

### III. ENVIRONMENT

The survey of tangible fixed assets designed for the environment includes firms, firm establishments, municipalities, research institutes, ministries and other institutions with equipment and installations necessary for the protection and restoration of the environment by destination (for water resources, air, land, refuse processing, noise protection), monitoring and control.

Data on available tangible fixed assets are published at accounting value and constitute a part of the total tangible fixed assets in the country.

The survey includes firms, firm establishments, municipalities, research institutes, ministries and other institutions, which made expenditures on protection and restoration of the environment. Expenditures of the national and municipal funds for protection of the environment are included as well.

The expenditures on protection and restoration of the environment include:

1. Expenditures on acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets designed for the environment: The expenditures on acquisition of tangible fixed assets with environmentally designation constitute a part of the total expenditures on acquisition of tangible fixed assets in the country. The expenditures on acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets include the outlays invested in construction; reconstruction of existing tangible fixed assets designed for the environment, as well as those for licences, patents, know-how, expenditure on acquisition of monitoring and control equipment, and others.

2. Expenditures on maintenance and exploitation of tangible fixed assets designed for the environment.

The expenditures on maintenance of tangible fixed assets with environmentally designation and the implementation of measures to protect and restore the environment include expenditures on exploitation and maintenance of tangible fixed assets designed for the environment, activities not associated with the use of tangible fixed assets of ecological destination on: recultivation, chemical amelioration, biological and integrated plant protection, afforestation and planting, protection of the landscape (incl. Protected natural scenery), exploitation and maintenance of monitoring and control equipment.

The expenditures on protection and restoration of the environment do not include sums paid out for environmental fines and sanctions. The expenditures on acquisition of tangible fixed assets designed for the environment do not include the expenditures on equipment for preserving air purity and noise and vibration reduction at the work place.

The methods applied in data collection for both - tangible fixed assets designed for the environment and

expenditure on their acquisition and maintenance are in accordance with the bookkeeping law, the national bookkeeping scheme and the national bookkeeping standards.

The survey covers all economic units, which are supplied with more than 36 000 m<sup>3</sup> water annually (excl. HPP and NPP).

Self-supply of water is the activity of using surface water, subsoil water and water from other sources by own equipment.

Supplied water is the water obtained from the public firms for water supply - community network, hydro-meliorative or other water supplying system.

The total water supplied is a sum of water used by own equipment and water delivered by public firms for distribution and supply.

The total water used is a sum of the fresh water used, reused and the recycled water.

Fresh water is that water which is not used before.

The recycled water is the amount of water that would be necessary in the absence of circulating systems with closed and semi-closed cycle.

The recycled water of the thermal electric power plants includes the condensed water returned as well as the circuit of water in the circulation cycle. The water circulating in the heat-conveying network is not included.

Irretrievably consumed water is the water included in production, which is evaporated or for other reasons cannot be returned to the water reservoir or reused.

The transportation losses of water from the water source to consumers' place are not included.

Cooling water is the water used to absorb and remove the heat.

Waste waters discharged are water leaving the generator and discharged into the water bodies or the public sewerage.

Untreated waters include polluted waters and waters which do not need purification according to the settled standards.

Treated are waste waters processed by local equipment (acting independently) or by treatment plants.

Three large categories of processing are differentiated: mechanical, biological and other methods. The volume of waters undergoing several kinds of processing is recorded once - only at the final stage of purification.

Biological treatment includes processes in which the wastewater are purified by aerobic and anaerobic micro-organisms, which result in formation of sediments, containing microbe mass of contaminants. The processes of biological treatment are used also in conjunction with mechanical and other methods of purification.