary Administration of the
FPD	Forest Protection Department		Czech Republic
GMO	Genetically modified organisms	TSW	Trans-border shipment of wastes
HZS	Fire and Rescue Corps	TWINNING	Program of cooperation between the
CHSK	Chemical oxygen consumption		institutions of the EU member states and
СНКО	Natural preserve		the candidate states
CHÚ	Conservation area	ÚČOV	Central waste water treatment plant
IC	Integrated Controls	ÚKZÚZ	Central Institute for Supervising and Testing
IMPEL	Network of environmental inspection		in Agriculture
	authorities of EU countries	VKP	Significant landscape element
IPPC	Integrated prevention and pollution	VZCHÚ	Large-area specially protected territories
	elimination	WMD	Waste Management Department
LHO	Forest management framework	WPD	Water Protection Department
LHP	Forest economy plan	ZCHD	Specially protected species
LV	Legal validity	ZCHÚ	Specially protected area

TABLES —

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2006

							Ot	her decisio	ns					Fee agenda	15				
Department	Number of inspectors	Number of Controls	Provided statements and opinions	All decisions about penalties that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Legal validity in total amount of (in CZK)	Number of decisions with legal validity - stoppage or limitation of activity, operation or its part	Number of decisions with legal validity withdrawal/seizure	Number of decision about remedy measures with legal validity in the monitored period	Number of decision about remedial measures complying with emission limits	Number of decisions about setting emission limit for combustion of more types of fuels	Number of issued consents with the regulatory rules	Number of issued decisions about source categorization	Withdrawal and suspension of validity of certificates about dangerous properties of wastes	relcisi	Number of issued decisions about fees for underground water abstraction	Number of investigated accidents	Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of motions to state administration authorities	Number of lodged charges
РН	51	2 057	2 187	304	31 846 300	4	8	44	8	2	2	26	0	210	503	40	428	6	1
ČB	38	1 244	607	188	8 230 000	4	0	56	3	2	0	4	0	165	817	7	185	5	0
Pl	36	1 304	942	222	18 193 440	1	2	49	9	0	0	32	0	159	639	7	158	15	1
UL	41	1 640	1 246	142	19 488 100	5	2	21	3	0	1	17	0	321	700	3	115	4	0
НК	40	1 927	1 256	217	20 416 450	4	1	26	3	0	0	39	0	249	1 072	17	181	2	7
HB	29	1 610	735	301	7 167 050	5	4	53	3	0	0	5	0	113	605	10	122	10	0
BR	47	2 357	1 845	253	13 465 657	2	2	52	5	0	0	79	0	376	1 129	3	275	0	5
Ol	30	1 165	787	185	5 688 700	1	0	32	2	0	0	18	0	212	838	2	112	4	0
OV	40	1 693	1 195	223	8 245 000	0	10	45	1	1	11	16	0	245	421	15	243	11	0
LI	26	1 063	410	148	7 800 500	2	0	70	13	0	0	14	0	89	479	8	105	6	0
Directorate	45	589	119	65	874 200	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	0
Total	423	16 649	11 329	2 248	141 415 397	28	60	448	50	5	14	250	0	2 139	7 203	112	1 938	75	14

			Number contro			Ac 76/2002		Pr	ovided s and op	tatemen inions	nts					Decision in a proce	dminist edings	rative						mea	nissio Isurer	nent	
														Pena	lties		1	Measures		Cons	sents			and	anal	yses	
Regional Inspectorate	Number of inspectors	Total	Planned	Unplanned	Participation in controls according to Act 76/2002 Coll.	Cooperation in administrative proceedings about penalties	Amount of penalties for problems in the area of Air Protection which gained legal validity in the monitored period	Provided information	SFŽP	KÚ	Other	All decisions issued in the monitored period	All decisions that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity from past periods	Total amount (in CZK)	Complying with emission limits	Stoppage or limitation of activity	Other	EL – combustion of more types of fuels	Regulatory rules	Categorization of resources	Number of SPE controls	with exc	Measurements without exceeded limit Inter-laboratory comparison of tests		Number of processed motions and petitions
РН	12	525	226	299	11	0	0	9	26	953	367	32	31	26	5	4 350 000	8	0	4	2	2	26	820	0	0 (0 0	82
ČB	7	171	56	115	12	0	0	11	25	260	77	23	13	13	0	420 000	3	0	9	2	0	4	305	0	0 (0 0	26
PL	8	223	80	143	13	2	370 000	5	25	301	241	28	30	27	3	2 680 000	9	1	3	0	0	32	321	0	0 (0 0	15
UL	8	497	216	281	11	1	100 000	6	15	255	336	27	32	27	5	1 823 000	3	0	3	0	1	17	257	0	0 (0 0	25
НК	10	616	417	199	14	0	0	7	21	354	292	37	34	29	5	1 648 000	3	1	0	0	0	39	438	0	0 (0 0	41
НВ	7	342	243	99	17	3	70 000	13	32	375	33	42	40	37	3	1 208 000	3	5	2	0	0	5	243	0	0 (0 0	27
BR	11	764	418	346	12	0	0	12	15	723	183	74	48	47	1	2 692 000	5	0	7	0	0	79	714	0	0 (0 0	64
OL	7	218	58	160	7	2	0	3	24	301	211	39	36	35	1	776 000	2	0	4	0	0	18	276	0	0 (0 0	18
OV	11	343	139	204	6	1	80 000	12	14	684	71	26	29	22	7	1 377 500	1	0	0	1	11	16	323	0	0 (0 0	42
LI	5	269	89	180	5	0	0	8	17	101	54	34	30	26	4	2 055 000	13	0	2	0	0	14	198	0	0 (0 0	24
Directorate	11	261	0	261	0	0	0	15	0	0	7	15	38	15	23	224 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3672	6	56 12	2 1	14
Total	97	4229	1942	2287	108	9	620 000	101	214	4307	1872	377	361	304	57	19 253 500	50	7	34	5	14	250	7567	6	56 12	2 1	378

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2006 – AIR PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

TABLES —

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2006 – WATER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

			Number revisior	of insp ns and c	ections, ontrols			Ao 76/200		Provid and	ed state d opinio	ments ns					Decis	ion in administr proceedings	ative						Accid	lents	
																I	Penalties	5		m	emed easur	'					
	Number of inspectors	Total	Planned	Unplanned	From that planned controls according to the Act 353/1999 Coll. or the Act 59/2006 Coll.	From that unplanned controls according to the Act 353/1999 Coll. or the Act 59/2006 Coll.	Participation in controls pursuant to Act 76/2002 Coll.	Cooperation in administrative proceedings about penalties	Amount of penalties for problems in the area of Water Protection, which gained legal validity in the monitored period (in CZK)	SFŽP	Audits	Other	All decisions issued in the monitored period			Decisions about penalties with legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity from past periods	Total amount (in CZK)	From that mount of penalties for not submitted report about administrative charges or returns (in CZK)	about RM issued in the monito	All decisions about KM that gained LV in the m. period Decisions about RM with IV in the monitored neriod	Decisions about RM with LV from past periods	Stopped operation	Number of processed complaints	Total number of registered water accidents	Accidents investigated by CEI	Number of lodged charges
PH	12	560	255	305	19	7	6	0	0	17	5	312	84	60	19	55	5	11 103 000	280 000	8	8 6	60	0	63	80	40	0
ČB	8	219	98	121	4	0	1	0	0	12	0	37	61	61	24	56	5	1 625 000	450 000		<u> </u>	90	0	42	7	7	0
PL	8	290	101	189	3	8	8	1	50 000	13	15	71	92	78	33	76	2	1 761 440	465 000	32 2	29 29	90	0	21	13	7	0
UL	13	387	264	123	22	2	17	2	100 000	9	18	213	43	27	6	25	2	3 920 000	90 000			50	1	13	15	3	0
НК	10	484	205	279	15	2	12	0	0	22	0	134	29	38	4	22	16	3 957 350	60 000			5 1	0	34	15	15	0
HB	5	311	137	174	6	1	5	0	0	7	37	15	122	118	80	115	3	1 996 000	850 000	8	7 7	7 0	0	13	12	10	0
BR	10	658	417	241	9	1	14	2	80 000	24	0	131	92	95	28	75	20	4 770 157	410 000	15 1	3 9	94	0	42	19	3	0
OL	7	261	148	113	9	1	9	4	100 000	21	0	1	86	67	52	62	5	2 348 200	735 000	4	4 4	4 0	0	25	7	2	0
OV	9	325	172	153	15	0	6	1	0	13	0	23	52	52	21	42	10	1 664 750	305 000	2	2 2	2 0	0	42	30	15	0
LI	5	208	99	109	5	7	8	1	0	9	4	30	31	32	15	29	3	2 300 000	230 000	5	4 4	4 0	0	17	7	6	0
Directorat	e 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0 0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95	3703	1896	1807	107	29	86	11	330 000	147	79	967	692	628	282	557	71	35 445 897	3 875 000	94 8	86 80	0 5	1	312	205	108	0

WATER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT – AGENDA OF FEES

WATERTROTECTION													
		Fees for w	aste water discharge	§ 89 Act.	No. 254/20	01 Coll.)		Fees for gro	und water	extraction (§ 88 Act.	No. 254/20	01 Coll.)	
Regional Inspectorate	Issued decisions about changes of deposits	Issued decisions about deposits for 2007	Setting amount of deposits for 2007 (in CZK)	Issued decisions about fees for 2005	Fees decisions for 2005 coming into force	Amount of fees for 2005 coming into force (in CZK)	Additional decisions about deposit for 2006	Additional amount of deposits for 2006 (in CZK)	lssued decisions about deposit for 2007	Eixed deposits for 2007 (in CZK)	lssued decisions about fees for 2005	Decisions about fees for 2005 coming into force	Amount of fees for 2005 coming into force (in CZK)
РН	11	94	37 303 787	105	105	33 948 189	44	4 499 925	227	95 543 616	232	232	62 040 863
ČB	0	79	24 206 487	86	85	15 171 825	12	481 800	434	67 664 238	371	371	40 501 271
PL	1	80	9 441 517	78	78	6 821 647	43	5 756 175	231	38 344 806	365	365	36 452 300
UL	5	150	98 158 986	166	166	85 429 428	1	36 000	389	136 826 352	310	310	95 197 789
НК	1	121	102 346 773	127	127	91 660 661	37	13 567 468	511	202 214 575	524	524	135 782 703
НВ	1	58	3 589 185	54	54	4 567 519	48	3 031 869	279	41 486 201	278	278	23 259 738
BR	9	166	42 101 186	201	200	18 661 679	45	5 088 064	559	215 556 975	525	525	154 971 087
OL	12	100	21 352 378	100	100	19 312 777	59	18 472 780	391	189 872 024	388	388	101 290 616,50
OV	3	115	63 032 011	127	127	51 422 880	6	588 775	213	69 832 034	202	202	46 883 445
LI	0	46	12 790 726	43	43	7 278 786	36	3 719 630	221	101 126 280	222	222	67 290 542
Directorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	1009	414 323 036	1087	1085	334 275 391	331	55 242 486	3 455	1 158 467 101	3417	3417	763 670 354

TABLES —

		Numbe		ections,		A 76/200		Provid	ed state d opinio	ments	Admin. proc.					ion in administ proceedings										
														Pena	alties		F	Remedy	measure	es						
Regional Inspectorate	Number of inspectors	Total	Planned	Unplanned	Participation in controls pursuant to Act 76/2002 Coll.	Cooperation in administrative proceedings about penalties	Amount of penalties for problems in the area of Waste Management, which gained legal validity in the monitored period (in CZK)	SFŽP	Audits	Other	Number of commenced administrative proceedings in the monitored period	All decisions issued in the monitored period	All decisions that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity from past periods	Total amount (in CZK)	All decisions about RM issued in the monitored period	All decisions about RM that gained LV in the monitored period	Decisions about RM issued in the monitored period	Decisions about RM with LV from past periods	Suspension of validity of certificates about dangerous properties of waste	Withdrawal of authorizations	Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of investigated accidents	Number of lodged charges	Number of filed motions to the other state administration authorities
РН	11	344	92	252	8	1	0	0	7	0	115	126	154	91	63	11 866 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0
ČB	7	226	107	119	8	0	0	1	0	0	61	43	39	32	7	4 575 000	1	1	1	0	0	0	34	0	0	0
PL	7	380	66	314	12	0	253 000	3	0	4	67	75	71	62	9	12 437 000	2	2	2	0	0	0	54	0	0	9
UL	9	294	138	156	10	0	0	1	17	62	49	56	46	44	2	12 174 000	4	4	4	0	0	0	37	0	0	0
НК	7	333	122	211	14	0	0	3	0	119	41	42	49	37	12	12 199 000	1	3	1	2	0	0	61	2	2	37
HB	6	381	181	200	8	0	0	2	51	3	52	53	49	46	3	1 452 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
BR	11	527	246	281	25	4	2 290 000	15	0	269	63	58	59	50	9	2 361 000	2	3	2	1	0	0	64	0	0	0
OL	5	222	114	108	5	1	0	2	0	0	29	30	36	21	15	1 594 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	12
OV	8	360	165	195	6	1	0	1	0	12	51	61	49	43	6	3 118 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0
LI	5	247	84	163	5	1	0	0	0	27	42	51	44	37	7	1 980 000	3	3	3	0	0	0	37	2	0	7
Directorate	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	83	3314	1315	1999	101	8	2 543 000	28	75	496	570	595	596	463	133	63 756 000	13	16	13	3	0	0	524	4	2	65

			Nun of insp				ed state I opinio							D		in admi oceedin	inistrative 198	•								
													Pena	lties	. P.		-0-									
										Illegal a and	ctivity sole en	of legal treprene	entities eurs		of		enses al person	5	ance or art of it							
Regional Inspectorate	Number of inspectors	Total	Planned	Unplanned	Participation in controls in several fields of activity	SFŽP	Audits	Other	All decisions issued in the monitored period	All decisions that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity from past periods	Total amount (in CZK)	All decisions issued in the monitored period	All decisions that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity from past periods	Total amount (in CZK)	Decision that gained LV – discontinuance restriction of activity, operation or part of	Decisions with LV – withdrawal/seizure	Decisions about RM with LV in the monitored period	Discontinued procedures	Granted preliminary rulings	Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of motions to state administration authorities	Number of lodged charges
РН	9	428	150	278	29	0	0	9	27	26	21	4	1 479 200	17	16	16	0	155 300	4	8	3	13	1	160	6	0
ČB	7	371	143	163	65	2	0	6	19	20	19	1	339 000	17	16	15	1	86 000	4	0	3	4	0	55	5	0
PL	6	235	137	98	5	1	1	21	21	19	17	2	225 500	12	12	10	2	86 500	0	2	0	3	1	58	15	1
UL	6	295	230	65	2	0	11	18	16	16	11	5	1 076 500	6	8	6	2	39 400	2	2	2	2	2	36	4	0
НК	6	261	134	127	2	1	0	5	31	28	25	3	1 427 000	31	38	29	9	78 100	2	1	0	6	5	40	2	3
HB	5	398	245	153	0	0	0	0	32	32	29	3	1 347 500	25	25	25	0	62 200	0	4	3	5	1	58	10	0
BR	7	268	160	108	5	1	0	28	16	12	12	0	299 500	12	8	8	0	54 000	2	2	1	0	0	82	0	5
OL	4	245	123	122	17	2	0	1	20	11	9	2	375 500	19	14	14	0	63 000	1	0	1	7	0	22	4	0
OV	6	235	114	121	14	0	0	3	34	30	28	2	1 095 000	41	40	36	4	213 250	0	10	8	5	1	96	11	2
LI	5	142	78	64	6	0	0	2	11	9	8	1	604 000	12	13	9	4	43 500	2	0	6	3	0	22	6	0
Directorate	9	328	0	328	0	0	0	73	5	5	3	2	308 000	21	22	20	2	342 200	0	31	0	9	0	0	12	3
Total	70	3206	1514	1627	145	7	12	166	232	208	182	25	8 576 700	213	212	188	24	1 223 450	17	60	27	57	11	629	75	14

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2006 – NATURE PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

TABLES —

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2006 – FOREST PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

		Num of inspe				ed state d opinio	tatements Decision in administrative proceedings Penalties Remedy measures .														
										Pena	lties		R	lemedy	measure	s		1			
Regional Inspectorate Number of inspectors	Total	Planned	Unplanned	Participation in controls in several fields of activity	SFŽP	Audits	Other	All decisions issued in the monitored period	All decisions that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity from past periods	Total amount (in CZK)	All decisions about RM issued in the monitored period	All decisions about RM that gained LV in the monitored period	Decisions about RM issued in the monitored period	Decisions about RM with LV from past periods	Number of issued preliminary measures	Number of decisions with legal validity stoppage or limitation of activity	Number of discontinued procedures	Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of lodged charges
PH 6	156	95	61	7	0	0	25	14	18	12	6	2 892 800	19	21	19	2	0	0	5	12	1
ČB 8	224	74	150	158	0	0	12	43	37	31	6	655 000	26	30	26	4	0	0	5	28	0
PL 5	152	70	82	0	0	1	4	6	3	3	0	230 000	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	10	0
UL 4	156	101	55	3	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	180 200	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	4	0
НК 5	211	134	77	0	0	0	3	34	30	29	1	1 107 000	17	16	16	0	0	1	1	5	2
HB 5	146	87	59	0	0	0	68	26	30	21	9	681 350	28	32	27	5	0	0	1	3	0
BR 6	117	97	20	67	0	0	19	43	27	24	3	999 000	24	22	20	2	0	0	3	23	0
OL 5	206	129	77	7	0	0	16	30	19	19	0	432 000	21	21	16	5	3	0	5	5	0
OV 4	411	293	118	3	0	0	1	27	22	22	0	696 500	35	34	34	0	3	0	9	0	0
LI 4	187	138	49	7	0	0	1	20	19	18	1	568 000	44	41	41	0	3	0	3	5	0
Directorate 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 60	1966	1218	748	252	0	1	149	252	214	188	26	8 441 850	222	223	205	18	9	3	35	95	3

			Numbe revisio	r of nsp ns and c	ections,			Provided statements and opinions				Decision in administrative proceedings												Accide nts	<u>.</u>
							1	Applications for integrated permit	EIA	about issuing integrated permit, including personal obligatory pursuant to Act no. 76/2002 Coll.			Penalties according to the Act 76/2002 Coll.												1
Regional Inspectorate	Number of inspectors	Integrated complex controls, facilities in IPPC regime according to the valid legislation (IK type I)	Controls of meeting the obligations provided for by Act no. 76/2002 Coll. and by the integrated permit (IK type II)	Controls of facilities still without integrated permit pursuant to Act no. 76/2002 Coll.	Controls whether the facility comes within the provisions of Act no. 76/2002 Coll.	Total	Activity in inspections, revisions and controls carried out by other units				Other dealings, statements and opinions	Initiation of administrative procedure for imposing penalty	Decisions about penalties issued in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity issued in the monitored period	Decisions about penalties from past periods with legal validity	Total – all decisions about penalties that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Total amount (in CZK)	Of which the amount of penalties related to air protection that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Of which the amount of penalties related to water protection that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Of which the amount of penalties related to waste management that gained legal validity in the monitored period		Exemption from imposing penalty	Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of registered accidents (facilities under IPPC)	Number of lodged charges (IPPC agenda)
PH	1	19	15	5	5	44	0	110	270	56	30	2	1	0			0	0		0			2	0	0
ČB	1	11	1	20	1	33	11	43	74	56	2	0	1	1	1		530 000	0	-	0			1	1	0
PL	2	22	1	1	0	24	23	28	173	35	5	8	9	9			773 000	370	50	253	0		0	0	
UL	1	8	0	2	1	11	7	55	150	39	47	4	4	4	0		275 000	100		0			0	1	-
НК	2	13	0	4	5	22	96	64	198	33	7		0		-		0	0	-	0		-	0	0	
НВ	1	8	15	9	0	32	41	39	56	14	3	5	7	7	0		420 000	65		0	-	-	0	0	-
BR	2	12	5	6	0	23	49	89	251	6	91	3	3	3			2 290 000	0	-	2290	0	0	5	0	
OL	2	5	4	4	0	13	14	51	140	17	0	7	3	2	0	2	100 000	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
OV	2	6	8	5	0	19	0	63	215	19	76	2	2	1	0	1	80 000	80	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
LI	2	4	2	2	2	10	15	20	91	11	43	2	2	0	1	1	250 000	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Directorate	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	18	108	51	58	14	231	268	562	1618	286	343	33	32	27	3	30	4 718 000	615	455	2543	0	1	11	4	0

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2006 – IPPC

CZECH ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTORATE ANNUAL REPORT 2006

WWW.CIZP.CZ