Ministerstvo životního prostředí

Operational Programme Environment 2014 – 2020

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Contents:

1 A strategy, which will allow the operational programme to contribute to the EU strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and to the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion

1.1 A strategy, which will allow the operational programme to contribute to the EU strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and to the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion

The main objective of the Operational programme Environment 2014-2020 (OPE 2014-2020) is **to protect and ensure quality living environment for the population of the Czech Republic** ("CR"), **to support resource efficiency, 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 determined:

- **Priority 1: Improvement of Water Quality and Reduction of Flood Risks**
- **Priority 2: Improving the quality of air 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**

OPE 2014-2020 is in line with EU strategic documents (see tab. No. 1 Annex 1), takes into account the concept of "green growth" and the international obligations of the Czech Republic, and supports the move towards smart and sustainable growth and to enhance the economic, social and territorial cohesion.

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

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

OPE 2014-2020 also builds on the priority areas of PA 2 "Support for sustainable energy," PA 4 "Restoring and maintaining water quality," PA 5 "Risk Management Environment" and PA 6 "Protection of biodiversity, landscapes and air quality and soil" macro-regional strategy "EU strategy for the Danube Region".

OPE 2014-2020 focuses primarily on those **problems where the Czech Republic failed to comply, within the deadlines, with obligations arising from the legislation of the EC/EU**, or where the risk of future defaults was identified:

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

Additional information (tables, figures and graphs, which is referenced in the text) are listed in the optional Annex 1.

1.1.1 Strategic Framework OPE 2014-2020

More broadly, the OPE 2014-2020 aimed at contributing to the achievement of the basic objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy on the environment, thus reducing emissions, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy, as well as to achieve the objectives of its flagship initiative Resource-efficient Europe.

OPE 2014-2020 is based on fundamental principles established by the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (Article 191), and **leads to the fulfilment of selected priority objectives 7. Action programme for the Environment** (Decision 1386/2013/EU)**:**

- protect, maintain and develop the natural resources of the EU;
- turn the EU into a green and competitive low-carbon resource-efficient economy;
- protect EU citizens from environmental pressures and risks affecting their health and welfare;
- maximize the benefits of EU legislation on the environment via their better implementation;
- improve the knowledge and evidence base for EU policy on the environment;
- ensure investment policy in the field of environment and climate and address environmental externalities;
- improve environmental integration and policy coherence;
- enhance the sustainability of EU cities;
- increase the efficiency of the EU in solving international problems of environment and climate.

The basic links between the priority axes of OPE 2014-2020 and priority objectives defined in the main EU strategies are shown in Table 1 in Annex 1.

The data in the table shows that **Investment Strategy 2014-2020 OPE least partially contributes to the solution of the priority objectives set by the main EU strategic documents.**

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

Broader strategic framework consists of government-approved documents: **National Reform programme of the CR 2013, Czech International Competitiveness Strategy of the CR** and the **Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development of the CR.**

Detailed strategic framework OPE 2014-2020 is determined **by the State Environmental Policy of the CR 2012-2020, approved by the Government on 9.1. 2013, which identifies the following priorities:**

- ensuring water protection and the improvement of their condition,
- preventing and reducing waste and its negative impact on the environment, supporting its use as a substitute for natural raw materials,
- conservation and sustainable use of soil and rock environment,
- reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing negative impacts of climate change,
- reducing the level of air pollution,
- efficient and environmentally friendly use of renewable energy sources,
- protecting and strengthening the ecological functions of landscape,
- preserving natural and landscape values,
- improving the quality of environment in settlements,
- preventing risks,
- protecting the environment from the negative effects of crisis situations caused by natural or anthropogenic threats.

For each of these priorities there are **objectives** and for each of the stated objectives there are proposed **specific measures,** including the deadline for implementation, responsibilities of state authorities (especially the relevant ministries) for the implementation and indicators.

1.1.2 Problem analysis and identification of the causes and the needs of the environment in the Czech Republic

Priority 1: Improvement of Water Quality and Reduction of Flood Risks

Current state - Issues

The priority is to achieve the objectives of the Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy and the related legislation, thus achieving good water status, as described ecological status (resp. Ecological potential for heavily affected watercourses) and chemical status. Good water status can be achieved by measures within each river basin, which identified significant problems in water management, especially important metabolic burden to waters, morphological changes in watercourses, and the potential lack of water. The priority is also to achieve objectives of Directive 2007/60/EC on the

assessment and management of flood risks, thus reducing the risk of adverse effects of floods on human health, the environment, cultural heritage, economic activity and infrastructure.

The evaluation referred to in Figs. 1 and 2 in Annex 1 shows that **in terms of ecology, and to some extent also the chemical status of surface waters in the Czech Republic, good condition has not been achieved in a number of watercourses.**

A significant risk for the quality of surface water and groundwater is, except for the discharged pollution from point source also the pollution of the surface (diffuse) sources and **old environmental burdens** (old landfills, contaminated areas).

At present, **the number of people supplied with safe drinking water is 93% of the population**. In the near future it is expected that due to the climate change there will be a problem with the current quality and quantity of water resources intended for supply to the population.

The Czech Republic has a considerable **problem with the water system landscape because the reduced retention capacity of landscape and urbanization of the area along the watercourse has a significant effect on the development and course of floods**, which have been often repeating in the last decade. According to Directive 2007/60/EC there were 298 areas identified with a significant flood risk (ASPFR) (see Fig. 3 in Annex 1).

Current status - Causes

One of the main causes of water pollution is the wastewater discharges from point sources. In 2010 the transitional period for compliance with the requirements of Council Directive no. 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment expired, i.e. the solution of the treatment and sewerage system for all agglomerations with over 2000 equivalent population (the "PE").

In the Czech Republic there was identified 633 agglomerations, while the whole of the Czech Republic is declared as a sensitive area, which requires tertiary treatment of wastewater in agglomerations over 10 000 PE. In recent years, using the EU funds and national resources, the construction and reconstruction of sewerage systems and wastewater treatment plants was realised in most agglomerations (see Graph 1 in Annex 1). **All agglomerations over 10 000 PE have provided tertiary treatment, but not all meet the quality requirements for wastewater discharged**; **the most problematic remains the central wastewater treatment plant in Prague. At the end of the year 2013 adequate wastewater treatment plants were missing in 11 agglomerations between 2000 and 10000 PE** (Byšice – Liblice, Bánov, Dolní Újezd, Hať, Týnec nad Labem, Horní Jiřetín, Zlechov, Dětmarovice, Hrádek u Sušice, Hroznová Lhota – Tasov, Píšť). Costs are estimated at CZK 0.5 bln. It is expected that by the end of the year 2015, these agglomerations will meet the requirements of Directive 91/271/EEC.

Continuing **problems with eutrophication of surface waters**, caused mainly by excessive amounts of nutrients from various sources, which causes problems with the use of water for

human consumption - production of drinking water and bathing. In the Czech Republic, 50% of drinking water is pumped from surface waters.

Water regime is influenced by technical adjustments watercourses, improper management of agricultural land and an increase in built-up areas, when the question of significantly increasing water flow is not addressed. Many municipalities converts rainwater from paved areas by sewers directly into streams and accelerates the runoff. These factors significantly reduce the retention capacity of the landscape that is able to respond to extreme weather such as torrential rain in the summer or prolonged rainfall (as was the case with floods in 2009, 2010 and 2013). Floods are also factors greatly increasing the risk of slope instabilities leading to landslides or rock fall. It is necessary to concentrate on both preventive measures as well as the implementation of the nature-friendly measures and technical measures (including the rehabilitation of slope instabilities) or a combination of the housing area of municipalities and towns and in the open landscape. In towns bordering the major watercourses local warning systems are largely built and local flood protection measures are dealt with. These systems, however, are still missing in municipalities that are vulnerable to flash floods; this risk is expressed by critical points (see Fig. 4 in Annex 1).

Evaluation of the factual contribution of the OPE 2007-2013

OPE 2007-2013 was aimed at improving water infrastructure and reducing flood risks. The main objective was to reduce water pollution as the fulfilment of a transition period negotiated for the implementation of Directive 91/271/EEC and the fulfilment of the requirements of Directive 2000/60/EC. The supported projects were construction, reconstruction and intensification of central waste water treatment plants in agglomerations over 2000 PE, construction and extension of sewerage systems in agglomerations over 2000 PE and combinations thereof. The same activities were supported in agglomerations below 2000 PE, which were located in areas requiring special protection (e.g. National parks and PLA). Until the end of October 2014 there were 130 wastewater treatment plants built and 3,030 km of sewerage networks, 150,000 inhabitants were newly connected to wastewater treatment plants in compliance. Eliminated pollution in parameter BOD in year 2013 was 5 53 t, in parameter COD it was 10 543 tons. OPE interventions represent more than 50% of total change at the national level and are therefore decisive.

Towards the end of October 2014 there was also built 289 km of water networks and nearly 10,000 inhabitants were connected to water supplies. OPE interventions represent about 5% of total change at the national level.

Strategic approach

Priority Axis 1: Improving water quality and reducing flood risks (hereinafter referred to as "PA 1") is formulated in accordance with **Plan to protect Europe's Water Resources**, which under the **measures recommended for funding from the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund** includes:

- measures for natural water retention;
- measures to maximize reuse water and reduce water losses;

- measures for the implementation of the Water Framework Directive, the directives on water quality standards, priority substances, nitrates, on urban waste water and industrial emissions.

At the national level, PA 1 is formulated in accordance with the **State Environmental Policy Czech Republic 2012-2020** which determines the area of water protection and related areas following **objectives:**

- ensuring the implementation of Programmes for monitoring surface water and groundwater to evaluate all the actions carried out under the Framework Directive, as a basic tool for evaluating their effectiveness;
- achieving at least good ecological status or potential and good chemical status of surface water, achieving good chemical and quantitative condition of groundwater bodies and ensuring the protection of water in protected areas defined by the Water Framework Directive;
- reducing the threat of agricultural and forest soil and rock erosion;
- increasing the ability to adapt to climate change;
- restoring the landscape water regime;
- ensuring economical management of water in residential units;
- preventing the consequences of natural hazards (floods, droughts, slope instability, rock falls, erosion, strong winds, emanation of radon and methane).

For each of the objectives there are specific measures proposed, including the deadline for implementation, responsibilities of state authorities (especially the relevant ministries) for implementation and indicators.

The strategic framework of PA 1 is specified by the **Plan of main river basins of the Czech Republic**, adopted by the Government in year 2007, which is a long-term concept of integrating water plans and objectives of central water authorities. It is followed up by the **National plans of the international river basin** and **river basin plans** including planned measures (period until 22. 12. 2015), or plans for flood risk management and national action programmes, including planned measures (period from 22. 12. 2015).

Contribution to the solution within the OPE 2014-2020

In the interest of contribution of OPE 2014-2020 to solving the above problems the following **specific objectives** (SO) are specified in PA 1:

- SO 1.1: **To reduce the volume of pollution in surface and ground water from municipal sources, and permeating of pollutants in the surface and ground water**
- SO 1.2: **To ensure drinking water supplies in adequate quality and volume**
- SO 1.3: **To ensure flood protection of the housing area and rainwater management,**
- SO 1.4: **To support flood prevention measures**

Links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 1 are shown in Table 2 in Annex 1.

The second planning cycle is aimed at resolving persistent water management problems. Support from OPE 2014-2020 will respect problems identified in the updated river basin management plans and be therefore targeted especially at problematic water bodies. Determination of priority measures will take into account the updated river basin management plans, which will be, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC, completed and published during the term of the OPE 2014-2020.

Measures to reduce the risk of floods will, in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC, take into account flood hazard maps, flood risk maps and plans for flood risk management, which will be finalized and made public in the duration of the OPE 2014-2020.

Measures financed from OPE 2014-2020 will lead to the achievement of the requirements of EU legislation and also the fulfilment of the Plan for the protection of water resources in Europe, particularly in the areas of achieving good water status and measures for natural water retention.

Priority 2: Improving the quality of air in human settlements

Current state - Issues

Unsatisfactory air quality is the major national concern of the CR. In the long term the stipulated emission limits are exceeded, despite the fact that the regulated sources of pollution comply fully with emission limits and other technical requirements for operation are in accordance with national and European legislation. This mainly concerns the limit values for $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} and benzo(a)pyrene (BaP). Repeatedly there are locally exceeded the limit values of NO_2 and nationally the limit values for ground-level ozone. The analysis data for the period 2007-2011 implies the following conclusions:

- in areas with above-limit annual average concentrations of PM_{10} there were more than 5% of the population at less than 1% of the territory,
- in areas with excessive levels of 24-hour concentrations of PM_{10} there were 29% of the population over 10% of the area (see Fig. 5 in Annex 1),
- in areas with above-limit annual average concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ there were more than 10% of the population to about 2% of the territory,
- more than 12% of the country has exceeded the limit value for annual average concentrations of BaP (1ng/m^3), whereas in these areas lived in the reporting period more than 53% of the population (see Fig. 6 in Annex 1). The highest measured concentrations of BaP exceed the limit value more than tenfold (industrially loaded locality Ostrava-Radvanice).

National exposure of the population to high concentrations of pollutants, in particular PM_{10} and fine $PM_{2.5}$, black carbon particles (black carbon) and BaP poses significant health risks. The Ministry of Health estimates that in the Czech Republic each year due to the interaction of suspended particles approximately 5,500 people die prematurely (as of 2012).

The distribution of particulate contamination by PM_{10}, BaP can be seen from Figures 5 and 6 in Annex 1, which also show regional priority areas of intervention. From campaign

measurements it is also clear that the limit values for BaP are exceeded on the much larger number of sites than would result from the spatial interpretation based on measurements in stationary network shown in Fig. 6 in Annex 1. Achieved pollutant concentrations are comparable to those of highly burdened industrial areas. This fact is taken into account in the definition of territorial priorities.

In terms of air quality the **priority pollutants are therefore PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, precursors of secondary particles** (sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds (VOCs)), **black carbon particles** (Black carbon) and **BaP**.

Czech Republic by the year 2010 complied with the national emission limits laid down in Gothenburg Protocol. Revision of the Protocol from year 2012 establishes national commitments to reduce emissions valid from year 2020 (by 45% for SO_2, by 35% for NO_x, by 18% for VOC, by 7% for NH_3 and by 17% for $PM_{2.5}$ compared to year 2005), which is also a part of the EU package to clean the air from 18.12. 2013 (newly proposed directive on the reduction of national emissions). National emission of the projection generated by the GAINS model indicate **for year 2020 a high risk of failure to comply with the newly established national commitments to reduce emissions of particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ and NH_3**.

Interpretation of the data, which is used to plan interventions, is burdened with varying degrees of uncertainty, in some cases very high, because of the relatively small number of measurements (monitoring stations), and hence low number of input data, in particular for BaP. Given the distribution of emission sources for BaP, which are mainly local heating, on the entire territory of the CR, which is very geographically diverse, and on the limited number of measurement sites, there is insufficient information base for targeting interventions and their subsequent evaluation. For more effective description of air quality, identification of sources of pollution and subsequent evaluation of the effectiveness of measures taken it is necessary to support and extend both the monitoring of air quality and related meteorological parameters, and monitoring of the impact of air pollution on human health and the environment, strengthen information systems, emission inventories, and further specify emission balance. Extending monitoring can be expected in connection with the anticipated regulatory requirements (EU package for clean air, the draft directive on the reduction of national emissions). In order to respond to changes in development so as to avoid the influence of external circumstances endangering the fulfilment of the commitments of the CR, it is also necessary to significantly promote the capability of the CR to predict future development of emissions and air quality (both short and long-term projections).

An important aspect is also the availability of the data received on the status and development of the pollution burden. The recipients of this information include state and local government, professional and general public. The measured air quality data (from automated stations) will be available online for all users, the international exchange of data will be ensured, including their presentation in near real time mode. The event will be prepared so that the international exchange of air quality data proceeds beyond the minimum requirements laid down in Directive 2008/50/EC and the Implementing Decision 2011/850/EU.

Preparation of measures leading to improve air quality, however, do not involve only identifying the sources of pollution that cause in the particular situation the increased concentrations of

pollutants in the atmosphere. It is necessary to consider also the conditions for their spreading in the lower atmosphere and the mechanisms of interaction of pollutants to the atmosphere. Among the meteorological parameters, which affect the dispersion of air pollutants there are in particular monitoring of the flow and temperature stratification of the atmosphere and other relevant characteristics, whereby the necessary prerequisite for their usability is, as with the pollution measurements, to ensure homogeneity and high quality data. Therefore, great emphasis is placed on building and restoration of measuring systems, their calibration, data processing, and their archiving in coordination with the AQUILA network and the development of systems for modelling processes in the atmosphere in line with the FAIRMODE approach and taking into account the results of LIFE and FP7 projects.

Current status - Causes

Emission inventories for 2005-2012 indicate a downward trend in emissions practically for all major substances monitored - SO_2, NO_x, VOC, NH_3, PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$. As a result of the successful reduction of emissions from energy and industrial sources achieved in the past, there are becoming increasingly important sources discharging emissions into the lower layers of the atmosphere ("breathing zone"), in particular the local heating and road transport.

According to data from Graph 2 in Annex 1 **the most important cause of emissions PM_{10} is the local home heating sector (37.6%)**. The share of this sector in the total emissions of primary particles PM_{10} rose from 29% in 2007 to almost 38% in 2011 and almost 41% in 2012. The share of local home heating in the total emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ in 2012 amounted to more than 59%.

From the data in Figure 3 in Annex 1 implies that **Sector "local home heating" is also the dominant source of emissions** of BaP; its share on total emissions rose from 64% in 2007 to 78% in the year 2011 and almost 90% in 2012.

CR identified **priority pollutants** (**PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, precursors of secondary particles, BaP)** and the most important category of sources from which these substances are carried into the atmosphere. **The most substantial contributor to emissions of priority pollutants are combustion heaters burning solid fuels. According to the Census of people, houses and apartments (2011) in the Czech Republic there are approximately 560,000 individual small combustion sources, often older than 20 years, with low efficiency (about 60%), in which there are often burned inappropriate solid fuels and in some cases even household waste.** More than 80% of them meets only the first emission class. It is estimated that approximately 50% of the boilers is the burn-away type, approximately 35% burn-through type, and only 10% of gasifying wood boilers and 5% automatic pellet boilers or coal boilers. Approximately in 2/3 of these combustion sources biomass is burnt and in 1/3 it is coal. In the Czech Republic in this sector no additional emission reduction technology is used.

Apart from information from emission inventories it is necessary in the management of air quality to take into account certain significant sources of air pollution that are not yet included in the inventory, as well as the contributions of the individual categories of sources to the pollution to the local area. Emission inventories do not include the so-called fugitive emissions mainly of dust particles of certain technologies, the handling of bulk materials and emissions

from mining activities. These resources may represent on the local scale, along with the re-suspension, a crucial contribution to total concentrations (up to ten percent).

Public sector energy and heat production together with the transport sector are the most important sources of precursors of secondary particles (in the year 2011 collectively generated 89% of total emissions of NO_X and 60% of total emissions of SO_2) and a significant source of primary particulate emissions. These resources have a smaller local impact, but contribute significantly to the national background level concentrations of fine particles.

Evaluation of the factual contribution of the OPE 2007-2013

Towards the end of October 2014 the OPE interventions resulted in the reduction of emissions of particulate matter from stationary sources by 2000 tons per year, emissions of SO_2 nearly by 1,000 tons per year, and emissions of NO_X by about 900 tons per year.

Strategic approach

Setting Priority Axis 2: Improving air quality in human settlements (hereinafter referred to as "PA 2") is reflected, in addition to the need to comply with the limit values laid down in Directive 2008/50/EC also **in the draft of the "Package for Clean Air",** especially **the draft of the Clean Air for Europe Programme** and **the draft of the Directive on the reduction of national emissions of certain air pollutants**, and concentrates therefore on **adopting measures to ensure compliance with existing standards of air quality, reduce the negative impacts of air pollution in the long term, and to achieve a reduction of national emissions of SO_2 , NO_X, VOC, NH_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ by the year 2020 according to the revision of the Gothenburg Protocol.**

At the national level, PA 2 is formulated in accordance with the **State Environmental Policy Czech Republic 2012-2020,** which determines for the area of air protection the following **objectives**:

- improving air quality in areas where pollution limits are exceeded, while maintaining quality in areas, where pollution limits are not exceeded;
- complying with national emission limits in force since 2010, and reducing the total emissions of SO_2, NO_X, VOC, NH_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ by the year 2020 in accordance with the commitments of the Czech Republic;
- maintaining the emissions of heavy metals and POP's below year 1990 and further reduction;
- ensuring a 10% share of renewable energy in transport by the year 2020 while reducing emissions of NO_X, VOC and $PM_{2.5}$ from transport;
- ensuring the commitment to increase energy efficiency by the year 2020.

For each of the objectives there are specific measures proposed, including the deadline for implementation, responsibilities of state authorities (especially the relevant ministries) for implementation and indicators.

Strategic targeting of PA 2 is further specified in the **Medium-term strategy (until 2020) to improve air quality in the Czech Republic,** the framework strategy document on the management of air quality in the Czech Republic, which covers the National Emission Reduction programme of the Czech Republic and programmes for improving air quality zones and agglomerations.

National Emission Reduction Programme, whose preparation is imposed by law on air protection and also follows the EU legislation, analyses the state of the atmosphere, causes of pollution, contributions of individual sectors of the economy to the pollution, and compliance with the obligations of the Czech Republic. The programme includes measures to meet the limit values throughout the Czech Republic and the fulfilment of national commitments to reduce emissions by 2020, and establishes priority pollutants (primary particles PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, BaP and precursors of secondary particles), priority pollution sources (local heating, road transport) and priority locations (agglomeration Ostrava/Karviná/Frýdek-Místek, Prague, Brno, Kladno and part of the Ústí nad Labem Region). The programme includes measures to reduce emissions at the national level that are stored across different sectors of the economy, implementation tools (partial strategies and policies, legislation, operational tools, financial programmes) and supportive measures. The programme prepared in cooperation with the relevant central administrative authorities is approved by the government in the form of a resolution, which imposes mandatory tasks arising from the programme to the relevant ministries.

Programmes aimed at improving air quality, prepared for the zones and agglomerations, where any of air pollution limits were exceeded, analyse the air quality, identify significant sources of air pollution and propose concrete measures. Programmes are issued by the Ministry of Environment in the form of general measures under the Administrative Code, and thus have general validity and are binding for decision-making of regional and local authorities.

Medium-term strategy is an umbrella document, linking the programmes listed in a conceptual whole. The Strategy Objectives mainly include compliance with national commitments to reduce emissions of SO_2, NO_x, VOC, NH_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ by year 2020 and the substantial reduction in the population exposed to excess concentrations of pollutants (especially particulate matter PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and BaP). Emphasis is also placed on synergies with climate protection. Part of the Strategy is the scenario with measures (WM) and additional measures (WaM) by the year 2020 with a view to year 2030 and their economic evaluation. The strategy will be submitted to the government by the end of the year 2014.

In 2016, the Czech Government approved the **Strategy for Economic Restructuring of the Ústí nad Labem, Moravian-Silesian and Karlovy Vary Regions** ("RE:START"). The aim of the strategic document and of the action plan drawn up for its implementation is to launch economic restructuring in the territories that have long been considered problematic and lagging behind economically, and so reduce disparities among regions. The Czech Republic seeks, in accordance with the new platform Coal Regions in Transition and the national strategy RE:START supporting the structurally affected regions, to enhance the use of the EU Structural Funds for the support of structurally affected regions, i.e. including the so-called coal regions (the Ústí nad Labem, Moravian-Silesian and Karlovy Vary Regions). One of the areas suitable for support of coal regions from ESIF funding is the air protection.

Contribution to the solution within the OPE 2014-2020

In the interest of contribution of OPE 2014-2020 to solving the above problems the following **specific objectives (SO)** are specified in PA 2:

- SO 2.1: **To reduce emissions from local household heating that contribute to the exposure of the population to above-limit pollution concentrations,**
- SO 2.2: **To reduce emissions from stationary sources that contribute to the exposure of the population to above-limit pollution concentrations;**
- SO 2.3: **To improve the system of monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of the air quality trends and related meteorological aspects.**
- **SO 2.4: To reduce emissions from stationary sources involved in the exposure of the population to above-limit concentrations of pollutants in coal regions**

Links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 2 are shown in Table 3 in Annex 1.

The priority focus is on a specific objective 1. Local heating is the source in approximately 41% of the emissions of PM_{10} (2012), more than 59% of emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ (2012) and almost 90% BaP emissions (2012). The planned interventions of OPE will achieve a reduction of total emissions of PM_{10} by about 7% and the total emissions BaP by about 13%, also in the so-called respiratory zone, which is the most important from the perspective of the effects of air pollution on human health.

To effectively improve air quality it is necessary to take into account the spatial aspect of air pollution, and in addition to the main sectors identified, to intervene locally by appropriate measures at locally important industrial and low-level emitting energy stationary sources of air pollution. The locally significant stationary sources include both industrial and central energy source (up to 50 MW), which contribute significantly to poor air quality and are identified within the programme for improving air quality. For these resources it will be required to have stricter requirements for emission reduction than the legally binding emission limits would be. Decision on the aid will take into account the results of cost-benefit analyses. The support will always be provided solely in accordance with state aid rules. Emphasis will be put on the application of best available technologies (BAT) and newly developed techniques in all relevant cases with the aim to achieve the best emission parameters with regards to technical possibilities.

All measures to meet the specific objectives will be focused individually in accordance with the conclusions of the Medium-Term Strategy (until 2020) to improve air quality in the Czech Republic and air quality improvement programmes for the individual zones and agglomerations. These programmes also provide for local emission limits for defined groups of stationary sources.

Measures in the transport sector are not included in the OPE 2014-2020 and are part of the Transport Operational programme (OP T) and Integrated Regional Operational programme (IROP), the objectives of which are linked to the Medium-term strategy of improving air quality in the Czech Republic. The benefits of relevant measures of other operational programmes will be assessed using the indicator "Reduction of emissions of primary particles and precursors of secondary particles" to make clear the proportion of ESI funds on the fulfilment

of the objectives of the Medium-term strategy for improving air quality in the Czech Republic and the State Environmental Policy.

For relevant measures implemented in Priority Axis 2 in order to improve air quality there will also be monitored and evaluated their contribution to increase energy efficiency and energy saving, through ENVI indicator "Reduction of final consumption," evaluated at the project level.

In the horizontal approach to air quality partner declared operational programmes IROP, OP T and OP EIC declare compliance with the Medium-term strategy of improving air quality in the Czech Republic, and as part of their support, the priority projects in terms of improving air quality evaluated by the Strategy.

Priority 3: Waste management, environmental impact and risks

Current state - Issues

Directive 2008/98/EC on waste defines binding **waste** management hierarchy, which is reflected in the Czech Republic in the Waste Act and also in the approved Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (WMP CR) 2015-2024. Strategic Documents of EU (7th EU Action programme Environment, Initiative Resource Efficient Europe, Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste, Raw materials initiative, Zero Waste Europe Programme) request to change the orientation of waste management towards the so-called Circulatory economy, that is to use waste as a source of raw materials and to promote innovative solutions to reduce the creation of waste. A minimum of waste should be stored at landfills.

The analysis of the current state of waste management in the CR implies, compared with the above-described hierarchy, the following **problems**:

- low level recycling in relation to the objective according to Article 11 of the Directive 2008/98/EC (by the year 2020 to increase to at least 50% of weight the total level of the preparation for the reuse and recycling);
- inadequate biological waste diversion from landfill in relation to the objectives under the Directive 1999/31/EC (by the year 2020 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% by weight of the total amount of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995);
- a high proportion of municipal waste landfilling;
- insufficient prevention of waste production.

The described problems hinder the full implementation of the waste management hierarchy and the fulfilment of the objectives set out in the legislation and policies of the EU. Meeting of the mandatory objectives of the EU will be contributed to by newly approved WMP CR 2015-2024, the strategic objectives of which include waste prevention, waste reduction, minimization of adverse effects of waste generation, approximation to European "recycling society", the maximum utilization of waste as a replacement for primary resources and the transition to a circulatory economy. The strategic objectives of the new WMP CR 2015-2024 fully respond to identified problems.

Another problem are **old environmental burdens**, which are a risk to human health from hazardous carcinogenic and toxic substances during the contamination of the wider environment (water resources, air or soil). Old ecological burden means significant contamination posing a real risk to human health or the ecosystem in cases, when the contamination originator is unknown, or the originator no longer exists. Risk to human health means primarily the likelihood of toxic or carcinogenic effects for persons at risk due to the presence of contamination especially in the rock environment or building structures. Remediation of contaminated sites and the risk sites has therefore the task of reducing health risks by removing the most hazardous contaminants from groundwater and rock environment, plus a contribution to the revitalization of the landscape as a whole, to restore the good environmental status and regeneration of natural links in ecosystems. Although there are ongoing remediation actions in the CR to eliminate old burdens of contaminated sites for several decades, there are still a large number of sites on its territory, where pollution poses a significant risk to human health or the environment.

The area of industrial pollution, accidents and chemical substances poses a risk to human health and the environment. The main problems are related to lack of environmental awareness among businesses, government administration and the public, complicated legislation, insufficient institutional backgrounds, the lack of resources to implement new environmentally beneficial technologies, inadequate applications of the prevention principle and the lack of public awareness.

Current status - Causes

Total production of all **waste** in the Czech Republic between 2003 and 2012 significantly decreased
(by 16.8%) in the last 3 years has a stagnating or slightly declining trend, which is primarily influenced by changes in the structure of industrial production. (Source ME)

There was also a decrease in the production of hazardous waste between 2003 and 2012 (by 7.8%). In the last year comparison the production of hazardous waste decreased by over 11% (it may be related to the economic recession, therefore, lower power industry and reduced levels of specific types of hazardous waste). (Source ME)

In the last 10 years there has also been a steady growth in the share of recovered waste. The reasons are mainly changes in technology for greater efficiency both in the production sector (minimization of waste) as well as in the field of waste management itself. From 2003 to 2008 the share of reuse of all waste has been gradually raising to 83.2%. In 2009, however, the growth rate, probably due to the economic stagnation, decreased to 74.7%, but since then, there is a gradual increase to 79.3% in 2012. (Source ME)

The largest share of the total waste production is in the following industrial sectors. The largest amount of waste was produced in 2012 in the construction field, namely 57.7% (17,318,625 tons), in waste treatment facilities 7.1% (2,130,886 tons), wastes from thermal processes 6.5% (1,949,153 tons), and waste from the surface treatment of metals and plastics of 2.6% (789,774 tons). (Source ME)

For municipal waste management, however, landfilling still prevails. In 2012 the total production of 53.7% of municipal waste was disposed of by landfilling. In contrast, in year 2012 only 30.3% of municipal waste was utilized for material and 11.8% of municipal waste was used for energy. Share of materially recovered municipal waste since 2003 has been growing slightly. Since year 2009 there was a decrease in municipal waste production per capita, which dropped by about 20 kg to 493.7 kg per capita in 2012. (Source ME)

With the current production of nearly 5.2 million tons of municipal waste per year there is still a lot of space for increasing capacity and upgrading existing facilities for their utilization as material. In the adequate extent energy recovery of waste should be carried out, particularly with regard to legislative prohibition of landfilling of MMW, recyclable and reusable waste since 2024 (Act no. 229/2014 Coll., October 2014), which is also included in the new WMP Czech Republic. The energy use of municipal waste in the Czech Republic takes place in 3 plants with a total capacity of 654,000 tons of waste/year - ZEVO Malešice Prague, SAKO Brno and Liberec TERMIZO. In all these plants, the waste is used for energy production. According to the forecasts of production and management of municipal waste between 2014 - 2024 it is estimated there is a need to increase capacity for energy recovery of municipal waste by 2020 to 950,000 tons/year and by 2024 to 1,470,000 tons/year. Prognosis demonstrates a real opportunity for the development of adequate facilities for energy recovery of waste without jeopardizing compliance with the binding targets under the legislation or strategic documents of the EU.

One of the main objectives of the Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfilling of waste is to reduce the amount of landfilled biodegradable municipal waste. Czech Republic aims to reduce the maximum amount of landfilled BMW by 2020 to a maximum of 35% of the total amount of BDMW produced in 1995. To meet the objective of diverting BDMW in 2020 a mandatory screening of BDMW was introduced in the Czech Republic with the effect from 1. 1. 2015 (Act no. 229/2014 Coll. from October 2014). To comply with the objectives it is necessary to continue to establish adequate network for disposal of the separately collected BDMW from municipalities and from other producers in the regions, including sludge from waste water treatment plants.

Total production of sludge from sewage treatment plants for the year 2012 in the Czech Republic amounted to 162,040 tons/year. Currently only a very small part of the sludge is processed by a thermal method; it can be assumed however that in the near future, this proportion will increase significantly. In connection with the thermal treatment of sludge in most cases it does not involve merely the removal, but also its energy usage. Sludges are, due to their properties, excluded from landfilling of waste of all groups. (Source ME)

Elimination of **old environmental burdens** takes place in the Czech Republic intensively since the early 90s of the 20th century. In parallel with incipient remediation interventions there were various registration systems (databases) established, where data was collected about the existence of contaminated sites and their status. All of these databases, including databases currently used by ESCS II, led by MOE, however, were only incremental databases and do not give an overview of the total number of contaminated or potentially contaminated sites in the Czech Republic.

ESCS database currently contains about 2,500 records of contaminated sites, which is about 1/5 of the total estimated number of contaminated sites in the Czech Republic. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment in the previous programming period implemented the first stage of the National inventory of contaminated sites; see Figures 7 and 8 in Annex 1, within which were developed methodology and software tools for inventory of the maximum number of contaminated or potentially contaminated sites. The pilot survey at 10% of the territory in the Czech Republic has, using new methodologies, discovered nearly 1,000 sites, of which there was no information until now and which were granted a priority.

Remedial interventions initiated before or just after year 1989 were mostly realised as a result of the economic interests of investors in sites or in response to acute danger of water resources, the environment and public health. Remedial actions have thus been implemented essentially randomly without deeper economic analyses of priority in individual interventions. It can therefore be assumed that in the whole CR there are thousands of unexplored and non-rehabilitated contaminated sites, whose originators have ceased to exist and which may pose a serious risk to human health or ecosystems. About these locations authorities do not have sufficient information and cannot effectively manage rehabilitation interventions according to their necessity. At present, the need for rehabilitation is evaluated by performing an accurate risk analysis. Funds allocated by OPE 2007-2013 were used to finance only such old environmental burdens, which demonstrated the possibility of negative effects to human health or sensitive ecosystems around the contaminated sites.

The cause of the problem in **specific environmental risks** is the operation of the facility with the risk of accidents, inadequate risk management in chemical handling and management of chemicals, where it is necessary to effectively implement new EU legislation, to build the necessary infrastructure for risk assessment and management, and provide the national availability of information on the risks to health and the environment.

Evaluation of material benefits of OPE 2007-2013

In the area of intervention "Improvement of Waste Management" as of 31. 12. 2013 collection points were built with a total area of 487,927 m^2 and old landfills were reclaimed with a total area of 621,208 m^2. Total capacity of waste management facilities increased to 6,886,288 t/year and the capacity of the waste separation and collection system grew thanks to the OPE support to 683,887 t/year. (Source ME)

In the area of intervention 4.2 "Removal of old environmental burdens" as of 20. 3. 2014 there were a total of 120 projects implemented with the focus of risk analysis and additional survey of contaminated areas, and 60 projects aiming to eliminate the risk of contamination at the most seriously affected areas.

Strategic approach

Priority Axis 3: Waste and material flows, environmental burden and risks (hereinafter "PA 3") is formulated in accordance with the ongoing review of EU policy and legislation in the area of waste management, described in the document "**Plan of revision policy and legislation in the area of waste management**“ and in coordination with the implementation of initiative

"Resource-efficient Europe", which provides a **partial objective:** By the year 2020, the waste will be treated as a source, only recyclable materials will be used as a source of energy and practically no waste will be given to landfills and high quality recycling will be ensured.

At the national level, PA 3 is formulated in accordance with the **State Environmental Policy Czech Republic 2012-2020,** which determines the area of waste management and risk reduction following **objectives:**

- reduction in the proportion of the total landfill waste disposal;
- increasing material and energy recovery of municipal waste and waste similar to municipal waste;
- waste prevention;
- reducing and controlling contamination and other degradation of soils and rocks caused by human activity;
- rehabilitation of contaminated sites, including old environmental burdens and sites burdened by ammunition, remedy of environmental damage;
- prevention of anthropogenic risks;
- prevention and mitigation of effects of crisis on the environment.

For each of the objectives there are specific measures proposed, including the deadline for implementation, responsibilities of state authorities (especially the relevant ministries) for implementation and indicators.

PA 3 is based on a new **WMP CR 2015-2024,** which is a fundamental strategic document and a tool for waste management of the CR. New WMP CR 2015-2024 is designed in accordance with the waste hierarchy based on the Directive on waste and on 22.12. 2014 was approved by the Czech government. Regulation on WMP came into effect on 1. 1. 2015. WMP CR is the defining document for the development of WMP regions. The binding part of WMP CR is a compulsory basis for the decision-making of the competent administrative authorities, regions and municipalities. WMP new strategic objectives are: waste prevention and reduction of specific waste production; minimization of the adverse effects of the waste generation and waste management on human health and the environment; sustainable development of a society and a move towards a European "recycling society"; maximum use of waste as a substitute for primary resources and the transition to a circulatory economy. New WMP contains all objectives coming from the EU legislation (level of recycling, the amount of biodegradable municipal landfills) and specific measures to achieve them. The binding part of WMP CR is issued by a mandatory government regulation and therefore it is binding for all regional WMP. This ensures coherence between the national WMP CR and individual regional WMPs.

PA 3 also takes into account **Waste Prevention Program**, which was approved by the Government on 27th October 2014 by the Government Resolution no. 869, and which was processed in accordance with Article 29 of Directive 2008/98/EC. The main objective of the Programme is to create conditions for lower consumption of primary resources and a gradual reduction of waste production. The programme was developed as a separate document that will be integrated into WMP CR 2015-2024. Objectives and measures are part of the binding part of WMP CR. The programme is in line with the strategies at the European level (7th EAP,

Initiative Resource Efficient Europe, Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste) and the national level (Raw Material Policy, Secondary Raw Material Policy), with the emphasis on research, development and innovation of technologies that can reduce waste production demands.

Fundamental for setting PA 3 are also changes to the Act on waste, which aim to promote the use of waste (banning landfill for MMW, recyclable and reusable waste from year 2024) and the diversion of BDMW from landfills (mandatory sorting since 1. 1. 2015) in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management.

Contribution to the solution within the OPE 2014-2020

In the interest of contribution of OPE 2014-2020 to solving the above problems the following **specific objectives** (SO) are specified in PA 3:

- SO 3.1: **To prevent waste**
- SO 3.2: **To increase the share of material and energy recovery of waste,**
- SO 3.3: **To rehabilitate old landfill sites**
- SO 3.4: **To complete the inventory of and remove environmental burdens**
- SO 3.5: **To reduce environmental risks and to develop systems of their management**

Links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 3 are shown in Table 4 in Annex 1.

Priorities in **waste** will determine in particular the new WMP CR 2015-2024. The objective of support is to reduce waste production, increase the proportion of utilized waste through the promotion of separated waste collection, building sorting lines and waste recycling facilities, systems for support of separately collected and subsequently utilized specific types of waste, reduce the amount of disposed waste and energy recovery. Technologies will also be encouraged to use waste and projects to reduce specific waste production, including equipment to handle them.

Support will focus on projects to reduce the amount of waste produced and primarily to prevent waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

Supported activities include the reclamation of the "old landfills" that were established and operated, especially by municipalities, before 1991 and still represent a significant problem (not the removal of landfills, which were illegally established at present).

For effective management of the **remediation of contaminated sites** it is necessary to complete a one-time inventory of contaminated sites in the whole CR according to a uniform methodology and with a uniform output in the form of a database of sites and their priorities, which will serve to the state administration and local governments as an effective tool in determining the support for rehabilitation projects in urban planning, etc. Priority will be allocated to the identified sites, determining those where it is necessary to implement rehabilitation action or other remedial or preventive measures. Given that in the previous programming period (OPE 2007-2013) there has been the first stage of inventory of the pilot

project implementation, the inventory of contaminated sites will be completed for the remaining 90% of the territory of the Czech Republic, using about 5% of the funds allocated for specific objective 3.4. This will ensure the concentration of resources in the most risky locations. Inventory process should not be a condition of acceptability of projects applying for risk analysis and remediation, provided that those projects meet the general conditions for acceptability.

In connection with its own inventory of contaminated sites should be carried out on the sites surveys the extent and severity of pollution and build a risk analysis on the basis of a decision on the need for remediation and its progress.

Supported projects can only be remediation of contaminated sites where the producer is not known, there is, or has already expired and also risks posing an acute risk to human health or ecosystems. This is filled with the "polluter pays" and is directing available resources to ensure only locations that affect its existence or can demonstrably adversely affect human health or the ecosystem.

The result of the area of intervention **Reducing environmental risks** will be the development of innovative and information technologies, implementation of technologies with higher traffic safety, creating a comprehensive system of risk assessment and mitigation of chemical risks and creating a system for preventing major accidents. A necessary condition is the processing of information in publicly accessible databases and their connection with the analysis of individual data.

Supported activities will include the replacement or reconstruction of the equipment in which the dangerous chemicals are produced, processed, used, transported or stored, in order to increase traffic safety and reduce the risk of limiting the consequences of major accidents; creating 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 accidents; creation of expert centres REACH and risk prevention centres - infrastructure for institutional background of the implementation of REACH and the prevention of serious accidents.

Priority 4: Conservation and care of nature and landscape

Current state - Issues

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). Natural habitats are rather less severe (52%); Graph 4 in Annex 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 is approximately 30% were classified as a habitat, their status is less negative 58% and negative 30%, only 12% of habitats can be characterized as favourable condition. 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 2,000 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 Annex 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 Annex 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 tetraonidaes (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:

- **the reduction of biodiversity in the context of insufficient care of biologically valuable areas (SPA, Natura 2000, HNV);**
- **loss and weakening of natural functions of the landscape, especially in connection with disruption of the natural water regime;**
- **insufficient quality of the environment in settlements in terms of ecosystem functions.**

Current status - 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 Annex 1), representing 14.3% of the area; these locations partially overlap. In total there are 3500 sites, which represent 21.38% of the area of the Czech Republic.

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:

- reducing the threat of agricultural and forest soil and rock erosion;
- increasing the ability to adapt to climate change;
- increasing the ecological stability of the landscape;
- restoring the landscape water regime;
- reducing and mitigating the effects of landscape fragmentation;
- friendly and sustainable agriculture and forestry management;
- ensuring protection and care of the most valuable parts of nature and landscape;
- reducing the loss of native species and natural habitats;
- limiting the negative impact of invasive alien species on biodiversity;
- improving the system of green areas in settlements and its structure.

For each of the objectives there are specific measures proposed, including the deadline for implementation, responsibilities of state authorities (especially the 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 the constituent and sectoral policies and determines specific objectives for the components of biodiversity, such as aquatic and wetland ecosystems, mountain areas and grassland ecosystems.

Individual objectives of the Strategy are further elaborated in the update of the State programme of Nature and Landscape, which analyses the state of the natural environment and landscape of the Czech Republic, formulates long term objectives and measures necessary to achieve them through legislative, economic, technical-research and educational tools.

Contribution to the solution within the OPE 2014-2020

In the interest of contribution of OPE 2014-2020 to solving the above problems the following **specific objectives** (SO) are specified in PA 4:

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

Links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 4 are shown in Table 5 in Annex 1.

The proposed measures will lead to the fulfilment of the priorities of the State Environmental Policy of the CR 2012-2020 in the area of nature and landscape protection and the EU's biodiversity by the year 2020. Attention will be focused on stopping biodiversity loss and stopping the degradation of ecosystem services.

The proposed specific objectives correspond to the key proposals under the priority action framework for Natura 2000 in the CR. Among the activities there were included only measures that have been identified as suitable for ERDF funding and that cannot be funded from other existing funds.

Priority 5: Energy savings

Current state - Issues

The analysis of the current state shows the following problems:

- High energy intensity of GDP creation;
- High emission intensity of GDP creation;
- High specific emissions of greenhouse gases per capita;
- High emissions of air pollutants from the energy sector;
- High energy intensity of public buildings.

Current status - Causes

Despite the positive trend the Czech Republic continues to report one of the highest energy intensity values in the EU. Greenhouse gas emissions fell between 1990 and 2011 by 32% (see Graph 7 in Annex 1), the specific emissions per capita are still about a quarter higher than the EU average. Also, the emission intensity of GDP is higher in the European comparison, mainly due to a higher share of industry in GDP and the high proportion of fossil fuels in primary energy sources. Potential for energy savings is thus very important.

The most significant potential for savings in the CR is the household sector, i.e. 30.5% of total savings, which for 2016 represent 20 309 GWh. The sector with the second highest potential savings industry (24.5%), followed by transport (23.3%) and the tertiary sector (15.8%). The sector with the smallest savings potential is agriculture (5.9%).

Evaluation of the factual contribution of the OPE 2007-2013

The implementation of the projects supported should bring annual savings of final energy consumption of around 2,519 PJ, the reduction of CO_2 in the amount of 265,224 tons of CO_2 per year, the increase in annual heat production from RES by approx. 325,777 GJ and the increase in annual electricity production from renewable energy sources by about 64,048 GJ.

Of the types of renewable sources supported by the OPE 2007-2013 the prevailing sources were sources of biomass, photovoltaic installations and solar thermal collectors. However, the largest part of the funding was directed to projects of insulation of public buildings, where the number of applications has greatly exceeded the possibilities. Based on this experience, therefore OPE 2014-2020 focuses on this area.

Strategic approach

Strategy of Priority Axis 5: The energy savings (hereinafter only “PA 5”) is given by the basic objectives of the **Europe 2020 strategy on the environment,** i.e. reducing emissions, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy, as well as objectives of its flagship initiative Resource-efficient Europe. The current strategy is based on **Policy framework on climate and energy in 2020-2030.**

PA 5 also takes into account the requirements of **compliance with air pollution limits**, stipulated by the **Directive 2008/50/EC** and requirements for reducing emissions of SO_2, NO_X, VOC, NH_3 and $PM_{2.5}$, mentioned in the **draft of the directive on the reduction of national emissions**, which is part of the Clean Air for Europe (COM (2013) 918 **as of 18. 12. 2013**.

At the national level, PA 5 is formulated in accordance with the **State Environmental Policy Czech Republic 2012-2020** which determines the area of energy savings and related areas following **objectives**:

- reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the EU ETS by 21% and limiting the growth of emissions outside the EU ETS to 9% by 2020 compared to the level of year 2005

- securing a 13% share of energy from RES in gross final energy consumption to year 2020,
- improving air quality in areas where pollution limits are exceeded, while maintaining quality in areas, where pollution limits are not exceeded;
- complying with national emission limits in force since 2010, and reducing the total emissions of SO_2, NO_X, VOC, NH_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ by the year 2020 in accordance with the commitments of the Czech Republic;
- ensuring the commitment to increase energy efficiency by the year 2020.

For each of the objectives there are specific measures proposed, including the deadline for implementation, responsibilities of state authorities (especially the relevant ministries) for implementation and indicators.

PA 5 also takes account other relevant policy documents, especially **State energy concept of the Czech Republic, National Action Plan for Renewable Energy, Biomass Action Plan in the Czech Republic for the period 2012-2020, the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans of the Czech Republic, the Medium-Term Strategy (until 2020) to improve the air quality of the Czech Republic, the National programme to reduce emissions and plans to improve quality air quality in zones and agglomerations.**

National aims is to contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of EU energy efficiency by 20% by 2020, set out in the climate and energy package and the Europe 2020 strategy to effectively achieve the objective of 13% share of renewable sources in gross final consumption, to achieve and maintain 3 % rate of share in renovation of buildings owned by the State under the Directive on energy efficiency and to meet the limit for emissions in sectors not covered by the ETS. Implemented measures should lead to a reduction in final energy consumption in public buildings and contribute to approximation of the emission intensity of the CR to the EU average.

Current objective of PA 5 is to contribute to the creation of conditions to meet EU objectives by 2030 (40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and increase in the share of energy savings and renewable sources to 27%).

The national indicative objective for energy efficiency in line with the Europe 2020 strategy and Article 3 of the Directive on energy efficiency was designed by the Czech Republic in the amount of 47.84 PJ (13.29 TWh) of savings in final energy consumption. Czech Republic in accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency adopted the third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the years 2008-2016, which meets indicative EU objectives for improving energy efficiency.

Another important goal is to reduce energy consumption and efficient and sustainable use of energy resources in the transition to a low carbon economy.

An additional goal is to reduce pollutant emissions (especially PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$ and BaP) and the contribution to improving air quality as required by Directive 2008/5O/EC and 2004/107/EC.

Contribution to the solution within the OPE 2014-2020

In the interest of contribution of OPE 2014-2020 to solving the above problems the following **specific objectives** (SO) are specified in 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 a high energy standard for new public buildings**
- SO 5.3: **To reduce the energy intensity and increase the use of renewable energy sources in buildings of central government institutions**

Links between the identified problems, their causes and specific objectives of PA 5 are shown in Table 6 in Annex 1.

Measures under SO 5.1 will be focused on building 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 CO_2 and pollutants, the proposed measures will also contribute to reducing energy dependence and losses in energy generation and transmission.

Measures under S0 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.

Measures under SO 5.3 will be focused on saving measures and installations of alternative energy sources in buildings owned by the central government and organizations and institutions established by them. The measures should contribute significantly to the fulfilment of the commitment of the Czech Republic according to Article 5 of the Directive on energy efficiency "Exemplary role of buildings of public bodies".

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 4 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: Reasons for choosing thematic objectives and investment priorities

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
Thematic Objective 4: Supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors	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(a) (iii))	• Europe 2020 Strategy • EU Action Plan for Energy Efficiency • EU Climate and Energy Package • Strategic framework for sustainable development of the Czech Rep. • 2012 - 2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR and its priority areas: 2.1 Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing negative impacts of climate change 2.3 Efficient and environmentally friendly use of renewable energy sources • National Energy Concept of the CR • CR Biomass Action Plan • CR National Action Plan for Renewable Energy • CR National Energy Efficiency Action Plan <u>General justification:</u> - Despite the positive trend in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the CR has one of the highest rates of energy intensity - The potential for energy savings is significant in the CR - Increasing energy efficiency in the context of the Europe 2020 Strategy is part of the main objective - Implemented measures should lead to a reduction in final energy consumption in buildings - Reduction of losses in the generation and transmission of energy

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
Thematic Objective 5: Support for 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(b)(ii)	• Europe 2020 Strategy • Directive 2007/60/EC • Green Paper on adapting to climate change • White Paper on adapting to climate change • Strategic framework for sustainable development of the Czech Rep. • 2012-2020 CR National Environmental Policy and its priority areas: 1.3 Conservation and sustainable use of soil and rock 4.1 Risk Prevention 4.2 Protecting the environment from the negative effects of crisis situations caused by natural or anthropogenic threats • National programme for climate change mitigation in the CR • The concept of addressing the flood protection issue in the CR <u>General justification:</u> - The need to address frequently repeating floods, incl. preventive measures aimed at saving lives and property - Eliminating the impact of slope instabilities - 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 - Insufficient capacity for bioremediation areas and facilities, serving for decontamination
Thematic Objective 5: Support for climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk 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. 1301/2013, Article 5 (5) (b))	• Strategic framework for sustainable development of the Czech Rep. • 2012 - 2020 CR National Environmental Policy and its priority areas: 4.1 Risk Prevention 4.2 Protecting the environment from the negative effects of crisis situations caused by natural or anthropogenic threats <u>General justification:</u> - Lack of tools to ensure the restriction of chemical risk and promoting the REACH management arising from EU legislation - Lack of technology enabling the reduction of environmental risks

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
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 *acquis* 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((c) (ii))	• Europe 2020 Strategy • 7th EU Action programme for the Environment • Blueprint to safeguard Europe´s water resources • Water Framework Directive • Strategic framework for sustainable development of the Czech Rep. • 2012 - 2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR and its priority areas: 1.1 Ensuring water protection and the improvement of their condition • Plan of main river basins of the Czech Republic • River Basin Management Plans for the international Elbe, Oder and Danube river basins • Plans for catchment areas <u>General justification:</u> - 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) - Ensuring the supply of drinking water in adequate quantity and quality - Decreasing retention capacity of the landscape - Increasing areas threatened by wind and water erosion

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
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(c)(iv))	• Europe 2020 Strategy • 7th EU Action programme for the Environment • Thematic Strategy on EU Air Pollution • "A Clean Air Program for Europe" programme and related documents ("Clean Air Package") • EU Directives on Air Quality and Emission Reduction • Strategic framework for sustainable development of the Czech Rep. • 2012 - 2020 CR National Environmental Policy and its priority areas: 1.3 Conservation and sustainable use of soil and rock environment 2.2 Reduction of air pollution 3.3 Improving the quality of environment in settlements • Medium-Term (to 2020) Strategy to Improve Air Quality • National Emission Reduction Programme • Programmes to improve air quality in zones and agglomerations <u>General justification:</u> - Resolving yet unsatisfactory state of urban air - Compliance with the newly established national emission reduction commitments - Remediation of contaminated areas in cities

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures (According to the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013, Article 5(6)(e))	• Europe 2020 Strategy • 7th EU Action programme for the Environment • Thematic Strategy on EU Air Pollution • "A Clean Air Programme for Europe" and related documents ("Clean Air Package") • EU Directives on Air Quality and Emission Reduction • The activity Coal Regions in Transition • Strategic framework for sustainable development of the Czech Rep. • 2012 - 2020 CR National Environmental Policy and its priority areas: 2.4 To reduce emissions from stationary sources involved in the exposure of the population to above-limit concentrations of pollutants in coal regions • Medium-Term (to 2020) Strategy to Improve Air Quality • National Emission Reduction Programme • Programmes to improve air quality in zones and agglomerations • Strategy for Economic Restructuring of the Ústí nad Labem, Moravian-Silesian and Karlovy Vary Regions (RE:START) <u>General justification:</u> - Addressing the still unsatisfactory state of urban air - Compliance with the newly established national emission reduction commitments - Remediation of contaminated areas in cities
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 *acquis* 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 Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5 (6) (a))	• Europe 2020 Strategy • 7th EU Action programme for the Environment • Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe • EU Directives on waste • Strategic framework for sustainable development of the Czech Rep. • 2012 - 2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR and its priority areas: 1.2 1.2 Waste prevention, ensuring their maximum use and reducing their negative environmental impact. Support Supporting the use of waste as a replacement of natural resources • Waste Management Plan of the CR • Waste Prevention Programme of the Czech Republic

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
		General justification: - Lack of dedication to waste prevention - Insufficient capacity for waste recovery facility - Insufficient capacity for energy recovery of residual mixed municipal waste - Insufficient capacity of facilities for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste - Still a significant incidence of old and illegal landfills - Reducing the negative impacts of hazardous waste on human health
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(6) (d))	• Europe 2020 Strategy • 7th EU Action programme for the Environment • Water Framework Directive • The EU for Biodiversity strategy • Directive on nature conservation • Strategic framework for sustainable development of the Czech Rep. • 2012 - 2020 National Environmental Policy of the CR and its priority areas: 3.1 Protecting and enhancing the ecological functions of the landscape 3.2 Preserving natural and landscape values, 3.3 Improving the quality of environment in settlements • CR National Biodiversity Strategy General justification: - Insufficient provision of quality protection and management of SPAs and Natura 2000 sites - Still decreasing biodiversity - Limiting the spreading of problematic invasive species - Ensuring landscape permeability for animals - Decreasing retention capacity of the landscape - Increasing areas threatened by wind and water erosion - Decreasing functional areas and greenery elements in settlements as the basic areas for quality life of inhabitants

1.2 Justification for the allocation of funds

The distribution of financial allocation for the OPE 2014-2020 totalling EUR 2 710 355 496 (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 the 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 is assumed to receive the maximum financial allocation, i.e. **28.71%** of the total programme allocation.

For the Priority Axis 2: **Improving air quality in human settlements** binding to Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency is assumed to receive the financial allocation, i.e. **18.37%** of the total programme allocation.

For the Priority Axis 3: **Waste and material flows, environmental burden and 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 is assumed to receive the maximum allocation, i.e. **17.17%** of the total programme allocation.

For the Priority Axis 4: **Conservation and care of nature and landscape** binding to Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency is assumed to receive the maximum allocation, i.e. **13.17%** of the total programme allocation.

For the Priority Axis 5: **Energy savings** binding to Thematic Objective 4: Support for the transition to a low-carbon economy in all sectors, is assumed to receive an allocation of **19.82 %** of the total programme allocation is expected.

For the Priority Axis 6: **Technical assistance** is assumed to receive the allocation of **2.76%** of the total programme allocation. 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.

The amounts contained in the text part of Chapter 1.2 are the originally proposed amounts of allocations when compiling the programme. Table 2 is updated in line with the reallocation of funds.

Table 2: Overview of the investment strategy of the Operational Programme

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
Priority axis 1	CF	576 887 984	20.68 %	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 *acquis* 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(c)(ii))	1.1 To reduce the volume of pollution in surface and ground water from municipal sources, and permeating of pollutants in the surface water	See Section 2.1 PA 1
						1.2 To ensure drinking water supplies in adequate quality and volume	See Section 2.1 PA 1
	CF	190 017 692	6.81 %	Thematic Objective 5: Support	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management by promoting	1.3 To ensure flood protection of the housing area and rainwater management	See Section 2.1 PA 1

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
				for climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management	investments to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and developing disaster management systems	1.4 To support flood prevention measures	See Section 2.1 PA 1
Priority axis 2	CF	530 073 560	19.00 %	Thematic Objective 6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency;	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by taking measures to improve the urban environment, urban 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(c)(iv))	2.1 To reduce emissions from local household heating that contribute to the exposure of the population to above-limit pollution concentrations	See Section 2.2 PA 2
						2.2 To reduce emissions from stationary sources that contribute to the exposure of the population to above-limit pollution concentrations	See Section 2.2 PA 2
						2.3 To improve the system of monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of the air quality trends and related meteorological aspects	See Section 2.2 PA 2
Priority axis 2	ERDF	39 254 507	1,41%	Thematic Objective	Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting	2.4: To reduce emissions from stationary sources involved in	See Section 2.2 PA 2

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
				6: Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	resource efficiency by taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures (According to the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013, Article 5(6)(e))	the exposure of the population to above-limit concentrations of pollutants in coal regions	
Priority axis 3	CF	320 262 317	11,48 %	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 *acquis* 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 (c) (i))	3.1 To prevent waste	See Section 2.3 PA 3
						3.2 To increase the share of material and energy recovery of waste	See Section 2.3 PA 3
						3.3 To rehabilitate old landfill sites	See Section 2.3 PA 3

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
	CF	115 468 727	4,14 %	Thematic Objective 5: Support for climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk 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(b)(ii))	3.4 To complete the inventory of and remove environmental burdens	See Section 2.3 PA 3
	ERDF	15 688 951	0.56 %	Thematic Objective 5: Support for climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk 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. 1301/2013, Article 5(5)(b))	3.5 To reduce environmental risks and to develop systems of their management	See Section 2.3 PA 3

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
Priority axis 4	ERDF	388 745 069	13.9 %	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 supporting ecosystem services, including through the Natura 2000 network and ecological infrastructures (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5 (6) (d))	4.1 To ensure favourable status of the protected areas of national importance	See Section 2.4 PA 4
						4.2 To strengthen biodiversity	See Section 2.4 PA 4
						4.3 To strengthen natural functions of the landscape	See Section 2.4 PA 4
						4.4 To improve the quality of the environment in settlements	See Section 2.4 PA 4
Priority axis 5	CF	450 567 183	16.15 %	Thematic Objective 4: Supporting 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(a)(iii))	5.1 To reduce the energy intensity of public buildings and increase the use of renewable energy sources	See Section 2.5 PA 5

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
	ERDF	69 136 358	2.48 %	Thematic Objective 4: Supporting 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. 1301/2013, Article 5(c))	5.2 To achieve a high energy standard for new public buildings	See Section 2.5 PA 5

Priority Axis	Fund (ERDF, Cohesion Fund, ESF or Initiative to Promote Youth Employment)	Union support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators for which an objective was set
	ERDF			Thematic Objective 4: Supporting 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(a)(iii))	5.3 To reduce the energy intensity and increase the use of renewable energy sources in buildings of central government institutions	See Section 2.5 PA 5
Technical assistance	CF	93 511 190	3.35 %	NA	NA	6.1 To ensure proper and efficient management and administration	See section 2.6 PA 6
						6.2 To ensure awareness, publicity, and absorptive capacity	

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 through financial instruments	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments at EU level	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through community-led local development	☐

2.1.1 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or fund

In accordance with Article 96(1)(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 "Environmental risks" of 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 Annex 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 Annex 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.

2.1.2 Fund, region category and basis for the calculation of EU support

Fund	Cohesion Fund
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 1
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.1.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 1: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency: investing in the water sector in order to meet the EU *acquis* 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(c)(ii))

2.1.3.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

Specific Objective 1: To reduce the volume of pollution in surface and ground water from municipal sources, and permeating of pollutants in the surface and ground water

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 10.5 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 wasted water from an outfall of sewerage system into the watercourse and construction of new sewerage systems and waste water treatment plants in the areas with high ecological priority taking into account sources of drinking water.

The standard system will be a central wastewater collection, followed by wastewater treatment in WWTP. With regard to local conditions (e.g. rugged terrain morphology, isolated housing), wastewater disposal can be ensured by a decentralised solution – several independent waste water 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 approx. 60% 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 eutrofication, 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 the updated river basin management plans. At the same time biological and other technical measure leading to a long term reduction of eutrofication 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

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
42110	Quantity of discharged pollution in the indicator P total (total phosphorus)	t/year	Not relevant	1 203	2012	856	CSO	Annually
42212	Volume of treated wastewater	mil. m^3 /year	Not relevant	317.7	2013	285	CSO	Annually
42111	Amount of discharged pollution in the indicator of CODCr	t/year	Not relevant	40 100	2013	32308	CSO	Annually
42210	Number of water bodies with an unsatisfactory value of the BOD5 indicator	water body	Not relevant	166	2014	74	MoE	According to the assessment of water bodies (2020)

Specific Objective 2: To ensure drinking water supplies in adequate quality and volume

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 2014-2020 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 approx. 15% of the amount allocated to Priority Axis 1 Axis 1.

Table 4: Specific programme results indicators for SO 1.2

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
42000	Share of population supplied with water at adequate quality from water-supply systems for public needs	%	Not relevant	93.8	2013	95.61%	CSO	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 actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Specific Objective 1: To reduce the volume of pollution in surface and ground water from municipal sources, and permeating of pollutants in the surface and ground water

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 1.1 will be:

- Construction of sewerage system, provided there is a suitable waste water treatment plant in agglomeration, construction of sewerage system provided there is a related construction project, modernisation and intensification of waste water treatment plant including decentralised solutions of waste water management (home waste water treatment plants will not be supported).
- eliminate the causes of excessive load of surface waters with nutrients (eutrophication)
- Construction, modernisation and intensification of waste water treatment plants.

Main target groups: the public sector.

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- City districts of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Trading companies.

Specific Objective 2: To ensure drinking water supplies in adequate quality and volume

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 1.2 - will be:

- Construction and modernisation of water treatment plants and improvement of drinking water sources quality, including construction and modernisation of systems to support the protection of drinking water sources in immediate vicinity, serving public needs.
- Construction and completion of feeders and distribution networks of drinking water, incl. the related structures serving public needs.

Main target groups: the public sector.

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- City districts of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Companies owned by more than 50% by municipalities, towns and other public entities.

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 22.12. 2015), comprised of the prepared River Basin Management Plans after 22.12. 2015, including programmes of measures.

For the selection and prioritization of supported actions the best environmental option will be selected.

Compliance of the project 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.

The accordance of the project with the processed PRI.

The project´s compliance with the Annex 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 implementation sewerage systems and wastewater projects 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 prioritised.

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. Projects addressing the problems of waste water in agglomerations below 2000 PE will be supported only if it is duly justified technically and economically (compared to 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 for the individual sewerage to eliminate the causes of eutrophication will lead to reducing the direct runoff of sewage water diluted by rainwater 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). The project shall have demonstrable long-term effect on reduction of eutrophication of surface water. Its integral part is accurate specification of target status that should be achieved, together with definition of target parameters.

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

Biological and other technical measures for long-term reduction of eutrophication of surface water in reservoirs can be supported only in the cases where the same are part of a comprehensive solution of entire river basin above the reservoir (which shall include especially reduction of washout, i.e. inflow of P, N from agricultural lands), and in the relevant river basin the liquidation of waste water is arranged at point pollution sources of population based on legal requirements. Mining of sediments will be supported only locally, after the necessity is demonstrated. The project shall prove its comprehensive character and effectiveness of the proposed measures by comparison of the situation before and after the implementation and with minimum negative impact on water and water related ecosystem, without endangering human health (to follow namely effects on physical-chemical conditions, toxicity, reduction of farmed fish, threat to water fauna and flora - protected species, and other negative effects on the ecosystem: stench, coloured water 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 Annex 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. 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

Within the Priority Axis 1, SO 1.1, based on the information available at the time of PD update (status as of 4.2. 2016) the implementation of the large project „Completion of sewerage construction in Brno II“ is expected where the total anticipated eligible expenditures are CZK 1,919 mil.

No major project is being expected within the Priority Axis 1, SO 1.2 at present.

2.1.3.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5: Common and programme specific output indicators of SO 1.1 and SO 1.2

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
CO18	Inhabitants newly connected to improved water supply	persons	CF	Not relevant	1 723 355	Applicant/ Beneficiary	Interim
42400	Number of measures implemented to reduce eutrophication	measures	CF	Not relevant	48	Applicant/ Beneficiary	Interim
C 19	Inhabitants newly connected to improved wastewater treatment	Population equivalent	CF	Not relevant	180 917	Applicant/ Beneficiary	Interim
42205	Design capacity of the newly built and upgraded WWTPs	Population equivalent	CF	Not relevant	377 439	Applicant/ Beneficiary	Interim
42201	length of built sewerage	km	CF	Not relevant	2 051	Applicant/ Beneficiary	Interim

2.1.4 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 of Priority Axis 1: 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(b)(ii))

2.1.4.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the given investment priority and expected results

Specific Objective 3: Ensure flood protection of the housing area and rainwater management

The objective of Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks is to reduce the risk of flood-related adverse effects on human health and life, the environment, cultural heritage, economic activity and infrastructure. Measures taken to reduce the risk of floods must be in accordance with the requirements of the Directive and take into account flood hazard maps, flood risk maps and plans for flood risk management, which will be, in

accordance with the Directive, finalized and made public in the duration of the Operational Programme. 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 rainwater 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 approx. 15% 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 indicator for SO 1.3

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
43210	Population affected by overflowing of Q100	persons	Not relevant	397 000	2012	376 363	POVIS	Annually
42310	Impervious paved area connected to a sewerage system	ha	Not relevant	118	2013	0	MA	Interim
44311	Area with identified slope instabilities	ha	Not relevant	19	2013	0	Czech Geological Survey Registry - slope instability	Annually

Specific Objective 4: To support 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 non-substitutable 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 approx. 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	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
43010	Number of municipalities with insufficient flood protection	municipalities	Not relevant	1 033	2013	233	POVIS	Annually

2.1.4.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.1.4.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Specific Objective 3: Ensure flood protection of the housing area and rainwater management

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 river basins and rainwater management. Retardation measures will focus on increasing retention potential in the catchment areas using nature-friendly measures. The rainwater management, especially in urban areas, is driven by the intent to progressively reduce discharges of uncontaminated rainwater 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.

Supported activities within the specific objective 1.3 - will be:

- Increase in the flow capacity or in retention potential of river beds and adjacent floodplains, improvement of natural overflows;
- Rain water management in housing areas and its further use instead of its accelerated discharge to watercourses through sewers;
- Regeneration, construction and reconstruction, or modernisation of hydraulic structures serving anti-flood measures;
- the stabilisation and remediation of slope instabilities that threaten health, property and safety on the basis of the "Register of Slope Instabilities."

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

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- State organisations;
- Public research institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions and educational establishments;
- Public-law institutions,
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- Trading companies 100% owned by a public body,
- Churches, religious societies and their associations;
- Businesses operating in the aquaculture sector ;
- Natural persons.

Specific Objective 4: To support flood prevention 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. Specific objective partially follows the area of intervention 1.3.1 of the OPE 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.

Supported activities within the specific objective 1.4 - will be:

- Analysis of drainage conditions, incl. proposals of possible flood control measures;
- Building, extension and improvement of warning, information, forecast and alarm systems at national level; digital flood plans;
- Building, extension and extension of warning, information, forecast and alarm systems at local level; digital flood plans.

Main target groups: the public sector.

Target territories: areas potentially threatened by flood risk and their catchment areas.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- Public research institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);

2.1.4.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

Compliance with the national planning policy in the area of water resources, consisting of the Plan of main river basins of the Czech Republic and follow-up plans of the national part of the international river basins, and plans of river basin areas including relevant measures (for the period until 22.12.2015); after 22/12/2015 it will consist of the National river basin plans and Plans of flood risk management.

Compliance with the 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 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 preserves (or increases) flow rate set 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 Annex 10.

2.1.4.2.3 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. 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, SO 1.3 and 1.4 is not anticipated.

2.1.4.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

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

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
43300	Length of the addressed watercourses	km	CF	Not relevant	236	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
43500	Number of renovated, newly built and reconstructed hydraulic structures intended for flood protection	pcs	CF	Not relevant	32	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
42300	Volume of retarded rainwater	m^3	CF	Not relevant	37 736	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
44301	Area of newly stabilised sites with slope instabilities through OPE 2014+	ha	CF	Not relevant	19	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
43002	Number of municipalities with a digital flood plan	municipalities	CF	Not relevant	400	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
43400	Number of studies in an area with a potential flood risk, with a proposal of environmentally friendly flood protection	Study	CF	Not relevant	30	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
43401	Number of analyses in an area with a potential flood risk	Analyses	CF	Not relevant	120	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
CO20	Inhabitants benefiting from flood protection measures	persons	CF	Not relevant	278 330	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim

2.1.5 Performance framework

Table 9: Performance framework for PA 1

Priority Axis	Indicator type (Implementation phase; financial, output, or, where appropriate, result type)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Source of the data	If applicable, an explanation of the indicator's relevance
PA 1	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	CF	Not relevant	141 252 782	902 241 972	MA	-
PA 1	Output	42205	Design capacity of the newly built and upgraded WWTPs	Population equivalent	CF	Not relevant	20 000	377 439	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 2.1.5.1
PA 1	Output	CO20	Inhabitants benefiting from flood protection measures	persons	CF	Not relevant	22 000	278 330	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 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 newly built and upgraded WWTPs

Output indicator was chosen to follow the fulfilment of the objective of reducing the quantity of pollution discharged from municipal sources. Monitors to measure construction, modernization and intensification of wastewater treatment plants.

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

Indicator CO20 Inhabitants 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 (e.g. Local alert and warning systems) and flood measures (e.g. 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 EUR 257,005,241 was allocated during the programme preparation for activities monitored by this indicator. The used up amount of certified expenditure for the year 2018 is expected to be approximately EUR 71,000,000. Milestones are set based on the mapping of flood risks and the experiences gained from OPE 2007-2013.

2.1.6 Categories of intervention

Table 10: Dimension 1 – Area of intervention

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 1	020	115 315 077
Priority axis 1	021	76 799 842
Priority axis 1	022	384 773 065
Priority axis 1	087	6 918 905
Priority axis 1	088	183 098 787

Table 11: Dimension 2 - Form of funding

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 1	01	766 905 676

Table 12: Dimension 3 - Type of territory

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 1	01	40 282 425
Priority axis 1	02	80 564 841
Priority axis 1	03	646 058 410

Table 13: Dimension 4 - Area performance mechanism

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 1	01	24 000 000
Priority axis 1	03	2 666 667
Priority axis 1	07	740 239 009

2.2 PRIORITY 2: Improving the quality of air in human settlements

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments at EU level	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through community-led local development	☐

2.2.1 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or fund

Not relevant 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 (by 2020) 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 basis for the calculation of EU support

Fund	Cohesion Fund, European Regional Development Fund
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 2
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.2.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 2: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by taking measures to improve the urban environment, urban 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(c)(iv))

2.2.3.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the given investment priority and expected results

Specific Objective 1: To reduce emissions from local household heating that contribute to the exposure of the population to above-limit pollution concentrations

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, the CR National Emission reduction Programme, Mid-term Air Protection Strategy (until 2020).

In terms of air quality are **priority pollutants PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, Precursors of secondary particles** (Sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds (VOCs)), **Black carbon particles** (Black carbon) and **BaP**.

National emission projections and projections generated by the GAINS model indicate **for year 2020 a high risk of violating the newly established national emission reduction commitments for particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ and ammonia.**

Measures have to lead to the highest possible level of energy efficiency, to the lowest possible CO_2 emissions and to the lowest possible emissions of polluting substances (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, NO_X and benzo(a)pyrene). Measures may be supported only if the extension of district heating is not economically feasible. Evaluation of these benefits will be monitored under the proposed ENVI indicator "Reduction of final energy consumption in the 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 significantly to the reduction of CO_2 emissions. 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; approx. 67% 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.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 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 emission precursors of $PM_{2.5}$ from local and domestic heating” includes the amount of emissions expressing the total annual volume of secondary particle (SO_2, NO_x, NH_3 and VOC) multiplied by factors of potential particle formation $PM_{2.5}$ processed by IIASA. Primary particles - PM (including $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) 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	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
36120	Amount of emissions of PM_{10} from local home heating	t/year	Not relevant	30 656	2011	28 381	CHMI	Annually
36130	Amount of emissions of $PM_{2,5}$ from local home heating	t/year	Not relevant	9 191	2011	8 611	CHMI	Annually
32300	Reduction in final energy consumption by assisted entities	GJ/year	Not relevant	0	2014	2 500 000	MA	Continuously

Specific Objective 2: To reduce emissions from stationary sources that contribute to the exposure of the population to above-limit pollution concentrations

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_{10} a $PM_{2.5}$, 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 that are subject of the directive stipulating industrial emissions may not be supported for the purpose of achieving simple compliance with the interval of values according to the best available technologies (BAT). In the above-mentioned situation, support is only eligible for achieving a lower (and therefore the most ambitious) half of the interval of values according to the BATs, all in compliance with the state aid criteria. 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. Thus the aid granted will be explained in the annual report. The reason for this is to ensure the 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). "Air Package" published on 18. 12. 2013).

There is approx. 23% of allocation for Priority Axis 2 reserved to support activities under the specific objective 2.2.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 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 the Table 15: Indicator “Amount of eliminated emission precursors of $PM_{2,5}$ from local and domestic heating” includes the amount of emissions expressing the total annual volume of secondary particle (SO_2, NO_x, NH_3 and VOC) multiplied by factors of potential particle formation $PM_{2,5}$ processed by IIASA. Primary particles - PM (including PM $_{2.,5}$ a PM_{10}) are monitored separately with regard to their significant influence on the air quality in the Czech Republic.

Note 2 to 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	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
36140	Amount of emissions of primary PM_{10} from industry and agriculture	t/year	Not relevant	17 732	2011	14 279	CHMI	Annually
36150	Amount of precursors of $PM_{2,5}$ emissions from industry and agriculture	t/year	Not relevant	62 629	2011	34 179	CHMI	Annually

Specific Objective 3: To improve the system of monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of the air quality trends and related 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 for 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 approx. 3% of allocation for Priority Axis 2 reserved to support activities under the specific objective 2.3.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 2020:

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

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

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
37010	The level of uncertainty of spatial interpretation of pollution data	%	Not relevant	35	2011	30	CHMI	Annually

2.2.3.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.2.3.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Specific Objective 1: To reduce emissions from local household heating that contribute to the exposure of the population to above-limit pollution concentrations

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 2.1 - will be:

- replacement of existing stationary combustion sources in households.

Supported project types:

- exchange of solid fuel boilers with a new boiler for solid or gaseous fuels with minimal emissions of pollutants;
- replacement of solid fuel boilers for a heat pump;
- abovementioned exchanges in combination with additional non-combustion heat source (e.g. solar heating);
- installation of additional devices (e.g. filters) to reduce emissions of pollutants;
- measures to reduce energy consumption.

The activity can be realised through regions (or municipalities) as beneficiaries, whereas the region (municipality) creates its grant scheme or a similar mechanism that must contribute to material and financial indicators of the specific objective.

Main target groups: owners of houses.

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;

- municipalities.

Specific Objective 2: To reduce emissions from stationary sources that contribute to the exposure of the population to above-limit pollution concentrations

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 2.2 - will be:

- replacement and reconstruction of existing stationary sources of pollution;
- acquisition of technologies and changes in technological procedures leading to reduction of pollutant emissions or to reduce the level of air pollution.

Complete overview is not possible, considering the number of technical solutions and diversity of the stationary sources; examples of **supported projects** include:

- complete or partial replacement or reconstruction of existing combustion and non-combustion stationary sources of pollution;
- acquisition of additional technologies to reduce emissions of pollutants (e.g. fabric filters, electrostatic precipitators, technology to reduce emissions from the production, storage and application of manure (on farms));
- acquisition of additional technologies to reduce the level of pollution (e.g. water curtains, sprinkling, dusting or misting devices);
- changes in technological processes in order to reduce emissions;
- Expansion and reconstruction of centralized heat supply systems.

In relation to that list, among the most important type of projects supported under specific objective 2.2 there is particularly a complete or partial replacement or reconstruction of existing stationary sources, the acquisition of additional technologies to reduce emissions of pollutants and to reduce pollution levels.

Even the support of other type projects is not excluded, because depending on the conclusions of the complex conceptual documents for air quality management, measures can be identified, the implementation of which will significantly improve air quality within defined areas of interest, where this quality is significantly impaired.

In the performed complex analyses technologies have been repeatedly identified that significantly affect the local air quality. Particularly the measures aimed at these technologies will therefore be the subject of support under the specific objective 2.2 It includes the following technologies:

- mining and processing of raw materials, especially mechanical operations;
- metal production and processing, metallurgy;
- production and processing of fossil fuels.

In addition to the priorities mentioned in section 2.2.3.2.2 measures will be prioritised as follows:

- preferred measures will those reducing emissions at the ground surface (in the breathing zone);
- preferred measures will be those considerably reducing emissions of dust;
- preferred measures will be those introducing technologies with the best environmental parameters.

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

Main target groups: owners and operators of stationary air pollution sources.

Target area: the territory of the Czech Republic with a focus on settlement areas (municipalities).

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Physical entities - 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 businesses in this type project is subject to the Operational programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness.

Specific Objective 3: To improve the system of monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of the air quality trends and related 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 ground measurements, 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 reconstruction of systems monitoring quality of air and related meteorological aspects at national or regional level (especially monitoring networks, labs, collection of samples and data transfer, technologies of primary data processing, their archiving and presentation);
- Acquisition and updates of systems designed to evaluate the air quality, and assessment of the impacts on improvement of air quality (namely creation, updates and development of databases, data processing software, modelling and simulation);
- Support of renewal and development of systems of archiving and processing of air pollution data (emission data) for both standard pollutants and glasshouse gases;
- Infrastructure for identification of the sources of pollution (especially monitoring equipment, labs, collection and processing of samples and data transfer), data administration and processing, and development and improvement of atmosphere modelling tools;

- Implementation of integrated systems and building of common infrastructure for monitoring of air quality and related meteorological aspects, alarm, regulation and forecasting systems, high resolution modelling with identification of pollution sources, support of implementation of measures included in plans and programmes aimed at improvement of air quality in coordination with border regions of Poland and Slovakia (e.g. as part of LIFE programme for Central Europe).

Main target groups: the public sector.

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);

2.2.3.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

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

In SO 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 are areas with exceeded limit values and the areas, in which sources are located, which have a significant impact on the local air quality or contribute to the exceeding of the limit values, individually or as a group. These areas were defined on the basis of air pollution monitoring and modelling of air quality.

Under SO 2.1 only projects, which are situated in locations with worsened air quality (i.e. exceeding the limit values in PM_{10}, $PM_{2,5}$ and benzo(a)pyren), for which the air quality plans are elaborated, will be supported.

Projects need to be socio economically sustainable and need to address “energy poverty”. Priority will be given to projects using renewable energy sources.

Investments should provide for the highest levels of energy efficiency levels, and the lowest emissions of CO_2 and PM_{10}.

Under SO 2.1 investments into buildings, in which the substitution of the stationary combustion source is planned, should be conditional on improving energy efficiency and reducing energy demand in the building.

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

Emphasis will be placed on supporting projects located in residential areas most affected by air pollution. Priority will be given to projects located in the areas with the highest exceedances of the acceptable air pollution levels and the highest number of population exposed to excess concentration of air pollution. The level of air pollution in different areas will be assessed in accordance with Sec. 11 (6) of the Act No. 201/2012 Coll., On air protection, as amended, based on the map of five-year moving averages of concentrations of priority pollutants designed in a square 1x1 km^2. When assessing the projects the size of the population exposed to excess concentration of pollutants will be assessed within the settlement areas.

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 so-called "Air Package" published 18.12. 2013). Regardless of the adoption of this MCP proposal, for NO_2, SO_2 a CO, the national emission limit values for 2018 will be used from the beginning of the programming period. The Czech Republic will monitor the market in relation to the sulphur content of coal intended for combustion in medium-sized combustion plants (1-50 MW) in order to verify compliance with national requirements for fuel quality. For dust, the Czech Republic will apply the emission limit values set out in the draft Directive on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from the secondary combustion sources as published as part of the so-called. ”Air Package” of 18.12.2013. If the final approved text of the Directive in relation to stricter emission limits is laid down, they will be used.

The heating systems supported will, already from the beginning 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.

When selecting operations under SO 2.1 and SO 2.2, the contribution of the planned operations to an increase of energy efficiency and their potential contribution to an increase of use of renewable sources of energy will be taken into account.

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, according to the methodology in the explanatory guidelines from the EC. The financial allocation for expansion and reconstruction of centralised thermal energy supply systems cannot exceed EUR 40 million.

The purchase of sprinkler or sweeping cars is supported only if the cars are intended to clean and sprinkle sealed areas and roads inside the premises of the applicant where the stationary source of fugitive emissions of dust is located.

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 with regard to the reduction of emission of polluting substances.

The aim of the project selection under SO 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 (by 2020) 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.

The types of activities defined under PA 5, SO 5.1 under letters A and B implemented in public buildings will not be supported under SO 2.2 of PA 2.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Annex 10.

2.2.3.2.3 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. 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 by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 17: **Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 2.1 – 2.3**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
36101	Number of stationary air pollution sources in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out	Stationary sources	CF	Not relevant	89 694	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
CO34	Estimated annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	t CO_2 eq./year	CF	Not relevant	350 077	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
37001	Number of acquired devices and technology for the monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of air quality and relevant meteorological aspects	devices	CF	Not relevant	350	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
37002	Number of licences acquired and newly developed or upgraded software tools for the monitoring, evaluation and forecasting of air quality and relevant meteorological aspects	Tools	CF	Not relevant	8	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim

2.2.4 INVESTMNET PRIORITY 2 of priority axis 2: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by taking action to improve the urban environment, to revitalise cities, regenerate and decontaminate brownfield sites (including conversion areas), reduce air pollution and promote noise-reduction measures (according to the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013, Article 5(6)(e))

2.2.4.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the investment priority and expected results

Specific objective 4: To reduce emissions from stationary sources involved in the exposure of the population to above-limit concentrations of pollutants in coal regions

The high exposure of the population to non-point as well as local concentrations of air pollutants must be decreased by reducing the emissions of pollutants from stationary sources that significantly contribute to the high level of air pollution. The stationary sources represent a broad group of technologically diverse installations and activities that are significant emitants of primary and fugitive emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, sources of precursors of secondary aerosols and sources of benzo(a)pyren emissions. The said group is detailed in the conceptual and strategic documents concerning air protection (a project on preparation of the documents called “Mid-term strategy (up to 2020) for improving air quality in the Czech Republic”).

The specific objective will be achieved by implementing suitable measures to reduce emissions of pollutants from stationary sources, which significantly contribute to the high air pollution. Stationary sources subject to the Industrial Emissions Directive cannot be supported in order to achieve a simple compliance with the interval of values according to the best available techniques (BAT). In the said case, only support for achieving the lower (i.e. the most ambitious) half of the interval of the BAT values is justified, in line with State aid rules. If the cost-effectiveness assessment shows that the focus on the lower half of the interval of the BAT values is not feasible, it will be possible to support also the upper half of the interval of the BAT values. Support awarded that way will be explained in the annual report. The reason is to ensure the necessary flexibility.

The supported measures will contribute to the air quality objectives established in the applicable European legislation but are necessary also to achieve national emission ceilings set out in Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 2016/2284 of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, and also will support the achievement and implementation of objectives contained in Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 2015/2193 of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants.

Out of the total allocation for priority axis 2, approx. 7% has been reserved for measures under specific objective 2.4.

The position to be achieved as of 2020:

- The target is compliance with pollution limits set in the national and European legislation (Directive 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC, Act No 201/2012 on air protection) and national emission ceilings (Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 2016/2284 and Gothenburg Protocol of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution).

Note 1 to Table 17: Indicator "Amount of removed emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ precursors originating in industry and agriculture" includes the amount of emissions expressing the total annual volume of precursors of secondary particles (SO_2, NO_x, NH_3 and VOC) multiplied by factors of the potential of forming $PM_{2.5}$, processed by IIASA. Primary particles – PM (including PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) are monitored separately due to their significant impact on air quality in the Czech Republic.

Note 2 to Table 17: Fugitive emissions (mainly dust emissions from industrial processes) are not reported by CHMI. Those emissions will be monitored and evaluated at project level or justification will be provided in cases where their monitoring and evaluation are not possible.

Table 18: Specific programme indicators of result for SO 2.4

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
36140	Amount of emissions of primary PM_{10} from industry and agriculture	t/year	Not relevant	17 732	2011	14 279	CHMI	Annually
36150	Amount of precursors of $PM_{2,5}$ emissions from industry and agriculture	t/year	Not relevant	62 629	2011	34 179	CHMI	Annually

2.2.4.2 Measures to be supported under the investment priority

2.2.4.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Specific objective 4: To reduce emissions from stationary sources involved in the exposure of the population to above-limit concentrations of pollutants in coal regions

Supported activities under specific objective 2.4:

- replacement and upgrade of existing stationary sources of pollution,
- purchase of technologies and changes in technological procedures leading to reduced emissions of pollutants or to a reduced air pollution level

A full list of the types of projects cannot be provided due to the high number of technical solutions and diversity of stationary sources; the **supported types of projects** include:

- a complete or partial replacement or upgrade of existing combustion and non-combustion stationary pollution sources,
- purchase of additional technologies to reduce the air pollution level (e.g. textile filters, electrostatic precipitators),
- purchase of additional technologies to reduce air pollution (e.g. water curtain, sprinkling, dust removing installations or misting systems),
- changes in technological processes aimed at reducing emissions,
- expansion and upgrade of centralised heat supply systems.

In the above list, the most important type projects supported under specific objective 2.4 include the complete or partial replacement or upgrade of existing stationary sources of pollution, the purchase of additional technologies to reduce emissions of pollutants or to reduce the pollution level.

The support of other type projects is not excluded because the conclusions of the complex of conceptual documents for controlling air quality may lead to an identification of measures that will significantly improve air quality in the defined territories of interest where the quality is strongly deteriorated.

The comprehensive analyses have repeatedly identified technologies that significantly affect air quality locally. Mainly measures focused on those technologies will be therefore supported under specific objective 2.4. The technologies include:

- mineral extraction and processing, mainly mechanical operations,
- production and processing of metals, metallurgy,
- production and processing of solid fuels.

Apart from priorities mentioned in 2.2.4.2.2, priority will be given to the following measures:

- measures to reduce emissions at the ground level (in the breathing zone),
- measures significantly reducing dust emissions,
- measures introducing technologies with the best environmental parameters.

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

The target territories: the Moravian-Silesian, Ústí nad Labem and Karlovy Vary Regions, with a focus on settlements (towns and villages).

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, endowment funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Natural persons – entrepreneurs.

In the case of the type project “Expansion and upgrade of centralised heat supply systems”, support will not be provided to business entities. Support for business entities in this type project is provided from the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness.

2.2.4.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

All supported projects must comply with the EU rules for the award of State aid.

In SO 2.4, account will be taken of territorial priorities set out in the programmes on improving air quality, drawn up for the different zones and agglomerations. Those are areas with exceeded target values and areas that house sources with a significant local impact on air quality or contributing to the exceedances of target values individually or as a group. Such territories have been defined on the basis of air pollution monitoring and air quality modelling.

The projects must be socially and economically sustainable and must take into account energy poverty. Priority will be given to projects using renewable energy sources.

Investments should ensure the highest possible level of energy efficiency, the lowest possible amount of CO_2 and PM_{10} emissions.

All projects must comply with environmental standards and EU legislation.

Emphasis will be put on support for projects localised in settlement areas most affected by air pollution. Priority will be given to projects localised in areas with the highest exceedance of the acceptable air pollution level and with the highest number of inhabitants exposed to above-limit concentrations of air pollution. The air pollution level in each area will be assessed in accordance with Section 11 par. 6 of Act No 201/2012 on air protection, as amended, according to the map of five-year moving averages of concentrations of priority pollutants, constructed in a square of 1x1 km^2. The project appraisal will take into account the size of the population exposed to above-limit concentrations of air pollutions in the settlements concerned.

The requirements for supported combustion sources will respect EU legislation, currently valid and approved, mainly with regard to values of emission limits contained in Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 2015/2193 of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants. The Czech Republic will monitor the market in relation to the sulphur content in coal intended for combustion in medium combustion plants (1-50 MW) in order to verify the compliance with national requirements on fuel quality.

The supported heat sources will comply, from the very beginning of the programming period, with requirements on minimum energy efficiency and emission limits applicable at the end of 2020 according to Directive 2009/12/EC on eco-design.

Project selection under SO 2.4 will take into account the contribution of the planned operations to increasing energy efficiency and their contribution to increasing the use of renewable energy sources, where relevant.

Projects under SO 2.4 implemented on combustion stationary sources with total thermal input above 20 MW can be supported only if it is apparent that the primary goal of the project is to improve air quality and if the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is only a side effect, according to a methodology set out in a Commission guideline. The allocation for expansion and upgrade of centralised heat supply systems shall not exceed EUR 40 million.

The purchase of sprinkling and sweeping cars is supported only to clean and sprinkle sealed areas and roads inside the premises of the applicants, where the stationary sources of fugitive dust emissions are located.

Priority will be given to more cost-effective projects contributing to emission reduction. The criteria for assessing the cost-effectiveness will be set and assessed depending on the types of stationary sources and with regard to reducing pollutant emissions.

Supported type projects comply with the conclusions of the Mid-term Strategy (up to 2020) for Improving Air Quality in the Czech Republic and with programmes on improving air quality for the different zones and agglomerations and will contribute to improving air quality or to complying with national commitments to reduce emissions as of 2020, 2025 or 2030.

Under SO 2.4 of PA2, support will not be provided to types of activities defined in PA 5, SO 5.1 letters A and B, implemented in public buildings.

The general principles for selecting operations are provided in Annex 10.

2.2.4.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments

At present, the use of a financial instrument under this specific objective is not envisaged.

2.2.4.2.4 Planned use of major projects

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

2.2.4.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 19: Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 2.4

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
36101	Number of stationary air pollution sources in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out	Stationary sources	ERDF	Less developed regions	54	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim

2.2.5 Performance framework

Table 20: Performance framework PA 2

Priority Axis	Indicator type (Implementation phase; financial, output, or, where appropriate, result type)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Data source	If applicable, an explanation of the indicator's relevance
PA 2	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	CF	Not relevant	83 384 420	623 615 954	MA	-
PA 2	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	ERDF	Less developed regions	-	46 181 773	MA	-
PA 2	Output	36101	Number of stationary air pollution sources in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out	Stationary sources	CF	Not relevant	20 000	89 694	Applicant/beneficiary	See Section 2.2.4.1

PA 2	Output	36101	Number of stationary air pollution sources in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out	Stationary sources	ERDF	Less developed regions	0	54	Applicant/beneficiary	See Section 2.2.4.1

2.2.5.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework

Indicator 36101 Number of stationary air pollution sources 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 of implementation in the first years and further increase in intensity due to fact that administrative tools set by the Air Protection Act No. 201/2012 Coll. become more effective, for sources with rate input up to 300 kW.

2.2.6 Categories of intervention

Table 21: Dimension 1 - Area of intervention

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 2	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 2	83	530 073 560

Table 22: Dimension 2 - Form of funding

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 2	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 2	01	530 073 560

Table 23: Dimension 3 - Type of territory

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 2	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 2	01	85 487 128
Priority axis 2	02	85 487 128
Priority axis 2	03	359 099 304

Table 24: Dimension 4 - Area performance mechanism

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 2	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 2	07	530 073 560

Table 25: Dimension 1 - Area of intervention

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 2	83	39 254 507

Table 26: Dimension 2 - Form of funding

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 2	01	39 254 507

Table 27: **Dimension 3 - Type of territory**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 2	01	5 888 176
Priority axis 2	02	5 888 176
Priority axis 2	03	27 478 155

Table 28: **Dimension 4 - Area performance mechanism**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 2	07	39 254 507

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

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments at EU level	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through community-led local development	☐

2.3.1 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or fund

In accordance with Article 96 (1)(c), this PA includes the linking of the Cohesion Fund, the European Fund for Regional Development, and investment priorities from different TO. It concerns TO 6, binding to the environment protection and support of the efficient use of resources, and TO 5, supporting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management.

The combination of both funds and TO 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 PA than if the interventions were implemented separately from different PA. PA 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 Programme CR). Project support priorities in waste management will be – without prejudice to their final acceptance by the EC - 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.

WMP CR 2015-2024, Waste Prevention programme CR and OPE 2014-2020 are based on data MoE CR. However, only the CSO statistical system is validated by Eurostat, and thus the planned investment in waste-to-energy facilities in OPE 2014-2020, as well as in WMP CR 2015-2024 and Waste prevention programmes Czech Republic, are subject to final approval by the European Commission.

Czech Republic takes in the creation of new legislative and strategic documents the recommendations of the European Commission very seriously in the so-called. „Roadmap for Czech Republic“. 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 MoE 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.

According to the recommendations of the Commission of the Czech Republic has legislated since 1. 1. 2015 the mandatory collection of BDW and metals, and since 2024 it will be prohibited to landfill recyclable and usable 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 objectives).

Supported actions will respect the conclusions of the current process of policy review legislation in waste management (Towards a circulatory economy: zero waste programme for Europe), which will support the implementation of the initiative "Resource efficient Europe" (COM (2011) 571) and 7th EU Action programme for the Environment (Decision of the European Parliament and Council Directive no. 1386/2013/EU the Comprehensive programme of Action of the Union Environment for the period up to 2020 "Satisfied life within 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 basis for the calculation of EU support

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

2.3.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 3: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency through investments in waste management in order to meet the EU *acquis* 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(c)(i))

2.3.3.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the given investment priority and expected results

Specific Objective 1: Prevention of waste

Everyone has the obligation in their activities to prevent waste, reduce the amount and hazardous properties. Waste, the generation of which 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 households. 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 are:

- 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.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 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 29: Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
40110	Capacity for prevention of municipal waste	t/year	Not relevant	16 000	2012	172 000	MA	Interim
40210	Waste intensity of production	t/year	Not relevant	1 114 564	2012	992 581	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 energy recovery of waste will be focused on problematic types of waste that cannot be further sufficiently materially recovered (e.g. due to its pollution and unrequired mixtures). The listing of the eligible projects for energy recovery of waste is set out in section 2.2.3.2.1. (Other projects than listed here, will not be supported). Within PO3 it is not possible to support Facilities for energy recovery of municipal waste (incineration MW).

The main objectives are:

- 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;
- to minimize the adverse effects of HW and waste management on human health and the environment;
- to use as energy only the waste, which cannot be materially recovered (after sorting mat. recoverable components, hazardous substances and BDW) for energy recovery in facilities designed for this purpose;
- to meet the requirements set out in EU directives (see Annex 1).

Conditions that should be achieved by year 2020:

- to 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;
- to 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;
- to 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;
- to significantly reduce and since 2024 to ban landfilling of MMW, recyclable and recoverable waste (Act No. 229/2014).

Table 30: **Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
40105	Total amount of materially recovered other waste	t/year	Not relevant	22 122 976	2012	40 936 620	MoE	Annually
40104	Amount of waste processed in the systems of separation and collection of all waste	t/year	Not relevant	22 592 701	2012	42 481 265	MoE	Annually
40711	Total amount of energy-recovered other waste	t/year	Not relevant	1 009 000	2012	1 409 000	MoE	Annually
40911	Recovery of hazardous waste	t/year	Not relevant	313 403	2012	416 474	MoE	Annually

Specific Objective 3: Rehabilitation of old landfill sites

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. 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.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 2020:

- reduce the hazards of 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 31: Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.3

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
40310	Area of reclaimed "old" landfills	m^2	Not relevant	949 075	2012	1 429 677	MA	Interim

2.3.3.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.3.3.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Specific Objective 1: Prevention of waste

On the supported actions in this specific objective it is allocated approx. 11.8 % of the total allocation PA 3.

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 3.1 - will be:

- Prevention of municipal waste
- Prevention of industrial waste

Examples of supported projects:

- Realisation or modernisation of technologies whose output will be lower volume of produced waste per unit of production, dealing primarily with waste management of given enterprise;
- building places to prevent the generation of municipal waste,
- implementation of the "door-to-door" collection system.

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

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- State organisations;

- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Physical entities - entrepreneurs.

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

On the supported actions in this specific objective it is allocated approx. 54.5 % of the total allocation PA 3.

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 3.2 - will be:

- Construction and modernisation of facilities for collection, sorting and processing of waste;
- Construction and modernisation of facilities for material utilisation of waste;
- Construction and modernisation of facilities for energy utilisation of waste and the related infrastructure;
- Construction and modernisation of facilities for hazardous waste, incl. medical waste disposal (apart from landfills).

Examples of supported projects:

- Systems of separated collection and handling of waste;
- Construction of new and modernisation of the existing scrap yards;
- Sorting and finish sorting lines providing quality output raw materials and lines with follow-up technologies;
- Construction of separated bio-waste collection systems;
- Construction of composting plants using compost mostly on agricultural land;
- Building up collection system of gastro/kitchen waste;
- Completion of the system of collection of products at the end of their life cycle;
- Construction and modernisation of facilities for material utilisation of waste;
- Facilities processing or utilising "other" waste;
- Construction or modernisation of logistics centres for collecting, pick-up, treatment and sorting of waste for the purpose of its further material and energy recovery;
- Construction or modernization of equipment for thermal treatment of waste (e.g. pyrolysis, gasification of waste);
- Construction or upgrading of biogas installations for processing biodegradable waste and food service waste;
- Construction or modernisation of thermal treatment plants processing sewage sludge from wastewater treatment plants (including recovery of phosphorous);

- Facilities for hazardous waste disposal, or their modernisation;
- upgrade of waste co-incineration facilities (improving their energy efficiency) for the purpose of energy recovery;
- Installation of boilers for incineration of waste in heat plants (the facility has to be connected to CHS and meet the condition of energy efficiency ≥ 0.65 for waste-to-energy facilities according to the Regulation 2008/98/EC);
- Support for and development of the system of collection and disposal of hazardous and medical waste;
- Construction or modernization of facilities for the treatment of medical and hazardous waste.

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

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- State organisations;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations;
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Physical entities - entrepreneurs.

Specific Objective 3: Rehabilitation of old landfill sites

On the supported actions in this specific objective it is allocated approx. 4.6 % of the total allocation PA 3.

Activity supported under Specific Objective 3.3 - will be:

- reclamation of old landfills (insufficiently technically secured).

Examples of supported projects:

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

Main target groups: regions, municipalities, and delegated municipalities.

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- State organisations;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations;
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Physical entities - entrepreneurs.

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 prioritised;
- For projects of biogas plants – projects with higher level of biowaste treatment will be prioritised, 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 fulfil the energy efficiency according to the Directive 98/2008 on waste;
- 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 Annex 10.

2.3.3.2.3 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. 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

In specific objective 3.2, no major project is expected to be financed.

2.3.3.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 32: Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 3.1 - 3.3

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
CO17	Additional waste recycling capacities	t/year	CF	Not relevant	700 000	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
40106	Newly built capacity for municipal waste prevention	t/year	CF	Not relevant	160 000	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
40202	The amount of industrial waste which will not be generated	t/year	CF	Not relevant	1500	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim

40901	Capacity of newly supported or modernized facilities for hazardous waste	t/year	CF	Not relevant	50 000	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
40102	Capacity of supported facilities for material recovery of other waste	t/year	CF	Not relevant	300 000	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
40103	Newly built capacity of separation and collection systems for all waste	t/year	CF	Not relevant	400 000	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
40701	Capacity of newly built or modernized facilities for energy recovery of other waste	t/year	CF	Not relevant	400 000	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
40301	Area of reclaimed old landfills from supported projects	m^2	CF	Not relevant	480 722	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim

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 the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1300/2013, Article 4(b)(ii))

2.3.4.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the given investment priority and expected results

Specific Objective 4: To complete the inventory of 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.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 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 33: Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.4

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
40410	Cubature of extracted and pumped out contaminated material	m^3	Not relevant	1 000 000	2014	1 500 000	SEF CR	Interim
41110	Registered contaminated sites	Number of localities	Not relevant	2 328	2014	10,000	ESCS database /NICS	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 actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

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

On the supported actions in this specific objective it is allocated approx. 25.6 % of the total allocation PA 3.

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 3.4 - will be:

- inventory of contaminated and potentially contaminated sites, the categorisation of priorities for the selection of the most severely contaminated sites to be remediated;
- implementation of exploratory work (including additional survey) and risk analysis;
- Rehabilitation of seriously contaminated locations.

Examples of specifications and supported activities:

- when taking the inventory and determining priorities, 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.

Main target groups: entities ensuring the removal of environmental burdens.

Target territories: the whole of the Czech Republic.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- Government departments;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations;
- State enterprises;

- State organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Physical entities - 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. Support will be thus provided only to projects at locations where the originator of the contamination is unknown or the contamination originator or its legal successor no longer exists. In case of projects of rehabilitation of old ecologic burdens, 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 Annex 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 Annex 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 by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 34: Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 3.4

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
41102	Inventoried sites with assessed priority	Sites	CF	Not relevant	8 952	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim

41101	Number of risk analyses carried out	Analyses	CF	Not relevant	80	Applicant /Beneficiary	Interim
44101	Total area of remedied localities in the CR, related to a specific date	m^2	CF	Not relevant	500 000	Applicant /beneficiary	Interim

2.3.5 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 3 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 the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5(5)(b))

2.3.5.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the given investment priority and expected results

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

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 implementation of the European legislation and obtaining information on emissions produced by industrial activity is also important in terms of reducing emissions as part of the deployment of the best available techniques.

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 and will also contribute 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 Community 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 applications of environmentally sound technologies on the principle of a precautionary approach to environmental protection;
- increasing the safety of chemical handling;
- reduction of emissions and transfers of substances, decreasing the contamination of the environmental elements (incl. food chain) chemicals.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 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.
- to achieve the impact of reducing industrial pollution introduce advanced technologies with a higher level of environmental protection beyond Community standards that apply to a specific source of pollution, for example. European Parliament and Council Directive 2010/75 / EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control).

Table 35: Specific programme result indicators for SO 3.5

ID	Indicator	Measurement 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	0.96	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 actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

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

On the supported actions in this specific objective it is allocated approx. 3.5 % of the total allocation PA 3.

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 3.5 - will be:

- Replacement or reconstruction (stationary technical or technological units where hazardous substance is produced, processed, used, transported or stored) with the objective to improve operating safety, reduce the risk to the level of standards respected in the Community;
- Reconstruction or the purchase of technologies leading to reduction of polluting emissions (using the so-called Best Available Techniques (BAT) and emerging techniques mentioned for ex. in the BAT reference documents);
- Reconstruction or purchase of technologies for monitoring industrial pollution of the individual components of the environment;

Types of supported projects:

- Reconstruction of facilities producing hazardous chemical substances;
- Reconstruction of the cooling device - through the change of the refrigerant, reduction the amount of liquid ammonia, substitution of cooling device, modernizing of distribution lines;
- Fire protection insulation of LPG tanks;
- Construction of safe tapping of input materials and new products;
- Reconstruction of storage tanks incl. emergency pits;
- Reconstruction of storage tanks for inflammable liquids;
- Reconstruction of storage tanks for liquid carbohydrates;
- Reconstruction of storage tanks for liquid industrial fertilizers;
- Construction of safe storage areas for agro-chemicals;

- Modernisation of safety equipment of a sidetrack where hazardous substances are transported;
- Reconstruction of existing and construction of new equipment to reduce emissions from industrial activities;
- Acquisition of technologies to reduce emissions from industrial activities;
- Purchase of equipment and techniques for monitoring and measuring emissions from industrial activities (security sampling and data transmission techniques for primary data processing, archiving and presentation).

Main groups: subjects engaged in the reduction of environmental risks and industrial pollution.

Target territories: the whole territory of the Czech Republic except the City of Prague

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- State organizational units;
- State enterprises;
- State organisations;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Physical entities - 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/ES 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 will 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. The

opinion must be made by a qualified natural or legal person who was not involved in the feasibility study and the risk analysis.

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. Which means that companies take over full costs of the investments, which are incurred to meet these 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.

Under SO 3.5 Priority Axis 3 there will not be supported those types of activities defined in SO 2.2 Priority Axis 2.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Annex 10.

2.3.5.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments

Financial instruments will cover within the specific objective 3.5 at least 60% of the allocation. Relevant activities can be supported using financial instruments (soft loans) in combination with grants from national sources. Soft loan is equal to at least 35% of eligible expenditure, subsidies of up to 25% of eligible costs. In the case of support only through financial instruments without a combination of grants from national it is possible to support up to 100% of the total eligible expenditure in respect of state aid rules.

2.3.5.2.4 Planned use of major projects

In specific objective 3.5, no major project is expected to be financed.

2.3.5.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 36: Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 3.5

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
40902	Built or reconstructed installations	installations	ERDF	Less developed regions	24	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim

37005	The number of purchased instruments and techniques for monitoring and measurement of emissions	devices	ERDF	Less developed regions	1	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim

2.3.6 Performance framework

Table 37: **Performance framework for PA 3**

Priority Axis	Indicator type (Implementation phase; financial, output, or, where appropriate, result type)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Data source	If applicable, an explanation of the indicator's relevance
PA 3	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	CF	Not relevant	80 060 940	512 624 758	MA	-
PA 3	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	ERDF	Less developed regions	4 288 478	18 457 590	MA	-
PA 3	Output	40102	Capacity of supported facilities for material recovery of other waste	t/year	CF	Not relevant	100000	300 000	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 2.3.6.1
PA3	Output	40103	Newly built capacity of separation and collection	t/year	CF	Not relevant	100 000	400 000	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 2.3.6.1

			systems for all waste							
PA 3	Output	44101	Total area of remedied localities in the CR, related to a specific date	m^2	CF	Not relevant	50 000	500 000	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 2.3.6.1
PA 3	Output	40902	Built or reconstructed installations	installations	ERDF	Less developed regions	5	24	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 2.3.6.1

2.3.6.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework

Indicator 40102 Capacity of supported facilities 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 a supported activity within SO 3.2.

The target value of the indicator was selected with regard to the need to meet the objectives of the EU Directive (no. 2008/98/EC (Art. 11) and Directive 1999/31/EC (BMW)) to ensure sufficient capacity facility for recyclable and recoverable waste, which will be banned from landfilling in 2024 (Act no. 229/2014 Coll.) and the package for circulatory EU economy (published by the Commission in 2015), which are designed to increased recycling targets for 2025 (55%) and 2030 (60%).

Indicator 40103 Newly built capacity of 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 a supported activity within SO 3.2.

Indicator 44101 Total area of remedied localities 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.

Indicator 40902 Built or reconstructed installations

The number of installations, for which the level of risk will be reduced or for which provision has been made to reduce emissions
This is a supported activity within SO 3.5
The value for 2018 is set as 1/10 of the target value

2.3.7 Categories of intervention

Table 38: Dimension 1 - Area of intervention

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not applicable for SO 1, SO 2, SO 3, SO 4	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 3	017	66 231 118
Priority axis 3	018	182 929 583
Priority axis 3	019	71 101 616
Priority axis 3	089	115 468 727

Table 39: Dimension 2 - Form of funding

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

Table 40: Dimension 3 - Type of territory

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

Table 41: Dimension 4 - Area performance mechanism

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not applicable for SO 1, SO 2, SO 3, SO 4	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 3	01	24 333 333
Priority axis 3	03	851 852
Priority axis 3	07	410 545 859

Table 42: Dimension 1 – Area of intervention

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 3	088	15 688 951

Table 43: Dimension 2 - Form of funding

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 3	04	11 071 161
Priority axis 3	07	4 617 790

Table 44: Dimension 3 - Type of territory

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 3	01	7 844 475
Priority axis 3	02	3 922 238
Priority axis 3	03	3 922 238

Table 45: Dimension 4 – Area performance mechanism

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 3	07	15 688 951

PRIORITY AXIS 4: Conservation and care of nature and landscape

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments at EU level	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through community-led local development	☐

2.3.8 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or 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.

2.3.9 Fund, region category and basis for the calculation of EU support

Fund	ERDF
Region category	Less developed regions
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.3.10 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 4: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency by protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil diversity and supporting ecosystem services, including through the Natura 2000 network and ecological infrastructures (According to the European Parliament and Council (EU) Regulation No. 1301/2013, Article 5(6(. d))

2.3.10.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the given investment priority and expected results

Specific Objective 1: To ensure favourable status of the protected natural heritage landscape 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 (NP, NRP, NNR and selected areas of NR and NM), large-scale protected landscape areas (PLAs). 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 to dykes and dams by the European beaver when digging 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. If there is no care plan or principles of care in place for the national park, the supported measures will be assessed in accordance with the objectives and mission of the national park and at the same time compliance with the original care plan will be assessed. 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 information and necessary data to assess the measures effectiveness and development of these localities, important for environmental and landscape protection, will be one of the priorities. 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 actions in this specific objective it is allocated approx. 30.2 % of the total allocation PA 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/EHS on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora „Habitat Directive“ and Directive 2009/147/ES 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.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 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;
- Visitor infrastructure in protected areas is optimised with regard to the subject of protection and visitors awareness.

Table 46: **Specific programme result indicators for SO 4.1**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
45710	Number of species and habitats in	species and habitats	Less developed regions	84	2014	123	NCA CR	31.12.2019 (according to the evaluation

	favourable conservation condition							based on Article 17 of 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 the newly implemented 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 actions in this specific objective it is allocated approx. 3.2 % of the total allocation PA 4.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 2020:

- The numbers of rare and endangered species and habitats is rising. 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 the species in a heavily disturbed anthropogenic environment;
- Measures are applied to prevent and minimize damage caused by specially protected animal species or non-native species;
- The occurrence and ways of spreading is followed and the occurrence of invasive species threatening biodiversity is limited.

Table 47: **Specific programme result indicators for SO 4.2**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
45711	Number of localities with biodiversity increase	Localities	Less developed regions	1 083	2014	1 483	NCA CR	as of 31.12.2018, 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2023

Specific Objective 3: To strengthen natural functions of the landscape

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 of 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 patency 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. Inseparable aspect of permeability of migration barriers is a reduction in mortality of animals.

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 it is allocated approx. 57.7% of the total allocation for the Priority Axis 4.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 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 adaptability to climate change.

Table 48: Specific programme results indicators for SO 4.3

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
46010	Safeguarding the migration	km	Less developed regions	117	2014	317	NCA CR	as of 31.12.2018, 31.12.2020

	permeability of the river network							and 31.12.2023
45415	Number of localities where the ecosystem functions of landscape were enhanced	Localities	Less developed regions	2 294	2014	4 110	NCA CR	as of 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 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.). Secondary bodies of water will create 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 it is allocated approx. 8.9% of the total allocation for the Priority Axis 4.

Conditions that should be achieved by year 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, or living environment of the population;
- An improvement in the water regime achieved by implementing the residential landscape near natural elements.

Table 49: Specific programme results indicators for SO 4.4

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
45412	Number of areas and elements of urban greenery with enhanced ecostabilization functions	Localities	Less developed regions	1 462	2014	2 610	NCA CR	as of 31.12.2018, 31.12.2020 and 31.12.2023

2.3.10.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.3.10.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Specific Objective 1: To ensure favourable status of the protected natural heritage landscape of national importance

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 4.1 - will be:

- Providing care for the NP, PLA, NNR, NNP and Natura 2000 sites, as well as NR and NM on land and/or buildings owned by the State with the right of management entrusted to an organisational unit of the State (the implementation of measures to ensure or improve the condition of the subjects of protection, including the creation or improvement of visitor infrastructure). In addition, collation of information, creation of information and technical tools and background documents to ensure protection of and care for NP, SPA, NNR, NNP and Natura 2000 sites and 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: protected areas of national importance (NP, NNR, NNM, PLA and selected areas of NR and NM[1]) and Natura 2000 sites, except for the City of Prague.

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- organisational state units (except for Land Registry Offices),
- State enterprises;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Natural persons.

Specific Objective 2: To strengthen biodiversity

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 4.2 - will be:

- Care for rare species (in open country and urbanised environment) and their biotopes incl. renovation and creation of those biotopes;
- Care for valuable habitats and their revival and creation;
- Prevention of spreading and limiting the occurrence of invasive species (including their monitoring, evaluation of risks, and creation of methodological and conceptual documents and tools);
- Prevention, minimisation and remediation of damages caused by specially protected animal species to assets (with the exception of measures against fish-eating predators supported as part of aquaculture via 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

[1] Plots of land and/or buildings owned by the state with the right to be managed by a state organization

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;
- 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 territory: the whole territory of Czech Republic except for the City of Prague

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- organisational state units (except for Land Registry Offices and Nature Conservation Agency CR),
- State enterprises;
- State organisations;

- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Natural persons.

Specific Objective 3: To strengthen natural functions of the landscape

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 4.3 - will be:

- Unblocking migration barriers for animals, and measures to reduce the death rate of animals connected to the development of technical infrastructure;
- Creation, regeneration and strengthening of the functionality of landscape elements and structures;
- Revitalisation and support of spontaneous renaturation of water courses and floodplains, restoration of eco-stabilising functions of water and water dependant ecosystems;
- Improving the species, age and spatial structure of forests (except for forests owned by the State) established under the FMP outside SPA and Natura 2000 sites;
- Near-nature measures aimed at slower surface runoff, erosion protection and adaptation to climate change.

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;
- 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, which shall lead to increase in the abiotic and biotic factors, their stability and biodiversity increases, as does the potential of their socially significant functions;
- restoration of water regime in landscapes focused on watercourses, floodplains and other water features of the landscape, which shall consequently promote ecological

stability of the landscape, concretely the stability of all ecosystems as well as biodiversity;
- strengthening the ecological stability of landscape by restoration and creation of landscape elements and structures;
- supporting measures for the 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 benefits also contribute to the improvement of 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 territories: the whole territory of the Czech Republic except the City of Prague

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- organisational state units (except for Nature Conservation Agency CR),
- State enterprises;
- State organisations;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Natural persons.

Specific Objective 4: To improve the quality of the environment in settlements

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 4.4 - will be:

- Revitalisation of functional areas and elements of residential greenery.

Contribution to the achievement of the set objectives:

- Increasing 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 rainwater 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 territories: the whole territory of the Czech Republic except the City of Prague

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- organisational state units (except for Land Registry Offices and Nature Conservation Agency CR);
- State enterprises;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations,
- Business entities;
- Trading companies and cooperatives;
- Physical entities - entrepreneurs.

2.3.10.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

Compliance with the strategic documents (National Environmental Policy of the CR 2012 - 2020, Strategy on Biological Diversity of the CR, and the Strategy of Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic) will be assessed during the project evaluation. 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 and summarised recommended measures for the Natura 2000. Realization or improvement of the visitor infrastructure at SPAs will be supported only according to management plan of SPA. 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. Those projects will be supported, which 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.

Visitor infrastructure projects have to arise in compliance with the management plans (summarised recommended measures) and will support the measures, which lead to visitors movement directing and decrease of negative tourism influence in the area. Support for visitor infrastructure will only be provided to small-scale projects. The project of a small-scale project where the total amount of subsidies from EU funds is less than or equal to EUR 10 million Projects focused on cultural and tourist infrastructure (e.g. the cultural and recreational centres, playgrounds, outdoor parks, tree trails, bicycle paths, in-line paths etc.) will not be supported.

The projects aimed to eliminate invasive species in SO 4.2 (these selected species of the Black List of invasive species, 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. Project supported by SO 4.3 must as a result contribute to increase in biodiversity increase and ecological stability in the area and at the same time not to increase the runoff from the territory. The project, for which a negative impact will be identified on specified characteristics of the environment, cannot be supported by the funds from PA 4 OPE. Support for projects ensuring the migration permeability for large mammals on roads and motorways is limited to the existing infrastructure already financed from European 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. The revitalized greenery areas cannot be in breach with the Local Development Plan, must be located within the urban area or development area outside of built-up territory on which the implementation of housing was carried out or building permit was issued. In fact it can be defined in the zoning plan 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. Conditions of defining in the zoning plan does not apply to green and revitalization of greenery elements and greenery along roads and watercourses. With regard to the detail of municipal zoning plan IT does not have to be separately identified in the zoning plan. The support of revitalisation of parks and gardens in national cultural sites, except from specially protected areas and NATURA 2000 sites will not be financed by the OPE (this type of project will be supported by the IROP). If the area is a national cultural monument and at the same time it is a specially protected area or a Natura 2000 site (at least 50% of the regenerated territory), the support will be possible only from OPE.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Annex 10.

2.3.10.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments

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

2.3.10.2.4 Planned use of major projects

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

2.3.10.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 50: General and specific program output indicators PO4

ID	Indicators	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
45201	Total number of measures (including mapping and monitoring) to support species and habitats	measures	ERDF	Less developed regions	1 600	Applicant /Beneficiary	Annually
45601	Total area of created visitor infrastructure	ha	ERDF	Less developed regions	35	Applicant /Beneficiary	Annually
45701	Total number of measures to support SPAs and Natura 2000 sites	measures	ERDF	Less developed regions	5 500	Applicant /Beneficiary	Annually
45101	Number of measures to reduce alien species (including mapping and monitoring)	measures	ERDF	Less developed regions	1 200	Applicant /Beneficiary	Annually
45405	Number of measures to prevent, minimise and recover the damage caused by specially protected species	measures	ERDF	Less developed regions	800	Applicant /Beneficiary	Annually
46301	Number of newly permeable migration barriers for animals	pieces	ERDF	Less developed regions	125	Applicant /Beneficiary	Annually
CO23	Space habitats that are supported in order to improve their conservation status	ha	ERDF	Less developed regions	32 154	Applicant /Beneficiary	Annually

2.3.11 Performance framework

Table 51: Performance framework PO 4

Priority Axis	Indicator type (Implementation phase; financial, output, or, where appropriate, result type)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Data source	If applicable, an explanation of the indicator's relevance
PA 4	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	ERDF	Less developed regions	21 800 000	457 347 140	MA	-
PA 4	Output	C023	Space habitats that are supported in order to improve their conservation status	ha	ERDF	Less developed regions	327	32 154	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 2.4.4.1

2.3.11.1 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. Thus the natural or near-natural state of the landscape was restored in a way enhancing ecological stability and biodiversity, improving water regime and reducing the risk of soil erosion hazard and contributing to stronger adaptation to the climate change.

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

Milestone for 2018 is determined based on an analysis of unit costs and anticipated implementation of SO 4.3 and 4.4 at the end of 2018.

2.3.12 Categories of intervention

Table 52: Dimension 1 - Area of intervention

Fund	European Regional Development Fund
Region category	Less developed regions

Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 4	085	318 041 569
Priority axis 4	086	70 703 500

Table 53: **Dimension 2 - Form of funding**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 4	01	388 745 069

Table 54: **Dimension 3 - Type of territory**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 4	01	38 874 507
Priority axis 4	02	38 874 507
Priority axis 4	03	310 996 055

Table 55: **Dimension 4 - Area performance mechanism**

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 4	06	18 000 000
Priority axis 4	07	370 745 069

2.4 PRIORITY AXIS 5: Energy savings

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments at EU level	☐
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through community-led local development	☐

2.4.1 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or fund

In accordance with Article 96 (1) (c), this Priority Axis includes the linking of the Cohesion Fund and the European Fund for Regional Development. It concerns Thematic Objective 4: Supporting 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.

2.4.2 Fund, region category and basis for the calculation of EU support

Fund	Cohesion Fund, the European Regional Development Fund
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 5
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.4.3 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 1 of Priority Axis 5: 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(a)(iii))

2.4.3.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the given investment priority and expected results

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_2, particulate matter, BaP and NO_x, 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 addresses only the replacement of unsuitable stationary combustion sources and Priority Axis 5 supports comprehensive solutions to increasing the energy efficiency of public buildings, which includes the replacement of unsatisfactory combustion sources in combination with thermal insulation of the 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. Another supported area is the construction of new buildings in the passive energy standard in order to minimise the energy needs of new buildings. At present, there are almost no public buildings approaching the passive standard in the Czech Republic. The support for constructing public buildings in a high energy standard will contribute to their greater spread and promotion mainly within the state administration and self-governments.

For specific objective 5.1 we anticipate the use of approx. 86.7% of the amount allocated for Priority Axis 5, respectively the whole amount allocated from CF.

Notes for Table 50: Indicator “Amount of eliminated emission precursors of PM 2,5 from tertiary sector” includes the amount of emissions expressing the total annual volume of secondary

particle (SO_2, NO_x, NH_3 a VOC) multiplied by factors of potential particle formation $PM_{2.5}$ processed by IIASA.

In the case of new buildings in the passive energy standard, the impacts on energy savings, the amount of emissions and/or the level of air pollution will be determined in independent audits in line with the Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings, indicating the actual annual energy consumption per m^2 and such results will be compared with the average annual consumption of buildings in reference class C, taking into account the energy mix of the heating of buildings in the Czech Republic.

Primary particles - PM (including $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) are monitored separately with regard to their significant influence on the air quality in the Czech Republic.

Table 56: Specific programme results indicators for SO 5.1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
32710	Final energy consumption in the tertiary sector	GJ	Not relevant	126 885 846	2012	125 241 292	CSO	Annually
36170	Amount of precursors of $PM_{2,5}$ emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Not relevant	1 573	2011	2 360	CHMI	Annually
36160	Amount of primary PM_{10} emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Not relevant	318	2011	127	CHMI	Annually

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 expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

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

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 5.1 - will be:

- Reduction of energy consumption through improvement of thermal properties of building envelopes including other measures to reduce the energy intensity of buildings;

- Installation of technology for recovery of waste heat;
- Implementation of low-emission and renewable sources of heat;
- construction in the passive standard.

Types of supported projects:

A. Total or partial energy-saving renovation of public buildings:
   - insulation of a building envelope,
   - replacement and renovation (refurbishment) of doors and windows,
   - implementation of construction measures that have a significant effect on the energy performance of buildings or improvement of the indoor environment quality,
   - implementation of mechanical ventilation heat recovery systems,
   - implementation of systems using waste heat,
   - replacement of heat and cooling 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 or cooling and power system utilising renewable fuels or natural gas,
   - installation of solar thermal collectors.

   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. Mere insulation of a building however, is not sufficient for an optimal reduction of energy consumption. Subsequent care of the correct heating of buildings and renovation of related technological equipment, particularly heat sources and regulatory systems, is also key. These measures with shorter payback period should be implemented through other finanacial instruments or Energy Performace 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 area of intervention is used, among other things to support the implementation of Article 5 and Article 7 of the Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency.

B. Separate measures concerning replacement of a heat source for space or hot water heating, installation of solar thermal collectors, installation of photovoltaic system and the installation of 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.

C. Construction of new public buildings in the passive energy standard.

Main target groups: owners of public buildings

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- organizational units of the State*;
- State organisations;
- Public research institutions*;
- Public institutions;
- Boroughs of the City of Prague;
- Contributory organisations*;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Non-government non-profit organisations (public benefit organisations, foundations, funds, institutes, associations);
- churches, religious societies and their associations;
- business companies owned 100% by a public body, except the beneficiaries supported under OP EIC.

* Under SO 5.1, the projects of government organizations, state-funded organizations and public research institutions are supported only in the City of Prague (this does not concern new buildings in the passive energy standard).

2.4.3.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

In the 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 CF and the ERDF.

Acceptance conditions for the Specific Objective 5.1 will include:

- Achieving cost-effective 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 achieve 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 heating or domestic hot water preparation using solid or fluid fossil fuel for effective sources using biomass, heat pumps, natural gas condensing boilers or equipment for combined heat and power generation using renewable sources or natural gas;
- In case of fuel switching for individual boilers or cogeneration, at least 30% of savings of CO_2 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 at least 10% in comparison to reference figures for a divided production of heat and electricity;
- The support will be for 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, and hot water heating reaching desired values calculated annual solar gain;
- In the case of medium combustion sources of pollution (total rated thermal input of 1-50 MW) not covered under the Directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2009/125/EC, aid will only be given to projects which guarantee compliance with the requirements of the “Directive of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) 2015/2193 dated 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from the secondary combustion plants "(hereinafter" Directive 2015/2193"). Regardless Directive 2015/2193 will support only projects guaranteeing compliance with emission limits for NO_x, SO_2 and CO for 2018 in the Decree no. 415/2012 Coll.;
- 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 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_2, PM a NO_x 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 in areas where projects are integrated in air protection plans, will be prioritised;
- If biomass is supported, priority will be given to installations using pellets 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.
- The supported newly constructed buildings must meet the parameters of the passive standard* defined by a set of values of energy indicators.
  *Note: A passive building must meet the requirements set out in the Czech Technical Standard ČSN 730540-2 Thermal protection of buildings, Part 2: Requirements.

Except for the support of new buildings in the passive energy standard, the aid intensity will primarily take into account the amount of energy savings achieved as a result of implemented measures.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Annex 10.

2.4.3.2.3 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. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

2.4.3.2.4 Planned use of major projects

In Priority Axis 5 Energy Savings, the funding of any major project is not envisaged.

2.4.3.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 57: General and specific program output indicators for SO 5.1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
CO34	Estimated annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	t CO_2ekv./rok	CF	Not relevant	255 420	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
CO30	Additional capacity of renewable energy production installations	MW	CF	Not relevant	40	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
CO32	Reduced annual consumption of primary energy in public buildings	kWh/year	CF	Not relevant	662 116 000	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
34800	Heat production from renewable energy sources	GJ	CF	Not relevant	43 335	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
32701	Decrease in final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	CF	Not relevant	1 348 200	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
36105	Decrease in dust emissions	t/year	CF	Not relevant	696	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
32705	Number of supported projects on new energy efficient buildings	projects	CF	Not relevant	12	MA	Interim

2.4.4 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 of Priority Axis 5: 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. 1301/2013, Article 5(c))

2.4.4.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

Specific Objective 2: To achieve a high energy standard for 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 new building construction in high energy standard should help in increasing their share and promoting high 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 m², and on comparisons of these outcomes with the average annual energy consumption of buildings in reference class C, 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 and climate (lower emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants, especially CO_2, particulate matter, BaP and NO_x, 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 approx. 4.2% of the amount allocated for Priority Axis 5, i.e. approx. 32% of the amount allocated from ERDF.

Notes to Table 52: Indicator “Amount of eliminated emission precursors of $PM_{2,5}$ from tertiary sector” includes the amount of emissions expressing the total annual volume of secondary particle (SO_2, NO_x, NH_3 a VOC) multiplied by factors of potential particle formation $PM_{2.5}$ processed by IIASA. Primary particles - PM (including $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) 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 58: Specific programme result indicators for SO 5.2

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
32715	Floor area of public buildings in the passive energy standard	m^2	Less developed regions	12 209	2013	72 703	Central Administrative Buildings Registry and other databases	Annually
32720	Energy savings in public buildings	GJ	Less developed regions	2 656	2013	14 154	Central Administrative Buildings Registry and other databases	Annually
36170	Amount of precursors of $PM_{2,5}$ emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Less developed regions	1573	2011	2 360	CHMI	Annually
36160	Amount of primary PM_{10} emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Less developed regions	318	2011	127	CHMI	Annually

2.4.4.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.4.4.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Specific Objective 2: To achieve a high energy standard for new public buildings

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 5.2 - will be:

- Support for the construction of public buildings in the passive energy standard. This area serves as a support for the implementation of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings (and Sec. 7 of the transposition of Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management).

Main target groups: builders.

Target territory: the whole territory of Czech Republic except for the City of Prague

Types of beneficiaries:

- Regions;
- Municipalities;
- Voluntary municipal associations;
- Organizational units of the State;
- Public research institutions;
- Public institutions;
- Contributory organisations;
- Higher education institutions, schools and educational establishments;
- Business companies owned 100% by a public body, except the beneficiaries; supported under OP EIC.

2.4.4.2.2 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 principle demanding a higher quality of an implemented measure (i.e. to get more energy savings out of this measure) than if it would have been realised without a financial support from the Cohesion Fund and the European regional development fund.

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.

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 the highest exceedances of limit values and in 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 Annex 10.

2.4.4.2.3 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. The specification of the use of financial instruments will be added after the completion of the above mentioned ex ante assessment.

2.4.4.2.4 Planned use of major projects

In Priority Axis 5 Energy Savings, the funding of any major project is not envisaged.

2.4.4.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 59: Programme-specific output indicators for SO 5.2

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
32705	Number of supported projects on energy effective construction	Projects	ERDF	Less developed regions	21	MA	Interim

2.4.5 INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2 of Priority Axis 5: 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. 1301/2013, Article 5(c))

2.4.5.1 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

Specific Objective 3: To reduce the energy intensity and increase the use of renewable energy sources in buildings of central government institutions

Specific Objective 5.3 aims to achieve energy savings and related benefits in existing public buildings owned by government institutions and organizations and institutions established by them 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. The measures should contribute significantly to the fulfilment of the commitment of the Czech Republic according to Article 5 of the Directive on energy efficiency "Exemplary role of buildings of public bodies".

For specific objective 5.3 we anticipate the use of approx. 9.1% of the amount allocated for Priority Axis 5, i.e. approx. 68% of the amount allocated from ERDF.

Table 60: **Specific programme result indicators for SO 5.3**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
32710	Final energy consumption in the tertiary sector	GJ	Less developed regions	126 885 846	2012	125 241 292	CSO	Annually
36170	Amount of precursors of $PM_{2,5}$ emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Less developed regions	573	2011	2360	CHMI	Annually
36160	Amount of primary PM_{10} emissions in tertiary sector	t/year	Less developed regions	318	2011	127	CHMI	Annually

2.4.5.2 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.4.5.2.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Specific Objective 3: To reduce the energy intensity and increase the use of renewable energy sources in buildings of central government institutions

Activities supported under the Specific Objective 5.3 - will be:

- Reduction of energy consumption through improvement of thermal properties of building envelopes including other measures to reduce the energy intensity of buildings;
- Installation of technology for recovery of waste heat;
- Implementation of low-emission and renewable sources of heat.

Types of supported projects:

A. Total or partial energy-saving renovation of public buildings:
   - insulation of a building envelope,
   - replacement and renovation (refurbishment) of doors and windows,
   - implementation of construction measures that have a significant effect on the energy performance of buildings or improvement of the indoor environment quality,
   - implementation of mechanical ventilation heat recovery systems,
   - implementation of systems using waste heat,
   - Replacement of heat and cooling 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 or cooling and power system utilising renewable fuels or natural gas,
   - installation of solar thermal collectors.

   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. Mere insulation of a building however, is not sufficient for an optimal reduction of energy consumption. Subsequent care of the correct heating of buildings and renovation of related technological equipment, particularly heat sources and regulatory systems, is also key. 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.

   This area of support is used mainly to support the implementation of Art. 5 "exemplary role of buildings, public bodies", while Art. 7 Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency.

B. Separate measures concerning replacement of a heat source for space or hot water heating, installation of solar thermal collectors, installation of photovoltaic system and the installation of 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 territory: the whole territory of the Czech Republic except for the City of Prague

Types of beneficiaries:

- organizational units of the State;
- governmental organization,
- Public research institutions.

2.4.5.2.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

In the 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 CF and the ERDF.

Acceptance conditions for the Specific Objective 5.3 will include:

- Achieving cost-effective 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 achieve 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 heating or domestic hot water preparation using solid or fluid fossil fuel for effective sources using biomass, heat pumps, natural gas condensing boilers or equipment for combined heat and power generation using renewable sources or natural gas;
- In case of fuel switching for individual boilers or cogeneration, at least 30% of savings of CO_2 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 at least 10% in comparison to reference figures for a divided production of heat and electricity;
- The support will be for 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, and hot water heating reaching desired values calculated annual solar gain;
- In the case of medium combustion sources of pollution (total rated thermal input of 1-50 MW) not covered under the Directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2009/125/EC, aid will only be given to projects which guarantee compliance with the requirements of the “Directive of the European Parliament and the Council (EU)

2015/2193 dated 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from the secondary combustion plants "(hereinafter" Directive 2015/2193"). Regardless Directive 2015/2193 will support only projects guaranteeing compliance with emission limits for NO_x, SO_2 and CO for 2018 in the Decree no. 415/2012 Coll.;

- 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 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_2, PM a NO_x 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 in areas where projects are integrated in air protection plans, will be prioritised;
- If biomass is supported, priority will be given to installations using pellets 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.

The level of intensity will primarily take into account the amount of energy savings achieved as a result of implemented measures.

The general guiding principles for the selection of operations are contained in Annex 10.

2.4.5.2.3 Planned use of financial instruments

Under this priority axis it is not considered to use a financial instrument.

2.4.5.2.4 Planned use of major projects

In Priority Axis 5 Energy Savings, the funding of any major project is not envisaged.

2.4.5.2.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 61: **Common and specific programme output indicators for SO 5.3**

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
CO34	Estimated annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	t CO_2 eq./year	ERDF	Less developed regions	27 744	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
CO30	Additional capacity of renewable energy production installations	MW	ERDF	Less developed regions	2	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
CO32	Reduction of annual consumption of primary energy in public buildings	kWh/year	ERDF	Less developed regions	70 395 712	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
34800	Heat production from renewable energy sources	GJ	ERDF	Less developed regions	8 979	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
32701	Decrease in final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	ERDF	Less developed regions	146 386	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim
36105	Decrease in dust emissions	t/year	ERDF	Less developed regions	75	Applicant/Beneficiary	Interim

2.4.6 Performance framework

Table 62: Performance framework PA 5

Priority Axis	Indicator type (Implementation phase; financial, output, or, where appropriate, result type)	ID	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Data source	If applicable, an explanation of the indicator's relevance
PA 5	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	CF	Not relevant	93 638 525	530 079 039	MA	-
PA 5	Financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	ERDF	Not relevant	3 714 745	81 336 892	MA	-
PA 5	Output	32701	Decrease in final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	CF	Not relevant	350 000	1 348 200	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 2.5.6.1
PA 5	Output	32705	Number of supported projects on energy effective construction	pcs	ERDF	Less developed regions	6	21	MA	See Section 2.5.6.1
PA 5	Output	32701	Decrease in final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	ERDF	Less developed regions	0	146 386	Applicant/Beneficiary	See Section 2.5.6.1

2.4.6.1 Additional qualitative information on the determination of the performance framework

32701 Indicator Decrease in final energy consumption of public buildings (CF)

The indicator was set based on the experience with OPE implementation in the period 2007-2013. The target value was determined with regard to the cost effectiveness of supported measures. The determination of the milestone for 2018 was also based on the cost-

effectiveness of supported measures and the anticipated implementation of SO 5.1 at the end of 2018.

Indicator 32705 Number of supported projects on energy effective construction

The target value was set as the ratio of the contribution of indicator 32715 at 60 494 m^2 to the actual average area of one project at 2 879 m^2/project. This indicator covers the complete specific objective 5.2. The value for 2018 is based on the expected number of applications and also takes into account the extensive time required by supported construction projects.

32701 Indicator Decrease in final energy consumption of public buildings (ERDF)

The target value was determined with regard to the cost effectiveness of supported measures in SO 5.1. With regard to the date of inclusion SO 5.3 in the programme document the milestone for 2018 was set at 0 GJ/year.

2.4.7 Categories of intervention

Table 63: Dimension 1 - Area of intervention

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for specific objective 5.1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	13	450 567 183

Table 64: Dimension 2 - Form of funding

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for specific objective 5.1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	01	450 567 183

Table 65: Dimension 3 - Type of territory

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for specific objective 5.1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	01	180 226 874
Priority axis 5	02	180 226 874
Priority axis 5	03	90 113 435

Table 66: Dimension 4 - Area performance mechanism

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for specific objective 5.1	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	07	450 567 183

Table 67: Dimension 1 - Area of intervention

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	13	69 136 358

Table 68: Dimension 2 - Form of funding

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	01	69 136 358

Table 69: Dimension 3 - Type of territory

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	01	34 568 178
Priority axis 5	02	17 284 090
Priority axis 5	03	17 284 090

Table 70: Dimension 4 - Area performance mechanism

Fund	European Regional Development Fund	
Region category	Less developed regions	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority axis 5	07	69 136 358

2.5 PRIORITY AXIS 6: Technical assistance

2.5.1 Reason for determining a priority axis which covers more than one region category

Not relevant for Priority Axis 6.

2.5.2 Fund and region categories

Fund	Cohesion Fund
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 6
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	Total eligible expenditure

2.5.3 Specific objectives and expected results

Specific Objective 1: To ensure proper and efficient management and administration

In the implementation of OPE 2007-2013 there was unpreparedness and 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 1. 9. 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 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 OP E 2014-2020 with regard to a concurrence of both programming periods (20072013 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. A clear setting of a number of employees needed within a scope of working positions will cover all administrative procedures sufficiently. In the MoE it is expected to be 92.8 employees (2014-2015), 60 (2016), 57 (2017), 55 (2018-2023). In the SEF it is expected to be 345 (2014-2015), 280 (2016-2018), 200 (2019-2023). In the NCA CR it is expected to be 33 (2014), 50 (2015-2018), 40 (30) (2019-2023).

3) Ensuring optimum working conditions

As it arises from the Analysis, the system of selection of employees will be implemented, with an emphasis on transparency and non-discrimination. Employees will be trained and financially motivated in a form of compensation for the complexity of activities to be performed, and at the same time a single system and limits of remuneration will be applied. A clear profile for the types of work positions brings easy guidance for an assessment where it is appropriate to use outsourcing and at the same time there is no overload imposed on employees while assigning duties outside the content of their work responsibilities. Administration setup will be coordinated in accordance with the civil service act, whose main purpose is depoliticisation, efficiency and stability of the public administration.

In comparison to the OPTA 2014-2020 the technical assistance in the OPE 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,
   expenditures related to the finishing the OPE 2014-2020 s implementation and a preparation of a subsequent OPE 2021+ and the operational programme financed from the Just Transition Fund.

Specific Objective 2: To ensure awareness, publicity, and absorptive capacity

The main aim of SO 6.2 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 revealed weaknesses with regard to publicity and support of the absorptive capacity of the OPE 2007-2013.

These include in particular:

- the level of technical demands for project implementation which were discouraging to applicants and beneficiaries,
- rather negative public awareness of EU funds.

Expected outcomes with EU support

1) Quality publicity and promotion of the OPE

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 with OPTA 2014-2020 the technical assistance in the OPE will finance in the SO 6.2:

1) Increasing the 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) Providing methodological support provided to applicants and beneficiaries in the form of seminars and workshops in areas, which are linked directly to OPE 2014-2020, related in particular to the issue of public procurement or state aid, and support with a preparation and implementation of projects
3) Developing clear, well-arranged, coherent and comprehensive manuals, handbooks and other information materials related to the OP E 2014-2020.

2.5.4 Result indicators

Table 71: Programme-specific result indicators for SO 6.1

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
82510	The degree of stabilisation of the staff of the implementation structure	%	45	2013	50	MA	Annually

Table 72: Programme-specific result indicators for SO 6.2

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
80110	The level of target groups' knowledge of the supported projects	%	67	2013	70	MoRD	Annually
80120	The rate of awareness of the funds among target groups	%	65	2013	65	MoRD	Annually

2.5.5 Measures to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives

2.5.5.1 Measures to be supported and their expected contribution to the 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 IB (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 OPE 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 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 OPE 2014-2020;**
- evaluation (producing support analysis and evaluating the designated selection criteria, processing analysis tasks and studies aimed at monitoring programme impact wi**ll 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 and assessment. The subjects of implementation structure will also follow in accordance with all criteria of Action Plan to fulfil GEAC no 4 – Public procurement. **Measures minimalize the occurrence 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 Strategy 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 1st EU anti-corruption report. In fighting fraud and corruption, the MoE will use instruments particularly 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 minimalize a risk of occurrence** 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 and the operational programme financed from the Just Transition Fund –e.g. analysis preparation and background studies or 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 in the project preparation and for beneficiaries in the 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 and analyses **will 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 CZK 500 000 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 Sec. 18 (1) (e) of Act no 137/2006 Coll, on public procurements, subjects have to submit to MoE a justification for using external services

in link with a non-existence of sufficient internal administrative capacity, containing information about a type of public tender with an estimated value and its financial amount. The MoE takes a full responsibility for the implementation of a public tender.

The target groups primarily include subjects of the OPE implementation structure and potential applicants and beneficiaries of the OPE.

2.5.5.2 Output indicators which are expected to contribute to the achievement of results

Table 73: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Target value (2023)	Source of the data
80600	Number of meetings of authorities, working or advisory groups	Meetings	150	Applicant/Beneficiary
82000	Number of training sessions, seminars, workshops and conferences	Activities	200	Applicant/Beneficiary
80001	Number of information and publicity activities carried out	Activities	105	Applicant/Beneficiary
82500	Number of jobs funded by the programme	FTE	Not determined	Applicant/Beneficiary
80500	The number of written and published analytical and strategic documents (incl. evaluation)	Documents	12	Applicant/Beneficiary
80901	Number of on-the-spot checks carried out	Controls	600 (all types of on-site inspections)	Applicant/Beneficiary

2.5.6 Categories of intervention

Table 74: Dimension 1 – Area of intervention

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 6	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority Axis 6	121	89 064 982
Priority Axis 6	122	1 600 000
Priority Axis 6	123	2 846 208

Table 75: Dimension 2 – The form of funding

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 6	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority Axis 6	01	93 511 190

Table 76: Dimension 3 - Type of territory

Fund	Cohesion Fund	
Region category	Not relevant for Priority Axis 6	
Priority Axis	Code	Amount (EUR)
Priority Axis 6	07	93 511 190

3 Financing plan

3.1 Financial support from each Fund and the amounts relating to the performance reserve

Table 77: Total financial commitments for individual years (in 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
ERDF	In less developed regions	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	110 397 057	7 046 620	111 865 531	7 140 353	482 055 393	30 769 492
CF	Not relevant	0	0	568 227 221	37 703 423	363 547 969	24 122 397	292 034 002	19 315 621	297 780 116	19 697 383	304 198 353	20 123 751	309 558 494	20 479 923	2 135 346 155	141 442 498
Total		0	0	669 065 927	44 139 936	415 486 290	27 437 609	345 011 778	22 697 181	351 818 118	23 146 617	414 595 410	27 170 371	421 424 025	27 620 276	2 617 401 548	172 211 990

3.2 Total amount of financial support from each Fund and national co-financing (EUR)

Table 78: Financing plan

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	Basis for the calculation of EU support	EU support	National contribution	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total financing	Co-financing rate	For information EIB contributions	Main allocation (total funds minus performance reserve)		Performance reserve		Share of performance reserve (EU support) in the total EU support
						Financing from national public sources	Financing from national private sources				EU support	National contribution	EU support	National contribution	
				(a)	(b) = (c) + (d)	(c)	(d)	(e) = (a) + (b)	(f) = (a)/(e)	(g)	(h)=(a)-(j)	(i)=(b)-(k)	(j)	(k)=(b)*((j)/(a))	(l) =(j)/(a) *100
PA 1	CF	Not relevant	TEE	766 905 676	135 336 296	99 394 179	35 942 117	902 241 972	0,85	-	717 804 166	126 671 324	49 101 510	8 664 972	6.40
PA 2	CF	Not relevant	TEE	530 073 560	93 542 394	81 419 208	12 123 186	623 615 954	0,85	-	495 314 378	87 408 421	34 759 182	6 133 973	6.56
	ERDF	Less developed regions	TEE	39 254 507	6 927 266	3 327 041	3 600 225	46 181 773	0,85	-	36 899 237	6 511 630	2 355 270	415 636	6,00%
PA 3	CF	not relevant	TEE	435 731 044	76 893 714	34 074 930	42 818 784	512 624 758	0,85	-	407 694 848	71 946 150	28 036 196	4 947 564	6.43
	ERDF	Less developed regions	TEE	15 688 951	2 768 639	553 728	2 214 911	18 457 590	0,85	-	14 747 614	2 602 521	941 337	166 118	6.00%.

PA 4	ERDF	Less developed regions	TEE	388 745 069	68 602 071	42 305 676	26 296 395	457 347 140	0.85.	-	365 420 365	64 485 947	23 324 704	4 116 124	6.00%
PA 5	CF	Not relevant	TEE	450 567 183	79 511 856	47 707 114	31 804 742	530 079 039	0.85	-	421 021 573	74 297 925	29 545 610	5 213 931	6.56%
	ERDF	Less developed regions	TEE	69 136 358	12 200 53	11 212 100	988 434	81 336 892	0.85	-	64 988 177	11 468 502	4 148 181	732 032	6.00%
PA 6	CF	Not relevant	TEE	93 511 190	16 501 975	16 501 975	0	110 013 165	0.85	-	93 511 190	16 501 975	-	-	0,00%
Total	-	-	-	2 789 613 538	492 284 745	336 495 951	155 788 794	3 281 898 283	0,85		2 617 401 548	461 894 395	172 211 990	30 390 350	

According to Regulation 2020/5 amending Common Provisions Regulation 1303/2013, the co-financing rate from EU sources is increased for PA4 in the accounting period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

3.3 Breakdown of the financing plan by priority axis, fund, category of regions and thematic objective

Table 79: Breakdown of the financing plan by priority axis, fund, category of regions and thematic objective

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	Thematic Objective	Support from the EU	National co-financing	Total contribution
Priority axis 1	CF	Not relevant	TO 5	190 017 692	33 532 534	223 550 226
	CF	Not relevant	TO 6	576 887 984	101 803 762	678 691 746
Priority axis 2	CF	Not relevant	TO 6	530 073 560	93 542 394	623 615 953
	ERFD	Less developed regions	TO 6	39 254 507	6 927 266	46 181 773
Priority axis 3	CF	Not relevant	TO 5	115 468 727	20 376 834	135 845 561
	CF	Not relevant	TO 6	320 262 317	56 516 880	376 779 197
	ERDF	Less developed regions	TO 5	15 688 951	2 768 639	18 457 590
Priority axis 4	ERDF	Less developed regions	TO 6	388 745 069	68 602 071	457 347 140
Priority axis 5	CF	Not relevant	TO 4	450 567 183	79 511 856	530 079 039
	ERDF	Less developed regions	TO 4	69 136 358	12 200 534	81 336 892
Priority Axis 6	CF	Not relevant	Not relevant	93 511 190	16 501 975	110 013 165
Total	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	2 789 613 538	492 284 745	3 281 898 283

Table 80: Indicative amount of support to be used for objectives concerning climate change (EUR)

Priority Axis	Indicative amount of support to be used for objectives concerning climate change (EUR)	Share of the total allocation for the operational programme (%)
Priority Axis 1	37 638 841,80	1,35%
Priority axis 2	227 731 226,80	8,16%
Priority axis 4	155 498 027.60.	5.57%.
Priority axis 5	519 703 541.00.	18.63%.
Total	940 571 637.20.	33.72%.

4 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, which is caused by 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 the following integrated instruments: integrated territorial investment (ITI) and community-led local development (CLLD). Basic principles for particular integrated instruments applied in OPE 2014-2020 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. Details are 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 (MPIN). 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 Instruments 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 4.3 To strengthen natural functions of the landscape, and 4.4 To improve the quality of the environment in settlements. By implementing CLLD only those activities will be supported, which emerge from Community-led Local Development (CLLD) strategy; which will be selected by respective LAG. The activities must also be consistent with the objectives and conditions PA 4, SO 4.2. SO 4.3 and SO 4.4, with particular care plans in case of implementation of projects in specially protected areas. The total allocation for implementation of these activities is EUR 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. For the participation of LAGs, under SO 4.2. SO 4.3 and SO 4.4 the following measures have been identified: removal and reduction of the incidence of selected invasive plant species (hogweed and species of knotweed), planting of trees on non-forest land (large-scale specially protected areas), the establishment of bio-centres and bio-corridors of TSES or their parts, improving the functional condition of bio-centres and bio-corridors of TSES, implementing interaction elements supporting TSES, implementation of near-natural measures aimed at slowing surface runoff, erosion control and adaptation to climate change and establishing/restoring functionally connected areas and elements of publicly accessible residential greenery (incl. water features and areas).

In case of measure “Elimination of selected invasive plant species”, the implementation can be carried out in a catchment area upstream an also in the territory adjacent to the large-scale specially protected areas. The above-mentioned activities 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, which will ensure effective improvement of local conditions in accordance with objectives and needs of biodiversity protection. List of MAS involved in the activities of liquidation and reduction of the incidence of selected invasive plant species (hogweed and species of knotweed) and the planting of trees on non-forest land in areas with approved management plans (large-scale specially protected areas), including allocations for the implementation of these integrated projects is set MA an analytical substrate processed using data about the 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). For other activities the selection of MAS is not limited. Only those LAGs will be involved in OPE 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 MA.

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 CPR (see Chapter 4.3.)

Table 81: Integrated measures for sustainable urban development - an indicative amount of support from the ERDF

Fund	Indicative ERDF support (EUR)	Share of the total fund allocation for the operational programme (%)
EFRD total	0	0

Source: European Commission

4.3 Integrated Territorial Investments

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. Cores of the metropolitan areas consist of areas with a concentration of population of over 300 thousand. These are agglomerations of Prague, Brno, Ostrava and Plzeň, incl. their functional base. Due to the population concentration, the list of these centres was extended to include Ústí nad Labem-Chomutov, Olomouc and Hradec Králové-Pardubice agglomerations.

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 precisely defines its objectives, set indicators and in the financial plan specify required allocation for achievement of objectives. The total allocation from OPE 2014-2020 for implementation of these activities is up to EUR 51 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 MA 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, MA 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 IROP, OP EIC, OP Emp, OP RDE, OP, OP PGP and OPT.

Table 82: **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	26 700 000
Priority axis 3	CF	25 300 000
Total	CF	52 000 000

Source: European Commission

4.4 The arrangements for interregional and transnational measures under the operational programme with beneficiaries located in at least one 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 the planned programme measures to the implementation of the macro-regional strategies and sea-basin strategies depending on the needs of the programme area determined by each Member State

4.5.1 Coordination with the macro-regional strategy of Danube Region

The Czech Republic, as an EU member state, is involved in the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, which is a macro-regional strategy of the EU. Proposed measures of the Danube Strategy will contribute to the Europe 2020 Strategy. They also comply with Chapter 3.1.4. "Taking account of macro-regional strategies" in the Partnership Agreement, OPE 2014-2020 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. "Taking account of macro-regional strategies" of the Partnership Agreement.

5 The specific needs of geographical areas most affected by poverty or target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion

This operational programme chapter is not applicable for the OPE 2014-2020.

6 Specific needs of geographical areas which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps

The use of this chapter of the operational programme is not relevant for the Czech Republic as it does not have any regions to which the parameters defined in Article 174 of the Treaty apply.

7 Authorities and bodies responsible for the management, control and audit and the role of relevant partners

7.1 Relevant authorities and bodies

Table 83: Relevant authorities and bodies

Authority/body	Name of authority/body and department or division	Head of authority/body (position or title)
Managing authority	Ministry of the Environment	Department Director – Department of EU Funds
Certifying Authority	Ministry of Finance	Department Director – National Fund
Audit Authority	Ministry of Finance	Department Director – Audit Authority
Body to which payments are to be made by the Commission	Ministry of Finance	Department Director – National Fund

Source: Source: European Commission, fiche 5A and supplemented by MoRD-NCA

7.2 Involvement of the relevant partners

7.2.1 Actions taken to involve the relevant partners in the preparation of the operational programme, and the role of those 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 is first discussed with and commented on by each relevant competent MoE department and subsequently by the other partners specified in the Annex 2. The OPE 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 Annex 2
- The thematic internal MoE working group – representatives of MoE thematic departments, representatives of the SEF, NCA CR and relevant partners

- The internal MoE working group for the implementation structure – the MoE, SEF, and NCA representatives involved in the OPE 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 7 of the Programming document of OPE, which was related to the fact that 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 OPE (e. g. “Central water treatment plant in Prague”). Due to the complexity of administration of these projects, 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. Followed the announcement of separate invitations (36th and 48th) for this type of measures. 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 15th Call of OPE - – 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 approx. 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 for waste-to-energy facilities projects. 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.

Possession of a substantial amount of funds for projects in the EVO commitments OPE negatively affected in drawing in the area of intervention 4.1.

The implementation structure

The Managing Authority delegated certain activities to SEF CZ and NCA CR as the Intermediate Bodies.

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 × 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.

Announcements of calls

The basic long-term problem in terms of the implementation and unsatisfactory drawing of OPE 2007-2013 are the shortcomings in the ability to inform potential applicants of the focus of calls in preparation and sufficiently ahead of time and in sufficient detail to target the prepared calls.

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 be 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 Procurements

A very common problem that has significant impact on the unsatisfactory state of execution of the OPE 2007-2013, is a long time between project approval and carrying out a tender for a contractor. In comparison to original timelines, preparation and successful implementation of tender procedures takes much longer, while significant error rates are indentified.

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. However, it is very important to consider 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 some priority axes there is a significant problem in the programme implementation process with the 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, while the impact of this problem affected 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, it can be assumed that 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 (NB) via the chapter of

MoE or from funds of SEF CR. Unfortunately, the implementation of the programme as such revealed major shortcomings deriving from this method of funding.

In the case of co-financing of projects from the state budget it has proved very difficult to predict the real needs of funds. The reason is, among other things, substantial differences in the level of support for projects implemented by public and private entities or the exchange rate development of CZK/EUR. 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 CR, 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 budget or SEF in the future 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, EAFRD, the EMFF and other Union and national financial instruments and the EIB.

Non-obligatory Annex 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, the coordination between the funds, programmes and other instruments is perceived to be a crucial element for programming and subsequent implementation. Coordination is intended particularly 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 – the Growth Pole of the Czech Republic (OP PGP);
- Rural Development Programme (RDP);
- Operational Programme Fisheries (OP F);
- Operational Programme Technical Assistance (OP TA);
- Operational Programme Transport (OP T);
- 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 Annex 5.

1) Energy savings

Besides the OPE 2014-2020, support for energy savings is also addressed under the **IROP, OP EIC, OP PGP 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 4 or more residential units, OP EIC on businesses and OP PGP 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 installations

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**. 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.

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 in the RDP. It 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 with respect to climate change

Both technical and nature friendly flood measures as well as the are of environmental risks will be implemented under the OPE 2014-2020. 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. The OPF is focused on recreational fishing trips.

8) Land consolidation

Within the OPE 2014-2020, projects will be executed to develop natural erosion control and implement the resulting measures anti-erosion actions. Comprehensive land consolidation will be implemented as part of the **RDP**, with the State Land Office being the beneficiary - more specifically, regional land office branches. Support for comprehensive land consolidation that falls within the framework of OPE 2014-2020 where the beneficiary is the State Land Office – regional branches is enabled from OPE 2014-2020 based on an agrfeement between MoE and MoA for projects exceeding the allocation from RDP.

9) Migration permeability of roads

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 for projects ensuring the migration permeability for large mammals on roads and motorways is limited to the existing infrastructure already financed from European funds. The prolink to OPT and IROP is monitored in connection with the construction of new sections of the road TEN-T.

10) Flood protection in 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) Promotion of biodiversity and restoration of 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.

Within OPE 2014-2020 interventions, a biotope can be restored on land unsuitable for farming within the agri-environment-climate measures of **RDP**. If the regeneration is paid from OPE, the agricultural land plot may be subsequently suitable for application of RDP measures. In the case of forestry measures, the OPE will support an investment measure - changing the species composition, usually in the form of planting, additional planting, sowing or planting under already grown stands of ameliorative and stabilizing tree species beyond national legislation, including the necessary protection.

12) Small reservoirs

OPE 2014-2020 and **OPF** identify complementarities regarding small reservoirs. Measures implemented on small reservoirs under OPE 2014 - 2020 are focused in the case of SOs 4.1 and 4.2 on supporting the subject matter of protection in SPAs and Natura 2000 sites, in the case of SO 4.3 on restoring eco-stabilising functions. Any fish farming must not be intense, or must not weaken the ecological functions of the reservoir. In contrast, Measure 2.2 of OP Fisheries supports dredging to maintain sustainable fish production of traditional aquaculture.

13) Community-led local development (CLLD)

OP is focused on the prevention of spreading and reduction of the incidence of invasive species, particularly the plants of the genus knotweed and giant hogweed, and the planting of non-forest land, the establishment of bio-centres and bio-corridors of TSES or their parts, improving the functional condition of bio-centres and bio-corridors of TSES, implementing interaction elements supporting TSES, implementation of near-natural measures aimed at slowing surface runoff, erosion control and adaptation to climate change and establishing/ restoring functionally connected areas and elements of publicly accessible residential greenery (incl. water features and areas). This complementary binding was also identified by the RDP. IROP and OP Z is realised on the basis of the approved strategy CLLD.

14) Revitalization of residential greenery

OPE 2014-2020 and IROP 2014-2020 identify a complementarity regarding the revitalization of parks and gardens adjacent to national cultural monuments. Support for the regeneration of parks and gardens adjacent to national cultural monuments outside particularly protected areas and Natura 2000 sites will not be possible from OPE. If the area is a national cultural monument and at the same time it is a specially protected area or a Natura 2000 site (at least 50% of the regenerated territory), the support will be possible only from OPE.

15) Synergies and complementarities between OPE 2014-2020 and Cross-Border cooperation (CBC) Programmes

Detailed description in Annex 5.

Cross-Border cooperation Programme Austria – Czech Republic 2014-2020
- PA Environment and resources

Cross-Border cooperation Programme Czech Republic – Poland Republic 2014-2020
- PA Common risk management

Cross-Border cooperation Programme Slovak Republic – Czech Republic 2014-2020
- PA Quality environment

Cross-Border cooperation Programme Free State of Saxony – Czech Republic 2014-2020
- PA Support for climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management
- PA Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency

Cross-Border cooperation Programme Czech Republic – Free State of Bavaria 2014-2020
- PA Environmental conservation and protection and resource efficiency

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;
- PANEL 2013+.

Respective specifications of identified complementary and synergy links between OPE 2014-2020 and relevant EU and nationwide programmes, including coordination mechanisms, is shown in Annex 5.

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. The aim of the LIFE programme should be to accelerate changes in the preparation and implementation of EU environmental protection policy by providing and disseminating solutions and best practices to achieve the objectives in the field of environment and climate, and to promote innovative technologies in the field of the environment and climate change and thus support the implementation of 7. EU Action programme for the Environment.

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.

As both sub-programmes are coordinated by one ministry within one section, we assume that the coordination will be ensured within the organizational and administrative structure of the Ministry of Environment.

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 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 Focal Point of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region has set up a national coordination platform that brings together stakeholders at the national level to facilitate the coordination and implementation of the strategy. Cooperation with the other Czech ministries and especially with the national focal point as the main coordination body is ensured through the Ministerial Coordination Group of the Office of the Government, which is attended by a representative of the MoE. OPE 2014-2020 is linked to priority areas 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and Chapter 3.1.4. "Taking account of macro-regional strategies" of the Partnership Agreement. Cross-border projects will contribute to territorial cooperation and to the objectives within the priority areas of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and the OPE 2014-2020.

3) New Green Savings

The aim of the New Green Savings programme is to support the implementation of measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other air pollutants. In its Resolution No 220 of 20.2.2013, the Government approved the proposal of the programme, and in its Resolution No 848 of 6.11.2013 it approved the NGS Programme Documentation, which provides details on sub-programmes Family houses and - The administration costs. 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 2013+, JESSICA, OPE 2014-2020), so that the programmes are not competing and synergy effects are achieved to the maximum extent. The resources of the New Green Savings programme will be covered primarily from the proceeds of auctioning of emission allowances pursuant to Act No 383/2012 Coll., on conditions of trading with allowances for greenhouse gas emissions.

4) PANEL 2013+

Panel 2013+ is a programme of loans for repair and modernization of apartment blocks. For OP 2014-2020 it has a complementary link to the OPE 2014-2020, since the latter focuses on energy efficiency in public buildings.

5) MEYS National Programmes

- Programme 133 310 Development of teaching capacities of nursery and primary schools funded by local governments
- Programme 133 330 Support for selected projects on developing the teaching capacities of primary education funded by municipalities and voluntary associations of municipalities

OPE and national programme of MEYS 133 310 and 133 330 will jointly promote the construction of schools in localities outside the City of Prague, the support from OPE will ensure the construction in the passive standard.

9 Ex ante conditionalities

9.1 Ex ante conditionalities

In order 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 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 further 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 by 31.12.2016 (except for OPP 6, see Annex 7). Any failure to fulfil the conditionalities by 31.12.2016 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 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, 5 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 conditiionalities (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 if “no” is stated at level of fulfilment of general criteria, which are fulfilled at the level of the managing authority, it 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 8 is the overview of general and thematic ex-ante conditionalities fulfilment on the horizontal/central level, i. e. represented by the MoRD-NCA as well as fulfilment of general ex-ante conditionalities on the level of the Managing Authority (long version).

OPE 2014-2020 aims to support the thematic objectives no. 4, 5, 6 defined in the General Regulation no. 1303/2013 on common provisions for funds, which include conditionalities set out in the table below. Selection and evaluation of the fulfilment of preconditions based on the given criteria were also carried out in accordance with the document of the European Commission, "Draft Guidance on Ex Ante Conditionalities"[2]. and according to other instructions MoRD - NCA in accordance 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 Annex 7.

[2] Draft Guidance on Ex Ante Conditionalities for the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), 13 February 2014.

Table 84: Definition of the relevant ex-ante-conditionalities and their performance

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full 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	Eligibility is documented in relevant programmes	Yes.	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 activities.	yes	http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/ http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/zmocnenec-vlady-pro-lidska-prava/organizace-sekce-lp/organizace-sekce-lidskych-prav-107606/	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES Tasks related to the ex-ante conditionality "Existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of European anti-discrimination law and ESI funds policy is ensured by the Office of the Government. MA: Fulfilment YES The issue of anti-discrimination is addressed in general terms within the OPE in chapter Horizontal Principles Chapter and subsequently processed in the programme documentation and reflected in the calls, evaluations, and inspections at project level. To secure and strengthen administrative capacity for the area of anti-discrimination law, the MA IROP appointed a specific contact person, who systematically deals with the implementation and application of anti-discrimination law, is responsible for

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						coordinating activities and cooperates closely with the Office of the Government – Human Rights Section and the MoLSA, to whom it provides consulting and guidance. A representative of the Office of the Government – Human rights section/department is invited to the Managing Committee of the OPE. An ombudsman will be present in the Monitoring committee of the OPE as well.
			Measures for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the field of EU anti-discrimination law and policy.	yes	http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES 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 Ombudsman. Progress towards this criterion is ongoing throughout the programming period. The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds are trained under the Education System; the

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						Human Rights Section of the Office of the Government provides content and lecturers for the training.
2. The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of EU gender equality law and ESI Funds policy	Eligibility is documented in relevant programmes	Yes	Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the involvement of bodies responsible for an equal gender treatment throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes, including the provision of advice on gender equality in ESI fund-related activities.	yes	http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/ http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/12152	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The tasks related to the applicable ex-ante conditionality are performed by the Office of the Government as the national coordinator of the gender equality agenda, together with contact persons appointed by the MAs of individual ESI Funds. MA: Fulfilment YES The issue of gender equality is addressed in general terms within the OPE (Horizontal Principles Chapter) and will be processed in the managing documentation and reflected in the evaluations, and inspections at the project level. To systematically ensure and strengthen administrative capacity for efficient application of gender equality and ESI Funds policy, the MA OPE appointed a specific contact person

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						who systematically deals with the implementation and application of gender equality law and is responsible for coordinating the activities in this area and collaborates closely with the Office of the Government. A representative of the Office of the Government as an internal coordinator of gender equality is invited to the Managing Committee of the OPE. Deputy Ombudsman will also attend in the OPE Monitoring Committee.
			Measures to train staff of the bodies involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the fields of EU gender equality legislation and policy as well as gender mainstreaming.	yes	http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The MoRD-NCA ensures, at the horizontal level, that employees implementing EU funds are trained under the Education System; the Office of the Government provides content and lecturers for the training. The area of education is included in the Guidance on Human Resources Development in the Programming Period 2014–2020 and the Programming Period 2007–2013 (Government Resolution no. 444 of 16 July 2014).

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
3. The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in the field of ESI Funds in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC	Eligibility is documented in relevant programmes	Yes	Arrangements in accordance with 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 throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes.	yes	http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvareni-rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010---2014-70026/	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES Most tasks related to the applicable ex-ante conditionality are performed by the MoLSA in close cooperation with the Government Committee for People with Disabilities along with designated MA contacts for each programme. MA: Fulfilment YES The issue of protecting of disabled people is addressed in general terms within the OPE (Horizontal Principles Chapter) and will be processed in the managing documentation and reflected in the evaluations, and inspections at the project level. To ensure and strengthen administrative capacity for efficient application of the UN Convention in the field of ESI Funds, the MoE appointed a specific contact person who is obliged to systematically deal with the implementation and application of law on people with disabilities, is responsible for coordinating activities

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						and collaborates closely with the MoLSA and with the Government Committee for People with Disabilities. 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.
			Measures for the training of staff of the bodies involved in the management of the ESI Funds in the applicable EU and national disability law and policy, including accessibility and the practical application of the UNCRPD as transposed in EU or national legislation, if applicable.	yes	http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/zprava-o-plneni-opatreni-narodniho-planu-vytvareni-rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010-2014-v-roce-2012-110987/ http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES Under the National Plan of the Creation of Equal 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. The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds are trained

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						under the Education System; the MoLSA provides content and lecturers for the training.
			Measures to ensure monitoring of the implementation of Article 9 of the UNCRPD in relation to the ESI Funds as part of the preparation and the implementation of the programmes.	yes	http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vvzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvareni-rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010---2014-70026/	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The 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 its Chapter 4 deals with Accessibility of buildings, transport and information. Accessibility requirements for public buildings, the share of public transport vehicles, which must allow for the transport of persons with reduced mobility are defined in Act no. 183/2006 Coll., Decree no. 398/2009 and Government Decree no. 63/2011. The Anti-Discrimination Act no. 198/2009 Coll., provides that all providers of services for the public are obliged to take reasonable measures for people with disabilities.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						Measures to ensure that the information related to the performance of public administration published in a manner allowing remote access can be accessed by persons with disabilities is governed by Act no. 365/2000 Coll. and Decree no. 64/2008 Coll.
4. The existence of measures for the effective application of EU public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.	All priority axes of all programmes.	Partially	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms.	NONE	http://www.portal-vz.cz http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/Narodni-organ-pro-koordinaci/Dokumenty http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY Legislative and non-legislative measures were adopted and published (Act no. 137/2006 Coll., Act no. 139/2006 Coll., amendment to Act no. 55/2012 Coll.), legislation related to the Public Procurement Act (Decree no. 2302012 Coll., 231/2012 Coll., 232/2012 Coll., 133/2012 Coll.), Statutory Measure of the Senate no. 341/2013 Coll Coll., Guidance for the area of procurement for the programming period 2014–2020 (GR no. 44 of 15.1. 2014).

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						WG PP and WG OPC were established. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY 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. More detailed specifications within the Annex 8.
			Arrangements which ensure transparent contract award procedures.	yes	http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Legislativa-a-Judikatura/Legislativa/Narodni-legislativa-aktualni-a-uplne-zneni-z-(1) http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES Adopted, published: Act no. 55/2012 Coll., methodology of public procurement; methodical opinion on the annex to Decree no. 9/2011 Coll.; methodology to Decree 133/2012 Coll., a technical amendment to Act no. 137/2006 Coll., on public procurement, Methodology to the Decree on

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					zakazek/Metodiky-stanoviska/Metodicke-pokyny http://www.vestnikverejnychzakazek.cz/ http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Informace-k-postupu-pri-uverejnovani-v-souvislosti http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Uverejneni-dokumentace-k-moznosti-napojeni-Individ	publishing the announcements for the purposes of the Public Procurement Act and the formalities of the contracting authority's profile; Journal of Public Contracts. MA: Fulfilment YES The models of tender documentation for frequent (repeated) subjects of public procurement have been elaborated. During the implementation of programme there will be a methodological support to applicants and beneficiaries provided.
			Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	NONE	Consulting and legal support. Dissemination of interpretation opinions on application of the PCA; Preparing and sending replies to questions about public procurement; Educational seminars on public procurement for subjects of implementation structures	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY WG PP Educational seminars for beneficiaries and for the bodies of implementation structures of programmes; Providing interpretation of the PPA and Guidance on Public Procurement.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Spoluprace-a-vymena-informaci/Info-forum/Otazky-a-odpovedi http://www.mmr.cz/cs/Verejne-zakazky/Verejne-zakazky-a-PPP/Informace-Udalosti/Konference-Pripravovane-zmeny-v-oblasti-verejneho http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds take-up are trained under the Education System; the MoRD Public Procurement and Concession Law Section provides content and lecturers for the training. MA: Fulfilment YES The training system of employees is assured in the OPE, which 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 Section 21 of Act no. 137/2006 Coll., on public procurement, as amended) and also employees ensuring the methodological management of this field. Trainings also deal with occassional changes of legislature or modifications within the Guidance on public procurement for the programming period 2014-2020.
			Measures to ensure administrative capacity for the implementation	NONE	Partial hiring of staff for positions at the Department of Public Procurement and Concessions Law	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			and application of EU public procurement rules.		at the Ministry of Regional Development	New obligations laid down in the Public Procurement Act and a larger number of public contracts awarded according to the Public Procurement Act required new employees for the above Department at the MoRD (coordinator of the Public Procurement Act). Based on the needs analysis of the administrative capacity of the individual MAs, the MoRD-NCA prepared the Summary Final Report. MA: Fulfilment YES Human resources management in the implementation structure is carried out with respect to the activities that need to be ensured. 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 the 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.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
5. The existence of measures for the effective application of EU State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.	Eligibility is documented in relevant programmes	Partially – (fulfilment takes place on an ongoing basis, depending on the approval of EC regulations)	Measures for the effective implementation of Union rules on State aid.	NONE	Act no. 215/2004 Coll. (http://www.uohs.cz/cs/legislativa/verejna-podpora.html) Decree no. 456/2009 Sb Act no. 218/2000 Coll., Act no. 250/2000 Coll., Act no. 320/2001 Coll., Act no. 456/2011 Coll., http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121 http://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/manualy-metodiky-a-dalsi-dokumenty.html http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/farmar/registr-podpor-de-minimis/ Method. recom. for impl. of fin. tools in 2014–2020.	EAC coordinator: Yes A provider of support falling under the rules of state aid cooperates with a central coordination bodies (OPC, MoA). The coordination bodies set the 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. Act No 218/2000Coll, Act No 250/2000 Coll, Act No 320/2001 Coll. The central register of small scale aid was put in compliance with requirements of EU legislative. The functionality of MS2014- in the state aid was found and the transfer of data between that and the central reg. de minimis. 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. MA: PARTIALLY

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					Method. recom. for State aid	The state aid will be set in accordance with all relevant rules and EU legislation. The Office for the protection of competition provides a consultancy support in whichever phase of programme impelementation. The support approved by EC are solved with the OPC. In cooperation with the OPC are published and updated guidances and recommendations regarding the application rules of state aids on the level of the OPE Classification of each project to a specific form of state aid will be set during the verification of project. Details see in Annex 8. Since 1.7.2016 the obligation shall become effective to publish information about each individual aid exceeding EUR 500 000 on the comprehensive website dedicated to the public aid established by EC.
			Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	yes	www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/akuality-z-verejne-podpory.html	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The OPC provides for ongoing training of State aid providers. The MoRD - NC (in cooperation with the OPC), publishes Methodological

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					http://www.vzdelavaninsrr.cz/ www.strukturalni-fondy.cz http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	guidances. The OPC also assures that all information sent from the EC IS are further distributed among providers of state aid. Th Working Group for state aid was established. The updated information on state aid available : www.uhos.cz/cs/verejna-podpora.html. For ESI funds: www.strukturalni-fondy.cz. MA: Fulfilment YES The OPE has carried out training for all employees of the MA/IB, who deal with state aid. The individual training activities will continue to be carried out continuously as needed (e.g. in response to changes arising from new regulations or according to the requirements of individual providers of support) in order to increase qualifications in SA. Employees are motivated to continuous training in VP at the national level and abroad, where they are sent. Representatives of the MA / IB regularly attend conferences organized by OPC on the issue of state

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						aid, usually with the participation of representatives from the European Commission. At the same time the participation of representatives of the MA / IB is ensured for more effective PS VP and good practice.
			Measures to strengthen administrative capacity for implementation and application of EU legislation on State aid	NONE	www.compet.cz, www.mze.cz, www.strukturalni-fondy.cz	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY Central coord. body for State aid is the OPC/MoA (Act no. 215/2004 Coll.). Coord. and advisory body for managing authorities concerning State aid ESI is the MoRD-NCA. Methodology recommendations for the implementation of financial instruments in the period 2014-2020 were issued. Info: www.compet.cz, www.mze.cz, www.strukturalni-fondy.cz MoRD-NCA (in cooperation with the OPC) published the methodological documents to state aid.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						MA: PARTIALLY The OPE has strengthened the admin. capacity for state aid during 2014 with a view to modernizing the state aid,, who also hit the OPE 2007-2013, and the OPE 2014-2020. Human resource management in the implementation structure (MA/IBs) takes place with respect to the activities that need to be secured. The admin. capacity is planned with respect to the number of projects in administration and to the planned calls and their allocations. The managing authority assesses individual project levels within the specific objectives based by the state aid. Based on this identification there are estimates of the human resources capacity necessary. For financing the human resources the technical assistance funds will be used for the programming period 2007-2013 and 2014-2020.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
6. The existence of arrangements for the effective implementation of EU 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	Measures for the effective application of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (EIA) and 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 impacts of concepts. http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/sea_legislativa Section 19 of Act No 100/2001 on environmental impacts assessment: http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/eia_legislativa	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The amendment to the EIA Act came into force on 1. 4. 2015. Changes in the amendment were consulted and approved by the EC. The amendment will also apply to the already initiated follow-up proceedings, thus fulfilling the requirements of the EIA directive for all projects with unfinished permitting process, and compliance of the already issued EIA opinions with the EIA directive will be checked. The guidance for projects with the authorisation procedure was issued on 20.8. 2014 by the MoE and MoRD. For projects with their authorisation procedure completed prior to the effective date of the amendment, compliance of that procedure with the EIA directive will be assessed. WG set up for this purpose. More detailed specifications within the Annex 7.
			Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the	yes	Sections 21 and 22of Act No 100/2001 Coll. on environmental impacts assessment	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The MoE provides methodical guidance to all staff implementing the

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			implementation of the EIA and SEA directives.		Section 21 of Act no. 312/2001 Coll., on officials of territorial self-governing units Government Resolution No 1542 as of 30.11.2005 http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostredi http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr + tab legislation, instructions, communications, etc. http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_koncepce + tab Legislation, guidelines, communications http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	EIA and SEA Directives. In cooperation with MoRD-NCA, it also provides training for the MA staff. Information on EIA and SEA is provided to staff through the information system and guidances. Regional officials regularly use also the possibility of individual consultations. The staff implementing the EIA and SEA directives are qualified to provide consultancy concerning EIA and SEA. Regional officials demonstrate specific competence in the field of environmental impact assessment. Specific competence is verified in a test and is demonstrated by a certificate. 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. More details are provided in the Action plan in Annex 7.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			Measures to ensure sufficient administrative capacity.	yes	Sections 21 and 22 of Act No 100/2001 Coll. on environmental impacts assessment Section 21 of Act no. 312/2002 Coll., on officials of territorial self-governing units Government Resolution No 1542 of 30. 11. 2005 Act No 111/2009 Coll., on basic registers http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostredi http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr (+ tab legislation, instructions and communications etc.) http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_koncepce (+ tab Legislation, guidelines and communications) http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/osoby/osoby	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES 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. This number corresponds to the current requirements for administrative capacity in response to changing conditions. Technical assistance is ensured through the information system and guidance and through a system of authorized experts. More details are provided in the Action plan under MoE in Annex 7.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
7. Existence of a statistical basis necessary to conduct evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions that will effectively contribute to achieving the desired results, to monitor progress towards the targets and to assess the impacts.	Eligibility is documented in relevant programmes Eligibility is documented in relevant programmes	Partially	Arrangements are made for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data, which include the following: • identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure statistical validation,	NONE		EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY On 9 August 2013, Government Resolution no. 597 approved a binding guidance determining the rules for the creation of an indicator systems (Guidance for indicators 2014– 2020). A technical solution within the monitoring system MS2014+ is being prepared. In the preparation of the indicator system, individual indicators are assessed with regard to their relevance, unambiguity and accessibility. During the preparation, there is also collaboration with ex-ante evaluators of programmes. 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. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY In the preparation of the indicator system, individual indicators are assessed with regard to their relevance, unambiguity and

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						accessibility. During preparation, there is also collaboration with ex-ante evaluators of OP E 2014-2020 programmes.
			Arrangements are made for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data, which include the following: • arrangements for publication and public disclosure of aggregate information;	yes	http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES In terms of methodology, fulfilled in the form of the following binding guidances: Guidance evaluation (approved, Gov. Resolution 597/2013), which incorporates the requirement for mandatory disclosure of all evaluation outputs. Guidance monitoring (approved) which defines the content and the regular publication of reports on the course of implementation Guidance publicity (approved, Gov. Resolution 44/2014), which defines

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						binding rules for the creation of a single website for ESI Funds.
			An effective system of result indicators, including: • the selection of result indicators for each programme providing information on what motivates the selection of strategic actions financed by the programme,	NONE		EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY The indicator systems for programmes and cooperation with the CSO to define the sources of statistical data are under preparation. The preparation of programming documents includes an intensive cooperation between the MoRD- NCA, MA and ex-ante evaluators, also emphasising the correct setting of the intervention logic of the programme, including an indicator system. The indicator system and the creation of programme-specific indicators are being prepared according to a binding guidance for the creation of indicators 2014–2020 and respects the requirements of the EC, including the contents of this ex- ante conditionality. In accordance with the guidance

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						monitoring and 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. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY The preparation of programming documents includes an intensive cooperation between the MoRD-NCA, MA and ex-ante evaluators takes place. The MoE ordered a provision of analysis in order to set up the indicator system from an external consulting firm, the outputs of which have been utilised in the OPE 2014-2020.
			An effective system of result indicators, including: • the establishment of targets for these indicators,	NONE		EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY They will be part of the programming documents. The baseline and target values are set as part of programme preparation. Continuously in cooperation with the ex-ante evaluators, the relevance of values is

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						assessed in relation to the allocation for the given theme. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY The baseline and target values are set as part of programme preparation of OP E 2014-2020. Continuously in cooperation with the ex-ante evaluators, the relevance of values is assessed in relation to the allocation for the given theme.
			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;	NONE		EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY It is part of the programming documents. The same rules are part of Guidance indicators (approved by GR no. 597/2013). MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY 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

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						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 for the creation of indicators (guidance indicators 2014–2020) and respects the requirements of the EC, including the contents of this ex-ante conditionality.
			Procedures to ensure that all operations financed by the programme use an effective system of indicators.	NONE	http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY Mandatory procedures to meet the criteria are part of the approved binding methodological environment: 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. 3E principles for the selection and evaluation of operations are simultaneously reflected in the above guidance. Binding and uniform methodical constructions of all indicators used in the programmes and

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Fulfilment criteria Yes / No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other applicable documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						each operation are defined in National Codelist of Indicators 2014+. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY The MoE will follow binding Methodological guidance and will use under OPE 2014-2020 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. The MoE will prepare relevant programming documentation (e.g. Guidelines for applicants) that will reflect the already approved binding methodological guidances.

Table 85: Definition of the relevant ex-ante-conditionalities and their performance

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
4.1. Arrangements were made to support the cost-effective improvement of energy end-use efficiency and cost-effective investments in energy efficiency in the construction and renovation of buildings.	Priority Axis 5: Energy savings	No	The measures are: Measures to ensure minimum requirements for the energy performance of buildings in accordance with Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2010/31/EU.	No	Act No 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, specifically amendment to Act No 318/2012 Coll.	The Directive was transposed into Act No 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, namely the amendment to Act No 318/2012 Coll. of 24 October 2012. At present, infringement proceedings are conducted against the Czech Republic - proceedings on non-notification No 2012/0335 (started 25. 9. 2012). The Czech Republic replied to the formal notice on 31.10.2012. On 18.10. 2013, the Czech Republic received a reasoned opinion of the EC. The Czech Republic's response to the reasoned opinion was sent on 20.12.2013. The MIT prepared an action plan to fulfil the conditionality.
			Measures necessary to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 11 of Directive 2010/31/EU.	No	Act No 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, specifically amendment to Act No 318/2012 Coll.	At present, infringement proceedings are conducted against the Czech Republic - proceedings on non-notification No 2012/0335 (started 25. 9. 2012). The Czech Republic replied to the formal notice on 31.10.2012 (see also above). On 18.10. 2013, the Czech Republic received a reasoned opinion of the EC. The Czech Republic's response to the reasoned opinion was sent on 20.12.2013.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						The MIT prepared an action plan to fulfil the conditionality.
			Measures to ensure strategic planning in the field of energy efficiency in accordance with Article 3 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2012/27/EU	No	1. Report on the progress in meeting the national energy efficiency targets in the Czech Republic	The report was sent to the European Commission. At present, infringement proceedings No 2014/0317 are conducted against the Czech Republic. The Commission criticizes the Czech Republic for untimely transposition of Directive 2012/27/EU. The transposition deadline expired on 5. 6. 2014. On 22. 7. 2014, the Czech Republic received a formal notice. The Czech Republic's response to the formal notice of the Commission was sent on 22. 9. 2014. The MIT prepared an action plan to fulfil the conditionality.
			Measures in accordance with Article 13 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/32/EC, ensuring that final customers are equipped with individual meters if it is technically	No	Act No 406/2000 Coll. on energy management and Act No 458/2000 Coll. and its implementing decrees	At present, infringement proceedings are conducted against the Czech Republic - substantive proceedings due to alleged incorrect transposition of Art. 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC (Directive on energy end-use efficiency and energy services), which were initiated on 22. 3. 2013 (proceedings No 2013/4007). Management is in the stage of the justified opinion, the reply to the justified opinion was sent 27. 3. 2014.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			possible, financially reasonable and proportionate to the potential energy savings.			The MIT prepared an action plan to fulfil the conditionality.
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 16(3) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.	Yes	Act No. 165/2012 Coll., on supported energy sources and implementing legislation	
		Yes	A Member State has adopted a national renewable energy	yes	National Action Plan for Renewable Energy 2010-2020	

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			action plan consistent with Article 4 of Directive 2009/28/EC			
5.1. Risk prevention and management: Existence of national or regional risk assessments for disaster management. taking into account climate change adaptation	Priority Axis 1: Improvement of Water Quality and Reduction of Flood Risks; Priority Axis 4: Conservation and care of nature and landscape	Partially	National or regional risk assessment containing the following elements has been introduced:	No	http://www.mzp.cz/cz/mapy_povodnoveho_nebezpeci_rizik_odkaz http://www.icpdr.org/participate/danube_river_basin_management_plan http://www.ikse-mkol.org/index.php?id=513&L=1 http://www.mkoo.pl/show.php?fid=2808&lang=CZ http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_narodnich_casti_mezinarodnich_povodi http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_oblasti_povodi http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/ochrana-obyvatelstva-v-ceske-republice.aspx More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 5.1 in Annex 7	Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion. The fulfilment of some criteria in this field arises from the applicable national legislation. At present, several national policy or planning documents that deal with existing risks either already exist, or are being created or updated: - Flood risk management plans - River basin management plans - The Strategy of protection of the population 2020, with an outlook until 2030 - Environmental security strategy 2012–2015 with an outlook to 2020 Environmental security strategy 2015–2020 with an outlook until 2030 - State environmental policy of the Czech Rep. for the period 2012-2020 - Land-use Policy of the Czech Republic 2008

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						A prerequisite for more accurate assessments and reduction of risks with regard to climate change is the approval of the Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic (hereinafter the Adaptation Strategies) and the delivery of measures for implementing those policies and plans. More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 5.1 in Annex 7
			Description of the procedure, methodology, methods and non-sensitive data used for the purposes of risk assessment as well as criteria for establishing investment priorities based on the risk	No	System of integrated warning services: http://portal.chmi.cz/files/portal/docs/meteo/om/sivs/sivs.html Floods information service: http://hydro.chmi.cz/hpps/ METEOALARM: http://www.meteoalarm.eu/ http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/vzdelavani-v-oblasti-krizoveho-rizeni.aspx	Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion. The Czech Hydrometeorological Institute operates a warning forecasting service for extreme weather phenomena (precipitation, temperature, wind), flood and drought in the form of the Integrated Warning Service System (IWSS) and the Flood Forecasting and Reporting Service and is a part of the European METEOALARM alert system. Risks of natural disasters in the Czech Republic are contained in the Database of sources of risks, which is developed and operated by MoE and made accessible to central administrative authorities. Criteria for determining the investment priorities based on risk have not been set yet, that will be

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/dokumenty-ke-stazeni.aspx http://krizport.firebrno.cz/dokumenty/seznam-prehled-metodik-pro-analyzu-rizik http://krizport.firebrno.cz/dokumenty/zasady-pro-pripravu-a-provedeni-cviceni-organu-krizoveho	possible after the adoption of the Adaptation Strategy. The Czech Republic has a set of "emergency legislation", as well as a comprehensive set of documents on procedures. More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 5.1 in Annex 7
			Description of single-risk and multi-risk scenarios;	yes	http://portal.chmi.cz/portal/dt?portal_lang=cs&menu=JSPTabContainer/P4_Historicka_data/P4_1_Pocasi/P4_1_10_Zmena_klimatu/P4_1_10_6_Projekt_VaV&last=false Samples regional crisis plans, eg.: http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/krizovy-plan-jihoceskeho-kraje.aspx http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/dokumentace-havarijni-a-krizove-pripravenosti.aspx	The Czech Republic has documents containing descriptions of scenarios, whether with single or multiple risks. The R&D project (SP/1a6/108/07) involved the updating of the scenarios of climate development in the Czech Republic in the water management, agriculture, and forestry sectors, the identification of the possible impacts of climate change, and preparing a description of risks concerning these areas. Based on the risk assessment in the Czech Republic it has been found that the combination of anthropogenic and natural sources of risk is particularly serious. The Czech Republic has documents concerning the assessment of risks (including

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					Sample of contingency plans of municipalities with extended competence, e.g.: http://www.olomouc.eu/obcan/bezpecnost/krizove-rizeni/krizovy-plan http://www.c-budejovice.cz/cz/mesto/krizove-rizeni/stranky/krizova-dokumentace-a-plany.aspx	risks caused by natural influences) at national and regional level. Each region and municipality with extended powers has a duty to create an emergency plan which takes into account the likely crisis situations, including those that are linked to climate change. The processor of these documents is the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic. MoI – GD FRS CR drew up a Methodology for the preparation of emergency plans. More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 5.1 in Annex 7
			Taking into account, where appropriate, national climate change adaptation strategies.	No		Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion. The upcoming Strategy for the Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic represents the national strategy for climate change adaptation. The current proposal will be submitted for approval after the completion of SEA in September 2015. The principles of adaptation to climate change in accordance with the draft adaptation strategy are reflected in the approved State Environmental Policy. The proposed adaptation strategy is adequately taken into account in the forthcoming Flood Risk

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						Management Plans and the updated River Basin Management Plans and the Environmental Security Concept. Any relevant changes to the adaptation strategy (which may be induced by SEA or an inter-ministerial objections procedure) will be integrated in the Flood Risk Management Plans and the River Basin Management Plans as part of public comments (by 22.6.2015) and in the Environmental Security Concept before its approval (by 31.12.2015). After its approval, the adaptation strategy will be applied in the appropriate crisis documentation of the ministries concerned by 31.12.2015.
6.1. Water management: The existence of a) policy setting fees for water that has adequate incentives for users to make efficient use of water resources, and b) an adequate contribution of the different water	Priority Axis 1: Improvement of Water Quality and Reduction of Flood Risks Priority Axis 3: Waste and material flows,	Partially	In the sectors supported by the EAFRD, ERDF and the Cohesion Fund the member state ensured that the different water uses broken down by the sector are involved in paying for the costs of water management services, in accordance with Art.	No	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.	Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion. 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. The Ministry of Transport exercises the central water authority's activity in matters of using surface waters for navigation.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
uses to the recovery of the costs of water services at the rate specified in the approved river basin management plan for investment supported by the programmes.	environmental burdens and risks		9(1) the first indent of Directive 2000/60/EC, where relevant with regard to the social impact, environmental impact and economic impact of such payment as well as the geographical and climatic conditions of the affected region or regions.		More detailed specifications of the Action Plan 6.1 in Annex 7.	The Ministry of Defence exercises the central water authority's powers in matters that the scope of reservation offices is based on. 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.
			Adoption of the management plan for the river basin areas in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 2006/60/EC	No	http://www.icpdr.org/participate/danube_river_basin_management_plan http://www.ikse-mkol.org/index.php?id=513&L=1 http://www.mkoo.pl/show.php?fid=2808&lang=CZ http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/32725/PHP_anglicky_web.pdf	Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion. 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. 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

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_narodnich_casti_mezinarodnich_povodi http://www.mzp.cz/C1257458002F0DC7/cz/plan_hlavnich_povodi/$FILE/OOV-PHP-20070523.pdf http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_oblasti_povodi More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.1 in Annex 7	developed in accordance with the Framework Directive on water policy. More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.1 in Annex 7

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
6.2. Waste Management: Promoting economically and environmentally sustainable investments in the waste sector, particularly by the development of waste management plans consistent with Directive 2008/98/EC , and with the waste hierarchy.	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 2008/98/EC.	Yes	Completed as required by Article 11(5) of Directive 2008/98/EC by sending a questionnaire on 16. 10. 2013 to the EC.	On 16. 10. 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 fulfilment of objectives set out in Article 11 of Directive 2008/98 EC.
			The existence of one or more waste management plans as required under Article 28 of	No	Government Regulation No. 352/2014 Coll.	Partially fulfilled on the level of criterion. Currently, the WMP CR for the period 2015-2024 is approved.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			Directive 2008/98/EC.			At the same time, regional WMPs are being prepared to be completed within 18 months of the adoption of the national WMP CR, as required. The plans will be sent to the European Commission to assess their compliance with Directive 2008/98/EC, in relation to the support for construction or modernisation of waste to energy facilities.
			The existence of waste prevention programmes, as required under Article 29 of Directive 2008/98/EC.	Yes	The Waste prevention programme was adopted by the Government on 27.10. 2014. http://www.mzp.cz/cz/predchazeni_vzniku_odpadu_navrh	The Waste prevention plan was adopted by the Government of the CR on 27.10. 2014 and then it was submitted to the EC on 18.11. 2014. The objectives and measures of the Waste prevention plan are part of the new WMP CR 2015-2024. More detailed specifications in the Action Plan 6.2 in Annex 7.
			Necessary measures have been taken to achieve the objectives related to the preparation for waste reuse and recycling by 2020 in accordance with Art. 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC.	No	Act 477/2001 Coll., On packaging, Sec. 9 (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. At present, the Czech Republic gradually implements the objectives under Art. 11 (2) of Directive 2008/98/EC in accordance with the chosen methodology. (2 of 4 offered EC). However, there is uncertainty involving the announced change in EC methodology counting the fulfilment of these objectives (EC has advised tightening, which should be issued

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						later this year). This calculation tightening could jeopardize the achievement of the objective. The Czech Republic continues to have a more dense network for waste separation from households and similar household waste also with regard to Directive 94/62/ EC on packaging and packaging waste (see point 1). The PAYT system promoted by the EC is introduced in the CR and it covers 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). More detailed specifications of the Action Plan 6.2 in Annex 7.

9.2 Description of measures to fulfil the ex-ante conditionalities, of responsible bodies and schedule

Table 86: **Measures to be taken to meet the applicable thematic ex ante conditionalities**

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable general conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
4 The existence of measures for the effective application of EU public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	An entirely new law on public contracts will be prepared, which will represent the transposition of new EU directives on public procurement. 18.4.2016 The basic principles of the new law: **1)** transposition of all relevant (mandatory) provisions, **2)** similar arrangements for below- threshold public contracts, **3)** reducing administrative workload related to procurement, **4)** increasing computerization (use of electronic tools) in procurement will conform to the requirements of the new directives, a) As of 18.4.2016, the Czech Republic will adopt a statutory regulation on mandatory electronic public procurement in accordance with Directives 2014/23/EC, 2014/24/EC and 2014/25/EC. Introduction of computerization in terms of EU 2014/24 SM required. b) Launch of full operation of the National Electronic Tool (NET), 1. 10. 2015 c) Czech government will decide on the obligation to use the NET for different types of contracting authorities 31.12.2016 **5)** reflecting the principle of proportionality in the procurement procedure,	31. 12. 2016;	MoRD

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable <u>general</u> conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		6) by analysing the practice of the OPC and control and audit findings, proposals for legislative amendments will be prepared. 31.12.2015		
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Performing a series of measures aimed at streamlining the oversight activities of the OPC - particularly with regard to shortening the time limits for decisions. Non-legislative measures: 1) Standardization of motions to initiate proceedings for a review of the contracting authority's actions, sent to the MA. 30.6. 2015 Legislative: 2) On 6.3.2015, the Technical Amendment to the Public Contracts Act came into effect, which governs proceedings before the OPC. The subject of the regulation is the obligation of the parties to the proceedings to submit all proposals and evidence as soon as possible and no later than 15 days from initiation. 3) In preparing the new law, the proceedings before OPC will be further computerized (duty to send documents in electronic form) and the OPC activities will be streamlined. 18. 4. 2016 The MoRD will submit information to the European Commission on the progress regarding the delay in the decision-making activities of the OPC. 30.6.2016 Report on the progress in the OPC activities, including points 1), 2) and 3)	18. 4. 2016	MoRD, OPC MoRD MoRD MoRD, OPC

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable general conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Each year, the MORD draws up a report on the activities and progress (Progress Report), which will serve as the main tool for identifying the most common mistakes and problems in the procurement. After identifying the problems, measures will also be defined. The report will include: a) a list of analysed documents of the decisions of the OPC, the courts, the Court of Justice of the EU, audit reports to be implemented by the ECA and EC auditors in the Czech Republic, focusing on the analysis of the positive and negative findings; b) Assessing compliance of the setting of the methodological environment with application practice and relevant legislation; c) Evaluation of the application practice concerning checks; d) Evaluation of the prevention system performance; e) List of measures adopted (guidances prepared, possible amendments to legislative regulations or methodologies); f) impact analysis of the measures adopted and an analysis of the causes of errors; g) Proposals for legislative and non-legislative measures defined based on the above points, including a schedule. 31.12.2015 31.12.2016	31.12.2016	MoRD, MA
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Ensuring compliance of the setting of the methodological environment across the MAs with application practice and relevant legislation: 1) Coordinator of the Public Contracts Act will verify by means of the prepared checklists that each one managing authority has integrated the Guidance on procurement for the programming period 2014-2020 in its controlled programme documentation;	31.12.2016	MoRD, MA

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable <u>general</u> conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		2) Every year, the aforementioned Progress Report will assess the need for an update to the Guidance on public procurement for the programming period 2014-2020. If it is found that such update is necessary, it will be made no later than five months after the release of the progress report. 30.6. 2015 (following the approval of programmes not later than on 31.12.2015) 31.12.2015 31.12.2016		
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	<u>Unification and improvement of the application practice in inspections.</u> Based on analyses of the individual findings, recommendations will be issued for the MA concerning the inspection of public contracts. Methodical recommendations will be discussed at the WG Public Contracts. Progress in this area will be part of the Progress Report. 31.12.2015 31.12.2016	31.12.2016	MoRD
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Creation of an effective system of prevention for the purpose of ex ante implementation of preventive measures. The WG Public Contracts from a network of experts across the MAs, its members include, apart from the MAs and the MRD, also experts of MoF, OPC	31.12.2016	MoRD MA

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable general conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		and Regions). The group's activities are primarily preventive and serve as a communication channel. In relevant cases, recommendations will be issued. The recommendations will be discussed at WG Procurement and formalized by updates of the Guidance on Public Procurement for the Programming Period 2014–2020, which is mandatory for MAs. Indirectly, through the MAs, recommendations for beneficiaries (contracting authorities) will be issued, concerning how to proceed in public procurement and what procedures to avoid. In the meantime of implementing the updates, methodical opinions of the Minister for Regional Development will (may) be issued in urgent cases, which will be binding for the MA. Every year, the MORD draws up a report on the activities of the group and in particular on the content and method of implementation of each of the recommendations. The report will be part of the Progress Report. 31.12.2015 31.12.2016		
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Measures to improve the system of disseminating information: To improve the system of disseminating information and of raising awareness among all stakeholders in procurement, the following measures will be taken: 1) Technical adjustment of the Info-Forum and Portal on Public Contracts and Concessions to improve user-friendliness and easy search for good and bad	31.12.2015	MoRD

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable general conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		practice in the preparation and conduct of the procurement procedure based on keywords. The portal is publicly accessible for the bodies of the implementation structure and beneficiaries (contracting authorities). 2) Expansion of the database of the Public Contracts Act coordinator (referred to in point 7 of non-legislative measures in the table above) with other major decisions of the Office for the Protection of Competition, Czech courts and the Court of Justice of the EU and selected anonymised most common audit findings in this area so that the database constitutes a comprehensive framework for the whole area of procurement.		
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	The guarantor of the anti-corruption strategy is committed to reflect EU directive aimed at transparency in public procurement obligations defined always in the immediately following anti-corruption strategy. In the same way each time immediately after the adoption of relevant legislation the Directive set out above as well as the provisions of national legislation relating thereto will be reflected into a single methodological environment for the ESI Funds. Following the recent developments in the adoption of EU legislation new commitments will be reflected in the current issue of anti-corruption strategy and a single methodological environment for the ESI Funds.	cannot be defined	Government resolution/MoRD
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Rules for procurement will be set out in the operating manual of the OPE and the rules for applicants and beneficiaries. They will respect applicable EU legislation and the Czech Republic and Guidance on procurement for the programming period 2014-2020.	30.06.2015	MoE
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	MoE will conduct an analysis of the most common errors made in public procurement by applicants in the OPE 2007-2013, preliminary findings will be presented to the MC of the OPE 2007-2013 in the summer of 2015. Then, that information will be published by the MoE on the website of the OPE.	31.08. 2015	MoE
	Measures to ensure administrative capacity for the implementation and application of EU public procurement rules.	Recruiting 4 additional workers by the EAC coordinator (some of the above activities of methodological nature will be carried out also by other employees of the Public Contracts Act coordinator who are not directly assigned for the ESI Funds agenda because it is a general methodological work, which the Public Contracts Act coordinator performs within its competency)	30.6. 2015	MoRD

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable general conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	Completion of the final evaluation of the Training System 2007-2013	31.12.2015	MoRD
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	Creation of the Training System 2014-2020, which will build on the already proven Training System 2007-2013 and will be further upgraded. Training modules in the field of public procurement will be: 1. Basic PPA terms 2. Preparation of specifications, defining the subject of the public contract 3. Selection criteria 4. Qualification requirements 5. The most frequent mistakes of contracting authorities in the procurement procedures 6. Exemptions from the Public Contracts Act	31.12.2015	MoRD
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	Ensuring the training of all relevant staff of MA and IB dealing with public procurement in connection with the adoption of the new Guidance on Public Procurement: 1) The coordinator of the Public Contracts Act will train the managing authorities and intermediate bodies in public procurement according to procedures laid down by the Public Contracts Act and in accordance with the procedures set out in the Guidance for public procurement for the programming period 2014-2020 (in-class training events). 2) In cooperation with the NCA and MA and at its request, the coordinator of the Public Contracts Act will train in the same way also the beneficiaries (contracting authorities).	30. 6. 2015.	MoRD, MA
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	The Public Contracts Act Coordinator will identify in the new EU public procurement directives such new regulations that it considers problematic/ risky (e.g. because they were not used previously, or are significantly altered	31.12.2016	MoRD

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable general conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		compared to the previous period) and will provide training events on that topic for the implementation structure bodies. 31.12.2015 31.12.2016		
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	Submitting an application for the project Academy of Public Investment: (the objective of the project will be, inter alia: cooperation with the MA, applicants and beneficiaries in the preparation and implementation of ESIF projects, sharing best practice, training of the implementing team and the team of experts, training of applicants and beneficiaries, professional conferences and working meeting)	31. 7. 2016	MoRD
5 The existence of measures for the effective application of EU State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.	Measures for the effective implementation of Union rules on State aid.	MoE will ensure that all aid granted in the OPE will comply with the procedural and material State aid rules applicable at the time when such State aid is granted. The controlled programme documentation (Operating Manual, Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries) will contain details on the possibility of using State aid within each priority axis. The use of State aid will be communicated with the OPC, and with the EC where relevant.	30.06.2015	MoE
	Measures to strengthen administrative capacity for implementation and application of EU legislation on State aid	Assessment of building the administrative capacity in the area of State aid and any supplements to that capacity.	30.6.2016	MoRD, MA
		Strengthening the administrative capacity of the Managing Authority and Intermediate Bodies with 2.25 posts (an increase by 50%)	30.6.2016	MA
7 Existence of a statistical basis necessary to conduct evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes.	Arrangements are made for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data, which include the following:	Completion of the National Codebook of Indicators for the programming period 2014-2020, which will ensure a uniform methodical construction of all indicators used across the ESI Funds programmes. Setting the cooperation with the CSO for regular supply of the necessary statistical data.	31.12.2015	MoRD, MA, CSO

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable <u>general</u> conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions that will effectively contribute to achieving the desired results, to monitor progress in achieving results and to undertake impact evaluation	– identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure statistical validation,	In cooperation with the ministries concerned and the Office for Personal Data Protection (OPDP) to prepare and subsequently approve and issue by OPDP an explanatory opinion on the processing of personal data of participants in providing financial support from the European Social Fund	31.12.2015	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 (MoLSA, CP, MEYS)
	An effective system of result indicators, including: – the selection of result indicators for each programme providing information on what motivates the selection of strategic actions financed by the programme,	Completion of the National Codebook of Indicators (NCI) for the programming period 2014-2020. Completion and approval of programme strategy and the necessary follow-up programme documentation Preparation and approval of evaluation plans of programmes and the Partnership Agreement, which will define the indicative schedule for the planned evaluation programme activities.	30.6.2016	MoRD, MA
	An effective system of result indicators, including: the establishment of targets for these indicators	Approval of programmes	31.10.2015	MoRD, MAs, Office of the Government, Commission
		Approval of programmes at the MA level	31. 5. 2015	MoE
	An effective system of result indicators, including: the consistency of each indicator with the following	Setting the cooperation with the CSO for regular supply of the necessary statistical data.	31. 3. 2016	MoRD, MA, CSO, CSSA, LO

Unfulfilled or partially fulfilled applicable general conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	requisites: robustness and statistical validation, clarity of normative interpretation, responsiveness to policy, timely collection of data;	Completion of the monitoring system ensuring the collection and aggregation of data from operations (MS2014+). In cooperation with the OP Employment MA to prepare a technical solution for the collection of data relating to the participants of interventions in IS ESF2014+, which will provide automatic links to selected data sources of the Czech Social Security Administration (CSSA) and the Labour Office, that are necessary for evaluating the success of ESF interventions.		
	Procedures to ensure that all operations financed by the programme use an effective system of indicators.	Preparation of the programming documentation (handbooks for applicants and beneficiaries) that will reflect the approved binding methodological rules.	31.10.2015	MoRD, MA

Table 87: Measures to be taken to meet the applicable thematic ex ante conditionalities

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
4.1. Arrangements were made to support the cost-effective improvement of energy end-use efficiency and cost-effective investments in energy efficiency in the construction and renovation of buildings.	Measures to ensure minimum requirements for the energy performance of buildings in accordance with Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2010/31/EU;	Amendment to Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, and Decree 78/2013 Coll. Submission of the draft to the Government 7/2014 Submission to the Parliament 9/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015	1.07.2015	MIT

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	Measures necessary to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 11 of Directive 2010/31/EU.	Amendment to Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, and Decree 78/2013 Coll. Submission of the draft to the Government 7/2014 Submission to the Parliament 9/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015	1.07.2015	MIT
	Measures to ensure strategic planning on energy efficiency, consistent with Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU3	Amendment to Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management. Submission of the draft to the Government 7/2014 Submission to the Parliament 9/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015	1.07.2015	MIT
		Amendment to the Energy Act (Act No. 458/2000 Coll.) Submission of the draft to the Government	1.07.2015	MIT

[3]Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25.10.2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC a 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC a 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1)

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		8/2014 Submission to the Parliament 10/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015		
	Measures in accordance with Article 13 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/32/EC, ensuring that final customers are equipped with individual meters if it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate to the potential energy savings.	Supplementing the Energy Act (Act No 458/2000 Coll.) and the amendment to Decree No 194/2007 Coll., Submission of the draft to the Government 8/2014 Submission to the Parliament 10/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015	1.07.2015	MIT
		Amendment to Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management. Submission of the draft to the Government 7/2014 Submission to the Parliament 9/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015	1.07.2015	MIT
5.1. Risk prevention and management: Existence of national or regional risk		Approval of Flood Risk Management Plans	22.12.2015	MoE and MoA, approved by Government

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
assessments for disaster management. taking into account climate change adaptation	National or regional risk assessment containing the following elements has been introduced.	Approval of updated River Basin Management Plans	22.12.2015	MoE and MoA, approved by Government
		Approval of the Environmental Security Concept 2015-2020, with an outlook to 2030	31.12.2015	MoE, approved by Government
		Approval of the Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in the conditions of the Czech Republic (hereafter the Adaptation Strategy).	31.10.2015	Coordinated and submitted by MoE, approved by the government.
	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.	Drawing up a comprehensive study of impacts, vulnerabilities and sources of risks related to climate change for the most vulnerable sectors	31.12.2015	MoE/collaboration with MoA, MoI, MIT, MoT, MoH
		Defining the criteria for establishing investment priorities depending on the risk	31.12.2015	MoE/collaboration with MoA, MoI, MIT, MoT, MoH
	Taking into account, where appropriate, national climate change adaptation strategies.	Approval of Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in the Conditions of the Czech Republic (Adaptation Strategy)	31.10.2015	Coordinated and submitted by MoE, approved by the government
		Taking into account, where appropriate, the adaptation strategies in the relevant national or regional risk assessments The proposed adaptation strategy is adequately taken into account in the forthcoming Flood Risk Management Plans and the updated River Basin Management Plans and the Environmental Security Concept. Any relevant changes to the adaptation strategy (which may be induced by SEA or an inter-ministerial objections procedure) will be integrated in the Flood Risk Management Plans and the River Basin Management Plans as part of public comments (by 22.6.2015) and in the Environmental Security Concept before its approval (by	31.12.2015	Relevant ministries.

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		31.12.2015). After its approval, the Adaptation Strategy will be reflected in the appropriate crisis documentation of the ministries concerned by 31.12.2015.		
6.1. Water sector: The existence of a) policy setting fees for water that has adequate incentives for users to make efficient use of water resources, and b) an adequate contribution of the different water uses to the recovery of the costs of water services at the rate specified in the approved river basin management plan for investment supported by the programmes.	In the sectors supported by the EAFRD, ERDF and the Cohesion Fund the member state ensured that the different water uses broken down by the sector are involved in paying for the costs of water management services, in accordance with Art. 9(1) the first indent of Directive 2000/60/ES, where relevant with regard to the social impact, environmental impact and economic impact of such payment as well as the geographical and climatic conditions of the affected region or regions.	The economic analysis should be directed to: • implementing a broader definition for water services and integrate it into economic analysis and to reimbursement of costs, given the potential cross-subsidization that could distort pricing policy in the sectors that are covered by the ERDF/CF • calculate and include in the reimbursements of costs the environmental costs and resource costs, but also the costs generated by point sources, as well as diffuse and non-point sources. More detailed specifications of the Action Plan 6.1 in Annex 7.	31.12.2016	MoE, MoA, MF
	Adoption of the management plan for the river basin areas in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 2006/60/EC	Approval of updated river basin management plans in accordance with the Framework Directive on water 2000/60/EC. The updated river basin management plans will include updated economic analyses which, with regard to the OPE priorities, will include an analysis of the recovery of costs for water services in the assisted areas. Approval of flood risk management plans in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks. Processing a report and handover to the European Commission by 22. 3. 2016 More detailed specifications of the Action Plan 6.1 in Annex 7.	22.12.2015	MoE, MoA

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
6.2. Waste sector: Promoting economically and environmentally sustainable investments in the waste sector, particularly by the development of waste management plans consistent with Directive 2008/98/EC, and with the waste hierarchy	The existence of one or more waste management plans as required under Article 28 of Directive 2008/98/EC.	Currently, the WMP CR for the period 2015-2024 is approved. At the same time, regional WMPs are being prepared to be completed within 18 months of the adoption of the national WMP CR, as required. The plans will be sent to the European Commission to assess their compliance with Directive 2008/98/EC, in relation to the support for construction or modernisation of waste to energy facilities.	30.6.2016	MoE
	Necessary measures have been taken to achieve the objectives related to the preparation for waste reuse and recycling by 2020 in accordance with Art. 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC.	At present, the Czech Republic gradually implements the objectives under Art. 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC in accordance with the chosen methodology. However, there is uncertainty concerning a change in the EC methodology for calculating the achievement of those targets (the EC has advised tightening, which should be issued later this year). This calculation tightening could jeopardize the achievement of the objective. Measures: 1)At the same time, the Czech Republic continues to expand the network for the separation of household waste and similar waste for households also with regard to Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste (see Point 1). 2) The PAYT system promoted by the EC is introduced in the CR and it covers about 10 - 15% of households. 3) Economic instruments are addressed in Act No 185/2001 Coll., on waste (landfill fee, a financial reserve, EPR - extended producer responsibility, sanctions, fee for waste disposal for citizens, penalties), and will	31.12.2016	MoE

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		also be an important part of the newly prepared legislation, which will contribute to the fulfilment of criterion 4 of the AP. Specified in Action Plan 6.2 in Annex 7.		

10 Reducing the 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 shal 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 (e.g. 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+, or the addition of MA).
- 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 grant applications:

- 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 motivationfor 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 cost of individual targets should have an optimal effect. Activities in each axis targets should take into account the impacts on other areas with the aim of finding a balance between the economic, social and environmental aspects of activities. It also respects the principle of precaution, prevention, which is based on the experience that prevention is generally more viable and less costly 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 be focused on the implementation of sustainable development, coordinated at all levels. The municipalities and proceed systematically use Local Agenda 21 (see 7th EAP, Priority 8, to enhance the sustainability of EU 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 principe of the substitution.

Products and services should be wherever it is technically possible and economically viable, provided that at least demands on materials and energy. Wherever it is technically and economically feasible, should be material and energy requirements be satisfied 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 of discrimination in accordance with Czech and European law and the promotion of equal opportunities for men and women are basic principles of implementation of the OPE 2014-2020 and will be respected and supported in all priority axes and investment priorities. The MA OPE 2014-2020 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. In preparation, design, course and program implementation is striving to equal treatment and equal opportunities for all interests, targeted and vulnerable groups, not only with regard to ensuring access to finance, but also with regard to the needs of different target groups with a view to ensuring accessibility for people with disabilities. The Managing Authority in the implementation of the program ensures maximum open communication and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders. These principles will be followed in the implementation of individual projects All projects will follow non-discriminatory approaches.

Within the OPE will support projects that would adversely affect the principle of equal opportunities. The Managing Authority of the OPE 2014-2020 will also ensure the equal opportunity principle at the partnership level. The Managing Authority will ensure that the Monitoring committee respects the principles of equal opportunities.

11.3 Equality between men and women

The issue of equal opportunities for women and men is conceptually regulated in detail in the Sector Strategy of gender equality for the period 2016 - 2020, which aims mainly institutional support gender equality at the MoE and within departmental organizations, ensure balanced representation of women and men in decision-making positions within the MoE and the reconciliation of work, private and family life with work / civil service in the resort of MoE.

During the preparation, drafting, and during the implementation of the OPE 2014–2020, equal opportunities for women and men. The Operational Programme Environment respects the "Departmental priorities in the Enforcement of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men", which are published and updated on the MoE website every year. Within the framework of these priorities, the following are especially relevant vis-à-vis the OPE 2014–2020:

- Take into consideration within the framework of the relevant grant programmes the subject of equal opportunities for women and men.
- Adhere to departmental concept of gender equality for the years 2016 -2020.

12 List of abbreviations

NCA CR	Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic
BaP	Benzo(a)pyrene
BAT	Best Available Technologies
BDMW	Biodegradable municipal waste
BDW	Biodegradable waste
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
CAMx	Comprehensive air quality model
CEB	Czech Export Bank
CLLD	Community-led local development
CLP	Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging (CLP from English classification, labelling and packaging) of substances and mixtures
CNG	Compressed natural gas
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CHS	Centralized heat supply
TEE	Total eligible expenditure
CHMI	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
CR	Czech Republic
CSN	Czech national standard
CSO, CZSO	Czech Statistical Office
EAP	7th EU Action programme for the Environment
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDS/SMVS	Registration Subsidy System/Administration of state-owned property
EEA	European Economic Area
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EEC	European Economic Community
EIA	Assessing Environmental Impact
EIB	European Investment Bank (EIB)
EC	European Commission
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EMFF	European Maritime Fisheries Fund

ENVI	Environmental indicators
PE	Population equivalent
EPC	Energy Performance Contracting
EC	European municipalities
ESIF	European Structural and Investment Funds
EU	European Union
EU ETS	EU Emissions Trading System
EVO	Waste energy
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
FAIRMODE	Forum for AIR quality MODElling
FP7	Seventh framework programme
CF	Cohesion Fund
FTE	Full -time equivalent (level of involvement and employee capacity load)
GAINS	Model The Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
wt.	Weight
HNV	High nature value - areas of high nature value
PLA	Protected Landscape Area
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
INI	International initiative
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
IPPC	Integrated prevention
IROP	Integrated Regional Operational Programme
ITI	Integrated Territorial Investments
CZK	Czech crown
MW	Municipal waste
FMP	Forest Management Plan
LIFE	European financial instrument supporting projects aimed at protecting nature and the environment in the European Union
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)

LVS	Local warning systems
LAG	Local Action Group
MT	Ministry of Transport
MF CR	Ministry of Finance
at least	minimum
ICPD	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube
MoRD	Ministry of Regional Development
MPIN	Methodological Guideline for use of integrated instruments in the programming period 2014-2020
MoRD-NCA	Ministry of Regional Development-National Coordination Authority
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Moravian Silesian R.	Moravian-Silesian Region
MS2014+	Monitoring system 2014+
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
N	Nitrogen
NAPEE 2011	National Energy Efficiency Action Plans CR
Natura 2000	System of protected areas of European importance
NH_3	Ammonia
NICS	National inventory of contaminated sites
NGO	Non-governmental non-profit organisations
NO	Hazardous waste
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NP	National Park
NNM	National Natural Landmark (Northern Periphery Program)
NRP	National Nature Reserve
NGS	New Green Savings
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP T	Operational Programme Transport
WM	Waste Management

GEAC	General ex ante conditionality
OP EIC	Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness
OP PGP	Operational Programme Prague – the Growth Pole of the Czech Republic
OP F	Operational Programme Fisheries
OP TA	Operational Programme Technical Assistance
OP RDE	Operational Programme Research, Development and Education
OPE	Operational Programme Environment
OPE 2014-2020	Operational Programme Environment 2014-2020
OP Emp	Operational Programme Employment
RES	Renewable energy source
P	Phosphorus
PAH	Polyaromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PD	Programming document
PM_{10} , $PM_{2.5}$	Particulate matter
PA	Priority Axis
WMP CR	Waste Management Plan of the CR
POP's	Persistent organic pollutants
POVIS	Flood information system
RDP	Rural Development Programme
PRI	Plans for development of water supply and sewerage systems in the region
WG	Working Group
LC	Land consolidation
PUPFL	Land intended to fulfil forest functions
PVC	Polyvinylchloride
PZKO	Polish Cultural and Educational Union in the Czech Republic (Polski Związek Cultural-Oświatowy w Czeskiej Republic)
Q100	Territory flooded with hundred-year water
y.	year
REACH	Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals
Rio+20	World Summit on Sustainable Development
MA	Managing authority
SO	Specific Objective

SCLLD	Strategy of community-led local development
SDO	Summary of recommended measures
SEA	Assessment of policies on the environment
ESCS	Contaminated Sites Monitoring System
SEF CR	State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic
MMW	Mixed municipal waste
SO_2	Sulphur dioxide
Comb.	Combustion
SB	State budget
RDS CR	Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic
CSF	Common Strategic Framework
SW	Software
NIPH	National Institute of Public Health
TO	Thematic Objective
TEN-T	The trans-European transport network (Trans-European Transport Networks)
dust	Solid pollutants
OPC	Office for Protection of Competition
TSES	Territorial system of ecological stability
GR	Government resolutions
WI	Water infrastructure
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
SA	State aid
WRI T.G. M.	T. G. Masaryk Water Research Institute Masaryk
VVI	Public research institutions;
WB	Water body
Public contract	Public Procurements
WaM	Scenarios with additional measures
WHO	World Health Organization
WM	Scenarios with measures
WTEI	Waste to energy Devices for energy recovery of waste
SPS	Specially protected species
SPA	Specially protected areas

IB	Intermediate Body
Environment	Environment

13 Separate elements

13.1 Major projects to be implemented during the programme period

Table 88: Major projects

Name of the project	Expected eligible implementation costs (CZK million)	Estimated amount of support (%)
Priority Axis 1:		
Completion of the sewerage system in Brno II	1 919	64

13.2 Performance framework for the operational programme

Table 89: Performance framework of the operational program, broken down by fund and category of regions (summarizing table)

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	Indicator or key implementation step	Measurement unit	Milestone for the year 2018	Final objective (2023)
Priority axis 1	CF	Not relevant	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	141 252 782	902 241 972
Priority axis 1	CF	Not relevant	Inhabitants benefiting from flood protection measures	persons	22 000	278 330
Priority axis 1	CF	Not relevant	Design capacity of the newly built and upgraded WWTPs	Population equivalent	20 000	377 439
Priority axis 2	CF	Not relevant	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	83 384 420	623 615 954
Priority axis 2	CF	Not relevant	Number of stationary air pollution sources in which measures to reduce emissions were carried out	Stationary sources	20 000	89 694
Priority axis 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	Number of stationary sources of air pollution at which a measure to reduce emissions has been carried out	Stationary sources	0	54
Priority axis 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	-	46 181 773

Priority axis 3	CF	Not relevant	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	18 457 590
Priority axis 3	CF	Not relevant	Capacity of supported facilities for material recovery of other waste	t/year	100 000	300 000
Priority axis 3	CF	Not relevant	Newly built capacity of separation and collection systems for all waste	t/year	100 000	400 000
Priority axis 3	CF	Not relevant	Total area of remedied localities in the CR, related to a specific date	m^2	50 000	500 000
Priority axis 3	ERDF	Less developed regions	Built or reconstructed installations	installations	5	24
Priority axis 4	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	21 800 000	457 347 140
Priority axis 4	ERDF	Less developed regions	Space habitats that are supported in order to improve their conservation status	ha	327	32 154
Priority axis 5	CF	Not relevant	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	93 638 525	530 079 039
Priority axis 5	ERDF	Not relevant	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	3 714 745	81 336 892
Priority axis 5	CF	Not relevant	Decrease in final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	350 000	1 348 200
Priority axis 5	ERDF	Less developed regions	Decrease in final energy consumption of public buildings	GJ/year	0	146 386
Priority axis 5	ERDF	Less developed regions	Number of supported projects on energy effective construction	pcs.	6	21

13.3 List of competent partners involved in the preparation of the operational programme

Members List in MoE Platform 2014-2020	
Organization	
1.	Association of Czech Regions
2.	Association of Energy Services
3.	Centre for Transport and Energy
4.	Environmental Center of Charles University in Prague
5.	Czech Association of Waste Management
6.	Czech Banking Association
7.	Bohemian-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions
8.	Czech-Moravian-Silesian Association of unit owners
9.	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
10.	Czech Statistical Office
11.	Czech Union for Nature Conservation
12.	Daphne - Institute of Applied Ecology
13.	General Secretary for Transport and Environment
14.	Rainbow movement
15.	Czech Chamber of Commerce
16.	Confederation of Employers 'and Entrepreneurs' Associations
17.	Prague City Hall
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 Interior
27.	Ministry of Health
28.	Ministry of Agriculture
29.	National Network of Local Action Groups
30.	Civic Association Rezekvítek
31.	Deputies Parliament - Committee on the Environment
32.	Local government associations of the Czech Republic
33.	Association of Water Supply and Sewerage
34	Association of Municipal and Private Forests in Czech Republic
35	Senate - Committee on Regional Development, Public Administration and Environment

36.	Company ECO-KOM, a.s.
37.	Transport Union of the Czech Republic
38.	Association of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic
39.	Association of Building Entrepreneurs in the Czech Republic
40.	Confederation of Industry and Transport
41.	Association of Landowners
42.	Association of Water Management
43.	Chance for Buildings
44.	Czech Government Office - Section for European Affairs
45.	Czech Government Office - Section for Human Rights
46.	Ombudsman
47.	College of Economics
48th	A representative of the National Economic Council, processor of the thematic area
49.	Green Circle - Association of environmental organizations