

01

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

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stays alive in the natural form, it is integral part of our everyday work.

Czech Environmental Inspectorate

ANNUAL REPORT

2007



ČESKÁ INSPEKCE
ŽIVOTNÍHO PROSTŘEDÍ



INTRODUCTORY WORD



In 2007, Czech Environmental Inspectorate prepared and adopted an amendment to its Rules of Organization with the aim to increase efficiency of proceedings of Regional Inspectorates, to achieve greater integration and cooperation within CEI in dealing with cases which have an impact on multiple components of the environment, and also to achieve more consistent unification of supervision of environmental protection within the whole region of the Czech Republic.

Focus of our inspectors especially on demanding cases, which have a considerable effect on the environment, led to a slight decrease of the number of inspections performed; however, at the same time, the total volume of fines imposed increased, as well as the average amount of the fines. Nevertheless, financial penalties are not the only instrument to enforce the environmental protection needed. CEI therefore cooperates with the Ministry of the Environment in preparing conceptual changes with the goal to increase enforceability of the measures imposed to remedy detrimental situations, to limit obligatory imposing of fines using new methods of law enforcement and implementation of competences adjustment in order to arrive at more purposeful utilization of experience and capacities of CEI's employees.



Ing. Hynek Beneš

Ing. Eva Tylová was appointed by the director of CEI in march 2008.



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INTRODUCTION

1.	BASIC IDENTIFICATION DATA	4
1.1	General Data	5
1.2	Characterization of CEI Activities	5
1.3	Organizational Structure of CEI	5
2.	ASSESSMENT OF CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2007	6
2.1	Decisions in administrative proceedings	7
2.2	Cooperation with the public	8
3.	CEI ACTIVITIES AS PER THE DEPARTMENTS	12
3.1	Air protection, ozone layer and climatic system of the earth	13
3.2	Water protection and prevention of serious industrial accidents	17
3.3	Waste management, chemical substances and biocide products	22
3.4	Nature protection and CITES	28
3.5	Forest protection	32



4.	INTEGRATED PREVENTION AND POLLUTION ELIMINATION (IPPC)	36
5.	CEI PARTICIPATION IN SOLVING OF ACCIDENTS	40
6.	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	42
7.	HUMAN RESOURCES	46
7.1	Personnel management	47
7.2	Training	48
8.	THE ECONOMICS	50
	Appendix – tables	56
	Contacts	64
	Abbreviations and Explanations	64

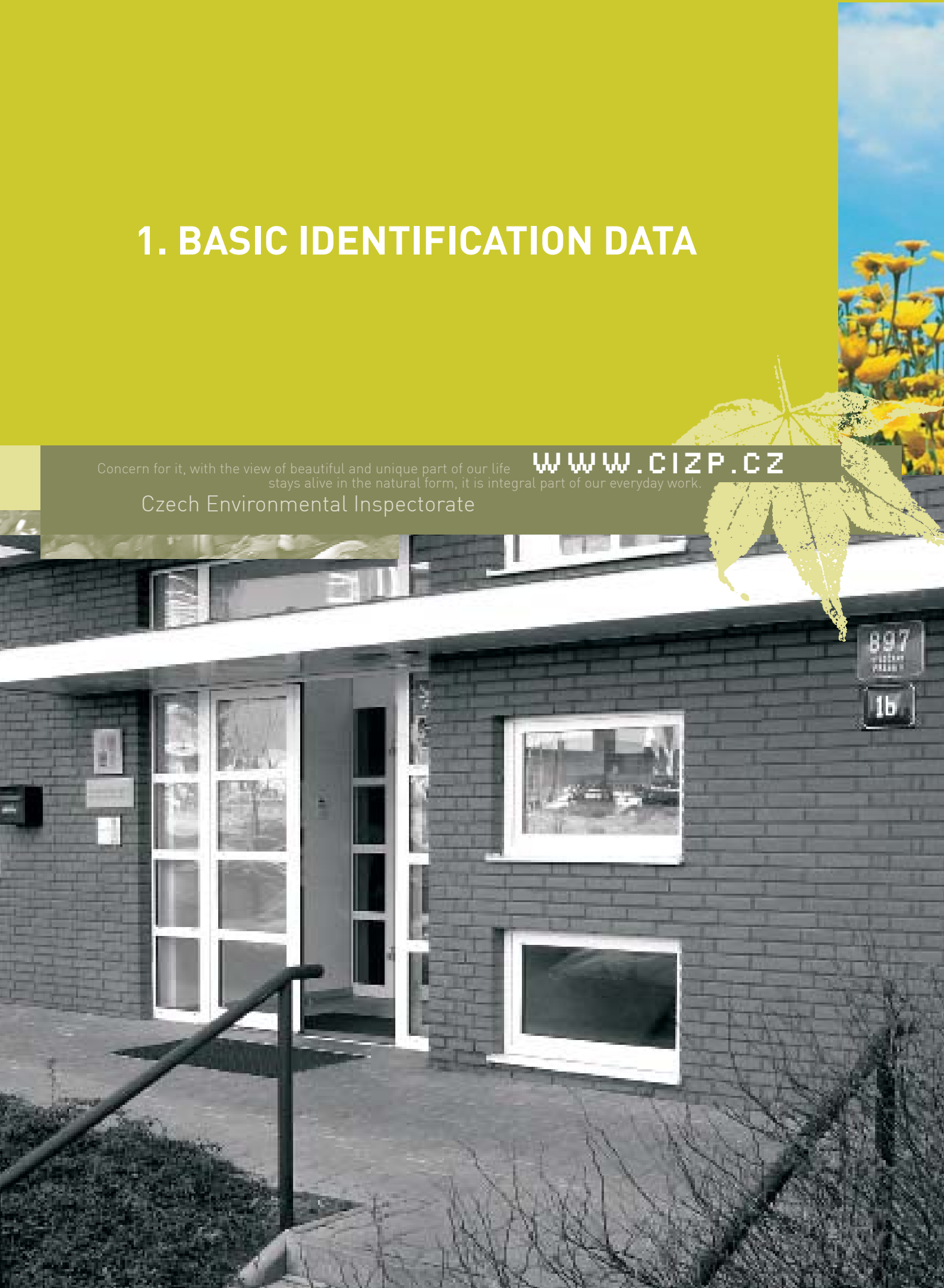


1. BASIC IDENTIFICATION DATA

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Czech Environmental Inspectorate

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1.1 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 an independent organization 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)

1.2 CHARACTERIZATION OF CEI ACTIVITIES

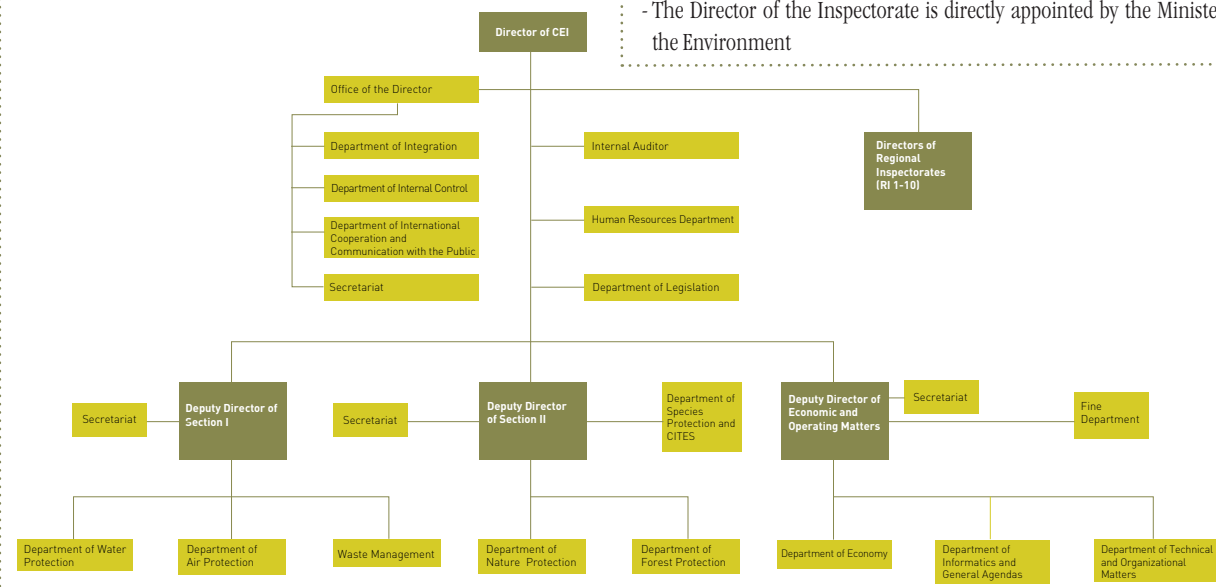
CEI ACTIVITIES

- Supervise law enforcement in the area of environmental protection
- Carry out inspections – controls
- Prescribe measures to rectify identified shortcomings
- Impose fines for non-compliance with environmental legislation
- Control trade with and handling of endangered 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 complaints 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 EI 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 withdrawal

1.3 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, České Budějovice, Plzeň, Ústí nad Labem, Liberec, Hradec Králové, Havlíčkův Brod, Brno, Olomouc, Ostrava
- The Director of the Inspectorate is directly appointed by the Minister of the Environment

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF CEI



2. ASSESSMENT OF CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2007

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2.1 DECISIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

CEI carried out 15,791 inspections total (16,649 inspections in 2006, 17,254 inspections in 2005, 18,032 inspections in 2004). The number of inspections per one inspector was 38 in 2007 (39 in 2006, 40 in 2005). Slow decline of number of inspections in the comparison with 2006 is a result of rising demands of performed inspections and follow up administrative procedures in both aspects – legislative and administrative. Tendency of CEI, targets

to mostly for cases with significant influence on environment, is reflected here, that accounts for rising volume of imposed fines and rising of average amount of fines. CEI issued 13,301 administrative decisions of which 13,223 with legal validity (stated number is included 2,075 decisions concerning fees for discharging waste water into ground water and 7,774 decisions concerning fees for drawing underground water).

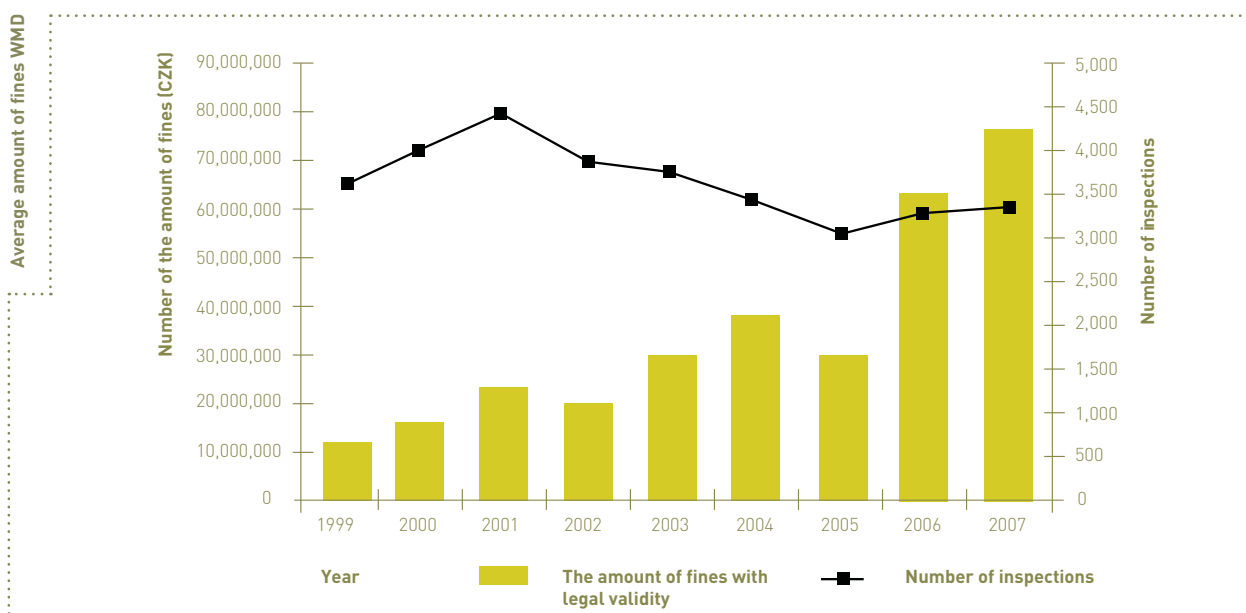
Development of the number of inspection according to units

Year	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
Air protection	2,567	2,491	2,891	2,924	3,123	3,815	3,790	4,681	4,745	4,219	4,590	5,027	4,525	4,229	3,801
Water protection	4,089	4,046	4,598	4,228	3,719	3,838	4,205	4,661	4,952	4,828	4,499	4,021	3,903	3,703	3,457
Waste management	2,430	2,953	3,241	3,873	3,089	2,789	3,516	4,038	4,525	3,841	3,807	3,461	3,101	3,314	3,359
Nature protection	1,075	1,927	2,612	2,612	2,507	3,145	3,609	3,770	3,923	3,494	3,883	3,508	3,620	3,206	3,017
Forest protection	266	684	1,094	868	1,017	1,595	1,005	1,184	1,309	1,392	1,580	2,015	1,800	1,966	1,880
IPPC													305	231	277
Total	10,427	12,101	14,436	14,505	13,455	15,182	16,125	18,334	19,454	17,774	18,359	18,032	17,254	16,649	15,791

ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS OF THE SANCTION CHARACTER

CEI imposed 2,547 fines total; out of that, 2,469 were of final and conclusive nature this year (2,393 fines, out of that 2,248 final and conclusive in 2006). The total number of imposed fines compared to the previous year increased slightly (2,393 in 2006; 2,861 in 2005), and the total amount of the fines increased, too, to CZK 161,513,741.- (CZK 141,415,397.- in 2006; CZK 92,724,736.- in 2005). The increase of fines occurred especially in the waste management segment, namely CZK 76,429,000.- (CZK 63,756,000.- in 2006; CZK 29,840,000.- in 2005). Out of regional inspectorates, the greatest volume of fines

was imposed by the Regional Inspectorate in Prague (CZK 45,519,770.-) and Regional Inspectorate in Pilsen (CZK 20,203,685.-), thus in regions with higher concentration of industry and environmental problems. The average amount of the final and conclusive fine assessed in administrative procedures increased to CZK 65,417.- (CZK 62,907.- in 2006; CZK 36,221.- in 2005).- The average amount of the fines differs according to the departments and to the regions. The highest average fines were imposed in the waste management segment, the lowest ones in the nature conservation segment, which can be explained by the nature of their activities and punitive legal regulation.

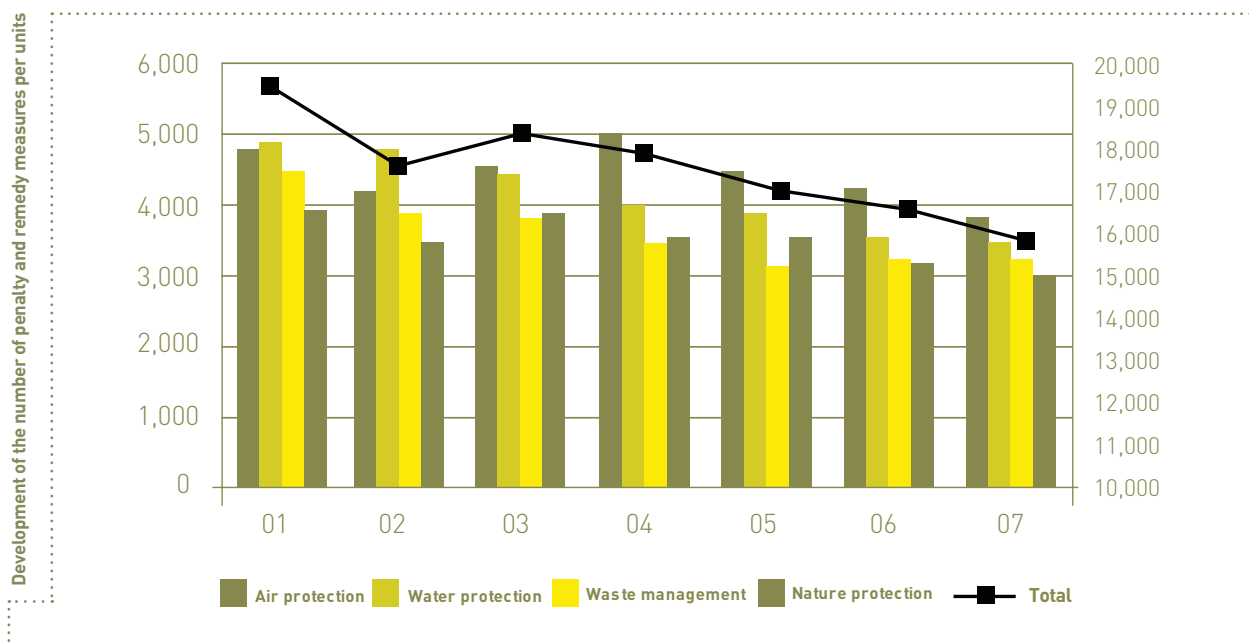


ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS OF REMEDY CHARACTER

Next to fines, decisions of remedy character form the second group of decisions representing a reaction of the administrative body to finding a violation of the law. Measures of this type are issued separately or together with a decision on the fine. In 2007, 503 decisions on remedial measures were issued (448 in 2006) and 66 decisions on cessation of operation (28 in 2006).

The number of cases of seizing live or inanimate specimen by means of administrative decision (pursuant to the CITES convention) increased to 68.

Seizing of specimen held illegally, limiting or cession of harmful activities or operations, represent an extreme possibility how the administrative body responds to finding a violation of the law. Their share in the total number of decisions corresponds to this fact.



ACTIVITIES BEYOND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Such activities are formed by statements and opinions for other bodies such as, for example, statement to requests for support from the State Environmental Fund (SEF), opinions concerning elaborated studies of EIA etc. CEI issued the total of 14,449 of such opinions.

CEI cooperates with the Ministry of the Environment and with organizations of the department; furthermore with the General Customs Directorate in the field of CITES, GMO and cross-border waste movement, with the Police of the Czech Republic, with the Fire Rescue Brigade, with the Czech Commercial Inspectorate, Occupational Safety Inspectorate, Sanitary Services, regional and local bodies and institutions, judicial bodies etc.

2.2 COOPERATION WITH THE PUBLIC

2.2.1 MOTIONS, COMPLAINTS

Czech Environmental Inspectorate deal with motions regarding damage to the environment and complaints of unsuitable behaviour of official persons or complaints against the procedure of an administrative body, pursuant to the legal framework which is as follows:

- Act No. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure from 24 June 2004
- Act No. 85/1990 Coll., providing for the law of petition from 27 March 1990

CEI AND THE CIVIL PUBLIC Investigations of motions and complaints represent ca. 8% of activities of CEI. Motions and complaints are an important element of CEI's communication with the public. The civil public often calls attention to violations of the law which would otherwise remain unrevealed. Rightful motions are the point of departure for further procedure of CEI, i.e. an administrative procedure of punitive nature or an administrative procedure for remedial measures. Some motions are also submitted to other bodies of state administration or self-government for investigation.

Complaints against unsuitable behaviour of inspectors or against the procedure of a CEI regional inspectorate represent an important feedback, which helps the organization to improve its work. Another important element of resolving the motions and complaints is represented by increasing the legal awareness of the public in the field of environmental protection. The majority of complaints are resolved within the legal framework of Section 175, Subsection 4 of Act No. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure. Materially, these are complaints of an administrative body's procedure. In extraordinary cases, such complaints are resolved by a special committee of the CEI director.

NUMBER OF MOTIONS RECEIVED BY SINGLE RI CEI in 2007

Praha	552
České Budějovice	185
Plzeň	237
Ústí nad Labem	198
Hradec Králové	271
Havlíčkův Brod	170
Brno	287
Olomouc	176
Ostrava	229
Liberec	159
Total	2,464

The number of motions stated herein passed through the records of CEI (was received at the CEI's registry). However, not all motions were resolved completely in 2007, and some motions were submitted to other bodies of public administration. Every year, the greatest number of motions is resolved by the regional inspectorate (hereinafter the RI) of CEI in Prague. It can be stated that the number of received and subsequently resolved motions concerning a threat or damage to the environment in Středočeský kraj (Central Bohemian Region) and the Capital City of Prague is not comparable to other areas (regions) of the Czech Republic. Marked primacy of this activity can be distinguished upon comparing the fact that at the same time, permanent increase of the number of filed motions has been occurring.

SOLVED MOTIONS IN 2007

RI CEI	Motions and petitions 2007			From that
	Justified	Unjustified	Delegated	From that anonymous
Praha	96	204	0	131
Č. Budějovice	73	99	15	21
Plzeň	86	113	18	42
Ústí n. L.	56	102	40	22
H. Králové	106	134	17	36
H. Brod	80	79	12	56
Brno	86	187	23	46
Olomouc	40	113	23	26
Ostrava	81	115	14	98
Liberec	58	66	26	19
Total	762	1,212	188	497

The common ratio of rightful and unrightful motions is one third of rightful against two thirds of unrightful motions. This is a relation verified in the long term, corresponding to the level of CEI competences perception on part of the public. The result when a given RI achieves a balanced relationship between rightful and unrightful (justified or unjustified) motions is extraordinary and corresponds rather to the composition of motions for the given period (CEI RI in Havlíčkův Brod achieved this generally rather opposite ratio repeatedly, for the second year in a row).



RISING NUMBER OF SOLVING MOTIONS IN PARTICULAR COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENT IN 1993 - 2007

Departments	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Air	129	197	221	158	209	183	180	188	199	257	366	301	308	397	441
Water	131	161	170	164	138	170	153	186	190	239	241	344	240	318	354
Wastes	79	119	178	112	120	138	142	145	138	222	243	350	256	521	682
Countrysid	62	69	48	137	104	182	154	170	205	225	284	567	494	649	813
Forest	20	43	63	58	47	63	83	79	64	61	104	89	82	96	105
Total	421	589	680	629	618	736	712	768	796	1,004	1,238	1,651	1,380	1,981	2,395

The rise of the number of motions concerning environmental protection on part of the public is apparent from the table provided herein. Since 1993, the number of motions has increased more than five times. The increase of interest in technical environmental protection compared to natural conservation of the environment is almost equal (the marked trend of growth is shown especially by natural conservation. A non-negligible growth trend is also shown by waste management while as for water, air and forest protection, such high growth trends of motions do not occur.)

A similar trend, such as the more than fivefold growth of the number of motions within individual departments of environmental protection is also apparent in the growth of the number of motions in regions. In general, this trend, as is apparent, is not uniform in all regions.

In the field of motion and complaint solving, the CEI directorate performs methodical and inspection activities. Motions received by the directorate registry, amounting to 263 in 2007, are delivered to the relevant regional inspectorate with a binding instruction to solve the motion. Besides the investigations stated according to individual departments of environmental protection, regional inspectorates have also reported the procedures pursuant to Act No. 76/2002 Coll. providing for integrated prevention and limiting of pollution as amended (RI in Prague – 3 cases; Ústí nad Labem – 9 cases; Hradec Králové – 6 cases; Havlíčkův Brod – 8 cases; Ostrava – 3 cases).

Administration of motions, complaints and petitions is an important part of CEI activities within all departments of environmental protection. Solving of motions and complaints is a reserved activity of the CEI director and directors of regional inspectorates. This activity is embedded in this way in the CEI Constitution and in the CEI Rules of Organization. Department of Internal Control of the CEI Directorate is the methodical workplace for such administration.

2.2.2 PROVIDING OF INFORMATION

In 2007, CEI executed the total of 165 requests for information; out of that, 38 in the sense of Act No. 106/1999 Coll. providing for free access to information, and 124 in the sense of Act No. 123/1998 providing for the right for information on the environment. 3 requests concerned both of the laws mentioned. In 5 cases, the request was denied (due to unfinished administrative procedure or when the given information concerned data not yet processed).

The development trend of interest of the public in information providing was somewhat lower in 2007 than in 2006 (182 in 2006; 96 in 2005; 106 in 2004; 146 in 2003; 163 in 2002; 194 in 2001). The reason is the fact that ever more information is freely accessible at the website and other requests for information are executed as part of the discussion forum on the website immediately, thus unlimited by legal time-limits. Requests executed informally through the discussion forum are not included in the records in the sense of the laws mentioned. Gradual extending of freely available information and providing of advice and information immediately is part of the CEI information strategy, the aim of which is to increase the quality of information offer and facilitate access of the public to information on CEI's activities.

The majority of requests for 2007 concerned the field of air protection, again (the information concerned, for example, the amount of emissions of pollutants emitted in the air, especially emissions of smelly substances), the least number of them concerned forest protection. More requests were also resolved in the field of waste management, especially requests related to conclusions of investigations and results of administrative procedures concerning manipulation with wastes. In the field of nature conservation, information on felling or pruning woody species and damaging the biotope was concerned. Information concerning water was about decisions on measures of administrative bodies in manipulation with objectionable substances, numbers of accidental pollution events of surface water etc.

The majority of requests for information were submitted by civic societies and natural persons. The greatest number of information was executed by the RI in Prague and the lowest by RI in Olomouc.

Information providing contributes to increasing the effect of inspection activities and to forming stronger feedback between CEI and the public. The main goal is to maintain contact with the media, and also with expert as well as laic public, to inform on the results of CEI inspection activities in a material manner and in the extent corresponding to the ground materials supplied, and also within the framework of possibility to provide answers to inquiries concerning inspection and supervisory competences of the CEI.

Besides information provided pursuant to the laws mentioned, CEI provides the public with information based on its own motions, in the

form of brochures and leaflets as well as press releases or upon demand of the media. Such information is provided immediately, outside of the framework of any time-limits.

Requests for information can be submitted at the e-mail address: public@cizp.cz

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION IN 2007

RI	Pursuant to Act No. 106/1999 Coll.	Pursuant to Act No. 123/1998 Coll.	Pursuant to Act No. 106 and No. 123	Total
Pha	16	6	0	22
ČB	0	14	0	14
Pl	5	19	0	24
UL	1	12	0	13
HK	6	9	1	16
HB	3	11	2	16
Br	3	7	0	10
Ol	0	7	0	7
OV	1	10	0	11
Li	0	14	0	14
Directorate	3	15	0	18
Total	38	124	3	165



GALLERY



3. CEI ACTIVITIES AS PER THE DEPARTMENTS

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3.1 AIR PROTECTION, OZONE LAYER AND CLIMATIC SYSTEM OF THE EARTH

3.1.1 ASSESSMENT AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITIES IN 2007

The overview of CEI activities (hereinafter also the inspections) in the field of air protection, ozone layer and the climatic system of the Earth in 2007 confirms some trends of development as well focus of activities upon long-term monitoring; however, it does not differ significantly from the previous year. Rather noticeable orientation of inspection activities at an integrated approach to inspection of sources under the applicability of the Integrated Inspection Act is apparent from the overview of activities in the part dealing with air protection. In 2007, the number of imposed fines was similar to that of the previous year, in spite of the decline of the total number of inspections due to elimination of imports of controlled substances as well as products which contained the controlled substances, and the fee duties of importers following therefrom. Total amounts of imposed fines have been on about the same level in the recent years, meaning that in the past two years, CEI used more the possibility given by the defined range of the fines amounts. Compared to 2006, the number of remedial measures imposed as well as of decisions on orders to limit or cede operation of the source declined.

Due to the unsatisfactory condition of air quality in some regions of the Czech Republic, especially the load of the air by airborne dust and other monitored pollutants, inspection activities of the CEI compared to the past years were also focused on the relatively less significant sources of air pollution which, however, are the cause of local problems with air quality. Due to this, the CEI found relatively more frequent violation of duties in sources with less significant or locally limited influence on air quality than in sources representing the main subject-matter of CEI inspections in the past, before achievement of the defined emission limits and introduction of continuous emissions monitoring, such as, for example, significant burning sources in the field of power engineering. However, the fact cannot be ignored that in 2007, the CEI penalized more sources included in the system of integrated inspection and prevention for violating the duties in air protection.

A definite and marked trend in CEI activities in the field of air protection is represented by the yearly increase of the number of investigated motions (complaints) in which the troublesome operation of sources of air pollution has been pointed out. These motions usually concerned precisely the sources of lower categories whose operators had not provided for the level of air protection corresponding to the gravity of the source, either by neglecting some of their duties or by absence of the duties in the legal regulation of air protection, and/or in the permission to operate the source or in the rules of operation. Among the reasons of the motions, troubling by emissions of smelly substances prevails clearly, very often related to operation of agricultural sources. Due to the change in approach to air protection against smelly substances, established by the executive regulation to apply the Air Protection Act in 2006, motions concerning occurrence of smell were resolvable in a limited extent.

3.1.2 OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT TASKS FULFILMENT

Inspections of observing emission limits and other duties by operators of especially large, large and medium-sized air pollution sources – the fundamental and most extensive one of department tasks – were performed in a similar manner as in the previous years, continuously during inspections with the sources operators, in connection with verifying the data of summary operation records in the case of especially large and large sources, and furthermore also based on the CEI's own measurements performed by the Air Protection Department of the directorate. Inspections planned for the period observed were predominantly performed in accordance with the plan, with the exception of some cases when for various reasons, the inspection had to be postponed, for example, into the subsequent period or replaced by the inspection of another source (source out of operation, source cancelled etc.). Other – unplanned – inspections were performed operatively, in linkage to the current situation and needs. A non-negligible share of such unplanned inspections is formed by inspections in connection with investigating the motions filed, the number of which has been rising every year. Compared to 2006, the number of inspections performed pursuant to Act No. 76/2002 Coll. increased, in which inspectors of the Air Protection Department participated, and together with them the number of administrative procedures on fines in which the inspectors cooperated (more than double amount of fines imposed for violation of air protection conditions).

In 2007, Air Protection Department inspectors of regional inspectorates performed the total of 3,119 inspections of especially large, large and medium-sized sources, and furthermore 283 inspections of small sources in connection with investigating submitted motions and categorization of the sources. Together with the increasing number of motions, the number of such inspections of small sources increased markedly in 2007, as well (compared to 160 in 2006). The total of 3,801 inspections was performed in the Air Protection Department – in air protection, ozone layer protection and the Earth climatic system protection. In the period observed, decisions on fines for violating the duties in protection of the air, ozone layer and climatic system of the Earth in the amount of CZK 21.0 mil. came into force.

In 2007, CEI issued only 2 final decisions on limiting or stopping operation of the source (decline compared to previous periods), namely on stopping operation of the company AMI AUTOINTERIER s. r. o., Velká Hleďsebe (paintshop) for operating the source without approval of the air protection body, and time limitation of operation of the source of EUROSERUM s. r. o., Stříbro (drying plant of milk and dairy products) in linkage to performing reconstruction of the solid polluting substances separation system.

Certain problems in performing inspections activities in 2007 were related especially to troubling by smelly substances in which case the currently valid legal regulation provides CEI with only very limited opportunities of efficient interventions to remedy the situation, and in the public, this fact often reduces CEI's credit.



Air protection departments of regional inspectorates as well as the air protection division of the CEI directorate ensure every year, and the same held true also in 2007, collection and verification of data of summary operational records of especially large and large air pollution sources. The summary operational records are submitted to CEI by the operators either directly in the form of paper documents or electronically through the central registration office of the Ministry of the Environment. The records are provided in the electronic form by operators having the duty to report into the integral pollution register, while this procedure may be possibly used by other operators, as well; during the period observed, 1,242 summary operational records were submitted through the central registration office. CEI performed the total of 5,970 inspections of summary operational records. Upon verification, the data are passed to the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute charged by the Ministry of the Environment with managing the emissions and air pollution sources register.

Decisions on delimiting air pollution sources and on their classification in the category of sources in 2007 concerned especially sources where coat materials are applied (category change cases) and furthermore, selected groups of sources to which a category classification procedure different from the current one relates due to effect of Government Regulation No. 615/2006 Coll., effective from 1 January 2007.

In the period observed, the total of 38 incineration plants and co-incinerating facilities were operated (33 incineration plants, 5 co-incinerating facilities). In 2007, no final fine for exceeding emission limits of pollutants found in this period was imposed. An administrative procedure has been held against one incineration plant operator, incineration plant at the Faculty Hospital in Olomouc, for exceeding the emission limit of carbon monoxide. Operation of incineration plants, observing of conditions of air protection, and all changes are monitored by CEI continuously and reports on the condition of incineration plants as well as co-incinerating facilities are passed on the monthly basis to the air protection division of the directorate to elaborate summary materials to be passed to the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute charged with management and publishing of the register of such sources.

Other areas of inspection activities are represented by inspections of persons authorized by the Ministry of the Environment to perform activities determined by the Air Protection Act, inspections of persons manipulating with controlled substances and products which contain such substances, and inspections of sources engaged in the trading system of permissions of greenhouse gases emissions.

In 2007, the total of 143 inspections of persons authorized to perform the defined activities took place. These were especially inspections of persons authorized to measure emissions and immissions. These inspections consist in checking the measurement records and in direct participation of the inspectors in the very measurement at the sources. Inspections of activities of persons authorized to elaborate expert opinions or dispersion studies are performed especially in connection with issuing binding opinions and permissions of buildings, operations and changes of sources where the CEI is the body con-

cerned in procedures conducted by regional authorities. In connection with the law providing for conditions of trading in permissions of greenhouse gases emissions, inspections of persons authorized to verify the amount of greenhouse gases emissions rank in this area, as well.

Inspections of observing the duties and prohibitions in the segment of protection of the Earth ozone layer were predominantly focused on observing the defined duties by persons manipulating with controlled substances and products which contain such substances; furthermore, on inspections of observing the duties on part of operators of cooling or air conditioning equipment containing controlled substances in quantities greater than 3 kg, not displaced. Increased attention is devoted continuously to companies engaged in recovery of controlled substances from discarded cooling equipment, in which case the inspections are usually performed by employees of the directorate as well as regional inspectorates together. In the period observed, CEI performed 173 inspections. In 2007, no import of controlled substances or products containing controlled substances was registered.

From 2005, inspection activities of CEI have been extended by another field, namely checking of sources engaged in the system of trading with permissions of greenhouse gases emissions. The inspections verify especially whether the sources falling in the system have relevant permissions pursuant to Act No. 695/2004 Coll.; furthermore, observance of conditions of determining and reporting carbon monoxide emissions is inspected. In 2007, 83 inspections were performed and 7 fines were imposed; out of that, 1 fine for operation of a source falling in the system without a permission of the Ministry of the Environment.

For 2007, the plan defined a common department-based thematic task for all regional inspectorates, namely inspections of selected paintshop operations – adhering to the condition of using coat materials with a limited content of organic solvents consisting of or containing volatile organic substances. Within the framework of the task, 328 inspections of such sources were performed; CEI imposed 7 fines for violations of duties of the sources' operators found. In this period, numerous operators made use of the possibility to use products purchased earlier, exceeding the defined threshold values in their content of organic solvents and manufactured before 31 December 2006.

3.1.3 OVERVIEW OF SPECIFIC TASKS FULFILMENT

CEI DIRECTORATE The Air Protection Department of the directorate performs inspection measurements of emissions of pollutants based on requirements of regional inspectorates, especially in connection with investigating the motions (complaints) concerning operation of some sources. In the period observed, CEI performed 58 measurements of pollutants, out of that, in 9 cases exceeding of the emission limit was found. Besides that, 91 samples were taken and evaluated to determine emissions of smelly substances. Although no emission limit is defined for smelly substances by current legislation, such measurements had to be performed for the needs of CEI in order to objectivise emissions of such substances from selected sources.

In connection with verifying correctness and entirety of data of summary ope-

rational records of especially large and large air pollution sources, the Air Protection Department of the directorate provided for passing of the data from the central registration office to regional inspectorates and verified the data of summary operational records of the sources which submit the records in the paper documents form, and subsequently submitted the data to the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute. Furthermore, it processed updated summary materials on operation of incineration plants and co-incineration facilities for the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute on the monthly basis (for more information on this topic, see also Item 3.1.2). Furthermore, the Air Protection Department provided for inter-laboratory comparison of tests of persons who had asked the Ministry of the Environment for issuance of the decision on authorization to perform measurements of emissions and immissions.

Inspections of observing the duties and prohibitions in manipulating with controlled substances or products which contain such substances, stated in national legal regulations as well as in Regulations of the EP and Council (EC) No. 2037/2000, were performed by employees of the Air Protection Department of the directorate in 32 natural persons and legal entities. For violations of duties found in the field of the Earth ozone layer protection, the Air Protection Department imposed 10 fines, predominantly for manipulation with controlled substances without the relevant permission from the Ministry of the Environment and for non-performing of yearly inspections by an authorized person in the case of cooling or air conditioning equipment filled by a controlled substance in the quantity greater than 3 kg, not displaced.

CEI REGIONAL INSPECTORATES Within the framework of specific tasks, activities of individual regional inspectorates of the CEI were focused on inspections of problem groups of sources from the viewpoint of air protection within its territorial competences. In connection with the common thematic department-based task mentioned above, concerning operation of selected paintshop plants in connection with using coat materials with limited content of organic solvents, all regional inspectorates also performed further inspections of sources which emit volatile organic substances from processes within which organic solvents are used, such as manufacture of pharmaceutical products (RI in Prague), lamination (RI in Pilsen), polygraphic activities (RI in Hradec Králové, RI in Olomouc) and others. The regional inspectorate in Ústí nad Labem was focused on inspections of sources in which limitation of emissions of volatile organic substances is achieved by their burning in the flow of waste gases.

Out of other groups of sources, RI in Prague was focused on the manufacture and processing of polymers, especially of foam polystyrene, and on melting and processing of metals; RI in České Budějovice was focused on checking quarries and agricultural sources, RI in Liberec was focused on glass manufacture and processing. Operation of galvanizing plants and agricultural sources was checked by the RI in Hradec Králové, burning sources where biomass is burnt were checked by the RI in Havlíčkův Brod. Specific task of the RI in Ostrava consisted in the issues of biogas stations.

3.1.4 IMPORTANT CASES

Increased attention and repeated inspections were required by sources often problematic in the long term, which include KRONOSPAN CR s. r. o. and KRONOSPAN OSB s. r. o. Jihlava, KATAFORESIS CZ s. r. o. Dašice, LUČEBNÍ ZÁVODY DRASLOVKA a. s. Kolín, KNAUF INSULATION s. r. o. Krupka, Arcelor Mittal Ostrava, a. s., and furthermore operations which include biological processing of raw materials (wastes), such as, for example, operations of biogas stations, composting plants.

In the case of KRONOSPAN CR s. r. o., the source of problems is represented by secondary dustiness of the sawdust dump within the premises; as for KRONOSPAN OSB s. r. o., problems are caused by operation of chipboards presses at the chippings drying plant. In the period observed, the fine imposed on KRONOSPAN CR s. r. o. in the amount of CZK 300,000.- became effective, and procedure on limiting operation of the source has been in progress – limitation of operation as well as extent of the chippings dump. 3 fines in the total amount of CZK 520,000.- were imposed on or became effective in 2007, resp., on KRONOSPAN OSB s. r. o.

In the course of 2007, KATAFORESIS CZ s. r. o. implemented measures following from the approved plan to reduce emissions of smelly substances. Subsequent technical measurement of emissions of smelly substances proved concentrations of these substances lower by an order compared to the period before implementing the measures. In October, the body of appeal confirmed the decision of the regional authority on permission of permanent operation of the cataphoresis line. In the course of 2007, CEI did not receive any motion concerning troublesome smell.

In 2007, decision of the CEI on imposing a fine on Lučební závody Draslovka a. s. Kolín in the amount of CZK 2,000,000.- became effective for significant exceeding of emission limits concerning cyanides and hydrocyanic acid.

In the course of 2007, problems of KNAUF INSULATION s. r. o. manufacturing insulation materials based on glass, resin-cemented fibres was investigated; operation of this company is the subject-matter of complaints due to troublesome emissions of smelly substances. However, CEI inspections did not demonstrate violation of any of the operator's duties in air protection defined by operators within the framework of the integrated permission.

Due to exceeding of immission limits of some pollutants found – airborne dust and benzo[a]pyrene – frequent inspections in some parts of Ostrava were focused on the most serious sources of air pollution in this area, such as, for example, operations of Arcelor Mittal Ostrava, a. s. In spite of repeated inspections, no violation of air protection conditions was found; however, it was determined that even upon observing the defined emission limits, total emissions of pollutants were increasing both due to more intensive utilization of the sources and due to their technical wear.

3.1.5 STATEMENTS, REPORTS AND OPINIONS FOR OTHER BODIES

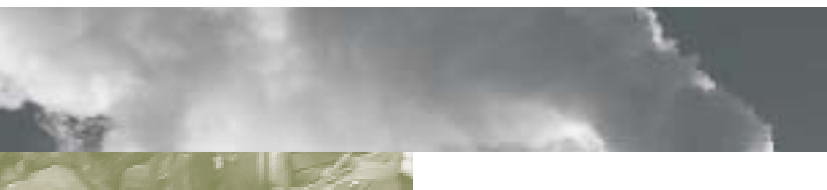
The decisive part of this activity follows from the CEI's position as the body concerned in procedures which incorporate air protection conditions, conducted by regional authorities. In 2007, slight drop in the number of such statements occurred; in spite of that, their number still exceeds 4,000 (4,307 in 2006; 4,056 in 2007). In the period observed, the dropping tendency observed for several years already continued as for the number of requests for opinions on events supported by the State Environmental Fund (SEF), which in the previous years concerned especially installations of gas in communities and objects. Another important administration activity is represented by cooperation in statements concerning requests for issuance of an integrated permission and statements concerning notifications, documentation and opinions in the process of assessing impacts on the environment.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS

From division of competences among air protection bodies it follows that cooperation of CEI with relevant regional authorities is clearly the closest in respect of the CEI's position as the body concerned in procedures conducted by regional authorities and incorporating air protection conditions, in connection with placement, building and operation of the sources. Cooperation and communication with regional authorities can be denoted as good in general, usually even with the need of solving some problematic cases. Contacts with community authorities concern especially dealing with motions about operation of small air pollution sources in which case the CEI (and/or upon verifying or determining the source category) submits such cases to the community authority for investigation and execution.

3.1.6 CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

A positive trend in the structure of inspection activities has been the above mentioned growth of the number of integrated inspections or participation, respectively, in such inspections, and linked administrative procedures on fines imposed pursuant to this law on behalf of air protection. The share of inspection activities of the CEI, which grows every year, is formed by investigations of motions, especially in connection with troubling by smelly substances. For more details about the issues of inspection activities and findings following therefrom, see Item 1. Assessment and Trends of Activities in 2007.



3.2 WATER PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF SERIOUS INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

3.2.1 ASSESSMENT AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITIES

Inspections in the field of water protection was fully focused on the duties following from relevant legal regulations. Checking of the amended Government Regulation No. 61/2003 Coll. (amendment 229/2007 Coll.) providing for indicators and values of admissible pollution of ground water and waste water, appurtenances of permissions to discharge waste water into ground water and drainage systems, and providing sensitive areas, which became effective on 1 October 2008, shall be reflected in CEI activities in subsequent periods. In prevention of serious accidents and in checking the pollution from agriculture, CEI cooperates with inspection organizations of relevant departments. Compared to 2006, there were 10 inspectors less.

Department-based tasks are performed by all regional inspectorates; as for specific tasks, important regional issues are checked. Decision-making on fees for consumption of underground water and for discharging waste water brought more than CZK 1 billion into regional authorities' and SEF's budgets. The inspectors performed the total of 3,457 inspections; 1,828 were planned; furthermore, they took part in 151 inspections of integrated prevention pursuant to Act No. 76/2002 Coll. 597 decisions on a fine were issued. The total amount of fines reached CZK 35,967,990.-; out of that, CZK 3,031,000.- for non-submitting of fee statements and returns.

3.2.2 OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT-BASED TASKS FULFILMENT

OBSERVANCE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS HAVING THE VOLUME GREATER THAN 10,000 EI.

One of priority department-based tasks is represented by the yearly checking of the condition of the most important waste water treatment plants. In 2007, an inspection of the water management situation of 225 most important pollution sources were performed, connected with determining the actual situation in the produced and discharged pollution in 2006. 188 communal waste water treatment plants (WWTP) were concerned, i.e. treatment plants to process sewage water or a mixture of sewage and industrial waste water, within the territory of the Czech Republic, in agglomerations larger than 10,000 equivalent inhabitants (EI), and 37 sources of industrial waste water.

Out of the examined sources, 142 communal WWTPs had their actual capacity higher than 10,000 EI and in 2006, 693 mil. m³ of waste water were treated at them, with input contamination of 170 thousand tons of BOD₅, which corresponds to the load of ca. 7.78 mil. EI. Almost one half of this contamination was processed at 11 WWTPs with capacity higher than 100,000 EI.

3,839 tons of BOD were discharged into watercourses in treated waste water from the sources mentioned, with average concentration of 5.81 mg/l

(166 thousand tons were removed); 23,700 tons COD with average concentration of 33.4 mg/l (356 thousand tons were removed), 7,805 tons of inorganic nitrogen with average concentration of 11.2 mg/l (11,5 thousand tons were removed), 571 tons of phosphorus with average concentration of 1.07 mg/l (3.8 thousand tons were removed). Average efficiency of contaminants removal from waste water was 96.80% for BOD₅; 93.5% for COD; 60.8% for inorganic nitrogen; and 82.3% for phosphorus.

These values are similar to those from 2005, which is related to the virtually finished reconstruction of all large WWTPs with the exception of the Central WWTP in Prague and to the stabilized trend in produced contamination from individual agglomerations. For the future, further reduction of the discharged volume of nitrogen compounds can be expected, upon finishing reconstruction of the Central WWTP in Prague and some industrial WWTPs. It was found in revisions that the situation in operation of the WWTPs and in observing the permissions of water management authorities was satisfactory. All examined WWTPs discharged waste water based on a valid permission of the water management authority. Based on information obtained in CEI revisions, 19 fines were imposed for violation of provisions of Act No. 254/2001 Coll. in 2007 in the total amount of CZK 7.9 mil., namely for exceeding the allowed limits for discharging waste water into ground water. Fines were thus imposed only in 8% of the revisions performed.

From the viewpoint of CEI inspection activities, an unsatisfactory situation still prevails, namely the fact that entire responsibility for proper taking and analysis of inspection samples, representing virtually the only form of checking whether the limits are observed, is with authorized laboratories, often having a property-based bond with the WWTP operator.

A significant fine of CZK 3,000,000.- was imposed on the operator SEVEROČESKÉ VODOVODY A KANALIZACE a. s. for marked and long-term exceeding of the maximum allowed limits of discharged contamination as for the indicator of dichloro propylethers, at the discharge point from the WWTP in Ústí nad Labem – Neštětice to the Labe River in 2005 – 2006. Dichloro propylethers concentrations were so high that they led to a long-term negative effect on water quality in the Labe River, apparent even beyond the border profile in the Federal Republic of Germany. The entity appealed against the decision of CEI; State Administration Enforcement Department IV confirmed the CEI's decision in the full scope. In 2007, thanks to modification of the technology of the main contamination producer as well as thanks to increased monitoring of contamination on part of the WWTP operator, the limits were not exceeded.

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

The predominant part of WWTPs in the Czech Republic falls in this size category. Although contamination discharged from these sources is far from reaching the amounts produced by sources of capacity above 10,000 EI, they often represent an important source of contamination of local watercourses. Moreover, these WWTPs are



operated by a broad spectrum of entities, from communities to experienced water management companies. Different quality of operation corresponds to this, too, which is generally lower than in larger WWTP. Inspections performed within the framework of this task are focused especially on observing the limits determined by the decision of the water management authority for discharged contamination in waste water and for the amount of waste water, and furthermore on fulfilment of other conditions of the decision.

Due to the large number of sources, the number of which has been rising moreover, about one quarter of them are examined yearly; in 2007, 320 WWTPs were examined and 44 fines were imposed in the total amount of CZK 2.5 mil., especially for discharging waste water into ground water at variance with permission of the water management authority, and for violating other duties consisting in non-performing measurements of the amount or quality of discharged waste water or for violating the duties of the waterwork operation. Just like in the previous years, the most defects are found in the WWTPs operated by communities.

EXAMINATION OF OBSERVING GOVERNMENT REGULATION NO. 103/2003 Coll. PROVIDING FOR THE DEFINITION OF VULNERABLE AREAS

Examination of agricultural entities in vulnerable areas was focused on checking whether provisions of Government Regulation No. 103/2003 Coll., providing for the definition of vulnerable areas and for using and storing of fertilizers and farm fertilizers, crops rotating and implementing of anti-erosion measures in such areas, and provisions of Section 39 of the Water Act, are observed. Especially using and storing of fertilizers, farm fertilizers and voluminous fertilizers were checked, as well as storing of manure at field unloading places, observing of the prohibition to fertilize in the winter period, to fertilize on inclined lands and in the vicinity of ground water, grazing-type breeding of cattle livestock, preserving of stream-bank vegetation and maintaining of a protective zone of unploughed land in the vicinity of watercourses, security of plant and livestock production buildings, stocks of oil-based and other substances hazardous from the viewpoint of water protection.

The inspections were performed in cooperation with the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture (CISTA), and they served as resources to assess the testing operation of Cross compliance conditions fulfilment from the viewpoint of the directive of the Council 91/676/EEC on protection of underground water against pollution by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrate Directive).

In 2007, 38 agricultural entities were inspected in cooperation with CISTA, operated partially or entirely in vulnerable areas. The most significant defects were found in the field of farm fertilizers storage, in storage of voluminous feeds and oil-based substances (fuel stations). The total of 5 fines were imposed in the total amount of CZK 220,000.- for jeopardizing the quality of surface and underground water by manipulating with objectionable materials, and 9 remedial measures were imposed to remove the defects found.

EXAMINATION OF ACT NO. 59/2006 Coll. PROVIDING ON PREVENTION OF SERIOUS ACCIDENTS

Inspections were performed based on the yearly plan of inspections approved by the Ministry of the Environment in cooperation with bodies of integrated inspection (State Labour Inspection Office, administrative offices in the segment of fire protection, protection of the inhabitants, integrated rescue system, Czech Mining Office, regional hygiene stations) and regional authorities. The goal of the examinations was to check all 95 entities classified in group B, and of 43 selected entities classified in group A. In the case of other 8 entities, inclusion in the relevant group was in progress during creation of the inspections plan. The total of 146 inspections were performed. Inspections in these entities were focused on verifying the topical nature of primary data of safety documentation, i.e. on verifying the correctness and topical nature of internal emergency plans, on correctness and topicality of ground materials for elaborating the external emergency plan, on fulfilment of measures adopted to prevent occurrence of a serious accident, fulfilment of conditions provided in statements of the Ministry of the Environment on the safety documentation, in decisions of the regional authority on the safety documentation, fulfilment of measures to ensure remedy of the defects found in the inspections.

Outside of the scope of the inspections plan approved, inspections were performed in coordination with regional authorities, as well, focused on determining the actual amount of hazardous chemical substances and comparing the data in the notification and safety documentation; furthermore, based on the received suggestions to classify the entity or facility in group A or group B. Additional 46 entities were examined in this manner. In checking the duties determined in safety documentations, it was found that the majority of operators fulfil the goals determined, evaluated 1x yearly as a rule in final reports of the companies.

In 2007, defect of a technical facility on the rectisol line shut down occurred in the premises of SOKOLOVSKÁ UHELNÁ, legal successor, a.s., Vřesová Plant. During disassembly works on exchanger 2E4, an explosion and short burning occurred. 2 employees were hit, and were transported to the hospital. Due to destruction of the cooling facility roof, but in respect of timely sprinkling, only about 2 kg of gaseous ammonia escaped, which did not spread outside of the premises. For safety reasons, evacuation was announced and the premises concerned were closed. No escape of ammonia in the premises drainage system or in ground water occurred. In respect of the amount of the hazardous substance escaped, the number of injured persons and the fact that no damage to the environment was done, it was not an accident in the sense of Act No. 59/2006 Coll. During inspection in 2008, attention shall be paid to the mentioned part of the premises (Rectisol department), and to fulfilment of measures and recommendations of the emergency committee. Furthermore, 2 extraordinary situations occurred in 2007 in the premises of the Hajníšřě manufacturing plant of the company STV GROUP a.s. in Prague to which special conditions of protection (confidentiality) apply, with competences of the District Mining Office in Příbram. The first case concerned stealing of ammunition; to exclude the possibility that this situation could repeat, measures

were adopted in connection with the warehouse premises (bars, electronic security of the warehouses). At present, the case was suspended by the Police of the Czech Republic. In the second case, burning during delaboration of ammunition occurred; investigation of this case is still in progress and has not been concluded yet.

PRIORITY CONTAMINATION SOURCES AND FULFILMENT OF MEASURES TO REMOVE OLD LOADS

Observing of priority contamination sources is one of CEI's pivotal activities. Long-term accidents are concerned, resolving of which is performed gradually, depending on the level of long-term risks following from the existing contamination. In 2006, 443 long-term accidents were registered in the CEI database, at various stages of solving. In 2007, CEI imposed the total of 30 measures to remedy the old loads. Until present, rescue works concerning 483 long-term accidents were finished, representing almost one half of all long-term accidents registered originally. Last year, 44 localities were observed within the framework of the department-based task, from the viewpoint of protection of underground and ground water.

A lot of attention is focused on observing priority sources, dealt with based on the ecological contract with the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic and paid from state resources. Unfortunately, the trend of reduction of implementation works has been seen in the previous years, caused by delays on part of the Ministry of Finance in announcing tenders or by insufficient financial covering of the activities. This trend entails not only problems of administrative nature in the need of postponing the deadlines of decisions, but the very postponing of the rescue works process has a negative impact on the environment, as well.

In spite of the problems mentioned above, rescue works of dioxin contamination in the premises of SPOLANA a. s. have been very successful. Until the end of the previous year, 39,850 tons of mined off contaminated soil and building debris from demolitions of dioxin objects A 1030 and A 1420 were processed using the indirect thermic desorption method. Last year, the decision on rescue works of object A 1400 was taken, too, and this intention was negotiated within the EIA process. Plan of the works is fully in accordance with the terms of the CEI decision, and the rescue works should be finished until the end of 2008. Unfortunately, situation of the old amalgam electrolysis object is the opposite; the very implementation of rescue works has not been resolved yet, and no advancement of the works occurred in the recent times. SYNTHESIA a. s. Pardubice is another priority source observed, with a number of significant ecological loads represented by contaminated soil, dumps of hazardous wastes and contaminated underground water.

Rescue works of underground water in the premises of CHEMOPETROL LIT-VÍNOV a. s. have continued. In 2007, the general project of rescue works of underground water, underground and ground water monitoring and soil maintenance was finished, with the deadline of 2016. In the locality of the Růžodol liquid waste dump, finishing of maintenance works of the lagoon R14 was initiated. Upon the successor's request, the maintenance works deadline for the Uhlodehta dump was extended until 2014. Monitoring of the Pozdátky dump

has been included among priorities, as well, especially in respect of the disastrous condition of the dump where permanent contamination of underground but also ground water occurs by dump water, which is acidic and contains large quantities of heavy metals, due to storing of coppers and leakage of the dump. The original intention of the current owner of the dump to reconstruct and repair the dump, with the assumption of further extension of the dump area and operation of the dump, was not accepted within the framework of the EIA process, and negotiations of state administration officials with the owner are still in progress in order to solve this long-term problem. Within the framework of examinations of priority sources, the Central WWTP in Prague is inspected regularly, as its technical condition does not correspond to the current needs and causes a lot of problems especially in sludge management.

FEES FOR UNDERGROUND WATER CONSUMPTION AND FOR DISCHARGING WASTE WATER IN GROUND WATER

UNDERGROUND WATER Authorized entities which hold the permission to consume underground water pay a fee for the actually consumed volume, under the conditions defined by the Water Act. The fee of CZK 2.00/m³ is paid for water designated for drinking water supply, and CZK 3.00/m³ for other types of usage. By means of an administrative procedure, CEI makes decisions on advance payments (values stated in the consumption permit are used as ground materials) and on the fee (pursuant to the actually consumed volume). An overview of fees from 2004 is given in the following table, linked to the table in the report from 2006:

YEAR	No. of advance payment rates	Advance payment amount	No. of fee rates	Fees
2004	2602	1,140,164,363	3191	783,358,842
2005	3202	1,212,086,737	3417	763,670,354
2006	3362	1,215,279,471	3590	760,354,367
2007	*3812	*1,195,618,044	Available in 2008	Available in 2008
2008	3827	1,174,702,429		

* The values were adapted based on additional decisions on advance payments issued during 2007.

The decline of advance payments from 2006 can be explained by new consumption permits and by the change of summing water consumptions from individual collecting works (sources). Pursuant to interpretation of the Ministry of the Environment, only those can be summed in the territory of a given community which are found in the same hydrogeological region and in the same hydrological catchment basin of the 4th order. CEI issues ca. 3,500 decisions in a short time period twice yearly and therefore it has proposed that decisions on advance payments are issued only in the event of new decisions.

DISCHARGING WASTE WATER INTO GROUND WATER

Yearly processing of administration of the fees for discharging waste water into ground water was in progress in an unchanged form in 2007, as well. In the period from February to April, fee rates for 2006 were issued in the total

amount of CZK 338 mil., which represents a decrease compared to the amount of advance payments paid (CZK 435 mil.). The highest fees were assessed for the COD, ca. CZK 120 mil.; inorganic nitrogen, ca. CZK 77 mil.; and the volume of discharged waste water, ca. CZK 111.7 mil. Postponed amount of fees due to construction or modernization of treatment plants amounted to CZK 14.5 mil. in 2006, representing ca. 4% of the final fees amount. During the course of the year, 15 decisions on postponements of fees payment were issued gradually, and 33 decisions on determining a new advance payment for 2007 for entities in which an essential change of the expected fees amount occurred.

In the period from October to December 2007, decisions on advance payments for fees for 2008 were issued. The total of 999 advance payment rates were issued for the amount of CZK 362 mil. The greatest payers of fees remain large industrial sources and communal WWTPs with predominance of industrial waste water. Improvement of technologies of industrial waste water cleaning leads to reduction of discharged contamination in indicators N and COD, and thus to deep decline of fees for this type of contamination. Today, the current limits for imposing of fees are markedly lower than legal requirements for quality of discharged waste water from communal WWTPs, thus operators of such sources which discharge the predominant volume of contamination into watercourses are not motivated economically to reduce the volume of the contamination discharged. Tightening up of the limits should be brought by the amendment to the Water Act, currently in preparation.

Starting from the 2nd half of 2006, inspections of entities with a fee imposed are performed using inspection laboratories and measurement groups, chosen and financed by the SEF. In 2006, 2,280 sample collections were performed in 561 sources with a fee imposed and 125 inspection measurements of the waste water volume in 109 sources. 70 defects were found upon evaluation of the results, leading to a change (increase) of the fee rate in 10 cases and to imposing a fine in 25 cases for non-observance of the limits determined by the permit to discharge waste water, in the total amount of CZK 4.1 mil. In 2007, a new tender took place to choose the inspection laboratories and the measurement groups, and starting from the 2nd half, inspections are performed again. In 2007, 1,552 sample collections were performed in 560 sources with a fee imposed, and 109 inspection measurements of the waste water volume in 102 sources. Evaluation of the results shall be performed in 2008 upon closing the fee administration for 2007.

Occasional non-observance of the deadline to submit the fee report (statement) still occurs on part of the contamination sources operators. Such misconducts are resolved by imposing a fine close to the bottom limit of the range defined. The total of 10 fines were imposed in the total amount of CZK 150 thousand in 2007.

3.2.3 OVERVIEW OF FULFILMENT OF SPECIFIC TASKS

Regional inspectorates performed 50 specific tasks, within which the total of 662 inspections took place. Due to these inspections, the total of 96 fines

were (or will be, upon termination of the administrative procedures) imposed, currently in the amount of CZK 3,564,600.-, and remedial measures were (or will be) imposed on 13 legal entities. The specific tasks included a very broad spectrum of inspections, in the predominant majority of cases characterized by specific conditions in the regions. For example, inspections of contamination sources were concerned, as well as manipulation with objectionable materials within delimited regional units (e. g. protected landscape areas, protected zones of water sources, catchment basins of selected waterworks and watercourses), inspections in selected industrial or commercial zones, inspections of selected industrial objects, of selected types of industrial and municipal WWTPs etc.

For example, extensive mapping and checking of possible contamination sources in the Botič catchment basin was performed, where intensive construction of new apartments as well as industrial objects has taken place recently. It was stated that by increasing the intensity of inspection activities in the future years, too, better technological discipline could be achieved in potential contaminating entities. The total of 22 objects and WWTPs were examined in inspections of recreational objects, facilities and WWTPs in protected landscape areas and in the Šumava National Park. The inspections resulted in imposing the total of 4 fines for discharging untreated waste water and for exceeding the discharged contamination limits.

Examination of potential contamination sources in the Brno Dam basin, highly loaded by toxic cyanophytes in recent years, in the occurrence of which donation of nutrients created by individual contamination sources has a share. The total of 15 contamination sources were checked, predominantly communities. The total of 7 fines for illegal discharging of waste water were imposed. In general, it can be noted that there are only few communities up the Brno Dam with satisfactory deactivation of waste water. Individual communities usually have a low number of inhabitants, and therefore they do not dispose of sufficient financial background to build the drainage system and waste water treatment plants.

3.2.4 IMPORTANT CASES

Accident at the Trutnov Rail Vehicle Depot (RVD) Operating Unit of Czech Railways – In January 2007, ca. 51 m³ of diesel oil escaped from the broken serving line. The product reached the rock environment in immediate vicinity of the Úpa River. Thanks to a timely intervention of the Fire Rescue Brigade and other institutions under coordination of the Trutnov Municipal Authority and the Regional Inspectorate in Hradec Králové, spreading of contamination along the Úpa River was prevented. The punitive recourse against the originator was taken by the Trutnov Municipal Authority.

Central WWTP in Prague – in July 2007, the emission limit “M” in the Undissolved substances indicator was exceeded, for which the fine in the amount of CZK 2,000,000.- was imposed on the operator. At the end of November 2007, it was found that the company Purum s. r. o. was discharging settled sludge from the Kyjský pond into the drainage system ended at the central WWTP where operational problems occurred due to this in settling tanks, in

the activation part and in sludge management, as well. This meant, again, exceeding of the undissolved substances limit in treated water.

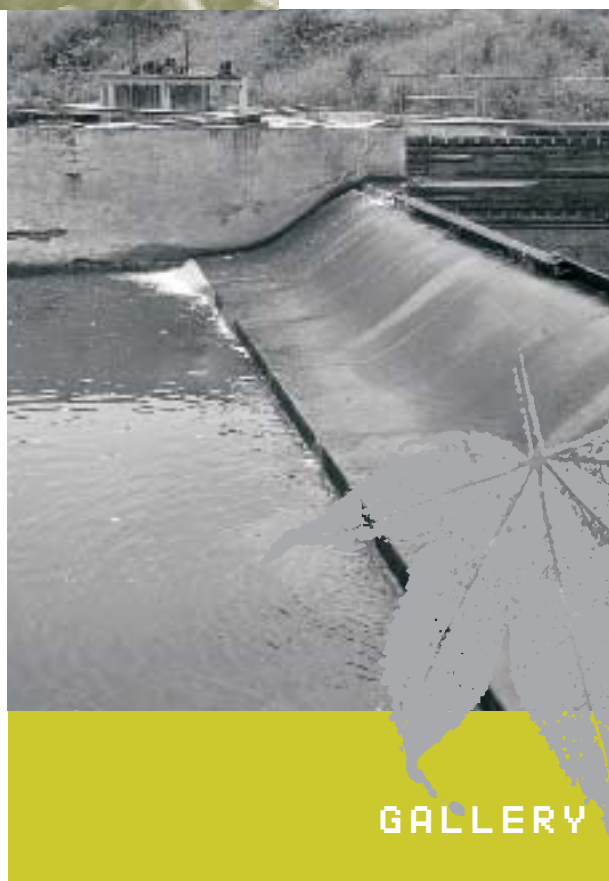
ŠMÍRA PRINT s. r. o. – In the Kozlovice premises, extensive lodging and restaurant premises were built without a permit, from which waste water was discharged from several outlets without permission of the water management office. The fine in the amount of CZK 100,000.- was imposed on the operator for this. In a subsequent inspection it was found that the illegal situation still lasted. Other cases are mentioned in the text on department-based tasks and in the chapter dealing with solving of accidents.

3.2.5 STATEMENTS, REPORTS AND OPINIONS FOR OTHER BODIES

The inspectorates elaborated the total of 1,504 opinions, statements concerning maintenance projects of old loads, EIA documentation, ecological audits. 217 requests for a grant from SEF or requests to terminate subsidised waste water treatment plants were processed.

3.2.6 CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

As for water protection, CEI ensured a broad spectrum of inspections following from relevant legal regulations. Investigation of motions and complaints submitted by inhabitants is time consuming, their solving or rather non-solving takes many years, and all these cases were filed before 1989 (land contamination, underground water contamination, unsecured and non-reclaimed dumps, dumps of objectionable materials) with possible impact on water quality. Originators of these conditions do not exist anymore and remedial measures cannot be imposed on anyone. The economic stimulus for further reducing especially of phosphorus content in waste water is missing. Waste water treatment plants which are subject to imposition of fees discharged the total of 994 tons of phosphorus during the year; however, a fee for only 19 tons was charged. A change can be expected in the amendment to the Water Act, being in the process of elaboration in 2008. The manner of remedial measures imposed in the past to



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make it possible to adjust the limits according to the present situation as determined by investigation and maintenance works. The extent and kind of contamination could not be known in the full extent at the time of deciding on the measures.

3.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT, CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND BIOCIDES PRODUCTS

3.3.1 ASSESSMENT AND THE TREND OF ACTIVITIES

Compared to 2006 when activities of the Waste Management Department (WMD) was markedly affected by many cases of illegal waste import from Germany, in 2007 CEI (WMD) was, besides its traditional inspection activities, moreover charged with the task to perform countrywide inspection activities by the National Security Council and Ministry of the Environment with the aim to identify suspicious or problematic objects where illegal manipulation with hazardous waste could be taking place. This activity became habitually called the “Brownfields Operation”. Within the framework of this inspection activity, efficiency of cooperation of other administrative bodies was verified in a certain manner, as well.

About 84 employees of CEI WMD performed the total of 3,359 inspections in 2007; out of that, 1,336 were planned and 2,023 not. The total number of inspections performed based on a motion received was 682.

The rising trend in the number of received external motions to perform an inspection causes capacity problems to CEI, especially in some regions. As for the administrative procedures held, the total of 698 decisions on fines became effective in 2007, in the total amount of CZK 76,429,000.-, an even higher amount than in 2006 when CEI WMD had imposed the highest fines by then (for the comparison see the graph below). CEI has been striving on a long-term basis to increase efficiency of its inspection activities and to focus rather on problematic cases with a marked impact on the environment. Development trends in some especially interesting segments of inspection activities are provided below.

3.3.2 OVERVIEW OF FULFILMENT OF INDIVIDUAL DEPARTMENT-BASED TASKS

INSPECTIONS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF WASTE REMOVAL FACILITIES

Within this department-based task, operation of facilities such as dumps, incinerating plants, and/or other waste removal facilities were inspected. The total of 258 inspections were performed in relevant entities, and violation of legislative regulations was found in 38 cases, for which 29 fines were imposed at the end of the year; in other cases, an administrative procedure to impose a fine or issue a decision on the fine, respectively, is to commence. The total amount of final and conclusive fines imposed within the framework of this department-based task is CZK 2,382,000.-. In inspections of waste dumps, increased attention was paid especially to observance of approved rules of operation and to application of Decree No. 294/2005 Coll.,

furthermore to maintenance of the waste records, to creation of a financial reserve for recultivation, to monitoring results and to fulfilment of measures defined in the dump adaptation plan. Dumps of all groups pursuant to technical security were inspected, i.e. dumps for inert wastes, for other wastes (including subgroups S-001, S-002, S-003) and for hazardous wastes. The most frequent administrative delicts in these types of waste removal facilities were represented by violating the valid rules of operation or other conditions defined by the administrative decision; furthermore by improperly maintained records on the wastes and handing over of the wastes to unauthorized persons. Specifically, lack of observance of requirements during acceptance of wastes to the facility was concerned in waste dumps, especially as for documentation of quality of the wastes accepted, failure to maintain the operational journal, in some cases even failure to observe requirements for storing of asbestos wastes, insufficient technical security of the dump (exceeding of the range of the active dump area, missing fences, insufficient coverage of the surface to limit escape of the dump gas). The most serious delicts in the dumps operated were represented by discharging leakage water, diluted by rainfall water and discharged into the field outside of the dump, and acceptance of wastes which should not be deposited at a dump as the analyses showed exceeding of admissible values of indicators for the relevant extractability class.

As for inspections of waste incinerators, violation of the law or rules of operation, respectively, was found in the minimum extent; violation in manipulation with hazardous wastes was found in sporadic cases, in the way that the wastes were not secured against undesirable escape, and that the places of manipulation with hazardous wastes were not equipped with identification sheets of the relevant hazardous waste.

Inspections of the dumps and incinerators are performed every year and their operators are usually competent as for their expert qualification, which is also seen in operation of such facilities, with ever fewer cases of violation of legal duties found. On the contrary, inspections of operations of other facilities represent entirely heterogeneous areas with a broad scale of problems concerning adherence to the law; it can be thus expected that investigations of illegal waste storing etc. shall prevail within the framework of this department-based task. This claim is also evidenced by results of investigations based on motions, as the gravity of violations of legal regulations found in this department-based task is relatively low in dumps and incinerators, just like justification of the motions filed.

INSPECTIONS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF WASTE UTILIZATION FACILITIES

The subject-matter of the department-based task consisted in inspections of a very broad spectrum of various facility types of material utilization of wastes, such as composting plants, biogas stations, terrain adaptations using construction wastes, waste utilization facilities pursuant to Section 14, Subsection 2 of the Wastes Act, recycling lines especially of construction and demolition wastes, facilities used for biodegrading of wastes, recycling of plastic materials, production of alternative fuels; furthermore, inspections of manipulation with sludge from WWTPs, inspections of wrecking yard ope-

rators or electrical waste processing, and/or other wastes utilization facilities (wastes modification before further usage – sorting, crushing etc., processing of developing agents, setters and photographic paper, processing of refrigerators which use waste oils). Inspections of these facilities were performed both based on knowledge from CEI field activities or pursuant to requirements of the Ministry of the Environment, as well as, in abundant majority, based on motions from the inhabitants. Precisely inspections of biogas stations were performed in the vast majority based on motions of inhabitants who had called attention especially to excessive troubling by smells in the surroundings of such facilities. During the inspections, an emphasis was laid especially on observing valid rules of operation of these facilities and conditions defined in decisions of relevant regional authorities. The most frequently found violation was represented by operation of the facilities at variance with the rules of operation. Within the framework of terrain adaptations, for example, insufficient documentation of quality of accepted wastes was concerned or operation of the facility without permission, which is a relatively serious administrative delict. Another frequent violation of legal duties was represented by handing over the wastes to unauthorized persons. The total of 211 inspections were performed in relevant entities, and violation of legal regulations was found in 51 cases, for which fines were imposed in 31 cases at the end of the year, and in the remaining cases, the administrative procedure on imposing a fine is to be commenced or the decision is to be issued, respectively. The total amount of final and conclusive fines imposed within the framework of this task was CZK 2,534,000.- in 2007. In the subsequent year, too, inspections of facilities used to wastes utilization shall be performed, with special focus on facilities processing biologically degradable waste, in connection with the new regulation providing for manipulation with biowaste, to become valid.

PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTS MADE OF WASTE In the case of composting plants or biogas stations in connection with using their outputs – composts and digestates and inspections of applying the sludge from WWTPs to agricultural land, CEI cooperated with CISTA during additional investigation of individual cases. Within the framework of facilities which produce products made of waste (e. g. of construction waste or waste from the power engineering industry), cooperation with CEI would be desirable or indispensable, respectively. Such cooperation will have to be deepened further in the future as the meaning and the need of consistent checking of ways of certification and certified products, stored ever more frequently in the environment, and the actual properties of which precisely in relation to protection of the environment or health of persons have been observed quite insufficiently, is increasing. CEI called attention in the past already to this increasing trend in the sense of transferring the waste to “products”. In this direction, certain legislative adaptation is likely to be necessary, too, probably of the Product Act, the present form of which deals quite insufficiently with aspects of environmental protection and protection of the health of persons in specific ways of product usage..

WRECKING YARDS Inspections of wrecking yards were performed in the countrywide manner within the framework of department-based tasks and as a specific task, thus based on regional needs. The total of 75 local inves-

tigations were performed, out of that 12 based on a motion. 20 administrative procedures to impose a fine were commenced for the violations found, 15 fines in the total amount of CZK 858,000.- are effective. The highest fine imposed represented the amount of CZK 270,000.- During the inspections it was found that the problem with accurate definition of the car wreck still persisted. Illegal disassembly of car wrecks occurs frequently on part of natural persons authorized to transact business masking this activity under their scope of business (vehicle repairs, purchase and sale of spare parts) or illegal disassembly of car wrecks occurs on part of natural persons who do not transact business. In entities which operate the wrecking yards based on valid permits of relevant regional authorities, many fewer defects were found during the inspections compared to the cases of “concealed” wrecking yards described above. Therefore especially inspections and suggestions of persons and entities who perform this type of business without a valid decision of the regional authority are of key importance. It shows in such cases that independent inspection activities of employees of community authorities in communities with extended scope of activity are quite important, as well.

Checking of the duties of manufacturers and accredited representatives in waste utilization from selected wrecking yards was performed within the framework of a specific task. In 2007, the total of 14 inspections were performed. Violation of the Waste Act was found in one entity and an administrative procedure to impose a fine shall be commenced. In one entity, the investigation is still in progress. The investigations confirmed that the whole life cycle of the vehicle had to be undoubtedly included in the issues of proper manipulation with car wrecks. From the viewpoint of ensuring the “prevention principle” and the “the-contaminating-entity-must-pay principle”, the fact cannot be omitted that responsibility for loading the environment with hazardous waste (car wrecks) of entrepreneurial entities having an economic profit from the manufacture and selling of vehicles has been very low until recently. In the course of the inspections, several legislatively unclear matters were found, consulted continuously with the Ministry of the Environment; these should be transferred, partially at least, into amendments of the legal regulations concerned.

INSPECTIONS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF WASTE COLLECTION AND REPURCHASE FACILITIES

Inspections within the framework of the department-based task were focused both on stationary operation plants for collection and repurchase of wastes and some collection yards, as well as mobile facilities. Operation plants were checked where collection and repurchase of metals, tyres, plastic materials, construction waste and in some cases also hazardous waste is performed. In 2007, the total of 398 inspections were performed, 65 based on a motion received. The total of 171 administrative procedures to impose a fine have been commenced until present for violations of the law found; 129 fines in the total amount of CZK 18,968,000.- have become effective. The highest final and conclusive fine reached the amount of CZK 5,000,000.-. Defects found in the inspections concerned especially operation of collection and repurchase facilities without a valid approval pursuant to Section 14, Subsection 1 of the Waste Act, operation of facilities at variance with the approved rules of operation, and failure to verify the identity of the



person in repurchase of selected waste kinds. Other frequent delicts were represented by inaccurate or untrue maintenance of continuous records on the wastes received in the facility or handed over to other persons for the purpose of usage or disposal. Violations were also found in manipulation with the waste created with the facility operator as the originator. A case was found, too, when the entity did not allow for the inspection of the facility, and was penalized adequately for this conduct, of course. In general, it can be stated that gravity of violations of legal regulations found differed markedly, and the amount of fines imposed until present corresponds to this fact, ranging from several thousand to one million Czech crowns.

RECOLLECTION OF PRODUCTS Duties pursuant to Section 38 of the Waste Act. In 2007, inspection activities in the field of issues of recollections were largely focused on electrical and electronic facilities (EEF), especially thanks to the relatively large number of motions aimed at this area. Pursuant to the very provisions of Section 38, thus classical recollection of products, fewer inspections were performed – they concerned especially the area of services, frequently car servicing shops. Furthermore, similarly as in the previous years, the inspections were focused on the manner of ensuring recollection of products with the last sellers, both as for the practical implementation as well as from the viewpoint of informing the consumers of recollection of products. In this respect, for example, business chains were checked, as well. The inspections were focused especially on manipulation with used mineral oils and tyres. These inspections were thus related also to the need of preventing illegal burning of used oils. Inspections with the last sellers were performed due to the prevailing low revenue from recollection of some products as well as due to the fact that CEI often receives motions from consumers who have not been provided with the necessary information on the possibility of recollection of used products, and/or who have been provided with information at variance with diction of the law. In 2007, the total of 51 inspections were performed. Violation of general provisions of Section 38 of the law was found in 2 entities against whom the administrative procedure to impose a fine was commenced. 6 fines in the total amount of CZK 2,135,000 became effective in 2007 out of the inspections performed in 2006. Inspections of manipulation with used oils did not prove any serious violation of the law this year, nevertheless, they did indicate certain prevailing defects in non-existence of records of recollected products and in awareness of the consumers of the possibility of recollection of his/her used products. The relatively low yields of recollection of products probably follow from insufficient awareness, too. Inspections of obligated persons still indicate certain unclear matters in interpretation of the very term “consumer”. A positive finding is the fact that deviation from manipulation with used oils as waste is coming, and entrepreneurial entities, too, manipulate with them in the mode of recollection of products. Prevailing defects remain in communication between obligated persons and some sellers. Especially the network of distributors is concerned, to whom virtually no duties are related effectively, following from Section 38.

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC FACILITIES As far as the field of electrical installations (EEF) and electrical waste is concerned, this year, inspections were focused on fulfilment of duties of EEF manufacturers, last sellers

of EEF, and also EEF processors. Within the framework of the whole issue, the total of 143 inspections was performed and 25 administrative procedures to impose a fine were commenced. The total amount of the files imposed in the final and conclusive manner to such entities in 2007 reaches CZK 1,015,000.-. Similarly as in 2006, the defects found in the EEF manufacturers concerned especially the failure to ensure financing of manipulation with historical electrical equipment, following especially from lack of knowledge, and also the failure to accept the currently valid legislation in linkage to the decision of the Ministry of the Environment for individual collective systems. In this respect, certain legislative development is therefore expected, to enable the EEF manufacturers to fulfil their legal duties more easily. In 2007, CEI also focused its activities on checking the EEF processors (26 inspections). In 3 cases when violation of the Waste Act was found, certain problems were found especially in processors of screens as in connection with attenuation of production of classical CRT screens, no distribution of recycled screen glass exists, which thus often ends unused at waste dumps.

INSPECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND OTHER WASTE ORIGINATORS

The entities inspected included large industrial enterprises, as well, furthermore newly formed and not yet inspected companies, originators who produce larger quantities of hazardous wastes and entities chosen based on local knowledge of CEI inspectors and/or upon agreement with regional authorities and communities with extended competences (CEC). In 2007, 831 originators of wastes were inspected; out of that, ca. 20% represented large industrial enterprises. In the course of the inspection activities, failure to fulfil the originator's duties in manipulation with hazardous wastes was found most frequently, as well as the failure to gather the wastes sorted pursuant to individual kinds and categories (especially in wastes allowing for further usage), handing over of waste to unauthorized persons and the failure to maintain records of the waste, and/or the failure to send the report on wastes production in the relevant year. 135 effective fines were imposed for the violations found in the total amount of CZK 5,606,000.-. The highest fine reached CZK 400,000.-. Inspections at originators of waste, being virtually the broadest group of bearers of duties pursuant to the Wastes Act, are very important and due attention should be paid to them, as well as the time space. Originators of wastes are the primary member of the wastes management and their approach to legal duties has an important effect on all further manipulation with waste.

INSPECTIONS OF OBSERVING THE CHEMICAL ACT AND THE BIOCIDES ACT

In 2007, the total of 517 inspections were performed within the framework of this task. 504 inspections were performed on behalf of Act No. 356/2003 Coll. providing for chemical substances and chemical products and for the change of some laws, as amended (the Chemical Act); these inspections included checks pursuant to this law in general, checks pursuant to regulations of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 648/2004 providing for detergents, and checks within the RAPEX system. The choice of inspected entities was determined by regional inspectorates, only inspections within the RAPEX system was performed by CEI based on noti-

fications provided by the Ministry of the Industry and Commerce. Based on 13 notifications, 340 inspections were performed in the RAPEX system, with no evidence of violation of the law. In relation to other activities provided by CEI WMD, efficiency of these inspection activities (RAPEX) is zero and from the long-term point of view, actions of CEI in this field is quite problematic from capacity and legislative reasons. In the case of classical inspections of observing the duties which follow from the Chemical Act, defects in the very marking of chemical products are found most frequently in the inspected companies. Some companies did not elaborate material safety data sheets or the contents of such sheets was not in accordance with legal requirements. Companies on the level of the first distributor still do not respect the duty to provide the marking in the Czech language and to provide duly elaborated material safety data sheets. In two entities, failure to observe the regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) No. 648/2004 on detergents was found. In 2007, 45 decisions to impose a fine on behalf of the Chemical Act became effective. Fines were imposed in the total amount of CZK 2,185,000. The highest final and conclusive fine amounted to CZK 210,000.-, the lowest one was CZK 5,000.-.

INSPECTIONS PURSUANT TO THE BIOCIDES PRODUCTS ACT

On behalf of Act No. 120/2002 Coll. providing for the conditions of bringing biocides products and efficient substances to the market and for the change of some related acts, as amended, CEI performed 13 inspections in which no violation of the law had been found. This area has been assessed by CEI as relatively free of problems on the long-term basis, as far as fulfilment of legal duties on part of responsible entities is concerned.

INSPECTIONS PURSUANT TO THE PACKAGING ACT In 2007, 316 entities were inspected pursuant to the Packaging Act. Choice of the entities was markedly affected by motions of the Ministry of the Environment and by motions of customs authorities. Violation of the duty to maintain the records was most frequently, and the duty of their sending to the Ministry of the Environment within the defined deadline. Compared to 2006, a large increase of entities occurred in which it had been found that they did not fulfil the duties imposed by the law and concerning packaging materials at all (especially the duty to submit a proposal of registration in the List of Persons and the conditions of usage and recycling of waste from packaging materials). Especially entities inspected based on motions of customs authorities were concerned. An administrative procedure was commenced with 79 entities and further administrative procedures in linkage to findings from 2007 shall be initiated in 2008. Out of the fines imposed, the total of 78 decisions are effective, reaching the total amount of CZK 1,171,000.-. The highest effective fine for violation of the Packaging Act imposed was CZK 170,000.-.

3.3.3 OVERVIEW OF SPECIFIC TASKS FULFILMENT

Specific tasks are defined by individual inspectorates based on results of inspection findings from the previous period, with the aim to verify manipulation with waste in narrow-focused target groups within their regions. Segments of inspected activities which cause certain problems within the region are chosen.

Specific tasks within which violation of duties was found most frequently were the tasks to observe manipulation with soils and waste rock, manipulation with waste in construction companies and in agricultural enterprises. The Waste Act is often violated in fulfilment of waste storing conditions on the terrain surface, representing relatively hazardous activity in relation to the environment. In such inspected groups, administrative procedures were initiated in as much as 30 – 50% inspected entities. Inspection activities focused in this way help to identify problematic groups of entities in regions within operation of various entrepreneurial activities on which attention of CEI is focused subsequently.

3.3.4 IMPORTANT CASES

Dozens of important cases occurred in 2007, which would deserve special comments. Important cases included cases fading already, nevertheless still observed by the media, connected with illegal transport of waste from Germany; furthermore a series of inspections related to the “Brownfields Operation” mentioned. CEI elaborated a final report on this country-wide inspection activity, to be presented to the Security Council of the State and to the Ministry of the Environment. CEI identified some of the existing problems in this report, connected with capabilities of efficient inspections and possible recourse against liable entities which do not adhere to the valid law, especially concerning the Wastes Act. The inspection activity concerned especially manipulation with hazardous wastes. However, certain examination of cooperation of individual inspection and administrative bodies was its part, as well. In the final report, CEI identified a number of problematic facts connected with valid legislation, and furthermore it proposed some ways of their solving. As mentioned above, besides this inspection activity, CEI conducted many other interesting administrative procedures about the results of which the public was kept informed. Cases of fines imposed on the order of several millions Czech crowns were concerned, as well. However, it is more convenient to visit the CEI's website in this respect due to the limited space of this annual report; cases of greater importance are presented there continuously with brief comments.

3.3.5 STATEMENTS, REPORTS AND OPINIONS FOR OTHER BODIES

In 2007, CEI WMD employees elaborated 1,232 statements, reports and opinions total for other bodies. The most numerous are statements concerning materials submitted within the EIA process and/or IPPC process; furthermore, opinions elaborated for SEF are concerned. The number of such statements has been increasing, and compared to the previous year, by more than 100% and this trend has been present for several years already (in 2006, ca. 600 opinions); such a situation is difficult to preserve in the long term together with maintaining inspection activities of CEI WMD of equally high efficiency.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS

In 2007, too, cooperation of CEI with other bodies including the Ministry of the Environment was developed markedly. Its share in this development is held by the need of solving more complex and problematic cases with



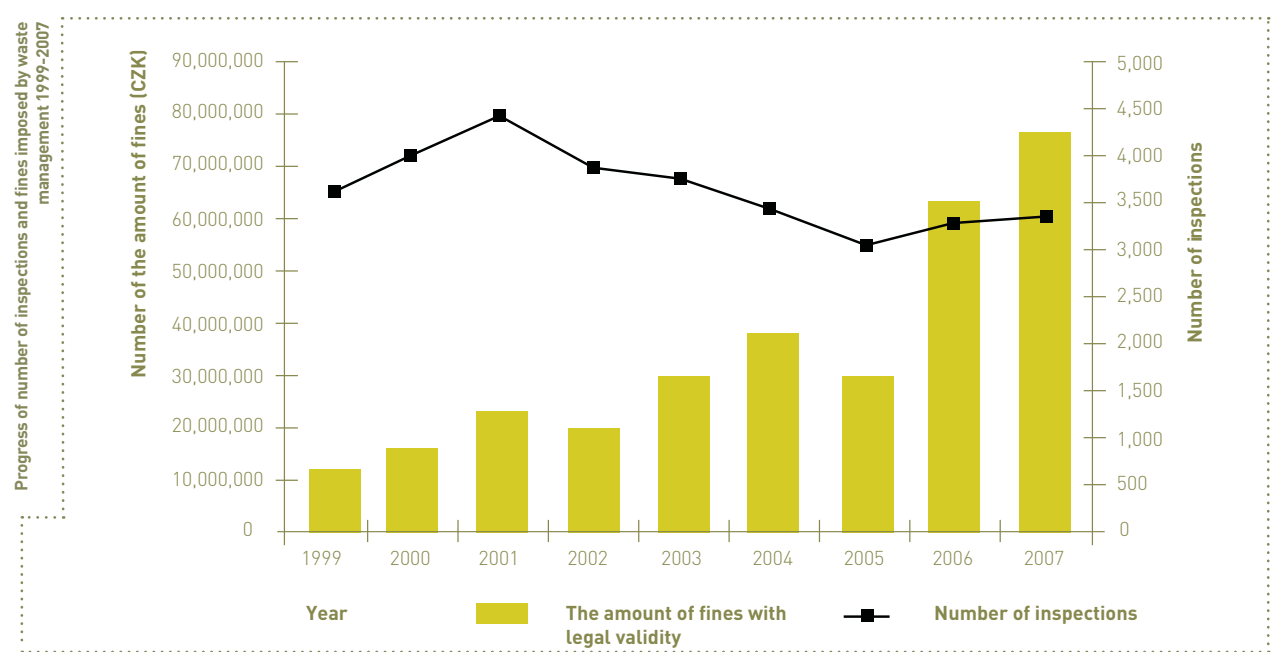
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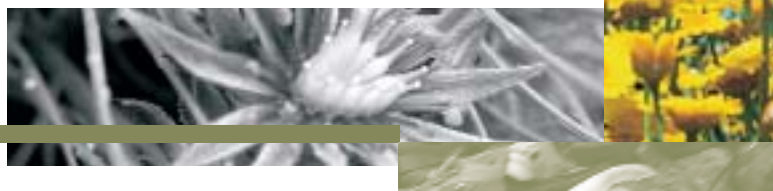
a higher impact on the environment, as well as the Brownfields inspection activity mentioned, one of the basic aspects of which was represented precisely by the need of cooperation of the administrative bodies concerned. Mutual communication between the Ministry of the Environment, CEI and regional authorities became more intensive, as well, which can contribute in the long term, besides others, to suitable legislative but also practical development in the field of waste management in the Czech Republic. This year, too, CEI WMD employees participated in several expert interdepartmental workgroups solving principal issues which concern both practical execution of the inspections performed as well legislation itself.

3.3.6 CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

In 2007, CEI WMD succeeded in fulfilling the defined yearly plan of inspection activities, thus verifying at random at least the majority of issues entrusted, representing a truly broad spectrum. Legislation of waste management in the EU is relatively complex; nevertheless, it seeks to act in a responsible way when possible in relation to environmental protection. The task of CEI is to perform inspections pursuant to the procedure defined by the law, and to contribute to promotion of the aims of this legislation.

Profitable activities in waste management can be an interesting entrepreneurial prospectus; however, the rules defined have to be always observed. It is apparent that there is a large and probably majority group of entities which respect the regulations. However, out of the cases encountered by CEI unfortunately, especially in the past two years, as it has sought to focus its attention on them more efficiently, it is clear that business in waste management is very lucrative if not performed in an entirely legal manner. Precisely the possible profit is also a motivating element to perform such activities. On the other hand, principles of administrative punishment also include the fact that delict activities should not pay. CEI is aware of the reality mentioned above of course, and it adapts its actions in the capacity of a competent administrative body to this reality. This year, too, CEI intends to focus its inspection activities especially on those groups of entities and such legislative segments where based on previous experience, violations of legislation can be realistically expected, and where significant risks for the environment are present, as well. This attitude is perceived by us as efficient in relation to ensuring the necessary protection of the environment. The attached graph of CEI WMD activities results for the recent years shows clearly the above described trend of both the very inspection activities of CEI in this segment of legislation and also perhaps of the attitude of a part of entrepreneurial entities to its fulfilment in the field





of waste management in the Czech Republic. Standard inspection activities of other competent bodies may contribute to improving the legal awareness of the legislation related to manipulation with waste, too. In this respect, it should be mentioned that quite the same inspection competences pursuant to the law, concerning wastes, are held by all regional authorities and all community authorities of communities with extended scope of activity.

3.4 NATURE PROTECTION AND CITES

3.4.1 ASSESSMENT AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITIES IN 2007

The Nature Protection Department (NPD) of CEI deals with issues falling in the scope of 4 laws – Act No. 114/1992 Coll. providing for nature and landscape protection (hereinafter the Nature and Landscape Protection Act or NLPA); Act No. 100/2004 Coll. providing for international trade in endangered species (hereinafter CITES); Act No. 78/2004 Coll. providing for genetically modified organisms and genetic products (hereinafter the Genetically Modified Organisms Act or GMO); and Act No. 162/2003 Coll. providing for zoos (hereinafter the Zoos Act or ZOO). The total of 67 inspectors worked at the department and subdivisions of nature protection in 2007. NPD inspectors performed 3,017 inspections, which corresponds to 94% compared to 2006. The greatest share falls on inspections pursuant to NLPA – 72% of inspections. 22% was represented by CITES inspections, almost 6% by GMO inspections, and almost 1% to inspections pursuant to ZOO.

In 2007, the NPD imposed fines in the total amount of CZK 12,581,850,-, which is by CZK 2,781,700,- more than in 2006 and represents an increase by 28%. In 2007, 753 decisions total were issued, out of that 715 decision became effective, representing a 69% increase compared to 2006. Out of the total amount of CZK 12,581,850,-, 91% falls on fines for NLPA violation; more than 7% for CITES violation; more than 1% for ZOO violation; and almost 1% for GMO violation.

In 2007, the inspectors dealt with 813 motions and petitions of inhabitants, which is by 19% more compared to the previous year. 84 motions for investigations were handed over to other state administration bodies and 35 complaints (information on crime) were filed. The total of 1,792 opinions and statements for other bodies were elaborated by the NPD (out of that, 1,766 EIA documents). Furthermore, 4 SEF opinions were issued and 4 audits were performed.

3.4.2 FULFILMENT OF DEPARTMENT-BASED TASKS

INSPECTIONS OF SMALL SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS (SSPA) FOCUSED ON FOREST ECOSYSTEMS DAMAGE

In 2007, the second phase of inspections was performed, focused on excessive damage of forest ecosystems due to eating away of the saplings by animals, and on the influence of animals on natural forest recovery. 83 inspections were performed within 60 tipped out inspection areas in 46 SSPAs of the forest type. Significant damage of natural rejuvenation due to eating away

by animals was noted in one half of the areas monitored and specially protected areas (SPA), while damaging of forest vegetation in higher altitudes was greater. The worst situation was noted at some places of the National Natural Reserves (NNR) of Karlovské bučiny, Jizerskohorské bučiny, Natural Reserve (NR) of Bučiny u Rakous, Studený vrh, Buky u Vysokého Chvojna, Skalka, Trojačka and Mionší NNR. The disproportionately high numbers of wild animals make natural recovery of forests markedly difficult or impossible and has a negative impact on the species composition of wooden species and the health condition of vegetation. The negative impact of wild animals was shown compared to the condition of vegetation in functional fenced areas in immediate vicinity of affected areas. Very low or entirely negligible effect of wild animals on forest ecosystems was noted only in one quarter of the checked areas. The issue is going to be dealt with further within specific tasks of some CEI RI concerned. In selected cases, the results are provided to hunting administration bodies and relevant area administrators for the purposes of further usage within their competences.

INSPECTIONS OF BIRD EXCHANGES WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON PROTECTION OF FREELY LIVING BIRDS PURSUANT TO SECTION 5a, SECTION 5b OF NLPA

In 2007, 7 inspections of bird exchanges were performed. 2 procedures to impose a fine and 1 procedure to seize 11 specimen followed from the inspections.

A seller was found at Týniště nad Orlicí, having in possession and offering for sale at variance with the law European bird species. A well-grounded suspicion of fowling was concerned. 3 Red Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*), 2 Bramblings (*Fringilla montifringilla*), 3 European Goldfinches (*Carduelis carduelis*), 2 Common Redpolls (*Carduelis flammea*) and 1 Eurasian Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*) were taken away from the holder and a fine was imposed on him. At the exchange in Přerov, a seller was checked who was offering for sale 4 Rock Partridges (*Alectoris graeca*) without documents on their origin and without a decision on variant procedure or registration of the individual in records pursuant to NLPA. The specimen were left with the possessor and a fine for a violation was imposed. Furthermore, inspections at exchanges in Ostrava were performed, as well as in the botanical garden Na Slupi in Prague, in Lysá nad Labem, in České Budějovice and in Přeštice where no violation of the law was found.

DEPARTMENT-BASED CHECKING AT THE BROUMOVSKO PROTECTED LANDSCAPE AREA

At the beginning of August, department-based CHECKING was performed in cooperation with the Broumovsko protected landscape area and police of the Czech Republic, focused on the issue of illegal camping and making fires, on adhering to prohibitions of entry in national natural reserves and of entering areas away from roads and local communications using motor vehicles defined by the law, in special consideration of terrain motorcycles. In the course of 3 days, natural persons were checked, especially in the area of the Adršpašsko-teplické skály nnr and the Broumovské stěny nnr. ticket fines were imposed for violations found; further documented cases are in progress. the aim of the check was to prevent the most frequent forms of violation of the nature and landscape

protection act at the time of the check, and furthermore to form awareness in the broadest range of persons possible of the duties following from the law mentioned above, as for staying, moving and some recreational and sports activities within the protected landscape area territory. From this point of view, the activity showed a markedly preventive nature, as well.

INSPECTION OF INTERNET TRADING IN ENDANGERED AND SPECIALLY PROTECTED ANIMAL SPECIES

In 2007, monitoring of tipped out advertisement servers was performed. 1,729 advertisements total were found, offering the species included in section "A" of the Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97, Specially Protected Species (SPS) and European bird species. 51 inspections were performed, 39 fines were imposed and 29 complaints (information on crime) were filed. Frequently traded species include the turtles *Geochelone pardalis*, *Testudo hermanni*, *Testudo horsfieldi*, *Testudo graeca*, *Testudo marginata*, boas of the *Acrantophis* genus, raven perching birds, owls, *Amazona* genus parrots. the most frequent violation of the law consists in offering for sale without having a statutory exception from the ban of commercial activities, necessary pursuant to the Council Regulation 338/97, and in SPS, without a variant procedure pursuant to Section 5b of NLPA. The advertisements even included those stating directly that sale "without CITES" and "without an exception" was concerned.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING IN PROTECTED SPECIES (CITES) AND INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES OF THE CITES DEPARTMENT

In 2007, CEI performed 622 inspections focused on CITES, and 142 fines were imposed in the amount of ca. CZK 900,000.-. 59 procedures on seizure of the specimen were conducted, and 896 specimen were seized, out of that 151 alive and 745 unanimate (products). Cooperation with the Customs Administration (CA) was successful – the inspectors take part in CA investigations as expert warranters. CEI and the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic concluded an agreement on establishing a Permanent Special Workgroup the aim of which is to cooperate in investigations of specially serious violations of the law. The workgroup became engaged, for example, in more intensive investigations of trading in caviar. The effort for broader cooperation with the police still persists. Cooperation with the Department of Conservation of New Zealand was agreed. The local investigation group Wildlife Enforcement Group ranks among the best ones in the world, and CEI has been cooperating with it successfully for several years. At the beginning of 2007, a study stay of a CEI inspector took place at New Zealand.

The most intensive activities in the field of CITES have been performed by the CITES Department at the CEI directorate, which performs checks at the Praha Ruzyně Airport, but it takes part in more complex inspections in RI regions, as well as in inspections of state administration execution at regional authorities and Protected Landscape Area Administrations managed by the State Administration Execution Department (SAED) of the Ministry of the Environment etc. Out of the total number of CITES inspections and procedures, the CITES Department performed 50% of inspections, conducted 41% of procedures to impose a fine and 83% of procedures to seize the specimen.

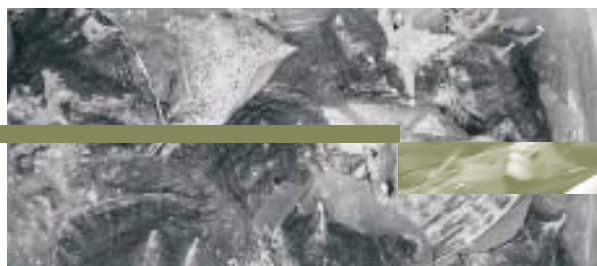
MONITORING AND CHECKING OF OCCURRENCE OF GM AQUARIUM FISH *Danio rerio*

The aim of this task was to map and afterwards to suppress the occurrence of Leopard Danios (*Danio rerio*), not allowed in the Czech Republic nor in the whole EU. The total of 256 objects (shops, selling exhibitions, wholesale stores, breeders etc.) were examined and inspected during 2007. During phase I (monitoring, March – May 2007), all objects (101 out of the whole number) were notified of the illegal nature of selling as well as breeding of GM Leopard Danios, and immediate liquidation was recommended, while occurrence of GM danios was confirmed in almost 37% of the entities visited. In phase II of the activity (inspection, June – December 2007), 155 inspections total were performed, and in 18 cases, occurrence of GM danios was found; in 7 cases, a remedial measure was imposed or an administrative procedure to impose a fine was initiated. In the remaining 11 cases, the fish was liquidated by the owner immediately on the spot. During activities of CEI in the second half of 2007, occurrence of GM danios was almost 12% in the inspections. By means of preventive, educational and targeted activities, reduction and limitation of GM danios occurrence within the territory of the Czech Republic was achieved. Continuous inspections in importers and exporters of aquarium fish are still performed at the Praha Ruzyně Airport (16 inspections).

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS (GMO)

25 inspections were performed during 2007, out of that 23 planned. All field experiments allowed by the Ecological Risks Department (ERD) of the Ministry of the Environment were inspected (transgenic maize, potatoes, flax and Stanley plum tree). 13 inspections of field experiments were performed. In inspections of entities (12 inspections) manipulating with GMOs, checking was focused on documentation maintenance and on fulfilment of conditions of the ERD of the Ministry of the Environment. No material violation of the law was found. 2 meetings of GMO inspectors took place during 2007, with the addition of lectures of prime Czech experts in GMO (RNDr. Navrátil, CSc. [potatoes] and RNDr. Novák [GM aquarium fish]). The department-based task mentioned above was the main topic in 2007. CEI took part in the conference of inspection bodies of EU countries concerning GMO issues, which was held in Haag. Cooperation with the Slovak Environmental Inspection (SEI) continued, namely with the Biological Safety Department. In October 2007, a joint seminar was held in Bratislava, devoted to GMO issues and to dealing with problems in inspection activities.

ZOOS An inspection pursuant to the ZOO Act was performed at the ZOO in Jihlava, within the framework of checking adherence to NLPA and CITES. No violation of the ZOO Act was found. 5 further regular inspections of licensed ZOOs were performed. CEI took part in the license proceeding at 2 ZOOs (Sea World in Prague and Park of Exotic Animals in Dvorce u Borovan). An important case is the cause of the ZOO operator at the Bítov castle where defects were found and penalized in 2005. In 2005, the owner asked for a license for a ZOO; however, the owner did not complete additional information pursuant to instructions of the Ministry of the Environment. Ministry of the



Environment rejected the owner's application for license to operate a ZOO. In further inspections in 2006 and 2007, unauthorized continued operation of the ZOO was found, at variance with the ZOO Act. In 2007, CEI conducted an administrative procedure to impose a fine, confirmed in the appellate proceeding by the Ministry of the Environment. The fine was not paid and CEI was forced to file a motion with the court for exaction of the debt by execution.

3.4.3 FULFILMENT OF SPECIFIC TASKS

Besides department-based tasks dealt with on the countrywide level, individual CEI RIs are focused on partial current specific tasks within their regional scope of activities. For example, inspections of selected SSPAs were performed within regional scope of activities of the RI in Brno; fines in the amount of CZK 150,000.- and CZK 20,000.- were imposed for the most serious violation of protective conditions. The RI in České Budějovice inspected damage of important landscape elements, the watercourse and alluvial plain in connection with mining of gravel sand and pasture of livestock. An inspection of fulfilment of decisions related to liquidation of the hurricane consequences is taking place at the Šumava National Park. The RI in Havlíčkův Brod devoted its attention, besides others, to inspections of national parks and SSPAs, dealt with modifications of watercourses in connection with removal of flood damages. The RI in Hradec Králové determined damages to wooden species and important landscape elements caused in free pasture of livestock, and Localities of European Importance (LEI) were checked. The RI in Liberec supervised preparation and the course of ENDURO motorcycle races and inspected the construction and operation of selected sports premises. The RI in Ostrava checked protection of wooden species at construction sites; CEI imposed the fine of CZK 100,000.- for the most material damage to wooden species within the framework of building works for Inter IKEA Centre CR. Attention was paid to fulfilment of alternate remedial measures and adherence to the law by the Beskydčan civil society. The RI in Prague was focused on checking selected LEIs; an inspection of the extensive entomological exchange was performed, where a large quantity of specially protected species of insects was found, and the RI is going to devote more intensive attention to this issue. The RI in Ústí nad Labem inspected selected LEIs and Important Landscape Elements (ILE). Watercourses (river bed modifications, unauthorized gravel sand extraction and operation of some small-sized water power plants) can be denoted as elements damaged most. CEI dealt with protection of bats in connection with maintenance works of some old mines and with supervision of the construction of the motorway D8 in the protected landscape area. Inspections of declared monumental trees were performed within territorial scope of activities of several RIs, alternate planting activities were undertaken, as well as operation of small water power plants.

INSPECTION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION ENFORCEMENT

CEI performed 128 inspections of municipal and community authorities. The inspections were focused especially on adherence to legal regulations related to permitting felling of trees. Approximately one half of the inspections showed relatively serious defects, especially in small community authorities.

No compensatory duty of substitute planting is usually imposed and if so, no land is stated nor deadline within which the planting should be performed and the measure thus cannot be enforced. Justifications of permissions of felling of trees are often very vague, they do not correspond to the legal duty to permit felling only under given, precisely specified circumstances (health condition of the trees, acute safety hazard etc.). At variance with NLPA, sometimes felling is permitted orally only, for example, upon negotiation of the environmental committee. Pursuant to information of community authorities, the missing, more distinct methodological leadership on part of superior bodies is felt, therefore CEI inspectors provide expert support on site and recommend measure leading to correction of the situation.

3.4.4 IMPORTANT CASES

RI in HAVLÍČKŮV BROD The fine of CZK 850,000.- was imposed on the company PETRA for usage of the harvester technology without an exception or approval of the nature protection body in zone I – III of the Žďárské vrchy PLA. The appeal confirmed the CEI's decision. At Vysočina, CEI issued 6 decisions on the ban of activities to communication administrators (felling of hundreds of trees) as CEI did not recognize identification of the trees as a traffic obstruction to be a sufficient reason of the felling. In the appeal, CEI's decisions were confirmed. The Ministry of the Environment confirmed also the decision on the ban of activities concerning construction of 2 wind power plants in Krušné Hory, in the locality of existence of the SPS Eurasian Black Grouse. The local building authority issued the building permit without an exception of the Labské pískovce PLA Administration.

RI in LIBEREC The fine of CZK 800,000.- was imposed on the company SNOWHILL s. r. o., as well as a remedial measure for unauthorized usage of forest land for other purposes than fulfilment of the forest functions in construction of the ski-tow and the cableway within the Ještěd sports premises. The Ministry of the Environment confirmed the CEI's decision.

RI in PRAGUE CEI imposed the fine of CZK 400,000.- to KOLÍNSKÁ LESNÍ SPOLEČNOST (Kolín Forest Company), which felled 135 poplars based on a contract for work done with the city of Poděbrady without an approval of the relevant nature protection body. Fines of CZK 43,000.- and CZK 44,000.- were imposed on two different entities by CEI for violation of the law in connection with operation of the rescue station in Jinonice.

RI in ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM An interesting case was application of Section 66 providing for limitation and ban of activities (approved, as well), used by CEI to deal with the decision of the community Hora Svaté Kateřiny. The local community authority allowed to the community unlimited and unspecified felling of all "self-sowing" wooden species on lands of the community and CEI banned such felling. For a multiple delict in the field of general and species protection, CEI imposed the fine of CZK 1,000,000.- to CZ GOLF INVESTMENT a. s. which was building a golf course in the cadastral territory of Ústí nad Labem.

3.4.5 STATEMENTS, REPORTS AND OPINIONS FOR OTHER BODIES

A large part of work of CEI RI NPDs inspectors is formed by making statements concerning documentation to review the impact of investment intents (e.g. building of large capacity industrial objects, wind power plants, transportation buildings etc.) on the environment – EIA. 1,766 such statements were elaborated last year. The most frequent serious defects of the documentation submitted are represented by absence of quality biological assessment and absence of the building assessment from the viewpoint of the landscape character. The investment intentions are localized in the vicinity of LEI, in protective zones of protected areas, or directly into localities declared a territory of Natura 2000, without sufficient elaboration of a variant solution needed in such a situation. In 2007, 26 opinions for other bodies were issued furthermore, 4 opinions for SEF and 4 audits were performed.

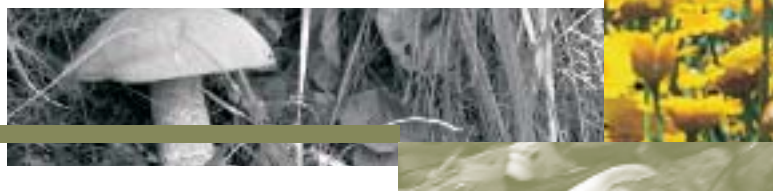
3.4.6 CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

The public has an active impact on the CEI activities – investigation of motions filed by inhabitants forms an essential part of inspection activities. The enormous pressure from the part of large investors on non-sustainable usage of the landscape has continued. Investment intentions (sports premises, logistic centres, wind power plants, transportation buildings, thermal insulation of buildings, reconstruction of vegetation in listed monuments etc.) are often in conflict with interests of nature and landscape protection. Selected issues are dealt with by CEI in accordance with its capabilities with investors and other groups concerned in such a manner so that the hazard to protected nature



GALLERY





parts can be prevented successfully. Wooden species growing outside of forests represent an important affected component of the environment – their felling is done without replacement because of being in the way of investment intentions; in cities, they must give place to industrial zones, parking areas, and they are damaged in connection with the investors not observing procedures to provide sufficient protection of wooden species left at construction sites. Problems are caused by ambiguous determining of borders of territories included in Natura 2000. The association of state administration and self-government and cancellation of district authorities have led to worsened functioning as far as nature protection matters are concerned, while small communities complain of defects in methodological guidance on part of superior bodies. Nature protection is a public interest, often in conflict with local interests of self-government units, and thus the nature protection interests are sidetracked. Division in opinions about problematic causes within the department still persists, and bodies of appeal cancel or modify decisions of CEI. A way to make the procedures and opinions of CEI uniform is still being sought intensively.

3.5 FOREST PROTECTION

3.5.1 ASSESSMENT AND TRENDS OF ACTIVITIES IN 2007

In the field of forest protection, CEI performed the total of 1,880 inspections in 2007; out of that, 1,246 were planned and 634 were unplanned, while many inspections included a larger number of small forest owners or their small forest property, respectively. In accordance with the trend adopted in 2005, a higher number of complex inspections was performed instead of inspections concerning one or two topics, focused on fulfilment of all legal duties of forest owners and other entities, to be considered in concrete cases. Especially Act No. 282/1991 Coll. providing for the Czech Environmental Protection and its competences in forest protection was the legal framework of inspection activities, as well as Act No. 289/1995 Coll. providing for forests and for the change and amendment of some laws (the Forest Act), Act No. 114/1992 Coll. providing for nature and landscape protection, and Act No. 149/2003 Coll. providing for bringing of reproduction material of wooden species into circulation, as well as of species important for forestry and artificial cross-breeds, designated for forest recovery and afforestation, and for the change of some related laws (Act on Trading in Forest Wooden Species Reproduction Materials; furthermore Act No. 149/2003 Coll.), including executive regulations for the laws mentioned. The total number of inspections performed in 2007 was comparable to that of 2006.

In 2007, similarly as in 2006, in linkage to concrete results of inspection activities, further growth of punitive penalties occurred, imposed in administrative procedures for posing a threat to or damaging of the environment in forests. The total of 267 decisions to impose a fine was issued in 2007, while 260 decision became final and conclusive. Administrative procedures to impose a fine were commenced most often for failure to adhere to measures in forest protection against bark beetles, measures

in legal time-periods in forest recovery upon wood extraction, measures in duties in forest land funds protection, and for failure to fulfil imposed measures to remedy the defects found. The total volume of fines of final and conclusive nature in forest protection reached CZK 15,501,500.- and for example, compared to 2006, it increased by ca. 80%. In spite of the trends mentioned above, imposing of punitive penalties is not the main goal of inspection activities. The main goal consists in prevention of damage to forest functions, and in many cases consulting activities, as well, especially in relation to small forest owners. In accordance with this approach, measures to remedy the defects found were imposed primarily by administrative decisions, in the total number of 254; for example, this number is higher by ca. 15%.

In the very field of forest protection, the total of 105 motions filed was dealt with in 2007, slightly more than in previous years. Their most frequent topic was represented by various aspects of management in forests and illegal usage of forest lands for other purposes than for forest functions. Out of the number mentioned, 46 motions were assessed as unrightful and 6 motions as those not falling in CEI competences were passed to relevant bodies. The remaining rightful motions were dealt with by CEI in administrative procedures.

In 2007, only 1 information on crime was submitted by CEI on behalf of forest protection, concerning the case of serious forest damage by extraction in the territorial scope of activity of RI in Olomouc (upon investigation, the case was postponed by the Police of the Czech Republic). Compared to the two previous years when 3 to 4 pieces of information on crime had been submitted, their number decreased relatively.

3.5.2 OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT-BASED TASKS FULFILMENT

In agreement with the Ministry of the Environment, checking of forest protection against bark beetles, checking of post-extraction adaptations of areas upon processing of calamity wood extractions, and checking of fulfilment of afforestation duties upon wood extractions were determined for 2007 as department-based tasks of CEI. The first two tasks mentioned above were related in a significant extent to territories with forest vegetation, damaged by the wind at the beginning of 2007, especially by the Kyrill hurricane on January 18 and 19. In this respect, CEI supervised, besides others, whether the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture from 30 January 2007 was observed, which determined conditions for the national enterprises Lesy České Republiky (Czech Republic Forests) and Vojenské lesy a statky ČR (Military Forests and Farms of the Czech Republic) (managing more than one half of total acreage of national forests) of processing of circumstantial extractions due to the Kyrill hurricane, and furthermore the order of the minister of the environment from 2 March 2007 which defined the procedure in processing of the Kyrill hurricane consequences within the territories of the Krkonoše National Park and Šumava National Park.

INSPECTIONS OF FOREST PROTECTION AGAINST BARK BEETLES

In recent years, increased, sometimes even calamity incidence of bark beetles in spruce vegetation has persisted in a large part of the Czech Republic. In 2005 and 2006, crisis prognoses of bark beetle populations development did not come true; in spite of that, the current situation is not favourable. In 2007, the danger of extensive gradation of bark beetles increased both due to the wind calamity mentioned above and by development of weather conditions, thus extremely mild winter and mostly dry and very warm spring. These circumstances were an significant simulation to intensify supervision activities of CEI within the framework of this department-based task.

Forest protection against bark beetles was the main or a single major topic of almost 900 inspections of CEI, while incidence of bark beetles was observed also in other inspections in forest vegetation involving spruce trees, focused on other aims. Within these inspections, CEI found approximately 18,700 m³ of wood attacked by bark beetles, with various development stages of the subbark insects, representing roughly a double amount compared to 2006. In the majority of the bark beetle incidence cases found, dispersed or not numerous affected trees or dead trees, respectively, were concerned, and only sporadic more serious cases of neglected forest protection with occurrence of rather extensive bark beetle focuses. Incidence of Spruce Engraver Beetle and Spruce Wood Engraver in regions of the scope of activity of RIs in Havlíčkův Brod, Brno and Olomouc was examined predominantly, and also of another engraver species from Scandinavia, *Ips duplicatus*, in rather great extent. Defects in processing and maintenance of bark beetle wood were usually found in small owners and communities in cases when they virtually do not do any works in the forest. An essential problem in such cases is usually the late reaction of forest owners to the notice of an expert forestry manager, CEI or a state forest administration body. The reason usually consists in lack of knowledge of the problem and legal duties, a greater number of co-owners of the forest, considerable distance of the owners' residence from the forest owned, unfinished probate proceedings etc.

In 2007, CEI imposed, by means of decisions in administrative procedures, the total of 106 fines in the total amount CZK 7.3 mil. and 39 measures to remedy the defects found, for endangering and damaging forests due to action of bark beetles. Solving of the issue would be assisted by an amendment of legislation suggested for a long time, in the sense of establishing the institute of forced (substitute) forest administration.

INSPECTIONS OF POST-EXTRACTION ADAPTATIONS OF AREAS UPON CALAMITY WOOD EXTRACTION

Inspections of post-extraction adaptations upon calamity extractions (of the wind, bark beetle type etc.) were focused on proper and complex removal of consequences of such extractions, i.e. bringing of the damaged land surface of extracted glades into the original condition, liquidation of extraction residues, prevention of land erosion and disturbances of the water regime, remedy of damage of temporary wood storing areas, approach lines, skid lines and forest roads etc. The given issue was the main or one of the main subject-matters of more than 260 inspe-

ctions of CEI. For cases of more serious defects found, CEI imposed the total of 13 fines by means of decisions in administrative procedures in 2007, in the total amount of ca. CZK 1.6 mil., and 10 remedial measures of the defects found.

INSPECTIONS OF FULFILMENT OF AFFORESTATION DUTIES AFTER WOOD EXTRACTIONS

Inspections of fulfilment of afforestation duties concerned also a part of formerly found glades upon illegal wood extractions. The given issue was the main or one of the main subject-matters of more than 270 inspections of CEI. Within such inspections, CEI found the total acreage of more than 110 ha of glades not afforested within the legal time-period. In most cases, the glades were heavily overgrown with wild seedlings and with extraction residues left alone. Cases were found, too, when the forest vegetation had not been secured in the legal time-period. It is frequent even impossible to find the owner of the forest land concerned; in some cases, multiple changes of the owner occurred, as well.

In 2007, CEI imposed by means of decisions in administrative procedures the total of 52 fines in the total amount of ca. CZK 1.7 mil. and 85 remedial measures of the defects found, for endangering and damaging the forest due to failure to fulfil the afforestation duty. Solving of the issue would be also assisted by establishing the above mentioned institute of forced (substitute) forest administration.

3.5.3 OVERVIEW OF SPECIFIC TASKS FULFILMENT

In 2007, inspection activities of CEI in this field were focused on topical and specific problems of individual regions, and was implemented both within topic-oriented inspections as well as within complex inspections (together with department-based tasks). For the sake of the overview, its content can be divided in the following thematic blocks in relation to functions of the forest as a component of the environment: wood extraction, forest transportation, forest protection, binding resolutions of forest management plans and forest management outlines, protection of lands designated to fulfil forest functions, using of biologically degradable oils and hydraulic liquids, fulfilment of imposed remedial measures, bringing of forest wooden species reproduction materials into circulation, other inspections. Summary conclusions are provided below concerning results of these inspection activities.

Similarly as in the three previous years, in 2007, too, CEI recorded a reduced frequency of cases of illegal wood extraction, especially of those most grave of rather large forest areas. According to findings of CEI, the ever more spread utilization of heavy machinery is becoming the most serious problem, especially of harvester technologies, in extraction as well as in subsequent approaching of the wood to points of carrying away, especially in unsuitable climatic conditions (upon rather prolonged rainy weather). In such conditions, serious damaging of the land surface or profile, respectively, occurs, as well as disturbances of the water regime, subsequent land erosions, etc. In many cases, damages to the trunks and root onsets of not extracted trees were found, when without timely treatment using an antifungal agent, infections by pathogenic

fungi occurs at the injured spots, causing wood decay – in such cases, remedy was usually made as early as in the course of CEI's inspections.

Besides damage of forest vegetation by bark beetles, representing the subject-matter of a department-based task, no serious case of vegetation damage by other insect pests was found nor their increased incidence. As every year, frequent incidence of extensive damage of forest vegetation by wild animals was found, in spite of the fact that the majority of forest owners protected their cultures using repellent coats, fences etc. The damage of forest vegetation by wild animals found is clearly related to the higher numbers of animals; however, this issue does not fall in CEI's competences.

More serious cases of non-adherence to binding provisions of forest management plans and forest management outlines (total amount of extractions, minimum share of amelioration and reinforcing wooden species in vegetation recoveries, minimum areal extent of educational interventions in vegetation aged up to 40 years) were found in inspections especially from the viewpoint of unauthorized intentional wood extractions. As every year, RIs usually found frequent cases of unauthorized usage of forest lands for other purposes than those of forest functions (e.g. buildings, ski premises etc.) and forest contamination by wastes and litter.

Inspections of usage of biologically degradable oils and hydraulic liquids using the hydroxam test were performed predominantly randomly, directly in the forest; systematic inspections were performed in several forestry services providing companies. Not only electric power saws were checked but also wheel-type tractors and other means. Defects were found in sporadic cases only, which can be attributed also to the long-lasting pressure of CEI in this area.

Failures to fulfil remedial measures of the defects found which were discovered, imposed formerly by CEI in administrative procedures, concerned especially cases of failure to afforest glades after wood extraction and failure to process bark beetle-attacked wood. These cases were dealt with subsequently in administrative procedures, in most cases by imposing a fine this time.

In 2007, compared to the previous years, in respect of the gravity of the given topic on the countrywide scale, frequency of CEI inspections was increased in the field of bringing wood species reproduction materials into circulation (i.e. inspections of material production and suppliers) pursuant to Act No. 149/2003 Coll. Both defects of more or less administrative nature and serious factual defects were found in these inspections; for example, reproduction materials not coming from recognized sources, not identified, selected, qualified or tested, and materials brought into circulation (sold) even if not allowed to be. Serious defects were dealt with in 5 cases by imposing fines in administrative procedures.

3.5.4 SIGNIFICANT CASES

From the long-term point of view, the cause falling in competences of RI in

Prague remains the most serious case, concerning a natural person being a forest owner in the cadastral territory of SOUTICE, Benešov district, who due to repeated failure to fulfil legal duties poses a significant threat and damages the environment in the forests concerned, especially due to extensive action of bark beetles. The total area of glades after extractions of forest vegetation damaged by bark beetles shall amount to 25 ha at the minimum in this area. By means of decisions of CEI, fines were imposed gradually on the owner concerned, in the total amount of CZK 2,550,000.- until the end of 2006 and 2 fines in the total amount of CZK 5,053,000.- in 2007.

Out of many other cases of comparable gravity, dealt with in 2007, the cause falling in competences of RI in Havlíčkův Brod can be given as an example; this cause concerns a legal entity who, being the processor of an extensive calamity in forest vegetation in the cadastral territories of ČESKÉ KŘÍŽÁNKY, ČESKÉ MILOVY and PUSTÁ KAMENICE, Žďár nad Sázavou district, used the harvester technology in an unsuitable manner on the forest area exceeding 30 ha. This led to long-term damage of the land profile in the zone concerned, to damage of trees along the extraction lines (abrasion of trunks and root onsets, tearing of the roots), and to reduced stability of the vegetation. The legal entity concerned was imposed the fine of CZK 500,000.- by means of the CEI's decision. In this case, the legal person entrusted with manipulation with the forests concerned, owned by the state, was penalized by CEI, as well, by the fine of CZK 450,000.-.

3.5.5 STATEMENTS, REPORTS AND OPINIONS FOR OTHER BODIES

In the field of forest protection, CEI issued the total of 44 statements, reports and opinions for other bodies in 2007, representing a relatively marked decline compared to the previous two years. The most frequent group was represented by expert opinions and reports for the Police of the Czech Republic concerning cases of forest functions damaging (failure to process bark beetle-attacked wood, illegal wood extractions etc.). Furthermore, similar opinions and statements for community authorities were concerned, for state forest administration bodies and for district courts.

Cooperation with other bodies and institutions Cases requiring solution from the part of other administrative bodies were usually negotiated by CEI RIs with such bodies directly, within common work contacts. In 2007, the total of 6 official motions were submitted to relevant administrative bodies, concerning illegal buildings in the forest and other types of affecting lands designated to fulfil forest functions. Results of solutions of such motions are not available yet.

As for the expert aspect, cooperation of CEI with relevant central bodies of state administration is on a good level; i.e. with the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Agriculture. Rising level is being achieved in cooperation with locally competent bodies of

state forest administration and of the Police of the Czech Republic. Furthermore, coordination with expert forest managers is developing well, especially with employees of the national enterprise Lesy České republiky (Czech Republic Forests), for example, in the form of their participation in CEI's inspections.

Expert cooperation of CEI with other bodies and institutions is provided for as needed, such as administrations of national parks and protected landscape areas, the Research Institute of Forestry and Hunting, universities etc. An important circumstance is represented by the fact that coordination of inspection activities in the field of bringing wooden species reproduction materials into circulation pursuant to Act No. 149/2003 Coll. has been agreed with the Forest Management Institute.

3.5.6 CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Tasks defined by the plan of CEI's inspection activities for 2007 were fulfilled in the field of forest protection with partial adjustments according to development of the situations and current needs of supervisory activities in some regions. One of the problems connected with these activities is the fact that some bodies of state forest administration at community authorities of communities with extended scope of activity perform terrain supervisory activities in forests in a limited extent, and/or with insufficient emphasis especially in relation to forests owned by such communities. In the regions concerned, CEI thus remains more or less the only inspection body in the forests, which is a task difficult to handle in respect of CEI's capacities (in general, 50 thousand ha of forests fall on 1 CEI RI inspector on the average).



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4. IPPC

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.

Czech Environmental Inspectorate

[WWW.CIZP.CZ](http://www.cizp.cz)



Integrated prevention (IPPC) represents a new, higher category of technical protection of the environment as a whole. IPPC consists in using of substances environmentally friendly and considerate in respect of the human health, directly in the manufacturing process, and furthermore in using of and assessing BAT (Best Available Techniques), i.e. the best techniques available – modern technologies, procedures. The best available techniques represent the most efficient, advanced and economically viable stage of development of technologies and activities and ways of their implementation, showing practical convenience of certain techniques proposed for prevention, and if this is not possible, then limiting of emissions and their impacts on the environment. One of BAT indicators also consists in establishing of voluntary tools for ecological management, EMAS/EMS, and winning, for example, the so called green orders. A precondition consists in adherence to environmental quality standards (CEI participation) in accordance with recommendations of EP and the Council 2001/331/EC, i.e. the minimum criteria for environmental inspections.

Directive of the European Commission 96/61/EC (currently cancelled by codified version no. 2008/1/EC from 15 January 2008) was transferred to the Czech legal system by Act No. 76/2002 Coll. providing for integrated pollution prevention and control, on the integrated pollution registry and on the change of some laws, see www.ippc.cz (hereinafter the "Law"). This Law became valid on 1 January 2003.

The regional authority (RA) thus issues an integrated permission (IP) to operators of facilities falling under IPPC upon passing the permission issuance procedure. IP replaces some department-based permits which concern protection of the environment. The operator obtains them by means of one decision at the department of the environment at the RA, based on an application to be submitted by the operator (application for IP).

After 30 October 2007, operators of facilities falling in applicability of the Integrated Prevention Act pursuant to Section 16, Subsection (2) are not allowed

to operate the facility without a valid integrated permit (EU supervision). Out of the total number of facilities estimated in the permission issuance process (i.e. about 1,950 facilities), the total of 310 facilities did not have a final and conclusive integrated permit as at 31 December 2007 yet. Out of that, 8 facilities (awareness of which exists) did not apply at all and 80 facilities applied as late as after 11 July 2007, i.e. after the deadline when based on time-periods pursuant to the law, the final and conclusive integrated permit could have been obtained until 30 October 2007.

Integration departments (ID) were established by the new Rules of Organization of CEI from 1 August 2007 which in the field of IPPC, besides others, provide statements concerning applications for the integrated permit, participation at oral negotiations concerning issuance of the integrated permit, and are competent and responsible for supervisory activities in this area.

4.1 OVERVIEW OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES IN 2007

Programme aims and priorities of CEI were determined in linkage to the valid strategic plan of CEI. The plan of inspection activities of ID was elaborated for individual RI. It included planned integrated inspections of priority sources, inspections of maintaining of records of registered substances users and/or reporting to the Integrated Pollution Registry (IPR) and specific inspection tasks defined by individual CEI RIs (in the number and structure as per the IPs issued and IP changes). Furthermore, motions of inhabitants, of the Ministry of the Environment, CENIA, RA etc. were included in ID inspections activities.

Plan of integrated inspections (II) in 2007:

CEI RI – PLAN	1.Q	2.Q	3.Q	4.Q	Total
Integrated inspections	42	46	46	40	174

In 2007, CEI performed 277 integrated inspections, i.e. 141 II1 (complete inspections of the field of technical protection of the environment) and 89 II2 (fulfilment of binding conditions of operation defined by IP and the Integrated Prevention Act, subsequent inspections. The plan for 2007 was fulfilled in abundance (132%).

Furthermore, 26 inspections of facilities not having the IP yet were performed (accordance of rules of operation with data in the application etc.), and 18 inspections whether the given facility falls under the IPPC. Thus, out of the total of 278 inspections, 62 administrative procedures were initiated. Integrated inspections are complex ones, therefore they require not only a longer preparation time but at the same time, the very inspection is performed during several days. The total number of inspection days of CEI RI ID was ca. 1,112 days at the minimum in 2007.

The number of decisions to impose a fine becoming final and conclusive in 2007 reached 58. The fines were imposed in the amount from

CZK 2,000.- (RCCHP BENÁTKY, s. r. o. – Chov prasat Benátky [pig breeding] – failure to report to IPR) up to CZK 490,000.- (Skládka A.S.A. České Budějovice, s. r. o. in the cadastral territory of Lišov – operation of facilities in conflict with IP conditions – rules of operation, i.e. storing of hazardous wastes). The total amount of the final and conclusive fines in 2007 on behalf of IPPC was CZK 4,401,000.-.

4.2 FURTHER INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

In 2007, 743 statements concerning applications for IP were elaborated, compared to 246 in 2005 and 562 in 2006; out of that, 58 statements at the minimum concerning changes of IPs already issued (in some IPs, as many as 9 changes have been performed already; for example, changes of the facility “nitrocellulose production” of the company Synthesia, a. s., Pardubice – Semtín). The opinions are elaborated concerning the whole content of the application, and this activity without a doubt contributes to quality of the integrated permits issued (experience with operators, technical knowledge of the facilities, enforceability of the conditions).

CEI representatives took part in 218 oral negotiations on IP issuance. 2,647 opinions concerning the intentions were elaborated within the framework of EIA, 401 further statements for SEF, opinions concerning ISO 1400, opinions within the programme Safe Enterprise, and opinions for applications for registration in the EMAS programme, for ecological audits, elaboration of informative reports, etc.

Compared to the previous year, an essential increase of the intentions reviewed in the EIA process is apparent. In this respect, the new legal adaptation of Act No. 100/2001 Coll. providing for EIA – No. 186/2006 Coll. effective from 1 July 2006 shows, namely the requirement to subject to the fact-determining proceeding all buildings prepared, stated in Table II, Schedule 1 to the law, the so called sublimit actions.

Another amendment of EIA Act No. 216/2007 Coll. in which the condition of inclusion in the fact-determining proceeding has not shown yet (to be decided by the office within 15 days pursuant to Schedule 2 to this law), effective from 18 July 2007 for sublimit intentions.

The integrated pollution registry (IPR) was also established by Act No. 76/2002 Coll. including the way of collecting data on emissions and transfer of substances registered in this registry and of providing data included in this registry. CEI performed checking of maintenance of the records and reporting to IPR pursuant to Government Regulation No. 368/2003 Coll. within integrated as well as department-based inspections. IPR data are reported to the Central Registry, see www.irz.cz. Inspections in entities were performed which, pursuant to ground materials of the Ministry of the Environment, had not fulfilled duties toward IPR in varied extent; the inspections are time demanding. The majority of the entities must be inspected on site, while a substantial part of the inspection is consumed by educational activities on IPR.

Another activity is represented by cooperation of CEI ID, especially of the directorate, in technical workgroups established by the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the industry and Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture from the viewpoint of their competences. This activity of CEI is defined in the Integrated Prevention Act and in Government Regulation No. 63/2003 Coll.

Investigation of motions – After 30 October 2007, motions of the civil society Děti Země (Children of the Earth) arrived at the CEI RI, containing notification of operation of some facilities (especially large-capacity breeding houses and dumps) without an issued and valid IP. Upon investigation, the majority of the motions were found rightful and administrative procedures to impose a fine were initiated. Newly created integration departments coordinated the investigations and execution of motions concerning the competences of multiple RI departments.

4.3 IMPORTANT CASES

A.S.A. ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE s. r. o., Krajinská 10, 370 01 České Budějovice, Fine in the amount of CZK 490,000.- was imposed for an administrative delict pursuant to Section 37, Subsection 3 of Act No. 76/2002 Coll. providing for integrated prevention. Violation of provisions of Section 16, Subsection 1, Paragraph a) of this law. The operator operated the wastes removal facility “Lišov Wastes Dump” at variance with conditions of the integrated permit. Storing of hazardous wastes occurred at variance with rules of operation of the dump, failure to cover the non-active area of the dump body by biologically active materials, failure to create barriers on the edges of the dump, failure to perform taking of samples and analyses of seepage water before their removal etc. Territorial competences: CEI RI in České Budějovice. Legal force – 1 August 2007.

ZEVO spol. s r. o., Jevišovice 102, 671 53 Jevišovice Fine in the amount of CZK 300,000.- was imposed pursuant to Section 37, Subsection 3 and 5, Paragraph c) of Act No. 76/2002 Coll. providing for integrated prevention for violation of provisions of Section 16, Subsection 2, Paragraph a), i.e. operation of this facility without an integrated permit. Territorial competences: CEI RI in Brno, legal force – 14 October 2007.

TECHNICKÁ SLUŽBA NOVÁ ROLE s. r. o., Nová Role Fine imposed in the amount of CZK 200,000.- for an administrative delict (pursuant to Section 37, Subsection 1 of Act No. 76/2002 Coll. providing for integrated prevention), violation of provisions of Section 16, Subsection 1, Paragraph a) of this law. The operator of the wastes dump facility in the cadastral territory of Božičany operated this facility at variance with conditions of the integrated permit. Territorial competences: CEI RI in Pilsen, legal force – 20 March 2007.

AVIRUNION a. s., Dubí Fine in the amount of CZK 185,000.- was imposed for an administrative delict pursuant to Section 37, Subsection 3 of Act No. 76/2002 Coll. providing for integrated prevention. Violation of

provisions of Section 16, Subsection 1, Paragraph a) of this law. Inconsistency with defined conditions of the integrated permit from the viewpoint of noise, waste collection, the emergency plan, rules of operation. Territorial scope of activity: CEI RI in Pilsen, legal force – 19 May 2007.

GRUPO ANTOLIN BOHEMIA, a. s., Chrastava Fine imposed in the amount of CZK 100,000.- for an administrative procedure pursuant to Section 37, Subsection 1 of Act No. 76/2002 Coll. providing for integrated prevention, i.e.: The legal entity committed an administrative delict, as being a user of a registered substance (dichloro-methan), it failed to fulfil the reporting duty to the Ministry of the Environment pursuant to Section 22 – Subsections 1 and 2 of the Integrated Prevention Act although the reporting threshold defined by Government Regulation No. 368/2003 Coll. providing for the integrated pollution registry had been exceeded in operation of the facility. Territorial scope of activity: CEI RI in Liberec. Legal force – 9 February 2007.

Besides the information mentioned, appeal of the city of Žacléř and citizenship initiatives against the integrated permit for a waste utilization and modification facility – in the premises of the Jan Šverma Mine in Žacléř, operated by the company GEMEC – UNION a. s. Upon request of the Ministry of the Environment, employees of the waste management department at RI in Hradec Králové cooperated actively in collecting ground material necessary in the appellant proceeding. By means of its decision, the body of appeal (Ministry of the Environment – State Administration Execution Department I) then changed partially or provided a closer specification, respectively, of the conditions of the permit issued. operation conditions can be mentioned, connected perhaps even with unintentional failure to observe approved rules of operation.

Conclusions of CEI RIs inspection activities – defects found:

- Variances are found as for conditions defined by the integrated permit and conditions determined, for example, in Rules of Operation, Emergency Plans or Proper Agricultural Practice Plans approved by the same integrated permit.
- Some conditions of integrated permits are formulated in such a manner that their checking can be performed with great difficulty only – they are unenforceable (this concerns, for example, conditions of manipulation with objectionable substances).
- In linkage to the binding conditions of operation, as approved in the IP, situations occur when CEI checks even matters falling materially under legal regulations not adapting any competences of CEI.

CEI informs the operator as well as relevant RAs on such findings. Precisely the cooperation with relevant RA employees has been assessed as exemplary, both in solving material as well as formal remarks and motions raised on part of CEI. Feedback functions very well, too, upon determining some formal omissions or upon change of obligatory conditions

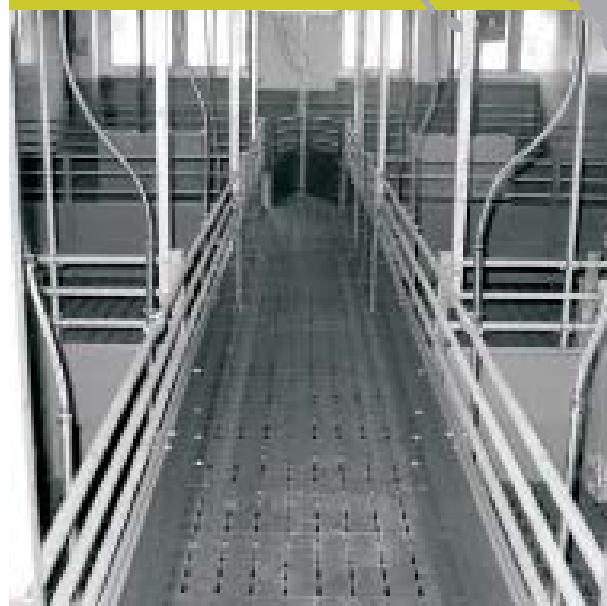
of operation due to new legislation. New categorizations of sources pursuant to Decree No. 615/2006 Coll. or cancelling of the duty to measure smelly substances can be given as typical examples. RA itself then invites the users to submit an application for change of the IP issued.

4.4 CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

In numerous cases, grave defects were found in integrated inspections. To give an example, the dump where operation at variance with binding.



GALLERY



5. CEI PARTICIPATION IN SOLVING OF ACCIDENTS

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CENTRAL RECORDS OF WATER ACCIDENTS

Pursuant to Act No. 254/2001 Coll. providing for water as amended, CEI has maintained the central records of accidents from 2002. From 2003, it has cooperated with the Fire Rescue Brigade (FRB) in solving accidents in providing information about them. 181 accidents total are registered. Accidents caused by transportation still rank among the most frequent ones. This year, 44 such accidents represented 24.3% of the total number. Death of fish was an accompanying phenomenon in 37 accidents, representing 18.8%. The accident originator was found in 100 cases, representing 55.2 % out of the total number. The Inspectorate examined or participated in examination in 87 cases, which represents 48.1 % of the total number. Underground water was hit in 6 cases. In 2007, three rather significant cases of pollution occurred.

UNIPETROL RPA s. r. o. Litvínov

In the second half of July, marked exceeding of limits in multiple indicators of discharged pollution (CODCr, BOD5, N-NH4) into the Bílina River occurred during repair works of the BWWT. This caused an oxygen deficit in the river. Extraordinary measures of this entity mitigated the negative impact of waste water, mass death of fish thus did not occur. Fine in the amount of CZK 1,000,000.- was imposed on UNIPETROL RPA s. r. o. Litvínov for exceeding the limits by CEI RI in Ústí nad Labem.

SARTOMER CZECH s.r.o.

On 13 September 2007, a fire occurred in this entity and several explosions at the liquid rubber production plant. Several FRB units were called to the accident, who performed the fire fighting intervention. Due to the intervention, fire fighting water escaped into the drainage system of the enterprise. The water was monitored; the fire fighting water had no rather significant negative impact on the terminal WWTP.

ČESKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ Sugar Refinery

During the night shift from the 21st to the 22nd September 2007, a larger quantity of whitewash escaped from the sugar refinery in České Meziříčí into the Dědina River. This caused the death of the fish stocking in the Dědina River along the length of about 5 km. 1.8 tons total of dead fish were fished out, especially trout, pike, eel etc. The accident was caused by indiscipline and lack of knowledge of the mouth of rainfall drainage system into the Dědina River. CEI RI in Hradec Králové imposed a fine (not yet final and conclusive).

Distribution of accidents pursuant to escaped substances groups in 2007

Group of substances	Number of accidents	%
Oil substances	101	55.8
Waste water	18	9.9
Chemical substances except heavy metals	13	7.2
Waste from animal production	6	3.3
Sludge and undissolved substances	6	3.3
Food products	4	2.2
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	1	0.6
Heavy metals	1	0.6
Other substances	6	3.3
Not determined	25	13.8
Total	181	100.0

Division of accidents pursuant to the main causes of occurrence in 2007

Cause of the accident	Number of accidents	%
Human factor	82	45.3
Technical cause	47	26.0
Nature	7	3.9
Not determined	45	24.8
Total	181	100.0



6. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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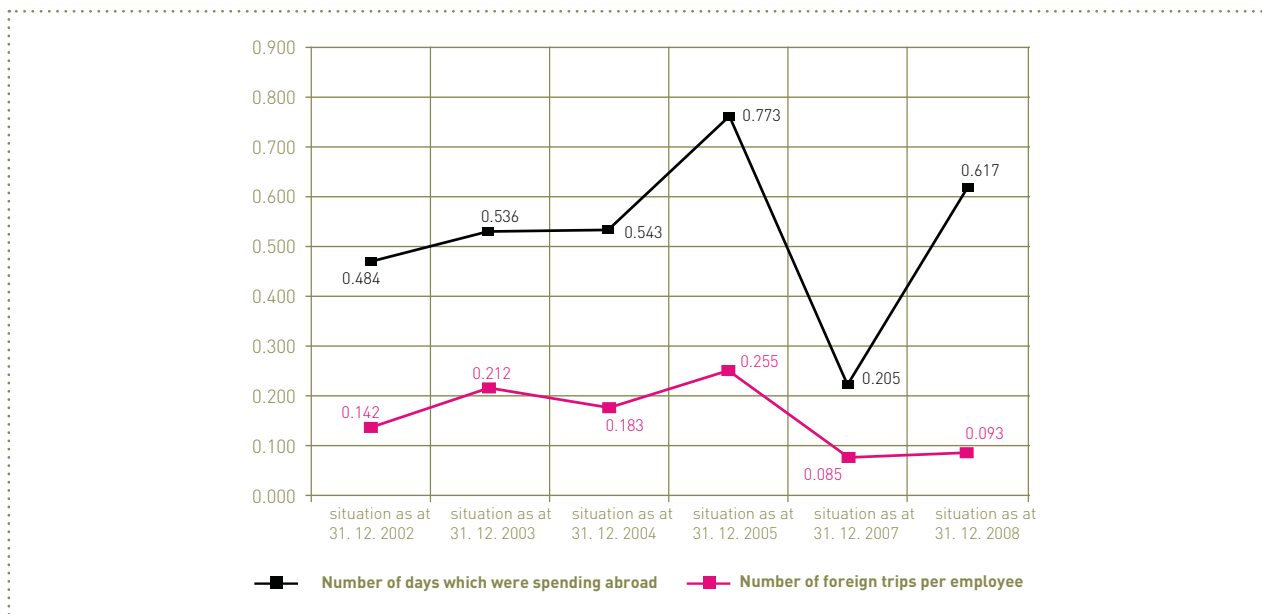


International cooperation with other environmental organizations is an important part of CEI's work. Our membership in the IMPEL network is of special importance, within which we take an active part in working in clusters and projects. In order to improve distribution and utilization of information obtained from individual projects, the national network IMPEL was established. An integral part of CEI's work is also represented by preparation for our chairmanship in the EU in 2009, within which one of the most important events is organization of the plenary session of the network IMPEL in June 2009. Furthermore, we cooperate with the network INECE (international network of organizations and institutions seeking an accord in enforcement of the national and international law in the field of the environment).

Cross-border cooperation with inspection organizations of neighbouring countries is very important to us, especially with near-border RIs. Bilateral agreements on cooperation have been concluded with Poland and Slovakia. The inspectors represent the Czech Republic and the province at meetings of international committees to protect the border-crossing watercourses of Labe, Odra and Danube, and take part in dealing with problems concerning the border-crossing watercourses. In 2005, the network GreenForce was established, seeking implementation of legislation in the field of nature and forest protection, the establishing of which has been initiated by us, too, and in which we take a very active part, just like in the group "Wildlife Crime", a group dealing with exposing of illegal activities connected with endangered species of freely living animals and wild growing plants, within the international police organization Interpol.

Within the framework of finishing the project – Implementation and Enforcement of IPPC Directive, delegation of inspectors from Romania visited us. In October, delegation of Georgian inspectors came for a visit within the framework of the EOCD project – "Building of the Georgian Environmental Inspectorate". The Georgian Environmental Inspectorate was established two years ago according to CEI's organizational structure. We prepared presentations from the field of forest and nature protection for them – NATURA 2000, and from the field of CITES issues. Information from the technical field of environmental protection as for air, water, waste protection and IPPC.





Within the network of EU IMPEL inspection bodies, two plenary sessions of IMPEL took place in 2007 (Berlin, Lisbon). A CEI employee took part in a meeting within cluster 1 – improvement of granting permissions, inspections and enforcement. As every year, our inspectors took an active part in the work of cluster II – TFS (cross-border transportation of waste) and work of cluster III – Better regulation. The inspectors were engaged in the following projects within the network IMPEL: Doing right things (minimum criteria for environmental inspections); lessons learn from accidents; and a project focused on polluted air. Furthermore, we took part in the TFS conference (cross-border transportation of wastes) within the network IMPEL. Within the project – Doing right things which concerns implementation of recommendations about minimum criteria for environmental inspections, a guidebook was elaborated for planning of inspections, the purpose of which is to ensure that inspection plan are in accordance with the minimum criteria. In 2008, training of inspectors in planning pursuant to the guidebook shall take place, to be translated in all languages of the EU.

In 2007, work within activities leading to extension of the scope of IMPEL by enforcement of the law in nature protection continued, as well as close cooperation of IMPEL with the network GreenForce, established in 2005. Two meetings of experts took place. The first one in Madrid was focused on implementation of requirements of the directive on stations for forest management plans in the localities of Natura 2000. The second meeting in Scotland was focused on achievement of goals of protection in conserved areas with support and participation of key statutory and other than statutory entities. In December, plenary session of the network took place.

The following international sessions of expert groups focused on enforcement of the law in the field of endangered species protection, in which

CEI inspectors represent the Czech Republic, took place for the field of CITES: Interpol Wildlife Working Group (Tanzania), EU Enforcement Group session (Brussels), session of the advisory group for the all-European database EU-TWIX (EU-TWIX Advisory Group).

Furthermore, the study trip within the project MATRA took place; one our inspector took part in the 14th conference of contractual parties to the convention on international trading in endangered animal and plant species – CITES; cooperation with Austrian customs officers was established, and an inspection at the Vienna airport was performed. A stay in New Zealand took place, with active participation in a special field training to reveal illegal trade in endangered species. The main CEI specialist for species protection and CITES also gave a lecture in Poland at a special seminar of the Police of Poland and customs authorities devoted to CITES.

Within the so called executive international relations, the inspectors represented the province of the environment and the Czech Republic at negotiations of international committees to protect cross-border watercourses or large rivers, respectively (International Committee to Protect Odra and Labe Rivers, the Danube Committee, Austrian Cross-Border Watercourses).

The predominant part of work trips concerned ensuring of contractual obligations of the Czech Republic within the framework of international organizations, conventions or records on one part or activities directly related to membership in the EU.





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reenEnforce Network

7. HUMAN RESOURCES

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7.1 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

On 1 January 2007, the new Labour Code No. 262/2006 Coll. became effective, which regulates legal conditions of employees of the Czech Republic working in CEI as an organizational component of the state. The new adaptation of pay conditions of CEI employees is connected therewith, as starting from 1 January 2007, the basic legal arrangement is contained directly in the Labour Code. Details form the content of Government Regulation No. 564/2006 Coll. providing for pay conditions of employees providing for public services and administration. In this connection, the new Rules of Payment was adopted, which became effective at the beginning of 2007.

The new Rules of Organization of CEI was adopted, effective from 1 August 2007, newly establishing integration departments both at regional inspectorates as well as at the directorate.



Employees distribution pursuant to age and sex – situation as at 31. 12. 2007

Age	Males	Females	Total	%
Under 20	0	0	0	0
21-30 years	61	51	112	19
31-40 years	84	76	160	27
41-50 years	73	98	171	29
51-60 years	86	42	128	22
Over 61 years	12	2	14	3
Total	316	269	585	100
%	54	46	100	

Employees distribution pursuant to education and sex – situation as at 31. 12. 2007

Acquired qualification	Males	Females	Total	%
Primary	0	1	1	0
Apprenticeship training	0	0	0	0
Secondary technical	2	2	4	1
Secondary with baccalaureate	10	25	35	6
Secondary technical with baccalaureate	14	27	41	7
Technical college	10	8	18	3
University	276	210	486	83
Total	312	273	585	100

Overall information on average pays as at 31. 12. 2007

	Total
Average gross monthly wages	22,700.-

Overall information on origination and termination of occupational and official relations of employees in 2007

	Number
New employments	88
Terminated employments	92

Duration of the occupational and official relations of employees – situation as at 31. 12. 2007

Duration	Number	%
Less than 5 years	240	41
Less than 10 years	180	31
Less than 15 years	110	19
Less than 20 years	47	8
Over 20 years	8	1
Total	585	100

	Number of selected places, for which the qualification requirement of a standardized language examination was specified, classified according to the level of knowledge				Total number of specified requirements for work positions	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4		
English language		6			6	
German language						
French language						
Other languages						
Total		6			6	

LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE OF EMPLOYEES

7.2 TRAINING

Training of employees at CEI was performed pursuant to the Rules given by Government Resolution No. 1542/2005 (hereinafter the "Rules"), implemented in training activities plan for 2007.

Training was provided partially by our own lecturers (e.g. the new Rules of Administration, presentation of initial training, seminars of expert departments), and partially the offer of the State Administration Institute (hereinafter the "ISS") was used. External training institutions were used especially for individuals (personnel administration, changes in legislation etc.). In 2007, 1,159 employees total participated in professional training (including managerial and language courses) (the number is higher than the total number of CEI employees as a considerable part of employees took part in multiple courses).

In linkage to the Rules which define the way of employee's training in administrative offices, initial introductory training took place in 2007, too, obligatory for all newly incoming employees. This form of training is provided by CEI as for its organization, expert background as well as lectureship. The total of 60 participants were issued the certificate of passing the trainings by CEI.

Within one year upon starting employment, employees in administrative offices are obliged to pass initial subsequent training. In 2007, it took place in the e-learning form, and 54 participants passed the training. In this case, ISS was the expert guarantor. The training contained basics of legal awareness, Rules of Administration, the ethics, public administration of the Czech Republic, public finances, communications, labour law basics, information sources and

flows, minimum facts about the EU. The course was concluded in the form of a test which forms part of the e-learning programme; the certificates on passing the training were issued by ISS.

The CEI training system includes specialization preparation for professional growth of new inspectors, namely theoretical as well as practical preparation. New inspectors pass a specialization test within one year upon commencement of their work, before a committee having three members and appointed by the CEI director. In 2007, this examination was passed and taken successfully by 41 new inspectors.

Permanent care was devoted to language training in the previous year. In 2007, 165 employees engaged in development of their language skills, in courses of the English and German language; out of that, 5 of them commenced their preparation to pass the standardized test of the second degree.

As mentioned above, theoretical as well as practical experience in the field of legislative changes (personnel administration, economics, property administration, information technologies etc.) was obtained through participation in courses organized by external training companies. At the same time, component-based professional trainings took place, organized by individual departments at the CEI directorate, in the form of professional educational events focused very narrowly as for their contents.

Financial provision corresponded to the training needs of CEI employees in 2007.



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8. THE ECONOMICS

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8.1 THE BUDGET

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate, being an organizational component of the state, had the budgetary other than investment means in the amount of CZK 303,801,000.- and budgetary investment means in the amount of CZK 26,979,000.- in 2007. Total budgetary means thus amounted to CZK 330,780,000.-.

Budget Adjusted as of 31. 12. 2007 (in thousands of CZK)

Indicator	Budget Adjusted as of 31.12. 2007
I. OSS (state branch) Income	2,763
II. Total expenses	330,780
1. Total current expenses:	303,801
OSS (state branch) Wage funds	161,903
of which: state administration	161,716
Insurance	56,666
Transfer to the social fund	3,230
Other current expenses	82,002
of which: *other expenses	73,271
* ISPROFIN 315-Ministry of the Environment	8,731
** 215 010 Development and renewal of material and technology - Ministry of the Environment:	8,731
of which: *** 215 01A-L Development and renewal of material and technology - Ministry for the Environment (30)	1,376
of which: *** 215 011 Acquisition, renewal and operation - ICT (31)	7,355
2. Capital expenditures	26,979
of which: *ISPROFIN 315 - provision of material and technology	26,979
**215010 Development and renewal of material and technology - Ministry of the Environment	26,979
of which *** 215 01A-L Development and renewal of material and technology - Ministry for the Environment (30)	26,979
*** 215 011 Acquisition, renewal and operation - ICT (31)	0
Limit of wage funds and number of employees at organizations remunerated pursuant to Act No. 143/92, Coll.	
Total wage funds	161,903
of which: * limit of funds for wages and salaries	161,716
* other payments for work performed (other payroll expenses)	187
b) number of employees	608
c) average salary in CZK	22,165
* OSS (state branch) - salaries + other payroll expenses + PSZ (social insurance)	218,569

CEI also used the limit of other than budgetary means from the CEI reserve fund in the amount of CZK 9,330,186.0 and the reserve fund of the Ministry of the Environment in the amount of CZK 21,011,990.-. Other than budgetary sources amounted to CZK 30,342,176.- total. Based on the insurance claim amount accepted, CEI's limit of drawing common expenses was increased by CZK 437,000.-.

The total limit for CEI's expenses was CZK 361,559,176.-. Drawing of other than investment and investment means for the year observed reached the level of CZK 361,314,197.69. Not drawn means in the value of CZK 244,978.31 were returned to the state budget.

Drawing on non-capital expenditures in 2007 (in CZK)

Indicator	Budget	Limit	Drawing	Saving
Wages and salaries	161,716,000.00	161,716,000.00	161,716,000.00	0
Sources non included in the budget		2,820,000.00	2,820,000.00	0
Other payroll expenses	187,000.00	187,000.00	187,000.00	0
Social and health insurance	56,666,000.00	56,666,000.00	56,666,000.00	0
Source not included in the budget		987,000.00	987,000.00	0
Total payroll expenses	218,569,000.00	222,376,000.00	222,376,000.00	0
Indicator	Budget	Limit	Drawing	Saving
Other current non-capital expenditures	73,271,000.00	73,271,000.00	71,526,414.76	1,744,585.24
Transfer to social fund	3,230,000.00	3,230,000.00	3,230,000.00	0
Transfer to social fund from sources not included in the budget		55,920.00	55,920.00	0
Transfer to the reserve fund of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate			2,700,000.00	-2,700,000.00
Source not included in the budget - the Czech Environmental Inspectorate	0	5,067,266.00	4,344,787.00	722,479.00
Source not included in the budget - increase for insurance premium received		437 000.00	0	437,000.00
Total current non-capital expenditures	76,501,000.00	82,061,186.00	81,857,121.76	204,064.24
Indicator	Budget	Limit	Drawing	Saving
Expenses of ISPROFIN ICT	7,355,000.00	7,355,000.00	7,022,212.84	332,787.16
Non-capital expenditures - Wolkerova 40, Prague 6	1,376,000.00	1,376,000.00	1,375,605.00	395
Source not included in the budget - ICT		645,000.00	645,000.00	0
Transfer to the reserve fund of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate			300,000.00	-300,000.00
Total non-capital expenditures - ISPROFIN	8,731,000.00	9,376,000.00	9,342,817.84	33,182.16
Total non-capital expenditures	303,801,000.00	313,813,186.00	313,575,939.60	237,246.40

Drawing on non-capital expenditures broken down by individual items (in CZK)

		Adjusted Budget	Drawing as of 31.12.2007	Drawing in %
50	Expenses for salaries, other payments for work performed and insurance	218,569,000.00	222,376,000.00	101.74
513	Purchased material	12,726,240.00	13,301,612.15	104.52
5142	Foreign exchange losses realized	50,000.00	43,598.06	87.20
515	Purchase of water, fuel and energy	10,669,760.00	10,440,276.46	97.85
516	Other purchases	48,378,700.00	47,484,934.22	98.15
517	Purchased services	9,840,350.00	13,370,326.39	135.87
518-590	Provided advances, principals and other transfers, transfer to the company's own funds, compensation for injuries, etc.	3,566,940.00	6,555,192.32	183.78
Total		303,800,990.00	313,571,939.60	103.22

8.2 INVESTMENTS

In 2005, CEI obtained the permission to reconstruct the building at Wolke-rova 40, Praha 6 – Bubeneč. Reconstruction and additional building of the workplace for the CEI regional inspectorate in Prague was concerned, seated until then in leased premises. The reconstruction and additional building was finished in 2007, and from November 2007, the CEI regional inspectorate in Prague is found in the newly reconstructed building. Budgetary resources in the amount of CZK 26,971,268.09 were used to finance this activity in 2007, and other than budgetary resources in the amount of CZK 17,964,000.-.

Within the investment activity no. 21501D0061, two personal automobiles with alternative driving mechanism were purchased in Q4 of 2007 (1x with CNG fuel – Opel Zafira – for more information visit <http://www.cng.cz>, and 1x with electric propulsion – Peugeot 106 – for more information visit <http://www.elektromobil.wz.cz/>) in the total amount of CZK 729,000.-. In connection with renewal of the car park, 8 personnel automobiles Hyundai Getz were bought under the activity no. 21501D0060, with diesel engine 1.5 CRDi VGT (CO₂ production per km 118 g on the average), in the total value of CZK 2,379,990.-.



Drawing on capital expenditures in 2007 (in CZK thousands)

Program	Number and name of event	Drawing
215010/30	21501D0039 – Reconstruction of the premises at Wolke-rova 40, Prague 6	44,899,268.09
	21501D0061 – Passenger cars with alternative fuel	459,000.00
	21501D0060 – Passenger cars	2,379,990.00
Total		47,738,258.09

Budgeted funds (in CZK)

Indicator	Budget	Limit	Drawing	Saving
Capital expenditures	26,979,000.00	26,979,000.00	26,971,268.09	7,731.91
Funds not included in the budget from the Ministry of the Environment		17,964,000.00	17,964,000.00	0
Funds not included in the budget from the Ministry of the Environment		2,802,990.00	2,802,990.00	0.00
Total capital expenditures	26,979,000.00	47,745,990.00	47,738,258.09	7,731.91

8.3 DRAWING AND CREATION OF THE CEI RESERVE FUND

At the beginning of 2007, the initial condition of the reserve fund (RF) was CZK 11,572,000.-, out of that, CZK 400,000.- was represented by the means designated for financing of programmes, and CZK 11,172,000.- was designated for other common expenses. In 2007, the total of CZK 8,608,000.- was drawn from the CEI's reserve fund (CZK 400,000.- to finance the programmes and CZK 8,208,000.- for other common expenses). As at 31 December

2007, CZK 3,000,000.- total were transferred to the reserve fund from resources for 2007 not drawn completely. Out of that, CZK 300,000.- came from resources designated for ISPROFIN financing, and CZK 2,700,000.- from resources designated for other common expenses. The balance of the reserve fund as at 31 December 2007 was CZK 5,242,000.- total (CZK 300,000.- designated for ISPROFIN financing and CZK 4,942,000.- designated for financing of other common expenses).

Incomes in 2007 (in CZK)

Incidentator	CZK
1. 2131 Income from leased land	1,950.00
2. 2132 Income from lease of other real estate and parts thereof	291,721.57
3. 2133 Income from movable items leased	3,600.00
4. 2141 Income from interests	28,365.48
5. 2143 Foreign exchange gains realized	0
6. 2310 Income from sales of short-term assets and low-value fixed assets	13,720
7. 2322 Insurance compensation received	817,729.00
8. 2324 Non-capital contributions and compensation received	246,993.96
9. 2329 Other non-taxable income not included elsewhere (costs of CITES management, etc.)	1,696,858.45
Total non-taxable income	3,100,938.46
10. 3113 Income from sales of other tangible fixed assets	191,870.00
Total capital income	191,870.00
11. 4132 Transfer from the company's other own funds	367,359.00
12. 4135 Transfer from funds of the state branches	8,930,186.00
Total subsidies received	9,297,545.00
Total	12,590,353.46





GALLERY



SUMMARY PROCESSED FOR PERIOD: 1. 1. 2007 – 31. 12. 2007

Department	Number of inspectors	Number of controls	Provided statements and opinions	Other decisions									Fees agendas		Number of investigated accidents	Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of motions to state administration authorities	Number of lodged charges
				Legal validity in total amount of (in CZK)	Legal validity in total amount of (in CZK)	Number of decisions with legal validity withdrawal/seizure	Number of decisions about remedial measures with legal validity in the monitored period	Number of decisions about compliance 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 categorisation	Withdrawal and suspension of validity of certificates about dangerous properties of wastes	Number of issued decisions about fees for underground water release	Number of issued decisions about fees for underground water abstraction				
Pha	50	2,092	2,652	45,519,770	4	6	54	9	1	0	20	0	208	553	31	552	7	0
ČB	37	1,186	868	16,877,164	10	0	79	0	0	0	7	0	159	894	14	185	5	0
Pl	35	1,185	1,216	20,203,685	9	2	39	8	0	0	12	0	162	936	2	237	12	1
UL	41	1,577	1,632	17,267,130	5	0	25	3	0	2	11	0	301	693	3	198	2	0
HK	36	1,576	1,607	10,034,932	4	1	32	1	0	0	27	0	233	1,118	13	271	7	7
HB	31	1,344	682	8,265,955	11	1	67	2	0	0	2	0	107	626	6	170	18	0
Br	52	2,204	2,463	16,585,090	10	7	82	8	0	0	105	0	363	1,177	4	287	5	5
Ol	31	1,441	952	7,047,015	2	0	22	3	0	0	11	0	201	880	5	176	7	0
OV	39	1,802	1,787	12,562,275	5	4	48	3	0	11	8	0	240	427	11	229	5	0
LI	27	1,025	535	6,792,125	5	2	54	3	0	0	11	0	101	470	10	159	5	0
Directorate	40	359	55	358,600	1	45	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	11	0
Total	419	15,791	14,449	161,513,741	66	68	503	40	1	13	214	0	2,075	7,774	99	2,464	84	13

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2007
AIR PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

TABLES

Regional inspectorate	Number of inspectors	Number of controls			Act 76/2002 Coll.			Provided statements and opinions				Decision in administrative proceedings										Number of processed motions and petitions						
		Total	Planned	Unplanned	Participation in controls according to Act 76/2002 Coll.	Cooperation in administrative proceedings about penalties	Amount of penalties in the area of air protection which gained legal validity in the monitored period	Provided information	SEF	Regional offices	Other	Penalties				Measures			Consens		Categorization of resources							
												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		Measurements with exceeded limit	Measurements without exceeded limit	Inter-laboratory comparison of tests	Other analyses		
Pha	11	480	114	366	20	4	220,000	5	17	856	269	47	40	40	0	3,775,000	9	0	15	1	0	20	629	0	0	0	86	
ČB	7	143	102	41	17	0	0	7	16	187	133	32	32	27	5	3,420,000	0	0	15	0	0	7	287	0	0	0	24	
Pl	8	217	110	107	12	4	600,000	3	15	258	253	39	40	37	3	3,602,000	8	2	3	0	0	12	335	0	0	0	25	
UL	8	386	274	112	20	2	35,000	2	7	268	366	21	19	19	0	765,000	3	0	1	0	2	11	272	0	0	0	40	
HK	9	453	328	125	21	5	32,000	1	20	285	50	17	27	23	4	1,828,000	1	0	4	0	0	27	403	0	0	0	58	
HB	7	297	176	121	11	0	0	4	18	373	18	40	39	35	4	1,449,500	2	0	1	0	0	2	251	0	0	0	21	
Bn	11	544	120	424	15	3	350,000	5	18	782	192	51	62	46	16	3,205,000	8	0	9	0	0	105	630	0	0	0	68	
OL	7	481	108	373	6	2	65,000	0	12	402	132	36	36	32	4	1,083,000	3	0	4	0	0	11	270	0	0	0	31	
Ov	10	529	212	317	15	0	0	8	17	548	193	33	31	29	2	861,500	3	0	0	0	11	8	293	0	0	0	44	
Li	5	239	106	133	2	0	0	8	8	97	48	12	15	9	6	805,000	3	0	0	0	0	11	194	0	0	0	44	
Directorate	11	32	0	32	0	0	0	9	0	0	2	10	10	10	0	235,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2406	9	140	13	0	
Total	94	3,801	1,650	2,151	139	20	1,302,000	52	148	4,056	1,656	338	351	307	44	21,029,000	40	2	52	1	13	214	5,970	9	140	13	0	441

SUMMARY PROCESSED FOR PERIOD: 1. 1. 2007 – 31. 12. 2007

Regional Inspectorate	Number of inspectors	Number of inspections, revisions and controls					Act. 76/2002 Coll.			Provided statements and opinions			Decision in administrative proceedings												Accidents			Number of lodged charges
		Total	Planned	Unplanned	From that planned controls according to the Act 59/2006 Coll.	From that unplanned controls according to 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)	SEF	Audits	Other	All decisions issued in the monitored period	All decisions that gained legal validity in the monitored period	From that decisions with LV for not submitted report about administrative charges or returns	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 amount of penalties for not submitted report about administrative charges or returns (in CZK)	All decisions about RM in the monitored period	All decisions about RM that gained LV in the monitored period	Decisions about RM with LV in the monitored period	Decisions about rm with LV from past periods	Remedy measures	Stopped operation	Number of processed complaints	Total number of registered water accidents	
Pha	9	481	228	253	29	2	10	0	0	13	20	348	39	56	30	34	22	5,337,350	336,000	8	10	8	2	0	50	55	31	0
ČB	7	304	150	154	6	0	13	0	0	25	0	184	75	70	42	69	1	1,850,000	620,000	12	13	12	1	0	65	14	14	0
Pl	8	260	101	159	7	3	10	2	20,000	22	2	85	89	89	34	81	8	2,818,300	350,000	19	21	19	2	0	45	6	2	0
UL	14	467	316	151	31	3	27	0	200,000	15	12	304	36	37	9	31	6	8,670,000	170,000	10	10	10	0	0	16	18	3	0
HK	9	429	201	228	19	0	26	1	100,000	29	1	119	51	46	11	40	6	2,667,000	150,000	6	6	6	0	0	29	13	12	0
HB	5	225	132	93	7	0	7	2	0	9	0	15	48	46	22	44	2	1,030,000	250,000	6	5	5	0	0	19	14	6	0
Bn	11	523	302	221	29	3	15	0	0	46	0	120	111	104	17	87	17	5,625,750	290,000	21	23	17	6	0	40	25	4	0
OL	7	250	145	105	10	0	22	6	250,000	31	0	0	46	58	25	38	20	2,268,000	360,000	0	0	0	0	0	33	10	5	0
Ov	10	306	161	145	17	0	15	2	40,000	21	0	44	75	77	28	70	7	4,801,590	390,000	8	8	8	0	0	32	23	11	0
Li	6	212	92	120	9	17	6	0	0	6	10	23	27	22	11	21	1	900,000	115,000	6	7	6	1	0	25	3	3	0
Directorate	6	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	0
Total	92	3,457	1,828	1,629	164	28	151	13	610,000	217	45	1,242	597	605	229	515	90	35,967,990	3,031,000	96	103	91	12	0	354	181	91	0

WATER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT
FEES IN 2007

Regional inspectorate	Fees													
	Fees for waste water discharge (§ 89 Act. No. 254/2001 Coll.)							Fees for ground water extractino (§ 88 Act. No. 254/2001 Coll.)						
	Issued decisions about changes of deposits	Issued decisions about deposits for 2008	Setting amount of deposits for 2008 (in CZK)	Issued decisions about fees for 2006	Fees decisions for 2006 coming info force	Amount of fees for 2006 coming info force (in CZK)	Additional decisions about deposit for 2007	Additional amount of deposits for 2007	Issued decisions about deposit for 2008	Fixed deposits for 2008 (in CZK)	Issued decisions about fees for 2006	Decisions about fees for 2006 coming info force	Amount of fees for 2006 coming info force (in CZK)	
Pha	1	102	36,138,565	105	105	34,340,332	39	3,085,566	262	101,843,749	252	252	60,392,631	
ČB	1	77	21,303,060	81	80	15,028,989	18	733,086	467	62,806,752	409	409	39,783,390	
Pl	1	81	10,638,313	80	80	7,239,981	177	20,995,921	398	54,468,139	361	361	35,526,427	
UL	4	142	103,340,645	155	155	62,372,841	10	1,420,404	383	137,560,522	300	300	91,387,801	
HK	3	113	59,290,397	117	117	110,508,917	15	1,478,912	560	195,496,424	543	543	134,344,287	
HB	0	55	3,966,545	52	52	3,022,653	27	1,347,813	304	42,129,809	295	295	24,489,392	
Bn	7	173	40,105,784	183	182	38,329,334	27	2,145,987	589	211,737,956	561	561	160,794,785	
Ol	9	91	17,522,134	101	101	13,125,656	30	4,275,302	416	193,657,254	434	434	102,677,642	
Ov	3	116	61,017,078	121	121	46,316,606	1	16,316	221	70,591,056	205	205	44,813,474	
Li	4	49	8,226,476	48	48	7,627,009	13	1,651,636	227	104,410,768	230	230	66,144,538	
Directorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	33	999	361,548,997	1,043	1041	337,912,318	357	37,150,943	3,827	1,174,702,429	3,590	3,590	760,354,367	

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2007
WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY PROCESSED FOR PERIOD: 1. 1. 2007 – 31. 12. 2007

Regional Inspectorate	Numbers of inspectors			Number of inspections, revisions and controls	Act no. 76/2002 Coll.			Provided statements and opinions			Admin. Proc.	Decisions in administrative proceedings										Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of investigated accidents	Number of lodged charges	Number of filed motions to the other state administration authorities	
	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)	SEF	Audits	Others		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 monitored period	Decisions about penalties with legal validity from past period	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 period					Suspension of validity of certificates about dangerous properties of waste
Pha	13	487	159	328	16	2	10,000	10	12	16	167	149	146	115	31	29,608,000	3	2	2	0	0	0	186	0	0	15
ČB	7	239	58	181	7	0	0	10	0	0	62	67	54	49	5	9,456,000	2	2	2	0	0	0	35	0	0	11
Pl	7	377	172	205	0	0	0	5	0	0	81	74	66	60	6	13,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0
UL	7	348	158	190	14	0	0	1	2	75	78	71	73	66	7	4,419,000	7	6	6	0	0	0	86	0	0	0
HK	7	286	106	180	21	0	0	6	0	362	69	70	60	56	4	4,051,000	3	1	1	0	0	0	61	1	0	17
HB	6	283	60	223	9	1	50,000	10	0	3	57	56	58	51	7	2,103,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	14
Bn	12	600	323	277	23	5	330,000	24	0	503	96	93	86	78	8	4,765,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	4
Ol	5	211	94	117	6	1	100,000	6	0	0	39	40	28	21	6	2,435,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	3
Ov	7	306	116	190	15	6	305,000	7	0	34	62	67	70	61	9	3,701,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0
Li	5	222	90	132	11	1	50,000	6	0	140	58	59	57	52	5	2,791,000	3	3	3	0	0	0	24	7	0	6
Directorate	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
Total	84	3,359	1,336	2,023	122	16	845,000	85	14	1,133	769	746	698	609	88	76,429,000	19	14	14	0	0	0	682	8	0	70

OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITY OF REGIONAL INSPECTORATES IN THE YEAR 2007
IPPC

Regional inspectorate	Number of inspections, revisions and controls			Provide statements and opinions				Decision in administrative proceedings										Accidents							
	Number of inspections, revisions and controls carried out by other units				Applications for integrated permit EIA Personal dealing about issuing integrated permit, including 76/2002 Coll. Other dealings, statements and opinions				Penalties pursuant to Act No. 76/2002 Coll.								Penalties according to the Act no. 76/2002 Coll.			Number of registered accidents (facilities under IPPC)		Number of lodged charges (IPPC agenda)			
									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	Decisions according to the valid legislation (IK type I)	Decisions of complex controls, facilities in IPPC regime according to the valid legislation (IK type II)	Decisions of meeting the obligations provided for by Act no. 76/2002 Coll. And by the integrated permit (IK type III)	Decisions of facilities still without integrated permit pursuant to Act. No. 76/2002 Coll.	Decisions whether the facility comes within the provisions of Act. No. 76/2002 Coll.	Total	Total amount (in CZK)				Of which the amount of penalties related to air protection that gained legal validity in monitored period	Of which the amount of penalties related to water protection that gained legal validity in monitored period	Of which the amount of penalties related to waste management that gained legal validity in monitored period
Pha	1	23	23	0	6	52	12	129	469	64	35	6	6	5	1	6	320,000	310	0	10	0	0	3	0	0
ČB	1	14	0	6	0	20	7	24	141	4	1	8	8	8	0	8	1,164,000	0	144	50	0	0	0	4	0
Pl	2	19	0	1	9	29	12	57	230	46	12	14	13	13	0	13	1,385,000	600	305	480	0	0	0	0	0
UL	2	14	8	0	0	22	9	67	201	22	183	4	4	3	0	3	80,000	50	0	30	0	0	9	0	0
HK	1	20	0	5	0	25	94	132	287	17	2	10	5	5	0	5	132,000	30	100	0	0	1	6	1	0
HB	3	12	13	4	1	30	42	19	84	16	37	4	2	2	0	2	55,000	0	5	50	0	0	8	0	0
Bn	3	8	15	5	1	29	7	153	430	2	58	2	5	5	0	5	540,000	300	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Ol	2	6	23	1	0	34	24	79	245	15	1	6	8	3	1	4	315,000	65	250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ov	2	15	3	0	0	17	3	57	458	20	30	4	4	3	1	4	285,000	0	0	285	0	0	3	0	0
Li	2	10	4	4	1	19	29	26	102	12	15	4	3	3	0	3	125,000	75	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Direc-torate	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	23	141	89	26	18	277	239	743	2,647	218	401	62	58	50	3	53	4,401,000	1,430	804	1135	0	2	29	5	0

SUMMARY PROCESSED FOR PERIOD: 1. 1. 2007 – 31. 12. 2007

Regional inspectorate	Number of inspectors	Number of inspections			Provided statements and opinions			Decisions in administrative proceedings												Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of motions to state administration authorities	Number of lodged charges							
		Total	Planned	Unplanned	Participation in controls in several fields of activity	SEF	Audits	Other	Penalties				Penalties																
									Illegal activity of legal entities and sole entrepreneurs				Offenses of physical persons																
									All decisions 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 period	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 last period	Total amount (in CZK)	Decisions that gained LV - discontinuance or restriction of activity, operation or part of it				Decisions with LV - withdrawal/seizure	Decisions about RM with LV in the monitored period	Granted preliminary rulings				
Pha	10	449	94	355	18		4	388	28	23	22	1	454,200	27	23	22	1	49,400		4	6	5				3	206	7	2
ČB	7	336	118	218	9	0	0	128	29	24	24	0	588,000	18	18	16	2	193,000		10	0	8				2	40	5	0
Pl	5	164	63	101	7	1	0	227	15	15	10	5	102,000	18	17	16	1	69,000	7	2	2	0	84	12	1				
UL	6	171	85	86	3	0	0	108	17	19	16	3	3,174,000	11	10	10	0	54,050	5	0	1	3	38	2	1				
HK	6	240	93	147	0	1	0	291	27	30	24	6	729,000	41	40	38	2	145,800	4	1	2	1	106	7	0				
HB	5	355	115	240	1	0	0	77	23	23	20	3	1,378,500	32	29	29	0	140,400	11	1	6	14	77	18	0				
Bn	8	324	196	128	0	2	0	127	18	17	14	3	1,216,000	37	37	32	5	712,800	1	7	4	1	90	5	14				
Ol	5	208	72	136	8			22	23	18	18		649,000	11	13	11	2	174,200	2		4	3	44	7	0				
Ov	6	280	179	101	6	0	0	356	38	25	21	4	761,000	31	33	31	2	289,900	5	4	9	9	75	5	8				
Li	5	164	64	100	0	0	0	42	13	13	11	2	1,393,000	26	23	23	0	185,000	5	2	7	5	53	5	1				
Directorate	4	326	0	326	0	0	0	26	9	7	7	0	81,300	49	46	45	1	42,300	1	45	0	0	0	11	8				
Total	67	3,017	1,079	1,938	52	4	4	1,792	240	214	187	27	10,526,000	301	289	273	16	2,055,850	55	68	48	41	813	84	35				

Regional Inspectorate	Number of inspectors		Number of inspections				Provided statements and opinions			Decision in administrative proceedings											Number of processed motions and petitions	Number of lodged charges
	Total	Planned	Unplanned	Participation in controls in several fields of activity	SEF	Audits	Other	Penalties						Remedy measures					Numbers of issued preliminary measures	Number of decisions with legal validity - stoppage or limitation of activity		
								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 period	Total amount (in CZK)	All decisions about RM issued in monitored	All decisions that gained legal validity in the monitored period	Decisions about RM issued in the monitored period	Decisions about RM with LV from past period						
Pha	6	143	91	57	10	0	0	2	22	18	10	8	6,295,500	16	14	14	0	0	0	21	0	
ČB	8	144	73	71	16	0	0	15	43	48	37	11	1,369,000	44	42	42	0	2	0	17	0	
Pl	5	138	54	84	0	1	0	2	18	5	4	1	511,000	6	5	5	0	0	0	8	0	
UL	4	183	112	71	5	0	0	1	18	18	18	0	185,000	3	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	
HK	4	143	69	74	9	0	0	5	30	23	18	5	614,000	17	16	16	0	0	0	9	0	
HB	5	154	89	65	2	0	0	3	33	37	32	5	2,164,500	52	52	51	1	0	0	6	0	
Bn	7	184	134	50	10	0	0	6	40	44	28	16	1,060,000	42	39	36	3	0	9	19	0	
Ol	5	257	182	75	4	0	0	7	35	35	27	8	437,500	10	11	10	1	0	0	7	0	
Ov	4	364	304	60	0	0	0	2	11	16	11	5	2,147,000	27	28	27	1	0	0	1	0	
Li	4	169	138	31	7	0	0	0	17	16	15	1	718,000	36	35	33	2	3	0	11	0	
Directorate	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	59	1 880	1 246	634	63	1	0	43	267	260	200	60	15 501 500	254	246	238	8	5	9	105	1	

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ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

BCD	Base catalyzed decomposition
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CEI	Czech Environmental Inspectorate
CHMI	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
WWTP	Waste water treatment plant
FFS	Fuel filling station
CR	Czech Republic
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EC	European Commission
EI	Equivalent inhabitants
EU	European Union
LEI	Localities of European importance
GMO	Genetically modified organisms
FRB	Fire rescue brigade
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
PLA	Protected landscape area
PA	Protected area
IMPEL	European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
IP	Integrated permit
IPPC	Integrated pollution prevention and control
IPR	Integrated pollution registry
RA	Regional authority
FMP	Forest management plan

FMO	Forest management outline
MIC	Ministry of the Industry and Commerce
MA	Ministry of Agriculture
SSPA	Small specially protected areas
ME	Ministry of the Environment
US	Undissolved substances
RI	Regional inspectorate
DA	District authority
WMD	Waste management department
FPD	Forest protection department
APD	Air protection department
NPD	Nature protection department
WPD	Water protection department
CA	Community authority
SAED	State administration execution department
RAPEX	EU rapid alert system for all dangerous consumer products
ID	Integration department
CBWT	Cross-border wastes transportation
LDFFF	Lands designated to fulfil forest functions
SEF	State Environmental Fund
SPA CR	State Phytosanitary Administration of the Czech Republic
CWWTP	Central waste water treatment plant
CISTA	Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture
ILE	Important landscape element
LSPA	Large specially protected areas
SPS	Specially protected species
SPA	Specially protected area pursuant to Act No. 114/92 Coll.



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