

Advances and drawbacks of biowaste management and composting in the Czech Republic

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Chairman of board
Czech biomass association

- Association of 160 companies dealing with biomass from raw material to waste (composting, AD, heating, electricity, biofuels)
- Since 1994
- Providing lobbying, consultancy, promotion and project work

- 10 mil. habitants
- 3 mil. hectares arable land
- 200 composting plants (capacity 2,2 mil ton/year)
 - including 20 “composting plant” at landfill (0,4 mil ton/year)
- 12 waste biogas (120 th. tons/year)

Advantages

- Strong driver to divert biowaste from landfills not yet adopted – we can make a good one
- High share of arable land affected by erosion (40 %) – soil need organic matter!

Disadvantages

- Soil owners are not farmers
- Landfill tax, 500 CZK/t (20 EUR/t)
 - Goes to municipality where landfill is located
 - Technical material to keep proper landfill excluded
- E.g.: Landfill 100 000 t/year = 2 mil EUR tax income for municipality
- Electricity from landfill gas subsidized as a RES (approx. 4 EUR/t)

Disadvantages

- Composting plant at landfill = theater for legalized cheating
- Biowaste is used for “revitalization of landfill” as a technical material, no landfill tax, price lower than gate fee at regular composting plant

Disadvantages

- Support scheme for electricity produced from mixed municipal solid waste

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