

---

Ministry of the Environment



# **The Operational Programme Environment 2014 – 2020**

## Obsah:

1	A strategy to ensure how the operational programme will contribute to the Union strategy for smart and sustainable growth, promoting inclusion and achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion .....	7
1.1	A strategy to ensure how the operational programme will contribute to the Union strategy for smart and sustainable growth, promoting inclusion and the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion .....	7
1.1.1	The OPE 2014-2020 Strategic Framework .....	8
1.1.2	Problem analysis and identification of causes and needs in the area of environment in the CR .....	9
1.2	Reasoning behind funds allocation .....	38
2	DESCRIPTION OF THE 2014–2020 OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME ENVIRONMENT'S PRIORITY AXES.....	50
2.1	PRIORITY AXIS 1: Improvement of water quality and reduction of flood risks.....	50
2.1.1	Reasoning behind the creation of a priority axis that includes more than one region category or more than one thematic objective or fund.....	50
2.1.2	Fund, region category, and the basis for calculating Union aid .....	51
2.1.3	INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 1: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency: investments in the water sector to meet the Union's acquis requirements for the environment and addressing investment needs, which according to the findings of Member States go beyond these requirements (according to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No.1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point ii).....	51
2.1.3.1	Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the expected results.....	51
2.1.3.2	Measures to be supported within the investment priority.....	54
2.1.3.2.1	Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries .....	54
2.1.3.2.2	Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	56
2.1.3.2.3	Planned use of financial instruments .....	57
2.1.3.2.4	Planned use of major projects .....	58
2.1.3.2.5	Output indicators according to the investment priority and according to region category, where applicable.....	58
2.1.4	INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 of Priority Axis 1: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management, and investments to address specific risks by ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (according to European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph b), Point. ii).....	59
2.1.4.1	Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the anticipated results.....	59
2.1.4.2	Measures to be supported within the investment priorities .....	61
2.1.4.2.1	Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives, including the identification of the main target groups if applicable, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries .....	61
2.1.4.2.2	Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	64
2.1.4.2.3	Planned use of financial instruments .....	65
2.1.4.2.4	Planned use of major projects .....	65
2.1.4.2.5	Output indicators according to the investment priority and region category, where applicable.....	66
2.1.5	Performance framework.....	67

2.1.5.1	Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework.....	68
2.1.6	Intervention categories .....	69
2.2	PRIORITY AXIS 2: Improvement of air quality in human settlements .....	70
2.2.1	Reasoning behind the creation of a priority axis that includes more than one region category or more than one thematic objective or fund.....	70
2.2.2	Fund, region category, and the basis for calculating Union support .....	70
2.2.3	INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 2: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting efficient use of resources by taking measures to improve the urban environment, urban revitalization, recovery and decontamination of brownfields (including former military areas), reduction of pollution, and promotion of noise reduction measures (according to European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point iv)).....	71
2.2.3.1	Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the expected results.....	71
2.2.3.2	Measure to be supported within the investment priority.....	76
2.2.3.2.1	Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to specific objectives, including the identification of the main target groups where applicable, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries	76
2.2.3.2.2	Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	80
2.2.3.2.3	Planned use of financial instruments .....	82
2.2.3.2.4	Planned use of major projects .....	82
2.2.3.2.5	Output indicators according to the investment priority and according to region category, if applicable.....	83
2.2.4	Performance framework.....	84
2.2.4.1	Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework.....	85
2.2.5	Intervention categories .....	85
2.3	PRIORITY AXIS 3: Waste and material flows, environmental burdens and risks .....	87
2.3.1	Reasoning behind the creation of a priority axis that includes more than one region category or more than one thematic objective or fund.....	87
2.3.2	Fund, region category, and the basis for calculating the Union aid .....	88
2.3.3	INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 3: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting the efficient use of resources through investments in waste management in order to meet the Union's acquis requirements for the environment and by addressing investment needs, which according to the findings of Member States go beyond these requirements (according to European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point i)).....	89
2.3.3.1	Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the anticipated results.....	89
2.3.3.2	Measure to be supported within the investment priority.....	93
2.3.3.2.1	Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to specific objectives, possibly including identification of the main target groups, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries .....	93
2.3.3.2.2	Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	97
2.3.3.2.3	Planned use of financial instruments .....	98
2.3.3.2.4	Planned use of major projects .....	98
2.3.3.2.5	Output indicators according to the investment priority and according to region category if applicable.....	98
2.3.4	INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 of Priority Axis 3: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by promoting investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (according	

to European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, paragraph b), Point. ii)).....	100
2.3.4.1 Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the anticipated results.....	100
2.3.4.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority.....	101
2.3.4.2.1 Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives, possibly including identification of the main target groups, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries .....	101
2.3.4.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	102
2.3.4.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments.....	103
2.3.4.2.4 Planned use of major projects .....	103
2.3.4.2.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority and region category, if applicable .....	104
2.3.5 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 3 of Priority Axis 3: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by supporting investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (according to European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5, Paragraph 5, Point. b)) .....	104
2.3.5.1 Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the anticipated results.....	104
2.3.5.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority.....	106
2.3.5.2.1 Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries .....	106
2.3.5.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	108
2.3.5.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments.....	109
2.3.5.2.4 Planned use of major projects .....	109
2.3.5.2.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority and according to region category if applicable.....	110
2.3.6 Performance framework.....	111
2.3.6.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework.....	112
2.3.7 Intervention categories .....	113
2.4 PRIORITY AXIS 4: Conservation and care of nature and landscape .....	115
2.4.1 Grounds for the creation of the priority axis, which includes more than one region category or more than one thematic objective/fund .....	115
2.4.2 The Fund, region categories and the basis for calculating the aid of the Union ...	115
2.4.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 for Priority Axis 4: Maintaining and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by protecting and restoring biodiversity and land, with the support of ecosystem services, including via the NATURA 2000 network and ecological infrastructures (according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 1301 / 2013, Article 5, paragraph 6 ( d)).....	115
2.4.3.1 Specific objectives appropriate to the given investment priority and expected results.....	115
2.4.3.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority.....	122
2.4.3.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to meeting specific objectives, including identification of the main target groups where applicable, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries.....	122
2.4.3.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	127
2.4.3.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments.....	129
2.4.3.2.4 Planned use of major projects .....	129

2.4.3.2.5	Output indicators by investment priorities and, where appropriate, by region category.....	130
2.4.4	Performance framework.....	131
2.4.4.1	Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework.....	132
2.4.5	Intervention categories .....	132
2.5	PRIORITY AXIS 5: Energy savings.....	134
2.5.1	Grounds for the creation of the priority axis, which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective/fund.....	134
2.5.2	Fund, region categories and the basis for calculating the aid of the Union .....	134
2.5.3	INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 for Priority Axis 5: Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy in all sectors by promoting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructures, including public buildings and housing (according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 1300/2013, Article 4, paragraph a (iii)).....	135
2.5.3.1	Specific objectives appropriate to the given investment priority and the anticipated outputs.....	135
2.5.3.2	Measures to be supported within the investment priority.....	137
2.5.3.2.1	Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to meeting specific objectives, including identification of the main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries, where appropriate.....	137
2.5.3.2.2	Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	139
2.5.3.2.3	Planned use of financial instruments .....	141
2.5.3.2.4	Planned use of major projects .....	141
2.5.3.2.5	Output indicators by investment priorities and by region category, if applicable.....	142
2.5.4	INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 for Priority Axis 5: Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy in all sectors by promoting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructures, including public buildings and housing (according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 1300/2013, Article 4, paragraph a (iii)).....	143
2.5.4.1	Specific objectives appropriate to the given investment priority and the anticipated outputs.....	143
2.5.4.2	Measures to be supported within the investment priority.....	146
2.5.4.2.1	Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to meeting specific objectives, including identification of the main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries, where appropriate.....	146
2.5.4.2.2	Guiding principles for the selection of operations.....	146
2.5.4.2.3	Planned use of financial instruments .....	147
2.5.4.2.4	Planned use of major projects .....	148
2.5.5	Performance framework.....	148
2.5.5.1	Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework.....	149
2.5.6	Intervention categories .....	149
2.6	PRIORITY AXIS 6: Technical assistance.....	151
2.6.1	Grounds for determining a priority axis that includes more than one region category.....	151
2.6.2	Fund and region category.....	151
2.6.3	Specific objectives and anticipated results.....	151
2.6.4	Result indicators.....	154

2.6.5	Measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives.....	155
2.6.5.1	Description of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives.....	155
2.6.5.2	Output indicators expected to contribute to the achievement of results .....	158
2.6.6	Intervention categories .....	158
3	The financing plan.....	159
3.1	Financial support from each fund and sums relating to the performance reserve.....	159
3.2	Total financial support from each fund and national co-funding (EUR) .....	160
3.3	Breakdown of the financing plan by priority axis, fund, region category and thematic objective.....	162
4	An integrated approach to territorial development.....	163
4.1	Tools to ensure community-led local development.....	164
4.2	Integrated measures for sustainable urban development .....	165
4.3	Integrated territorial investment (ITI).....	165
4.4	Arrangements for interregional and transnational measures as part of the operational programme with beneficiaries based at least in a single other Member State.....	166
4.5	Contribution of planned programme measures for implementation of macro-regional strategies and strategies for coastal areas depending on the needs of the programme area as determined to the respective Member States .....	166
4.5.1	Coordination with the macro-regional strategy of Danube.....	166
5	The specific needs of geographical areas most affected by poverty or of target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion.....	168
6	The specific needs of geographical areas with severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps .....	169
7	Authorities and bodies responsible for the management, control and audit, and the role of the relevant partners.....	170
7.1	Relevant authorities and entities .....	170
7.2	Involvement of relevant partners.....	170
7.2.1	Measures taken to involve relevant partners in the preparation of the programme and the role of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the operational programme .....	170
7.3	Lessons learned from the previous programming period 2007-2013.....	171
8	Coordination between the Funds, the EAFRD, the EMFF and other Union and national funding instruments and EIB .....	176
9	Ex-ante conditionalities .....	183
9.1	Ex-ante conditionalities .....	183
9.2	Description of Actions to Fulfil Ex Ante Conditionality, Bodies Responsible and Timetable.....	229
10	Reduction of Administrative Burden for Beneficiaries .....	250
11	Horizontal Principles .....	253
11.1	Sustainable Development.....	253
11.2	Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination.....	254
11.3	Equality between Men and Women .....	254
12	List of Abbreviations .....	256
13	Separate Elements .....	260
13.1	Major Projects to Be Implemented during Programming Period.....	260
13.2	Performance Framework of Operational Programme .....	261
13.3	List of Relevant Partners Involved in Preparation of Operational Programme .....	263

# **1 A strategy to ensure how the operational programme will contribute to the Union strategy for smart and sustainable growth, promoting inclusion and achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion**

## **1.1 A strategy to ensure how the operational programme will contribute to the Union strategy for smart and sustainable growth, promoting inclusion and the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion**

**The main objective of the Operational Programme Environment 2014-2020 (the "OPE 2014-2020 ") is to protect and ensure a quality living environment for the inhabitants of the Czech Republic("CR") to promote the efficient use of resources, eliminate negative impacts of human activities on the environment and to mitigate climate change impacts.**

Based on the analysis of current developments and trends, the following **priorities** were identified:

- **Priority 1: Improvement of water quality and reduction of flood risks**
- **Priority 2: Improvement of air quality in human settlements**
- **Priority 3: Waste and material flows, environmental burdens, and risks**
- **Priority 4: Conservation and care of nature and landscape**
- **Priority 5: Energy savings.**

The OPE 2014-2020 is in line with the EU strategic documents (see Table 1, Appendix no. 1), taking into account the concept of "green growth" and the CR's international commitments and contributes to smart, sustainable growth and to the enhancement of economic, social and territorial cohesion.

OPE 2014-2020 responds to **current challenges associated particularly with the increasing risk of climate change** and therefore places great emphasis on measures in the areas of **mitigation and adaptation to the expected impacts of climate change.**

OPE 2014-2020 is coordinated with the relevant operational programmes in relevant areas, namely the Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP), the Operational Programme Transport (OPT), the Rural Development Programme (RDP) and the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness (OP EIC).

OPE 2014-2020 also follows the priority areas PA 2 " To encourage more sustainable energy," PA 4 "To restore and maintain the quality of waters", PA 5 " To manage environmental risks" and PA 6 " To preserve biodiversity, landscapes and the quality of air and soils" of the macro-regional strategy The EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

OPE 2014-2020 focuses especially on **those issues where the CR has failed to meet the obligations within the deadlines laid down in the EC/EU legislation**, or where risk of such future failure has been identified:

- Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment
- Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe
- Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air
- Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste
- Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy
- Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council Directive on the assessment and management of flood risks.

Additional information (tables, figures and charts referred to in the following text) are listed in the optional Appendix no. 1.

### **1.1.1 The OPE 2014-2020 Strategic Framework**

**In broad terms, the OPE 2014-2020 aims at contributing to the achievement of the basic objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy for the environmental sector, thus reducing emissions, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of energy from renewable sources, and achieving the objectives of its Flagship Initiative Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe.**

**OPE 2014-2020 is based on the fundamental principles laid down in the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (Article 191) and aims at the achievement of selected priority objectives of the 7th EU Environment Action Programme (Decision No 1386/2013/EU):**

- to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital;
- to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy;
- to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing;
- to maximize the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation;
- to improve the knowledge and evidence base for Union environment policy;
- to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get address environmental externalities;
- to improve environmental integration and policy coherence;
- to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities;
- to increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing international environmental and climate-related challenges.

**Basic linkages between the OPE 2014-2020 priority axes and the priority objectives as defined in the main EU strategies** are listed in Table 1 in Appendix no. 1.



The data in the table shows that the **OPE 2014-2020 investment strategy at least partially contributes to the solution of all priority objectives set out in the EU's main strategic documents.**

**The basic OPE 2014-2020 Strategic Framework at the national level is determined by the Partnership Agreement.**

**The broader OPE 2014-2020 Strategic Framework is formed by the documents approved by the Government: the 2013 CR National Reform Programme, CR International Competitiveness Strategy, and CR Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development.**

**The detailed OPE 2014-2020 Strategic Framework is determined by the 2012-2020 CR National Environmental Policy, as approved by the Government on 9 January 2013, laying down the following priorities:**

- to ensure water protection and improving water quality
- to prevent and reduce waste generation and its negative impact on the environment, to promote the use of waste as a substitute for natural raw materials
- to conservation and sustainable use of soil and bedrock
- to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and limiting the negative impacts of climate change
- to reduce air pollution levels
- efficient and environmentally friendly use of renewable energy sources
- protection and enhancement of the landscape's ecological functions
- to preserve natural and landscape values
- to improve environmental quality in settlements
- risk prevention
- protection of the environment from the negative impacts of emergencies caused by natural or anthropogenic threats.

**Objectives** are set for each of these priorities, and **concrete measures** are proposed for each of the set objectives, including the date of implementation, the responsibilities of state administration authorities (particularly those of relevant ministries) for implementation, and including indicators.

### **1.1.2 Problem analysis and identification of causes and needs in the area of environment in the CR**

#### **Priority 1: Improvement of water quality and reduction of flood risk**

##### **Current situation – Problems**

The priority is to achieve the objectives of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy and related legislation, thus achieving good water status, determined by ecological status (or ecological potential for heavily modified water bodies) and chemical status. Good water status can be achieved by measures within each river basin where significant water management problems have been identified, namely high pollution load, morphological changes in water

courses and potential water shortages. Another priority is to achieve the objectives of Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, thus reducing the risk of adverse impacts of floods on human health, the environment, cultural heritage, economic activity and infrastructure.

The assessment referred to in Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix no. 1 shows that **in terms of ecological status and to some extent also the chemical status of surface waters in the CR, numerous bodies of water have not yet achieved good status.**

**Significant risk to the quality of surface and groundwater in addition to pollution discharged from point sources is the pollution from non-point (diffuse) sources and old environmental burdens** (old landfills, contaminated areas).

Currently **the number of people with a safe drinking water supply represents 93% of the population.** Problems with the quality and quantity of existing water resources intended for supply to the population are expected in the near future due to the climate change.

The CR has a significant **problem with the water regime of the landscape, because the reduced landscape retention capacity and urbanization along the watercourses has a significant influence on the formation and development of floods** which have often repeated themselves over the past decade. According to Directive 2007/60/EC, 298 areas with significant potential flood risk (ASPFR) have been identified (see Figure 4 in Appendix no. 1).

#### **Current situation – Causes**

**One of the main causes of water pollution is wastewater discharged from point sources.**

The transitional period for compliance with the requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment, i.e. of introduction of the water treatment and sanitation for all agglomerations with more than 2,000 population equivalents ("p.e.") expired in 2010.

633 agglomerations were identified in the CR, while the whole CR was declared a sensitive area, requiring tertiary wastewater treatment in agglomerations above 10,000 p.e.. In recent years, EU funds and national resources have been used to carry out the construction and reconstruction of sewage systems and WWTP in most agglomerations (see Figure 1 in Appendix no. 1). **All agglomerations with more than 10,000 p.e. have tertiary treatment ensured, but not all of them meet the quality requirements for discharged wastewater; the most problematic is still the central wastewater treatment plant in Prague. At the end of 2013, adequate wastewater treatment plants were lacking in 11 agglomerations of between 2,000 and 10,000 p.e.** (Byšice– Liblice, Bánov, Dolní Újezd, Hať, Týnec nad Labem, Horní Jiřetín, Zlechov, Dětmárovice, Hrádek u Sušice, Hroznová Lhota – Tasov, Píšť). Costs are estimated at CZK 0.5 billion. It is expected that these agglomerations will comply with Directive 91/271/EEC by the end of 2015.

There are still **problems with eutrophication of surface waters**, mainly caused by excessive amounts of nutrients from different sources, which causes problems with the utilization of water

for human use – production of drinking and bathing water. In the CR, 50% of drinking water is drawn from surface resources.

**The water regime of the landscape is affected by structural adaptation of water courses, improper management of agricultural land and an increase in built-up areas, while the issue of significant increase in water flow has not been considered.** Many municipalities channel off rainwater from paved surfaces by sewers directly into watercourses, thus accelerating runoff. These factors significantly reduce the retention capacity of the landscape, which is unable to respond to fluctuations in weather, such as torrential rains in the summer, or prolonged rainfall (as was the case with floods in 2009, 2010 and 2013). Floods are also a factor significantly increasing the risk of slope instability, leading to landslides and rock falls. It is necessary to focus on both preventive measures and the implementation of near-natural and structural measures (including slope stabilisation) or a combination of both in urban and municipal areas, as well as the open countryside. Local warning systems are largely being built in towns lying on the major rivers and local flood measures are being addressed; however these systems are still lacking in communities vulnerable to flash floods and this risk is expressed in critical points (see Figure 4 in Appendix no. 1).

### **Evaluation of the factual benefits of the OPE 2007-2013**

OPE 2007-2013 was aimed at improving water management infrastructure and reducing flood risk. One of the main objectives was to reduce water pollution as the fruition of the transition period negotiated for the implementation of Directive 91/271/EEC and to comply with the requirements under Directive 2000/60/EC. Projects for the construction, reconstruction and intensification of central WWTPs in agglomerations of over 2000 p.e. were supported, along with the construction and completion of sewerage systems in agglomerations of over 2000 p.e., and a combination thereof; the same activities were supported in agglomerations of under 2000 p.e. located in areas requiring special protection (e.g. national parks and PLAs). By the end of October 2013, 130 wastewater treatment plants and 3,030 km of sewerage networks have been built and 150 000 inhabitants have been newly connected to satisfactory WWTPs. Eliminated pollution in the BOD and COD parameters totalled 5,530 tons and 10,543 tons, respectively, in the year 2013. As the OPE interventions represented more than 50 % of the improvement at the national level, the OPE impact can be considered substantial in this sector.

In addition, 289 km of water networks had been built, and almost 10,000 inhabitants have been newly connected to water supply by the end of October 2014. The OPE interventions represented about 5 % of the improvement at the national level.

### **Strategic approach**

Priority Axis 1: Improving water quality and reducing flood risks (hereinafter "PA 1") is formulated in line with the **the Blueprint to safeguard Europe's water resources**, which in the context of the **measures recommended for funding from the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund** includes:

- measures for natural water retention
- measures to maximise water reuse and reduction of water leakage
- measures to implement the Water Framework Directive, directives on water quality

standards, priority substances, nitrates, urban waste water treatment, and industrial emissions.

At national level, the PA 1 is formulated in accordance with the **2012-2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR**, which establishes the following **objectives** for water protection and related areas:

- to implement Programmes for monitoring surface and groundwater for evaluating all operations carried out under the Framework Directive as a fundamental instrument for the assessment of their efficacy
- to achieve at least a good ecological status or potential, and good chemical status of bodies of surface water, achieve good chemical and quantitative status of groundwater bodies, and ensure the protection of water in protected areas defined by the Water Framework Directive
- to reduce the risk of agricultural and forest soil and rock erosion
- to increase the capacity to adapt to climate change
- to restore the landscape water regime
- to ensure sustainable management of water in settlement units
- to prevent the consequences of natural hazards (floods, droughts, slope instability, rock avalanches, erosion, high winds, emanation of radon and methane).

Concrete measures are proposed for each of the objectives, including the date of implementation, the responsibilities of state administration authorities (particularly of the relevant ministries) for implementation, and including indicators.

The Strategic Framework of the PA 1 is specified in the **Plan for the Main River Basins of the CR**, adopted by the Government in 2007, being a long-term water management concept, integrating the aims and objectives of the central water authorities. Following on these are **national part of international River Basin Management Plan** and **River Basin Management Plans**, including programmes of measures (for the period until 22 December 2015), or else plans for flood risk management and the national River Basin Management Plans, including programmes of measures (for the period from 22 December 2015).

#### **Contribution to the solutions within the OPE 2014-2020**

In order for OPE 2014-2020 to contribute to addressing the above issues, the following **specific objectives** (SO) are proposed within the PA 1:

- **SO 1.1: To reduce the amount of pollution discharged into surface and ground water from municipal sources and the input of pollutants into surface and groundwater**
- **SO 1.2: To ensure the supply of drinking water of an adequate quality and quantity**
- **SO 1.3: To ensure flood protection of urban areas**
- **SO 1.4: To promote preventive flood protection measures.**

The links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of the PA 1 are

listed in Table 2 in Appendix no. 1.

The second planning cycle focuses on resolving persistent water problems. Support from the OPE 2014-2020 will respect the problems identified within the updating of the river basin plans and it will therefore primarily be aimed at the problematic water bodies. Designation of priority measures will reflect the updated River Basin Management Plans, completed and published in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC over the course of the OPE 2014-2020.

In accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC, measures to reduce the flood risk will take into account the flood hazard maps, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans which will be completed and published during the term of the OPE 2014-2020.

Measures financed from the OPE 2014-2020 will aid the satisfaction of the requirements of EU legislation and also to the implementation of the Blueprint to safeguard Europe's water resources, particularly in the areas of achieving good water status, and measures for natural water retention.

### **Priority 2: Improvement of air quality in human settlements**

#### **Current situation - Problems**

**Poor air quality is a major problem throughout the CR.** The limit values are being exceeded in the long term, despite the fact that regulated polluting installations fully comply with the current emission limit values and other technical requirements for operation in accordance with national and European legislation. This particularly concerns exceeding the limit values for particulate matter PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, as well as target value for benzo(a)pyrene (BaP). Locally, limit values for NO<sub>2</sub> are also being exceeded repeatedly while those for ground-level ozone are being exceeded over large areas. The following conclusions resulted from data analysis for 2007-2013:

- More than 5% of the population in less than 1% of the territory lived in areas with excess annual average PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations
- 29% of the population lived in areas with excessive values of 24-hour concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> in more than 10% of the territory (see Figure 5 of Appendix no. 1)
- More than 10% of the population lived in areas with excess annual average concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in appr. 2% of the territory
- the target value for annual average concentrations of BaP (1ng/m<sup>3</sup>) was exceeded in more than 12% of the Republic's territory, while approximately 53% of the population lived in these areas in the monitored period (see Figure 6 in Appendix no. 1). The highest measured concentrations of BaP exceed the target value more than tenfold (the industry burdened locality Ostrava-Radvanice).

Overall exposure of the population to high concentrations of pollutants, especially particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub>, fine particulate matter PM<sub>2.5</sub>, black carbon and BaP, poses significant health risks. The Ministry of Health estimates that approximately 5,500 people die prematurely each year in the CR due to the impact of particulate matter (state as of 2012).

The spatial distribution of air pollution by particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub> and BaP can be seen from Figures 5 and 6 in Appendix no. 1, which also shows the priority intervention areas. Campaign measurements also show that the target value for BaP are exceeded in a much higher number of settlements than a spatial interpretation based on measurements in a stationary network would suggest, as shown in Figure 7 in Appendix no. 1. The achieved concentrations of pollutants are comparable to highly burdened industrial areas. This fact is taken into account in the definition of regional priorities.

In terms of air quality, the **priority pollutants are therefore** particulate matter **PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, precursors of secondary particles** (sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds (VOC), black carbon) and **BaP**.

The CR complied with the 2010 national emission ceilings set by the Gothenburg Protocol. Revision of the Protocol in 2012 lays down the national emission reduction commitments that will be in force as of 2020 (by 45% for SO<sub>2</sub>, 35% for NO<sub>x</sub>, 18% for VOC, 7% for NH<sub>3</sub> and 17% in the case of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, as compared with 2005), which is also included in the EU Air Package of 18 December 2013 (newly proposed directive on the reduction of national emissions). National emission projections generated by the GAINS model indicate **a high risk of violating the newly established national emission reduction commitments for particulate matter PM<sub>2.5</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> for 2020.**

**Interpretation of the data serving to plan interventions is laden with varying degrees of uncertainty**, in some cases very high, because of the relatively small number of measurements (monitoring stations), and thus the small quantity of input data, especially for BaP. Given the diffuse distribution of BaP emission sources, being mainly domestic heating units spread throughout the entire geographically diverse territory of the CR and the limited number of measurement sites, there is an insufficient information base for targeting interventions and their subsequent evaluation. For a more efficient description of air quality, identification of pollution sources and the subsequent evaluation concerning the effectiveness of the adopted measures, it is necessary to support and expand both air quality monitoring together with related meteorological parameters, and monitoring of air pollution impacts on human health and the environment, improve emissions inventory information systems, and further refine the emission balance. An expansion of monitoring can be expected also in consequence of the awaited legislative requirements (the EU Air Package, the draft directive on reduction of national emissions). In order to respond to changes in development so as not to jeopardise compliance with the CR's obligations due to the influence of external circumstances, it is also necessary to significantly support the capability to predict the future development of emissions and air quality (both short and long-term projections).

An important aspect is the availability of the data obtained concerning the status and development of the pollution levels. The recipients of this information include state and local government authorities, the professional and the general public. The measured data on air quality (from automatic stations) will be available online for all users, and international data exchange will be ensured, including its presentation in near real time mode. Projects will be prepared so that the international exchange of air quality data may be carried out beyond the minimum requirements laid down in Directive 2008/50/EC and implementing decision

2011/850/EU.

The preparation of measures to improve air quality, however, lies not just in the identification of pollution sources which cause the increased concentrations of pollutants in the atmosphere in these specific situations. It is also necessary to be aware of the conditions for their dispersion in the lower layers of the atmosphere and the interaction mechanisms of pollutants with the atmosphere. Among the meteorological parameters that affect the dispersion of air pollutants in the atmosphere, the monitoring of flow and temperature stratification of the atmosphere and of other related characteristics represent the necessary condition for their applicability to ensure the homogeneous and high quality data, as it is in the case of air pollution measurements. Therefore, great emphasis is put on the development and restoration of measurement systems, their calibration, data processing and archiving in coordination with the AQUILA network as well as on the development of systems for modeling processes in the atmosphere in line with the FAIRMODE approach taking into account actual results of LIFE and FP7 projects.

### **Current situation - Causes**

Emission inventories indicate a downward trend of emissions for 2005-2012 in virtually all major monitored substances: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, NH<sub>3</sub>, TSL, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Due to the past success in emission reductions from energy and industrial sources, the sources discharging emissions into the lower layers of the atmosphere (the "respiratory zone") are gaining in significance, especially domestic heating and road transport.

According to data from Table 2 of Appendix no 1, **the main source of PM<sub>10</sub> emissions is the domestic heating (37.6%)**. This sector's share in total emissions of primary particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub> increased from 29% in 2007 to almost 38% in 2011 and almost 41% in 2012. The share of domestic heating in total emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> represented more than 59 % in 2012.

The data shown in Figure 3 in Appendix no. 1 shows that **the domestic heating sector is also the dominant source of BaP emissions**; its share in total emissions rose from 64% in 2007 to 78% in 2011 and to almost 90% in 2012.

The CR has identified the **priority pollutants (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> particles, precursors of secondary particles, BaP** and the most important categories of sources from which these substances are emitted into the air. **Domestic heating units using solid fuel are responsible for the greatest proportion of emissions of priority pollutants. According to the Census of people, Flats, and Houses (2011) in the CR there are approximately 560,000 individual small combustion sources, often more than 20 years old, with low efficiency (about 60%), in which inappropriate solid fuel is often used and in some cases even domestic waste.** More than 80% of them lie in the 1st emission category. It is estimated that approximately 50% of stoves are updraft boilers, approximately 35% downdraft boilers and only 10% are wood gasification boilers and 5% automatic pellet or coal boilers. Around 2/3 of these combustion sources burn biomass and 1/3 burns coal. In the CR no additional emissions-reducing technologies are used in this sector.

In addition to information from emission inventories, it is necessary for air quality management to take into account some of the important sources of air pollution that are not yet included in the inventory, as well as contributions of individual source categories to the local area pollution. Emission inventories do not include the so-called fugitive emissions, especially particulate matter from some technologies, the handling of bulk materials and emissions from mining activities. On a local scale, these sources together with re-suspension, could represent a major contribution to the total concentrations (up to dozens of percent).

**The public energy and heat generation sector**, together with the transport sector, are the most important sources of secondary particle precursors (together they generated 89% of total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in 2011 and 60% of the total SO<sub>2</sub> emissions) and a considerable source of primary particles. These sources have minor local influence but contribute to national background level of fine particulates.

### **Evaluation of the factual benefits of the OPE 2007-2013's**

By the end of October 2014, OPE interventions led to reducing emissions of TSP from stationary sources by 2,000 tons per year, of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions by almost 1,000 tons per year and of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions by appr. 900 tons per year.

### **Strategic approach**

Scope of Priority Axis 2: Improving the air quality in human settlements (hereinafter "PA 2") takes into account, in addition to the need to comply with the limit values laid down by Directive 2008/50/EC, also the **proposal for the "Clean Air Package", especially the proposal for "A Clean Air Program for Europe"** and the **proposal of Directive on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants** and is therefore focused on **measures to deliver compliance with existing air quality standards, to reduce the impacts of air pollution in the longer term and to achieve compliance by 2020 with national emission reduction commitments for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, NH<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>** as set by the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol.

At national level, the PA 2 is formulated in accordance with the **2012-2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR**, establishing the following **objectives** for the area of air protection:

- to improve air quality in areas where the limit values are exceeded, while maintaining air quality in areas where limit values are not exceeded
- compliance with national emission ceilings in force since 2010 and a reduction of overall emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, NH<sub>3</sub> and particulate matter PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions by 2020 in line with the commitments of the CR
- to maintain emissions of heavy metals and POPs below the 1990 level and to decrease them further
- to ensure a 10% share of renewable energy in transport by 2020 while reducing emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC and PM<sub>2.5</sub> from traffic
- to ensure the commitment to increase energy efficiency by 2020.



Concrete measures are proposed for each of the objectives, including the date of implementation, the responsibilities of state administration (particularly relevant ministries) for implementation, and including indicators.

Strategic targeting of PA 2 is further clarified in the **Medium-Term Strategy (until 2020) to Improve Air Quality in the CR**, a strategic framework document for air quality management in the CR, covering the National Emission Reduction Programme of the CR and programmes aimed at improving air quality in zones and agglomerations.

**The National Emission Reduction Programme**, whose preparation is imposed by the Act on Air Protection and also stems from EU legislation, analyzes the state of the atmosphere, pollution causes, the contribution of separate sectors of the economy to pollution and compliance with the obligations of the CR. The programme includes measures to meet limit values throughout the CR and to fulfil national commitments to reduce emissions by 2020, also setting out the priority pollutants (primary particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> particles, BaP and secondary particle precursors), priority pollution sources (domestic heating, road transport) and priority locations (Ostrava/Karviná/Frýdek-Místek agglomeration, Prague and Brno, the Kladno area and part of the Ústí Region). The programme includes measures to reduce emissions at national level, imposed across different sectors of the economy, implementation tools (sector strategies and policies, legislation, enforcement tools, financial programs), and supportive measures. This programme, prepared in cooperation with the relevant central administrative authorities, is to be approved by the Government in the form of a resolution, charging the relevant ministries with binding tasks stemming from the programme.

**Programmes aimed at improving air quality**, prepared for zones and agglomerations where any of the limit values has been exceeded, analyze air quality, identify significant sources of air pollution and propose concrete measures. Programmes are issued by the MOE in the form of general measures under the Administrative Code and thus have general application and are binding for the decision-making of regional and local authorities.

**The Medium-Term Strategy** is the overarching document, linking the above programmes in a conceptual unit. Objectives of the Strategy mainly include compliance with national emission reduction commitments for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, NH<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> for 2020, as well as substantial reduction in the proportion of the population exposed to excess concentrations of pollutants (in particular, suspended particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> and BaP). Emphasis is also placed on synergies with climate protection. Integral to the Strategy are scenarios with measures (WM) and with additional measures (WaM) for the situation until 2020 and with an outlook to 2030, along with their economic evaluation. The Strategy will be presented to the Government for approval by the end of 2014.

### **Contribution to the solutions within the OPE 2014-2020**

In order for OPE 2014-2020 to contribute to addressing the above-identified problems, the following **specific objectives** (SO) are proposed within the PO 2:

- SO 2.1: **To reduce emissions from domestic heating contributing to the population's exposure to excessive concentrations of pollutants**

- SO 2.2: **To reduce emissions from stationary sources contributing to the population's exposure to excessive concentrations of pollutants**
- SO 2.3: **To improve the system for the monitoring, evaluation and forecasting the trends in air quality and relevant meteorological aspects.**

The links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 2 are shown in Table 3 in Appendix no. 1.

Priority emphasis is placed on Specific Objective 1. Domestic heating units are the source of approximately 41% of all PM<sub>10</sub> emissions (2012) , more than 59% of all PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions (2012) and more than 90% of BaP (2012). The planned OPE intervention will achieve a reduction in total PM<sub>10</sub> emissions of about 7% and about 13% of total BaP emissions in the respiratory zone, which is the most important from the perspective of the air pollution impacts on human health.

To effectively improve air quality it is necessary to take into account the territorial aspect of air pollution, and in addition to the identified key sectors, intervene towards locally important industrial installations and low-stack stationary energy sources of air pollution using locally appropriate measures. The locally significant stationary sources include both industrial and medium-sized energy generating plant (up to 50 MW) whose pollution significantly contribute to deteriorated air quality, or are identified by the programmes for air quality improvement. For such sources, more ambitious emission reduction requirements will be applied than those given by legally binding emission limit values. Decisions on support will take into account cost-benefit analyses. Any support will be granted strictly in compliance with State Aid rules. Emphasis is placed on the application of best available techniques (BAT) and newly emerging techniques in all relevant cases as it address attainment of best emission parameters with regard to technological capacity of sources.

All measures for the achievement of specific objectives will be targeted individually in line with medium-term strategy outputs to improve air quality and air quality plans for individual zones and agglomerations. These plans also introduce local emission ceilings for defined groups of individual stationary sources.

Measures of the transport sector are not included in the OPE 2014-2020 and are part of the Operational Programme Transport (OPD) and the Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP), whose objectives are linked to the Medium-Term Strategy to improve air quality. The benefits of relevant measures from other operational programmes will be assessed using the "Reducing emissions of primary particles and secondary particle precursors" indicator to clarify the share of ESIF funding on the achievement of objectives of the Medium-Term Strategy to improve air quality in the CR and of the National Environmental Policy.

For the relevant measures implemented under Priority Axis 2 in order to improve air quality, their contribution to increasing energy efficiency and energy savings will also be monitored and evaluated through the ENVI indicator "Reducing final consumption", evaluated at the project level.

Within the horizontal concept of air quality, partner operational programmes IROP, OPD and OP EIC declared compliance with the Medium-Term Strategy to improve air quality in the CR, and the priority projects evaluated by the Strategy in terms of air quality improvement will be favoured within their support.

### *Priority 3: Waste and material flows, environmental burdens and risks*

#### **Current situation - Problems**

Directive 2008/98/EC on waste defines binding waste hierarchy, which is reflected in the CR in the Waste Act and also in the adopted Waste Management Plan of the CR (WMP CR) 2015 – 2024. EU strategic documents (7th Environment Action Programme, Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste, Raw Materials Initiative and Zero Waste Programme for Europe) require reorientation of the waste management towards a circular economy that uses waste as a source of raw materials and promote innovative solutions that reduce waste generation. Only a minimum of waste should be placed in landfills.

An analysis of the current situation in waste management in the CR shows the following **problems** in comparison with the aforementioned hierarchy:

- low rate of recycling in relation to the target according under Art. 11 of Directive 2008/98/ EC (by 2020, the preparing for re-use and the recycling shall be increased to a minimum of overall 50 % by weight),
- insufficient biological waste diversion from landfills in relation to the target according to Directive 1999/31/EC (by 2020 biodegradable municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 35 % of the total amount (by weight) of BDMV in 1995),
- high share of municipal waste landfilling
- inadequate waste prevention.

The described problems prevent the full implementation of the waste management hierarchy and the achievement of objectives set out in the legislation and EU strategies. The new WMP CR 2015-2024 is prepared for fulfilment of mandatory EU targets. Strategic objectives of new WMP CR include waste prevention, waste reduction, minimizing adverse effects of waste, moving towards a European "recycling society," maximum use of waste as a substitute for primary sources and transition to circular economy. These strategic objectives fully respond to the identified problems.

Another problem is represented by the **old environmental burdens**, posing risks to human health from hazardous carcinogenic and toxic substances in the contamination of its surroundings (water resources, air or soil). Old environmental burden means serious contamination posing a real risk to human health or the ecosystem, in cases where the originator of contamination is unknown or no longer exists. Risk to human health means primarily the level of likelihood of toxic or carcinogenic effect in persons at risk due to the existence of contamination especially in rocks or building structures. The remediation of contaminated and risk areas is therefore aimed at reducing health risks by removing the most hazardous contaminants from groundwater and rock environment, also beneficial for the

revitalization of the landscape as a whole, the restoration of a healthy environmental, and regeneration of natural relationships in ecosystems. Although remedial interventions have taken place in the CR to remove the old burdens at the contaminated sites for several decades, there is still a large number of sites where contamination presents a significant risk for human health and the environment.

**The area of industrial pollution, accidents and chemical substances pose a risk to human health and the environment.** The main problems are associated with a lack of environmental awareness among businesses, state administration and the public, complicated legislation, insufficient institutional background, lack of funds for the implementation of new environmentally beneficial technologies, insufficient application of the prevention principle and lack of education.

### **Current situation - Causes**

Total waste generation significantly decreased (by 16.8%) in the CR between 2003 and 2012; the trend over the last 3 years has been stagnant to slightly declining, influenced primarily by changes in the structure of industrial production (MoE data).

There was also a decrease in the generation of hazardous waste between 2003 and 2012 (by 7.8%). In the last year-on-year comparison, the generation of hazardous wastes decreased by even more than 11% (it may be related to the economic recession, thus a lower industrial performance and the reduced number of specific types of hazardous waste) (MoE data).

Over the last 10 years there has also been a steady increase in the share of recovered waste. This was mainly due to changes in technologies for greater efficiency in both production sphere (minimizing waste generation), as well as in the actual waste management. From 2003 to 2008 the share of waste utilization gradually increased, 83.2%. In 2009, however, the growth rate decreased to 74.7%, probably due to economic stagnation, but since this year there has been a gradual increase again 79.3% in 2012 (MoE data).

Following industrial sectors have largest waste production. The largest amount of wastes was produced in year 2012 in building sector, namely 57.7% (17,318,625 tons), in the waste treatment facilities 7.1% (2,130,886 tons); in energy sector 6.5% (1,949,153 t) and in facilities for surface treatment of metals and plastics 2.6% (789,774 tons) (MoE data).

For municipal waste management, however, landfilling still prevails. In 2012, from the total of municipal waste generation, 53.7% was disposed of by landfilling. In contrast, only 30.3% of municipal waste was materially recovered in 2012 and 11.8% was recovered energetically. The material recovery of municipal waste has been increasing slightly since 2003. Since 2009 there has been a decline in the generation of municipal waste per capita, which decreased year-by-year by about 20 kg to the value of 493.7 kg per capita in 2012 (MoE data).

At the current generation of nearly 5.2 million tons of municipal waste per year (MoE data), there is still gap to increase capacity and to modernize existing facilities for material recovery. Energy recovery of waste should be realized in adequate level, especially with relation to

legislatively defined landfill ban of mixed municipal waste, recyclable and recoverable waste since 2024 (Act no. 229/2014 Coll., adopted in October 2014), which is also included in the new WMP CR.

Energy recovery from municipal waste takes place in the CR in 3 facilities with a total capacity of 654,000 tons of waste per year – ZEVO Malešice Prague, SAKO Brno and TERMIZO Liberec. In all these facilities, waste is used for energy generation. According to municipal waste generation and management forecast for the 2014 – 2024, the need to increase capacity for energy recovery of municipal waste is estimated at 950,000 tons per year by 2020 and to 1.47 million tons per year by 2024 (MoE data). The forecast provides a realistic opportunity for adequate development of facilities for energy recovery of waste without endangering the achievement of binding objectives arising from legislation and EU strategic documents.

One of the main objectives of the Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste is to reduce the amount of BDMW deposited in landfills. The CR's target is to reduce the maximum amount of BDMW deposited in landfills by 2020 below 35% of the weight of the total amount of BDMW generated in 1995. The CR adopted obligatory separate collection of BDMW (come into effect from 1 January 2015) for achieving the target for BDMW diversion from landfills in 2020 (Act. No. 229/2014 Coll., from October 2014). To comply with the objectives it is necessary to continue the development of an adequate network of waste management facilities with separately collected BDMW from municipalities and other producers in the region, including sludge from waste water treatment plants.

Total generation of sludge from wastewater treatment plants in the CR amounted to 162,040 tons per year in 2012 (MoE data). At present, only a very small proportion of the sludge is processed thermally; however, it can be assumed that this share will increase significantly in the near future. As for thermal treatment of sludge, in most cases it does not only concern its removal, but also energy recovery. Due to its properties, sludge is excluded from the waste landfilling of all categories.

The removal of **old environmental burdens** has been taking place in the CR intensively since the early 1990's. Various accounting systems (databases) were created in parallel with incipient remediation interventions, in which data on the existence of contaminated sites and their history and condition was collected. But all these databases, including the currently used CSDS II database managed by the MoE were only incremental, not giving a sum total number of contaminated or potentially contaminated sites on the area of the Czech Republic.

The CSDS database currently contains about 2,500 records of contaminated sites, which is about 1/5 of their total estimated number. The MoE therefore implemented the first stage of the National Inventory of Contaminated Sites in the previous programming period; see Figures 7 and 8 in Appendix no. 1, in which methodology and software tools were developed to conduct an inventory of the maximum number of contaminated or potentially contaminated sites. Using new methodologies, a pilot survey of 10% of the CR territory revealed nearly 1,000 locations about which nothing had been known until now and priority has been set for each of them.

Remedial interventions initiated before or shortly after 1989 were mostly implemented as a result of the economic interests of investors in the localities or in response to acute threat to water resources, environment, and health of residents. Remedial intervention thus had been implemented basically at random without priority setting or deeper economic analyses. It can therefore be assumed that in the whole country there are as many as thousands of unexplored and non-remediated contaminated sites, whose originators do not exist anymore and which may pose a serious risk to human health and ecosystems. The administrative authorities do not have sufficient information about these sites and thus they cannot effectively manage remediation interventions as they are required. At present, the need for remediation is evaluated by performing accurate risk analysis, the funds allocated for OPE 2007-2013 were used only to finance those old environmental burdens, for which the possibility of adverse effects on human health and sensitive ecosystems in the surrounding area was demonstrated.

The cause of the problem concerning **specific environmental risks** lies in the operation of high accident risk facilities, inadequate risk management when dealing with chemicals, and chemicals management, where it is necessary to effectively implement the new EU legislation, build the necessary infrastructure for risk assessment and management, and provide availability of information on the risks to health and the environment.

### **Evaluation of the factual benefits of the OPE 2007-2013**

In Intervention Area "Improvement of Waste Management," collection yards with total area 487,927 m<sup>2</sup> were constructed and old landfills of total area of 621,208 m<sup>2</sup> were reclaimed by 31 December 2013. The total capacity of the waste treatment facilities increased to 6,886,288 tons per year and the capacity of the waste separation and collection system has increased thanks to the support from the OPE to 683,887 tons per year (MoE data).

In Intervention Area 4.2 "Removal of Old Environmental Burdens," a total of 120 projects focused on risk analysis and additional surveys of contaminated areas were realized by 20 March 2014, along with 60 projects whose aim was to eliminate high-risk contamination in the most seriously affected areas.

### **Strategic approach**

Priority Axis 3: Waste and material flows, environmental burdens, and risks (hereinafter referred to as "PA 3") is formulated in accordance with the ongoing revision of policy and EU legislation on waste management as described in the "**Roadmap for the Review of Waste Policy and Legislation**" and in coordination with the implementation of the "**Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe**," providing **partial objective**: By 2020, the waste will be treated as a source, only non-recyclable materials will be energetically recovered, virtually no waste will be landfilled, only in line with the EU legislative, and high quality recycling will be ensured.

At national level, the PA 3 was formulated in accordance with the **2012-2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR, which** establishes the following **objectives** for the waste management and risk reduction areas:

- to reduce the proportion of landfilling on the total waste disposal
- to increase material and energy recovery of municipal and similar to municipal waste
- to prevent waste generation
- to reduce and control contamination and other soil and rock degradation caused by human activity
- to remediate contaminated sites, including old environmental burdens and sites loaded with ammunition, remediate environmental damage
- to remediate and prevent the consequences of mining activities and quarrying
- to prevent the occurrence of anthropogenic risks
- to prevent and mitigate the effects of crisis situations on the environment.

Specific measures are proposed for each of the objectives, including the date of implementation, the responsibilities of state administration authorities (particularly of relevant ministries) for implementation, and indicators.

The PA3 is based on the new WMP 2015 – 2024, which is a fundamental strategic document and a tool for waste management of the Czech Republic. The new WMP 2015-2024, which is designed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy according to the Waste Framework Directive. The Government of the Czech Republic adopted a new WMP for 2015 – 2024 on 22nd December 2014. The government regulation on WMP came into force on 1st January 2015. WMP CR is the determining document for the development of regional WMP. The binding part of WMP CR is a mandatory basis for the decision-making of the competent administrative authorities, regions, and municipalities. The strategic objectives of the new WMP are: waste prevention and the reduction of specific waste generation, minimizing the adverse effects of waste generation and management on human health and the environment, sustainable development of society movement towards a European "recycling society," as well as maximum use of waste as a substitute for primary raw materials and transition to circular economy. New WMP contains all the targets arising from the EU legislation (level of recycling, the volume of BDMW at landfills) and specific measures for their achievement. The binding part of WMP CR is published by the mandatory Government regulation and therefore is mandatory for all regional WMP's. This ensures consistency between national WMP CR and each individual regional WMPs. Evaluation of compliance of WMP with the Waste Framework Directive will be made for energy recovery projects (see section 2.3.3.1; section for specific objective 2) by the European Commission. Waste to energy projects will not be financed until there is valid WMP evaluated by the Commission. Waste to energy projects will not be financed until the WMP and regional MPs are deemed as compliant with the Waste FD by the Commission.

PO3 also considers the **Waste Prevention Programme**, which was approved by Government of the Czech Republic on 27 October 2014 (Government resolution no. 869/2014), and which was prepared according to Art. 29 of Directive 2008/98/EC. The main goal of the Programme is to create conditions to lower consumption of primary sources and the gradual reduction of waste generation. The Programme was developed as a separate document to be incorporated in the new WMP CR. The objectives and measures will belong to the binding section of the WMP CR. The programme is in line with strategies at European (7th EAP, Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste) and national level (Raw

Materials Policy, Secondary Raw Materials Policy), the emphasis is placed on research, development and technological innovations that can reduce waste demands of production.

Changes in the Waste Act which lead to support of waste recovery (landfill ban of MMW, recyclable and recoverable waste from 2024) and the diversion of BDMW from landfills (mandatory separation from 1 January 2015) in line with waste management hierarchy are fundamental for setting PA3.

### **Contribution to the solutions within the OPE 2014-2020**

In order for OPE 2014-2020 to contribute to addressing the above-identified problems, the following **specific objectives** (SO) have been proposed within PA 3:

- **SO 3.1: Waste prevention**
- **SO 3.2: To increase the share of material and energy recovery of waste**
- **SO 3.3: To remedy old landfills**
- **SO 3.4: To finalize inventory of environmental burdens and remove them**
- **SO 3.5: To reduce environmental risks and develop systems for their management.**

The links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 3 are shown in Table 4 in Appendix no. 1.

Priorities in the area will be determined in particular by the new 2015-2024 WMP CR. The objective of support is to reduce waste generation, increase the share of recovered waste by promoting the separate collection of waste, build waste sorting lines and waste recycling facilities, systems to support collected and subsequently recovered specific types of waste, reduce the amount of disposed waste, and energy recovery (in accordance with the conditions specified in section 2.3.3.1.; section for specific objective 2). Technologies for waste recovery and projects to reduce the specific generation of waste will also be supported, including facilities to handle it.

Support will focus on projects to reduce the amount of generated waste and in particular to waste prevention in accordance with hierarchy of waste management.

Supported activities include the reclamation of the "old landfills," which were founded and operated prior to 1991 especially by municipalities, and still represent a significant problem (this does not concern the removal of potential landfills illegally established at the present).

For the effective management of old environmental burdens removal, it is necessary to perform a comprehensive one-time inventory of contaminated sites in the whole country according to a uniform methodology and with a single output in the form of a database of sites and their priorities, which will serve the state administration and local governments as an effective tool in determining the support for remediation projects in the process of land-use planning etc. Identified sites will be prioritized and on this basis those sites will be determined for which remedial action will be carried out or other remedial or preventive measures will be implemented. Given that in the previous programming period (OPE 2007-2013) the first stage of the pilot project inventory has been implemented, the inventory of contaminated sites will be



completed on the remaining 90% of the territory of the Czech Republic, using roughly 5% of the funds allocated for specific target 3.4. This will enable a concentration of resources in the most hazardous sites. Inventory process should nevertheless not be a condition for the admissibility of projects applying for risk analysis and remediation, if these projects meet the general conditions for acceptability.

Following the inventory of contaminated sites it is necessary to carry out surveys concerning the extent and severity of the pollution at these sites and to prepare risk analyses based on which it will be decided on the need for remediation and its process.

Support would only be aimed at remediation projects for old environmental burdens whose originator does not exist or has ceased to exist, and which at the same time pose an acute risk to human health or ecosystems. This satisfies the "polluter pays" principle and ensures the directing of available funds only to sites that affect or may demonstrably affect human health and the ecosystem in an adverse manner.

The result of support in **reducing environmental risks** will be the development of innovative and information technologies, the implementation technologies with higher operational safety, the development of a comprehensive system for the assessment and reduction of chemical risks, and the development of a system for preventing major accidents. A necessary condition is for the information to be processed publicly accessible inter-linked databases with the opportunity of analyzing individual data.

Supported activities will include the replacement or reconstruction of facilities in which hazardous chemicals are produced, processed, used, transported or stored, in order to increase transport safety, reduce the level of risk, and limit the consequences of major accidents; create information systems, knowledge portals, and SW tools for the creation and application of new methodologies and procedures in the management of chemical substances and the prevention of major accidents; the creation of expert REACH centres and risk prevention centres - the infrastructure for the institutional background of the REACH implementation and the prevention of major accidents.

#### **Priority 4: Conservation and care of nature and landscape**

##### **Current situation - Problems**

The CR is a cultural landscape in which most ecosystems and habitats are altered or transformed due to the influence of historical development. Habitats which can be classified as natural and which include habitats listed in Annex II of Directive 92/43/EEC are maintained at 17% of the area (semi-natural grasslands, forests with preserved nature-corresponding composition, water and wetland habitats, and other less significant habitat types). The proportion of natural habitats is rather less negative (52%); see Chart 4 in Appendix no. 1. The proportion of aquatic habitats is the most serious, where preserved natural habitats can be identified on only 6% of the area (1% in flowing water, 5% in stagnant water), while the condition can be evaluated as favourable for only one type of habitat: at 56% it is a less adverse situation, and in the remaining 33% is in a negative state. From grasslands, approximately 30% are classified as natural

habitats; their condition is less negative in 58% and negative in 30%, and the situation can be described as favourable only in 12% of the habitats. The situation in other habitat types is different – the least affected are not or have not been too exposed to the impacts of intensive farming, such as habitats near rocks and debris, alpine timberline, etc. The situation is the opposite in some of the generally less significant habitat types, such as in the case of moorlands, fens, heath lands, etc.

In the case of forests (approximately 34% of the territory of the CR), stands accounting for only 30% of the forest area can be identified as some type of natural habitat based on the extant composition of tree and herb layers; the status of these habitats is 41% negative and 52% less negative (i.e. stands usually have impoverished species composition and spatial and age structure with impacts on the state of the herb layer compared to the natural state). Same as with aquatic habitats, only in one type of forest habitats is identified as being in a favourable condition.

Almost 80,000 different species of organisms are described in the CR (about 3,500 species of vascular plants, 886 kinds of mosses, 1,500 species of lichens, up to 40,000 kinds of fungi, about 28,000 kinds of insects, about 8,000 kinds of other invertebrates, and 711 species of vertebrates). Species diversity, however, is not evenly distributed (areas with high numbers of species are found only in protected areas and Natura 2000 sites, but also in the open countryside and many species thrive in the urbanized areas).

According to the current Red Lists, more than 50% of native species of vascular plants, 26% mosses, and 20-25% of fungi, 20% of mammal species and 50% of species of fish, amphibians and reptiles find themselves at some endangerment level (see Figure 5 in Appendix no. 1). Populations of invertebrates (e.g. butterflies) are generally considered the most endangered group of animals. With more than 11% of extinct species of butterflies, the CR ranks 4th in the relative and 1st in the absolute number of losses in Europe.

The decline in population, according to the index of common bird species (see Chart 6 in Appendix no. 1) refers to most birds of open habitats and agricultural landscapes (e.g. the great bustard, whose nesting population became extinct, northern lapwing with a loss of 91% ) and partially also aquatic species. In the case of forest species, only certain groups are endangered - such tetraonidae (western capercaillie's population consists of only about 280 individuals; for tetrao, the number is higher, but between the years 2000 and 2005 there was a 20% decline in population size); in general, species that thrive in old and hollow trees are endangered.

In the CR there are also many alien and invasive species, adversely affecting the levels of habitats and species, and possibly impairing economic and other soil functions. In the case of plants, more than 1,400 invasive species were identified, at least 60 of which are considered invasive. Among the most problematic ones are knotweed, Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed, goldenrod, Jerusalem artichoke, and in some areas even lupins or alpine sorrel. As for tree species, these include black locust, tree of heaven, boxelder maple, red oak and Eastern white pine. A similar situation is found in animals, from which mainly the non-native crayfish species most seriously affect the preserved natural integrity (transmitting diseases called "crayfish plague"), the American mink, raccoon dog, and the raccoon.

The most serious current problems are:

- **thereduction of biodiversity in the context of insufficient care of biologically valuable areas (SPA, Natura 2000, HNV)**
- **loss and weakening of the natural landscape functions, especially in the context of disrupting natural water regime**
- **poor quality of the environment in settlements in terms of ecosystem functions**

### **Current situation – Causes**

Most of the territory of the CR is an agricultural landscape interspersed with forest, with a high proportion of arable land, grassland and forests. Over the last 200 years more frequent and generally more significant changes in land use can be observed, both in the structure, manner, and intensity which lead to a serious weakening of the natural landscape features mainly over the last decades.

**Contemporary intensive methods and the structure of economic landscape exploitation**, especially intensive forestry and agriculture, regulation of watercourses and floodplains, development of settlements and infrastructure, as well as intensive recreation development cause the **degradation and loss of natural habitats**. The decline in species diversity is due also to by growing landscape fragmentation and restricted landscape connectivity with a reduction in permeability for migration (barrier effect of the road structures, residential and industrial areas, large areas of monocultures, etc.).

Changes in the land use method also affect protected areas, representing areas with unique or representative biodiversity at the level of species, populations, communities, habitats, and sites, where the subject of the protection are inanimate nature elements. In the CR there are a total of 2,478 specially protected areas in several categories with an area of 1,257,426 ha, representing 15.9% of its total area, and a total of 1,116 Natura 2000 sites with an area of 1,106,117 ha (see Figures 9 and 10 in Appendix no. 1), representing 14.3% of the area; these locations partially overlap. In all, there are 3,500 such areas, representing 21.38% of the territory of the CR.

The greatest impacts on the landscape's ecological stability are the **disruption of the natural landscape water regime, manifested by accelerated runoff and reduced retention capacity**. Surface drainage of the landscape was done in the past, accompanied by the destruction of landscape elements, leading to the extinction of many valuable habitats and the simplification of the landscape mosaic. Despite the high forest coverage and positive changes in recent years, the condition of forest ecosystems is not satisfactory either in terms of resistance, water regime and biodiversity. The ecological stability and the natural regenerative capacity of the landscape are generally being declining; its resistance and adaptability to the increasing frequency of extreme weather events is decreasing.

Specific is the situation in the settlements, especially in larger cities, where the share of impervious paved areas is gradually increasing at the expense of green areas, to which important functions (regulation of air quality, local climate conditions and water regime) and

biodiversity are bound. In terms of diversity of species and natural habitats, the residential environment is impoverished due to the improper species composition of vegetation and the lack of vertical and horizontal growth segmentation. In addition to the decline of green areas, the representation of aquatic and wetland habitats are declining, and thus the ability of ecosystems to retain and slowly release water decreases as well.

### **Evaluation of the factual benefits of the OPE 2007-2013**

A total of 10 calls had been announced by February 2014. The number of supported projects reached 9,137 in late February and early March 2014, with a total financial claim of CZK 7.680 billion.

The impact of the implemented measures on strengthening the biodiversity and ecological stability is not immediate and the resulting effect can usually be traced only over a longer period of time (several years).

### **Strategic approach**

Priority Axis 4: Conservation and care of nature and landscape (hereinafter "PA 4") is formulated in accordance with the **EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020** and its primary objective is therefore to stop the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services. Partial objectives include the implementation of flagship EU legislation, in particular Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and their services, combating invasive alien species, as well as efforts to reverse the decline in biodiversity.

At national level, the PA 4 is formulated in accordance with **the 2012-2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR, which** lays down the following **objectives relevant to Priority Axis 4** for nature and landscape conservation:

- to reduce the danger to agricultural and forest soil and rocks by erosion
- to increase the capacity to adapt to climate change
- to increase the ecological stability of the landscape
- to restore the landscape water regime
- to limit and mitigate the impacts of landscape fragmentation
- sustainable and considerate agricultural and forestry management
- to ensure the protection and care of the most valuable parts of nature and landscape
- to limit the loss of native species and natural habitats
- to limit the negative impact of invasive species on biodiversity
- to improve the greenery system in urban areas and its structure

Concrete measures are proposed for each of the objectives, including the date of implementation, the responsibilities of state administration authorities (particularly relevant ministries) for implementation, and indicators.

The strategic focus of PA 4 is specified in **CR Biodiversity Strategy**, focusing on key topics such as specially protected areas, genetic resources, etc. The strategy also deals with the

consideration of biodiversity in component and sectorial policies and determines specific objectives for biodiversity components, such as aquatic and wetland ecosystems, mountain areas, and grasslands.

The individual objectives of the Strategy are further elaborated in the Update of the National Programme for Nature Protection document, which analyses the state of the natural and landscape environment of the CR, formulating long-term objectives and measures necessary to achieving them through legislative, economic, educational, and professional-research tools.

### **Contribution to the solutions within the OPE 2014-2020**

In order for OPE 2014-2020 to contribute to addressing the above-identified problems, the following **specific objectives** (SO) have been proposed within PA 4:

- SO 4.1: **To ensure the favourable conservation status of the subjects of protection in the protected areas of national importance**
- SO 4.2: **To strengthen biodiversity**
- SO 4.3: **To strengthen natural landscape functions**
- SO 4.4: **To improve the quality of the environment in settlements**

The links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 4 are shown in Table 5 in Appendix no. 1.

The proposed measures will lead to the achievement of priorities, resulting both from the National Environmental Policy of the CR in the field of nature and landscape conservation, as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. Attention will be mainly focused on restricting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services.

The proposed specific objectives correspond with the key measures under the priority action framework for Natura 2000 in the CR. Only measures that have been identified as suitable for financing by the ERDF and those that cannot be funded from other existing funds have been included among the activities.

### **Priority 5: Energy savings**

#### **Current Situation - Problems**

Analysis of the current situation has revealed the following problems:

- high energy intensity of GDP generation
- high emission intensity of GDP generation
- high specific greenhouse gas emissions per capita
- high emissions of air pollutants generated by the energy sector
- high energy intensity of public buildings

## **Current situation - Causes**

Despite the positive trend, the CR has one of the highest energy intensity figures in the EU. Greenhouse gas emissions decreased by about 32% between 1990 and 2011 (see Chart 7 in Appendix no. 1), specific emissions per capita are still about a quarter higher than the EU average. Also, the emission intensity of GDP generation is higher in European comparison, mainly due to a higher share of industry in GDP generation and a high share of fossil fuels in primary energy sources. The potential for energy savings is also very significant.

The most significant savings potential in the CR is the household sector, being 30.5% of the total savings and representing 20,309 GWh for 2016. The sector with the second highest savings potential is the industrial sector (24.5%), followed by the transportation sector (23.3%), then the tertiary sector (15.8%), and the sector with the smallest savings potential is agriculture (5.9%).

## **Evaluation of the factual benefits of the OPE 2007-2013**

The implementation of the supported projects should generate annual savings in final energy consumption of around 2,519 PJ, reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the amount of 265,224 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year and increase in heat generation from renewable energy sources by approximately 325,777 GJ and increase in annual production of electricity from RES by about 64,048 GJ.

Biomass sources, photovoltaic installations and solar thermal collectors predominated among types of renewable resources supported from OPE 2007-2013. Nevertheless, the largest part of the funding was directed towards projects concerning the insulation of public buildings, where the number of applications greatly exceeded the possibilities. Based on experience from previous years, OPE 2014-2020 therefore focuses on this area.

## **Strategic approach**

The strategy for Priority Axis 5: Energy savings (hereinafter "PA 5") is set by the fundamental objectives of the **Europe 2020 Strategy**, being the reduction of emissions, improvement of energy efficiency and increase in the share of energy from renewable sources, as well as objectives of the Flagship Initiative: Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe. Actual strategy is based on the **2030 framework for climate and energy policies**.

PA 5 also takes into account the requirements in the field of compliance with the limit values laid down by Directive 2008/50/ EC and the requirements related to the reduction of emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, NH<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> included in the draft directive on the reduction of national emissions, which is a part of the A Clean Air Programme for Europe (COM(2013)918 issued on December 18.2013).

At national level, PA 5 is formulated in accordance with the **2012-2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR**, which establishes the **following objectives** for energy savings and related areas:

- to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the EU ETS by 21% and limiting the increase in emissions outside the EU ETS to 9% by 2020 compared to 2005
- to ensure a 13% share of energy from RES in gross final energy consumption by 2020
- to improve air quality in areas where the limit values are exceeded, while maintaining air quality in areas where limit values are not exceeded
- compliance with national emission ceilings in force since 2010 and a reduction of overall emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, NH<sub>3</sub> and particulate matter PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions by 2020 in line with the commitments of the CR
- to ensure the commitment to increase energy efficiency by 2020.

Concrete measures, including the date of implementation, are proposed for each of the objectives the responsibilities of state administration authorities (particularly relevant ministries) for implementation, and indicators.

PA 5 also takes other relevant strategic documents into account, in particular the **National Energy Policy of the CR, the National Action Plan of the CR for Renewable Energy, Biomass Action Plan in the CR for the 2012-2020 period, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans of the CR, the Medium-Term Strategy (until 2020) to Improve Air Quality in the CR, the National Emission Reduction Programme of the CR and programmes aimed at improving air quality in zones and agglomerations.**

The national objective is to contribute to achieving the EU objective concerning increased energy efficiency by 20% by 2020, set out under the climate and energy package and the Europe 2020 strategy to effectively achieve the objective of a 13% share of renewable sources in gross final consumption, to achieve and maintain a 3% share in the renovation of buildings owned by the state under the Directive on Energy Efficiency, and to meet the limits for emissions in sectors not falling under the ETS. Implemented measures should lead to a reduction in final energy consumption in public buildings and contribute to bringing the emission intensity of the CR closer to the EU average.

Current objective of PA5 is to contribute to creating the conditions for meeting the objectives of the EU in 2030 (a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the share of energy savings and renewable sources to 27% each).

The national indicative objective of the CR for energy efficiency in line with Europe 2020 Strategy and Article 3 of the Directive on the Energy Efficiency has been set at 47.84 PJ (13.29 TWh) of savings on final energy consumption. In accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency, the CR has adopted the third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the years 2008-2016, which meets the indicative EU objectives of increasing energy efficiency.

Another important objective is to reduce energy intensity, as well as the efficient and sustainable use of energy sources in the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Additional objective is to reduce emissions of air pollutants (mainly PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2,5</sub> and BaP) and to contribute to the improvement of air quality as required by Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC.

### **Contribution to the solutions under the OPE 2014-2020**

In order for OPE 2014-2020 to contribute to addressing the above issues, the following **specific objectives** (SO) are proposed within the PA 5:

- SO 5.1: **To reduce the energy intensity of public buildings and increase the use of renewable energy sources,**
- SO 5.2: **To achieve high energy standard of new public buildings.**

The links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 5 are shown in Table 6 in Appendix no. 1.

**The measures under SO 5.1 are aimed at buildings with a high potential for cost-effective solutions. High investment costs are a major barrier for the implementation of saving measures and the installation of alternative energy sources** for heating and hot water **in buildings** owned by municipalities and regions. Significant potential lies both in heat sources and boilers, since those fired by fossil fuel with low efficacy and adverse emission parameters are still widespread and in final consumption, where most of the buildings have not yet been insulated and other savings measures not implemented. In addition to operational cost savings and reducing greenhouse gases and pollutants, the proposed measures will also contribute to reducing energy dependence and losses in energy generation and transmission.

Measures under SO 5.2 will be focused on promoting the exemplary role of public sector in the field of energy efficiency of buildings by supporting construction in passive energy standard.

PA 5 focuses only on interventions in public buildings, in order to avoid overlaps with other operational and national programmes. Energy savings in the household sector will continue to be supported from the New Green Savings programme (houses and apartment buildings up to four residential units) and the Integrated Regional Operational Programme (larger apartment buildings). The support of the transition to high-efficiency low-emission heating sources is also among the measures supported under PA 2. The promotion of energy efficiency in industry is the subject of the OPEIC



**Table 1. Reasoning behind the choice of thematic objectives and investment priorities**

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Reasoning behind choice
<p>Thematic Objective 4: To support the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors</p>	<p>Supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors by promoting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructures, including public buildings and housing (according to the European Parliament and Council Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph a), Point iii))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe 2020 Strategy</li> <li>• The EU Action Plan for Energy Efficiency</li> <li>• The EU Climate and Energy Package</li> <li>• CR Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• 2012 - 2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR and its priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and limiting the negative impacts of climate change</li> <li>2.3 Efficient and environmentally friendly use of renewable energy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• CR National Energy Policy</li> <li>• CR Biomass Action Plan</li> <li>• CR National Action Plan for Renewable Energy</li> <li>• CR National Energy Efficiency Action Plan</li> </ul> <p><u>General justification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Despite the positive trend in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the CR has one of the highest rates of energy intensity</li> <li>- The potential for energy savings is significant in the CR</li> <li>- Increasing energy efficiency in the context of the Europe 2020 Strategy is part of the main objective</li> <li>- Implemented measures should lead to a reduction in final energy consumption in buildings</li> <li>- Reduction of losses in the generation and transmission of energy</li> </ul>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Reasoning behind choice
Thematic Objective 5: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management by supporting investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (According to the European Parliament and Council. Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph b), Point ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe 2020 Strategy</li> <li>• Directive 2007/60/EC</li> <li>• Green Paper on adapting to climate change</li> <li>• White Paper on adapting to climate change</li> <li>• CR Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• 2012-2020 CR National Environmental Policy - priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3 Conservation and sustainable use of soil and rock</li> <li>4.1 Risk prevention</li> <li>4.2 Protection of the environment against the adverse effects of crisis situations caused by anthropogenic or natural threats</li> </ul> </li> <li>• National programme for climate change mitigation in the CR</li> <li>• The concept of addressing the flood protection issue in the CR</li> </ul> <p><u>General justification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The need to address frequently repeating floods, incl. preventive measures aimed at saving lives and property</li> <li>- Eliminating the impact of slope instabilities</li> <li>- Despite partial implementation of the environmental burden remediation, there are many remaining areas contaminated with substances that may pose serious risks to human health or the environment</li> <li>- Insufficient capacity for bioremediation areas and facilities, serving for decontamination</li> </ul>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Reasoning behind choice
Thematic Objective 5: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention, and risk management by supporting investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5, Paragraph 5, Point . b))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development of the CR</li> <li>• 2012 - 2020 CR National Environmental Policy and its priority areas:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Risk prevention</li> <li>4.2 Protection of the environment from the negative impacts of emergencies caused by natural or anthropogenic threats</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>General justification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of tools to ensure the restriction of chemical risk and promoting the REACH management arising from EU legislation</li> <li>- Lack of technology enabling the reduction of environmental risks</li> </ul>
Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency: investments in the water sector to meet the EU <i>acquis</i> requirements in the field of environment, and addressing the needs of investment, which according to the findings of Member States go beyond these requirements (According to the European Parliament and Council Regulation No.1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point ii))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe 2020 Strategy</li> <li>• 7th EU Environment Action Programme</li> <li>• the Blueprint to safeguard Europe’s water resources</li> <li>• Water Framework Directive</li> <li>• CR Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• 2012 - 2020 CR National Environmental Policy and its priority areas:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Provision of water protection and improvement of its condition</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Plan of Main River Basins of the CR</li> <li>• River Basin Management Plans for the international Elbe, Oder and Danube river basins</li> <li>• Plans for catchment areas</li> </ul> <p><u>General justification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolving the still unsatisfactory status of surface and ground water (municipal sources of pollution, impaired quality of some watercourses, eutrophication, industrial and agricultural sources of pollution)</li> <li>- Ensuring the supply of drinking water in adequate quantity and quality</li> <li>- The decreasing retention capacity of the landscape</li> <li>- The increasing areas threatened by wind and water erosion</li> </ul>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Reasoning behind choice
Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by adopting measures to improve the urban environment, urban regeneration, recovery and decontamination brownfields (including former military areas), reducing air pollution and supporting noise reduction measures (According to the European Parliament and Council Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, paragraph c), Point iv))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe 2020 Strategy</li> <li>• 7th EU Environment Action Programme</li> <li>• Thematic Strategy on EU Air Pollution</li> <li>• The "A Clean Air Program for Europe" programme and related documents ("Clean Air Package")</li> <li>• EU Directives on Air Quality and Emission Reduction</li> <li>• CR Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• 2012 - 2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR and its priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3 Conservation and sustainable use of soil and bedrock</li> <li>2.2 Reduction in air pollution level</li> <li>3.3 Improving environmental quality in settlements</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Medium-Term (to 2020) Strategy to Improve Air Quality</li> <li>• National Emission Reduction Programme</li> <li>• Programmes to improve air quality in zones and agglomerations</li> </ul> <p><u>General justification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolving the still unsatisfactory state of urban air</li> <li>- Compliance with the newly established national emission reduction commitments</li> <li>- Remediation of contaminated areas in cities</li> </ul>
Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency through investments in waste management in order to meet the EU <i>acquis</i> requirements in the field of environment and addressing the needs of investments, which according to the findings of Member States go beyond these requirements (According to the European Parliament and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Europe 2020 Strategy</li> <li>• 7th EU Environment Action Programme</li> <li>• Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe</li> <li>• EU Directives on waste</li> <li>• CR Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• 2012 - 2020 CR National Environmental Policy and its priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2 Preventing waste generation, ensuring its maximum use and limiting its negative impact on the environment. Supporting the use of waste as a replacement of natural resources</li> </ul> </li> <li>• CR Waste Management Plan</li> </ul>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Reasoning behind choice
	Council Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5, Paragraph 6, Point a))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Waste Prevention Programme of the CR</li> </ul> <p><u>General justification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient dedication to waste prevention</li> <li>- Insufficient capacity of waste recovery facilities</li> <li>- Insufficient capacity for energy recovery of residual mixed municipal waste</li> <li>- Insufficient capacity of facilities for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste</li> <li>- Still a significant incidence of old and illegal landfills</li> <li>- Reducing the negative impacts of hazardous waste on human health</li> </ul>
Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil diversity, and promoting ecosystem services, including through the NATURA 2000 network and ecological infrastructures (According to the European Parliament and Council Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5, Paragraph 6, Point d))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Europe 2020 Strategy</li> <li>● 7th EU Environment Action Programme Water Framework Directive</li> <li>● The EU for Biodiversity strategy</li> <li>● Directives on nature conservation CR Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development</li> <li>● 2012 - 2020 CR National Environmental Policy and its priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Protecting and enhancing the ecological functions of the landscape</li> <li>3.2 Preserving natural and landscape values</li> <li>3.3 Improving environmental quality in settlements</li> </ul> </li> <li>● CR National Biodiversity Strategy</li> </ul> <p><u>General justification:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient provision of quality protection and management of SPAs and Natura 2000 sites</li> <li>- Still decreasing biodiversity</li> <li>- Limiting the spreading of problematic invasive species</li> <li>- Ensuring landscape permeability for animals</li> <li>- The decreasing retention capacity of the landscape</li> <li>- The increasing areas threatened by wind and water erosion</li> <li>- The decreasing functional areas and greenery elements in settlements</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Reasoning behind funds allocation

The distribution of financial allocation for the OPE 2014-2020 totalling EUR 2 636 592 864 (Cohesion Fund and European Regional Development Fund contribution) is proposed bearing in mind the outputs from identification of environmental needs, the achievement of the targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy and 2012-2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR objectives, contained in individual priority axes and their specific objectives and specific activities.

At the same time, the proposed allocations correspond to the recommendations under "Position of the Commission Services on the development of the Partnership Agreement and programmes in the CR for the 2014-2020 period," National Reform Programme and the objectives set out in the Partnership Agreement.

The key decision in determining the allocation for each OPE 2014-2020 priority axis, specific objectives and activities are based on the analysis of the operational programme's absorption capacity. The absorption capacity analysis for each priority axis, processed by the relevant professional MoE bodies, was mainly based on the experience involved with drawing down funds from OPE 2007-2013, expert estimates, and relevant strategic documents available for the sector.

Priority Axes 1, 2, and 6 are fully co-financed by the Cohesion Fund. Priority Axis 3 and 5 is co-financed from both the Cohesion Fund and the European Regional Development Fund. Priority Axis 4 is fully financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

For Priority Axis 1: **Improvement of water quality and reduction of flood risks**, binding to Thematic Objective 5: Support for climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management and Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency, the highest financial allocation is expected, being **29.15 %** of the total programme allocation.

For Priority Axis 2: **Improvement of air quality in human settlements**, binding to Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency, a financial allocation amounting to **17.21 %** of the total programme allocation is expected.

For Priority Axis 3: **Waste and material flows, environmental burdens and risks**, binding to Thematic Objective 5: Support for climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management and Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency, an allocation of **17.41 %** of the total programme allocation is expected.

For Priority Axis 4: **Protection and care for nature and landscape**, binding to Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency, allocation amounting to **13.34%** of the total programme allocation is expected.

For Priority Axis 5: **Energy savings**, binding to Thematic Objective 4: Support for the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors, an allocation amounting to **20.09 %** of the total programme allocation is expected.

For Priority Axis 6: **Technical assistance**, an allocation amounting to **2.8%** of the total programme allocation is expected. The distribution of this allocation for individual activities will be based mainly on experience with the implementation of technical assistance in the OPE 2007-2013 and in relation to the allocation and OPTA activities.

The financial allocations for the operational programme and individual priority axes are determined as 85% of CF and ERDF contribution, supplemented by the compulsory national co-financing of 15%, while the extent of co-financing is covered by Article 120 of the general regulation on total eligible costs.

Any public support provided under OPE 2014-2020 shall be in accordance with the procedural and material rules for granting state aid in force at the time at which such public support is granted.

OPE 2014-2020 will ensure implementation and completion of the second phase of projects, the first phase of which was implemented in the OPE 2007-2013. For such phased projects priority submission of applications for support for the second project phase will be facilitated, and adequate co-financing resources for will be earmarked for the completion of the second phase.

**Table 2. Overview of the operational programme investment strategy**

<b>Priority Axis</b>	<b>Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)</b>	<b>Union Support (EUR)</b>	<b>Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme</b>	<b>Thematic Objective</b>	<b>Investment Priorities</b>	<b>Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority</b>	<b>Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set</b>
Priority Axis 1	CF	461, 260, 310	17,49 %	Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency: investing in the water sector in order to meet the EU <i>acquis</i> requirements in the field of environment and addressing the needs of investments, which according to the findings of Member States go beyond these requirements (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Resolution No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point. ii))	1.1 To reduce the amount of pollution discharged into surface and groundwater from municipal sources and the input of pollutants into surface and groundwater	See Chapter 2.1 of PA 1
						1.2 To ensure the supply of drinking water of an adequate quality and quantity	See Chapter 2.1 of PA 1



Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union Support (EUR)	Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment Priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
	CF	307,506,873	11,66 %	Thematic Objective 5: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by promoting investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems	1.3 To ensure flood protection of urban areas	See Chapter 2.1 PA 1
						1.4 To promote preventive flood protection measures	See Chapter 2.1 of PA 1
Priority Axis 2	CF	453,819,065	17.21 %	Thematic objective 6: Protecting the	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by taking measures to improve the urban environment, urban	2.1 To reduce emissions from domestic heating contributing to the population's exposure to excessive concentrations of pollutants	See Chapter 2.2 of PA 1

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union Support (EUR)	Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment Priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
				environment and promoting resource efficiency	regeneration, recovery and decontamination of brownfields (including former military areas), reducing air pollution and supporting noise reduction measures (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point iv))	2.2 To reduce emissions from stationary sources contributing to the population's exposure to excessive concentrations of pollutants	Chapter 2.2 of PA 2
						2.3 To improve the system for the monitoring, evaluation and forecasting the trends in air quality and relevant meteorological aspects	See Chapter 2.1 of PA 2
Priority Axis 3	CF	320,262,317	12.15 %	Thematic objective 6:	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency through	3.1 Waste prevention	See Chapter 2.3 of PA 3

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union Support (EUR)	Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment Priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
				Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	investments in waste management in order to meet the EU <i>acquis</i> requirements in the field of environment and addressing the needs of investments, which according to the findings of Member States go beyond these requirements (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c, Point. i))	3.2 To increase the share of material and energy recovery of waste	See Chapter 2.3 of PA 3
						3.3 To remedy old landfills	See Chapter 2.3 of PA 3

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union Support (EUR)	Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment Priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
	CF	115,468,727	4.38 %	Thematic Objective 5: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by promoting investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph b), Point ii))	3.4 To finalize inventory of environmental burdens and remove them	See Chapter 2.3 of PA 3
	ERDF	23,088,951	0.88 %	Thematic Objective 5: Promoting climate	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by promoting investments to address specific risks,	3.5 To reduce environmental risks and develop systems for their management	See Chapter 2.3 of PA 3

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union Support (EUR)	Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment Priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
				change adaptation, risk prevention and management	ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5, Paragraph 5, Point b))		
Priority Axis 4	ERDF	351,735,069	13.34 %	Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil diversity and supporting ecosystem services, including through	4.1 To ensure the favourable conservation status of the subjects of protection in the protected areas of national importance	See Chapter 2.4 of PA 4
						4.2 To strengthen biodiversity	See Chapter 2.4 of PA 4

<b>Priority Axis</b>	<b>Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)</b>	<b>Union Support (EUR)</b>	<b>Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme</b>	<b>Thematic Objective</b>	<b>Investment Priorities</b>	<b>Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority</b>	<b>Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set</b>
				promoting resource efficiency	the Natura 2000 network and ecological infrastructures (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5, Paragraph 6, Point d))	4.3 To strengthen the natural landscape functions	See Chapter 2.4 of PA 4
						4.4 To improve the quality of the environment in settlements	See Chapter 2.4 of PA 4

<b>Priority Axis</b>	<b>Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)</b>	<b>Union Support (EUR)</b>	<b>Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme</b>	<b>Thematic Objective</b>	<b>Investment Priorities</b>	<b>Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority</b>	<b>Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set</b>
Priority Axis 5	CF	509,626,952	19.33 %	Thematic Objective 4: Support the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors	Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors by promoting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructures, including public buildings and housing (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph a), Point. iii))	5.1 To reduce the energy intensity of public buildings and increase the use of renewable energy sources	See Chapter 2.5 of PA 5

<b>Priority Axis</b>	<b>Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)</b>	<b>Union Support (EUR)</b>	<b>Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme</b>	<b>Thematic Objective</b>	<b>Investment Priorities</b>	<b>Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority</b>	<b>Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set</b>
Priority Axis 5	ERDF	20,000,000	0.76 %	Thematic Objective 4: Support the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors	Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors by promoting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructures, including public buildings and housing (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph a), Point. iii))	5.2 To achieve high energy performance standards in newly built public buildings	See Chapter 2.5 of PA 5



<b>Priority Axis</b>	<b>Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)</b>	<b>Union Support (EUR)</b>	<b>Proportion of total Union support for the operational programme</b>	<b>Thematic Objective</b>	<b>Investment Priorities</b>	<b>Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority</b>	<b>Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set</b>
Technical assistance	CF	73,824,600	2.8 %	NA	NA	6.1 To ensure proper and efficient management and administration  6.2 To ensure awareness, publicity, and absorptive capacity	See Chapter 2.6 of PA 6

## 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE 2014-2020 OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME ENVIRONMENT'S PRIORITY AXES

### 2.1 PRIORITY AXIS 1: Improvement of water quality and reduction of flood risks

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments set up at Union level	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through community-maintained local development	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 2.1.1 Reasoning behind the creation of a priority axis that includes more than one region category or more than one thematic objective or fund

In accordance with Article 96, Paragraph 1, Point c), this Priority Axis combines investment priorities from different thematic objectives. It concerns Thematic Objective 6, pertaining to the protection of the environment and promoting the efficient use of resources, and Thematic Objective 5, supporting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management.

The combination of Thematic Objectives 5 and 6 has been accepted due to the need for comprehensive interventions across the field of water protection and flood risk reduction. This comprehensive approach will bring higher quality benefits to the overall solution of interventions in this summary priority axis than if the interventions were implemented separately from different axes.

Measures implemented with the support for Priority Axis 1 will be based on River Basin Management Plans and flood risk management plans, consistent with the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in the Conditions of the CR. Priority axis 1 follows the priority areas PA 4 "To restore and maintain the quality of waters", PA 5 "To manage environmental risks" of the macro-regional strategy The EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

Consequent to the pre-condition specified in the "*Position of the Commission Services on the development of Partnership Agreement and programmes in the CR for the period 2014-2020*" and the experience from practice gained during the implementation of Appendix no. 7 of the Operational Programme Environment (OPE) in the 2007-2013 programming period, the CR undertakes that in the absence of the establishment (or a delay in the establishment) of an independent regulatory body for the regulation of the water sector, the conditions stipulated in the OPE Appendix no. 6: Agreement between the CR and the European Commission on "Acceptance criteria for water projects for the Operational Programme Environment in the

2014-2020 programming period" will be observed while securing operation of the water management infrastructure (WMI), co-financed by the 2014-2020 Operational Programme Environment (hereinafter referred to as the OPE).

### 2.1.2 Fund, region category, and the basis for calculating Union aid

<b>Fund</b>	Cohesion Fund
<b>Region category</b>	Not applicable for Priority Axis 1
<b>Basis for calculation (total eligible expenses or eligible public expenditure)</b>	Total eligible costs

### 2.1.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 1: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency: investments in the water sector to meet the Union's acquis requirements for the environment and addressing investment needs, which according to the findings of Member States go beyond these requirements (according to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No.1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point ii))

#### 2.1.3.1 Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the expected results

**Specific objective 1: To reduce the amount of pollution discharged into surface and ground water from municipal sources and the input of pollutants into surface and groundwater**

The Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council aims to achieve good water status, as determined by chemical and ecological status or potential, which is the main objective of the CR. The cost of the measures to meet this condition is estimated at CZK 400 billion, and CZK 15 billion is available under the PA 1 for these purposes.

The results of the assessment of the water bodies status show that the main reason of unsatisfactory ecological status and potential is failure to meet the limits of physico - chemical indicators-nutrients which were set at the national level. The content of total phosphorus was exceeded in 55% of water bodies, the content of nitrate nitrogen in 45% of water bodies and ammoniac nitrogen content in 15% of water bodies. Point sources of discharge of municipal wastewater and both untreated (open outlets, the separation chambers of combined sewage system) and insufficiently purified effluent from wastewater treatment plants were clearly identified as a source of pollution in the indicator of total phosphorus. Therefore, the SO 1.1 is primarily focused on reduction of pollution from these sources. In terms of nitrogen compounds pollution the prevailing source is diffuse pollution. This issue is addressed by the RDP.

Support from the Operational Programme Environment must respect the problems identified within the update of the River Basin Management Plans and should therefore be targeted at problematic bodies of water.

Activities will be supported within the implementation of measures in this SO to reduce pollution of groundwater and surface water from municipal point sources of pollution, aiming to achieve the objectives of river basin plans in compliance with Directive 2000/60/EC on Water Policy, i. e. to improve state of water bodies and reach their good or very good state and related valid legislation in this area (2008/105/EC, 2013/39/EU, and 91/271/EEC). The priority will be put on discharge of polluted wastewater from an outfall of sewerage system into the watercourse and construction of new sewerage systems and wastewater treatment plants in the areas with high ecological priority taking into account sources of drinking water.

Standard will be a system of central wastewater collection, with subsequent treatment at the WWTP. With regard to local conditions (e.g. rugged terrain morphology, isolated housing), wastewater disposal can be ensured by a decentralised solution – several independent wastewater treatment plants with their own sewer systems within one agglomeration. The evaluation of effectiveness will be component to the project. Both potential solutions will lead to reducing inputs of pollution and improving the state of the affected bodies of water while maintaining the economic efficiency.

For this SO we anticipate the use of cca. 45% of the amount allocated to PA 1; more than half of the amount allocated for the SO is intended to build a new WWTP and new sewer.

Within a reduction of eutrophication, comprehensive and systemic measures will be supported mainly in water reservoirs or of bathing water bodies, which may include retention tanks on combined sewer systems, sedimentation tanks on the inflow to the reservoirs or other measures to ensure strategic water resource protection, which will aim at achieving the objectives of Directive 2000/60/EC on water policy and related documents at national and European level. The input of pollutants and their impact in the form of water eutrophication has a significant negative effect on water resources. Detailed measures will be specified in updated RBMP. At the same time biological and other technical measure leading to a long term reduction of eutrophication of surface water directly in the water tanks will be implemented.

The data in the table no. 3 is based on available statistical data for 2012. Data from 2015 and the difference between the initial and final values will be vital for the correct assessment regarding the achievement of the target indicator values in relation to measures supported in the OPE 2014-2020.

**Table 3. Specific programme result indicators for SO 1.1**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measuring unit</b>	<b>Categories of regions</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Baseline year</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
42110	Quantity of pollution in item of total phosphorus	t/year	Not applicable	1,203	2012	1,100	Czech Statistical Office	Annually
42212	Volume of treated waste waters	mil. m <sup>3</sup> /year	Not applicable	317.7	2013	321	Czech Statistical Office	Annually
42111	Amount of the discharged pollution in CODCr	t/year	Not applicable	40100	2013	39100	Czech Statistical Office	Annually
42210	Number of water bodies with the inconvenient state of BOD5	water body	Not applicable	166	2014	100	MA	According to the assessment of water bodies (2020)

### **Specific Objective 2: To ensure the supply of drinking water of an adequate quality and quantity**

Increasing the number of population supplied with drinking water of adequate quality will be a supported activity. At the same time the aim is to increase the stability of the drinking water supply, especially in areas where there is no public water mains and water resources are of poor quality, as well as in areas with problems regarding supply in times of drought.

Prospective measures for the improvement of the drinking water quality will be primarily focused on the improvement of quality of raw water which is used for the production of drinking water i.e. The improvement of the quality of groundwater as well as surface water resources and their protection against input of pollution into these resources in order to reduce the rate of raw water treatment. The intensification of raw water treatment plants for the purpose of achieving the required quality of drinking water will be supportable only in cases where the improvement of raw water quality is not achievable in the required timeframe or under economically acceptable conditions.

The strategy for enhancing the quality of drinking water is secured by meeting the requirements for its quality, which is governed by the requirements of Council Directive 98/83/EEC on the Quality of Water Intended for Human Consumption, and Ministry of Health Decree No. 252/2004 Coll., laying down the hygiene requirements for drinking and hot water and the frequency and scope of drinking water inspections, as amended.

Measures financed from the OPE will lead to the fulfilment of EC directives in the field of water protection and at the same time fulfilling the Blueprint to safeguard Europe’s water resources (COM(2012)673), especially in the areas of achieving good water status and measures for natural water retention.

For specific objective 1.2. we anticipate the use of cca. 15% of the amount allocated to Priority Axis 1

**Table 4. For this specific objective it is expected to use 15% of the amount allocated to Priority Axis 1. Specific programme result indicators for SO 1.2**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measuring unit</b>	<b>Categories of regions</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Baseline year</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
42000	Share of population supplied with water at suitable quality from water-supply systems	%	Not applicable	938	2013	94,5	Czech Statistical Office	Annually

### **2.1.3.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority**

#### **2.1.3.2.1 Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries**

**Specific Objective 1: To reduce the amount of pollution discharged into surface and groundwater from municipal sources and the input of pollutants into surface and groundwater**

#### **Activities supported under Specific Objective 1.1 - will be:**

- The construction of sewers, provided there are satisfactory wastewater treatment plants in the agglomeration; construction of sewers, provided there is related construction; the modernisation and intensification of wastewater treatment plants including decentralised wastewater disposal solutions (Domestic wastewater treatment systems will not be supported).

- Eliminating the causes of the excessive load of surface water by nutrients (eutrophication).
- Construction, modernisation and intensification of wastewater treatment plants.

Main target groups: The public sector

Target area: the territory of the CR

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisation,
- state owned enterprises,
- organisational units of the state,
- trading companies,
- municipal districts of Prague.

**Specific Objective 2: To ensure the supply of drinking water of an adequate quality and quantity**

**Activities supported under Specific Objective 1.2 - will be:**

- The construction and modernisation of water treatment plants and increasing the quality of drinking water, including the construction and modernisation of structures for the protection of drinking water sources in their immediate vicinity serving to public use.
- The construction and completion of drinking water mains and distribution network, including related structures serving to public use.

Main target groups: The public sector

Target areas: the territory of the CR

**Types of beneficiaries**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- state owned enterprises,
- companies owned by more than 50% of property by municipalities or other public-law entities,
- organisational units of the state,

- municipal districts of Prague.

#### **2.1.3.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

In particular, principles for the liquidation of pollution sources for the benefit of the status of bodies of drinking water and drinking water sources (buffer zones) will be applied.

Compliance with the national policy for water planning, consisting of the prepared Main River Basins Plan for the CR, and the follow-up plans for the national part of the international river basins and River Basin Management Plans, including programmes of measures (for the period until 22 December 2015), comprised of the prepared River Basin Management Plans after 22 December 2015, including programmes of measures.

For selection and prioritisation of supported measures will be selected the best environmental option.

The project's compliance with European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

The project's compliance with Regional part of Development plans for water supply and sewerage systems.

The project's compliance with the Appendix no. 6 Agreement between the CR and the European Commission on "Acceptance criteria for water projects for the Operational Programme Environment in the 2014-2020 programming period".

The project's implementation will lead to reducing pollution discharged in municipal wastewater, assuming a positive effect on reducing discharged pollution.

Projects dealing with the reconstruction of WWTP are only acceptable in the context of intensification or change to WWTP capacity while increasing the effectiveness of WWTP.

Areas in basins of water resources will be prioritized.

Primarily will be supported projects with the centralised collection and treatment of wastewater with regard to local conditions (e.g. rugged terrain morphology, isolated housing), wastewater disposal using decentralised solutions or a combination of centralised and decentralised solutions will be allowed if only it will be a more cost effective than centralized collection of wastewater (Domestic wastewater treatment systems will be not supported). The wastewater projects for agglomerations above 2000 PE will be prioritised. The wastewater systems in the agglomerations below 2000 PE will be supported only if duly justified technically and economically (compared to the alternative of individual septic tanks).



The project will ensure a drinking water supply for residents in sufficient quantities and improved quality, and it will be possible to supply a larger population with quality drinking water in areas where there is non-compliance with the raw water quality requirements under Directive 98/83/EC, or where a gradual deterioration in the quantity and quality of water resources is anticipated.

The implementation of projects in the Area of Intervention 1.1.2 will lead to reducing the direct runoff of sewage water diluted by storm water from combined sewerage directly into protected areas according annex IV at WFD 2000/60/ES (areas designated for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption, bodies of water designated as recreational waters).

A project must have a demonstrable long-term effect on the reduction of surface water eutrophication. A precise specification of the target state intended to be achieved must form its integral part, together with definition of target parameters.

The implementation of technical measures for the existing WWTPs and water structures to trap sediments must produce a visible long-term reduction of nutrient input into the reservoirs (especially phosphorus) and contribute to improving the status of the affected body of water.

Biological and other technical measures to reduce long-term eutrophication of surface waters in reservoirs can be supported only if they are part of a comprehensive solution for the entire sub-catchment area above the water reservoir (which should specifically include limiting diffuse runoff, i.e. input of P, N nutrients from agricultural land) and if disposal of wastewater from point sources is ensured in the relevant river basin as required by legislation. The extraction of sediments will be supported only after locally proving its necessity.

A project must demonstrate the complexity and effectiveness of the proposed measures by comparing the situation before and after the intervention with a minimal negative impact on water and water-bound ecosystem without endangering human health (specifically, monitoring the impact of the physicochemical conditions, toxicity, reduction of fish stock, endangering aquatic fauna and flora – protected species, other negative effects on the ecosystem: odour, water colour, etc.).

Projects must include cost benefit analysis, whose level of detail will correspond to the implementation degree of the project, and as the case may require, alternative solution with cost benefit analysis for all considered alternatives.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

#### **2.1.3.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments**

The use of a financial instrument under this priority axis is being considered and it will be described in detail based on the results of ex-ante evaluation. With the use of financial

instruments, it will be possible to support the relevant activities with appropriate financial products (loans, guarantees, capital contributions, mezzanine funds and others). Specific activities, appropriate amounts of funds and the conditions for the implementation of specific financial instruments, including the expected leverage of allocated ESIF, as well as combinations with other forms of support, will be based on the ex ante assessment of financial instruments, required under Article 37(2) of the CPR in the 2014-2020 programming period. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

#### 2.1.3.2.4 Planned use of major projects

No major project is being expected within Priority Axis 1 at present.

#### 2.1.3.2.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority and according to region category, where applicable

**Table 5. Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 1.1 and SO 1.2**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Fund	Region Category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
CO 18	Additional population served by improved water supply	persons	CF	Not applicable	150,000	Applicant / Recipient	Ongoing
424 00	Number of measures implemented to reduce eutrophication	measures	CF	Not applicable	40	Applicant/ Recipient	Ongoing
C 19	Additional population served by improved wastewater treatment	population equivalent	CF	Not applicable	60,000	Applicant / Recipient	Ongoing
422 05	Design capacity of the new built and reconstructed Water Treatment Works	population equivalent	CF	Not applicable	60 000	Applicant / Recipient	Ongoing

422 10	Length of the builtsewer	km	CF	Not applicable	350	Applicant / Recipient	Ongoing
-----------	--------------------------------	----	----	-------------------	-----	--------------------------	---------

#### **2.1.4 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 of Priority Axis 1: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management, and investments to address specific risks by ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (according to European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph b), Point. ii)**

##### **2.1.4.1 Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the anticipated results**

###### **Specific Objective 3: To ensure flood protection of urban areas**

The aim of Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks is to limit the risk of adverse effects associated with floods, especially for human health and life, the environment, cultural heritage, economic activity, and infrastructure. The measures taken to reduce the risk of flooding must be in accordance with the requirements of the Directive and take into account the flood hazard maps, flood risk maps, and flood risk management plans that are completed and published over the course of the Operational Programme in accordance with Directive. Among the measures implemented towards achieving this specific objective, flood protection measures will be supported, following the implementation of Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (on the basis of flood risk management plans) and 2000/60/EC (implementation of outputs, i.e. programmes for measures in the 1st and 2nd water planning cycle). Continuation of support of specific flood protection measures is expected (dry tanks with controlled filling regime according to an operational code; controlled overflow into the landscape; increasing the capacity of watercourses in urban areas; increasing the natural retention of floodplains; slowing down surface runoff in the catchment areas; utilising existing water structures for flood protection through land adaptation to limit the harmful effects of exposure to local torrential precipitation – flash floods, etc.). Support of the increasing retention potential in the basins is also planned within this objective, and thus reducing the runoff rate during flood events. The support of projects addressing the management of storm water in urban areas is expected as part of the activities.

Torrential and prolonged rainfall has a significant impact on slope instability. The CR is a country with a high incidence and risk of slope instability due to its varied geological structure and dense population. At the same time it is a country with a long and advanced documentation and classification tradition concerning this risk phenomenon, which is essential for the prevention and the disposal of potential slope instability. The CR has been severely hit by landslides due to extreme rainfall especially in 1997 (Moravia), 2002 (Bohemia) and repeatedly

in subsequent years, and in smaller territories (e.g. Jeseníky Mountains, Central Czech Mountains, Beskydy Mountains, Vsetínsko, Zlínsko, Mladoboleslavsko). Support in this area is also anticipated under this objective.

For specific objective 1.3. we anticipate the use cca. 30% of the amount allocated for Priority Axis 1, more than half of the amount allocated under the specific objective is intended for dredging watercourses or increase their and the adjacent floodplains' retention potential, and to improve natural overflow.

**Table 6. Specific programme result indicators for SO 1.3**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
43210	Population regarded by overflow of HQ100	Persons	Not applicable	397,000	2012	362,000	Flood Information System(www.povis.cz)	Annually
42310	Imperious paved area connected to combined sewerage system	ha	Not applicable	750	2013	0	MA	Ongoing
44311	area with slope instabilities (landslides)	ha	Not applicable	32	2013	0	Czech Geological Survey Registry - slope instability	Annually

#### **Specific Objective 4: Promote flood prevention measures**

Specific Objective 1.4 is very closely linked with Specific Objective 1.3 and the implementation of Directive 2007/60/EC on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks. This specific objective consists of a set of non-structural measures for the prevention and protection of residents, property, cultural heritage and the environment from the effects of floods and ensure an improved speed and quality of information during floods (namely flood risk assessment projects, studies of runoff conditions, including proposals for effective flood measures, preparation of flood authorities for the implementation of operational measures in case of flood risk and during flooding, the creation of flood hazard and flood risk maps, the updating of data to

identify flood zones, the expansion and improvement of forecasting and warning services and alert services during floods). The experience from the 2006 floods, the flash floods in 2009 and 2010, and the floods in June 2013 show that the speed and quality of information are essential to managing flood risks, mitigating direct threats to human life, and potentially reducing flood damage. The importance of awareness is increasing, especially in the case of flash floods in smaller streams.

In the CR the predictive models of rainfall and flows are handled at the central level (CHMI) operation of water structures by the separate river basin authorities (the Povodí corporations), but the responsibility for warning and evacuation of residents is at a local level. Therefore, LWS indicating mainly local torrential rainfall or local restrictions on the flow rate of small streams while allowing early warning for populations at risk are also supported. LWS are unsubstitutable as a complement to the central forecasting system in the area of forecasting of torrential rains. LWSs indicate a direct threat in specific areas because they can cover/monitor a bigger detail in comparison to the possibilities of the central system.

For specific objective 1.4. we anticipate the use of cca. 10% of the amount allocated to Priority Axis 1, more than half of the amount allocated for the specific objective is intended to build, expand and improve information, notification, forecasting and warning systems at local and national level, as well as digital flood plans.

**Table 7. Specific programme result indicators for SO 1.4**

ID	Indicator Indicators	Measuring unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
43010	Number of municipalities with insufficient flood protection	municipalities	Not applicable	1,033	2013	233	Flood Information System (www.povis.cz)	Annually

**2.1.4.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priorities**

**2.1.4.2.1 Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives, including the identification of the main target groups if applicable, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries**

**Specific Objective 3: To ensure flood protection of urban areas**

This support area focuses on the implementation of flood protection measures in urban areas and rural areas, which will have a positive effect on reducing the extent of the flooded areas in communities and reduce the number of flooded properties, thus reducing flood damage. Within

the support it is expected to fund projects for dredging watercourses or increase their and the adjacent floodplains' in urban communities and rural areas, with the direct result of reducing flood risk in urban areas. Other types of proposed projects supported under the "Recovery, construction and reconstruction or modernisation of water works serving for flood protection" activity are, for example, the construction of polders and modification of existing water structures (for example spillway) to increase and improve their flood control properties. The support includes activities aimed at retarding runoff in riverbasins and stormwatermanagement. Retardation measures will focus on increasing retention potential in the catchment areas using nature-friendly measures. The stormwatermanagement, especially in urban areas, is driven by the intent to progressively reduce discharges of uncontaminated stormwater into sewage systems. Rainwater can be retained and used, for example to irrigate gardens and parks or be soaked into the subsoil; during floods, the correct operation of a facility can help delay sewer system overloads and possibly reduce the potential consequences of flooding. The resulting effect of the measures financed under the specific objective should be to improve flood protection in urban agglomerations. Any considered flood protection measure will be supported on the basis of justification in feasibility studies and technical economic analysis demonstrating the feasibility, particularly in terms of property relations, efficiency of measures and influence on the status of the affected bodies of water. For effective flood protection, it is necessary primarily to make use of the measures in the landscape that enhance the natural retardation and accumulation of water in the area, and then to employ appropriate technical measures to affect flood flows. The proposed measures must be in accordance with European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, and 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks.

**Activities supported under Specific Objective 1.3 will be:**

- dredging or increasing the retention potential of watercourses and adjacent floodplains, improving natural overflow.
- stormwater management in urban areas and its further use instead of accelerated drainage of sewers into watercourses.
- the restoration, construction and reconstruction or modernisation of water structures serving for flood protection.
- the stabilisation and remediation of slope instabilities that threaten health, property and safety on the basis of the "Register of Slope Instabilities."

The main target groups: Public sector, organisations providing technical measures on watercourses (rivers authorities), CR - through state organisational units and contributory organisations established by them.

Target areas: the territory of the CR

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- state owned enterprises,
- state organisations,
- universities and school facilities,
- organisational units of the state,
- public research institutions,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- municipal districts of Prague,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

#### **Specific Objective 4: To promote preventive flood protection measures**

As part of this support area it is planned to support flood prevention measures and the protection of the population against the effects of flooding. The specific objective partly builds on OPE Area of Intervention 1.3.1 in the previous programming period. Operational objectives of support are closely linked with Specific Objective 1.3, with which they share a fundamental principle - to improve protection of life and property, and of the economic activities of the regions at risk of flooding. The activity is aimed at improving the knowledge of population and national and local governments concerning flood hazard and flood risk. Providing quality and well timed reports and their dissemination through flood warning and alert system is crucial to handling critical situations during flood events, including flash floods. Projects supported under the "Analysis of runoff conditions, including suggestions for possible flood measures" activity will focus on the entire catchment area, especially smaller streams, including comprehensive proposals to implement measures for reducing the rate of water runoff from the catchments and reducing flood flows, carried out in a nature-friendly manner. The second major activity includes projects focused on expanding and improving flood forecasting and warning service and warning systems at local and national level, including their technical equipment and the creation of digital flood plans.

#### **Activities supported under the Specific Objective 1.4 will be:**

- Analysis of runoff conditions, including suggestions for possible flood measures.
- Construction, expansion and improvement of warning, reporting, forecasting and alert systems at national level, digital flood plans.
- Construction of new and expansion of existing warning, reporting, forecasting and local alert systems, digital flood plans.

The main target groups: The public sector.

Target areas: areas with potential flood risk and their river basins.

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- state owned enterprises,
- organisational units of the state,
- public research institutions,
- universities,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- municipal districts of Prague.

**2.1.4.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

Compliance with the national policy for water planning, consisting of the prepared Main River Basins Plan of the CR, and the follow-up plans for the national part of the international river basins and River Basin management Plans, including programmes of measures (for the period until 22 December 2015), comprised of the prepared National River Basin Management Plans after 22 December 2015, including programmes of measures.

Compliance with European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy and 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks.

Projects for realisation must be evaluated according article 4 (7) of European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC

The project maintains (or increases) the flow capacity determined for the given municipality or city, and does not increase flood risk.

Effective preventive measures must be applied systematically in complete (hydrological) catchment areas, also combined with effects along watercourses.

Construction, reconstruction and modernisation of dams will not be supported from the OP E.



For effective flood protection, it is necessary to primarily follow the measures in the landscape that enhance the natural retardation and accumulation of water in the area, and consequently the technical measures to affect flood flows.

Reconstruction of local alert systems will not be supported.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

#### **2.1.4.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments**

The use of financial instruments under this priority axis is being considered and it will be further specified based on the results of ex-ante evaluation. With the use of financial instruments, it will be possible to support the relevant activities with appropriate financial products (loans, guarantees, capital contributions, mezzanine funds and others). Specific activities, appropriate amounts of funds and the conditions for the implementation of specific financial instruments, including the expected leverage of allocated ESIF, as well as combinations with other forms of support, will be based on the ex ante assessment of financial instruments, required under Article 37(2) of the CPR in the 2014-2020 programming period. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

#### **2.1.4.2.4 Planned use of major projects**

The existence of a major project within Priority Axis 1 is not anticipated.

### 2.1.4.2.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority and region category, where applicable

**Table 8. Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 1.3 and 1.4**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator Indicators</b>	<b>Measuring unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
43300	Lenght of the solved water streams	km	CF	Not applicable	400	Applicant/ Recipient	Ongoing
43500	Number of restored, new built up and reconstuctured water structure for flood protection	pcs	CF	Not applicable	20	Applicant/ Recipient	Ongoing
42300	Volume of retarded rainwater	m <sup>3</sup>	CF	Not applicable	64 000	Applicant/ Recipient	Ongoing
44301	Newly stabilized area previously with slope instabilities (landslides), through OPE2014+	ha	CF	Not applicable	32	Applicant/ Recipient	Ongoing
43002	Improving of preparation of flood plans	municipalities	CF	Not applicable	400	Applicant/ Recipient	Ongoing
43400	Number of studies at areas with potencial flood risks and designs of natural friendly flood protection measures	study	CF	Not applicable	150	Applicant/ Recipient	Ongoing
CO02	Population benefiting from flood protection measures	persons	CF	Not applicable	80,000	Applicant/ Recipient	Ongoing

## 2.1.5 Performance framework

Table 9. Performance framework for PA 1

Pri orit y Axi s	Indicator type (Implemen tation phase; financial, output, or, where appropriate, result type)	ID	Indicato r or key implem entatio n step	Measu ring unit	F u n d	Regi on categ ory	Milesto ne for 2018	Target objective (2023)	Data source	If applic able, an explan ation of the indica tor's releva nce
PA 1	financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expendit ure	EUR	C F	Not appli cable	141, 252, 782	904, 431, 980	MA	-
PA 1	output	422 05	Design capacity of the new built and reconstu cted Water Treatme nt Works	popula tion equivale nt	C F	Not appli cable	20,000	60,000	Applic ant/be neficia ry	See chapte r 2.1:5.1
PA 1	Output	CO 20	Populati on benefitin g from flood protecti on measure s	Person s	C F	Not appli cable	22,000	80,000	Applic ant/be neficia ry	See chapte r 2.1:5.1

### **2.1.5.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework**

#### **Indicator 422 05 Design capacity of the new built and reconstructed Water Treatment Works**

Output indicator was chosen to follow the fulfillment of the objective of reducing the quantity of pollution discharged from municipal sources. It monitors the activity "Construction, refurbishment and intensification of wastewater treatment plants" Total amount of 38,781,629 EUR is allocated for this activity. The used up amount of certified expenditure for this milestone in 2018 is expected to be about 13 million EUR.

Setting of this indicator is based on expert estimation of the indicated needs of the new WWTP capacities.

#### **Indicator CO20 Population benefiting from flood protection measures**

This is a common output indicator, which was chosen for monitoring of number of inhabitants of the Czech Republic protected against flood hazard. With this indicator it is possible to monitor number of people protected by passing the information (eg. Local alert and warning systems) and flood measures (eg. stream regulation or dry reservoirs). This indicator monitors the entire investment priority, or more precisely both specific targets 1.3 and 1.4, except for following activities "Management of rainwater in urban area and their further utilization instead of their instant discharge into the watercourse by the sewage system" and "Stabilization and remediation of slope instabilities that threaten health, property and safety on the basis of the "Register of slope instabilities". The total amount of 257,005,241 EUR is allocated for activities monitored by this indicator. The used up amount of certified expenditure for the year 2018 is expected to be approximately 71 million EUR. Milestones are set based on the mapping of flood risks and the experiences gained from OPE 2007-2013.

## 2.1.6 Intervention categories

**Table 10. Dimension 1 - Area of intervention**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Categories of regions	Not applicable for Priority Axis 1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 1	020	115,315,076
Priority Axis 1	021	76,799,842
Priority Axis 1	022	269,145,391
Priority Axis 1	087	6,918,905
Priority Axis 1	088	300,587,969

**Table 11. Dimension 2 - Form of financing**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Categories of regions	Not applicable for Priority Axis 1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 1	01	768,767,183

**Table 12. Dimension 3 - Type of territory**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Categories of regions	Not applicable for Priority Axis 1	
Priority Axis	Table 11:	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 1	01	38,438,359
Priority Axis 1	02	76,876,710
Priority Axis 1	03	653,452,106

**Table 13. Dimension 4 - Spatial performance mechanism**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Categories of regions	Not applicable for Priority Axis 1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 1	07	768,767,183

## 2.2 PRIORITY AXIS 2: Improvement of air quality in human settlements

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments set up at Union level	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through community-maintained local development	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 2.2.1 Reasoning behind the creation of a priority axis that includes more than one region category or more than one thematic objective or fund

Not applicable for Priority Axis 2. Priority axis 2 follows the priority area PA 6 " To preserve biodiversity, landscapes and the quality of air and soils" of the macro-regional strategy The EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

The global objective of Priority Axis 2 for the 2014-2020 period is to improve air quality where the limit values are exceeded, and to maintain air quality where it is good. All types of activities and projects listed within each specific objectives of priority axis 2 comply with priorities set by the complex of conceptual documents for air quality management. The mentioned complex consists of the Mid-term Air Protection Strategy in the Czech Republic, National Emission Reduction Programme and air quality plans, which were carried out for individual zones and agglomerations in compliance with requirements of the Article 23 of the Directive 2008/50/EC.

### 2.2.2 Fund, region category, and the basis for calculating Union support

<b>Fund</b>	Cohesion Fund
<b>Region category</b>	Not applicable for Priority Axis 2
<b>Basis for calculation (total eligible expenses or eligible public expenditure)</b>	Total eligible costs

### **2.2.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 2: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting efficient use of resources by taking measures to improve the urban environment, urban revitalization, recovery and decontamination of brownfields (including former military areas), reduction of pollution, and promotion of noise reduction measures (according to European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point iv))**

#### **2.2.3.1 Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the expected results**

##### **Specific Objective 1: To reduce emissions from domestic heating contributing to population's exposure to excessive concentrations of pollutants**

A necessary step to reduce the level of air pollution in the CR is the limitation of primary pollutant emissions from local domestic heating. This measure will not only contribute to the achievement of the air quality objectives set by the EU legislation in force, but it will contribute to reach the national emission reduction commitments proposed under the Clean Air Programme for Europe, published by the European Commission in 2013.

Specific objective 2.1, as well as the whole Priority Axis 2, complies with outputs and requirements identified by the national strategic documents related to the air quality management (i.e. Air Quality Plans, National Emission reduction Programme, Mid-term Air Protection Strategy).

In terms of air quality, the **priority pollutants are therefore** particulate matter **PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2,5</sub>, precursors of secondary particles** (sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds (VOC), black carbon and **BaP**).

National emission projections and projections generated by the GAINS model indicate **a high risk of violating the newly established national emission reduction commitments for particulate matter PM<sub>2.5</sub> and ammonia.**

Measures have to lead to the highest possible level of energy efficiency, to the lowest possible CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and to the lowest possible emissions of polluting substances (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2,5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and benzo(a)pyren). Measures can be supported only in cases when the extension of distant supplying of heat is not economically feasible. The evaluation of these benefits will be monitored under the proposed ENVI indicator "Reduction of final energy consumption in supported entities." The effects on the amounts of emissions and/or levels of air pollution will be assessed, whenever possible by measuring and monitoring, and these findings will be included at project level in the annual reporting to the Commission. If not appropriate, for instance for cost reasons, this will be explained in the annual reporting.

The measures will contribute to reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission. Assessment of this contribution will be monitored using indicator “Estimated annual decrease of GHG”.

This specific objective will be achieved through the replacement of obsolete solid fuel combustion facilities with new environmentally friendly methods of heating. At the same time, emphasis will be placed on the maximum efficiency of heat sources.

Major emphasis is placed on Specific Objective 1; cca. 75% of allocation for Priority Axis 2 will be reserved to support activities under this objective according to a preliminary estimate.

The implementation of this specific objective will be given to the regions or municipalities. They will put the replacement of obsolete solid fuel combustion facilities into effect.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- The target status is compliance with the limit values stipulated in national and European legislation (Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC, Act No. 201/2012 Coll. on Air Protection) and national emission reduction commitments (Directive 2001/80/EC and the Gothenburg Protocol to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution).

Note to Table 14, Indicator “Amount of eliminated precursors of PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from local and domestic heating” includes the amount of total annual volume of secondary particle precursors (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and VOC) multiplied by IIASA factors of PM<sub>2.5</sub> particle formation potential.

Primary particulate matter – PM (including PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) are monitored separately with regard to their significant influence on the air quality in the Czech Republic.



**Table 14. Specific programme result indicators for SO 2.1**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
36120	Amount of primary PM <sub>10</sub> emissions from local domestic heating	t/year	Not applicable	12,456	2011	10,417	CHMI	Annually
36130	Amount of precursors of PM <sub>2,5</sub> emissions from local domestic heating	t/year	Not applicable	5,647	2011	5,127	CHMI	Annually

**Specific Objective 2: To reduce emissions from stationary sources contributing to the population's exposure to excessive concentrations of pollutants**

High exposure of the population to both flat and local concentrations of air pollutants must be reduced by limiting the re-suspension and pollutant emissions from stationary sources, which significantly contribute to high level of air pollution. This group of stationary sources represents a wide range of technologically varied installations and activities, which are significant sources of primary and fugitive emissions of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2,5</sub> as well as sources of emissions of secondary particles precursors or emissions of benzo(a)pyren. Mentioned group is identified in detail in the context of conceptual and strategic documents in the field of air protection (project for the preparation of these documents: "Medium-Term Strategy (to 2020) to improve air quality in the CR").

This specific objective will be achieved through the implementation of appropriate measures to reduce re-suspension and pollutant emissions from stationary sources which significantly contribute to the high level of air pollution. Stationary sources covered by the Industrial Emissions Directive cannot be supported for just complying with the best available techniques

(BAT) range. In those cases only the lowest (that is, the most ambitious) half of the applicable BAT range shall be eligible and the Environmental State Aid Guidelines shall be followed. If an assessment of cost effectiveness shows that going for the lower half of the BAT range is not feasible, also the upper half of the BAT range will be eligible for the support. This will be explained in the annual reporting in order to allow necessary flexibility.

Supported measures will contribute to the achievement of the air quality objectives set by the EU legislation in force, but are also necessary due to the need to meet the national emission reduction commitments proposed under the Clean Air Programme for Europe, published by the European Commission in 2013 as well as to meet future requirements of the proposal Directive on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants (part of the Air Package of 18/12/2013).

There is cca. 21% of allocation for Priority Axis 2 reserved to support activities under the specific objective 2.2.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- The target state is the compliance with limit values stipulated in national and European legislation (Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC, Act No. 201/2012 Coll. on Air Protection) and national emission reduction commitments (Directive 2001/80/EC and the Gothenburg Protocol to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution).

Note 1 to Table 15: Indicator “Amount of eliminated primary precursors of PM<sub>2,5</sub> emissions from industry and agriculture”: Amount of total annual volume of secondary particle precursors (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and VOC) multiplied by IIASA factors of PM<sub>2,5</sub> particle formation potential.

Primary particulate matter – PM (including PM<sub>2,5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) are monitored separately with regard to their significant influence on the air quality in the Czech Republic.

Note 2 to the Table 15: fugitive emissions (mainly dust emissions from industrial processes) are not reported by the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute. These emissions will be monitored and assessed at project level, or a justification will be provided when this is not possible.

**Table 15. Specific programme result indicators for SO 2.2**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
36140	Amount of primary PM <sub>10</sub> emissions from industry and agriculture	t/year	Not applicable	13,222	2011	12,622	CHMI	Annually
36150	Amount of precursors of PM <sub>2,5</sub> emissions from industry and agriculture	t/year	Not applicable	63,199	2011	61,799	CHMI	Annually

**Specific Objective 3: To improve the system for the monitoring, evaluation and forecasting the trends in air quality, and relevant meteorological aspects**

Systems for monitoring, evaluating and predicting trends in air quality are used, inter alia, to evaluate the current status, predict future developments in the short and long term and also evaluate the effectiveness of measures to improve air quality. The benefit is the priority axis' focus on the complex problems of emission – pollution – meteorological interrelationships.

Additional requirements for monitoring air quality and the effects of air pollution are arising beyond current legislation based on the EC Programme "Clean Air Programme for Europe." These requirements will have to be reflected in the monitoring network setup. The planned development of measurement and evaluation tools is driven by efforts to improve the description of air pollution and related meteorological aspects and target corrective measures more accurately.

Finally, attention must be paid to the identification of pollution sources that will lead to the correct targeting of air quality management and monitoring effects.

Development and operation of supplemented air pollution monitoring network and subsequent assessment will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of EU legislation, including the awaited changes (Directive 2008/50/EC, EC Programme "Clean Air Programme fo Europe" etc.) and Aquila requirements. Modelling activities will follow up FAIRMODE procedures and they will also use the outputs form LIFE/FP7 projects. The obtained data will be subject of an international data exchange including the EEA.

There is cca. 4% of allocation for Priority Axis 2 reserved to support activities under the specific objective 2.3.

### The situation to be achieved by 2020:

- Obtain relevant data about the atmosphere in the areas with highest forecasting ability.

**Table 16. Specific programme result indicators for SO 2.3**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
37010	The level of defective spatial air quality data interpretation	%	Not applicable	20	2011	15	CHMI	Annually

### 2.2.3.2 Measure to be supported within the investment priority

#### 2.2.3.2.1 Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to specific objectives, including the identification of the main target groups where applicable, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries

#### Specific Objective 1: To reduce emissions from domestic heating contributing to the population's exposure to excess concentrations of pollutants

##### Activities supported under Specific Objective 2.1 will be:

- replacement of existing stationary combustion installations in households.

##### Supported types of projects:

- replacing a solid fuel boiler with a new solid or gaseous fuel boiler with minimal pollutant emissions,
- replacement of solid fuel boiler for a heat pump,
- the above replacements in combination with additional non-combustion thermal energy sources (for example solar heating),
- installation of additional equipment (e.g. filters) for reduction of pollutants emissions.

Regions as identified beneficiaries will carry out a grant schemes to implement this activity. Its implementation has to contribute to factual and financial parameters of this specific objective.

The main target groups: Owners of family homes.

Target areas: the territory of the CR

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities.

**Specific Objective 2: To reduce emissions from stationary sources contributing to the population's exposure to excess concentrations of pollutants**

**Activities supported under Specific Objective 2.2 will be:**

- replacement and reconstruction of existing stationary sources of pollution
- acquisition of technology and technological practices to reduce emissions of pollutants or the level of air pollution.

A full list of project types cannot be created due to the number of possible technical solutions and diversity of stationary sources; among others, **supported project types include:**

- complete or partial replacement or reconstruction of existing combustion and non-combustion stationary pollution sources,
- acquisition of additional technologies to reduce emissions of pollutants (e.g., fabric filters, electrostatic precipitators, technologies to reduce emissions from the production, storage and application of manure (in agricultural operations)),
- acquisition of additional technologies to reduce air pollution levels (e.g., water curtains, spraying, misting or dust removal equipment),
- changes in technological practices to reduce emissions,
- expansion and reconstruction of centralised thermal energy supply systems.

Concerning the above-listed supported project types, the most important ones supported under specific objective 2.2 are especially complete or partial replacement or reconstruction of existing stationary air pollution sources, acquisition of additional technologies to reduce emissions of pollutants or to reduce air pollution levels.

Support of other project types is not excluded, as there could be identified (strictly based on outputs and priorities set by the complex of conceptual strategic document for air quality management) certain important measures. Implementation of such identified measures brings significant improvement of the air quality in particular areas of interest, where the air quality is deteriorated.

Based on carried analysis number of technologies was repeatedly identified as technologies and sources locally significantly affecting air quality. Especially activities aimed at such technologies will be supported under specific objective 2.2. For example following technologies are concerned:

- mining and mineral processing, especially mechanical operations,
- production and processing of metals, metalurgy,
- production and processing of solid fuels.

Apart from the priorities indicated in §2.2.3.2.2, the measures shall be prioritized as follows:

- measures to reduce emissions at the ground level shall be given a priority,
- measures to significantly reduce emissions of PM shall be given a priority,
- measures to introduce technologies with highest environmental performance shall be given a priority.

In the agriculture sector, the priority will be given to the most efficient techniques of ammonia reduction, such as end-of-pipe measures (water scrubber, acid scrubber, etc.), fully slatted floors with vacuum systems, high-pressure injection application of the manure, etc.

The main target groups: Owners and operators of stationary air pollution sources

Target areas: the territory of the CR focusing on residential units (municipalities)

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- state owned enterprises,
- organisational units of the state,
- business entities,
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- public research institutions,
- public-law institutions,
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- municipal districts of Prague,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

Business entities will not be supported in the case of the project type "Expansion and reconstruction of centralised thermal energy supply systems." Support of these business entities within similar project type is subject of OPEIC.

**Specific Objective 3: To improve the monitoring, evaluation and forecasting the trends in air quality and relevant meteorological aspects**

**Activities supported under the Specific Objective 2.3 will be:**

- construction and renovation of monitoring systems for air quality, and relevant meteorological aspects in accordance with the development of technologies and the demands for accuracy, and information transfer speed for decision-making in crisis situations (particularly sensitive measuring and laboratory instruments for improved quality measurement of pollutant concentrations in the atmosphere and deposit flows, measurements of newly monitored contaminants in accordance with EU requirements a meteorological technique for monitoring of relevant characteristics – remote and groundmeasurements, computer systems for running complex models)
- construction and development of infrastructure for data management, processing and evaluation from the monitoring system for air quality and weather, (especially systems and tools for collecting data from measurement systems, their archiving and processing, including the crisis management of Tools). Improvement for Atmosphere Modelling, enabling the forecasting of air quality and weather (e.g. models for evaluating the transport and dispersion of pollution in the atmosphere, including complex chemistry covering the formation of aerosols and meteorological models providing input data for above mentioned models,
- acquisition and development of systems for the identification of pollution sources (measuring and laboratory techniques for detailed analysis of air pollution components, with a focus on identifying the most significant sources for sites burdened by air pollution)
- acquisition of systems for publishing the results of monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of trends in air quality and weather (tools for the development of e-reporting, web applications and services, including the requirements of the INSPIRE Directive, warning, control and prognostic systems, possible connection with the LIFE programme - Information projects, projects aimed at raising awareness).

**Supported project types to meet the individual activities of each specific objective will be:**

- construction and renovation of air quality and relevant meteorological aspects monitoring systems on a national or regional scale (particularly monitoring networks, laboratories, ensuring collection of samples and data transmission, technology for primary data processing, archiving and presentation)
- the acquisition and updating of systems for air quality assessment and the impact assessment of measures to improve air quality (particularly the creation, updating and development of databases, software for data processing, modelling and simulation)
- supporting the rehabilitation and development of systems for the archiving and processing of air pollution data (emission data), both for standard pollutants and greenhouse gases
- infrastructure for the identification of pollution sources (especially monitoring equipment, laboratories, ensuring the collection and processing of samples and data transfer), management and processing of data for the development and improvement of tools for atmosphere modelling

- implementation of integrated systems and the building of a common infrastructure to monitor air quality and relevant meteorological aspects, warning, control and prognostic systems, modelling with a high resolution and identification of pollution sources, support for the implementation of measures resulting from the plans and programmes to improve air quality in coordination with the border regions of Poland and the Slovak Republic (e.g. under the LIFE + for Central Europe programme).

The main target groups: The public sector

Target areas: territory of the CR

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- state owned enterprises,
- organisational units of the state,
- public research institutions,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- public research institutions,
- public-law institutions,
- municipal districts of Prague.

**2.2.3.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

Any allocated support shall comply with the EU State Aid rules.

Specific Objectives 2.1 and 2.2 will be based, inter alia, on local priorities established in the air quality plans prepared for each zone and agglomeration. These areas have been defined based on air pollution monitoring and air quality modelling. Among such local priorities belong areas where air quality limit values are exceeded as well as areas, where stationary sources significantly influencing air quality or contributing to air quality limit values exceedance are located.

Under specific objective 2.1 only projects, which are situated in locations with worsened air quality (i.e. exceeding the emission limits in PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2,5</sub> and benzo(a)pyren) and for which the air quality plans are elaborated, will be supported.



Projects need to be socio economically sustainable and need to address energy poverty. Projects using renewable energy will be prioritised.

Investments should provide for the highest energy efficiency levels, lowest CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and lowest PM<sub>10</sub> emissions.

In specific objective 2.1 investments should be conditional on improving energy efficiency and reducing energy demand in the buildings served by the installations.

All projects have to be in line with EU environmental standards and legislation.

Support of projects located within highly polluted settlement areas will be prioritised. Priority will be given to projects in areas with the largest compliance gaps and with the largest number of people affected by the exceedances. Air pollution level will be evaluated in compliance with the Section 11 of the Air Protection Act No 201/2012 Sb. Said section of the Air Protection Act sets evaluation of the air quality based on map of 5-year moving averages of pollutants concentrations. Maps are prepared for net 1x1 km<sup>2</sup>. During the evaluation of projects size of exposed population within the settlement areas will be considered.

Requirements set for supported combustion sources will respect EU legislation in force or adopted, especially the emission limit values in the Directive on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants (1-50 MW), part of the Air Package of 18/12/2013. Regardless of the adoption of this MCP proposal, for NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and CO, the national emission limit values for 2018 will be used already now. The Czech Republic will do market surveillance on the sulfur content of the coal used in MCPs to see if there is compliance regarding the national fuel standards. For dust, the Czech Republic will follow the emission limit values of the MCP proposal in the Air Package of 18/12/2013. If the final EU MCP legislation has stricter emission limit values, these will be used.

The heating systems financially supported by the OP have to already from the outset of the programming period comply with the minimum energy efficiency and emissions requirements applicable at the end of the year 2020 as defined by implementing measures under the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC.

Within a choice of operations in relation to the SO 2.1 and SO 2.2 a contribution of planned operations leading to an increase of energy efficiency and their potential contribution to an increase of use of renewable sources of energy will be envisaged.

Projects under SO 2.2 implemented on combustion stationary sources with the total thermal input 20 MW can be supported only, if it is evident that the primary objective is the improvement of air quality and that any reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is only an indirect effect, and using the methodology in the explanatory guidelines from the European

Commission. The financial allocation for expansion and reconstruction of centralised thermal energy supply systems cannot exceed EUR 40 million.

Acquisition of street-sweeping vehicles or sprinkling cars will not be supported.

Projects with the highest cost-efficient emission reduction will be prioritised. Cost-efficiency criteria will be set and evaluated in connection with particular types of stationary sources and reduction of emission of polluting substances.

The aim of the project selection under Specific Objective 2.3 will be to improve the system of air quality monitoring, evaluating and forecasting of air quality development and relevant meteorological aspects.

The supported types of projects are in compliance with the Mid-term Air Protection Strategy in the Czech Republic and air quality plans for each zones and agglomerations and will contribute to improve air quality or reach the national emission reduction commitments by 2020, 2025 or 2030.

Detailed information on the criteria for selecting projects for support will be given in the subsequent management documentation.

The types of activities defined under Priority Axis 5, Specific Objective 5.1 under letters A and B implemented in public buildings will not be supported within Specific Objective 2.2 of Priority Axis 2.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

#### **2.2.3.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments**

The use of a financial instrument is being considered under this priority axis and it will be further specified based on the results of ex-ante evaluation. With the use of financial instruments, it will be possible to support the relevant activities with appropriate financial products (loans, guarantees, capital contributions, mezzanine funds and others). Specific activities, appropriate amounts of funds and the conditions for the implementation of specific financial instruments, including the expected leverage of allocated ESIF, as well as combinations with other forms of support, will be based on the ex ante assessment of financial instruments, required under Article 37(2) of the CPR in the 2014-2020 programming period. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

#### **2.2.3.2.4 Planned use of major projects**

An implementation of a major project within Priority Axis 2 is not anticipated at the moment.

### 2.2.3.2.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority and according to region category, if applicable

**Table 17. Common and specific programme output indicators for PA 2**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
36101	The number of stationary air pollution sources in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out	pcs	CF	Not applicable	80,400	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
CO34	Estimated annual decrease of GHG	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq./year	CF	Not applicable	320,000	Applicant/Beneficiary	Ongoing
37001	The number of acquired devices and technology for the monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of air quality and relevant meteorological aspects	pcs	CF	Not applicable	350	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
37002	The number of licences acquired and newly developed or upgraded software tools for the monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of air quality and relevant meteorological aspects	pcs	CF	Not applicable	8	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing

## 2.2.4 Performance framework

**Table 18. Performance framework PA 2**

Priority Axis	Indicator type (Implementation phase; financial, output, or, where appropriate, result type)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measuring unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Target objective (2023)	Datasource	If applicable, an explanation of the indicator's relevance
PA 2	financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	CF	Not applicable	83,384,420	533,904,783	MA	-
PA 2	output	36101	The number of stationary sources of air pollution in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out	pcs	CF	Not applicable	20,000	80,400	Ant/beneficiary	See chapter 2.2.4.1

### 2.2.4.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework

#### Indicator 36101 The number of stationary sources of air pollution in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out

Layout of performance framework follows experience gained in programming period 2007-2013. It presumes slower pace at the beginning of the period 2014 – 2020 and further increase due to fact that administrative tools set by the Air Protection Act No. 201/2012 Sb. become effective. Said tools are aimed at stationary sources with rate input 300 kW or less. Implementation of the specific objective 2.1 is determinative for the whole priority axis.

### 2.2.5 Intervention categories

**Table 19. Dimension 1 – Area of intervention**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Categories of regions	Not applicable for Priority Axis 2	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 2	83	453,819,065

**Table 20. Dimension 2 – Form of financing**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Categories of regions	Not applicable for Priority Axis 2	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 2	01	453,819,065

**Table 21. Dimension 3 – Type of territory**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Categories of regions	Not applicable for Priority Axis 2	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 2	01	68,072,860
Priority Axis 2	02	68,072,860
Priority Axis 2	03	317,673,345

**Table 22. Dimension 4 – Spatial performance mechanism**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Categories of regions	Not applicable for Priority Axis 2	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 2	07	453,819,065

## 2.3 PRIORITY AXIS 3: Waste and material flows, environmental burdens and risks

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments set up at Union level	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through community-maintained local development	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 2.3.1 Reasoning behind the creation of a priority axis that includes more than one region category or more than one thematic objective or fund

In accordance with Article 96, Paragraph 1, Point c), this Priority Axis includes the linking of the Cohesion Fund, the European Fund for Regional Development, and investment priorities from different thematic objectives. It concerns Thematic Objective 6, pertaining to the protection of the environment and promoting the efficient use of resources, and Thematic Objective 5, supporting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management.

The combination of both funds and Thematic Objectives 5 and 6 has been accepted due to the need for comprehensive interventions across the entire issue of waste, environmental burdens, and environmental risks. This complex approach will bring higher quality benefits to the overall solution of interventions in this summary priority axis than if the interventions were implemented separately from different axes. Priority axis 3 follows the priority area PA 5 "To manage environmental risks" of the macro-regional strategy The EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

The further direction of the Czech Waste Management is generally defined by European regulations the EU strategies, national regulations, the National Environmental Policy of the CR 2012-2020 and national strategic documents (Waste Management Plan CR, Waste Prevention ProgrammeCR). Project support priorities in waste management will be – without prejudice to their final acceptance by the Commission - determined with particular regard to meeting the requirements and objectives defined by the 2015-2024 WMP of the CR and recently the Waste Prevention Programme of the CR.

The WMP CR 2015-2024, WPP CR and OPE 2014-2020 are founded on the dataset of the Ministry of the Environment. However, only the statistical system of the Czech Statistical Office is validated by the Eurostat and therefore the investments proposed to waste-to-energy in the OPE 2014-2020 as well as for WMP CR 2015-2024 and WPP CR are subject to final acceptance by the Commission.

In the course of creation of new legislative and strategic documents, the CR takes the recommendations of the European Commission listed in the "Roadmap for CR 2012" very

seriously. The recommendations focus mainly on diverting waste from landfills, landfill fees, support of recycling and sorting, introducing fees for waste combustion, implementing a strategy for biodegradable waste, and inter-institutional cooperation. The recommendations relate to identified problems with Waste Management of the CR. The Ministry of the Environment intends to promote waste management according to the higher levels of the hierarchy, thus promoting technologies for reuse, recycling and waste recovery, including its energy recovery. (in accordance with the conditions specified in section 2.3.3.1.; section for specific objective 3.2).

According to the recommendations of the European Commission the CR adopted the revision of the law and will have from 1. January 2015 mandatory collection BDMW and metals, and since 2024 will ban landfilling of MMW, recyclable and recoverable waste (Act no. 229/2014 Coll., adopted in October 2014).

Subject to the assessment by the Commission, WMP CR 2015 – 2024 was adopted. The adoption of the National WMP regions of the CR are required to adopt their regional WMP. Due to binding part of the national WMP is issued by government regulation (legally binding instrument) the CR regions are required to comply with this regulation and this step ensures consistency between national and regional WMP (including targets).

Supported actions will respect the conclusions of the current waste management legislation’s revision process (“Towards to the Circular Economy – Zero Waste programme for Europe”, and which support the implementation of the "Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe" (COM (2011) 571) and the 7th Environment Action Programme (European Parliament and Council Decision No. 1386/2013/EU on the General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 "Living well, within the limits of our planet").

Czech Republic legislation in the waste management is established according to the European model on the principle of the waste management hierarchy compliance.

**2.3.2 Fund, region category, and the basis for calculating the Union aid**

<b>Fund</b>	Cohesion Fund, the European Regional Development Fund
<b>Region category</b>	Less developed regions under Specific Objective 3.5, other specific objectives – not applicable
<b>Basis for calculation (total eligible expenses or eligible public expenditure)</b>	Total eligible costs



### **2.3.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 3: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting the efficient use of resources through investments in waste management in order to meet the Union's acquis requirements for the environment and by addressing investment needs, which according to the findings of Member States go beyond these requirements (according to European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No. 1300/2013, Article 4, Paragraph c), Point i))**

#### **2.3.3.1 Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the anticipated results**

##### **Specific Objective 1: Waste prevention**

In the course of their activities and within the scope of their influence, everyone has the obligation to prevent waste generation and to limit its amount and hazardous properties. Waste whose generation cannot be avoided should be used or disposed of in a manner that does not represent a threat to human health and the environment, and which is in line with the relevant laws and regulations to protect the environment and human health. Waste prevention is a way of dealing with waste, compatible with the concept of sustainable development and respecting its principles.

As defined in Directive 2008/98/EC, the prevention of waste generation means measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that further limit the amount, or adverse effects of harmful substances.

In connection with waste prevention, emphasis should be placed on promoting, the technological changes that reduce industrial waste generation (techniques for reduction of waste production from the operation).

An important step is to also allow the reuse of products (in accordance with waste hierarchy) from household. These measures include the construction of places for the prevention of municipal waste, i.e. products at the end-of -life (such as furniture, textiles, metals etc.) and a support for implementation of “door-to-door” collection system. MoE and SEF will monitor waste prevention.

The main objectives include:

- to reduce the amount of waste from the operation (prevention of industrial waste),
- preparation of products at the end-of-life for reuse (prevention of municipal waste such as textiles, furniture and others),
- support for implementation of “door-to-door” collection system.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- strengthening the role of waste prevention directly in the production process,
- interruption of dependence between the increase in waste generation in the context of the increasing economic growth and stagnation of waste generation by 2020, or a slight decrease in the amount of waste generated.

**Table 23. Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.1**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measuring unit</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Baseline year</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
40110	Capacity for prevention of municipal waste	t/year	Not applicable	16 000	2012	56,000	MA	Ongoing
40210	Waste intensity of production	t/year	Not applicable	1 114 564	2012	965 000	MoE	Annually

**Specific Objective 2: To increase the share of material and energy recovery of waste**

European (EU 2020, Strategy on Waste Prevention and Recycling) and national (Policy on Recycling CR) strategies on the use of raw materials emphasise the need for reducing the dependence of production processes on primary raw materials and their replacement with materials from waste. The use of recyclable materials should be supported, and as far as possible, there should not be supported landfilling or incineration of these materials. Art. 11 of the WFD requires MS to increase their overall level of preparation for the re-use and recycling of waste materials such as paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly from other origins similar to household waste be increased to at least to 50% by weight by 2020.

The priority support of material waste recovery will contribute to the satisfaction of the above obligations and the reduction of primary source consumption. The purpose of this SO is to achieve an increase in the proportion of recoverable waste by promoting the separate collection of waste, construction waste sorting lines and waste recycling facilities, as well as systems to support separately collected and subsequently utilised specific waste types (paper, plastic, glass, metals and BDMW) and where is the possible include the “door-to-door” collection.

Support for waste-to-energy recovery activities is to be withheld until it will be re-considered by the EC once the WMP CR for the period 2015 – 2024 and the 14 Regional WMP are adopted and submitted to the COM services and they are found in full compliance with WFD. Moreover,

waste-to-energy recovery projects will be presented for support only for waste types that can no longer be adequately materially recovered (e.g. due to their level of pollution and possible contamination) and assuming that there is no risk for fulfilling recycling targets under the WFD. Furthermore, the discrepancies between the MoE and the National Statistics Office in the municipal waste statistics are to be resolved in order to avoid that the spending in waste-to-energy imperils the capacity of the Czech Republic to meet the recycling targets in the Waste FD

The main objectives include:

- to promote waste management methods that use waste as a source of secondary raw materials,
- to support preparation of waste for recycling and waste management leading to an increase in the economic value of waste,
- to support systems for separate collection of waste and spec. waste types and “door-to-door” collection,
- to reduce the amount of BDMW landfilled and support mandatory sorting of BDMW,
- to reduce specific production of HW,
- min. the adverse effects of HW and waste management on human health and the environment,
- waste, which cannot be materially recovered (after sorting mat. recoverable components, hazardous substances and BDW) would be used for energy recovery in facilities designed for this purpose, (see conditions for energy recovery above in this section)
- since 2024 to ban landfilling of MMW, recyclable and recoverable waste, to meet the requirements set out in EU directives (see Appendix no. 1).

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- increase to min. of overall 50% by weight, the preparing for re-use and recycling of wastes material such as at least paper, plastic, glass and metal from households and possibly from other sources in which waste streams are similar to waste from households,
- increase to min. of overall 70% by weight, the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other or original materials,
- reduce the max amount of landfilled BDMW so that the share of this max. of 35% by weight of the total amount of BDMW, produced in 1995,
- significantly reduce and since 2024 to ban landfilling of MMW, recyclable and recoverable waste.

**Table 24. Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.2**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measuring unit</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Baseline year</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
40105	Total amount of materially recovered other waste	t/year	Not applicable	22,122,976	2012	24,122,976	MoE	Annually
40104	Amount of waste processed in the systems of separation and collection of all waste	t/year	Not applicable	22,592,701	2012	22,992,701	MoE	Annually
40711	Total amount of energy recovered other waste	t/year	Not applicable	1,009,000	2012	1,409,000	MoE	Annually
40911	Recovery of hazardous waste	t/year	Not applicable	469 725	2012	519,725	MoE	Annually

### **Specific Objective 3: To remedy old landfills**

Landfills, especially old landfills that are often not monitored, have a significant negative impact especially on the landscape, as well as on the quality of groundwater and surface water, and their impact on the environment can therefore be large. The landfilling of waste is also a source of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas generated by the anaerobic decomposition of organic carbon.

The CR is abounding in landfills operated at a time (before the Act no. 238/1991 Coll.) when sufficiently stringent technical specifications for the construction and operation of landfills had not yet been laid down. (sealing layers, etc.). These landfills were not built as properly secured

water management structures and nor were they even operated as such; therefore they represent a possible major burden on the environment. Old non-remediated landfills are a persistent problem in the municipal environmental protection of every town and village. They pose a risk to the environment and in some cases even to human health.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- reduce hazard from old landfills,
- displace old landfills, which were used to store waste without a permit at a time when there was no legislation on waste in the CR.

**Table 25. Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.3**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measuring unit</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Baseline year</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
40310	Area of reclaimed "old" landfills	m <sup>2</sup>	Not applicable	949,075	2012	1,249,000	MA	Ongoing

**2.3.3.2 Measure to be supported within the investment priority**

**2.3.3.2.1 Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to specific objectives, possibly including identification of the main target groups, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries**

**Specific Objective 1: Waste prevention**

On the supported actions in this specific objective is allocated cca. 13 % of the total allocation PO3.

**Activities supported under Specific Objective 3.1 will be:**

- prevention of municipal waste,
- prevention of industrial waste (e.g. the application of technologies that reduce the amount of waste generated from the operation).

**Examples of projects supported:**

- the implementation or modernization of technologies whose output will be a smaller amount of waste generated per unit of product, primarily addressing the waste management of the given company
- building places to prevent the generation of municipal waste,

- support the “door-to-door” collection system.

The main target groups: regions, cities and municipalities and delegated municipalities, waste producers, business entities.

Target areas: territory of the CR

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- organisational units of the state,
- state owned enterprises,
- state organization,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- public research institutions,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- business entities,
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- public-law institutions,
- municipal districts of Prague,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

**Specific Objective 2: To increase the share of material and energy recovery of waste**

On the supported actions in this specific objective is allocated cca. 54 % of the total allocation PO3.

Activities supported under Specific Objective 3.2 will be:

- construction and modernisation of facilities for the collection, sorting and treatment of waste (systems for the collection and separation of waste and organic waste, collection yards and municipal waste storage facilities, municipal waste separation systems, above-ground and underground containers, including related infrastructure)
- construction and modernisation of facilities for material recovery
- construction and modernisation of facilities for the energy recovery of waste and related infrastructure, (see conditions for energy recovery on chap. 2.3.3.2.4.)
- construction and modernisation of the hazardous waste management facilities, including medical waste (excluding landfills).

### **Examples of supported projects:**

- construction and modernisation of waste collection, sorting and treatment facility
- expanding separate waste collection, storage and handling system
- construction of new and modernisation of existing collection yards
- sorting and finish sorting lines providing quality output raw materials and lines with follow-up technologies
- expansion of the network of waste transport hubs and storage facilities for MW, its separated components and other wastes not in the hazardous category
- building a system of separate organic waste collection
- support and the development of a system for collecting, accumulation and disposal of hazardous and medical waste
- construction of composting plants using compost mainly on agricultural land
- setting up collection and disposal of food waste/kitchen waste
- expansion of the collection systems for products at the end of their useful life
- construction and upgrading of material recovery facilities
- treatment facilities or the use of "other" waste,
- technologies for processing building elements from insulation systems (e.g., processing of construction polystyrene, construction elements made of PVC),
- construction of facilities for the energy recovery of municipal waste, (see conditions for energy recovery on chap. 2.3.3.2.4.)
- facilities for thermal treatment of waste,
- construction of biogas stations for organic waste processing,
- facilities for thermal treatment of medical and hazardous waste,
- facilities for management of hazardous waste, or modernization,
- reconstruction of waste co-incineration facilities in order to improve their energy efficiency,
- installation of boilers for waste incineration in heating plants; the eligible activities will be only heating plants as a part of the district heating network as long as the energy efficiency attained is higher than at least the threshold (0,65) for municipal incinerators in footnote of Annex II to the WFD.

The main target groups: regions, municipalities, delegated municipalities, waste producers and business entities.

Target areas: the territory of the CR

### **Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,

- organisational units of the state,
- state owned enterprises,
- state organization,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- public research institutions
- universities, schools and school facilities
- business entities
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- public-law institutions,
- municipal districts of Prague,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

### **Specific Objective 3: To remedy old landfills**

On the supported actions in this specific objective is allocated cca. 3 % of the total allocation PO3.

#### **Activity supported under Specific Objective 3.3 will be:**

- reclamation of old landfills (technically inadequately secured).

#### **Examples of supported projects:**

- reclamation of old technically unsecured landfills that had been operated before Act No. 238/1991 Coll. came into force.

The main target groups: regions, municipalities, and delegated municipalities.

Target areas: territory of the CR

#### **Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- state owned enterprises,
- state organization,
- organisational units of the state,
- public research institutions,
- universities, schools and school facilities,



- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- public-law institutions,
- municipal districts of Prague,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).
- business entities

### **2.3.3.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

The selection of projects will be conducted in accordance with the new WMP CR and Waste Prevention Programme.

The project evaluation will be based on their parameters. Minimum threshold will be set for evaluating individual projects.

- For projects focused on municipal waste treatment (according to Waste Act) – projects that provide a higher level of waste recovery will be preferentially supported.
- For projects focused on treatment (according to Waste Act) with waste other than municipal, except take back products and packaging waste - projects with higher recovery level of waste input into the facility will be preferred.
- For projects of biogas plants – projects with higher level of biowaste treatment will be preferred, which is not directly suitable for composting.
- For projects of biogas plants - description of BDMW management system will be submitted for specific locality by the applicant.
- Waste-to-energy facilities for municipal waste have to fulfill the energy efficiency according to the Directive 98/2008 on waste. (see conditions for energy recovery on chap. 2.3.3.2.4.)
- For projects of waste-to-energy facilities of municipal waste- applicant shall submit a confirmation of their future customer intention to deliver produced energy into the grid. (see conditions for energy recovery on chap. 2.3.3.2.4.)

For the projects for modernization of technologies whose output will be a smaller amount of waste generated per unit of product a clear line separating the investment to innovative technologies under OPEIC and under OPE will be drafted in further documentation for the use during the selection process in order to set-up the prioritisation principles as well as for the potential applicants to differentiate programmes.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

### 2.3.3.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments

Use of the financial instrument under this priority axis is being considered and it will be described in detail based on the results of the ex-ante evaluation. With the use of financial instruments, it will be possible to support the relevant activities with appropriate financial products (loans, guarantees, capital contributions, mezzanine funds and others). Specific activities, appropriate amounts of funds and the conditions for the implementation of specific financial instruments, including the expected leverage of allocated ESIF, as well as combinations with other forms of support, will be based on the ex ante assessment of financial instruments, required under Article 37(2) of the CPR in the 2014-2020 programming period. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

### 2.3.3.2.4 Planned use of major projects

Major waste-to-energy projects will be supported subject to the assesment of the WMP (and submission of the regional MPs) and further consideration by EC as described herein under point 2.3.3.1. for SO 2.

Major projects will be supported subject to the submission of the 14 regional WMP and their assessment for compliance by the EC together with the recently adopted national WMP taking into consideration the pending issue of waste statistic as also further described herein under point 2.3.3.1. for SO 2.

### 2.3.3.2.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority and according to region category if applicable

**Table 26. Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 3.1 - 3.3**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
CO 17	Additional waste recycling capacities	t/year	CF	Not applicable	700 000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
401 06	Newly builtThe capacity for municipal of newly built waste prevention centres	t/year	CF	Not applicable	40,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing

40202	The amount of industrial waste which will not be generated	t/year	CF	Not applicable	150,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
40901	Capacity of newly supported or modernized facilities for hazardous waste	t/year	CF	Not applicable	50,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
40102	Capacity of supported facilities for material recovery of other waste	t/year	CF	Not applicable	2,000,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
40103	<b>Newly built capacity separation and collection systems for all waste</b>	t/year	CF	Not applicable	400,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
40701	Capacity of newly built or modernized facilities for energy recovery of other waste	t/year	CF	Not applicable	400,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
40301	Area of reclaimed old landfills from supported projects	m <sup>2</sup>	CF	Not applicable	300,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing

## **2.3.4 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 of Priority Axis 3: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by promoting investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (according to European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4, paragraph b), Point. ii)).**

### **2.3.4.1 Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the anticipated results**

#### **Specific Objective 4: To complete the inventory and remove environmental burdens**

The national objective is based inter alia on the requirements of the EU Directive 2004/35/EC COMM (2006) 232 on the protection of soil and the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

The old environmental burdens are addressed in the CR according to their origin and risk rate in several different modes, so as to ensure the effective development of industrial, agricultural and residential complexes while not compromising the health of people moving in these areas, or the state of ecosystems and its components in the vicinity of environmentally loaded areas. It is also essential to ensure the effective decision-making ability of self-governments and public administration, and to ensure the application of the "polluter pays" principle based on Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, and Act No. 167/2008 Coll. on the prevention of environmental damage and its remedy, and amending certain laws. The inventory and removal of old environmental burdens thus serves as the primary administrative tool for the prevention of severe contamination, the differentiation of "old" and "new" environmental burdens (and therefore the application of the "polluter pays" principle in the sense of meeting the Directive 2004/35/EC) through the classification of priority environmental burdens and the effective set of economic instruments used for resolving the issue.

Despite the undeniable benefits brought and the wide range of work carried out during the previous programming period, in the CR there is still a large number of remaining old environmental burdens (in the thousands) with an unknown originator or the originator no longer existing, for which the extent of the risks to the environment and human health is not known, or the risk is so serious that it is essential to remove these old environmental burdens.

#### **The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- to document the greatest number of sites possible, and perform their prioritization based on the information obtained.
- to enter the data in the information system usable by the state administration within administrative proceedings, as well as the professional and general public.

- to carry out exploration work on contaminated sites and process risk analyses based on the results.
- based on the results of risk analyses, to perform remedial action to eliminate contamination and risks deriving from it for the most seriously contaminated sites that may pose serious risks to human health or the environment.

**Table 27. Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.4**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
40410	Cubature of extracted and pumped out contaminated material	m <sup>3</sup>	Not applicable	1,000,000	2014	1,500,000	SEF CR	Ongoing
41110	Registered contaminated sites	locations	Not applicable	2,328	2014	10,000	Database SEKM / NIKM	Annually

### 2.3.4.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

#### 2.3.4.2.1 Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives, possibly including identification of the main target groups, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries

#### Specific Objective 4: To complete the inventory and remove environmental burdens

On the supported actions in this specific objective is allocated cca. 25 % of the total allocation PO3.

#### Activities supported under Specific Objective 3.4 will be:

- the inventorisation of contaminated and potentially contaminated sites, the categorisation of priorities for the selection of the most severely contaminated sites to be remediated
- carrying out survey work (including additional survey), risk analysis
- remediation of seriously contaminated sites

#### Examples and specifications of supported activities:

- the compilation of a contaminated sites database and continuous updating of data in already registered locations will continue

- detailed surveys of potentially contaminated sites where the originator of contamination is unknown will be carried out based on the applications and processed and approved projects, including risk analysis processing and evaluation of prioritisation
- remedial interventions will be implemented for the most seriously contaminated sites for which the rate of contamination poses a risk to human health or ecosystems based on the applications and processed and approved projects

The main target groups: Entities ensuring the removal of environmental burdens

Target areas: the territory of the CR

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- organisational units of the state,
- state owned enterprises,
- state organization,
- public-law institutions,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- public research institutions,
- municipal districts of Prague,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

**2.3.4.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

Only projects that meet the "polluter pays" principle both for risk analysis and survey of contaminated sites as well as the projects for remediating old environmental burdens will be supported. Therefore only projects in locations where the contamination originator is unknown will be supported, or where the contamination originator or their legal successor no longer exists. In addition, only those projects will be supported where the existence of significant contamination risk to human health (especially with carcinogenic or toxic effect) or ecosystems with the highest degree of prioritization (especially the A3 and A2 degrees according to Appendix 3 Evaluation of Priorities - MoE Methodological Guideline No. 3/2011; it concerns, for example, sites where the source of drinking water has been or may be contaminated,

volatilization of toxic or carcinogenic substances from contamination, and its inhaling by population, etc.).

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

#### **2.3.4.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments**

At present, the use of financial instruments under this specific objective is not being considered.

#### **2.3.4.2.4 Planned use of major projects**

An implementation of a major project is not expected at the moment within Specific Objective 3.4.

### 2.3.4.2.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority and region category, if applicable

**Table 28. Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 3.4**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Fond	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
41102	Inventoried sites with assessed priority	inventoried sites	CF	Not applicable	8,952	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
41101	Number of processed risk analyses	analyses	CF	Not applicable	80	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
44101	The total area of remedied sites in the CR related to a specific date	m <sup>2</sup>	CF	Not applicable	500,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing

### 2.3.5 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 3 of Priority Axis 3: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by supporting investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems (according to European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5, Paragraph 5, Point. b))

#### 2.3.5.1 Specific objectives consistent with the investment priority and the anticipated results

##### **Specific Objective 5: To reduce environmental risks and develop systems for their management**

The main problems in controlling and reducing environmental risks are associated with insufficient environmental awareness among businesses, state administration and the public, complicated legislation, insufficient institutional background, understanding of environmental protection as separate measures and not as a whole concept, lack of financing for the implementation of new, environmentally beneficial technologies, insufficient application of the precautionary approach, and the lack of education. In the field of chemicals management it is necessary to effectively implement the new European legislation on the management of



chemical substances, to build the necessary infrastructure for the risk assessment and management of chemicals, and provide universal availability of information on chemical risks to health and the environment.

The global objective for 2014-2020 is to limit and reduce environmental risks. Achievement of this SO will lead to the development, innovation and application of technologies and processes contributing to the increased safety in the handling of chemicals and thereby limiting and reducing environmental risks. Supported projects must fully respect the "polluter pays" principle based on Directive 2004/35/EC on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damages. Supported projects to reduce the risk of compensation or reconstruction technologies must relate to measures to reduce risk beyond community standards and norms and thus ensuring the achievement of higher levels of protection than that provided by those standards.

The result of support of the reduction of environmental risks will be:

- the development of innovative and information technologies
- the implementation of technologies with high security of operation
- developing a comprehensive system for the risk assessment of chemical substances and their control
- creation of a system to prevent major accidents.

The following impacts are expected in the area of environmental risks reduction:

- reduction of industrial pollution
- increasing the safety of chemical handling
- reduction of emissions and transfers of substances, decreasing the contamination of the environmental elements (including the food chain) by chemicals.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- to achieve the objectives on limiting the risks from chemical substances and enforcing new legislation for their REACH management - creating a system of economic and institutional instruments to support activities aimed at reducing and eliminating the risk from chemical substances; meeting the following EU requirements:
  - European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) Regulation No. 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, establishing a European Chemicals Agency and amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1488/94, Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EEC and 2000/21/EC (REACH Regulation)
  - European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) Regulation No. 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (CLP Regulation)

- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 440/2008 laying down test methods pursuant to European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- to achieve the objective of introducing technologies with higher level of process safety beyond community standards and norms and implementation of information systems and tools for the prevention of major chemical accidents, meet the requirements of the directive on reducing environmental risk:
  - Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances and amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC.

**Table 29. Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.5**

ID	Indicator	Measuring unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
41011	The level of risk in the handling of hazardous substances	relative degree of risk	Less developed regions	1	2014	0.8	MoE	Annually

### 2.3.5.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

#### 2.3.5.2.1 Description of the types and examples of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target areas, and types of beneficiaries

#### Specific Objective 5: To reduce environmental risks and develop systems for their management

On the supported actions in this specific objective is allocated cca. 5 % of the total allocation PO3.

#### Activities supported under Specific Objective 3.5 will be:

- replacement or reconstruction of installations (stationary technical or technological units, in which a hazardous chemical substance is manufactured, processed, used, transported or stored) in order to increase process safety, reduce the level of risk beyond community standards and norms,

- the creation of information systems, knowledge portals and software tools for the creation and application of new methods and procedures in the management of chemical substances and the prevention of major chemical accidents,
- the creation of expert REACH centres and risk prevention centres - infrastructure for the institutional background of REACH implementation and prevention of serious chemical accidents,
- reconstruction or procurement of technologies for reducing industrial pollution (associated with BAT and IPPC).

**Types of supported projects:**

- reconstruction of installations for handling hazardous chemicals
- reconstruction of cooling systems - change of the refrigerant, reducing the amount of liquid ammonia, replacement of refrigeration equipment, modernisation of distribution
- fire insulation of LPG tanks
- building the safe unloading of raw materials and new products
- reconstruction of storage tanks incl. implementation of emergency sumps
- renovation of flammable liquid storage tanks
- reconstruction of the liquid hydrocarbons storage tanks
- renovation of liquid industrial fertilizer storage installations
- construction of secured agrochemicals storage installations
- modernisation of the securing equipment on the trailer for the transport of dangerous substances
- knowledge portals - to create a comprehensive knowledge system concerning dangerous chemicals necessary for the implementation of the CLP regulations with regard to the GHS and TDG specifics and the demands of major accident prevention
- information systems to support the prevention of major accidents
- the creation of expert REACH centres for the risk assessment of chemicals
- equipping workplaces for chemical risk assessment

The main target groups: Subjects engaged in reducing environmental risks

Target areas: territory of the CR outside the capital of Prague.

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- state owned enterprises,
- state organization,

- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- organisational units of the state,
- business entities,
- public-law institutions,
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- public research institutions,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

#### **2.3.5.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

Only those projects will be supported which fully respect the "polluter pays" principle based on the Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, and Act No. 167/2008 Coll. on the prevention of environmental damage and its remedy and amending certain laws.

In the evaluation and selection of projects will be assessed in particular benefit to the environment and reducing risks related to the unit of budgetary costs of the investments as well as economic benefits related to budgetary costs of investment. Expert assessment, prepared by a competent person or entity, indicate the assessment of the risk analysis and assessment of the risk of serious accident of the existing establishment or installation and reducing risks after the planned measures.

Supported projects to reduce the risk of replacement or reconstruction technologies must relate to measures to reduce risk beyond community standards and norms and thus ensuring the achievement of higher levels of protection than that provided by those standards. When evaluating and selecting projects will be considered to be evidence of compliance with the standards and norms in environmental protection - the final report of the inspection carried out in the establishment of the applicant and the decision of the Regional Authority for approval of relevant safety documentation.

In respect for the polluter-pays-principle the eligible costs of the project for private entities to be supported under SO 3.5 will be limited exclusively to the share of the investment that goes beyond meeting legal requirements, meaning that the companies take the full cost for the part of the investment that is made to meet those requirements. For the part going beyond minimum performance requirements, a cost-benefit analysis will be carried out to identify the level where additional investment costs becomes disproportionate in relation to additional benefits.

In the context of information systems projects will be given to those whose focus respects the priorities of the strategic documents of the Czech Republic and EU ties to central registries, links to regional systems and methodological procedures of software tools for use even in public administration, which may become part of a comprehensive system for preventing major accidents, whose creation is part of a national concept – State environmental policy 2012-2020.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

#### **2.3.5.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments**

Under specific objective 3.5 private entities will be supported only by financial instruments and they will cover cca. 90 % of the allocation for the specific objective. Details will be based on the results of the ex-ante evaluation. With the use of financial instruments, it will be possible to support the relevant activities with appropriate financial products (loans, guarantees, capital contributions, mezzanine funds and others). Specific activities, appropriate amounts of funds and the conditions for the implementation of specific financial instruments, including the expected leverage of allocated ESIF, as well as combinations with other forms of support, will be based on the ex ante assessment of financial instruments, required under Article 37(2) of the CPR in the 2014-2020 programming period. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

#### **2.3.5.2.4 Planned use of major projects**

No major project funding is expected within Specific Objective 3.5.

### 2.3.5.2.5 Output indicators according to the investment priority and according to region category if applicable

**Table 30. Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 3.5**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measuring unit</b>	<b>Fond</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Data source</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
40902	Built or reconstructed installations	installations	ERDF	Less developed regions	50	applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
30500	Number of acquired information systems	information system	ERDF	Less developed regions	20	applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing
41001	Number of completed centers REACH and risk prevention	centre	ERDF	Less developed regions	5	applicant/beneficiary	Ongoing

## 2.3.6 Performance framework

**Table 31. Performance framework for PA 3**

Priority Axis	Indicator type (Implementation phase; financial, output, or, where appropriate, result type)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measuring unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Target objective (2023)	Data source	If applicable, an explanation of the indicator's relevance
PA 3	financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	CF	Not applicable	80,060,940	512,624,758	MA	-
PA 3	financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	EFR	Less developed regions	4,288,478	27,163,472	MA	-
PA 3	Output	40102	Capacity of supported devices for material recovery of other waste	t/year	CF	Not applicable	300,000	2,000,000	Applicant/beneficiary	See chapter 2.3.6.1
PA 3	Output	40103	Newly built capacity	t/year	CF	Not applicable	100,000	400,000	Applicant/beneficiary	See chapter 2.3.6.1

			separation and collection systems for all waste							
PA 3	output	44101	The total area of remediated sites in the CR related to a specific date	m <sup>2</sup>	CF	Not applicable	50,000	500,000	Applicant/beneficiary	See chapter 2.3.6.1

### 2.3.6.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework

#### Indicator 40102 Capacity of supported devices for material recovery of other waste

The capacity of newly constructed facilities for material use other waste/ increase the capacity of existing facilities modernized to use other waste material in a given year.  
This is aided activity within SC 3.2

The target value of the indicator was chosen in view of the need to meet the objectives of the EU Directive ( 2008/98/EC (art. 11) and Directive 1999/31/EC (BDMW)) and to ensure sufficient capacity facility for recyclable and recoverable waste which will be prohibited to landfill since 2024(Act no. 229/2014 Coll.).

#### Indicator 40103 Newly built capacity separation and collection systems for all waste

The capacity of newly constructed and increase the capacity of existing systems for sorting and collection of waste (other, municipal, hazardous) in tonnes (quantity) and sorted waste collected in a given year.  
This is aided activity within SC 3.2

#### Indicator 44101 The total area of remediated sites in the CR related to a specific date

Values are based on non-linear run of the OPE 2007-2013. Milestone binds to SO 3.4.



## 2.3.7 Intervention categories

**Table 32. Dimension 1 – Area of intervention**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region categories	Not applicable for SO 1, SO 2, SO 3, SO 4	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 3	017	66,231,118
Priority Axis 3	018	175,054,947
Priority Axis 3	019	78,976,252
Priority Axis 3	089	115,468,727

**Table 33. Dimension 2 – Form of financing**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region categories	Not applicable for SO 1, SO 2, SO 3, SO 4	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 3	01	435,731,044

**Table 34. Dimension 3 – Type of territory**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region categories	Not applicable for SO 1, SO 2, SO 3, SO 4	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 3	01	102,157,143
Priority Axis 3	02	135,338,062
Priority Axis 3	03	198,235,839

**Table 35. Dimension 4 – Spatial performance mechanism**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region categories	Not applicable for SO 1, SO 2, SO 3, SO 4	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 3	07	435,731,044

**Table 36. Dimension 1 – Area of intervention**

Fund	The European Regional Development Fund	
Region categories	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 3	088	23,088,951

**Table 37. Dimension 2 - Form of financing**

Fund	The European Regional Development Fund	
Region categories	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 3	07	23,088,951

**Table 38. Dimension 3 - Type of territory**

Fund	The European Regional Development Fund	
Region categories	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 3	01	11,544,475
Priority Axis 3	02	5,772,238
Priority Axis 3	03	5,772,238

**Table 39. Dimension 4 - Spatial performance mechanism**

Fund	The European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (in EUR)
Priority Axis 3	07	23,088,951

## 2.4 PRIORITY AXIS 4: Conservation and care of nature and landscape

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments set up at the Union's level	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through community-led local development	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 2.4.1 Grounds for the creation of the priority axis, which includes more than one region category or more than one thematic objective/fund

Not relevant for Priority Axis 4. Priority axis 4 follows the priority area PA 6 " To preserve biodiversity, landscapes and the quality of air and soils" of the macro-regional strategy The EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

### 2.4.2 The Fund, region categories and the basis for calculating the aid of the Union

<b>Fund</b>	EFRD
<b>Region categories</b>	Underdeveloped regions
<b>Basis for calculation (total eligible expenses or eligible public expenditure)</b>	Total eligible expenses

### 2.4.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 for Priority Axis 4: Maintaining and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by protecting and restoring biodiversity and land, with the support of ecosystem services, including via the NATURA 2000 network and ecological infrastructures (according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 1301 / 2013, Article 5, paragraph 6 ( d))

#### 2.4.3.1 Specific objectives appropriate to the given investment priority and expected results

**Specific objective 1: To ensure the favourable conservation status of the subjects of protection in the protected areas of national importance**

The most effective way to enhance biodiversity is primarily territorial protection via Natura 2000 network and the specially protected areas of national importance (National Nature Monuments, National Nature Reserves, Protected Landscape Areas, National Parks). These localities are usually naturally valuable areas that host a number of rare species and habitats.

At the same time, there is a risk of the subject matters of protection threat by human activities, invasive species spread and there are also structures that can be damaged by the actions of specially protected species (damage todaykes and dams by the European beaverwhendigging burrows, etc.).

The aim of supported measures will be ensuring the necessary care for subject matters of protection of nationally important protected areas is established by approved management plans, which in Natura 2000 areas involves summarised recommended measures. Essential basis for the planning documents creation is monitoring of the conditions of subject matters of protection. According to this, the monitoring of chosen localities providing informations and necessary data to assess the measures effectiveness and development of these localities, important for environmental and landscape protection, will be one of the priotities. These valuable areas also make it necessary to regulate their recreational use through quality visitor infrastructure and restrict thus the negative impact of attendance on subject matters of protection (soil protection, sandstone rocks surface protection, measures against animal's noise disruption). At the same time, it is necessary to provide information to the public about the conservation importance of that area. On the supported measures in this specific objective is allocated cca. 30% of the total allocation for the Priority Axis 4.

Activities are designed in accordance with the strategic priorities of the protection as part of Natura 2000 according to the priority action framework for Natura 2000 in the CR, in particular under the priority of completing the establishment of specially protected areas and ensuring their adequate protection and care as regards these, provision of necessary technical documents and increase of the knowledge and awareness of Natura 2000 (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora „Habitat Directive“ and Directive 2009/147/EEC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conservation of wild birds „Birds Directive“). The proposed activities will lead to the achievement of these priorities and cover defined key measures that have been identified as eligible for ERDF funding.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- The numbers of rare and endangered species and habitats is rising. Requirements arising from EU legislation and international conventions are implemented,
- Implementation of the Natura 2000 network is completed,
- Conditions are created for the preservation of natural values, including sufficient information for their protection, especially in protected areas,
- Measures are applied to prevent and minimise the harm caused by specially protected animal species or invasive species,
- Visitor infrastructure in protected areas is optimised with regard to the subject of protection and visitors awareness.

**Table 40. Programme-specific result indicators for SO 4.1**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Baseline year</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Source of data</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
45710	Amount of species and habitats in favourable conservation status	species and habitats	Underdeveloped regions	84	2014	123	NCA CR	31.12.2019 (according to the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora additional reporting) and 31.12.2023

### **Specific Objective 2: To strengthen biodiversity**

Specific objective 4.2 is based on the requirements of the EU Biological Diversity Strategy by 2020, its main objective being "to stop the decline of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services" and on those based the National Environmental Policy of the CR 2012 - 2020, its objectives including, among others, increase of environmental and landscape values.

An all-embracing comprehensive response to the loss of biodiversity is essential, from site recovery and creation of habitats and settings for the incidence of species associated with cultural landscapes and settlements to the protection of ecosystems.

A number of species and types of habitat are bound to a specific type of maintenance of areas and disappearing management practices which must be adequately substituted, which in the case of agricultural areas is to some extent managed within RDP, but cases where the improvement of the populations and habitats cannot be provided by farming management make it necessary to adopt specialised measures and to increase their resilience.

In areas strongly affected by anthropogenic activities (agglomerations, industrial estates, land left after the extraction of raw materials, etc.), it is necessary to increase the supply of nesting and food sources, , shelters as well as to secure risk structural elements (e.g., glass walls, old wells etc.) in order to avoid injuries to or death of animals.

Specific approaches are required in situations where any action of protected species (e.g. large carnivores, the European beaver and other species listed in Annex IV of Directive 92/43/EEC) leads to damage to property. In the interest of social acceptability of protection of these species and limited conflicts, it is desirable to support the prevention and minimisation of damage (e.g. installation of beaver deceivers to prevent damage to water infrastructure).

In accordance with (newly implementing) EU legislation, it is necessary to pay attention to preventing the spread of invasive species, including the assessment of risks of individual species and timely response. A systemic approach is required to control invasive species that displace or kill native species and may also have adverse economic or health impacts.

On the supported measures in this specific objective is allocated cca. 10% of the total allocation for the Priority Axis 4.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- the population levels of rare and endangered species and their habitats are improving. Requirements arising from EU legislation and international conventions are implemented,
- conditions are created for the preservation of natural values, including sufficient information for their protection,
- conditions are created for the survival of species in environments strongly disrupted by anthropogenic activity,
- measures are applied to prevent and minimise the harm caused by specially protected animal species or invasive species.

**Table 41. Programme-specific result indicators for SO 4.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Reporting frequency
45710	Amount of localities with biodiversity increase.	Localities	Underdeveloped regions	1 083	2014	3 132	NCA CR	31.12.2018, 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2023

**Specific objective 3: To strengthen natural landscape functions**

The SO 4.3 meets the objectives of the National Environmental Policy of the CR 2012-2020, which include, among others, improvement of the ecological stability of the landscape and restoration of the landscape water regime. It also takes into account the basic principles of the draft Strategy to adapt to climate change designed for the conditions of the CR, which ranks amongst the key measures ecosystem-based adaptation, maintaining connectivity and permeability of the landscape and, conservation and restoration of valuable habitats and

ecosystem functions ( see National Biodiversity Strategy of the CR, the European legislation and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 of the Convention on Biological Diversity).

An effective tool for improving the disturbed landscape's water regime is to implement measures to reduce runoff from the watershed and to increase water retention through recovery of the landscape to a natural or near-natural state in a way that supports other landscape features - enhancing ecological stability and biodiversity of aquatic and water-dependent ecosystems, reducing the threat of soil erosion, and increasing the resilience of the landscape to anthropogenic influence and climate change. Another area of support will be revitalisation of water and water-dependent ecosystems, and interventions of encouraging (initiating) spontaneous natural restoration.

The ecological stability of the landscape will be enhanced through restoring, creating and interconnecting natural landscape structures in context with the local conditions created by the land use plan, and implementing conditions for the natural restoration of ecosystems (communities at the sites). Particularly implemented will be creating of green corridors connecting the habitats (especially defined as territorial systems of ecological stability).

Improvement of the migration permeability of the landscape will occur by implementing measures on the permeability of terrestrial migration barriers for large mammals and improvement of the longitudinal permeability of watercourses for aquatic and water-bound organisms (e.g. using fish ladders) in accordance with Article 10 of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC and targets of Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC establishing activity of the Community in the field of water policy.

Some of the measures aim at improving the resilience of forest stands and support of other socially important functions of forests through gradual changes in the species, age and spatial structure of forests and transition to near-natural management methods.

For measures implemented within the individual activities of SO 4.3, there is a prerequisite of achieving significant synergies. Supported measures will lead to an increase of the ecosystem resistance and adaptation potential of the landscape in regards to the climate change. On the supported measures in this specific objective is allocated cca. 40% of the total allocation for the Priority Axis 4.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- Improvement of the landscape water regime achieved – slowing down surface water runoff, increasing natural retention capacity of the landscape, and at the same time reducing soil erosion risk,
- Improvement connectivity and migration permeability of the landscape achieved by ensuring permeability of terrestrial migration barriers and of the watercourses by implementation of fish ladders and reduced animal mortality caused mainly by

hydroelectric power plants; ecosystems permanently binding carbon from the atmosphere (native/near-natural forest ecosystems, wetlands and peat bogs) do not shrink and are being gradually restored,

- The surface area of defined territorial systems of ecological stability is stabilised in accordance with the planning documentation and the coherence of its components is ensured,
- The area of restored and newly established natural landscape features while landscape and ecosystems adaptability are enhanced according to adaptability to climate change.

**Table 42. Programme-specific result indicators for SO 4.3**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Reporting frequency
46010	Safeguarding of the river network migration permeability	km	Underdeveloped regions	117	2014	317	NCA CR	31.12.2018, 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2023
45415	Amount of the localities where the ecosystem functions were increased	localities	Underdeveloped regions	2 294	2014	3 000	NCA CR	31.12.2018, 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2023

#### **Specific objective 4: To improve the quality of the environment in settlements**

Specific objective 4.4 is based, as well as the previous specific objectives, on the requirements of the EU National Environmental Policy of the CR 2012 - 2020, its objectives including, improvement of the environment quality in settlements. At the same time, it is in line with the updated National Programme for Nature Protection, which requires "ensuring a higher quality of life in settlements by incorporating natural or near-natural elements into the structure of settlements" and with the Strategy to adapt to climate change under the circumstances of the CR, where the main principle of the measures in urban area is to "ensure the sustainable management of water and functionally interconnected networks of areas with prevailing natural components forming the system of residential green areas".

The aim of the measures supported under this specific objective is to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services of the degraded ecosystem in settlements, and their ecological stability (functionality and sustainability).



A prerequisite for achieving the objective is to arrange consequence of the realised measures to the planning process. Revitalised green areas have to be protected against development by the Local Development Plan where will be determined manners and conditions of the area utilization. The measures of the greenery revitalization and realization will be setted by the Draft of the Revitalisation Plan which is based on studies of residential green areas (valid or processed in the framework of the plan to receive support) including their creation, protection and management of public green areas will be prioritised within the assessment.

The priority for revitalised green areas is to ensure their ecosystem functions in conjunction with other urban green areas (parks, gardens and other public greenery) and to ensure their sustainability. This is determined by character of the plots (variability of habitats, species composition, species resistance, etc.), its size and continuity within the settlement as well as in continuity to surrounding landscape. Primarily supported within the revitalised green areas will be, planting of native tree species as a priority, laying lawns with regard to the given environmental conditions, revitalisation of small aquatic or wetland habitats and implementing other complementary measures to support biodiversity (creation of shelters for reptiles and small vertebrates, support of bird nesting, increasing the supply of nectar sources for insects, etc.). An integral part of the proposed urban green areas are secondary bodies of water that represent specific habitats for aquatic and water-dependent species, while contributing to the improvement of drainage conditions in the area (retention of the precipitation in the place of fall, slowing down runoff). On the supported measures in this specific objective is allocated cca. 20% of the total allocation for the Priority Axis 4.

**The situation to be achieved by 2020:**

- Enhanced biodiversity and ecological stability of residential landscapes achieved by establishing functional systems of residential green areas (using indigenous or ecologically stable species) and bodies of water, improvement of ecosystem functions in settlements/living environment of the population,
- An improvement in the water regime achieved by implementing the residential landscape near natural elements.

**Table 43. Programme-specific result indicators for SO 4.4**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Reporting frequency
45412	An amount of areas and structures of urban greenery with enhanced ecostabilization functions	localities	Underdeveloped regions	1462	2014	2 000	NCA CR	31.12.2018, 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2023

## **2.4.3.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority**

### **2.4.3.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to meeting specific objectives, including identification of the main target groups where applicable, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries**

#### **Specific Objective 1: To ensure the favourable conservation status of the subjects of protection in the protected areas of national importance**

##### **Activities supported under the specific objectives 4.1- will involve:**

- Care provision in the National Nature Monuments, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, Protected Landscape Areas and Natura 2000 sites (realisation of the measures to provide or improve the object of the protection including creation or improvement of the visitor infrastructure). Information collection, creation of the informational and technical tools along with documentation to ensure protection and care of the SPA and the Natura 2000 network sites, as well as the target organisms.

##### **Contribution to the achievement of the set objectives:**

- Achieving the set objectives for specially protected areas and Natura 2000 network sites. Ensuring the maintenance and improvement of the favourable condition of protected subjects through the implementation of appropriate measures.
- Completing the implementation of Natura 2000 network.

**Main target groups:** state administration bodies for nationally important protected areas and localities of Natura 2000 network, land owners and tenants

**Target areas:** nationally important protected areas (National Natural Memorials, National Natural Reservations, National Parks), Protected Landscape Areas and Natura 2000 localities

##### **Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- organisational units of the state (except land offices),
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- business entities,
- public research institutions,
- churches, religious associations and their unions,

- public-law institutions,
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- state owned enterprises,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

### **Specific Objective 2: To strengthen biodiversity**

#### **Activities supported under the specific objectives 4.2 – will involve:**

- Care for rare species (in the open countryside and the urban environment) and their habitats incl. restoration and creation of these habitats
- Care for valuable habitats and their restoration and creation
- Preventing the spread and limitation of occurrence of invasive species (including their monitoring, risk assessment and the creation of methodological and conceptual materials and tools)
- Prevention, minimisation and rectification of damage caused by specially protected animal species on the property (with the exception of measures against fish-eating predators supported under aquaculture through the OP Fisheries)

#### **Contribution to the achievement of the set objectives:**

- Ensuring the protection and improvement of rare and endangered species populations and improving the quality and area of their habitats. Improving conditions for restoration of landscape biodiversity.
- Creating conditions for species conservation in urban and otherwise heavily anthropogenically impacted environment (reducing threatening factors, increase in the supply of nesting sites, breeding sites and other essential elements, including specific food sources, such as host plants for insects). Ensuring protection of valuable and endangered habitats and improving their condition. Supporting improvement of ecosystem functions.
- Meeting the objectives and requirements arising from the EU legislation and international conventions on the protection of biodiversity (including the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits from their use)
- Ensuring the prevention and mitigation of damage caused by specially protected species to agricultural and forestry crops, farm animals, buildings, etc., as part of simultaneous cooperation with and education of affected entities, intended to limit negative perception of these species by humans, which can present a direct threat, such as illegal hunting, etc.
- Strengthening the favourable conditions for the conservation of biological diversity and restricting the decline in biodiversity.
- Ensuring a situation where the basic landscape matrix outside the protected areas is functionally linked with these territories in terms of natural functions (migration

permeability of the landscape, ecological stability, etc.) and protected from adverse impacts from a wider area and at the same time, it acts as biodiversity hotspots in the CR.

- Implementing the objectives and the requirements arising from EU legislation aimed at addressing the issue of invasive species.
- Ensuring the monitoring of invasive species and early identification of potential danger caused by invasive species and securing the source areas of proliferation of these species.
- Eradication of newly identified risk species and limiting the extent of invasion from the known and most problematic species (giant hogweed, knotweed, the American mink, the raccoon, etc.) with a priority of eradication and culling of the source population or populations in selected areas (naturally valuable in the context of multiple geomorphologic units, etc.),
- Improving transmission of information on the protection of nature and biodiversity and the development of cooperation with the public.
- Obtaining the necessary scientific information for effective and efficient protection of natural values.

Main target groups: Land owners and tenants, state administration bodies and organisations involved in nature and landscape protection

Target areas: The territory of the CR outside the territory of the Capital City of Prague

### **Types of beneficiaries**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- state owned enterprises,
- state organisations,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- organisational units of the state (except land offices and NCA CR),
- public research institutions,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- business entities,
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- public-law institutions,
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

### Specific objective 3: To strengthen natural landscape functions

#### The activities supported within the specific objective 4.3 will be:

- Clearance of the barriers to increase migration permeability and measures to reduce animal mortality associated technical infrastructure,
- Creating, regenerating or enhancing the functionality of landscape features and structures,
- Watercourses and floodplains revitalisation and support of spontaneous natural restoration eco-stabilisation functions of water and water-related ecosystems restoration,
- Species, age and spatial structure of forests improvement (with the exception of the forests owned by the State) established by forest management plan (FMP) outside the specially protected areas (SPA) and the Natura 2000 network sites,
- Near-natural measures implementation resulting from comprehensive studies aimed at slowing down surface water runoff, erosion protection, and adaptation to climate changes.

#### Contribution to the achievement of the set objectives:

- activities to make migration barriers permeable will be directed as a priority at the most problematic areas in terms of landscape permeability for large mammals and other animals, or according to their rate of mortality on roads (major migration routes of amphibians, places with the mortality of critically and strongly endangered species, etc.). Similarly, attention will be focused on permeability of watercourses restoration (construction of fish ladders or removing barriers such as weirs, steps) and measurements decreasing fish mortality at hydroelectric power plants. The main contribution of the measures would be to improve landscape permeability for terrestrial and aquatic organisms, enhance the stability of their populations and reduce the negative impacts of traffic causing harm and death to animals,
- contribution of measures to improve the species, age and spatial structure of forests lies in improving their state to the natural structure appearance and establishing a farming system more in line with natural processes. Forest ecosystems become more resistant to abiotic and biotic factors, their stability and biodiversity increases, as does the potential of their socially significant functions. Support of the measures focused on the landscape water regime,
- restoration especially rivers, floodplains and other water features of the landscape which consequently promote ecological stability of the landscape, concretely it supports stability of all ecosystems as well as the biodiversity,
- strengthening ecosystem stability by regeneration and creation of the landscape structures and features,

- reduction of the surface runoff from the catchment area has an erosion control effect in the landscape, while reduce the negative impact of floods and heavy rains on the landscape and the volume and severity of damage to property and people's health,
- mentioned activities and its benefits will improve the ecosystem and landscape ability to adapt to the climate change and decrease its impacts.

Main target groups: Land owners and managers, organisations involved in the protection of nature and landscape, watershed managers and watercourses managers

Target areas: The territory of the CR outside the territory of the Capital City of Prague.

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions
- municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- state owned enterprises,
- state organisations,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- organisational units of the state (except land offices and NCA CR),
- public research institutions,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- business entities,
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- public-law institutions,
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

**Specific objective 4: To improve the quality of the environment in settlements**

**The activities supported within the specific objective 4.4 will be:**

- Revitalisation of functional areas and elements of residential green areas.

**Contribution to the achievement of the set objectives:**

- Increased efficiency of planning, care and protection of green areas, additional water bodies and elements in settlements,
- Improving the environment in settlements,
- Strengthening the ecosystem functions in settlements, more specifically the ecological stability and biodiversity of the residential environment,

- Improving the stormwater management (increasing retention, infiltration, and evaporation of precipitation in the area, increasing the resistance against drought and torrential rains) using vegetation and water surfaces and elements in settlements,
- Improving mezo-climatic conditions in settlements (lower temperature fluctuations, reduced average and maximum temperatures, increased air humidity, reduced dust nuisance) due to an increase in the proportion and quality of vegetation, water surfaces and elements in settlements.

Main target groups: Public authorities, owners and managers of land.

Target areas: The territory of the CR outside the territory of the Capital City of Prague.

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- entrepreneurial entities,
- state owned enterprises,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- organisational units of the state (except land offices and NCA CR),
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- public-law institutions,
- trading companies and cooperatives,
- associations of housing unit owners,
- natural persons (entrepreneurs).

**2.4.3.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

Compliance with the strategic documents (National Environmental Policy of the CR 2012 - 2020, Convention on Biological Diversity of the CR and the Strategy of Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic) will be assessed during projects evaluating. In case of the measures realization in the SPA or in the Natura 2000 network, the projects has to be in accordance with the SPA management plan or/and summarised recommended measures for the Natura 2000. Realization or renovation of the visitor infrastructure at SPAs will be supported only according to management plan/summarised recommended measures at SPA (Natura 2000). Consequently, compliance with the Local Development Plan or approved Land Consolidation Plan will be assessed.

The project must demonstrate the complexity and effectiveness of the proposed measures by

comparing the situation before and after the measures application to support the species, habitats and ecosystem functions. Also the projects that have adequately evaluated the current status including assessment of biodiversity and the project meets the objectives of support and its benefits to the objectives of aid are not negligible, will be preferred.

Visitor infrastructure projects have to arise in compliance with the management plans (summarised recommended measures for Natura 2000 network) and will support the measures, which lead to visitors movement directing and decrease of negative tourism influence in the area. In order to support visitor infrastructure only small-scale projects will be supported. A small-scale project is the project where the total cost is less than or equal to 5 mil. EUR. Projects of the cultural and tourism infrastructure (such as cultural and touristic centres, playgrounds, outdoor parks, trees pathways, bicycle paths, in-line paths etc.) will not be supported.

The projects aimed to eliminate invasive species in SO 4.2 (the species listed in the category BL 1 - BL 4 of the Black List of invasive species or species listed in the list on the "watchlist" (warning list) or in terms of area, where non-native species cause a significant change in the nature important habitats or areas with are focal points of invasion) must contribute to the objectives of biodiversity conservation.

Compliance with the Directives of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy will be assessed. Project supported by the SO 4.3 must in result contribute to biodiversity increase and ecological stability improvement in the area while the runoff from the territory will be reduced. The project where will be identified negative impact according to the previous conditions can not be supported. Support of projects ensuring migration permeability for large mammals on roads and motorways is limited to existing infrastructure already financed by EU funds.

Projects supported by the SO 4.4 must demonstrate the effect of measures to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions, as well as their functionality and sustainability. Projects cannot be in breach with the Local Development Plan, must be located within the existing urban area of size over 500 inhabitants and will provide links to the surrounding landscape. The revitalized green spaces thus will be defined as: 1. the greenery at public areas, 2. separately defined as green areas, 3. green areas defined within the system of residential greenery, 4. defined as areas where conditions of usage allow creating greenery. An exception is the revitalization of green elements and linear plantings along roads and watercourses, which may not be separately identified within the Local Development Plan.

Projects must be based on studies of settlement's greenery and in accordance to process of spatial planning ie. it cannot be in breach with the Local Development Plan. The revitalized green spaces must be located within the existing urban area of size over 500 inhabitants and will provide links to the surrounding landscape. The support of restoration/revitalisation of green spaces in national cultural sites, except from specially protected areas and NATURA 2000 sites



will not be financed by the OPE 2014-2020 (this type of project will be supported by the IROP). If the location is a national heritage site and at the same time it is a specially protected area or it falls under NATURA 2000 site (at least 50% of the restored area), the support only from the OPE 2014-2020 will be possible.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

#### **2.4.3.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments**

The use of financial instruments within Priority Axis 4 is not expected.

#### **2.4.3.2.4 Planned use of major projects**

No major project to be executed as part of Priority Axis 4.

### 2.4.3.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, where appropriate, by region category

**Table 44. General and specific program output indicators P04**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Source of data</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
45201	Total number of measures (including mapping and monitoring) to support species and habitats	Measure	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	1,600	Applicant/Beneficiary	Annually
45601	The total area of developed visitor infrastructure	ha	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	35	Applicant/Beneficiary	Annually
45701	Total number of measures to support SPAs and Natura 2000	Measure	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	5,500	Applicant/Beneficiary	Annually
45101	The number of measures to reduce alien species (including mapping and monitoring)	Measure	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	1,200	Applicant/Beneficiary	Annually
45405	Number of measures to prevent, minimise and recover the damage caused by specially protected species	Measure	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	800	Applicant/Beneficiary	Annually
46301	The number of permeable	Piece	EFRD	Underdeveloped	125	Applicant/Beneficiary	Annually

	migration barriers for animals			regions			
CO23	Surface area of habitats supported in order to attain a better conservation status	ha	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	14,070	Applicant/Beneficiary	Annually

## 2.4.4 Performance framework

**Table 45. Performance framework PO 4**

Priority axis	Type of indicator (key step in the implementation, financial output or indicator of results)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Target value (2023)	Source of data	If applicable, an explanation of the relevance of the indicator
PO 4	Financial indicator	-	Total certificated eligible expenses	EUR	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	65,330,299	413,805,964	MA	-
PO 4	Output	CO23	Surface area of habitats supported in order to attain a better conservation status	ha	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	5,628	14,070	Applicant/Beneficiary	-

### 2.4.4.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework

#### Indicator C023 Surface area of habitats supported in order to attain a better conservation status

The indicator represents the total area of the territory where has been enhance the natural functions of the landscape by implemented measures. The natural or near-natural state of the landscape was supported in a way which enhances ecological stability and biodiversity, improving water regime and thus reduces the risk of soil erosion hazard and contributes to strengthening adaptation to the climate change.

The indicator is used as an indicator of SO 4.3 (activity 2-5) and SO 4.4.

Milestone is determined on expert analysis base and it is the sum of baseline value and 2/5 of the difference between the final and initial value.

### 2.4.5 Intervention categories

**Table 46. Dimension 1 - Region of intervention**

Fund	European Fund for Regional Development	
Region category	Underdeveloped regions	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 4	085	281,031,569
Priority axis 4	086	70,703,500

**Table 47. Dimension 2 - Form of funding**

Fund	European Fund for Regional Development	
Region category	Underdeveloped regions	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 4	01	351,735,069

**Table 48. Dimension 3 - Type of the territory**

Fund	European Fund for Regional Development	
Region category	Underdeveloped regions	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 4	01	35,173,507
Priority axis 4	02	35,173,507
Priority axis 4	03	281,388,055

**Table 49. Dimension 4 - Mechanism of territorial performance**

Fund	European Fund for Regional Development	
Region category	Underdeveloped regions	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 4	06	18,000,000
Priority axis 4	07	333,735,069

## 2.5 PRIORITY AXIS 5: Energy savings

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively using financial instruments set up at Union level	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented solely through community-led local development	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 2.5.1 Grounds for the creation of the priority axis, which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective/fund

In accordance with Article 96, Paragraph 1, Point c), this Priority Axis includes the linking of the Cohesion Fund and the European Fund for Regional Development. It concerns Thematic Objective 4: To support the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors. Priority axis 5 follows the priority area PA 2 "To encourage more sustainable energy" of the macro-regional strategy The EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

### 2.5.2 Fund, region categories and the basis for calculating the aid of the Union

<b>Fund</b>	Cohesion Fund, European Regional Development Fund
<b>Region category</b>	Not relevant for the priority axis 5
<b>Basis for calculation (total eligible expenses or eligible public expenditure)</b>	Total eligible expenses

### **2.5.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 for Priority Axis 5: Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy in all sectors by promoting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructures, including public buildings and housing (according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 1300/2013, Article 4, paragraph a (iii))**

#### **2.5.3.1 Specific objectives appropriate to the given investment priority and the anticipated outputs**

##### **Specific objective 1: To reduce the energy intensity of public buildings and increase the use of renewable energy sources**

Priority axis 5: Energy efficiency focuses on reducing final energy consumption and the consumption of non-renewable primary energy through the use of local renewable resources in public buildings.

The focus of the Priority Axis responds to market failures in the implementation of energy savings in buildings where cost-effective potential remains untapped mainly because of the high initial investment costs. Its implementation brings multiple benefits in various areas:

- Economy (implementation is typically carried out by small and medium-sized companies with a high share of domestic labour, materials and technologies; reducing operating costs means more available funds for institutions and households for other purposes),
- Regional development (spreading projects throughout the territory),
- Employment (activity demanding human resources, in the field of energy-saving construction specialised skills are required with all sorts of educational background),
- Energy security (reducing dependence on imports),
- Environment (lower emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants, especially CO<sub>2</sub>, particulate matter, BaP and NO<sub>x</sub>, reduced damage to ecosystems and landscapes caused by the extraction of fossil fuels),
- Medical care (well-implemented projects lead to an increase in the quality of internal and external environment as a result of lower concentrations of harmful substances inside the buildings and lower emissions of local air pollution in the vicinity).

Significant synergies exist with priority axis 2. A number of supported measures contribute to reducing emissions of air pollutants and thereby to meet the limit values set by national and European legislation (Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC, Act No. 201/2012 Coll., on air protection) and national emission reduction commitments (the Directive 2001/80/EC and the Gothenburg Protocol to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution). Priority axis 2 only addresses the substitution of unsuitable stationary combustion sources,

while Priority axis 5 supports in particular a comprehensive solution to improve the energy efficiency of public buildings, which includes the replacement of non-compliant combustion sources in combination with thermal insulation of buildings. The effects on the amounts of emissions and/or levels of air pollution will be assessed, whenever possible by measuring and monitoring, and these findings will be included at project level in the annual reporting to the Commission. If not appropriate, for instance for cost reasons, this will be explained in the annual reporting.

Specific Objective 5.1 aims to achieve energy savings and related benefits in existing public buildings through total and partial renovation of building envelopes and installation of local renewable and low-emission heat sources, while ensuring an adequate supply of fresh air and consistent energy management.

For specific objective 5.1 we anticipate the use of cca. 96% of the amount allocated for Priority Axis 5 i.e. the whole amount allocated from CF.

Note to Table 50, Indicator “Amount of eliminated precursors of PM<sub>2,5</sub> emissions in tertiary sector” includes the amount of total annual volume of secondary particle precursors (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and VOC) multiplied by IIASA factors of PM<sub>2,5</sub> particle formation potential. Primary particulate matter – PM (including PM<sub>2,5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) are monitored separately with regard to their significant influence on the air quality in the Czech Republic.



**Table 50. Programme-specific result indicators for SO 5.1**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Base line year</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Source of data</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
32701	Reducing final energy consumption in tertiary sector	GJ	Not relevant	126,885,846	2012	124,885,846	CzSO	Annually
36170	Amount of precursors of PM <sub>2,5</sub> emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Not relevant	1,445	2011	1,393	CHMI	Annually
36160	Amount of primary PM <sub>10</sub> emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Not relevant	282	2011	272	CHMI	Annually

### 2.5.3.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

#### 2.5.3.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to meeting specific objectives, including identification of the main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries, where appropriate

**Specific objective 1: To reduce the energy intensity of public buildings and increase the use of renewable energy sources**

**The activities supported under specific objective 5.1 will be:**

- Reducing energy consumption by improving the thermal properties of building envelopes, including additional measures to increase energy performance of buildings,
- Implementation of technologies using waste heat,
- Implementation of low emission and renewable heat sources.

**Types of supported projects:****A. Total or partial energy-saving renovation of public buildings:**

- Thermal insulation of the building envelope,
- Replacement and restoration (refurbishment) of windows and doors,
- Implementation of construction measures that have a significant effect on the energy performance of buildings or improvement of the indoor environment quality,
- Implementation of a forced ventilation system with heat recovery,
- Implementation of systems using waste heat,
- Replacement of heat sources with installed capacity below 5 MW for space or domestic hot water heating using fossil fuels with an efficient source using biomass, heat pump, condensing boiler for natural gas or a combined heat and power system utilising renewable fuels or natural gas,
- Installation of solar and thermal collectors for heating or hot water heating only.

As part of the renovation of buildings defined by applicable law as a cultural monument or renovation of buildings that are not cultural monument, but located in a conservation area, in conservation zone or a protection zone for immovable cultural monument, national immovable cultural monument, conservation area, or conservation zone, partial activities will also be supported to reduce building energy demand regardless of the parameters to achieve the overall energy performance of the building in accordance with the relevant standards. Other buildings must undergo overall energy saving improvements. This is in line with the principle that support programs are supposed to motivate to better results than would have been achieved without them.

Subsidies should be provided in particular for measures with longer economic return, i.e. mainly thermal insulation of buildings. Thermal insulation alone is not sufficient for optimal reduction of energy consumption of a building. Subsequent careful attention to proper heat management in buildings and the renovation of the related technological equipment are also crucial, especially as regards heat sources and control systems. These measures with shorter payback period should be implemented through other financial instruments or Energy Performance Contracting.

This is in line with the Energy Efficiency Directive, requiring the Member States to develop energy services. In accordance with Article 121 of the Common Provision Regulation this increases the likelihood for a higher co-financing rate of this axis from CF.

This support area serves as the support for the implementation of Article 5 and Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency.

Separate measures concerning replacement of a heat source for space or hot water heating, installation of solar thermal collectors and a forced ventilation systems with waste heat recovery under the rules of area A, where public buildings have achieved a certain degree energy efficiency and where, in the case of recovery ventilation system installation, they do not meet the requirements to ensure adequate air exchange.

Main target groups: owners of public buildings

Target area: the whole of the CR.

**Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- public research institutions,
- public-law institutions,
- state organization,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- organisational units of the state,
- NGOs (public benefit corporations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations),
- churches, religious associations and their unions,
- municipal districts of Prague.

**2.5.3.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

In the evaluation and selection of projects priority will be given to projects that contribute besides energy savings at the same time to increase the use of clean renewable energy sources and compliance with the air quality limit values in EU legislation.

The selection of projects will be determined by a criteria/principle demanding a higher quality of an implemented measure (i.e. to get more energy savings out of this measure) which would not be met without a financial support from the Cohesion Fund and the European regional development fund.

Acceptance conditions for the Specific Objective 5.1 will include:

- Achieving cost-effective parametric values for the energy performance indicators of entire buildings at a lower value than required by Decree No. 78/2013 Coll., on the energy performance of buildings

- To attain the values of energy performance indicators only for altered elements will be allowed only for heritage-listed buildings
- Achieve at least the minimum percentage of energy savings after implementing the measures
- Mandatory replacement of heat sources for space or domestic hot water heating using fossil fuels with an efficient source using biomass, heat pump, condensing boiler for natural gas or a combined heat and power system (micro-CHP) utilising renewable fuels or natural gas
- In case of fuel switching for individual boilers or cogeneration, at least 30% of savings of CO<sub>2</sub> emission will be demanded in comparison to the existing source. Any cogeneration investment should comply with criteria for high efficiency cogeneration as defined by EU legislation. The combined production of cogeneration items has to ensure savings of primary energy for cca. 10% in comparison to reference figures for a divided production of heat and electricity
- Ground-water, water-water and air-water heat pumps achieving minimal coefficient of performance, solar thermal collectors for heating water and heating with achieving calculated solar gain values
- If heating installations between 1 and 5 MW are foreseen, regardless of the adoption of this MCP proposal, for NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and CO, the national emission limit values for 2018 will be used already now. The Czech Republic will do market surveillance on the sulfur content of the coal used in MCPs to see if there is compliance regarding the national fuel standards. For dust, the Czech Republic will follow the emission limit values of the MCP proposal in the Air Package of 18/12/2013. If the final EU MCP legislation has stricter emission limit values, these will be used. The heating systems financially supported by the OP have to already from the outset of the programming period comply with the minimum energy efficiency and emissions requirements applicable at the end of the year 2020 as defined by implementing measures under the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC.
- Projects using clean renewable energy will be prioritised.
- Investments will be conditional on improving energy efficiency and reducing energy demand in the buildings served by the installations.
- Supported projects will be in line with the Medium-Term Strategy (to 2020) to improve air quality in the CR and particular air quality plans. The projects included in air quality plans will be prioritised
- Only products achieving high efficiency will be supported
- Compulsory balancing of the heating system and energy management
- Ensure sufficient air exchange
- Reflect the needs of urban wildlife
- The investments could cover boilers fuelled by biomass, or gaseous fuels in well justified cases where the energy efficiency gains would be significant and where the needs are particularly pressing. The investments should contribute to lower emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, PM and NO<sub>x</sub> and to significant energy savings.

- All projects have to be in line with EU environmental standards and legislation
- Projects need to be socio economically sustainable and need to address energy poverty
- Activities in areas with the highest number of population affected by exceeding air pollution limits and with the largest compliance gaps will be prioritised.
- If biomass is supported, priority will be given to installations using pellets and/or woodchips as fuel and using local sustainable\* biomass.

\*Note: Report from the Commission of the Council and the European Parliament on sustainability requirements for the use of solid and gaseous biomass sources in electricity, heating and cooling COM (2010)11 and taking into account COM SVD (2014)259 final.)

Projects in all areas will be evaluated also by the level of support for saved energy unit or renewable energy sources production (the cumulative energy savings will be evaluated as a result of actions supported under the OP and also commercially implemented measures).

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

#### **2.5.3.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments**

Under this priority axis, the use of financial instruments is under consideration and will be further specified on the basis of the results of ex ante evaluation. With the use of financial instruments, it will be possible to support the relevant activities with appropriate financial products (loans, guarantees, capital contributions, mezzanine funds and others). Specific activities, appropriate amounts of funds and the conditions for the implementation of specific financial instruments, including the expected leverage of allocated ESIF, as well as combinations with other forms of support, will be based on the ex ante assessment of financial instruments, required under Article 37(2) of the CPR in the 2014-2020 programming period. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

#### **2.5.3.2.4 Planned use of major projects**

Within Priority Axis 5: Energy Savings, the funding of any major project is not envisaged.

### 2.5.3.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and by region category, if applicable

**Table 51. General and specific program output indicators for SO 5.1**

<b>ID</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Fund</b>	<b>Region category</b>	<b>Target value (2023)</b>	<b>Source of data</b>	<b>Reporting frequency</b>
CO34	Estimated annual decrease of GHG	t CO <sub>2</sub> eq./year	CF	Not applicable	300,000	Applicant/Beneficiary	Ongoing
CO30	Additional capacity of renewable energy production	MW	CF	Not applicable	30	Applicant/Beneficiary	Ongoing
362100	Heat production from renewable energy sources	GJ	CF	Not applicable	150,000	Applicant/Beneficiary	Ongoing
32701	Decrease of final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	CF	Not applicable	2,000,000	Applicant/Beneficiary	Ongoing
36105	Decrease of primary particles emissions	t/year	CF	Not applicable	1064	Applicant/Beneficiary	Ongoing

## **2.5.4 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 for Priority Axis 5: Supporting the transition to a low carbon economy in all sectors by promoting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of renewable energy in public infrastructures, including public buildings and housing (according to the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 1300/2013, Article 4, paragraph a (iii))**

### **2.5.4.1 Specific objectives appropriate to the given investment priority and the anticipated outputs**

#### **Specific objective 2: To achieve high energy standard of new public buildings**

Specific objective 5.2 is to support the exemplary role of public sector buildings in the energy efficiency area as recommended by the Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings. The public administration should lead the way in the field of energy performance of buildings and set an example by showing that environmental and energy considerations are being taken into account. Currently public buildings in passive energy standard are almost non-existent in the Czech Republic. Support of additional costs for new building construction in high energy standard should help in increasing their share and promoting high energy energy efficiency especially in public administration and local government.

The effects on the amounts of energy savings, emissions and/or levels of air pollution will be based on independent audits under the EPBD indicating the actual annual energy consumption per m<sup>2</sup>, and on comparisons of these outcomes with the average annual energy consumption of buildings in reference class C under the EPBD, and taking into account the energy mix for the heating of buildings in the Czech Republic. These findings will be included at project level in the annual reporting to the Commission.

Similar to specific objective 5.1 multiple benefits in various areas are expected:

- Economy (implementation is typically carried out by small and medium-sized companies with a high share of domestic labour, materials and technologies; reducing operating costs means more available funds for institutions and households for other purposes),
- Regional development (spreading projects throughout the territory),
- Employment (activity demanding human resources, in the field of energy-saving construction specialised skills are required with all sorts of educational background),
- Energy security (reducing dependence on imports),
- Environment (lower emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants, especially CO<sub>2</sub>, particulate matter, BaP and NO<sub>x</sub>, reduced damage to ecosystems and landscapes caused by the extraction of fossil fuels),

- Medical care (well-implemented projects lead to an increase in the quality of internal and external environment as a result of lower concentrations of harmful substances inside the buildings and lower emissions of local air pollution in the vicinity).

For specific objective 5.2 we anticipate the use of cca. 4% of the amount allocated for Priority Axis 5, i.e. the whole amount allocated from ERDF.

Note to Table 52, Indicator “Amount of eliminated precursors of PM<sub>2,5</sub> emissions in tertiary sector” includes the amount of total annual volume of secondary particle precursors (SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and VOC) multiplied by IIASA factors of PM<sub>2,5</sub> particle formation potential.

Primary particulate matter – PM (including PM<sub>2,5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>) are monitored separately with regard to their significant influence on the air quality in the Czech Republic.

The target value of the air quality indicators will be introduced in the future and modified according to the projects that are approved and implemented.



**Table 52. Programme-specific result indicators for SO 5.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Reporting frequency
32715	Floor area of public buildings in passive standard	m <sup>2</sup>	Less developed regions	12,209	2013	216,000	Central Administrative Buildings Registry and other databases	Annually
32720	Energy savings in public buildings	GJ	Less developed regions	2,656	2013	47,000	Central Administrative Buildings Registry and other databases	Annually
36170	Amount of precursors of PM <sub>2,5</sub> emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Less developed regions	1,445	2011	1,393	CHMI	Annually
36160	Amount of primary PM <sub>10</sub> emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Less developed regions	282	2011	272	CHMI	Annually

## **2.5.4.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority**

### **2.5.4.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported, and their anticipated contribution to meeting specific objectives, including identification of the main target groups, specific territories targeted and types of beneficiaries, where appropriate**

#### **Specific objective 2: To achieve high energy standard of new public buildings**

##### **The activities supported under specific objective 5.2 will be:**

- additional costs to achieve passive energy standard in the construction of new public buildings will be supported. This area serves as a support for the implementation of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings (and § 7 of the transposition of Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management).

Main target groups: builders.

Target area: the territory of the CR outside the territory of the Capital City of Prague.

##### **Types of beneficiaries:**

- regions,
- municipalities,
- voluntary associations of municipalities,
- contributory organisations,
- public research institutions,
- public-law institutions,
- universities, schools and school facilities,
- organisational units of the state.

### **2.5.4.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations**

In the evaluation and selection of projects will be given to projects that contribute besides energy savings at the same time to increase the use of renewable energy sources and compliance with the air quality limit values.

The selection of projects will be determined by a criteria/principle demanding a higher quality of an implemented measure (i.e. to get more energy savings out of this measure) which would not be met without a financial support from the Cohesion Fund and the European regional development fund.

Projects in all areas will be evaluated also by the level of support for saved energy unit or renewable energy sources production (the cumulative energy savings will be evaluated as a result of actions supported under the OP and also commercially implemented measures).

Acceptance conditions for the project in specific objective 5.2 will include:

- Achieving a passive standard\* given by a set of energy indicator values

\*Note: Passive building has to meet the requirements set out in the Czech Technical Standard CSN 730540-2 Thermal protection of buildings, Part 2 Requirements.

Costs for the construction of heating sources will not be eligible under specific objective 5.2.

The heating systems have to already from the outset of the programming period comply with the minimum energy efficiency and emissions requirements applicable at the end of the year 2020 as defined by implementing measures under the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC.

Projects need to be socio economically sustainable and need to address energy poverty.

Priority will be given to projects in areas with large air quality compliance gaps and a high population and to areas where the projects are integrated in air quality plans.

All projects have to be in line with EU environmental standards and legislation.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Appendix no. 10.

#### **2.5.4.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments**

Under this priority axis, the use of financial instruments is under consideration and will be further specified on the basis of the results of ex ante evaluation. With the use of financial instruments, it will be possible to support the relevant activities with appropriate financial products (loans, guarantees, capital contributions, mezzanine funds and others). Specific activities, appropriate amounts of funds and the conditions for the implementation of specific financial instruments, including the expected leverage of allocated ESIF, as well as combinations with other forms of support, will be based on the ex ante assessment of financial instruments, required under Article 37(2) of the CPR in the 2014-2020 programming period. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

#### 2.5.4.2.4 Planned use of major projects

Within Priority Axis 5: Energy Savings, the funding of any major project is not envisaged.

**Table 53. Programme-specific output indicators for SO 5.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Reporting frequency
32705	Number of supported energy effective construction projects	projects	ERDF	Less developed regions	25	MA	Ongoing

#### 2.5.5 Performance framework

**Table 54. Performance framework PO 5**

Priority axis	Type of indicator (key step in the implementation, financial output or indicator of outputs)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	The ultimate target (2023)	Source of data	If applicable, an explanation of the relevance of the indicator
PA 5	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenses	EUR	CF	Not applicable	93,638,525	599,561,120	MA	-
PA 5	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenses	EUR	ERDF	Less developed regions	3,714,745	23,529,412	MA	-
PA 5	Outputs	32701	Decrease of final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	CF	Not applicable	500,000	2,000,000	Applicant/Beneficiary	-

PA 5	Outputs	32705	Number of supported energy effective construction projects	number of projects	ERDF	Less developed regions	6	25	MA	
------	---------	-------	--	--------------------	------	------------------------	---	----	----	--

### 2.5.5.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework

#### Indicator 32701 Decrease of final energy consumption of public buildings

The indicator was set based on the experience with OPE implementation in the period 2007-2013. The target value was set according to the revised target value for this period since more effective use of the allocation, which is somewhat lower for the period 2014-2020, is envisioned. The milestone for 2018 was also set based on the experience with previous OPE implementation and the respective change of the indicator value in time.

#### Indicator 32705 Number of supported effective energy construction projects

The target value was calculated based on the estimated total floor area of the supported projects and estimated average floor area for one supported project. This indicator covers the complete specific objective 5.2. The milestone for 2018 is based on the expected number of applications and also takes into account significant time constraints connected in in connection with support for construction projects.

### 2.5.6 Intervention categories

**Table 55. Dimension 1 - Intervention area**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	13	509,626,952

**Table 56. Dimension 2 - Form of funding**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	01	509,626,952

**Table 57. Dimension 3 - Type of the territory**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	01	203,850,781
Priority axis 5	02	203,850,781
Priority axis 5	03	101,925,390

**Table 58. Dimension 4 - Mechanism of territorial performance**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	07	509,626,952

**Table 59. Dimension 1 - Intervention area**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	13	20,000,000

**Table 60. Dimension 2 - Form of funding**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	01	20,000,000

**Table 61. Dimension 3 - Type of the territory**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	01	10,000,000
Priority axis 5	02	5,000,000
Priority axis 5	03	5,000,000

**Table 62. Dimension 4 - Mechanism of territorial performance**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	07	20,000,000

## 2.6 PRIORITY AXIS 6: Technical assistance

### 2.6.1 Grounds for determining a priority axis that includes more than one region category

Not relevant for the priority axis 6

### 2.6.2 Fund and region category

<b>Fund</b>	Cohesion Fund
<b>Region category</b>	Not relevant for the priority axis 6
<b>Basis for calculation (total eligible expenses or eligible public expenditure)</b>	Total eligible expenses

### 2.6.3 Specific objectives and anticipated results

#### **Specific objective 1: To ensure the proper and efficient management and administration**

The previous period demonstrated a degree of immaturity in the preparation of OPE 2007 - 2013 implementation, and its insufficient capacity to effectively use the resources from European funds. The "Mid-term review of the OPE" (August 2012), the Analysis of the administrative burden of implementation of the OPE - HR and process audit (April 2013) and the catalogue of risks and risk-cards showed that the most notable causes lay primarily in:

- delayed execution of OPE 2007 - 2013 and use of funds distributed in a suboptimal manner,
- insufficient coordination and management of ESI funds by subjects of implementation,
- insufficient administrative capacity, a high turnover of staff caused by a lower motivation, a lack of experience, huge workload and political changes,
- complicated and inconsistent setting of rules and procedures for subjects of implementation due to the inconsistent methodological environment and an insufficient monitoring system.

This work environment created conditions for frequent mistakes and discrepancies which were mostly revealed in audits, e. g. mostly while performing public tenders.

#### ***Expected outcomes with EU support***

- 1) Setting of clear rules and procedures with control mechanism within the implementation structure (see more measures in 2.6.5.1)

## 2) Optimal setting of administrative capacity

On the national level the MoE is committed to follow Strategy of human resource development and Human resource development guidance, effective as of September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 and adopted by Czech Government Resolution no. 444/2014. Main areas of this Human resource development guidance are rules for outsourcing, hiring, choice and adaptation of employees, management of work efficiency/performance and evaluation of employees, education, remuneration and contract termination with employees.

In compliance with this Guidance the MoE elaborated Human resources analysis of the OPE for a programming period 2014-2020 according to Czech Government's Resolution no. 444/2014. The analysis from November 2014 introduces working positions and predicts a number of employees in the MoE, SEF, NCA CR during the whole implementing period of the OPE 2014-2020 with regard to a concurrence of both programming periods (2007-2013 and 2014-2020) in 2014 and 2015, the finalising of the programming period 2007 -2013 in 2015 and a significantly lower financial allocation for the programming period 2014-2020. A total number of employees generally decreases within all subjects in time/in the course. A clear setting of a number of employees needed within a scope of working positions will cover all administrative procedures sufficiently. In the MoE there will be 92,8 employees (2014-2015), 60 (2016), 57 (2017), 55 (2018-2023). In the SEF there will be 345 (2014-2015), 280 (2016-2018), 200 (2019-2023). In the NCA CR there will be 33 (2014), 50 (2015-2018), 40 (30) (2019-2023).

In comparison to the OPTA 2014-2020 the technical assistance in the OPE 2014-2020 will finance:

- 1) only employees implementing the OPE 2014-2020,
- 2) training specific for OPE's implementation. This specific training has to be distinguished by a content and a tutor from a cross-cutting training provided and financed from the OPTA,
- 3) expenditures related to the finishing the OPE's implementation and a preparation of a subsequent OPE 2021+

### **Specific objective 2: To provide information, publicity and absorptive capacity**

The main aim of SO2 is to support information of beneficiaries and applicants and enhance absorptive capacity. The current programming period 2007-2013 and Mid-term review of the OPE" (August 2012), the Analysis of the administrative burden of implementation of the OPE 2007-2013.



These include in particular:

- the level of technical demands for project implementation which were discouraging to applicants/beneficiaries,
- rather negative public awareness of EU funds.

Expected outcomes with EU support

1) Quality publicity and promotion of the OPE 2014-2020

The aim is to provide timely, comprehensive and accurate information on the OPE 2014-2020. The MoE will follow Common communication strategy which was developed by the MoRD-NCB based on the experience of the 2007-2013 programming period.

2) Methodological support provided to applicants and beneficiaries

Applicants and beneficiaries are provided with methodological support in the form of training, workshops, seminars and methodological documents. These workshops and methodological documents will help applicants and beneficiaries to obtain guidance in the field in compliance with criteria of ex-ante conditionalities Public procurement and State aid. In general terms, the aim is to assist applicants in the process of preparation of quality projects and subsequently, help the beneficiary to successfully complete the project with the minimum of mistakes.

3) Strengthening internal communication between the managing Authority and Intermediate bodies

In addition to external communication aimed at OPE 2014-2020 applicants, beneficiaries and sub-target groups, based on experience of the 2007-2013 programming period, supporting the conditions for improving the quality of internal communication appears to be an important measure. Internal communication has a direct impact on the quality of external communication, which is reflected in the information and consultative assistance provided to applicants and beneficiaries.

In comparison to the OPTA 2014-2020 the technical assistance in the OPE 2014-2020 will finance in the SO2:

- 1) an increase of absorptive capacity with the aim to create a basic awareness about ESIF related only to the OPE 2014-2020 - producing and implementing annual communication plans of OPE 2014-2020 that will form a follow-up to the National general communication strategy
- 2) methodological support provided to applicants and beneficiaries in the form of seminars and workshops, i. e. in areas linked directly to OPE 2014-2020 and related in particular

to the issue of public procurement or state aid, and support with a preparation and implementation of projects

- 3) development of clear, well-arranged, coherent and comprehensive manuals, handbooks and other information materials related to the OP E 2014-2020

## 2.6.4 Result indicators

**Table 63. Programme-specific result indicators for SO 6.1**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Reporting frequency
82510	The degree of stabilisation of the staff of the implementation structure	%	45	2013	50	MA	Annually

**Table 64. Programme-specific result indicators for SO 6.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Source of data	Reporting frequency
80110	The level of target group's knowledge of the funded projects	%	67	2013	70	MoRD	Annually
80120	The rate of awareness of the funds per target group	%	65	2013	65	MoRD	Annually

## 2.6.5 Measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives

### 2.6.5.1 Description of measures to be supported, and their expected contribution to specific objectives

All supported measures and their contributions with the aim to fulfil SO 6.1:

- technical and operational provision of functions of MA and intermediate bodies (offices and technical equipment, procurement of goods and services salaries and statutory contributions and financial motivation costs associated with part-time jobs) **will create basic motivation conditions for employees working on the OP E implementation,**
- training of subjects of the implementation structure of the OPE 2014-2020 (training, workshops, seminars), which **will also help to reduce a high turnover rate of staff and increase qualification of employees,**
- producing and updating of clear, well-arranged, coherent and comprehensive guidance documents and implementation manuals, guidelines and recommendations to ensure implementation of the OPE 2014-2020 (e.g. supervision, reviewing and administering requests for payment) **will ensure the elimination of frequent changes, varying interpretations and, consequently, errors,**
- supporting the meetings of bodies and their working groups and evaluation committees, including the costs of participation and the work of external experts, activities of the Monitoring Committee of the OPE 2014-2020 **will lead to efficient exchange of information and their useful application,**
- providing the preparation, selection, contracting, evaluation, administration, project monitoring, archiving documents **will support a proper administration of OP E 2014-2020 ,**
- evaluation (producing support analysis and evaluating the designated selection criteria, processing analysis tasks and studies aimed at monitoring programme impact) will help to analyse the progress of programme implementation adequacy and effectiveness of implementation structures, and produce research studies and surveys aimed at further development of the programme, **This will also lead to the optimal drawing of financial resources and a proper setting of evaluation criteria for the upcoming period,**
- setting up and ensuring control mechanisms (audits, on-site inspection, in-house control system, monitoring of procurement and contracts that are not public contracts within the meaning of Section 7 of Act No. 137/2006 Coll., on public procurement, and which are also co-financed from EU funds). Public tenders will be performed within the implementation structure in compliance with Guidance for public procurement in the programming period 2014-2020 (adopted by Czech Government Resolution no 44 on 15 January 2014), which introduces sample documents, easier procedures, e.g. for public tender evaluation. The subjects of implementation structure will also follow all criteria of

Action Plan to fulfil GEAC no 4 – Public procurement in accordance. **Measures/Arrangements minimize an appearance of mistakes and discrepancies and prevent a potential termination of drawing of financial resources from the ESI funds in case of serious misconduct.**

- ensuring that anti-corruption mechanisms in accordance with the Fraud and Corruption prevention Strategies as part of the use of SSR funds in 2014-2020 which follows up the Government Anti-corruption Strategy for the years 2013 and 2014 and in compliance with the 1<sup>st</sup> EU anti-corruption report. In fighting fraud and corruption, the MoE will use arrangements such as: standardising processes and rules and deadlines for evaluation and a selection/choice of projects, computerisation of procedure, setting up a trading system and transfer of information on the risks of corruption, following the Codes of ethics for employees, a regular evaluation of fraud/corruption risk and a mutual exchange of information. The MoE also considers an application of ARACHNE. With regard to the principle of transparency and prevention of potential conflicts of interest, applicants will be obliged to reveal their ownership structure when they submit their applications and during the process of project selection on the basis of a principle of proportionality according to Guidance on financial flows of programmes co-financed from ESIF. In those cases where applicants are in conflicts of interest or in cases when they are not able to submit their ownership structures, they will not be eligible to get aid. **These measures/arrangements minimize a risk of appearance of fraud and corruption and a risk of a potential termination of drawing of financial resources from ESI funds.**
- ensuring that completion and evaluation of the programming period 2014-2020 runs smoothly. **It contributes to ensuring the smooth drawing of financial resources from ESI funds**
- preparation and implementation of the new 2021+ programming period –e.g. analysis preparation and background studies/strategies, including ex-ante and SEA evaluations. **This measure contributes to a launch the implementation of the following programming period in time and subsequently to a optimal distribution of the drawing of financial allocation.**

#### **All supported measures and their contributions with the aim to fulfil SO 6.2:**

- planning and implementation of publicity and promotional measures, including the implementation of surveys **will lead to a greater public awareness of the programme and ultimately to an increased number of project applications for grants,**
- information and advisory and methodological and legal support for applicants when they prepare their project and for beneficiaries while their project implementation and project management (seminars, workshops, exchange of information, know-how, training, networking, best practices, preliminary evaluation of eligibility, support in

dealing with complaints) **will increase the programme's absorptive capacity and reduce the administrative burden for applicants.**

- development of manuals and guidances **will ensure the elimination of frequent changes, different interpretations and the resulting errors and reduction of the administrative burden,**
- support of Intranet editorial management and development, processing and issuing in-house newsletters, **will consolidate the internal communication and lead to increased exchange of information and awareness of employees, an increased quality of administration capacity and has a direct impact on provision of quality information to applicants and beneficiaries.**

The services of external contractors in relation to activities supported by OPE 2014-2020 technical assistance will be used in compliance with Human resource development guidance, i. e. solely for specific activities that are not possible or practical and effective to ensure through the in-house administrative capacity and in compliance with 3E principle in all phases of use of external services. Activities to be supported: preparation of evaluation studies or analysis tasks, translation and interpreting, provision of implementation structure staff training, provision of experts to enhance and improve the efficiency of audit and on-site inspection, programme publicity, specialist legal, economic and other necessary professional expertise and services. The Human resource development guidance specifies rules on using outsourcing services which are selected after the date of their effectiveness and the estimated value of a public tender is higher than 500 000 Czech crowns without VAT and so as the individual fulfilment of concluded framework contract exceeding the mentioned financial limit. Except from public procurements performed based on an exception according to paragraph 18, subsection 1, letter e) of Act no 137/2006 b, on public procurements, subjects have to submit a justification for using external services in link with a non-existence of sufficient internal administrative capacity. The justification has to consist of information about a type of public tender with an estimated value and its financial amount. Subjects (contracting authorities) take a full responsibility for the implementation of a public tender. The target groups primarily include subjects of the OPE 2014-2020 implementation structure and potential applicants and beneficiaries of the OPE 2014-2020.

## 2.6.5.2 Output indicators expected to contribute to the achievement of results

**Table 65. Output indicators**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Target value (2023)	Data source
80600	Number of meetings of bodies, working groups or advisory groups	Meeting	150	Applicant/Beneficiary
82000	Number of training sessions, seminars, workshops, conferences and other similar activities	Activities	200	Applicant/Beneficiary
80001	Number of information and publicity activities	Activities	20	Applicant/Beneficiary
82500	The number of jobs funded by the programme	FTE	Not determined	Applicant/Beneficiary
80500	The number of written and published analytical and strategic documents (including evaluations)	Documents	12	Applicant/Beneficiary
80901	The number of realized on-the-spot verifications	On-the-spot-verifications	600	Applicant/Beneficiary

## 2.6.6 Intervention categories

**Table 66. Dimension 1 - Region of intervention**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for the priority axis 6	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 6	121	70 559 588
Priority axis 6	122	1 600 000
Priority axis 6	123	1 665 012

**Table 67. Dimension 2 - The form of funding**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for the priority axis 6	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 6	01	73 824 600

**Table 68. Dimension 3 - Type of the territory**

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for the priority axis 6	
Priority axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 6	07	73 824 600

### 3 The financing plan

#### 3.1 Financial support from each fund and sums relating to the performance reserve

Table 69. The amount of total financial liabilities per each year (EUR)

Fund	Region category	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
		Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve
<b>EFRD</b>	<b>In less developed regions</b>	0	0	100 838 706	6 436 513	51 938 321	3 315 212	52 977 776	3 381 560	54 038 002	3 449 234	55 119 412	3 518 260	56 222 362	3 588 662	371 134 579	23 689 441
<b>CF</b>	<b>Not relevant</b>	0	0	568 227 221	37 703 423	294 375 142	19 532 592	300 754 080	19 955 852	306 701 398	20 350 472	313 324 863	20 789 957	318 894 337	21 159 507	2 102 277 041	139 491 803
<b>Total</b>		0	0	669 065 927	44 139 936	346 313 463	22 847 804	353 731 856	23 337 412	360 739 400	23 799 706	368 444 275	24 308 217	375 116 699	24 748 169	2 473 411 620	163 181 244

### 3.2 Total financial support from each fund and national co-funding (EUR)

Table 70. The financing plan

Priority axis	Fund	Region category	Basis for calculation of Union support	Union support	Member State co-funding	Indicative breakdown of Member State co-funding		Total funding	Co-funding rate	For information  EIB contributions	Main allocation (total funding minus performance reserve)		Performance reserve		Performance reserve amount as proportion of total Union support
						National public funding	National private funding				Union support	Member state co-funding	Union support	Member State co-funding	
PA 1	CF	Not applicable	CZV	768,767,183	135,664,797	90,895,414	44,769,383	904,431,980	0.85	-	719,302,479	126,935,732	49,464,704	8,729,065	6.43
PA 2	CF	Not applicable	CZV	453,819,065	80,085,718	68,873,717	11,212,001	533,904,783	0.85	-	424,619,034	74,932,771	29,200,031	5,152,947	6.43
PA 3	CF	Not applicable	CZV	435,731,044	76,893,714	33,064,297	43,829,417	512,624,758	0.85	-	407,694,848	71,946,150	28,036,196	4,947,564	6.43
	ERD	Underdeveloped regions	CZV	23,088,951	4,074,521	814,904	3,259,617	27,163,472	0.85	-	21,703,614	3,830,050	1,385,337	244,471	6.00



PA 4	E F R D	Underde veloped regions	CZV	351,735,06 9	62,070,895	37,242, 537	24,828, 358	413,805,964	0.85	-	330,630,965	58,346,641	21,104, 104	3,724,254	6.00
PA 5	C F	Not applicabl e	CZV	509,626,95 2	89,934,168	53,960, 501	35,973, 667	599,561,120	0.85	-	476,836,080	84,147,544	32,790, 872	5,786,624	6.43
	E F R R	Méně rozvinut é regiony	CZV	20,000, 000	3,529,412	2,117, 647	1,411, 765	23,529,412	0,85	-	18,800,000	3,317,647	1,200, 000	211,765	6.00
PA 6	C F	Not applicabl e	CZV	73,824, 600	13,027, 871	13,027, 871	0	86,017,661	0,85	-	73,824,600	13,027,871	-	-	0,00
To tal	-	-	-	2,636, 592,864	465,281, 096	299,996, 888	165,284, 208	3,101,873 960			2,473,411, 620	436,484, 406	163,181, 244	28,796, 690	6.19

### 3.3 Breakdown of the financing plan by priority axis, fund, region category and thematic objective

**Table 71. Breakdown of the financing plan by priority axis, fund, region category and thematic objective**

Priority axis	Fund	Region category	Thematic objective	EU support	National co-funding	Total allocation
Priority axis 1	CF	Not applicableNot applicable	TO 5	307,506,873	54,265,919	361,772,792
	CF	Not applicableNot applicable	TO 6	461,260,310	81,398,878	542,659,188
Priority axis 2	CF	Not applicableNot applicable	TO 6	453,819,065	80,085,718	533,904,783
Priority axis 3	CF	Not applicable	TO 5	115,468,727	20,376,834	135,845,561
	CF	Not applicable	TO 6	320,262,317	56,516,880	376,779,197
	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	TO 5	23,088,951	4,074,521	27,163,472
Priority axis 4	EFRD	Underdeveloped regions	TO 6	351,735,069	62,070,895	413,805,964
Priority axis 5	CF	Not applicable	TO 4	509,626,952	89,934,168	599,561,120
	EFRR	Underdeveloped regions	TC 4	20,000,000	3,529,412	23,529,412
Priority axis 6	CF	Not applicable	Not applicable	73,824,600	13,027,871	86,852,471
Total	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,636,592,864	465,281,096	3,101,873,960

**Table 72. Indicative amount of support to be used for objectives in climate change**

Priority axis	Indicative amount of support to be used for objectives in climate change (EUR)	Share of total allocation for the operational programme (%)
Priority axis 1	37,638,841.8	1.43
Priority axis 2	181,527,626	6.88
Priority axis 4	140,694,027.6	5.34
Priority axis 5	529,626,952	20.09
Total	889,487,447.4	33.74

## 4 An integrated approach to territorial development

The basic strategic sectoral document from which OPE 2014-2020 draws when determining the measures to be supported is the State Environmental Policy of the CR 2012-2020. The supported measures reflect the status of the individual components of the environment in that area; interventions are focused on localities areas with a substandard condition in the field of environment. The existence of the specific needs of each region continues to be fully respected and guaranteed within OPE 2014-2020. These specific needs are catered for not only by the proposed specific objectives and activities, but also by ensuring the partnership principle, i.e. cooperation with regional partners in the preparation of the programme document.

An important example of securing the territorial dimension in OPE 2014-2020 are interventions in the field of air, where supported measures aim at territories with poor air quality. Impaired air quality is a problem for the whole territory of the CR, but this pollution is not spread evenly, due to the geographic and climatic conditions, concentrations of air pollution sources and their structure. Typical examples are the Moravian-Silesian Region or the territory of Northern Bohemia, where there is historically high concentration of energy generation and heavy industry, due to the availability of natural resources. For these reasons, the majority of interventions can be expected to focus on areas of the Moravian-Silesian Region and the Ústí nad Labem Region, where the air quality is significantly impaired. Especially Moravian-Silesian Region is a very complicated and complex issue in which measures to improve air quality form just one of the types of interventions that can contribute to its solution. As part of Priority Axis 2, therefore, the specific advantage is envisaged to be given to preferred sites in accordance with Government Resolution No. 732/2013 which relates to resolving the situation in the Moravian-Silesian Region..

OPE 2014-2020 will use following integrated instruments: integrated territorial investment (ITI) and community-led local development (CLLD). Basic principles for particular instruments of integrated approach are defined by the Strategy of the Regional Development of the Czech Republic for 2014-2020 (Government Resolution no. 344/2013) and in the Partnership Agreement. More is specified in the National Document on the Territorial Cohesion of the Czech Republic and the Methodical Instruction for the Use of Integrated Instruments in the Programming Period 2014-2020. Integrated approach is implemented through integrated strategies; projects approved for implementation under integrated strategies must be in accordance with conditions laid down in documents of the OPE 2014-2020. The coordination between OPE 2014-2020 and other programmes is at national level realised by the National Permanent Conference. Details are determined by the National Document on the Territorial Cohesion of CR followed by the status of the National Permanent Conference and its rules of procedure.

Project selection will take into account whether or not the submitted projects are part of a wider integrated territorial strategy (e.g. Smart Cities).

## 4.1 Tools to ensure community-led local development

CLLD will be implemented through collaboration with local action groups (LAGs) which will implement activities in accordance with the Article 34 of the Regulation on Common Provisions and activities of the owner of the integrated strategy. LAGs are independent communities which integrate local citizens, NGOs, private business entities and public administration (municipalities, associations of municipalities, and public governance authorities). The main goal of LAGs is to improve quality of life and environment especially in rural areas.

LAGs will be involved in OPE 2014-2020 in the frame of priority axis 4, specific objectives 4.2. "To strengthen biodiversity" and specific objective 4.3 "To strengthen natural landscape functions". By implementing CLLD only those activities will be supported, which emerge from CLLD strategy; activities will be selected by respective LAG. The activities have to be in compliance with goals and requirements of PA 4, SO 4.2 and SO 4.3, particularly with management plans. The total allocation for implementation of these activities is 18 mil. €.

LAGs actions related to administration of CLLD (preparation and announcement of calls, accepting of applications, selection of projects, etc.) will be financed from the allocation of the Integrated Regional Operational Programme. Two types of measures were assigned for LAGs involvement in SO 4.2. and SO 4.3: eradication and containment of selected invasive plant species (giant hogweed and knotweed genus) and planting of woody plants on the non-forest land in areas with adopted management plans. These are measures in extensive areas which need complex approach in compact territory, they are difficult due to ownership complexity and they require coordination of an umbrella institution with local knowledge. Implementing of these measures will ensure the best use of capacity of LAGs – knowledge of local environment, involvement of partners at local level, coordination of LAG in the case of measure connectivity to other LAG, communication and cooperation of LAG with local authority for nature protection already by preparation of CLLD strategy – this will ensure effective improvement of local conditions in accordance with objectives and needs of biodiversity protection. The list of involved LAGs and allocation for implementation of integrated projects is determined by Managing Authority based on analytical material, which use data regarding territory (scope of LAGs authority, protected areas), data regarding eradication and containment of invasive plant species (occurrence, invasiveness) and data regarding needs for woody plants planting on non-forest land (area of farmed land with not sufficient occurrence of woody plants). Only those LAGs will be involved in OPE 2014-2020 implementation which will obtain certificate on compliance with standards issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the CR. CLLD will be implemented in accordance with the "Methodical Instruction for the Use of Integrated Instruments in the Programming Period 2014-2020". LAGs prepare and announce calls for submission of integrated projects and ensure their evaluation and selection, which is submitted to the Managing Authority.

## 4.2 Integrated measures for sustainable urban development

OPE 2014-2020 will contribute to sustainable urban development only by use of ITI (Integrated Territorial Investment) in accordance with the Article 36 of the Regulation on Common Provisions (see chapter 4.3.)

**Table 73. Integrated actions for sustainable urban development-an indicative amount of support from the ERDF**

<b>Fund</b>	<b>ERFD support (indicative) (EUR)</b>	<b>The share of the fund total allocation for the operational programme (in %)</b>
ERFD total	0	0

*Source: European Commission*

## 4.3 Integrated territorial investment (ITI)

Integrated territorial investment will be implemented in accordance with the Article 36 of the Regulation on Common Provisions in largest metropolitan areas of national importance, which are defined in the Strategy of the Regional Development of the Czech Republic for 2014-2020. Centres of metropolitan areas are territories with the concentration above 300 000 inhabitants. These are agglomerations of Praha, Brno, Ostrava and Plzeň, incl. their functional base. Due to the population concentration 3 agglomerations have been added – Ústí-Chomutov, Olomouc, Hradec-Pardubice.

ITI will be in OPE 2014-2020 used in the frame of the priority axis 1, 2 and 3 financed from the Cohesion Fund. ITI have to concentrate on the implementation of high quality integrated projects, which will have significant impact on improvement of the environment in respective region. A pre-condition for implementation of such projects is the ITI strategy approved by respective Managing Authority and by the Ministry of Regional Development, as the coordination body for territorial cohesion. The strategy have to accurately define its objectives, set indicators and in the financial plan specify required allocation for achievement of objectives. The total pilot allocation from OPE 2014-2020 for implementation of these activities is 18 mil. €. This allocation was agreed as minimal by the MoRD-NCA. Its potential increase will be dependent on specific ITI strategies with regard to the objectives of the OP E2014-2020.

Implementation of ITI will be realised in compliance with the Methodical Instruction for the Use of Integrated Instruments in the Programming Period 2014-2020. ITI projects submitted into specific calls of OPE 2014-2020 have to comply with requirements laid down by the Managing Authority of OPE 2014-2020 and with the pre-established obligatory indicators, incl. provisions for monitoring and evaluation. Integrated project will be individually evaluated and assessed as any other individual project. Above it will be factually assessed also from the point of view of its connection to respective integrated strategy, in its global context and from the point of view of its contribution towards implementation of the strategy. If the Managing Authority of OPE 2014-2020 comes during the evaluation to an unambiguous conclusion, that although the submitted project is a component of approved integrated strategy but factually it does not accomplish any synergic effect, and in principle it is rather individual project, Managing

Authority of OPE 2014-2020 will not approve such project as integrated. Decision on financing of integrated projects is issued by the Managing Authority of OPE 2014-2020.

Besides from OPE 2014-2020, ITI will be supported especially from Integrated Regional Operational Programme, OP Entrepreneurship and Innovation for Competitiveness, OP Employment, OP Research, Development and Education, OP Prague Growth pole of the CR and OP Transport.

**Table 74. The financial allocations for integrated territorial investment specified in paragraph 4.2**

Priority axis	Fund	Indicative financial allocation (Union support) (EUR)
Priority axis 1	CF	9 000 000
Priority axis 2	CF	2 700 000
Priority axis 3	CF	6 300 000
Total	CF	18 000 000

Source: European Commission

#### **4.4 Arrangements for interregional and transnational measures as part of the operational programme with beneficiaries based at least in a single other Member State**

Interregional and transnational measures are not implemented in OPE 2014-2020. Complementarities between OPE 2014-2020 and cross-border cooperation programmes are described in chapter 8.

#### **4.5 Contribution of planned programme measures for implementation of macro-regional strategies and strategies for coastal areas depending on the needs of the programme area as determined to the respective Member States**

##### **4.5.1 Coordination with the macro-regional strategy of Danube**

The Czech Republic, as an EU member state, is involved in the EU Strategy for the Danube Region – a macro-regional strategy of the EU. Proposed measures of the Danube Strategy will contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy. The OPE 2014- 2020, in line with chapter 3.1.4. of the Partnership Agreement, contributes to the realisation of objectives of this strategy by the support in the fields of environment and sustainable energy production in accordance with the Action Plan for Implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region; namely these are priority area PA 2 “To encourage more sustainable energy”, priority area PA 4 „To restore and maintain the quality of waters“, priority area PA 5 “To manage environmental risks“ and priority area PA 6 „To preserve biodiversity, landscapes and the quality of air and soils“ of the Strategy. All priority axis of OPE 2014-2020 in its respective specific objectives follow above mentioned priority areas of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and thus will contribute to the implementation of above listed four priority areas of the Action Plan of this Strategy.

Priority area 2 “To encourage more sustainable energy” is interlinked with the priority axis 5 of OPE 2014-2020. Priority area 4 “To restore and maintain the quality of waters” is interlinked with the priority axis 1 of OPE 2014-2020. Priority axis 1 and 3 of OPE 2014-2020 will contribute to realisation of objectives of priority area 5 “To manage environmental risks”. Priority area 6 “To preserve biodiversity, landscapes and the quality of air and soils” corresponds by its character to the content of priority axis 2 and 4 of OPE 2014-2020.

At the same time, the cooperation in the field of adaptation and mitigation of climate change is ensured between the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River.

Other EU programmes, cross-border cooperation programmes, other trans-regional programmes and possibility to co-finance projects by EIB loans – all this will contribute to the realisation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

Approach to complementarities and synergies is described in chapter 8 and it is directly linked to the chapter 3.1.4. of the Partnership Agreement.

## **5 The specific needs of geographical areas most affected by poverty or of target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion**

This operational programme chapter is not applicable for the OPE 2014-2020.



## **6 The specific needs of geographical areas with severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps**

This operational programme chapter is not applicable to the CR as in fact it does not contain regions that are subject to the parameters of Article 174 of the Treaty.

## 7 Authorities and bodies responsible for the management, control and audit, and the role of the relevant partners

### 7.1 Relevant authorities and entities

**Table 75. Relevant authorities and entities**

<b>Authority/Entity</b>	<b>Authority/entity &amp; department/section</b>	<b>Head of the authority/entity (function position)</b>
Managing Authority	Ministry of the Environment	Department Director - Department of EU Funds
Certifying Authority	Ministry of Finances	Department Director - National Fund
Auditing Authority	Ministry of Finances	Department Director - Audit Authority
Authority to be provided the EC payments	Ministry of Finances	Department Director - National Fund

*Source: European Commission, fiche 5A and supplemented by MoRD-NCA*

### 7.2 Involvement of relevant partners

#### 7.2.1 Measures taken to involve relevant partners in the preparation of the programme and the role of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the operational programme

At the programme level, the Managing Authority is required to apply the partnership principle. Ongoing consultations with partners are held and include the consultation process and schedule for the programme preparation, and partners receive all the information about this and all steps taken.

During preparation, bilateral meetings with relevant partners, and the implementation of public hearings and presentations (including in the SEA process framework and ex ante) are also anticipated.

During the preparations, the working version of the OPE 2014-2020 is first discussed with and commented on by each relevant competent MoE department and subsequently by the other partners specified in the Appendix no. 2. The OPE 2014-2020 is subject to interdepartmental comments procedure as well.

#### ***Working groups and their members:***

- MoE 2014-2020 Platform – representatives of professional unions, the Association of Towns and Municipalities, the Association of Regions, non-profit NGOs, academic community, government authorities, the business sphere – the full list is given in Appendix no. 2

- The thematic internal MoE working group – representatives of MoE thematic departments, representatives of the State Environmental Fund, Nature Conservation Agency and relevant partners
- The internal MoE working group for the implementation structure – the MoE, SEF, and NCA representatives involved in the OPE 2014-2020 implementation

### ***Monitoring Committee***

The Monitoring Committee is established in accordance with Article 47 of the General Regulation. The Monitoring Committee will monitor the programme in order to review its implementation and progress towards achieving its objectives. The Monitoring Committee will be established through an Instruction from the Minister of the Environment.

The Monitoring Committee consists of the Managing Authority and Intermediate Body members and representatives of the partners (ministries, regions, municipalities, non-profit NGOs, professional associations, etc.). Each Monitoring Committee member shall have the right to vote. The European Commission shall participate in the Monitoring Committee's activities in an advisory role. Selection of the regular members must be implemented transparently and based on the principle of partnership.

Membership in the Monitoring committee will in most cases follow the membership in Platform.

Functions of the Monitoring Committee are described in Article 49 and Article 110 of the General Regulation.

## **7.3 Lessons learned from the previous programming period 2007-2013**

### ***Specific problems of priority axis 1***

During the period 2007 to 2010, priority axis 1 had to deal with problems connected to the implementation of Annex No. 7 of the operational programme. It was necessary to specify the general Conditions of Acceptability of projects in a way reflecting diverse owner-operator relations in the Czech water sector. The Conditions partially limited the list of potential applicants in OP E, since some bodies were not able to comply with these conditions.

While implementing the Conditions of Acceptability, a delay occurred due to the necessity to set detailed conditions and mechanisms, which ensure that the Conditions are followed. It was necessary to organize numerous workshops and consultations for beneficiaries, in order to explain, which conditions need to be corrected. Additionally, many projects required negotiations with operators with the aim to modify the operational contracts, to guarantee compliance with the Conditions of Acceptability.

Furthermore, the need arose to clarify some interpretation statements. To reach this clarification, additional negotiations with the European Commission took place. Following the EC's statement, it was necessary to revise the projects in OP E and to cease the administration of

projects, which were not able to follow these requirements due to reason they were not able to influence.

Another specific problem, which resulted in slow delivering funds in PA 1, was connected to the fact that for a long time, funds were reserved for projects which were not able to comply with conditions of OP E (e. g. Central water treatment plant in Prague). Due to the complexity of administration of these project, a clear decision about non/realisation was achieved in 2012, which enabled next calls to be opened only in 2012.

### *Specific problems of priority axis 2*

During the period 2007 to 2010, priority axis 2 dealt with problems connected to an extremely restricted absorptive capacity, mainly due to the state aid (SA) rules, i. e. an unattractive level of support, which can be provided in compliance of the (SA) rules.

In November 2011, the EC approved an increase of state aid for projects financed in area 2.2.b) of priority axis 2, which are realised in Moravian-Silesian Region (it concerns three regions with the worst air quality: Frýdek – Místek, Karviná and Ostrava – City), to 90 % of total investment costs of the project. Separate calls for applications followed (Calls No. 36 and 48) for this type of operations, which attracted a great interest from beneficiaries (mainly high-cost projects of steel producing facilities).

In the second half of the programming period, a clearly positive shift compared to years 2007 – 2010 occurred in priority axis 2, regarding the number of projects and the financial allocation, which has been approved and reserved in Registration Lists. These were the result of changes made in autumn 2010 and during 2011 (new selection criteria, continual calls, a support of new types of activities, intensive negotiations with businesses, the above mentioned higher state aid rate for projects in Moravian-Silesian Region, a clearer interpretation of state aid rules, and an overall more positive approach towards applicants, etc.).

### *Specific problems of priority axis 4*

A half of financial allocations for the area 4.1 was assigned to Call No. 15 – projects for constructing waste-to-energy facilities and projects for mechanical-biological use of waste (total of CZK 6 billion). These types of projects are highly time- and cost-demanding. In this call, 3 applications were submitted, for major projects for the construction of waste-to-energy facilities with the total planned allocation of ca. CZK 2 billion.

Given the fact that the notification of subsidy scheme for waste-to-energy facilities projects according to the Rules for Environment was not approved by the EC and it was necessary to grant the aid in compliance with the regional aid guidelines, the aid rate has decreased. Due to the decrease of the state aid and the rather negative approach of the EC towards the approval and support of projects for constructing waste-to-energy facilities, gradually, two of the three applicants withdrew their projects.

The reservation of a significant financial allocation for waste-to-energy facilities projects had a negative impact on delivering funds in area 4.1.

### *The implementation structure*

The Managing Authority delegated certain activities to the State Environmental Fund of the CR (the “SEF”) and the National Conservation Agency of the CR (the “NCA CR”) as the Intermediate Bodies.

The aim is to define clear competencies and responsibilities at the level of MA and IB while there is effort as part of delegated powers for the IB to work on the basis of a certain performance framework.

The involvement of the NCA CR in the process of project evaluation as part of Priority Axis 6 of the OPE 2007-2013 can in retrospect be evaluated positively when it comes to quality of implemented projects. Nevertheless, the change in the system settings in the course of programme implementation posed an excessive administrative burden which, in addition to seeking approval to the change in the Programming Document, required also very demanding advocacy of this change in light of several audits, particularly as regards the necessity of role division (i.e. applicant x evaluator).

Taking this into account in the upcoming OPE 2014-2020, the NCA CR is clearly established as the Intermediate body with the stress on a clear role division between beneficiary of EU subsidy and project evaluator within the Implementation structure.

### *The announcement of calls*

The many shortcomings as regards the ability to inform potential applicants of the focus of calls in preparation and sufficiently ahead of time and in sufficient detail can be seen a crucial long-term issue as regards the implementation and unsatisfactory use of EU funds within the OPE 2007-2013.

Announcing calls for proposals not long enough in advance of accepting applications causes problems connected with rushed preparation of applications by applicants, or by companies that cooperate with applicants on the development of applications. Consequently, there is a high rate of applications with mistakes.

The Managing Authority will strive to eliminate the above-mentioned problems by making transparent calls for proposals months ahead of submitting applications by the applicants. The length of advance notice can vary from project type to project type and according to a level of difficulty of processing project applications.

### *HR capacity*

Distinct staff instability at all levels of programme management can be certainly identified as one of the key problems with the implementation of OPE 2007-2013. Implementation rules for projects co-financed from the EU funds are very specific and, combined with a system setting that requires the cooperation of many entities at a national level; they put increased emphasis on previous experience which should serve as examples of good and bad practice for any future changes in the system settings.

The long-term high rate of turnover in staff implementing the OPE 2007-2013 that has been registered, even in comparison with other operational programmes, considerably limits the possibility of making use of lessons learned, posing an extensive administrative burden with a considerable impact on unsatisfactory status of the use of funds.

The Managing Authority will strive to eliminate the above-mentioned problems by seeking to strengthen the guarantee of a long-term perspective for current and new employees implementing the OPE 2014-2020 within the established rules. In this sense, the civil service act, one of the ex ante conditionalities for the programming period 2014-2020, is assumed to bring a considerable contribution.

### *Public procurement*

A frequent problem with a fundamental impact on unsatisfactory delivery of EU funds within the OPE 2007-2013 is the long period between the approval of the project and execution of a public tender. In comparison to original timelines, preparation and successful implementation of tender procedures takes much longer, while significant error rates are identified.

In certain cases objective reasons can be identified, such as evaluation of the tender procedure by the Office for the Protection of Competition, but unfortunately, crucial shortcomings can be found even on the side of beneficiary. The fact is that very complicated legislation exists in this field and its frequent amendments are also responsible. We plan to create "how-to" procedures for contracting authorities to be applied in low-cost public tenders. Consideration should also be given, however, to the particular material focus and possible extent of detail, in light of any necessary periodical update due to legislative amendments while not breaching the principle of full responsibility of a contracting authority for the implementation of the public tender.

### *Prioritisation of measures - national strategy*

In the programme implementation process, particularly in some priority axes, the problem has been identified in the form of a non-existence of clear national strategies for the task of defining measures which should receive priority support, to facilitate achievement of maximum improvement while using all available funding.

This issue was also repeatedly highlighted by the EC during the programming period 2007-2013, while affecting mainly the areas of air and waste management. Consequently, it caused a huge administrative burden and slowdown of project implementation.

During the ending programming period, the Managing Authority has been striving to eliminate of all shortcomings indicated in these areas while cooperating with the relevant guarantors responsible for each area of the environment. Based on the very recent steps, we assume the necessary documents will be available in good time for proper implementation of the OPE 2014-2020.

### *Programme funding*

From the Managing Authority's perspective, the OPE 2007-2013 was funded from two sources. In addition to EU funds, projects are financed from the national budget via the MoE or SEF. Unfortunately, the implementation of the programme as such revealed major shortcomings deriving from this method of funding.

When the projects were co-funded by the national budget, predicting actual needs of funds proved to be difficult, the reason including significant differences in co-funding amounts between projects implemented by public bodies and those carried out by private entities, or CZK/EUR currency trends, etc. As mentioned above, resources for co-funding come from the MoE budget and, given the programme dimension, they constitute a significant share of that budget. The MoE budget concept is a long-term process that does not take into account frequent updates in the demands for use of EU funds, so situations occur of a temporary deficit of funds with an impact on delays in project implementation. Consequently, these must be resolved by complicated administrative measures in cooperation with the Ministry of Finances of the CR.

In case of co-funding by the SEF, a problem of a significantly higher administrative burden was also identified. The SEF follows its own rules on the provision of funding, so in case of co-funding from resources of both the EU and SEF, two sets of management documentation need to be produced and published. This system can be seen as being not particularly efficient and needs to be significantly amended in the course of preparations for the upcoming programming period.

The Managing Authority will strive to make amendments which would lead to eliminating project co-funding from the national or SEF budgeting the new programming period. There will also be efforts to change the current setting of administration of financial resources extended to grant beneficiaries via the EDS/SMVS system at the national level to achieve more flexibility and make the grant system less time-consuming.

## **8 Coordination between the Funds, the EAFRD, the EMFF and other Union and national funding instruments and EIB**

Annex no. 5 contains detailed information about synergies and complementarities between the priorities of the OPE 2014 - 2020, as well as a specific description of other synergies and complementarities which are listed in the summary list below.

### *General coordination*

#### **The Partnership Agreement - coordination between ESI funds**

Coordination mechanisms of OPE 2014-2020 with other operational programmes are based on the Partnership Agreement. At the level of this document, coordination between the funds, programmes and other instruments is perceived to be a crucial element for programming and subsequent implementation. Coordination is intended chiefly to ensure mutual interaction, complementarities and to eliminate overlaps of interventions supported under the separate programmes.

#### **Board for ESI funds**

The Board for ESI funds is a permanent cross-departmental expert and advisory body of the government in the field of factual coordination of assistance provided to the CR from ESIF.

#### **Monitoring committees of operational programmes**

Following the lessons learned from the 2007-2013 programming period, the main co-ordination between OPE 2014-2020 and operational programmes with complementary or synergistic links will be provided through mutual membership of the relevant regulatory authorities in monitoring committees.

#### **Coordination in the field of calls for proposals**

To ensure maximum effectiveness of each of the OPE 2014-2020 interventions and to safeguard synergetic links with other relevant operational programmes, there will be coordination of the preparation of individual calls (time aspect, factual content, technical parameters etc.) and their subsequent evaluation on respective platforms. A coordinated process of composing calls for proposals and call evaluation is expected to facilitate the implementation of such projects that ensure consistency of the individual interventions across the relevant operational programmes to the maximum extent possible, while achieving the specific objectives supported under various operational programmes.

### *Complementarity and synergy between ESI fund programmes*

Complementary or synergetic links to OPE 2014-2020 have been identified in the following ESIF operational programmes:



- Integrated Regional Operational Programme (IROP),
- Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness (OP EIC),
- Operational Programme Prague - Pole of Czech growth (OP PPR),
- Operational Programme Transport (OPT),
- Rural Development Programme (RDP),
- Operational Programme Fisheries (OPF),
- Operational Programme Technical Assistance (OP TA),
- Cross-border cooperation programmes.

Respective specifications of identified complementary and synergy links between OPE 2014-2020 and other programmes, including coordination mechanisms, is shown in Appendix no. 5 (optional).

### **1) Energy savings**

In addition to under the OPE 2014-2020, support for energy savings is also addressed under the IROP, OP EIC, OP PPR and RDP. The complementary link can be seen more at thematic objective level in the sense that all the listed operational programmes contribute to increased energy efficiency in the CR, with however each of these focus on a different area. The OPE 2014-2020 focuses on public sector buildings, IROP on residential buildings with four or more residential units, OP EIC on businesses and OP PPR is to involve pilot projects in the public sector in Prague. RDP contributes to reducing energy consumption for agricultural entrepreneurs through a side effect of some of its investment measures.

### **2) Biogas plants**

The OPE 2014-2020 focuses on the construction of biogas plants thereby utilising biological waste. In this area, there is a connection to the OP EIC and RDP. Although the OP EIC will not support the construction of new biogas plants, the subject of support will be the utilisation of useful heat from existing biogas plants. In RDP construction of a new biogas plant using mature will be supported and beneficiaries of grants will be businessmen in agriculture.

### **3) Secondary raw materials**

In the field of waste management the OPE 2014-2020 also focuses on the construction and modernisation of facilities for recovery of waste materials. This area is also tracked from the perspective of the OP EIC, as the issue of introducing innovative low-carbon technologies in the processing and use of secondary raw materials is addressed only under the OP EIC but relates closely to the OPE 2014-2020.

### **4) Heat supply systems**

The OPE 2014-2020 is addressing the expansion and reconstruction of centralised thermal energy supply systems, on which the OP EIC following up. Both operational programmes are

complementary in terms of beneficiaries, with OPE 2014-2020 focusing on the public sector whilst the focus of OP EIC's is on business entities.

## **5) Brownfields**

The OPE 2014-2020 is involved in the remediation of severely contaminated sites for which there is evidence of risk to human health and ecosystems. The associated brownfields issue is addressed under both the OP EIC and the RDP. The OP EIC focuses on the subsequent refurbishment of brownfields for industrial use. The issue of brownfields is also indirectly addressed under the RDP, which seems to be a case of complementarity, where the selection of projects within some measures will also be assessed from the aspect of possible revitalisation of the brownfield.

## **6) Risk management**

Both technical and nature friendly flood measures will be implemented under the OPE 2014-2020. The subject of environmental risks will be addressed additionally. Under the IROP, the support will target fitting out the Integrated Rescue System. This implies a possible synergic effect, especially with regard to addressing environmental risks.

## **7) Visitor infrastructure**

The OPE 2014-2020 focuses on the support of building and maintenance of visitor infrastructure in SPAs, at Natura 2000 sites. This area is also supported by **IROP, RDP** and **OPF**. IROP will support this sector outside the areas supported under OPE 2014 - 2020, while RDP is focusing on visitor infrastructure in the forests outside SPAs, Natura 2000. Finally, the OPF's focus is recreational fishing trips.

## **8) Land modifications**

Within the OPE 2014-2020, projects will be executed to develop natural erosion control and implement the resulting measures anti-erosion actions. Comprehensive landscaping will be implemented as part of the RDP, with the State Land Office being the beneficiary - more specifically, regional land office branches.

## **9) Migration permeability of transport infrastructure**

Within strengthening the natural landscape functions, the OPE 2014-2020 focuses on the permeability of migration barriers for aquatic and terrestrial fauna and measures to reduce animal mortality associated with the development of technical infrastructure. Support of projects to ensure migration permeability for large mammals on roads and motorways is limited to existing infrastructure already financed by EU funds. Interconnection with the OPT and IROP is in this context followed by measures connected with the renovation or construction of the road network TEN-T.

## **10) Flood protection in the forests**

The OPE 2014-2020 and RDP will support flood protection within different types of territory. The OPE 2014-2020 will support flood measures beyond the land designated for delivering forest functions (LDDFF), which will be supported by RDP.

### **11) Promoting biodiversity and restoring ecological stability of the landscape**

It is a complementarity of programmes. In OPE 2014-2020 there will be disposable and project measures supported and in RDP there will be relevant way of farming supported.

The OPE 2014-2020 interventions can involve provision of habitat restoration on land unsuitable for farming as part of RDP agri-environment-climate measures. If restoration is supported by the OPE, a plot of agricultural land may be subsequently suitable for application of RDP measures. Supported by the OPE as part of forestry will be investment measures - changing species composition, usually in the form of planting, additional planting, sowing or under-canopy sowing of trees for enhancing biodiversity- and slope and erosion stabilisation beyond the scope of national legislation, including the necessary protection.

### **12) Settlement greenery revitalization**

OPE 2014-2020 and 2014-2020 IROP identified complementarity regarding the revitalization of parks and gardens at the national cultural heritage sites. Support for the revitalized parks and gardens with title of the national cultural heritage, particularly outside of the specially protected areas and Natura 2000 localities, will not be from OPE possible. In case that the area is a national cultural heritage and at the same time it is a specially protected area or area of the Natura 2000 (at least 50% of the restored area) the support will be possible from OPE only.

### **13) Synergies and complementarities between OPE 2014-2020 and Cross-Border cooperation (CBC) Programmes**

Detailed description in Annex no. 5.

#### **CBC Programme Austria – Czech Republic 2014-2020**

- PA Environment and resources

#### **CBC Programme Czech Republic – Poland Republic 2014-2020**

- PA Common risk management

#### **CBC Programme Slovak Republic – Czech Republic 2014-2020**

- PA The quality environment

### **CBC Programme Free State of Saxony – Czech Republic 2014-2020**

- PA Support for adaptation to climate change risk prevention and risk management)
- PA Preserving and protecting of the environment and support of efficient use of resources

### **CBC Programme Czech Republic – Free State of Bavaria 2014-2020**

- PA Conservation and protection of the environment and efficient use of resources

### ***Complementarity and synergy between ESI fund programmes, EU and national instruments, and EIB***

Complementary or synergetic links to the OPE 2014-2020 have been identified in the following EU and national programmes:

- LIFE
- The EU Strategy for the Danube Region
- New Green Savings Programme
- PANEL 2014+

Respective specifications of identified complementary and synergy links between OPE 2014-2020 and relevant EU/nationwide programmes, including coordination mechanisms, is shown in Appendix no. 5 (optional).

#### **1) LIFE**

A new financial programme LIFE Environment and Climate Action was established within the new programming period and contains two sub-programmes: for the environment and for climate. The new 2014-2020 programming period assumes the use of synergies of these two programmes across all the six identified OPE 2014-2020 priority axes. In addition, the LIFE programme allows for the financing a number of complementary objectives and activities for the objectives listed among the OPE 2014 - 2020 specific objectives. LIFE is intended to aim at accelerating changes in the preparation and implementation of EU environmental protection policy by providing and disseminating solutions and best practice for achieving environmental and climate objectives and to promote innovative technologies in the field of environment and climate change, thus supporting the implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme.

LIFE consists of two sub-programmes: one aiming at environmental issues and one designed for climate action, both are assigned specific objectives and thematic priorities. The list of priorities is indicative and may be modified during the programme implementation period.

Given that both programmes are coordinated by the same ministry and within one section, it is assumed that the coordination will be provided within the organisational and administrative structure of the MoE.

In LIFE programme it is possible to finance preparation and application of integrated approaches on support of implementation of air quality improvement programmes which can include measures financed from OPE 2014-2020.

The Czech Republic prepared the integrated project in cooperation with the Slovak Republic and the Lesser Poland Voivodeship. Its main objectives are support of implementation of air quality improvement and improvement of database portfolios (creation of common emission database, modelling through CAMx model). The air quality improvement programs are strategic documents in the Czech Republic, which are connected with a draft of PA2 of OPE 2014-2020 through proposed measures on air quality improvement. The air quality improvement programmes were also identified as a significant strategies by other operational programs (OPT, IROP, OP EIC) and a common link was set up.

## **2) The EU Strategy for the Danube Region**

National contact point of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region has set up a national coordination platform, which brings together stakeholders at the national level to facilitate the coordination and implementation of the strategy. Coordination with the ministries and especially with the national contact point as the main coordination unit is ensured through the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic. OPE 2014-2020 follows the priority areas 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and the chapter 3.1.4. of the Partnership Agreement. Cross-border projects will contribute to territorial cooperation and fulfillment of objectives within the priority areas of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and the OPE 2014-2020.

## **3) New Green Savings Programme**

The objective of the New Green Savings programme (NGS) is to support the implementation of measures to reduce the energy intensity of buildings, thereby reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere. Through its Resolution No. 220 of 20 February 2013, the Government approved the Factual Intention of the Programme and, on the basis of Resolution No. 848 of November 6, 2013, it approved the NGS Programme Dossier which are detail-planned sub-programmes, Family Homes and Costs of State Administration sub-programmes. The remaining sub-programmes, entitled Apartment Houses and Public Sector Buildings, are developed only at a general level so far and will be prepared based on the definition of the boundary areas of intervention between individual MoRD and MoE programmes (IROP, PANEL 2014+, JESSICA, OPE 2014-2020), so that the programmes are not competing and synergy effects are achieved to the maximum extent. In terms of resources, New Green Savings Programme will be funded primarily from the profits yielded by auctioning emission allowances pursuant to Act No. 383/2012 Coll. on the conditions for emission allowance trading.

#### **4) PANEL 2014+**

Panel 2014+ is a programme of extending loans for repairs and modernisation of residential buildings. It has a complementary link to the OPE 2014-2020, since the latter focuses on energy efficiency in public buildings.

## 9 Ex-ante conditionalities

### 9.1 Ex-ante conditionalities

To meet the European Commission's requirement to establish a track record of the interventions from the European Structural and Investment Funds, the General Regulation<sup>1</sup> introduces an instrument of ex-ante conditionalities. Their aim is to ensure the existence of the necessary framework conditions for an efficient allocation of ESIF aid. According to the General Regulation, ex-ante conditionality means a *“concrete and precisely pre-defined critical factor, which is a prerequisite for [...] the effective and efficient achievement of a specific objective for an investment priority [...]”*. The particular criteria for fulfilment are then defined within the ex-ante conditionalities.

According to the general regulation, ex-ante conditionalities should be fulfilled by the date the Partnership Agreement is submitted. If not, then it should be no later than by 31 December 2016 (with the exception of OPP 6, see Appendix no. 7). Any failure to fulfil the conditionalities by 31 December 2016 may constitute a reason for a suspension of all or part of payments for the respective programme priority from the EC. Any resumption of interim payments can only be possible when the ex-ante condition is fulfilled.

The Ministry of Regional Development is responsible for the coordination of the fulfilment of ex-ante conditionalities at the national level. For this purpose, it publishes the Action Plan of Management and Coordination of Ex-ante Conditionalities in the Programming Period 2014-2020 (the “Action Plan”). In line with the Action Plan, the Ministry of the Environment, as the Managing Authority of the OPE 2014-2020, acts as an administrator of the material fulfilment of certain ex-ante conditionalities and monitors and evaluates them on a continuous basis. The MoE pays special attention to the risk ex-ante conditionalities where a risk of non-fulfilment has been identified (temporal, implementation risks, risk of unclear or too general interpretation).

The MoE ensures the fulfilment of ex-ante conditionalities together with the preparation of the OPE 2014-2020 within its powers and in cooperation with the competent specialised sections of the ministry. Together, they define actions and a timetable for the fulfilment of the partly fulfilled or non-fulfilled ex-ante conditionalities. It also cooperates with other ministries and entities which are co-administrators or administrators of ex-ante conditionalities and which are also responsible for the respective ex-ante conditionalities. In the Programme preparation, the MoE also continuously cooperates with the Ministry of Regional Development in order to clear

---

<sup>1</sup>Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

up the yet open or unclear issues related to ex-ante conditionalities and also seeks to have the issues clarified by the EC via the Ministry of Regional Development.

In conformity to the ex-ante conditionality principle which comprises the creation of the necessary framework conditions for the efficient use of ESIF support within the planned interventions, five applicable thematic ex-ante conditionalities (4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2) were identified for the OPE 2014-2020 with regard to the investment priorities chosen and the specific objectives in accordance with Annex XI of the General Regulation. These are thematic ex-ante conditionalities which require both the existence of strategic documents and implementation of legal acts, including the adoption of actions and arrangements arising from non-legislative documents of the European Union. The general ex-ante conditionalities (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) are also applicable to the OPE 2014-2020. See more in the table below where is further elaborated the fulfilment of general and thematic ex-ante conditionalities on the level of the managing authority and on the central level (a short version). It has to be highlighted that the mentioned level of fulfilment “no” under criteria level actually represents a state of “partial fulfilment” which can not be written there due to the incapability of SFC system to process it. **The Annex no. 8 is the overview of general and thematic ex-ante conditionalities fulfilment on the horizontal/central level, i. e. represented by the MRD-NCA as well as fulfilment of general ex-ante conditionalities on the level of the Managing Authority a long version). This Annex 8 consists of full and updated information related to the fulfilment of each ex-ante conditionality**

The OPE 2014–2020 focuses on aid related to the fulfilment of thematic objectives No. 4, 5, 6 defined in Regulation No 1303/2013 laying down common provisions on the funds under which the ex-ante conditionalities specified in the table below fall. The ex-ante conditionalities were also selected and evaluated under each criterion in compliance with the “Draft Guidance on Ex Ante Conditionalities”<sup>2</sup> issued by the European Commission and other guides of the Ministry of Regional Development – NCA in line with the Action Plan. According to the evaluation made by the MoE, several types of risks are currently associated with the fulfilment of applicable ex-ante conditionalities. These risks are always specified within the action plans for applicable ex-ante conditionalities. **The action plans for the ex-ante conditionalities 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 6.2 and for the general ex-ante conditionality 6 are provided in Appendix no. 7.**

---

<sup>2</sup> Draft Guidance on Ex Ante Conditionalities for the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI), 13 February 2014.



**Table 76. Definition of the relevant ex-ante-conditionalities and their performance**

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
1: The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of Union anti-discrimination law and policy in the field of ESI Funds	All priority axes of OPE 2014-2020	Yes.  (fulfilment takes place on an ongoing basis and will take place throughout the programming period 2014-2020)	Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the involvement of bodies responsible for the promotion of equal treatment of all persons throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes, including the provision of advice on equality in ESI fund-related	Yes	<a href="http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/">http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/</a>  <a href="http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/zmocnenec-vlady-pro-lidska-prava/organizace-sekce-lp/organizace-sekce-lidskych-prav-107606/">http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/zmocnenec-vlady-pro-lidska-prava/organizace-sekce-lp/organizace-sekce-lidskych-prav-107606/</a>	<p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>Tasks related to the EAC " The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of EU anti-discrimination law and policy in the field of ESI Funds" is assured by the Office of the Government.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>The issue of anti-discrimination is addressed in general terms within the OPE 2014-2020 (Horizontal Principles Chapter) - subsequently the associated managing documentation will be developed upon and reflected in the calls, evaluations, and inspections at project level.</p> <p>To address systematic management and strengthen administrative capacity for an effective application of anti-discriminative law and policies in the area of ESI funds, the MoE designed a contact person who is responsible for a systematic implementation and application of anti-discriminative law, coordinates activities in this field and cooperates closely with Office of the Government - Human</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			activities;			<p>rights section and the Ministry of Labour and Social affairs which provides consultancy and methodical support in cases of urgency.</p> <p>A representative of the Office of the Government – Human rights section/department is invited to the Managing Committee of the OPE and subsequently will be invited to the Monitoring Committee of the OPE after the programme adoption. An ombudsman will be present in the Monitoring committee of the OPE as well.</p>
			Arrangements for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the fields of Union anti-discrimination law and policy.	Yes	<a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju">http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</a>	<p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>Schedules of training concerning equal treatment and non-discrimination have been prepared for all relevant employees collaboratively by the Office of the Government and the Public Defender of Rights. Fulfilment of this criterion is underway and will take place on an ongoing basis throughout the future programming period.</p> <p>The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds are trained under the Education System; the Human Rights Section of the Office of the Government provides content and lecturers for the training.</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
2: The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of Union gender equality law and policy in the field of ESI Funds	All priority axes of OPE 2014-2020	Yes (fulfilment takes place on an ongoing basis and will take place throughout the programming period 2014-2020)	Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the involvement of bodies responsible for gender equality throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes, including the provision of advice on gender equality in ESI Fund-related activities;	Yes	<a href="http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/">http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/</a>  <a href="http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/12152">http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/12152</a>	<p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>Tasks related to the applicable ex-ante conditionality is performed by the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic , as the national coordinator of the gender equality agenda of equal gender treatment, together with appointed contact persons from the MAs of individual ESI Funds.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>The issue of gender equality is addressed in general terms within the OPE (Horizontal Principles Chapter) - subsequently it will be processed by 2014 in the managing documentation and reflected in the evaluations, and inspections at the project level.</p> <p>To address systematic management and strengthen administrative capacity for an effective application of gender equality and policies in the area of ESI funds, the MoE designed a contact person who is responsible for a systematic implementation and application of gender equality, coordinates activities in this field and cooperates</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						<p>closely with Office of the Government.</p> <p>A representative of the Office of the Government as an internal coordinator of gender equality is invited to the Managing Committee of the OPE and subsequently will be invited to the Monitoring Committee of the OPE after the programme adoption. An ombudsman will be present in the Monitoring committee of the OPE as well.</p>
			<p>Arrangements for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the fields of Union gender equality law and policy as well as on gender mainstreaming.</p>	Yes	<p><a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju">http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</a></p>	<p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds are trained under the Education System; the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic provides content and lecturers for the training.</p> <p>The area of education is included in the Guidance Note on Human Resources Development in the Programming Period 2014–2020 and the Programming Period 2007–2013 (Government Resolution no. 444 of 16 July 2014).</p>
3 The existence of	All priority axes of the OPE	Yes (Performance)	Arrangements in accordance with	Yes	<p><a href="http://www.vlada.cz/cz/pp-ov/vvzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvareni-rovných-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-">http://www.vlada.cz/cz/pp-ov/vvzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvareni-rovných-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-</a></p>	Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment YES

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
administrative capacity for the implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in the filed of ESI funds in accordance with Council	2014-2020	takes place continuously and will take place throughout the 2014-2020 programming period )	the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the consultation and involvement of bodies in charge of protection of rights of persons with disabilities or representative organisations of persons with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders		<a href="#">zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010---2014-70026/</a>	<p>Most tasks related to the applicable ex-ante conditionality are performed by the MLSA in close cooperation with the Government Committee for People wit Disabilities along with designated MA contacts for each programme.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>The issue of protecting of disabled people is addressed in general terms within the OPE 2014-2020 (Horizontal Principles Chapter) - subsequently the associated managing documentation will be developed upon and reflected in the calls, evaluations, and inspections at project level.</p> <p>To address systematic management and strenghten administrative capacity for an effective application of the UN Convention in the area of ESI funds, the MoE designed a contact person who is responsible for a systematic</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
Decision 2010/48/EC <sup>3</sup>			throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes;			<p>implementation and application of protection of disabled people, coordinates activities in this field and cooperates closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and with the Government Board for people with disabilities.</p> <p>A representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and of the Government Board for people with disabilities are invited to the Managing Committee of the OPE and subsequently will be invited to the Monitoring Committee of the OPE after the programme adoption. An ombudsman will be present in the Monitoring committee of the OPE as well.</p>
			Arrangements for training for staff of the authorities	Yes	<a href="http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/zprava-o-plneni-opatreni-narodniho-planu-vytvareni-">http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/zprava-o-plneni-opatreni-narodniho-planu-vytvareni-</a>	<p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>Under the National Plan of the Creation of Equal</p>

<sup>3</sup> Council Decision 2009/26/EC of 26 November 2009 on the conclusion of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the European Community, OJ. , p. L 23, 27 January 2010, pp. 35

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the fields of applicable Union and national disability law and policy, including accessibility and the practical application of the UNCRPD as reflected in Union and national legislation, as appropriate;		<a href="http://rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010-2014-v-roce-2012-110987/">rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010-2014-v-roce-2012-110987/</a>  <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju">http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</a>	<p>Opportunities for People with Disabilities for the period of 2010–2014, every year – a report on the implementation of measures. The arrangement for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds is already being fulfilled.</p> <p>The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds are trained under the Education System; the MLSA provides content and lecturers for the training.</p>
			Arrangements to ensure monitoring of the implementation of Article 9 of the UNCRPD in	Yes	<a href="http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvareni-rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010---2014-70026/">http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvareni-rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010---2014-70026/</a>	<p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>The above National Plan contains measures to equalize opportunities for people with disabilities. Performance in these measures is subject to annual evaluation. The National Plan's design follows the elements of CRPD and it deals with Accessibility of Buildings, Transport and</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			relation to the ESI Funds throughout the preparation and the implementation of the programmes.			<p>Information in chapter 4.</p> <p>Most requirements as to accessibility of public building result from the Building Act (Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on zoning and building rules – the Building Act) and Regulations No. 398/2009 Coll. on General Technical Requirements as to Easy-access Use of Buildings. The ratio of the vehicles in public transport which must allow transporting people with movement or orientation impairment is defined in Government Decree no. 63/2011 Coll. setting the minimum quality and safety standard values and indicators and the manner of their demonstration in connection with providing passenger public transport services.</p> <p>Given the Anti-discrimination Act (Act No. 198/2009 Coll., all providers of services intended for public are required to adopt reasonable measures to protect people with disabilities.</p> <p>The measures to ensure that people with disabilities can make themselves familiar with the information related to public administration enforcement and published in a manner allowing remote access are regulated in the Public Administration Information Systems Act (Act No. 365/2000 Coll. regulating public administration</p>



Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						information systems and amending some other acts ) and the Accessibility Regulations (Regulations No. 64/2008 Coll. regulating how information related to public administration enforcement is published on websites for people with disabilities – the Accessibility Regulations) issued to implement the act.
4: The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.	all priority axes of the OPE 2014-2020	partially-	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms;	no	<a href="http://www.portal-vz.cz">http://www.portal-vz.cz</a>  <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/Narodni-organ-pro-koordinaci/Dokumenty">http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/Narodni-organ-pro-koordinaci/Dokumenty</a>  <a href="http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121">http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121</a>	<p>Please, see Annex 8.</p> <p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>Legislative and non-legislative measures have already been adopted and published (Act no 137/2006Coll., no 139/2006 Coll., amendment to Act no 55/2012 Coll), implementing regulations to the Public Procurement Act (decrees No 230/2012, 231/2012, 232/2012, 133/2012), the Senate's Legal Measure No 341/2013, Methodical instruction on contract awarding in the programme period 2014 – 2020 (Czech Government Resolution No 44 of 15 January 2014). The working group Public procurement and Working group OPC were set up.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						<p>The system of public procurement procedures in the OPE will follow up the current experience. All public procurements are verified in the course. The rules for public procurement will be set in the Operational manual of the OPE. The Rules for applicants and beneficiaries will fully respect valid EU and CR legislature and Guidance on public procurement for the programming period 2014-2020.</p> <p>More details within the Annex no 8.</p>
			Arrangements which ensure transparent contract award procedures;	Yes	<p><a href="http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Legislativa-a-Judikatura/Legislativa/Narodni-legislativa-aktualni-akupne-zneni-z-(1)">http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Legislativa-a-Judikatura/Legislativa/Narodni-legislativa-aktualni-akupne-zneni-z-(1)</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Metodiky-stanoviska/Metodicke-">http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Metodiky-stanoviska/Metodicke-</a></p>	<p>Please, see Annex 8.</p> <p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>Adopted, published: Act No 55/2012 Coll., public procurement methodology, Methodical opinion prepared with regard to the Annex to the Decree No 9/2011; Methodology to the Decree 133/2012, the technical amendment to the Act No 137/2006 on Public Contracts; Methodology on the Decree on notice publication of notices for the purposes of the Public Procurement Act and on particulars of the buyer's profile, Public Procurement</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<p><a href="#">pokyny</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.vestnikverejnyc.hzakazek.cz/">http://www.vestnikverejnyc.hzakazek.cz/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Informace-k-postupu-pri-uverejnovani-v-souvislosti">http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Informace-k-postupu-pri-uverejnovani-v-souvislosti</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Uverejneni-dokumentace-k-moznosti-napojeni-Individ">http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Uverejneni-dokumentace-k-moznosti-napojeni-Individ</a></p>	<p>Journal</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>The models of tender documentation for frequently repeated subjects of public procurement have been elaborated. During implementation of programme there will be a methodological support to applicants and beneficiaries provided.</p>
			Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds;	No	<p>Providing consulting and legal support on public procurement procedures ;</p> <p>Dissemination of interpretation opinions on application of the PPA;</p>	<p>Please, see Annex 8.</p> <p>Guarantor of EAC: Fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>Working Group Public Procurement, training for beneficiaries of aid and for subjects of implementation structure, a provision of interpretation of public procurement awarding, methodological guidances valid for public procurement awarding. At the horizontal level, the MoRD–NCA provides training of employees</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<p>Preparing and sending replies to questions about public procurement;</p> <p>Lecturers' participation in seminars and conferences for employees implementing the funds;</p> <p>Realization of educational seminars on public procurement for implementation bodies of operational programmes and other bodies contributing to the NSRF implementation;</p> <p>Active participation in working groups where public procurement issues are dealt with</p> <p>Exchange of information and experience with the other</p>	<p>implementing the absorption of EU funds as part of the Training System, whereas MRD-Department of Public Procurement and Concession Law provides educational contents and lecturers.</p> <p>MA: fulfilment YES</p> <p>The training system of employees is assured in the OPE 2014-2020 and includes all employees of the MA and IB who work with projects of applicants and beneficiaries and evaluate public procurement procedure and also those types of public procurement procedure (according to paragraph 21 of Act no. 137/2006 Coll., on public procurement, as subsequently amended) and also employees ensuring the methodological management of this field. Trainings also deal with occasional changes of legislature or modifications within the Guidance on public procurement for the programming period 2014-2020.</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<p>EU Member States</p> <p><a href="http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Spoluprace-a-vymena-informaci/Infoforum/Otazky-a-odpovedi">http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Spoluprace-a-vymena-informaci/Infoforum/Otazky-a-odpovedi</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.mmr.cz/cs/Verejne-zakazky/Verejne-zakazky-a-PPP/Informace-Udalosti/Konference-Pripravovane-zmeny-v-oblasti-verejneho">http://www.mmr.cz/cs/Verejne-zakazky/Verejne-zakazky-a-PPP/Informace-Udalosti/Konference-Pripravovane-zmeny-v-oblasti-verejneho</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju">http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Spoluprace-a-vymena-informaci/Info-">http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Spoluprace-a-vymena-informaci/Info-</a></p>	

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<a href="#">forum/Otazky-a-odpovedi</a>  <a href="http://www.MRD.cz/cs/Verejne-zakazky/Verejne-zakazky-a-PPP/Informace-Udalosti/Konference-Pripravovane-zmeny-v-oblasti-verejneho">http://www.MRD.cz/cs/Verejne-zakazky/Verejne-zakazky-a-PPP/Informace-Udalosti/Konference-Pripravovane-zmeny-v-oblasti-verejneho</a>  <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju">http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</a>	
			Arrangements to ensure administrative capacity for implementation and application of Union public procurement rules.	No	Some employees added to the Department of Public Procurement and Concession Law of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic	<p>Please, see Annex 8.</p> <p>Guarantor EAC: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>New obligations defined by the Public Procurement Act and an increased number of public contracts awarded in compliance with the Public Procurement Act called for addition of employees to the Department of Public Procurement and Concession Law of the MRD (the Public</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						<p>Procurement Act Guarantee).</p> <p>MA: YES</p> <p>Human resource management in the implementation structure takes place with respect to the activities that need to be secured. Administrative capacity is planned with regard to the number of projects in both the administration and the planned calls for proposals and their allocation. The Managing Authority will strengthen administrative capacity before starting implementation of the OPE. Technical assistance to finance the necessary human resources is used in the current period 2007-2013 and will continue also in 2014-2020.</p>
5: The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union State	All priority Axes of the OPE 2014 - 2020	Partially (the fulfilment takes place contin	Arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules;	No	Act no. 215/2004 Coll., ( <a href="http://www.uohs.cz/cs/legislativa/verejna-podpora.html">http://www.uohs.cz/cs/legislativa/verejna-podpora.html</a> )  Decree no 456/2009 Coll	<p>Please, see Annex 8.</p> <p>Guarantor of EAC: fulfilment YES</p> <p>A provider of support falling under the rules of state aid cooperates with a central coordination bodies (OPC, Ministry of Agriculture). The coordination bodies set the</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.		usually according to the approval of EC provisions)			<p>Act no 218/2000 Coll,  Act no 250/2000 Coll,  Act no 320/2001 Coll,  Act no 456/2011 Coll,</p> <p><a href="http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121">http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/manualy-metodiky-a-dalsi-dokumenty.html">http://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/manualy-metodiky-a-dalsi-dokumenty.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://eagri.cz/public/web/">http://eagri.cz/public/web/</a></p>	<p>programmes with the providers in compliance with legal regulations in the area of state aid (Act no 215/2004Coll). The MoRD is a guarantor on the level of Funds.</p> <p>Act no 218/2000Coll, Act no 250/2000 Coll, Act no 320/2001 Coll.</p> <p>The central register of small scale aid was put in compliance with requirements of EU legislative. The figures on state aid provided from the ESI funds will be included in the monitoring system MS2014+ and will be available within the central website.</p> <p>MA: fulfillment PARTIALLY</p> <p>The state aid will be set in accordance with all relevant rules and EU legislature on state aid in the OPE 2014-2020. The Office for the protection of competition provides a consultancy support in whichever phase of programme implementation. The set of priority axes reflecting the state aid is consulted with the OPC. Those aids, which are approved by the EC, are further discussed with the OPC. There will be published and updated guidances and recommendations regarding the application rules of state aids on the level of the OPE in cooperation with the OPC. Classification/Determination of each project to a specific</p>



Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<a href="http://mze/farmar/registr-podpor-de-minimis/">mze/farmar/registr-podpor-de-minimis/</a>  Methodological recommendation for implementation of financial instruments for 2014-2020.  Methodological recommendation for the state aid  )	form of state aid will be set during the verification of project. More details included in Annex 8.
			Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds;	Yes	<a href="http://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/akuality-z-verejne-podpory.html">www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/akuality-z-verejne-podpory.html</a>  <a href="http://www.vzdelavaninsrr.cz/">http://www.vzdelavaninsrr.cz/</a>  <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz">www.strukturalni-fondy.cz</a>  <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-">http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-</a>	Please, see Annex 8.  Guarantor of EAC: fulfilment YES  The OPC trains all providers of state aid continuously. The MoRD, in cooperation with the OPC, publishes the Methodological guidances. The OPC also assures that all information sent from the EC IS further distributed among providers of state aid.  The Working Group Public procurement was established, updated information on state aid available :

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<a href="http://pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju">pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</a>	<p><a href="http://www.uhos.cz/cs/verejna-podpora.html">www.uhos.cz/cs/verejna-podpora.html</a>. For the area of ESI funds: <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz">www.strukturalni-fondy.cz</a>.</p> <p>MA: fulfilment YES</p> <p>Employees of the MA and IBs who are responsible for the state aid are trained continuously as required in relation to changes deriving from new regulations or based on demands of each aid providers. The aim of these trainings is to enhance their qualification in the field of state aid. Employees are further motivated to follow-up trainings in the state aid provided on the national level but also taken place abroad where they are sent. The representatives of the MA and IBs regularly attend conferences on state aid organised by the OPC where a representative of the EC is mostly present as well. There is also ensured a participation of representatives of MA/IBs in a working group for state aid to exchange information and best practice/knowledge properly.</p>
			Arrangements to ensure administrative capacity for implementation and application of Union State	No	<a href="http://www.compet.cz">www.compet.cz</a> , <a href="http://www.mze.cz">www.mze.cz</a> , <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz">www.strukturalni-fondy.cz</a>	<p>Please, see Annex 8.</p> <p>Guarantor of EAC: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>The central coordination body for state aid is the OPC, respectively Ministry of Agriculture (Act no 215/2004 Coll), The coordination and advising body for managing</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			aid rules			<p>authorities in the area of state aid is the MoRD-NCA.</p> <p>Info: <a href="http://www.compet.cz">www.compet.cz</a>, <a href="http://www.mze.cz">www.mze.cz</a>, <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz">www.strukturalni-fondy.cz</a></p> <p>The MoRD-NCA (in cooperation with the OPC) published the methodological documents to state aid.</p> <p>MA:fulfilment Partially</p> <p>Strengthening of administrative capacity in the area of state aid will take place during 2014 with regard to modernisation of state aid rules which affected not only the OPE2007-2013 but also the OPE 2014-2020.</p> <p>Human resource management in the implementation structure (MA/IBs) takes place with respect to the activities that need to be secured. Administrative capacity is planned with regard to the number of projects in both the administration and the planned calls for applications and their allocation. The managing authority assesses individual project levels within the specific objectives in terms of probability so as to determine in what parts and under what conditions can they base a state aid. This identification then becomes the basis to estimate human</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						resources capacity necessary.  The administrative capacity will be financed from the technical assistance for the programming period 2007-2013 and 2014-2020.
6: The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union environmental legislation related to EIA and SEA	All PAs of the OP E 2014–2020 and other operational programmes (except OP TA and OP A)	Yes	Arrangements for the effective application of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (EIA) and of Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (SEA);	Yes	The relevant provisions of Act no. 100/2001 Coll., on environmental impact assessment concerning the assessment of environmental impact of concepts.  <a href="http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/sea_legislativa">http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/sea_legislativa</a>  Section 19 of Act no. 100/2001 Coll., on environmental impact assessment:  <a href="http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/eia_legislativa">http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/eia_legislativa</a>	Guarantor of EAC: fulfilment Yes  The articulated draft amendment of the EIA Act was submitted in March 2014 for inter-ministerial comment procedure, which was completed at the end of April 2014. The amendment was subsequently revised based on comments from the European Commission and approved by the European Commission on 10 June 2014. In June 2014 this approved amendment by the EC was submitted to repeated inter-ministerial comment procedure. The amendment was revised based on the comments and then it became subject of discussion in the Legislative Council of the Government in August 2014 and was adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic on 3 September 2014. At the same day the amendment was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic. The amendment was adopted by the Chamber of deputies of the Czech Republic on 12 December 2014 within the 3 <sup>rd</sup> reading and submitted to the Senate CR. On

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						<p>14 January 2015 the amendment was debated by the Senate and returned to the Chamber of deputies with additional amendments for a repeated voting. The Chamber of deputies adopted the amendment in the Senate version on 10 February 2015. Subsequently, the amendment was submitted to the President of the Czech Republic, who signed it on 24 February 2015. The amendment was published in the Collection of Laws, part 19, as the Act no 39/2015 Coll., and it entered into force on 1 April 2015. All modifications of the amendment which took place during the legislative process were continuously consulted with the EC and its observations were included into the amendment. The EC was regularly informed about the ongoing legislative process and the expected entry into force of the amendment. The amendment also includes provisions on the public participation and its access to justice.</p> <p>Due to the transitional provisions of the amendment, the amendment will also be applied to the ongoing procedures, so that the requirements of the EIA Directive will also be met in case of projects where the authorization process has not been finished yet. At the same time, the verification of compliance with the EIA Directive of the EIA statements already issued will take place.</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						<p>The methodological instrument for projects including permission procedure was issued on 20 August 2014 by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of regional cooperation.</p> <p>In cases of projects when the approval process is terminated before the amendment entries into force, there will be a special working group established which will evaluate the compliance of permission procedure with the EIA Act/directive. More details are provided in the Action plan in Annex 7.</p>
			<p>Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the EIA and SEA Directives;</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Sections 21 and 22 of Act no. 100/2001 Coll., on environmental impact assessment:</p> <p>Section 21 of Act no. 312/2001 Coll., on officials of territorial self-governing units</p> <p>Government Resolution no. 1542 of 30 November 2005</p> <p><a href="http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostrеди">http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostrеди</a></p>	<p>Guarantor: fulfilment YES</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment holds regular meetings for EIA and SEA staff. Furthermore, in collaboration with the MoRD-NCA it organizes training for the staff of the managing authorities of the individual ministries.</p> <p>Information concerning EIA and SEA are provided to all staff via the information system and by issuing guidance notes. Regional officials also regularly use the possibility of individual consultations. Likewise, the Ministry of Environment contacts the staff at regional authorities and consults with them the current issues in EIA or SEA.</p> <p>All personnel implementing the EIA and SEA Directives are also qualified to provide consultancy concerning EIA and SEA. Regional officials engaged in activities of the</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<a href="http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr">http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr</a> (+ the tab Legislation, guidelines and communications, etc.)  <a href="http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_koncepce">http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_koncepce</a> (+ tab Legislation, guidelines and communications)  <a href="http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju">http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</a>	<p>competent authority must demonstrate specific professional qualification in assessing environmental impacts. Particular professional qualification is verified by testing and demonstrated by a certificate.</p> <p>The training of staff involved in the implementation of the EIA Directive also includes information on the current state of infringement proceedings and the new EIA-related legislation,</p> <p>More details are provided in the Action plan in Annex 7</p>
			Arrangements to ensure sufficient administrative capacity	Yes	<p>Sections 21 and 22 of Act no. 100/2001 Coll., on environmental impact assessment:</p> <p>Section 21 of Act no. 312/2002 Coll., on officials of territorial self-governing units</p> <p>Government Resolution no.</p>	<p>Guarantor: fulfilment YES</p> <p>Pursuant to Act no. 111/2009 Coll., the process of streamlining public administration has been launched, which is now used to determine sufficient numbers of staff to perform state administration, including the number of officials ensuring the implementation of EIA and SEA Directives.</p> <p>The number of officials to ensure the implementation of EIA and SEA Directives is in line with current</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<p>1542 of 30 November 2005</p> <p>Act no. 111/2009 Coll., on basic registers</p> <p><a href="http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostrеди">http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostrеди</a></p> <p><a href="http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr">http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr</a> (+ the tab Legislation, guidelines and communications, etc.)</p> <p><a href="http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_koncepce">http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_koncepce</a> (+ tab Legislation, guidelines and communications)</p> <p><a href="http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/osoby/osoby">http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/osoby/osoby</a></p>	<p>requirements for administrative capacity. Technical assistance is ensured by means of an information system and guidance notes, as well as using the system of authorized experts</p> <p>More details are provided in the Action plan in Annex 7</p>
7: The existence of a	Applicability will be documented in	partially	Arrangements for timely collection and aggregation of	No		Guarantor: fulfilment PARTIALLY



Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
<p>statistical basis necessary to undertake evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes.</p> <p>Existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress</p>	<p>relevant programmes</p> <p>Applicability will be documented in relevant programmes</p>		<p>statistical data with the following elements are in place:</p> <p>the identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure statistical validation;</p>			<p>On 9 August 2013, Government Resolution no. 597 approved a binding guidance note determining the rules for the creation of an indicator systems (GN for indicators 2014–2020).</p> <p>A technical solution within the monitoring system MS2014+ is being prepared.</p> <p>In the preparation of the indicator system, individual indicators are assessed with regard to their relevance, unambiguity and accessibility. During preparation, there is also collaboration with ex-ante evaluators of programmes.</p> <p>For relevant result indicators, which are based on central statistics, cooperation is agreed with the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) to ensure regular supply of the necessary data.</p> <p>MA: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>In the preparation of the indicator system, individual indicators are assessed with regard to their relevance, unambiguity and accessibility. During preparation, there is</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
towards results and to undertake impact evaluation			<p>Arrangements for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data with the following elements are in place:</p> <p>arrangements for publication and public availability of aggregated data;</p>	Yes	<a href="http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny">http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny</a>	<p>also collaboration with ex-ante evaluators of programmes.</p> <p>Guarantor OF EAC: fulfilment YES</p> <p>In terms of methodology, fulfilled in the form of the following binding guidance notes:</p> <p>GN evaluation (approved by the GR no. 597/2013), which incorporates the requirement for mandatory disclosure of all evaluation outputs.</p> <p>GN monitoring (approved) which defines the content and the regular publication of reports on the course of implementation</p> <p>MP publicity (approved by the GR no. 44/2014), which defines binding rules for the creation of a single website for ESI funds.</p>
			<p>An effective system of result indicators, including:</p> <p>the selection of result indicators for each</p>	No		<p>Guarantor of EAC: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>Under preparation – preparation of indicator systems for programmes and cooperation with the CZSO to define the sources of statistical data.</p> <p>The preparation of programming documents includes an intensive cooperation between the MoRD-NCA, MA and ex-</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			programme providing information on what motivates the selection of policy actions financed by the programme;			<p>ante evaluators, also emphasising topics such as the correct setting of the intervention logic of the programme (or the theory of change), including a follow-up indicator system. The preparation of indicator systems and the creation of programme-specific indicators is coordinated according to a binding guidance note for the creation of indicators (GN indicators 2014–2020) and respects the requirements of the EC, including the contents of this ex-ante conditionality. In accordance with the GN monitoring and GN evaluation the achievement of objectives will be regularly evaluated. The conclusions of the evaluations will be used for a potential revision of strategies or programming documents.</p> <p>MA: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>The preparation of programming documents includes an intensive cooperation between the MoRD-NCA, MA and ex-ante evaluators,</p>
			An effective system of result indicators, including:  the establishment of	No		<p>Guarantor of EAC: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>They will be part of the programming documents.</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			targets for these indicators;			<p>The initial and target values are set as part of programme preparation. Continuously in cooperation with the ex-ante evaluators, the relevance of values is assessed by experts in relation to the allocation for a given topic.</p> <p>MA: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>The initial and target values are set as part of OPE2014-2020 preparation. Continuously in cooperation with the ex-ante evaluators, the relevance of values is assessed by experts in relation to the allocation for a given topic.</p>
			<p>An effective system of result indicators including:</p> <p>the consistency of each indicator with the following requisites: robustness and statistical validation, clarity of normative</p>	No		<p>Guarantor of EAC: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>It is part of the programming documents. The same rules are part of GN indicators (approved by GR no. 597/2013).</p> <p>MA: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>The preparation of programming documents includes an intensive cooperation between the MoRD-NCA, MA and ex-ante evaluators, also emphasising topics such as the correct setting of the intervention logic of the programme (or the theory of change), including a follow-up indicator system. The preparation of indicator systems and the creation of programme-specific indicators is coordinated</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			interpretation, responsiveness to policy, timely collection of data;			according to a binding guidance note for the creation of indicators (GN indicators 2014–2020) and respects the requirements of the EC, including the contents of this ex-ante conditionality.
			Procedures in place to ensure that all operations financed by the programme adopt an effective system of indicators.	No	<a href="http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny">http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny</a>	<p>Guarantor of EAC: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>Mandatory procedures to meet the criteria are part of the approved binding methodological environment:</p> <p>MP indicators (GR no. 597/2013 and MP selection and evaluation of projects (approved by GR 873/2013), which define binding rules for the selection and fulfilment of at least one indicator in relation to a specific objective. Within the above guidance, 3E principles for the selection and evaluation of operations are simultaneously reflected. Binding and uniform methodical designs of all indicators used in the programmes and each operation are defined in the "National codebook of indicators for the programme period 2014–2020" (NCI2014+), which, in its final form, will contain a list and description of the methodological design of all common and specific indicators used in ESI fund programmes in the 2014–2020 programming period.</p> <p>MA: fulfilment PARTIALLY</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality's fulfilment yes/no/partially	Criteria for fulfilment	Criteria fulfilled yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						<p>The MoE will follow binding Methodological guidance and will use indicators set in the NCI2014+. Methodological rules are reflected in the upcoming MS2014+ monitoring system, which will technically enable automatic aggregation of data from project level.</p> <p>The MoE will prepare relevant programming documentation (e.g. Guidelines for applicants) that will reflect the already approved binding guidance notes.</p>

Definition of the relevant ex-ante-conditionalities and their performance

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
4.1. Actions have been carried out to promote cost-effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost-effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.	Priority Axis 5: Energy savings	No	The actions are:  measures to ensure minimum requirements are in place related to the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 3, Article 4 and Article 5 of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;	Not fulfilled	Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, specifically amendment to Act No. 318/2012 Coll.	<p>Transposition of the Directive was implemented into the Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, specifically by the amendment to Act No. 318/2012 Coll. of 24 October 2012.</p> <p>Infringement proceedings are currently underway with the CR – Notification Proceedings No. 2012/0335 (initiated 25 September 2012). CR replied to the formal notice on 31. 10.2012. On 18 October 2013 CR received a reasoned opinion of the EC. The response of the CR to the reasoned opinion was sent on 20 December 2013.</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Trade has prepared an action plan. .</p>
			measures necessary to establish a system of	Not fulfilled	Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, specifically amendment to Act No. 318/2012 Coll.	Currently, proceedings are underway with the CR for breach of contract – Notification Proceedings No.

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			certification of the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 11 of Directive 2010/31/EU;			2012/0335 (initiated 25. 9. 2012). CR replied to the formal notice on 31. 10. 2012 (also see above). On 18 October 2013 CR received a reasoned opinion of EC. The response of the CR to the reasoned opinion was sent on 20 December 2013  Ministry of Industry and Trade has prepared an action plan.
			measures to ensure strategic planning on energy efficiency, consistent with Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;	Not fulfilled	1st report on progress in meeting the national energy efficiency targets in the CR	The report has been sent to the European Commission.  Currently, proceedings are underway with the CR for breach of Treaty on the functioning of the EU no. 2014/0317. The EC criticizes transposition of Directive 2012/27/EC which was not transposed in time. The deadline for transposition expired on 5 th June 2014. On 22 July 2014 the CR received a reasoned opinion of the EC. The response of the CR to the reasoned opinion was sent out on 22nd September 2014.  Ministry of Industry and Trade has prepared an action plan.
			measures	Not	Act No. 406/2000 Coll. Energy	Infringement proceedings are currently underway



Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			consistent with Article 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ( 3 ) on energy end-use efficiency and energy services to ensure the provision to final customers of individual meters in so far as it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate in relation	fulfilled	Management and Act No. 458/2000 Coll. and its implementing regulations	<p>with the Czech - substantive proceedings due to alleged incorrect transposition of Article 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC (Directive on energy end-use efficiency and energy services), which began March 22, 2013 (Proceedings No. 2013/4007). Management is in the stage of the justified opinion, the reply to the justified opinion was sent March 27, 2014.</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Trade has prepared an action plan.</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			to the potential energy savings			
4.3. Actions have been carried out to promote the production and distribution of renewable energy sources	Priority Axis 5: Energy savings	Yes	Transparent support schemes, priority in grid access or guaranteed access and priority in dispatching, as well as standard rules relating to the bearing and sharing of costs of technical adaptations which have been made public are in place consistent with Article 14(1), Article 16(2) and	Yes	Act No. 165/2012 Coll., on supported energy sources and implementing legislation	

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			16(3) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.			
		Yes	A Member State has adopted a national renewable energy action plan consistent with Article 4 of Directive 2009/28/EC	yes	National Action Plan for Renewable Energy 2010-2020	
5.1. Risk prevention and risk management: the existence of national or regional risk assessments for disaster	Priority Axis 1: Improvement of water quality and reduction of flood	Partially	A national or regional risk assessment with the following elements shall be in place:	Not fulfilled	<a href="http://www.mzp.cz/cz/mapy_po_vodnoveho_nebezpeci_rizik_odkazu">http://www.mzp.cz/cz/mapy_po_vodnoveho_nebezpeci_rizik_odkazu</a> <a href="http://www.icpdr.org/participate/danube_river_basin_management_plan">http://www.icpdr.org/participate/danube_river_basin_management_plan</a> <a href="http://www.ikse-">http://www.ikse-</a>	Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion.  Fulfilment of certain criteria in this area arises from national legislation. Currently, there are several existing, prepared, or updated national policies and planning documents dealing with the existing risks:  - <u>flood risk management plans</u>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
management taking into account climate change adaptation	risks;  Priority Axis 1: Improvement of water quality and reduction of flood risks.				<a href="http://mkol.org/index.php?id=513&amp;L=1">mkol.org/index.php?id=513&amp;L=1</a>  <a href="http://www.mkoo.pl/show.php?id=2808&amp;lang=CZ">http://www.mkoo.pl/show.php?id=2808&amp;lang=CZ</a>  <a href="http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_na_rodnych_casti_mezinarodnich_povodi">http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_na_rodnych_casti_mezinarodnich_povodi</a>  <a href="http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_oblasti_povodi">http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_oblasti_povodi</a>  <a href="http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/ochrana-obyvatelestva-v-ceske-republice.aspx">http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/ochrana-obyvatelestva-v-ceske-republice.aspx</a>  More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 5.1 in Appendix No. 7	<p>- <u>River Basin Management Plans</u></p> <p>- <u>The concept of the population protection to 2020 with a view to 2030</u></p> <p>- <u>The concept of environmental security 2012-2015 with a view to 2020</u>  <u>The concept of environmental security 2015-2020 with a view to 2030</u></p> <p>- <u>National Environmental Policy of the CR 2012-2020</u></p> <p>- <u>Spatial Development Policy of the CR 2008</u></p> <p>A prerequisite for a more accurate risk assessment and limitation with regard to climate changes is the approval of <u>Strategy to adapt to climate changes in the conditions of the CR</u> (hereinafter just the Adaptation Strategy) and performance of measures for implementation of the above policies and plans.</p> <p>More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 5.1 in Appendix No. 7</p>
			a description of the process, methodology, methods, and	Not fulfilled	<u>Integrated Warning Service System:</u>  <a href="http://portal.chmi.cz/files/portal">http://portal.chmi.cz/files/portal</a>	<p>Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion.</p> <p>The Czech Hydrometeorological Institute operates a warning forecasting service involving extreme weather phenomena (precipitation, temperature,</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			non-sensitive data used for risk assessment as well as of the risk-based criteria for the prioritisation of investment;		<a href="http://docs.meteo.om/sivs/sivs.html">/docs/meteo/om/sivs/sivs.html</a> Warning and Flood Forecasting Service: <a href="http://hydro.chmi.cz/hpps/">http://hydro.chmi.cz/hpps/</a> METEOALARM: <a href="http://www.meteoalarm.eu/">http://www.meteoalarm.eu/</a> <a href="http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/vzdelavani-v-oblasti-krizoveho-rizeni.aspx">http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/vzdelavani-v-oblasti-krizoveho-rizeni.aspx</a> <a href="http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/dokumenty-ke-stazeni.aspx">http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/dokumenty-ke-stazeni.aspx</a> <a href="http://krizport.firebrno.cz/dokumenty/seznam-prehled-metodik-pro-analyzu-rizik">http://krizport.firebrno.cz/dokumenty/seznam-prehled-metodik-pro-analyzu-rizik</a> <a href="http://krizport.firebrno.cz/dokumenty/zasady-pro-pripravu-a-provedeni-cviceni-organu-krizoveho">http://krizport.firebrno.cz/dokumenty/zasady-pro-pripravu-a-provedeni-cviceni-organu-krizoveho</a>	wind), floods and drought within the <u>Integrated Warning Service System (IWSS)</u> and the <u>Warning and Flood Forecasting Service</u> and is part of the European METEOALARM alert system.  Risks of natural disasters in the CR are contained in the <u>Database of Risk Sources</u> , developed and operated by the MoE, available to the central administrative offices.  Criteria for determining investment priorities based on risk have not yet been set; this will be possible after the acceptance of the adaptation strategy.  The CR has not only complex emergency legislation, but also a coherent set of documents relating to the procedure. These are:  - <u>List - Overview of Methodologies for Risk Analysis (2004)</u> , - <u>Methodology of processing contingency plans (2011)</u> - <u>A method of processing Crisis Preparedness Plan (2012)</u> , - <u>Ministry of Interior Directive No. MV-117572-2/PO-</u>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						<p><u>OKR-2011.</u></p> <p>More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 5.1 in Appendix No. 7</p>
			<p>a description of single-risk and multi-risk scenarios;</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p><a href="http://portal.chmi.cz/portal/dt?portal_lang=cs&amp;menu=JSPTabContent/P4_Historicka_data/P4_1_Pocasi/P4_1_10_Zmena_klimatu/P4_1_10_6_Projekt_VaV&amp;last=false">http://portal.chmi.cz/portal/dt?portal_lang=cs&amp;menu=JSPTabContent/P4_Historicka_data/P4_1_Pocasi/P4_1_10_Zmena_klimatu/P4_1_10_6_Projekt_VaV&amp;last=false</a></p> <p>Samples of regional contingency plans, e.g.:</p> <p><a href="http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/krizovy-plan-jihoceskeho-kraje.aspx">http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/krizovy-plan-jihoceskeho-kraje.aspx</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/dokumentace-havarijni-a-krizove-pripravenosti.aspx">http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/dokumentace-havarijni-a-krizove-pripravenosti.aspx</a></p> <p>Sample of contingency plans of municipalities with extended competence, e.g.:</p> <p><a href="http://www.olomouc.eu/obcan/bezpecnost/krizove-rizeni/krizovy-plan">http://www.olomouc.eu/obcan/bezpecnost/krizove-rizeni/krizovy-plan</a></p>	<p><u>CR has documents containing descriptions of scenarios, whether with one or more risks.</u></p> <p>Within the R&amp;D project (SP/1a6/108/07) climate change scenarios for the CR have been updated in the water, agriculture and forestry sectors, the possible impacts of climate change were identified, and the risks concerning these areas have been discussed.</p> <p>Based on the risk assessment in the CR, it was found that most serious is the combination of anthropogenic and natural risk sources.</p> <p>The CR has documents concerning risk assessment (including risks caused by natural influences) at a regional level. Each region and municipality with extended competence (MEC) has an obligation to create a contingency plan taking into account the probable emergencies, including those linked to climate changes. These are processed by the Fire and Rescue Service of the CR.</p> <p>The MoI - Rescue Service of the CR's General Directorate developed the Methodology of emergency</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<a href="http://www.c-budejovice.cz/cz/mesto/krizove-rizeni/stranky/krizova-dokumentace-a-plan.aspx">http://www.c-budejovice.cz/cz/mesto/krizove-rizeni/stranky/krizova-dokumentace-a-plan.aspx</a>	plans processing. More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 5.1 in Appendix No. 7
			taking into account, where appropriate, national climate change adaptation strategies.	Not fulfilled		Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion.  The national strategy for adaptation to climate change is the prepared <u>Strategy on the adaptation to climate change in the conditions of the CR</u> . The current draft will be presented for approval after SEA procedure in September 2015.  The principles of adaptation to climate change in accordance with the adaptation strategies are reflected in the approved National Environmental Policy. The draft Adaptation Strategy is adequately taken into account in the forthcoming Flood Risks Management Plans and updated River Basin Management Plans and Concept of Environmental Security. Any relevant changes to the Adaptation Strategies (which may be caused by the SEA or MPR processes) will be used in the Flood Risk Management Plans and River Basin Plans in the context of public comments (until 22.6.2015) and the concept of environmental security before approving it (until 31.12.2015). The Adaptation strategy will be implemented after its approval by the appropriate crisis documentation by the relevant departments by 31. 12. 2015

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
6.1. Water sector: The existence of a) a water pricing policy which provides adequate incentives for users to use water resources efficiently and b) an adequate contribution of the different water uses to the recovery of the costs of water services at a rate determined in the approved river basin management	Priority Axis 1: Improvement of water quality and reduction of flood risks	Partially	In sectors supported by the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund, a Member State has ensured a contribution of the different water uses to the recovery of the costs of water services by sector consistent with the first indent of Article 9(1) of Directive 2000/60/EC having regard, where appropriate, to the social, environmental and economic	Not fulfilled	<p>The principle has been implemented through the amendment of the Water Act (Act No. 254/2001 Coll.). Water Framework Directive was fully transposed through amendment No. 150/2010 Coll. to Act No. 254/2001 Coll. on waters and amending certain acts (the Water Act), adopted in 2010, and the related implementing regulations, which were adopted during 2011. The Flood Directive has also been fully transposed.</p> <p>More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.1 in Appendix No. 7.</p>	<p>Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion.</p> <p>The powers of the central administrative authority in the field of water management are shared between the four ministries. The most important of these are the ministries of agriculture and the environment.</p> <p>The Ministry of Transport exercises the central water authority's activity in matters of using surface waters for navigation.</p> <p>The Department of Defence exercises the central water authority's powers in matters that the scope of reservation offices is based on.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance (which is not a central administrative authority for water management) then regulates prices, where by means of material price rectification it controls the cost of drinking water and waste water discharge - prices of drinking water and waste water discharge and treatment and prices for payments for surface water withdrawals.</p>



Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
plan for investment supported by the programmes.			effects of the recovery as well as the geographic and climatic conditions of the region or regions affected.			
			The adoption of a river basin management plan for the river basin district consistent with Article 13 of Directive 2000/60/EC	Not fulfilled	<a href="http://www.icpdr.org/participate/danube_river_basin_management_plan">http://www.icpdr.org/participate/danube_river_basin_management_plan</a> <a href="http://www.ikse-mkol.org/index.php?id=513&amp;L=1">http://www.ikse-mkol.org/index.php?id=513&amp;L=1</a> <a href="http://www.mkoo.pl/show.php?id=2808&amp;lang=CZ">http://www.mkoo.pl/show.php?id=2808&amp;lang=CZ</a> <a href="http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/32725/PHP_anglicky_web.pdf">http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/32725/PHP_anglicky_web.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_na_rodnych_casti_mezinarodnich_povodi">http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_na_rodnych_casti_mezinarodnich_povodi</a> <a href="http://www.mzp.cz/C1257458002F0DC7/cz/plan_hlavnich_povo">http://www.mzp.cz/C1257458002F0DC7/cz/plan_hlavnich_povo</a>	<p>Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion.</p> <p>River Basin Management Plans were adopted at three levels (international, national, river basin district plans) of processing within a specified deadline. Fulfilment of the planning period according to the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC was reported to the European Commission.</p> <p>Currently these plans are in force in the relevant river basins until the approval of the updated River Basin Management Plans. Plans for the second planning period will be developed in accordance with the Framework Directive on water policy.</p> <p>More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.1 in Appendix No. 7</p>

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
					<a href="#">di/\$FILE/OOV-PHP-20070523.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_oblasti_povodi">http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_oblasti_povodi</a>  More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.1 in Appendix No. 7	
6.2. Waste sector: Promoting economically and environmentally sustainable investments in the waste sector, particularly by the development of waste management plans consistent	Priority Axis 3: Waste and material flows, environmental burdens and risks	Partially	An implementation report as requested by Article 11(5) of Directive 2008/98/EC has been submitted to the Commission on progress towards meeting the targets set out in Article 11 of Directive	Yes	Completed as required by Article 11, Paragraph 5 of Directive 2008/98/EC by sending a questionnaire on 16 October 2013 to the EC.	On 16 October 2013 the European Commission was submitted a Questionnaire "For Member State reports on the implementation of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste," from which the European Commission concludes progress towards the fulfillment of objectives set out in Article 11 of Directive 2008/98 EC.

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
with Directive 2008/98/EC, and with the waste hierarchy.			2008/98/EC.			
			The existence of one or more waste management plans as required under Article 28 of Directive 2008/98/EC;	No	Government Regulation No. 352/2014 Coll.	Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion.  The Government of the Czech Republic adopted a new WMP for 2015-2024 on 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2014. The government regulation on WMP came into effect on 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2015.  Consequently, regional Waste management plans are being prepared which have to be done within 18 months since the adoption of the national WMP of the Czech Republic.  Afterwards, the WMP CR and regional waste management plans will be submitted to the EC which will assess their compliance with Directive 2008/98/EC, in relation to waste to energy projects.  More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.2 in Appendix No. 7
			The existence of waste prevention programmes, as required under Article	Yes	The Waste prevention programme was adopted by the Government on 27 <sup>th</sup> October	The Waste prevention plan was adopted by the Government of the CR on 27 October 2014 and then it was submitted to the EC on 18 <sup>th</sup> November 2014. The objectives and measures of the Waste prevention

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
			29 of Directive 2008/98/EC;		2014. <a href="http://www.mzp.cz/cz/predchazeni_vzniku_odpadu_navrh">http://www.mzp.cz/cz/predchazeni_vzniku_odpadu_navrh</a>	plan are part of the new WMP CR 2015-2024.
			Necessary measures to achieve the targets on preparation for re-use and recycling by 2020 consistent with Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC have been adopted.	Not fulfilled	Act 477/2001 Coll., On packaging, § 9, paragraph 10  Amendment of Act on waste, no 229/2014 Coll.  WMP CR 2015 – 2024 and 14 regional waste management plans	Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion.  The Czech Republic is gradually meeting the objectives under Article 11, Paragraph 2 of Directive 2008/98/EC according to the chosen methodology (2 of 4 offered by EC). However, there is uncertainty in the reported change in EC methodology for counting the fulfillment of these goals (EC has already notified about the tightening, which should be issued later this year). This tightening of the calculation might jeopardize the objective's fulfillment.  The network for household waste and similar waste separation with regard to Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste (see Point 1) is still expanding in the Czech Republic.  The PAYT system advocated by the Commission has been introduced in the CR, covering about 10–15% of households. The option of choosing this payment system for municipal waste is also being considered in the new (currently being prepared) legislation (legislative intent of the Act on Waste).

Ex-ante conditionalities	Priority axis or axes the ex-ante conditionality relates to	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilment: yes/no/partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: yes/no	Link to fulfilled conditions (link to strategies, legal act or other relevant documents, including references to the relevant chapters, paragraphs or sections, complete with a web link or access to the entire text)	Explanation
						More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.2 in Appendix No. 7

## 9.2 Description of Actions to Fulfil Ex Ante Conditionality, Bodies Responsible and Timetable

**Table 77. Actions Required to Be Undertaken to Fulfil General Ex Ante Conditionalities**

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
4 The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	The MRD negotiates with OPC about the standardization of initiatives for opening proceedings of the contracting authority operations review sent to MA. The MRD will inform the European Commission about progress in the matter of delay in the OPC decision-making. Other measures regarding OPC are described below.  30. 6. 2015  30. 6. 2016 information about progress	30. 6. 2015	MRD, OPC
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Legislation will be amended – increase in efficiency of the OPC's supervision activity.  The Parliament is currently discussing an amendment to the PPA that regulates proceedings before the OPC. The subject of the regulation is the obligation of parties to proceedings to present all the proposals and	31. 12. 2015	MRD – PPA Guarantee

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>probative evidence as early as possible, by 15 days after the commencement of the proceedings, at latest. Period, in which OPC should issue a decision is set by Act No. 500/2004, therefore we do not specify the final term. Administrative capacity of the OPC will not be increased, it was increased in 2012.</p>		
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>Legislation will be amended – increase in efficiency of the OPC's supervision activity.</p> <p>At the preparation of the new law, the OPC proceedings will become more computerised (obligation to send documentation in electronic form) and the OPC work more efficient.</p>	18. 4. 2016	MRD – PPA Guarantee
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>An entirely new law on public procurement will be prepared, representing transposition of new procurement EU directives. The basic principles that will be included in the new act are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Transposition of all relevant (obligatory) provisions that the Member States are obliged to adopt;</li> <li>2) Similar process for below-the-threshold public contracts,</li> <li>3) Reduction of administrative burden in the award of public contracts,</li> <li>4) Increased computerisation (use of electronic devices/means) in the award of public contracts will correspond with the duties mentioned in new public</li> </ol>	18. 4. 2016;	MRD – PPA Guarantee

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>procurement directives.</p> <p>5) Taking into consideration the proportionality principle in the procurement procedure,</p> <p>6) Based on analyses of OPC' decision-making practice and control and audit findings, proposals of legislative amendments will be prepared.</p> <p>18. 4. 2016;</p> <p>31. 12. 2015, item 6</p>		
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>The MRD will continuously analyse reports from audits that will be carried out in the CZ by the ECA and the EC, with a focus on analysing negative and positive findings and recommendations related to public procurement. Key decisions by the Office for Protection of Competition, Czech court and the European Court of Justice will be analysed and used for updating methodical documents of the Public Procurement Act Guarantee.</p> <p>Decisions by the Office for Protection of Competition, Czech court and the European Court of Justice considered by MRD as key decisions, MRD files into public database. Inclusion of audit reports in the database will be considered by MRD with regard to legal obligation of confidentiality of persons preparing the audits.</p> <p>Based on these analyses, the MRD will provide continuous consultations to implementation bodies</p>	<p>31. 12. 2016</p>	<p>MRD – PPA Guarantee in cooperation with the NCA,</p> <p>Managing Authorities</p>

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>and beneficiaries (contracting authorities).</p> <p>The MRD prepares a report on activities relating to this topic every year. The report will include a list of the analysed documents, especially the OPC and court decisions, audit reports. The report will also include a list of arrangements and proposals (elaborated methodical recommendations, eventually legislative decrees modifications) and impact analysis of the arrangements approved and analysis of the error rate reasons</p> <p>Continuously throughout the 2014-2020 programming period</p> <p>31. 12. 2015</p> <p>31. 12. 2016</p>		
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>Based on the above-mentioned analyses, the PPA Guarantee will make methodical recommendations for design of procurement documents and procurement procedure management. The PPA Guarantee will publish these methodical recommendations and present them at meetings of Working Group Public Contracts As it follows from the Methodical Instruction on Contract Awarding in the Programme Period 2014 – 2020, these recommendations can be formalised by an update to the Methodical Instruction which is binding on MAs. At the time of updating, the Minister of Regional Development will (or can) issue, in case of emergency, methodical opinions that shall be binding</p>	<p>31. 12. 2016</p>	<p>MRD – PPA Guarantee in cooperation with the NCA,</p>



General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>on MAs.</p> <p>Every year, the evaluation of the necessity to revise the Methodical Instruction on Contract Awarding in the Programme Period 2014-2020 will be carried out. If the need of the revision will be detected, due to the amendments of the relevant legislation or in order to increase the effectivity of the already adopted measures or measures that need to be adopted, this revision will take place.</p> <p>Continuously throughout the 2014-2020 programming period, for the purpose of the verification of EAC fulfilment:</p> <p>31. 12. 2015</p> <p>31. 12. 2016</p>		
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>Sharing experience among the MRD, MA and other members of the implementation structure in the Working Group 'Public Contracts'. The Group's activity will be primarily preventive, when based on analyses of individual findings recommendations will be made to the MA with respect to control of public contracts, what aspects should be focused on during the check/control of public contracts. Via the MAs, recommendations will be issued for beneficiaries (contracting authorities) on how to proceed correctly during awarding of a contract and on the contrary, which procedures should be avoided. These recommendations will be discussed on the WG Public Contracts and formalised by an update to the</p>	<p>31. 12. 2016</p>	<p>MRD – PPA Guarantee in cooperation with the NCA</p>

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>Methodical Instruction on Contract Awarding in the Programme Period 2014-2020 which is binding on the MA. At the time of updating, the Minister of Regional Development will (or can) issue, in case of emergency, methodical opinions that shall be binding on MAs. Each year, the MRD draws up a report on the group's activity and on the method of implementation of each recommendation. . As a success we would consider a situation without any changes or amendments, which would verify that the system is set perfectly. Also the fastest implementation of precautions (in a need) will be considered as a success.</p> <p>Continuously throughout the 2014-2020 programming period, for the purpose of the verification of EAC fulfilment:</p> <p>31. 12. 2015</p> <p>31. 12. 2016</p>		
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>Upon the NCA's and MA's request, the PPA Guarantee will train managing authorities and intermediate bodies in awarding of public contracts in line with the processes defined in the PPA and in contract awarding in line with the processes defined in the Methodical Instruction on Contract Awarding in the Programme Period 2014-2020(training events to be attended). In cooperation with the MA, the PPA Guarantee will equally train beneficiaries (contracting authorities).</p> <p>Continuously throughout the 2014-2020 programming</p>	<p>30-06. 2015</p>	<p>MRD – PPA Guarantee in cooperation with the NCA</p>

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>period</p> <p>First training sessions of all MAs will be held till 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015</p>		
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>The PPA Guarantee will search the new procurement EU directives for a new legal provision that he considers problematic/risk (e.g. with regard to the fact that it was not applied in the past or it is rather significantly modified when compared to the previous period), and will organise training courses related to this topic for implementation bodies.</p> <p>At least once a year in 2015, 2016.</p>	<p>31.12.2016</p>	<p>MRD – PPA Guarantee</p>
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>The PPA Guarantee will review by means of the prepared checklists whether each and every managing authority integrated the Methodical instruction on Contract Awarding in the Programme Period 2014-2020 into their controlled documentation of the programme.</p> <p>In the first half of 2015, in case of delay of the managing authority also in the second half of 2015</p>	<p>31.12.2015</p>	<p>MRD – PPA Guarantee</p>
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p>Modification of the Info-forum on the Public Procurement and Concession Portal so that specific information and general conclusions regarding good and bad practices could be better searched for by key words at this portal during preparation and managing of a procurement procedure. The portal is accessible to implementation bodies and beneficiaries (contracting authorities). Examples of good and bad</p>	<p>31.12.2015</p>	<p>MRD – PPA Guarantee</p>

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>practice we gain from the decision making practise of the OPC, professional publications and media.</p> <p>Continuously throughout the 2014-2020 programming period, basic modifications by 31. 12. 2015</p>		
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Rules for public procurement procedure will be set up in the Operational manual of the OPE. Rules for applicant and beneficiaries will respect the valid EU legislature and the CR and Guidance on public procurement for the programming period 2014-2020.	30. 6. 2015	MoE
		The Managing Authority (MoE) of the OPE 2014-2020 will carry out an analysis of the most common errors in the area of public procurement which appeared very frequently in applications of applicants within the programming period 2007-2013. The estimated results/outcomes of this analysis are going to be presented within the Monitoring committee of the OPE 2007-2013,in summer 2015. Consequently, this information will be announced/released on the OPE website by the MoE to prevent repetition of these most common errors in future.	31. 08. 2015	MoE
	Arrangements to ensure administrative capacity for implementation and application of Union public procurement rules	Currently, the PPA Guarantee employs four people to carry out the above-mentioned activities, while by 30 June 2015 additional four are expected to be taken on. (Some of the above-mentioned activities of methodical nature will be ensured by other staff of the PPA Guarantee who are not directly appointed for the administration of ESI Funds, because it is a general methodical work that is carried out by the PPA Guarantee as part of their scope of activities.)	30. 6. 2015	MRD – PPA Guarantee

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	Arrangements to ensure administrative capacity for implementation and application of Union public procurement rules	Required administrative capacities will be analysed and potential problems addressed at the level of each programme.	31. 1. 2015	MRD, MA
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds	Processing of final evaluation of Professional training system 2007-2013	31.12. 2015	MRD - NCA
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds	<p>Setting up Profession training system 2014-2020, which will be based on an already proven Training system for 2007-2013 and will be further innovated.</p> <p>Training systém modules concerning the area of public procurements will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic terms of PPA</li> <li>2. Preparation of awarding conditions, definition of PP subject</li> <li>3. Evaluation criteria</li> <li>4. Qualification prerequisites</li> <li>5. Most common errors of contracting authorities during awarding procedure</li> </ol>	31. 12. 2016	MRD - NCA

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		PPA Exceptions  31.12. 2015  31. 12. 2016		
5 The existence of arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds	Arrangements for the effective application of Union State aid rules	The MoE ensures that all aid provided within the OPE will be in compliance with valid procedural and factual rules of state aid when it is granted.  The application of state aid within each priority axis will be further elaborated in the following programme documentation (the operational manual, Rules for applicants and beneficiaries). The application of state aid is and will be consulted with the OPC and in some cases with representatives of the EC according to the relevancy.	30. 06.2015	MoE
	Arrangements to ensure administrative capacity for implementation and application of Union State aid rules.	Evaluation od addressing administrative capacity for the area of state aid and eventual increase of this capacity	30. 6. 2016	MoRd, MA
		Stenghtenning administrative capacity within the MA and intermediate bodies in the area of state aid by 2,25 working positions (increase by 50 %)	30. 6. 2016	MA
7 The existence of a statistical basis necessary to undertake	Arrangements for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data with the	Completion of the National Codebook of indicators for the programming period 2014–2020 which will ensure a uniform methodological design of all	31. 12. 2015	MoRD, MoE, SCO

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
<p>evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes.</p> <p>The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions, which most effectively contribute to desired results, to monitor progress towards results and to undertake impact evaluation</p>	<p>following elements are in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure statistical validation;</li> </ul>	<p>indicators used across all ESI programmes.</p> <p>Setting of cooperation with the CZSO for regular provision of the necessary statistical data.</p> <p>In cooperation with the ministries concerned and the Office for Personal Data Protection (OPDP) prepare and then approve (by OPDP) and issue an interpretative opinion on the processing of personal data of the parties in the provision of financial support from the European Social Fund.</p>	<p>31. 12. 2015</p>	<p>The MoRD, Office of the Government (Office for Personal Data Protection) + MA of ESF programmes which have an obligation to monitor project participants under obligatory common indicators (MLSA, CP, MEYS)</p>
	<p>An effective system of result indicators including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the selection of result indicators for each programme providing information on what motivates the selection of policy actions financed by the programme;</li> </ul>	<p>Completion of the National Codebook of Indicators for the programming period 2014–2020.</p> <p>Completion and approval of programme strategy and the necessary follow-up programme documentation</p> <p>Preparation and approval of evaluation plans of programmes and the Partnership Agreement, which will define the indicative schedule for the planned evaluation programme activities.</p>	<p>30. 6. 2016</p>	<p>MoRD, MoE</p>

General ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	An effective system of result indicators including: - the establishment of targets for these indicators	Approval of the programmes	31. 10.2015	MoRD, MoE, Office of the Government, EC
		Approval of the programmes on the level of the MA	31. 5. 2015	MoE
	An effective system of result indicators including: - the consistency of each indicator with the following requisites: robustness and statistical validation, clarity of normative interpretation, responsiveness to policy, timely collection of data;	Setting of cooperation with the CZSO for regular provision of the necessary statistical data.  Completion of the monitoring system ensuring the collection and aggregation of data from operations (MS2014+).  In cooperation with the MA OP Employment prepare a technical solution to collect data on intervention participants, the "IS ESF2014+", which will ensure automatic interconnection to the selected data sources of the Czech Social Security Administration and the Labour Office, which are necessary to evaluate the success rate of ESF interventions.	31. 3. 2016	MoRD, MoE, CSO, CSSA, LO
	Procedures in place to ensure that all operations financed by the programme adopt an effective system of indicators	Preparation of programming documentation (manuals for applicants and beneficiaries), which will reflect their approved binding methodological rules.	31. 10. 2015	MoRD, MoE

**Table 78. Actions Required to Be Undertaken to Fulfil Thematic Ex Ante Conditionalities**



Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
4.1 Actions have been carried out to promote cost-effective improvements of energy end use efficiency and cost-effective investment in energy efficiency when constructing or renovating buildings.	<p>measures to ensure minimum requirements are:</p> <p>in place related to the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 3, Article 4 and Article 5 of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;</p>	<p>Modification of Act No.406/2000 Sb. (Coll.), on Energy Management, and Government Regulation No. 78/2013 Sb. (Coll.)</p> <p>Draft submitted to the Government</p> <p>7/2014</p> <p>To be submitted to Parliament:</p> <p>9/2014</p> <p>Expected effect:</p> <p>7/2015</p>	1.07.2015	MoIT
	Measures necessary to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 11 of Directive 2010/31/EU;	<p>Modification of Act No.406/2000 Sb. (Coll.), on Energy Management, and Government Regulation No. 78/2013 Sb. (Coll.)</p> <p>Draft submitted to the Government</p> <p>7/2014</p> <p>To be submitted to Parliament:</p>	1. 07. 2015	MoIT

Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		9/2014  Expected effect:  7/2015		
	measures to ensure strategic planning on energy efficiency, consistent with Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;	Amendment to Act no. 406/2000 Coll, on energy management  Draft submitted to the Government  7/2014  To be submitted to Parliament:  9/2014  Expected effect:  7/2015	1.07.2015	MoIT
		Amendment of energy Act (Act no. 458/2000 Coll.)  Draft submitted to the Government  8/2014	1.07.2015	MoIT

Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>To be submitted to Parliament:</p> <p>10/2014</p> <p>Expected effect:</p> <p>7/2015</p>		
	<p>measures consistent with Article 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ( 3 ) on energy end-use efficiency and energy services to ensure the provision to final customers of individual meters in so far as it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings.</p>	<p>Supplement to the Energy Act (Act No.458/2000 Sb. (Coll.)and amendment to Government Regulation No.194/2007 Sb. (Coll.), Draft submitted to the Government</p> <p>8/2014</p> <p>To be submitted to Parliament:</p> <p>10/2014</p> <p>Expected effect:</p> <p>7/2015</p>	1.07.2015	MoIT

Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		modification of Act No.406/2000 Sb. (Coll.), on Energy Management  Draft submitted to the Government  7/2014  To be submitted to Parliament:  9/2014  Expected effect:  7/2015	1.07.2015	MoIT
5.1 Risk prevention and risk management: The existence of national or regional risk assessments for disaster management. taking into account climate change adaptation	A national or regional risk assessment with the following elements shall be in place:	Approval of Flood Risk Management Plans	22.12.2015	MoE and MoA; approved by the Government
		Approval of updated River Basin Management Plans	22.12.2015	MoE and MoA; approved by the Government
		Approval of the Environmental Security Concept 2015-2020 with an outlook until 2030	31.12.2015	MoE; approved by the Government
		Approval of the Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in the Conditions of the CR (the "Adaptation Strategy")	31.10.2015	Coordinated and submitted by the MoE; approved by the Government

Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	a description of the process, methodology, methods, and non-sensitive data used for risk assessment as well as of the risk-based criteria for the prioritisation of investment;	Preparation of a comprehensive study of impacts, vulnerability and sources of risks related to climate change for the sectors that are most at risk	31. 12. 2015	MoE / in cooperation with the MoA, MoI, MoIT, MoT, MoH
	taking into account, where appropriate, national climate change adaptation strategies	Definition of the risk-based criteria for the prioritisation of investment	31. 12.2015	MoE / in cooperation with the MoA, MoI, MoIT, MoT, MoH
		Approval of the Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in the Conditions of the CR (the "Adaptation Strategy")	31.10.2015	Coordinated and submitted by the MoE; approved by the Government
		<p>Taking into account, where appropriate, the Adaptation Strategy in the corresponding national or regional risk assessments.</p> <p>The draft Adaptation Strategy has been adequately reflected in the prepared Flood Risk Management Plans and the updated River Basin Management Plans and in the Environmental Security Concept. Any relevant changes to the Adaptation Strategy (which may arise as a result of the SEA or the interdepartmental remarks procedure (IRP) will be included in the Flood Risk Management Plans and the River Basin Management Plans within the public comments procedure (by 22 June 2015) and in the Environmental Security Concept prior to its approval (by 31 December 2015). Once approved, the</p>	31. 12.2015	Competent ministries.

Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		Adaptation Strategy will be included in the corresponding crisis documentation of the ministries affected by 31 December 2015.		
6.1 Water sector: The existence of a) a water pricing policy which provides adequate incentives for users to use water resources efficiently and b) an adequate contribution of the different water uses to the recovery of the costs of water services at a rate determined in the approved river basin management plan for investment supported by the programmes.	In sectors supported by the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund, a Member State has ensured a contribution of the different water uses to the recovery of the costs of water services by sector consistent with the first indent of Article 9(1) of Directive 2000/60/EC having regard, where appropriate, to the social, environmental and economic effects of the recovery as well as the geographic and climatic conditions of the region or regions affected.	<p>An economic analysis will be undertaken aiming to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• implement a broad definition of water services and include it in the economic analysis and cost recovery calculation, taking into account potential cross-subsidization leading to distorted pricing in the sectors which are covered by ERDF/CF</li> <li>• calculate and include environmental and resource costs, also those generated by point sources and by both diffuse and agriculture sources in the cost recovery.</li> </ul> <p>For detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.1, see Appendix 7.</p>	31.12.2016	MoE, MoA, MF
	The adoption of a river basin management plan for the river basin district consistent with Article 13 of Directive 2000/60/EC	<p>Approval of the updated River Basin Management Plans consistent with the Framework Water Directive 2000/60/EC.</p> <p>The updated economic analysis will be part of the updated river basin management plans. With regard to the priority axes of the OPE this economic analysis will consist of an analysis of</p>	22.12.2015	MoE, MoA

Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>cost recovery in water sector services in the supported areas. Approval of the Flood Risk Management Plans consistent with the Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks.</p> <p>Terms deriving from Directive of the EC.</p> <p>Currently it is being fulfilled, the deadline is on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2015.</p> <p>Report will be elaborated and submitted to the EC till 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2016.</p> <p>For detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.1, see Appendix 7.</p>		
<p>6.2. Waste sector: promoting economically and environmentally sustainable investments in the waste sector particularly through the development of waste management plans consistent with Directive 2008/98/EC, and with the waste hierarchy</p>	<p>The existence of one or more waste management plans as required under Article 28 of Directive 2008/98/EC;</p>	<p>The Government of the Czech Republic adopted a new WMP for 2015-2024 on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2014. The government regulation on WMP came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015.</p> <p>Consequently, regional Waste management plans are being prepared which have to be done within 18 months since the adoption of the national WMP of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>Afterwards, the WMP CR and regional</p>	<p><b>30. 6. 2016</b></p>	<p><b>MoE</b></p>

Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	<p>Necessary measures to achieve the targets on preparation for re-use and recycling by 2020 consistent with Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC have been adopted.</p>	<p>waste management plans will be submitted to the EC which will assess their compliance with Directive 2008/98/EC, in relation to a waste to energy projects.</p> <p>The Czech Republic is gradually meeting the objectives under Article 11, Paragraph 2 of Directive 2008/98/EC according to the chosen methodology (2 of 4 offered by the EC). However, there is uncertainty in the reported change in EC methodology for counting the fulfillment of these goals (The EC has already notified about the tightening, which should be issued later this year). This tightening of the calculation might jeopardize the objective's fulfillment.</p> <p>Measure:</p> <p>1) The network for household waste and similar waste separation is still expanding in the Czech Republic, also with regard to Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste (see Point 1).</p> <p>2) The PAYT system advocated by the Commission has been introduced in the CR, covering about 10–15% of households. The option of choosing this payment system for municipal waste is also being considered in the new</p>	<p>31.12. 2016</p>	<p>MoE</p>



Thematic ex ante conditionalities	Non-fulfilled criteria	Actions required to be undertaken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>(currently being prepared) legislation (legislative intent of the Act on Waste).</p> <p>3) Economic instruments are dealt with in the Act no. 185/2001 Coll., On waste (landfill fee, a financial reserve, extended producer responsibility, sanction fee for waste management for citizens, fines) and will also be an important part of the newly prepared legislation which will contribute to the criterion no. 4 AP.</p> <p>For detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.2, see Appendix 7.</p>		

## 10 Reduction of Administrative Burden for Beneficiaries

The measures to reduce administrative burden for applicants follows the practice from the 2007 – 2013 programming period. Draft recommendations for the reduction of administrative burdens were identified during the implementation of previous programmes on both central and programme level. On this basis, MoRD developed Recommendation for simplification of administrative burden for applicants and beneficiaries, which introduced a set of measures that could contribute to this objective. The document was approved by Government Resolution no. 184/2012. By this resolution MoRD was also appointed with preparing single methodological environment for the programming period 2014-2020, which should be one of the most important instruments for reduction of administrative burdens.

Removing legal barriers that block the effective implementation of ESIF in 2014 – 2020 shall contribute to reduction of administrative burdens as well. Specific measures for reduction of legislative barriers in the form of packages processed by MoRD-NCA were approved by Government Resolution no. 610/2012. Activities in this area reflect, among others, the findings of Czech and European authorities carrying out control or audit.

The single methodological environment developed at national level represents an essential component. It will ensure standardisation of procedures and rules as well as greater transparency of processes and clear organisation of rules with a positive impact on lower administrative burden on aid beneficiaries.

Single methodological environment tools are primarily electronisation of administration processes, establishing of standardized processes with pre-established deadlines in order to shorten the length of deadlines in the approval and payment of support, harmonisation of control activities, reducing the number of guidance documents, settings and use of common terminology, preparation and application of a single website for publication of calls, information and documentation, setting of basic rules of publicity and information about ESIF support, setting of standardized, binding and enforceable rules on subsidy, etc.

During the various stages of the project cycle the following measures, which should contribute to simplification of the implementation system and reduce the administrative burden on applicants/beneficiaries, will be implemented.

Announcing and management of calls for proposal:

- A single web portal for ESIF with information about individual operational programmes.
- Schedules of planned calls designed to 1 year in advance and harmonized within all operational programmes, so that only necessary concurrence of individually announced calls occurs (eg. with regard to the planned synergy calls).
- Use of single terminology while creating methodological and implementation documentation.

Preparation and submission of application for subsidy:

- Limitations of the data entered by the applicants, automation of work with data, connection to available registers (MS2014 +).
- Electronic submission of application for subsidy, the use of "electronic post boxes", electronic communication (MS2014 +).
- Elements of simplified theory of changes in application forms (MS2014 +).
- Creating of templates and user-friendly sample documents at the MA level.
- Existence of effective communication tools (call lines, interactive portals) - national/MA level.

The approval process of applications for subsidy:

- Electronisation of various assessment tools of investment and efficiency of expenditures in the MS2014 +.
- Set of single (in the entire OP) maximum period of the approval process of applications for subsidy.
- Communication of MA with external evaluators/applicants directly in the MS2014+ system.

Project implementation, applications for payment, monitoring, control:

- Maximum utilization rate of e-communication through MS2014 +.
- It is expected an implementation of comprehensive system of financial controls to minimize duplication from the central level.

An important aspect from a system optimisation viewpoint is also the revision of the input data submitted within the process of project implementation. This area is constantly subjected to criticism, and even though it cannot always be considered legitimate, it is necessary to strive for simplification where relevant and to focus on maximum utilisation of modern technologies for achieving transparent and well-organised processes at all levels. Applicants or beneficiaries will submit documents in compliance with the requirements of the single methodological environment. Information, which can be obtained by publicly accessible registers, will not be additionally requested.

A revision of the number of the documents, through which information to potential applicants and beneficiaries is provided, will be carried out. There is certain room for simplification not only for applicants, but also within the implementing structure and documentation used.

All methodological guides created within the single methodological environment will be reflected in the documents used for the implementation of the OPE 2014-2020. Other actions aimed at reduction of administrative burden on beneficiaries will be primarily related to computerisation of processes and procedures within, MS2014+ since the beginning of the programming period: computerisation of documentation of the project submitted within the project approval process (with the exception of an extensive technical documentation, in which case it is more suitable for the applicant/beneficiary to submit a hard copy); a clear and well-organised user environment; reduced administrative burden on applicants and employees of the Managing Authority by means of electronic forms (electronic forms at all application levels) and

a system of affixing electronic signatures to the valid documentation; high-quality and precise systems of statistical monitoring of projects and their outputs; systematisation of the monitoring of evaluation of the submitted projects by publishing them in specific evaluated statuses; logical cohesion of individual particular steps; existence of a communication channel for transparent and fast cooperation with beneficiaries.

Administrative burden for beneficiaries can overlap into the implementation itself. Long-term experience has revealed several crucial shortcomings in the area of proper procedure by some beneficiaries while implementing projects. In certain cases, objective causes can be identified, such as evaluation of the tender by the Office for the Protection of Competition - see below, but cases are when key shortcomings in actual fact lie on the side of the beneficiary.

The Managing Authority plans to specify transparent rules for beneficiaries in advance to meet the project implementation milestones that the applicant defines within their submitted timeline. Through the cooperation with the beneficiaries, an optimum state of programme's implementation will be achieved.

The topic of reduction of administrative burden is also linked to several objectives related to the stabilization of administrative capacity. Thanks to the maximum emphasis on reduction of employee turnover of the implementation structure and systematic training of employees, an improvement in the quality of undertaken activities to applicants and beneficiaries shall be achieved.

Measures aimed at reducing administrative burden must also enable consistent adherence to all steps necessary for the creation of an effective control system.

# 11 Horizontal Principles

## 11.1 Sustainable Development

The Operational programme Environment 2014-2020 focuses on major challenges and needs of the society which are not covered by other operational programmes or interventions. However, the OPE 2014-2020 also significantly affects areas of sustainable development such as economic and social requirements. Not only does the OPE 2014-2020 help reduce health risks relating to the negative environmental factors, but it also supports job creation, introduction of new technologies and industries with a high added value.

A person's right to a positive environment is, of course, the most important factor secured by the OPE 2014-2020 within the activities it supports; it serves as motivation for innovations and makes a significant contribution to the economic development of the CR.

The operational programme is based on a set of principles, the most important being the principle of respect for human life, nature and civilisation and cultural values. In line with the principle of positive economic stimulation, this should contribute to the creation of a positive economic environment and stimulate economic and legal entities towards the desired environmental activities. The costs incurred in respect of individual targets should bring optimal effects. Activities within each individual axis (target) should take into account the impacts on other areas with the aim of finding a reciprocal balance within the economic, social and environmental aspects of activities. It also respects the precautionary principle, the principle of prevention, which is based on the experience that shows that prevention is generally more viable and requires lower financial costs than remedy. If any varying solutions exist, the programme respects such measures which have positive direct or secondary effects in all strategic areas and targets of the programme. It respects the principle of legal and economic subsidiarity and enables implementation of sustainable development principles by entities from the professional and general public based on the Strategic Framework for the Development of the CR.

Public administration should focus on the application of sustainable development which is coordinated at all levels. Municipalities should act in a systematic manner and apply local Agenda 21 (see 7<sup>th</sup> EAP, Priority 8: To enhance sustainability of the Union's cities).

The operational programme applies the partnership principle; relations among environmental, economic and social entities must be based on partnership, not on another basis. The principle of openness and transparency, exactness, well-considered adoption of environmental commitments, and an eco-system approach is based on the condition of applying the "polluter pays" principle and the principles of pollution (risk) minimisation at source and the principle of the substitution.

Where technically possible and economically viable, products and services ought to be provided with as low material and energy requirements as possible. Where technically possible and economically viable, material and energy needs should be saturated by renewable sources. It

encourages the separation of economic growth from negative environmental impacts (decoupling), to the principle of waste prevention and waste recycling (the utilisation of waste as a secondary raw material), the principle of gradual preference of society's intensive development toward quality over extensive development, to the principle of our generation's responsibility to preserve and hand down fundamental natural, cultural and civilisation values, renovation and maintenance of the cultural landscape and a comprehensive solution for ensuring harmony between natural, civilisation and cultural values. These principles also include minimisation of emissions that represent a health risk in all components of the environment, including the internal environment.

## **11.2 Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination**

The prohibition on discrimination consistent with CR's and EU legislation and support of equal opportunities for women and men form the basic principles of implementation of the OPE 2014-2020 and will be respected and promoted in all priority axes and investment priorities. The OPE 2014-2020 Managing Authority will ensure, on the basis of Act no. 198/2009 Coll. on equal treatment and legal means of protection against discrimination and amending certain acts (Antidiscrimination Act), the Constitution of the Czech Republic, the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, equal conditions for applicants to obtain aid regardless of their sex, race or ethnic origin, nationality, denomination, religious belief or world view, disability, age or sexual orientation. During the preparation, drafting and during the implementation of the operational programme, attention is paid to equal treatment and equal opportunities for all interest, target and vulnerable groups not only with regard to ensuring their access to financing but also to the needs of individual target groups and to ensuring accessibility for disabled people. These principles will also be followed during implementation of individual projects with the main efforts aimed at removing barriers that might prevent any target groups from participating in the projects. The projects will also be designed to satisfy the principle of equal opportunities with their content. All projects will follow non-discrimination approaches and as open communication and collaboration with all relevant groups as possible.

The OPE will not support projects which would have a negative impact on the principle of equal opportunities. Information on equal opportunities will be part of all other control documents and calls. The Managing Authority of the OPE 2014-2020 will also ensure the equal opportunity principle at the partnership level. The Managing Authority will also ensure that the Monitoring Committee complies with the equal opportunity principle and equal representation of women and men.

## **11.3 Equality between Men and Women**

The issue of equal opportunities for women and men is conceptually dealt with in detail in the Methodology (MoE) for equal opportunities for women and men in projects and plans (MoE 2010), which contains the guidelines for assessing the impacts on the area of gender equality in projects and plans with significant impacts on the environment.

During the preparation, drafting, and during the implementation of the OPE 2014–2020, equal opportunities for women and men will be upheld and specific needs of women and men will also be factored in. The Operational Programme Environment respects the “Priorities of the Ministry of the Environment in the Enforcement of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men”, which are published on the MoE website. Within the framework of these priorities, the following are especially relevant vis-à-vis the OPE 2014–2020:

- to fulfil the demands for a gender-based approach of organisations in the area of the environment and in cooperation with other economic sectors,
- to treat equal opportunities for women and men as an organic component of sustainable development and of all conceptual, strategic and project documents and in the fulfilment of environmental policy,
- to fully respect equal opportunities for women in tenders and to pay continued attention to the necessity of the representation of women in leadership positions. To continue organising gender training for all newly hired employees,
- to pay ample attention to the demands of women, their safety, higher vulnerability and specific needs in terms of child care in the creation of projects co-funded by the European Union, in the planning of buildings, greenery, transport services, etc., in the projects and plans that the MoE remarks upon, controls or proposes.

## 12 List of Abbreviations

<b>BaP</b>	Benzo(a)pyrene
<b>BAT</b>	Best available techniques
<b>BDMW</b>	Biodegradable municipal waste
<b>BDW</b>	Biodegradable waste
<b>BOD</b>	Biological oxygen demand
<b>CEB</b>	Czech Export Bank ( <i>Česká exportní banka</i> )
<b>CF</b>	Cohesion Fund
<b>CLP</b>	Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
<b>CNG</b>	Compressed natural gas
<b>CODCr</b>	Chemical oxygen demand
<b>CR</b>	Czech Republic
<b>CSF</b>	Common Strategic Framework
<b>CSN</b>	Czech state norm (standard)
<b>CSO</b> /in Czech: <i>ČSÚ</i>	Czech Statistical Office ( <i>Český statistický úřad</i> )
<b>CZK</b>	Czech crown/koruna
<b>DWTP</b>	Domestic wastewater treatment plants
<b>E</b>	Environment
<b>EAFRD</b>	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
<b>EAP</b>	Environment Action Programme
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EEC</b>	European Economic Community
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental impact assessment
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>ENPI</b>	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
<b>ENVI</b>	Environmental indicators
<b>ERDF</b>	European Regional Development Fund
<b>ESIF</b>	European Structural and Investment Funds
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EU ETS</b>	The EU Emissions Trading System



<b>FMP</b>	Forestry management plan
<b>FTE</b>	Full -time equivalent
<b>GAINS</b>	Model The Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies
<b>GDP</b>	Gross domestic product
<b>GMES</b>	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
<b>HNV</b>	High nature value
<b>CHMI/in Czech: ČHMÚ</b>	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute ( <i>Český hydrometeorologický ústav</i> )
<b>ICPDR</b>	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
<b>INI</b>	International Initiative
<b>INSPIRE</b>	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
<b>IPPC</b>	Integrated pollution prevention and control
<b>IROP</b>	Integrated Regional Operational Programme
<b>LES</b>	Local emergency systems
<b>LIFE</b>	European financial tool supporting projects focusing on nature and environmental protection in the European Union
<b>LM</b>	Land modifications
<b>LPG</b>	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
<b>MA</b>	Managing Authority
<b>MF</b>	Ministry of Finance ( <i>Ministerstvo finance</i> )
<b>MIT/in Czech: MPO</b>	Ministry of Industry and Trade ( <i>Ministerstvo průmyslu a obchodu</i> )
<b>MMW</b>	Mixed municipal waste
<b>MoA/in Czech: MZe</b>	Ministry of Agriculture ( <i>Ministerstvo zemědělství</i> )
<b>MoE/in Czech: MŽP</b>	Ministry of the Environment ( <i>Ministerstvo životního prostředí</i> )
<b>MoH/in Czech: MZdr</b>	Ministry of Health ( <i>Ministerstvo zdravotnictví</i> )
<b>MoI/in Czech: MV</b>	Ministry of the Interior ( <i>Ministerstvo vnitra</i> )
<b>MoRD/in Czech: MMR</b>	Ministry of Regional Development ( <i>Ministerstvo pro místní rozvoj</i> )
<b>MoRD-NCB/A</b>	Ministry of Regional Development - National Coordination Body/Authority
<b>MoT/in Czech: MD</b>	Ministry of Transport ( <i>Ministerstvo dopravy</i> )
<b>MW</b>	Municipal waste
<b>NCA CR/in Czech: AOPK ČR</b>	Nature Conservation Agency of the CR ( <i>Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny České republiky</i> )

<b>NAPEE 2011</b>	National Action Plans of Energy Efficiency of the CR
<b>NATURA 2000</b>	A network of nature protected areas of European importance
<b>NGS/in Czech: NZÚ</b>	New Green Savings ( <i>Nová Zelená úsporám</i> )
<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	Ammonia
<b>NHI/in Czech: SZÚ</b>	National Health Institute ( <i>Státní zdravotní ústav</i> )
<b>NNO</b>	Non-governmental non-profit organisations
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Nitrogen oxides
<b>NPP</b>	Northern Periphery Programme
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>OP EIC</b>	Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness
<b>OP PGP</b>	Operational Programme Prague – the Growth Pole of the CR
<b>OP TA</b>	Operational Programme Technical Assistance
<b>OPC/in Czech: ÚOHS</b>	Office for the Protection of Competition ( <i>Úřad pro ochranu hospodářské soutěže</i> )
<b>OPE 2014-2020</b>	Operational Programme Environment 2014-2020
<b>OPF</b>	Operational Programme Fisheries
<b>OPT</b>	Operational Programme Transport
<b>PA</b>	Priority axis
<b>PAH</b>	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
<b>PCB</b>	Polychlorinated biphenyl
<b>p-e-</b>	Population equivalents
<b>PLA</b>	Protected landscape area
<b>PM<sub>10</sub> , PM<sub>2,5</sub></b>	Particulate matter
<b>POPs</b>	Persistent organic pollutants
<b>PRI</b>	Public research institutions
<b>Q100</b>	Territory flooded with 100-year flood
<b>RDP</b>	Rural Development Programme
<b>REACH</b>	Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
<b>RES</b>	Renewable energy source
<b>Rio+20</b>	World Summit on Sustainable Development
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic environmental assessment
<b>SEF CR/in Czech: SFŽP ČR</b>	State Environmental Fund of the CR ( <i>Státní fond životního prostředí ČR</i> )

<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	Sulphur dioxide
<b>SP</b>	Solid pollutants - dust
<b>SPA</b>	Special protection areas
<b>SRA</b>	Summary of recommended actions
<b>SW</b>	Software
<b>T.G.M. WRI/in</b> <i>Czech: VÚV T. G. M.</i>	T. G. Masaryk Water Research Institute ( <i>Výzkumný ústav vodohospodářský T. G. Masaryka</i> )
<b>TSES</b>	Territorial system of ecological stability
<b>VOC</b>	Volatile organic compounds
<b>WaM</b>	“With additional measures” scenarios
<b>WEP</b>	Waste-to-energy plant
<b>WG</b>	Working group
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation
<b>WM</b>	“With measures” scenarios
<b>WMP CR</b>	Waste Management Plan of the CR
<b>WWTP</b>	Wastewater treatment plants
<b>BaP</b>	Benzo(a)pyrene

## **13 Separate Elements**

### **13.1 Major Projects to Be Implemented during Programming Period**

This operational programme chapter is not applicable for the OPE 2014-2020.

## 13.2 Performance Framework of Operational Programme

**Table 79. Performance Framework by Fund and Category of Region (Summary Table)**

Priority axis	Fund	Region category	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Milestone for 2018	Final target (2023)
Priority axis 1	CF	N/A	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	141,252,782	904,431,980
Priority axis 1	CF	N/A	Population benefiting from flood protection measures	persons	22,000	80,000
Priority axis 1	CF	N/A	Design capacity of the new built and reconstructed Water Treatment Works	population equivalents	20,000	60,000
Priority axis 2	CF	N/A	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	83,384,420	533,904,783
Priority axis 2	CF	N/A	The number of stationary sources of air pollution in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out	pc	20,000	80,400
Priority axis 3	CF	N/A	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	80,060,940	512,624,758
Priority axis 3	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	4,288,478	27,163,472
Priority axis 3	CF	N/A	Newly built capacity separation and collection systems for all waste	t/rok	100,000	400,000
Priority axis 3	CF	N/A	The total area of remedied sites in the CR related to a specific date	m <sup>2</sup>	50,000	500,000
Priority axis 3	CF	N/A	Capacity of supported devices for material recovery of other waste	T/year	300,000	2,000,000
Priority axis 4	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	65,330,299	413,805,964
Priority axis 4	ERDF	Less developed	Surface area of habitats supported	ha	5,628	14,070

		d regions	in order to attain a better conservation status			
Priority axis 5	CF	N/A	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	93, 638, 525	599, 561, 120
Priority axis 5	ERDF	N/A	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	3,714,745	23, 529, 412
Priority axis 5	CF	N/A	Decrease of final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	500, 000	2, 000, 000
Priority axis 5	ERDF	Less developed regions	Number of supported energy effective construction projects	Number of projects	6	25

### 13.3 List of Relevant Partners Involved in Preparation of Operational Programme

List of MoE Platform 2014-2020 members	
Organisation	
1.	Association of Regions of the CR ( <i>Asociace krajů České republiky</i> )
2.	Association of Energy Service Providers ( <i>Asociace poskytovatelů energetických služeb</i> )
3.	Centre for Transport and Energy ( <i>Centrum pro dopravu a energetiku</i> )
4.	Environment Centre, Charles University in Prague ( <i>Centrum pro otázky životního prostředí Univerzity Karlovy v Praze</i> )
5.	Czech Waste Management Association ( <i>Česká asociace odpadového hospodářství</i> )
6.	Czech Banking Association ( <i>Česká bankovní asociace</i> )
7.	Czech-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions ( <i>Českomoravská konfederace odborových svazů</i> )
8.	Bohemian-Moravian-Silesian Association of Dwelling Unit Owners ( <i>Česko-Moravsko-Slezská Asociace společenství vlastníků jednotek</i> )
9.	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute ( <i>Český hydrometeorologický ústav</i> )
10.	Czech Statistical Office ( <i>Český statistický úřad</i> )
11.	Czech Union for Nature Conservation ( <i>Český svaz ochránců přírody</i> )
12.	Daphne – Institute of Applied Ecology
13.	Secretary general for Transport and Environment
14.	Duha Movement
15.	Czech Chamber of Commerce ( <i>Hospodářská komora České republiky</i> )
16.	Confederation of Employers 'and Entrepreneurs' Associations ( <i>Konfederace zaměstnavatelských a podnikatelských svazů</i> )
17.	Prague City Hall ( <i>Magistrát hlavního města Prahy</i> )
18.	Ministry of Transport
19.	Ministry of Finance – Paying and Certifying Authority
20.	Ministry of Defence
21.	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – Section of Deputy Minister for EU, International Cooperation, Social Inclusion and Equal Opportunities
22.	Ministry of Regional Development
23.	Ministry of Industry and Trade
24.	Ministry of Justice
25.	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
26.	Ministry of the Interior
27.	Ministry of Health
28.	Ministry of Agriculture
29.	National Network of Local Action Groups

30.	Rezekvítek Civic Association
31.	Chamber of Deputies of Parliament of the CR – Committee on Environment
32.	Association of Local Authorities of the CR ( <i>Sdružení místních samospráv České republiky</i> )
33.	Water Supply and Sewerage Association of the CR ( <i>Sdružení oboru vodovodů a kanalizací</i> )
34.	Association of Municipal and Private Forest Owners in the CR ( <i>Sdružení vlastníků obecních a soukromých lesů v České republice</i> )
35.	Senate of the Parliament – Committee on Regional development, Public Administration and the Environment
36.	EKO-KOM, a. s.
37.	Transport Union of the CR ( <i>Svaz dopravy České republiky</i> )
38.	Union of Towns and Municipalities of the CR ( <i>Svaz měst a obcí České republiky</i> )
39.	Association of Building Entrepreneurs of the CR ( <i>Svaz podnikatelů ve stavebnictví v České republice</i> )
40.	Confederation of Industry of the CR ( <i>Svaz průmyslu a dopravy</i> )
41.	Association of Landowners ( <i>Svaz vlastníků půdy</i> )
42.	Water Management Association ( <i>Svaz vodního hospodářství</i> )
43.	Chance for Buildings ( <i>Šance pro budovy</i> )
44.	Office of the Government of the CR – Section for European Affairs
45.	Office of the Government of the CR – Section for Human Rights
46.	Ombudsman
47.	University of Economics
48.	A representative of the National Economic Council of the Government, author of the thematic sphere
49.	Green Circle – association of environmental organisations ( <i>Zelený kruh</i> )