

SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND WATER PROTECTION

6.1 Point sources of pollution

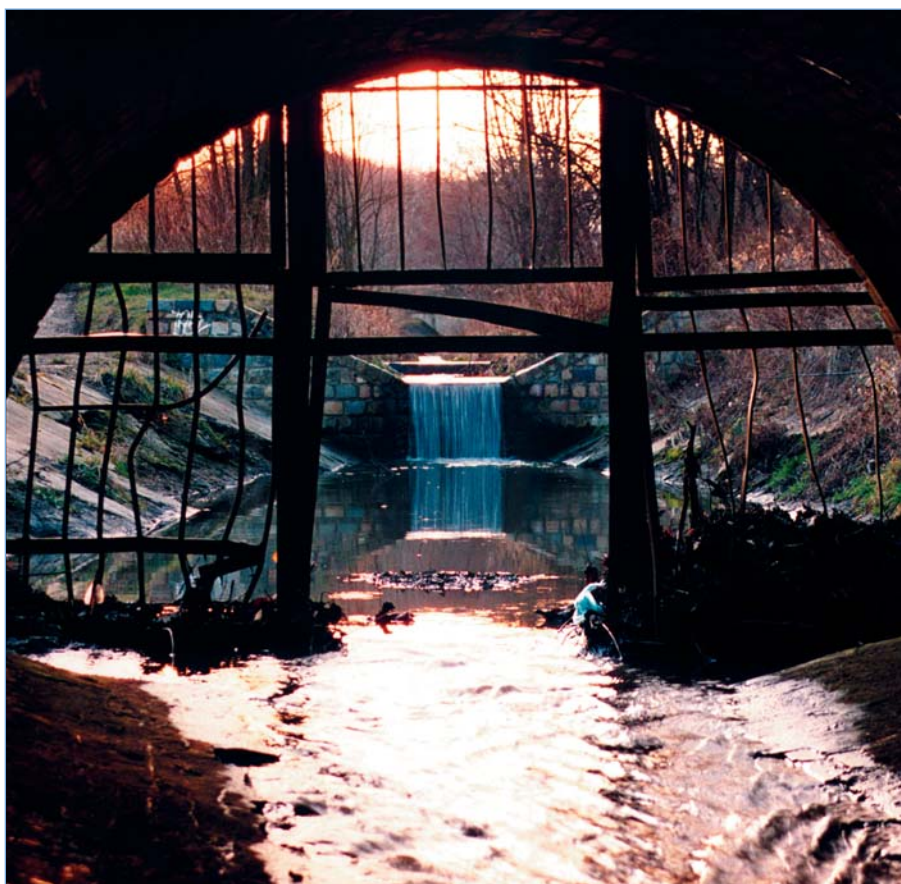
The production of pollution decreased in 2003 in comparison with 2002 in the indicators of biochemical consumption of oxygen, chemical consumption of oxygen and in the indicator of insoluble salts, and increased in the indicators of dissolved inorganic salt.

The protection of water quality is based on preventing the entry of pollutants from sources of pollution to the water environment and on the preventative protection of water sources from pollution.

The quality of surface water is influenced primarily by point sources of pollution (towns and municipalities, industrial plants and buildings of concentrated agricultural livestock production).

In 2003, the number of inhabitants living in homes connected to public sewers was 7,928 million inhabitants, i.e., 77,7 % of the inhabitants of the Czech Republic. In the Czech Republic, the connection of inhabitants to sewers is above the average of European countries of the OECD, which is approximately 62 %. Last year, 558,1 mil. m³ of waste water was discharged into public sewers, of which 94,5 % was treated at waste water treatment plants or other facilities (with suitable or unsuitable treatment effectiveness).

The level of protection of water from pollution is most frequently evaluated according to the development of produced and discharged pollution. Produced pollution is the amount of pollution contained in produced (untreated) waste water. In compliance with the requirements of the EU and OECD, in recent years increased attention has been given to the development of produced pollution in the Czech Republic. In particular, the expanded collection of measured data from a larger number of subjects

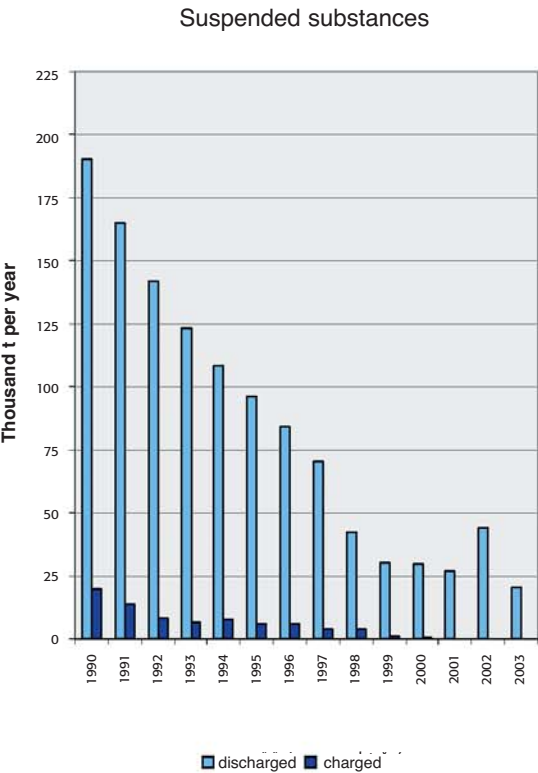
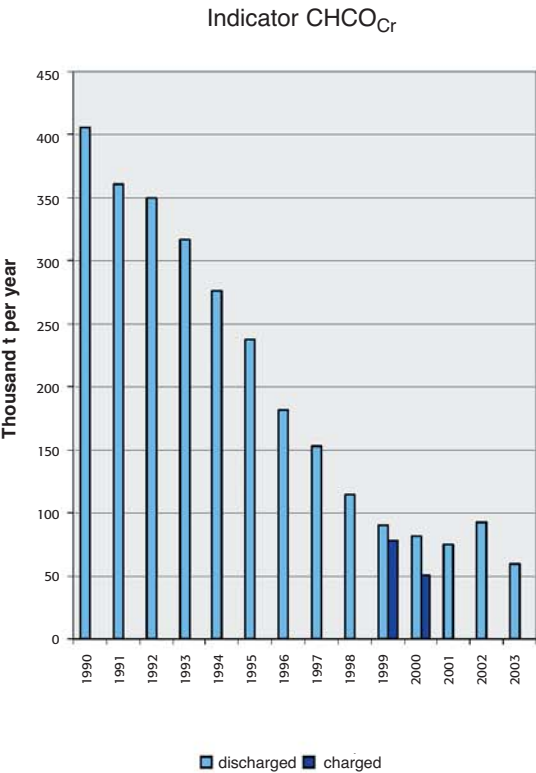
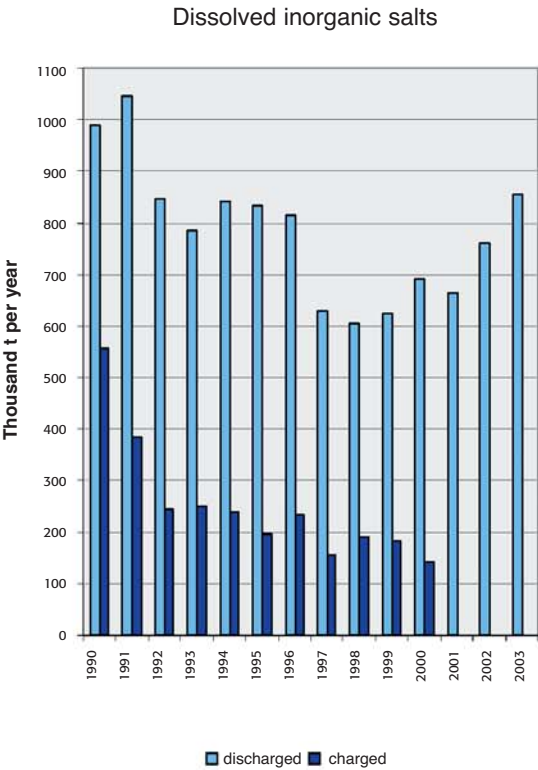
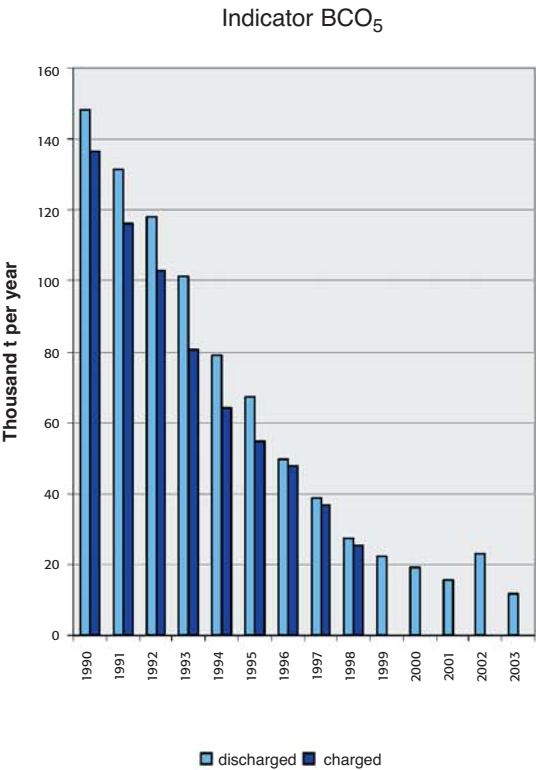


is ensured. This has resulted in data about produced pollution being further augmented and detailed. In comparison with 2002, the production of pollution decreased in 2003 in the indicator of biochemical consumption of oxygen, chemical consumption of oxygen and suspended substances, and it increased in the indicator of dissolved inorganic salt. The production of organic pollution according to biochemical consumption of oxygen (BCO₅) reduced by 9 464 t (by 3,7 %), in the indicator of chemical consumption of oxygen designated by the dichromate method (CHCO_{Cr}) by 26 052 t (by 4,2 %) and in the indicator of suspended substances (SS)

by 54 790 t (by 15,3 %). In the indicator of dissolved inorganic salts (DIS) there was an increase in 2003 compared with 2002 by 77 418 t (by 9,3 %). The growth in DIS in 2003 was significantly higher in comparison with 2002 as a result of improvement in the standard of reporting.

Through the discharge of pollution, the pollution contained in waste water is discharged into surface water. In comparison with 2002, the discharged pollution in 2003 fell in the indicators: BCO₅ by 11 144 t (48,6 %), CHCO_{Cr} by 32 453 t (35,2 %) and SS by 23 527 t (53,3 %). There was an increase in discharged pollution in the indica-

Graph 6.1.1 Discharged and charged pollution 1990 – 2003



Source: WMRI T.G.M., state River Board enterprises

tor DIS by 93 328 t (12,3 %). The amount of BCO₅, CHCO_{Cr} and SS discharged in 2003 was significantly lower than in 2002. The reduction occurred as a result of the renovation of waste water treatment plants which were put out of operation after the floods of 2002 (in the basin of the Vltava). The falling trend in the discharge of pollution according to BCO₅, CHCO_{Cr} and SS was revived in 2003. There was also a reduction in the basins not affected by the floods. The amount of DIS discharged in 2003 was significantly higher than in 2002 as a result of an increase in the Vltava basin. In contrast with previous years, the state river board corporation Vltava reported all the DIS and not just the DIS in waste water with a DIS concentration above 700 mg/l, as did other state river board corporations.

In industry, there was a significant reduction in contrast with 2002 in discharged pollution from JIP Loučovice, Inc., (by 124 t CHCO_{Cr} and 56 t BCO₅), JIP Větrní Inc., (Č. Krumlov) (by 806 t CHCO_{Cr}) and the Štětí paper plants (by 740 t CHCO_{Cr}). On the other hand, a greater amount of pollution in 2003 than in 2002 was discharged from Lovochemie Lovosice, Inc., (by 151 t CHCO_{Cr}) and Papíren Bělá, Inc., in Bělá pod Bezdězem (by 93 t CHCO_{Cr}).

In the communal sphere, in 2003 there was a considerable reduction in contrast with 2002 in the discharge of pollution in České Budějovice (by 470 t BCO₅ and 1 001 t CHCO_{Cr}), Písek (by 86 t BCO₅ and 171 t CHCO_{Cr}) and Prague (by 8 026 t BCO₅ and 7 364 t CHCO_{Cr}). But in all the cases referred to, in 2002 these were extraordinary situations resulting from the summer floods and the fact that these waste water treatment plants were subsequently put out of operation. But when comparing 2001 and 2003 one can state that the discharge of pollution remained at approximately the same level (but there was a slight improvement in the Central Waste Water Treatment Plant Prague).

There was a significant improvement in Ústí nad Labem – in 2002, pollution discharged from public sewers was discharged elsewhere than the constructed waste water treatment plant (by 306 t BCO₅ and 403 t CHCO_{Cr}), and also in Most (by 76 t BCO₅ and 111 t CHCO_{Cr}), Klatovy (by 108 t BCO₅ and 220 t CHCO_{Cr}), Liberec (by 47 t BCO₅ and 161 t CHCO_{Cr}), Vyškov (by 32 t BCO₅ and 74 t CHCO_{Cr}), Kroměříž (by 55 t BCO₅ and 129 t CHCO_{Cr}), Uherské Hradiště (by 67 t BCO₅ and 107 t CHCO_{Cr}) and Třebíč (by 57 t BCO₅ and 144 t CHCO_{Cr}).

According to the data collected on the basis of announcement No. 431/2001



Coll., in 2003 public sewers discharged 42,5% of all waste water discharged into watercourses. The share of public sewers in the amount of discharged pollution was as follows: BCO₅ 64,8 %, CHCO_{Cr} 63,5 % and SS 57,4 %. In 2003 the share of public sewers on the total burdening of watercourses by pollution from point sources was lower by approximately 6,4% when compared to 2002.

Between the years 1990 and 2003 there was a drop in discharged pollution BCO₅ by 92 %, CHCO_{Cr} by 85,3 %, SS by 89,2 % and DIS by 13,6 %. In the years 1990–2003 there was a reduction in the discharge of dangerous and especially dangerous substances and the discharged amount of AOX. There was also a significant drop in macronutrients (nitrogen, phosphorous). This drop largely occurred because in the technology of waste water treatment at new and intensified waste water treatment plants, targeted biological elimination of nitrogen and biological or chemical elimination of phosphorous is applied.

In the industrial sphere in 2003, the treatment of waste water was unsatisfactory in particular at these subjects: Papírny Bělá, Inc., in Bělá pod Bezdězem (173 t BCO₅, 328 t CHCO_{Cr}) and JIP Loučovice (77 t BCO₅, 239 t CHCO_{Cr}).

Out of municipalities with more than 5000 inhabitants, waste water discharged from Kravaře u Opavy, Kunovice and Šenova u Havířova was inadequately treated in 2003.

6.2 Non-point pollution

The quality of surface water and groundwater is significantly impacted by non-point pollution – in particular pollution from farming, atmospheric deposition and eroded material washed off from the land. With the continuing drop in point pollution, the significance of this non-point pollution grows. Its proportion is fundamental, especially for nitrates, pesticides and acidification, less so for phosphorous, and differs in different parts of

the Czech Republic depending on the population density, the proportion of treatment of discharged waste water, the intensity and method of farming and the level of atmospheric deposition.

In 2003, government order No. 103/2003 Coll., Concerning the Designation of Vulnerable areas and Concerning the Use and Storage of Fertilisers, Farmyard Manure, Crop Rotation and Performance of Anti-erosion Measures in these Areas, was issued. As expert bases necessary for the processing of this legal regulation, the output of the research programme VaV “Limiting of Non-point Pollution of Surface and Groundwater of the Czech Republic”, which was prepared by the WMRI T.G.M. In government order No. 103/2003 Coll., the territories (vulnerable areas) were declared in which farming contributes significantly to the pollution of surface and groundwater by nitrates, and where certain measures are designated to limit this influence. In addition to this, in 2003 other data was processed by the WMRI T.G.M. serving for the identification of problem territories from the aspect of non-point pollution by acidification, pesticides, erosion and the washing off of phosphorous. The results will be used when preparing plans for the areas of basins (section 25 of Act No. 254/2001 Coll.).

6.3 Accident pollution

Accident pollution also has a negative impact on the quality of surface water and groundwater. In 2003, the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI) recorded a total of 316 cases of accident pollution in the Czech Republic or threats to the quality of water, of this, 15 cases of threats to groundwater.

In comparison with 2002, there were 70 more water accidents. The most common group of pollutants remains oil (43,3 % of the total number of recorded cases), followed by waste water (12,7 %). In a breakdown according to the origin of the accident, accidents were caused most frequently in transport (9,8 %), followed by accidents during the disposal of waste water and solid waste (5,7 %). In 60,7 % of cases, it was not possible to ascertain the origin. For breaches of legal regulations valid in water management, the CEI imposed a total of 433 fines in 2003, of which 377 have acquired legal authority. Their overall level is CZK 14,850 million.



Vřesník balance reservoir - Vltava river basin

STATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR WATER MANAGEMENT

7.1. Financial support of Ministry of Agriculture

In 2003, through the programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture, the state supported development of water management infrastructure of water supply systems and sewerage systems with a financial volume in excess of CZK 2 billion.

In 2003, under the programmes MoA 329 030 “Construction and Technical Renewal of water supply systems and water treatment plants” and 329 040 “Construction and Technical Renewal of waste water treatment plants and sewerage systems” focussing on the implementation of measures for the fulfilment of the EU directives in the field of water supply systems and sewerage systems and on the actual development of the field water supply systems and sewerage systems, total support of CZK 2 billion was provided. This support was provided to investors both in the form of grants and in the form of interest-free loans from the loan resources of the EIB. Under the MoA programme 329 030, in 2003 a total of 300 projects were supported with a total of CZK 734 million, and under MoA programme 329 040 a total of 56 projects were supported from the state budget with resources of approximately CZK 579 million.

Under the programme 229 810 “State assistance for the renewal of territory damaged by the flood of 2002 provided by the MoA”, which focussed on the regeneration and securing of water management infrastructure of water supply systems and sewerage systems, in 2003 a total of approximately CZK 224 million was provided in the form of a grant to 54 projects.

In 2003, there was continued successful use of the loan provided to the Czech Republic by the EIB on the basis of the loan contract “Czech Republic – Outline loan for water management intended for the reconstruction,



Labská water reservoir - Elbe river basin

Table 7.1.1 Financial resources of state budget provided under the programmes MoA 329 030 (229 030), 329 040 (229 040) and 229 810 in billions of CZK

Form of support	Water supply systems and water treatment plants	Sewerage systems and waste water treatment plants	Renewal of water supply systems and sewerage systems after flood of 08/2002	MoA Total
Refundable financial assistance	5,824	0	0	5,824
Grants	728,284	578,837	223,976	1 531,097
Total	734,108	578,837	223,976	1 536,921

Source: MoA

Table 7.1.2 Development of state support for construction of water supply systems, water treatment plants, sewerage systems and waste water treatment plants under the MoA in 2000–2003 in millions of CZK

Financial source	2000	2001	2002	2003
Grants from state budget	918	447	1 328	1 531
Refundable financial assistance	422	219	53	6
Support of state budget	1 340	666	1 381	1 537
EIB	60	222	616	619
Support – total	1 400	888	1 997	2 156

Source: MoA

improvement, modernisation and expansion of water management systems in the Czech Republic”, which was implemented on the basis of the resolution of the government of the Czech Republic No. 1179 from 1999. In 2003, a total of 38 projects were supported with a total of CZK 619 million from the aforementioned loan.

In 2003, the Ministry of Agriculture continued in the implementation of many other programmes outside the area of wa-

ter management infrastructure of water supply systems and sewerage systems aimed at the renewal of water management assets of watercourse administrators within the framework of eliminating the consequences of the floods from the previous years and implementing flood-prevention measures.

The use of state financial resources for capital and current expenses is given in the following tables 7.1.3 and 7.1.4.

Under the programme 229 212 in 2003, 91 investment constructions and non-investment projects – fishponds – were implemented or work was begun on them, and more than 58 % of them were completed. Projects with greatest volume of resources of grants from the state budget in 2003 under programme 229 212:

- Dredging of fishpond Chobot (Kormorán Plus, Ltd.)
- Kněžický fishpond (Eliáš Josef)
- Renewal of fishpond Katlov (Městské lesy a rybníky Kutná Hora, Ltd.)
- Fishpond Mezibořský – dredging (Rybářství Velké Meziříčí, Inc.)
- Renewal of fishpond Mařka (Rybářství Třeboň, Inc.)

Under the programme 229 218, in 2003, 37 investment constructions and non-investment projects – fishponds – were implemented or work was begun on them, and almost 57 % of them were completed. Projects with greatest volume of resources of grants from the state budget in 2003 under programme 229 218:

- Fishpond Rožmberk – first stage, repair to safety spillway (Rybářství Třeboň, Inc.)
- Renewal of fishpond Skalice (Rybářství Třeboň, Inc.)
- Renewal of fishpond Blatec u Čejkovic (Rybníkářství Hluboká, Inc.)
- Repair of waste channel from safety spillway – fishpond Rožmberk – 2nd stage (Rybářství Třeboň, Inc.)
- Renewal and dredging of fishpond Březovec (Rybníkářství Hluboká, Inc.)

Under the grant title “dredging of fishponds”, in 2003 the non-investment dredging of 15 fishponds was carried out, of which 9 were in a semi-finished state from 2002. All projects were completed.

Under the grant title “management of small watercourses”, i.e., maintenance, repairs, care for assets on small watercourses, wet and dry reservoirs and associated objects, in 2003, 1164 non-investment projects were implemented by the AWMA, all of which were completed.

Under the grant title “operation of small watercourses, wet and dry reservoirs and associated objects”, in 2003, 262 non-investment projects were implemented by the AWMA, all of which were completed.

Under programme 229 060, in 2003, 137 investment constructions were implemented or partially completed, of which 17 were completed, as were 29 non-investment projects, of which 17 were also completed. The greatest number of projects, a total of 60, was ensured by AWMA, these being 31 investment constructions and 29 non-invest-

Table 7.1.3 State financial resources provided by MoA for capital and current expenses as part of the programme financing in the programmes 229 060, 229 110, 229 210 and 329 180 in millions CZK

Record number of programme	Name of programme	Expenses for financing of programmes
229 060	Flood prevention	669,159
229 110	Rectifying consequences on state water management assets	1 098,000
229 210	Renewal, dredging and reconstruction of fishponds and reservoirs	522,397
329 180	Rectifying damage caused by the flood of 1997	509,770

Source: MoA

Table 7.1.4 Non-investment support for other measures in water management provided by MoA in millions CZK

Name of support	Level of provided resources	Recipient of support
Administration of small watercourses	122,376	Agricultural water management administration
Dredging of fishponds	25,446	Trading legal and physical persons
Renewal of constructions for water management melioration	15,231	Trading legal and physical persons

Source: MoA

ment projects, of which the largest in terms of financing included the constructions of AWMA and the Odra River Board s.e.

In addition, a total of 73 studies were prepared for drainage conditions, flood zones and studies of special basins, of which 55 studies were completed last year. Most studies were prepared for the Vltava and Elbe basins.

In the following overview, some of the most important projects carried out in the individual state River Board enterprises are given:

Vltava River Board, s.e.

Reconstruction of Nová řeka dyke at km 0,1 – 3,6

The Nová řeka is an artificial canal built by Jakub Krčín from Jelčany in 1584–1587 at the same time as the fishpond Rožmberk as its flood protection. Part of the flow of the Lužnice is channelled away from the fishpond Rožmberk by the Nová řeka to Nežárka. On the left bank of the Nová řeka, a dyke was built protecting the flat land around Rožmberk from the flow of the Nová řeka. During the floods of August 2002, this dyke collapsed. The reconstruction consists of creating a sealing wall in the body of the dyke and raising the crown of the dyke above the flow Q_{100} . The length of the reconstructed dyke is 3,45 km.

Time of implementation 10/02 - 06/03

Overall costs CZK 95,5 million

Ohře River Board, s.e.

Reconstruction of safety spillway for Nechranice water reservoir

The technical solution consists of the adjustment of the safety spillway by reducing the threshold of the central field to the height

Table 7.1.5 Use of financial sources for flood prevention under programme 229 060 “Flood prevention” in millions CZK

Owners and administrators	Used in 2003	
	State budget including SFA and EIB	
	Investment	Non-investment
Elbe River Board s.e.	72,733	0
Vltava River Board s.e.	79,538	0
Ohře River Board s.e.	18,024	0
Odra River Board s.e.	145,115	0
Morava River Board s.e.	134,317	0
Forests of the CR, s.e.	67,408	0
AWMA	125,916	26,109
Total	643,051	26,109

Source: MoA

of 263,00 metres above sea level B.a.a. and in the replacement of the existing sluice construction (massive concrete spillway with hydrostatic sector closing) with new segmented closing with a concrete load-bearing wall and construction of a temporary sluice.

The project is part of the project “Improving the ecological and hydrological conditions on the rivers Ohře and Elbe”, which is included in the programme of the EU CBC PHARE 2000.

With regard to the significance of this construction-technological event, which through its technical solution will significantly and comprehensively help improve water management and general social interests – increasing flood protection for the territory along the Lower Ohře, improving water handling in the reservoir area of Nechranice water reservoir, increasing the volume of the retention space by more than 2,5 million m³, lowering the water in the reservoirs in the event of a breach of the dyke or functional objects of the dam, com-

pensation improvement of flows for navigation on the Elbe or in the event of ecological accidents, improving conditions for influencing the temperature regime of the Lower Ohře.

Time of implementation 07/02 - 07/04
Overall costs CZK 57,9 million,
by 2003 CZK 24,5 million
invested in construction

Odra River Board, s.e.

Opava, Široká Niva km 95,0 – 95,8

This is an adjustment to the flow of the Opava at km 95,0 – 95,8 which is a continuation on an adjustment already carried out. A flood-prevention adjustment to the flow in a total length of 860 m is planned for the flow Q_{20} and consists of an adjustment to the grade line of the bottom, the inclination of the riverbed slopes into a regular trapezoid and the carrying out of longitudinal reinforcement with riprap footing, a left-bank reinforcing wall and left-bank protective dyke 126 m long in total. The measures prevent the permanent threat to the surrounding infrastructure (roads, buried services, railways, bridges) close to the concurrence of the watercourse.

Time of implementation 05/03 - 11/03
Overall costs CZK 11,0 million

Morava River Board, s.e.

Bobrovec – reconstruction of left-bank dyke km 0,0 – 5,0

The subject of construction is the reconstruction of the existing left-bank dyke body Bobrovec in the entire section from entry into the river Morava along the river Olšava, this being a length of 5 km. The purpose of the construction is ensuring the stability of the dyke's body and its foundations against breach during flood situations and increased levels of flood protection of close by towns, municipalities and surrounding lands, including water management facilities and facilities of the aircraft industry on an area of 1000 ha at Q_{100} and the creation of polders with a minimum volume of 2,6 million m^3 .

Time of implementation 11/03 - 08/04
Overall costs CZK 23,3 million,
by the year 2003, CZK 2,7 million
invested in construction

Under the programme 329 180, in 2003 55 investment constructions were implemented or partially built, as were 39 non-investment projects, of which more than 70 % were completed. The largest number of projects was ensured by the Morava River Board, s.e., these being 29 investment construc-

Table 7.1.6 Use of financial sources in programme 329 180 "Rectification of damages caused by floods in 1997" in millions CZK

Owners and administrators	Use in 2003 State budget including SFA and EIB	
	Investments	Non-investments
Elbe River Board s.e.	0	16,693
Morava River Board s.e.	215,836	151,592
Odra River Board s.e.	62,009	53,249
Forests of the CR, s.e.	5,372	4,552
AWMA	0,467	0
Total	283,684	226,086

Source: MoA

tions and 23 non-investment projects, of which 75 % were completed.

In the following overview, some of the more important projects implemented under the programme 329 180 are given:

Morava River Board, s.e.

Morava, km 82,0 – 93,5, dredging, 2nd stage

- total cost CZK 12,5 million, by the year 2003 CZK 11,3 million invested in construction.

Morava, Rohatec – Uherský Ostroh, reconstruction of dyke

- total cost CZK 20,1 million, by the year 2003 CZK 20,1 million invested in construction.

Spojená Bečva, Osek nad Bečvou

- total cost CZK 22,3 million, by the year 2003 CZK 21,4 million invested in construction.

Spojená Bečva, km 47,2 – 52,4

- total cost CZK 24,4 million, by the year 2003 CZK 24,4 million invested in construction.

Merta, Vernířovice, km 6,8 – 10,5

- total cost CZK 30,4 million, by the year 2003 CZK 30,4 million invested in construction.

Desná, km 24,9 – 33,3

- total cost CZK 89,0 million, by the year 2003 CZK 89,0 million invested in construction.

Vsetínská Bečva, km 15,0 – 18,0

- total cost CZK 19,2 million, by the year 2003 CZK 19,2 million invested in construction.

Vsetínská Bečva, km 0,0 – 3,3

- total cost CZK 18,0 million, by the year 2003 CZK 18,0 million invested in construction.

Vsetínská Bečva, km 36,7 – 38,1

- total cost CZK 24,0 million, by the year 2003 CZK 24,0 million invested in construction.

Branná, km 6,2 – 12,6

- total cost CZK 34,6 million, by the year 2003 CZK 34,6 million invested in construction.

Odra River Board, s.e.

Bělá, Jeseník, km 18,8 – 19,3

- total cost CZK 24,1 million, by the year 2003 CZK 24,1 million invested in construction.

Opavice, Holčovice, km 23,2 – 23,8

- total cost CZK 11,4 million, in year 2003 CZK 6,0 million invested in construction.

Opavice, Spálené, km 24,4 – 25,1

- total cost CZK 11,1 million, in year 2003 CZK 7,7 million invested in construction.

Opavice, Hynčice, km 20,5 – 21,2

- total cost CZK 14,5 million, in year 2003 CZK 5,0 million invested in construction.

Bělá, Mikulovice, km 2,5 – 3,5

- total cost CZK 20,8 million, by the year 2003 CZK 20,8 million invested in construction.

Odra, Koblov, km 9,6 – 10,5

- total cost CZK 8,2 million, in year 2003 CZK 4,1 million invested in construction.

Odra, Hrušov, km 9,1 – 9,7

- total cost CZK 10,3 million, in year 2003 CZK 3,0 million invested in construction.

Elbe River Board, s.e.

Repair to river bed of Elbe in Pec pod Sněžkou

- total cost CZK 29,1 million, by the year 2003 CZK 29,1 million invested in construction.

AWMA

Alteration to flow of Grasmanka

- total cost CZK 19,3 million, by the year 2003 CZK 19,3 million invested in construction.

Alteration to Vojtovický stream III

- total cost CZK 7,4 million, by the year 2003 CZK 7,4 million invested in construction.

Alteration to Krasovka II

- total cost CZK 12,1 million, by the year 2003 CZK 12,1 million invested in construction.

Alteration to Krasovka I

- total cost CZK 8,4 million, by the year 2003 CZK 8,4 million invested in construction.

Forests of the Czech Republic, s.e.

Repair of flow of Olešnice

- total cost CZK 28,9 million, by the year 2003 CZK 28,9 million invested in construction.

In the sub-programme 229 112, in 2003, 10 investment constructions and 74 non-investment projects were implemented, of which more than 95 % were completed. The greatest number of projects was ensured by the Elbe River Board, s.e., this being one investment construction and 59 non-investment projects, of which more than 98 % were completed.

In the sub-programme 229 113, in 2003, 51 investment constructions and 303 non-investment projects were implemented or partly finished, of which more than 75 % were completed. The greatest number of projects was ensured by the Vltava River Board, s.e., these being 155 non-investment projects, of which 92 % were completed, and by the AWMA, these being 31 investment constructions and 92 non-investment projects, of which 57 % were completed.

In the following overview we give some of the most significant projects in programme 229 113:

Elbe River Board, s.e.

Smědá, Raspenava – Bílý stream, repair to bed of watercourse and dredging, km 32,8 – 41,0

- total cost CZK 6,7 million, by the year 2003 CZK 6,7 million invested in construction.

Water reservoir in basin of Lužická Nisa, dredging

- total cost CZK 7,9 million, by the year 2003 CZK 7,9 million invested in construction.

Jizera, Turnov – Jablonec nad Nisou, repair to bed

- total cost CZK 14,0 million, by the year 2003 CZK 14,0 million invested in construction.

Morava River Board, s.e.

Jihlava, Vladislav – repair to weir

- total cost CZK 3,8 million, by the year 2003 CZK 3,8 million invested in construction.

Olšava, Kunovice Strhanec, repair to watercourse

- total cost CZK 8,0 million, by the year 2003 CZK 8,0 million invested in construction.

Haná, Nezamyslice – Dřevnovice, repair to watercourse

- total cost CZK 5,0 million, by the year 2003 CZK 5,0 million invested in construction.

Kyjovka, Svatobořice – Kyjov, repair to watercourse

**Table 7.1.7 Use of financial sources in the sub-programme 229 112
"Rectification of consequences of flood of year 2000"
in millions CZK**

Owners and administrators	Use in 2003 State budget including SFA and EIB	
	Investments	Non-investments
Elbe River Board s.e.	7,000	102,207
Morava River Board s.e.	1,000	9,321
AWMA	3,757	4,450
Total	11,757	115,978

Source: MoA

- total cost CZK 4,1 million, by the year 2003 CZK 4,1 million invested in construction.

Ohře River Board, s.e.

Reconstruction of bed of Jiřetinský stream in Horní Jiřetín, km 2,4 – 3,2

- total cost CZK 11,3 million, by the year 2003 CZK 11,3 million invested in construction.

Repair of flood damage to Pruněrovský stream km 0,9 – 6,7

- total cost CZK 7,5 million, by the year 2003 CZK 7,5 million invested in construction.

Vltava River Board, s.e.

Úslava Plzeň, km 0,7 – 4,1

- total cost CZK 35,4 million, by the year 2003 CZK 35,4 million invested in construction.

Water reservoir Štěchovice, repair of right bank km 82,9 – 83,5

- total cost CZK 13,0 million, by the year 2003 CZK 13,0 million invested in construction.

Litavka Čenkov, repair of paving at km 28,1 – 29,5

- total cost CZK 19,5 million, by the year 2003 CZK 19,5 million invested in construction.

Flood weir Všešudy – Dušníky – Černá Tůň

- total cost CZK 17,1 million, by the year 2003 CZK 17,1 million invested in construction.

Water reservoir Slapy – repair to sealing of expansion joints and concrete surfaces

- total cost CZK 18,0 million, by the year 2003 CZK 18,0 million invested in construction.

Forests of the Czech Republic, s.e.

Eliminating flood damage Podlužský

- total cost CZK 2,9 million, by the year

**Table 7.1.8 Use of financial resources in sub-programme 229 113
"Rectification of consequences of flood of year 2002"
in millions CZK**

Owners and administrators	Use in 2003 State budget including SFA and EIB	
	Investments	Non-investments
Elbe River Board s.e.	24,141	75,669
Morava River Board s.e.	3,898	47,685
Ohře River Board s.e.	19,877	13,465
Vltava River Board s.e.	2,525	674,953
Forests of the CR, s.e.	8,270	2,001
AWMA	8,655	89,126
Total	67,366	902,899

Source: MoA

2003 CZK 2,9 million invested in construction.

Eliminating flood damage Jahodový

- total cost CZK 1,7 million, by the year 2003 CZK 1,7 million invested in construction.

AWMA

Eliminating flood damage in district of Klatovy

- total cost CZK 7,5 million, by the year 2003 CZK 7,5 million invested in construction.

Basin of Klapský stream

- total cost CZK 5,7 million, by the year 2003 CZK 5,7 million invested in construction.

Eliminating flood damage at reservoir in basin of Lišanský stream

- total cost CZK 2,6 million, by the year 2003 CZK 2,6 million invested in construction.

Eliminating flood damage to river Malše in České Budějovice

- total cost CZK 2,8 million, by the year 2003 CZK 2,8 million invested in construction.

Basin of Dyje, Křhovice – Hevlín

- total cost CZK 2,1 million, by the year 2003 CZK 2,1 million invested in construction.

7.2 Financial support of the Ministry of the Environment

Programme for revitalisation of river systems. In 2003, support for the implementation of measures was provided in the form of a specific-purpose grant in the total amount of CZK 538.762 million, which represents virtually three times the financial resources provided for these purposes in 2002.

The programme for revitalisation of river systems (referred to hereinafter as the „PRRS“) is formulated as a programme for the renewal, stabilisation and care of the water regime in the countryside with the aim of creating conditions for the renewal of ecological stability and permanently sustainable use of the countryside. In 2003, the sub-programme 215 117 “Construction of waste water treatment plants and sewerage systems, including artificial wetlands,” became a part of it. This helps deal with the problems of sewerage removal and the treatment of waste water in municipalities with less than 3000 equivalent inhabitants.

Financial resources for PRRS are allocated every year from the state budget and provided according to the rules of the MoE in the form of specific-purpose grants in addition to the own resources of the applicant after discussion and recommendation by regional advisory boards. For the provision of resources to sub-programme 215 117, for the year 2003 the Rules were designated separately. The management of the programme is entrusted to the Department of Ecology of the Countryside and Forests at the MoE, ensured by the Agency for the Protection of Nature and the Countryside of the Czech Republic.

Table 7.2.3 gives the number of projects implemented in the framework of the individual programmes according to the level of the released grant. The greatest volume of resources was expended on projects where the grant was from CZK 2 to 5 million, the greatest number of projects were implemented with a grant up to CZK 500 thousand.

Under sub-programmes 215 112 to 215 114, applicants could receive financial resources up to the level of 100 % of total costs, from the sub-programme 215 115 “Revitalisation of retention ability of countryside” organisational elements and grant-funded organisations and non-state, non-profit-making organisations up to 100 %, municipalities up to 80 % and other applicants up to 60 % of total costs.

The financial resources from sub-programme 215 117 “Construction and renewal of waste water treatment plants and sewerage systems, including artificial wetlands” were intended for municipalities, federations of municipalities and joint-stock companies of water supply systems and sewerage systems to a maximum of 80 % of the budget costs with a limitation of these costs according to the number of equivalent inhabitants.

Grants for the implementation of measures in 2003 reached CZK 538,762 million, in this for the Sub-programme 215 117 a total of CZK 273,242 million, and CZK 265,520

Table 7.2.1 Use of financial resources of PRRS in 2002 and 2003 according to regions

Region/year		2002		2003					
		Total		Incomplete projects		projects		Total	
		number	thous. CZK	number	thous. CZK	number	thous. CZK	number	thous. CZK
Central Bohemia region	A	29	43 222	10	15 353	6	10 527	16	25 880
	B	28	94 716	13	47 416	19	97 100	32	144 516
	C	57	137 938	23	62 769	25	107 627	48	170 396
South Bohemia region	A	17	20 757	4	26 121	15	17 032	19	43 153
	B	4	8 189	2	7 259	0	0	2	7 259
	C	21	28 946	6	33 380	15	17 032	21	50 412
Plzeň region	A	21	21 596	11	13 646	10	5 347	21	18 993
	B	7	12 910	4	5 151	4	21 812	8	26 963
	C	28	34 506	15	18 797	14	27 159	29	45 956
Karlovy Vary region	A	5	3 813	2	1 751	3	645	5	2 396
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	5	3 183	2	1 751	3	645	5	2 396
Ústí nad Labem region	A	8	12 047	4	6 007	5	8 749	9	14 756
	B	4	4 978	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	12	17 025	4	6 007	5	8 749	9	14 756
Liberec region	A	2	4 070	1	777	3	1 799	4	2 576
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	2	4 070	1	777	3	1 799	4	2 576
Hradec Králové region	A	13	12 812	8	16 235	15	9 232	23	23 820
	B	5	14 509	3	13 313	2	9 180	5	16 270
	C	18	27 321	12	29 548	17	18 412	29	47 960
Pardubice region	A	5	13 282	1	663	9	8 114	10	8 777
	B	4	11 433	1	976	3	14 619	4	15 595
	C	9	24 715	2	1 639	12	22 733	14	24 372
Vysočina region	A	22	16 513	5	9 200	29	28 831	34	38 031
	B	6	16 718	4	10 732	7	15 147	11	25 879
	C	28	33 436	9	19 932	36	43 978	45	63 910
South Bohemia region	A	15	15 001	8	12 891	11	8 870	19	21 761
	B	7	18 214	4	14 245	2	8 000	6	22 245
	C	22	33 215	12	27 136	13	16 870	25	44 006
Olomouc region	A	18	14 168	6	10 137	26	31 611	32	41 748
	B	4	4 653	3	11 431	1	3 084	4	14 515
	C	22	18 821	9	21 568	27	34 695	36	56 263
Zlín region	A	12	9 587	6	11 986	5	4 055	11	16 041
	B	1	732	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	13	10 319	6	11 986	5	4 055	11	16 041
Moravia-Silesia region	A	12	7 859	5	6 295	4	1 293	9	7 588
	B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C	12	7 859	5	6 295	4	1 293	9	7 588
Total	A	179	194 727	71	131 062	141	136 105	212	265 520
	B	70	187 052	34	110 523	38	168 942	72	273 242
	C	249	381 779	105	241 585	179	305 047	284	538 762

Source: MoE, WMRI T.G.M. Note.: A – Sub-programmes 215 112 to 215 116, in year 2002 Programme PRRS, B – Sub-programme 215 117 Construction and renewal of waste water treatment plant and sewerage system, including establishment of artificial wetlands, in year Program PSWMEP, C – PRRS total, in year 2002 sum of PRRS and PSWMEP

Table 7.2.2 Use of financial resources of PRRS in years 2002 and 2003 according to APNC centres

APNC/Year	2002 Total		2003					
			Unfinished projects		Initiated events		Total	
	number	thous. CZK	number	thous. CZK	number	thous. CZK	number	thous. CZK
Brno	30	39 676	15	30 664	17	20 771	32	51 435
Č. Budějovice	17	28 946	6	33 380	15	17 032	21	50 412
Havl. Brod	33	46 021	12	24 408	36	43 978	48	68 386
Olomouc	23	20 021	9	21 568	28	34 924	37	56 492
Ostrava	17	11 717	8	14 753	5	1 447	13	16 200
Pardubice	25	49 170	13	31 187	28	40 916	41	64 233
Plzeň	33	38 319	17	20 548	17	27 804	34	48 352
Prague	53	126 814	20	58 293	25	107 627	45	165 920
Ústí n. Labem	14	9 956	5	6 784	8	10 548	13	17 332
Total	249	381 779	105	241 585	179	305 047	284	538 762

Source: MoE, WMRI T.G.M.

million for other sub-programmes and their project documentation. The use of the grants released for the programme for the revitalisation of river systems according to the type of measures in 2003 is given in Table 7.2.5.

In comparison with 2002, the support for sub-programmes 215 112 to 215 118 increased by CZK 72,440 million (37,2 %), sub-programme 215 117 (up to 2002 the separate programme for Small water management ecological projects) by CZK 92,413 million, i.e., by 49,4%.

7.3 State environmental fund

The state environmental fund (referred to hereinafter as the "SEFCR,") is one of the basic economic instruments for discharging the undertakings arising from international treaties for environmental protection, from the National Programme for Preparation for Accession to the EU and for the Implementation of State Environmental Policy.

The SEFCR represents a significant central source which participates in the application of state ecological policy and the approximation strategy of the MoE. Since 1999, regional sites have gradually been established which carry out consultation, advisory and control activity and the receipt of applications for support. Since 2001, twelve regional sites have been staffed.

By the end of 2003, 154 applications for support had been registered in the field of water protection in the amount of CZK 2 163 million, and 73 applications had been registered for support in the amount of CZK 876, 096 million from the Renewal Programme (dredging, drying, cleaning) or construction of sewerage systems and WWTP on territories affected by floods. This is direct non-investment financial support for municipalities and towns in the form of a grant (in 2003, CZK 291,917 million was released) and to entrepreneurial bodies in the form of loans with interest of 3 % p.a. with a maximum repayment period of seven years with possible three-year deferral. One indirect form of financial assistance was extending the period for repayment of a loan to municipalities or other subjects affected by the floods from the list of the Ministry for Local Development (referred to hereinafter as the „MLD“) by three years over and above the originally agreed period. This possibility had been utilised as of 31. 12. 2003 by a total of 36 recipients of support. The overall impact of restructuring loan repayments on the balance of the fund was CZK 12,5 million as of 31.12.2003.

On the basis of Government Resolution No. 149 from 14.2.2001 on the coordination

Table 7.2.3 Number of projects according to level of released grants in 2003

Level of grant thous. CZK	Grant title	Project		Grant	
		number	Share (%)	Thous. CZK	Share (%)
Up 500	A	90	42,5	27 189	10,2
	B	0	-	0	-
	C	90	31,6	27 189	5,0
501 to 1 000	A	55	25,9	41 865	15,7
	B	4	5,5	3 429	1,2
	C	59	20,7	45 294	8,3
1 001 to 2 000	A	37	17,5	50 464	19,5
	B	16	21,9	19 023	9,0
	C	53	18,6	77 357	14,2
2 001 to 5 000	A	25	11,8	82 474	30,9
	B	36	49,3	130 616	46,7
	C	61	21,4	213 090	39,0
More than 5 000	A	5	2,4	63 528	23,8
	B	17	23,3	120 174	43,0
	C	22	7,7	183 702	33,6
Total	A	212	100,0	265 520	100,0
	B	72	100,0	273 242	100,0
	C	284	100,0	538 762	100,0

Source: MoE, WMRI T.G.M. Note: A – Sub-programmes 215 112 to 215 116, B – Sub-programme 215 117 Construction and renewal of waste water treatment plants and sewerage systems, including establishment of artificial wetlands, C – PRRS Total.

Table 7.2.4 Number of projects and level of grants according to type of applicant in 2003

Applicant	Number of projects	Grants (thous. CZK)	Average level of grants (thous. CZK)
Municipalities and towns	138	338 853	2 455
Natural and legal persons	81	75 109	927
Organisational units of state, grant-maintained organisations, organisations managing state assets			
Administration of natural protected areas	15	29 023	1 935
Agency for Protection of Nature and the Countryside of the Czech Republic	8	38 022	4 753
Agricultural Water Management Administration	26	42 379	1 630
Forests of the Czech Republic, s.e.	4	1 669	417
Šumava National park and protected area	1	2 000	2 000
Krkonoše National park	3	482	161
Administration of National park České Švýcarsko	1	4 000	4 000
Ohře River Board, s.e.	1	2 000	2 000
Odra River Board, s.e.	2	1 680	840
Others	4	3 545	886
Total	284	538 762	1 897

Source: MoE, WMRI T.G.M.

Table 7.2.5 Types of measures supported from PRRS in 2003

Sub-programme	Number	Number of measures	Grants thous. CZK
Revitalisation of natural function of watercourses	215 112	26	56 088
Establishment and revitalisation of elements of system of ecological stability bound to water regime	215 113	12	22 119
Elimination of transverse barriers on watercourses and support for such technical solutions which do not contain them (addition and construction of fish ladders)	215 114	5	8 709
Revitalisation of retention ability of countryside	215 115	152	176 912
Reconstruction of technical elements and dredging of productive fishponds	215 116	0	0
Construction and renewal of waste water treatment plants and sewerage systems including establishment of artificial wetlands	215 117	72	273 242
Project documentation, preparation for implementation (from 215 112 to 215 116)		17	1 692
Total		284	538 762

Source: MoE, WMRI T.G.M.

and implementation structures of the ISPA instrument, since 2001 the SEFCR has been the implementation agency for its realisation (also for the Cohesion Fund). The priori-

ty of this EU instrument is primarily support for measures in the water management area, in particular the handling of waste water. For the co-financing of the programme

ISPA/FS, by the end of 2003, an affirmative decision of the minister had been issued for 22 applications in a total level of CZK 383,669 million, out of which the realised financial expenses were CZK 21,803 million (in 2002 – CZK 10,516 million, 2003 – CZK 11,287 million).

SEFCR also participated in the implementation of 14 projects with total costs of CZK 552,808 million for assistance with the rectification of the consequences of floods (13 projects funded from the ISPA Fund, one from the Solidarity Fund); the EU made an 85 % contribution to the payment of costs.

In the monitored period, SEFCR ensured the continuous provision of financial resources for projects of contractual support according to internal rules (i.e., invoicing principle), including coverage of operating costs of the Office of SEFCR and mandatory expenses; it continued to contribute indirect assistance to recipients of support with objective difficulties in the form of restructuring of the repayment calendar or deferral of repayments. Contribution from foreign legal persons (CZK 31,1 million – the German gift was used in full for the liquidation of flood damages from 2002).

The income of SEFCR consists primarily of payments and fees for pollution of the environment and repayments of loans. In 2003, the real revenues of the Fund were CZK 3 195,0 million, lower by 3,5 % in comparison with budget (CZK 3 310,3 million). In the element of water protection, the difference between the budget (CZK 610,0 million) and true revenues for fees for the discharge of waste water (CZK 495,3 million) was CZK 114,7 million, i.e., 18,8 %. Revenues in the element “water” in 2003 reached a level of CZK 1 541 million, expenses 2 690 million, including co-financing of ISPA projects in the amount of CZK 11,287 million.

Out of the total implemented support from SEFCR in 2003 (excluding KF), 58% of financial resources went to water protection (CZK 2 690 million, including CZK 11,287 million for the co-financing of ISPA projects). The greatest volume of financial resources in the area of water protection was channelled to the Central Bohemia and South Moravia region.

The highest support for water protection in the amount of CZK 2 368 million was received by municipalities (88,1 % of total support), and other relatively high support was received by public budgets (CZK 195,856 million, i.e., 7,3 %).

In 2003, 169 affirmative Decisions for Support were issued for the construction of WWTP and sewerage systems and for the li-

Table 7.3.1 Total support of SEF implemented in 2003

Subject of support	Grants		Loan		Total support	
	inc. ISPA	share		share	inc. ISPA	share
	thousand CZK	(%)	thousand CZK	(%)	thousand CZK	(%)
Entrepreneurial subjects – legal persons	9 138	0,4	40 493	7,7	49 631	1,8
Civic associations	11 090	0,5	287	0,1	11 377	0,4
Churches	205	0,0	0	0,0	205	0,0
Non-profit-making and similar organisations	24 463	1,1	8 276	1,5	32 739	1,2
State budget	31 086	1,5	0	0,0	31 086	1,2
Municipalities	1 943 826	89,9	424 834	80,7	2 368 660	88,1
Public budget	143 364	6,6	52 492	10,0	195 856	7,3
Total	2 163 172	100,0	526 382	100,0	2 689 554	100,0

Source: SEF, WMRI T.G.M.

quidation of flood damages in the total amount of CZK 2 303 million (total costs for the implementation of the individual projects came to CZK 3 248 million), and this gave a possibility for the liquidation of pollution in the amount of 4 627,84 tons of CHCO and 2 024,80 tons of suspended substances for the year.

Support implemented from the SEFCR in the element of water in 2003 is given in Table 7.3.1.

7.4 Financial support from international sources

In 2003, support for many investments of a water management character from international sources continued.

Last year, almost euros 10,29 million (more than CZK 324 million) was paid from the funds PHARE – CBC, PHARE – LSIF and the fund ISPA as part of water management projects. For the reconstruction of the sewerage system in Brno euros 3.33 million thousand (approx CZK 105 million) were provided.

A total of euros 6,24 million (more than CZK 196 million) was provided from the programme PHARE – CBC for projects focussing on the removal and treatment of waste water. Some of these supported projects were, for example, the project Třebíč – expansion of WWTP - euros 0,49 million (approx. CZK 15,4 million), region Vlára – building of sewerage system and alteration of WWTP - euros 0,20 million (CZK 6,3 million), Klatovy – reconstruction of WWTP – euros 0,82 million (almost CZK 26 million), Mariánské Lázně – sewerage system – euros 0,49 million (CZK 15,4 million), and work continued on the waste water treatment plant and sewerage system in Břeclav in a total amount of euros 1,57 million (approx. 49,5 million CZK).

As part of the ISPA programme, euros 720 thousand was provided (almost CZK 23 million) for the implementation of projects within the framework of the expansion of the

sewerage system in Ostrava, and the fund PHARE – CBC financed an ecological improvement on the Ohře and Elbe with euros 1,19 million (almost CZK 37,5 million) and a WWTP, including sewerage system, in Hovorany, Svatobořice and Mistřín with a contribution of euros 0,5 million (almost CZK 16 million). All events were co-financed from national sources (own resources of investors and support from state budget).

Out of the events implemented under the Programme of Small Infrastructure Projects, we may mention the sewerage system in Brno with a contribution from the European funds of euros 5,35 million, which represents more than CZK 168 million.

As part of the good cooperation of the commission for water management questions on border waters, the financial assistance of FRG (euros 1 million) was used for repairs to and the relaunching of the automatic analysis station in the profiles of the Elbe – Obříství and Vltava – Zelčín and replacement of laboratory equipment of the WMRI T.G.M. destroyed during the catastrophic floods of 2002.



Prague at Novotná lávka - Vltava river basin

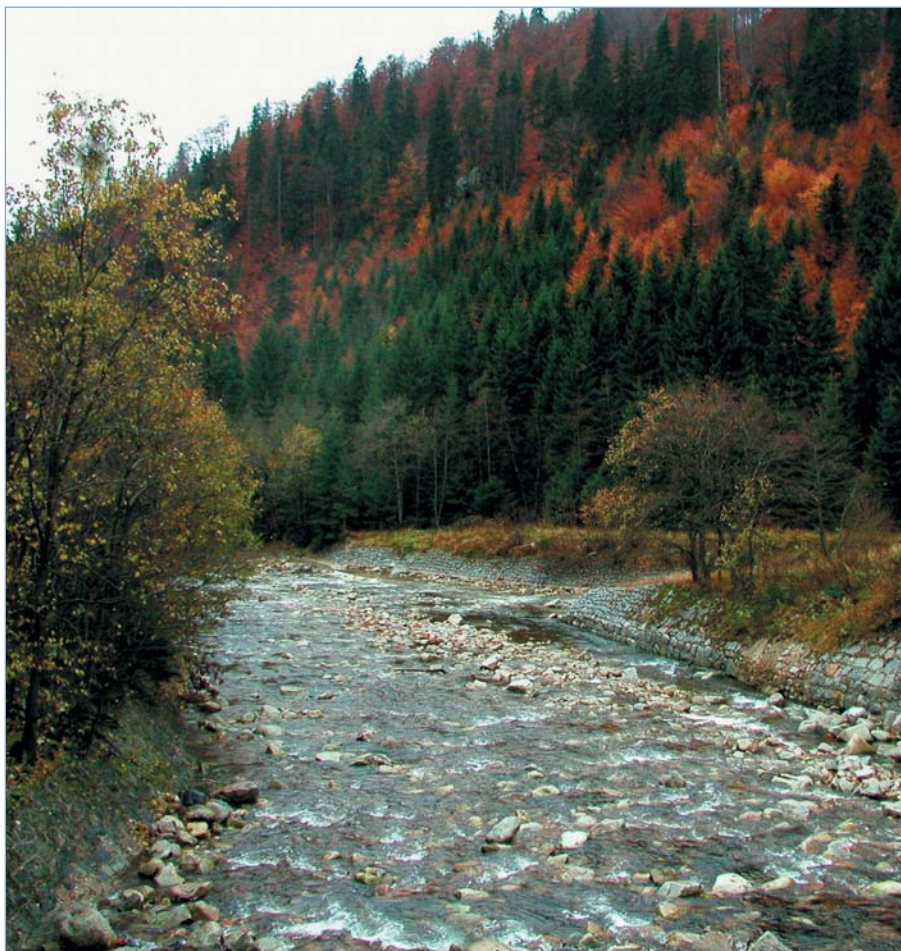
LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

8.1 Amendment to Water Act

In the course of 2003, Act No. 254/2001 Coll., Concerning Water and Amendments to Certain Acts (the Water Act), as subsequently amended, was amended by Act No. 274/2003 Coll., which amends certain acts in the area of protection of public health. In addition, in 2003 work was carried out on the so-called “Euroamendment” to the Water Act, which was passed by the Parliament of the Czech Republic on 11th December 2003.

With effect from 1st October 2003, Act No. 274/2003 Coll., which amends certain acts in the area of the protection of public health, amended section 104, paragraph 1 of the Water Act, which designated that the regional hygiene station shall inspect the quality of surface water for swimming (section 34), unless a special legal regulation entrusts this duty to another person.

The “Euroamendment” of the Water Act passed on 11th December 2003 primarily completed the transposition of the Directive of the European Parliament and Council 2000/60/ES from the date 23rd October 2000 which establishes the framework for the activity of the Community in the area of water politics which came into force on 22nd December 2000. The Water Act was further augmented according to the analysis of the transposition of further relevant directives in the field of water and other associated directives in such a way that there should be confirmation of full compatibility with Community law, and according to the experience with a one-year application of the law in practice, the provisions of certain sections were amended. The government bill for the amendment processed by MoA in cooperation with the MoE had a total of 136 alterations in various provisions. During debate in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, another 90 adjustments and changes were proposed, of which



White Elbe - Elbe river basin

only one half were adopted. The total number of adjustments included 156 changes, which constitute the content of the text in the Collection of Statutes (part 7) as Act No. 20/2004 Coll.

These primarily involve the issue of planning in the field of water (section 23-26). Eight areas of river basins are newly defined, and there is a detailed description of the method of processing and approval both of plans for the areas of river basins and the Plan of Main River Basins of the Czech Republic. These changes complement the timetable for the prepara-

tion of plans contained in the “Concluding and Transitory Provisions”.

Another significant change is the introduction of the duty to process programmes of measures to improve the situation in the period before the completion of the plans in the area of river basins. This involves an alteration in section 33 to 35, because it is necessary to adopt programmes (action plans) for surface water used for swimming, for abstractions of water for water management purposes and for watercourses or their parts designated for the support of fish life and to gradually implement these plans.

A fundamental adjustment which arose from the experience of the course of the catastrophic flood in 2002 relates to the establishment of regional flood commissions instead of the previous flood commissions of whole river basins. The competencies of the regional commissioners for crisis situations during floods, which are linked to the territory of regions, caused this change, and these competencies contain economic instruments and other significant authorisations. Despite this, the systems approach to the management of flood situations is preserved in the affected hydrological river basins, which ensures that representatives of the relevant state river board corporations participate on all regional river flood commissions.

There was an extensive alteration in the provisions of sanctions for the breach of duties regulated by the law, and a total of 91 offences (section 116 - 122) are defined for sanctions in compliance with the requirements for the new system of administrative punishment which is introduced in our legal system. Once again there has been a change in the provisions concerning fees for the discharge of waste water into surface water: the fees will be administered by the CEI instead of regional authorities. According to the reworked provisions of section 88, fees for the abstraction of groundwater will also be imposed by the CEI, and the use of the fees differs from the previous legal regulation – 50 % will go into the regional budget, and 50 % (as at present) into the SEFCR.

In the Concluding and Transitional Provisions of Act No. 20/2004 Coll., one highly fundamental alteration is the duty of a municipality which constitutes a source of pollution with more than 2000 equivalent inhabitants to ensure the relevant removal and treatment of waste water by the end of 2010.

8.2 Accompanying regulations for the Water Act

In 2003, the preparation and issue of accompanying regulations according to the authorisation in the Water Act continued.

Last year, these accompanying regulations were published in the Collection of Statutes of the CR:

- Decree of the MoA No. 7/2003 Coll., Concerning Water Records;

- Order of the Government No. 61/2003 Coll., Concerning Indicators and Values of Allowable Pollution of Surface Water and Waste Water, Particulars for the discharge of Waste Water into Surface Water and into Sewer Systems in Sensitive Areas;

- Order of the Government No. 71/2003 Coll., Concerning Designation of Surface Wa-

ters Suitable for Life and the Reproduction of Native Species of Fish and Other Aquatic Life and Concerning the Ascertainment and Evaluation of the State of Quality of this Water;

- Order of the Government No. 103/2003 Coll., Concerning the Designation of Vulnerable Areas and Concerning the Use and Storage of Fertilisers and Farmyard Manure, Crop Rotation and the Performance of Anti-erosion measures in these Areas;

- Decree of the MoA No. 139/2003 Coll., Concerning Records about the State of Surface and Groundwater and Concerning the Method for Putting Information into the Public Administration Information System;

- Decree of the MoA No. 140/2003 Coll., Concerning Planning in the Area of Water;

- Decree of the MoA No. 159/2003 Coll., which Designates Surface Water Used for Swimming;

- Decree of the MoA No. 195/2003 Coll., which Amends Decree No. 432/2001 Coll., Concerning Documents for an Application Concerning a Decision or Statement of Opinion and Concerning the Particulars for Permission, Consents and the Statements of Opinion of a Water Authority;

- Decree of the MoA No. 333/2003 Coll., which Amends Decree No. 470/2001 Coll., which Designates a List of Significant Watercourses and the Method of Performing Activities Associated with the Administration of Watercourses.

For the activity of water authorities, water-course administrators and water users, in 2003, 6 methodological instructions and 1 methodological direction were issued:

- Methodological instruction of the MoA from the date 28th November. 2002, for the Evaluation of Requests for an Exemption from the Provisions of Section 39, paragraph 1 of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., Concerning Water and Concerning the Amendment of Certain Acts (Water Act), as subsequently amended, For the Use of Harmful Substances for the Feeding of Fish [section 39, paragraph 7, letter b) of the Water Act] and for the Treatment of Surface Water in Reservoirs Intended for Fish Farming [section 39, paragraph 7, letter d) of the Water Act] (Věstník of the MoE No. 2/2003);

- Methodological instruction of the MoA ref. No. 720/2003-6000 for the Treatment, Maintenance and Protection of Vegetation on Earth Dykes of Small Water Reservoirs During Their Construction, Construction Alterations, Repairs and Operation;

- Methodological instruction of the MoA ref. No. 721/2003-6000 for the Performance of Technical-Safety Supervision on Small Water Reservoirs of Category IV.

- Methodological instruction of the MoA ref. No. 937/2003-6000 for the Performance of Water Supervision of Water Authorities in Matters in the Competence of the MoA;

- Methodological instruction No. 4 of the Field of the Protection of Water of the MoE for Ensuring the Reporting and Forecasting Flood Service (Věstník of MoE No. 5/2003);

- Methodological instruction No. 5 of the Department of the Protection of Water of the MoE for Order of the Government No. 61/2003 Coll., Concerning Indicators and Values of Allowable Pollution of Surface Water and Waste Water, the Particulars of Permission for Discharge of Waste Water into Surface Water and into Sewers and Concerning Sensitive Areas (Věstník of MoE No. 6/2003);

- Methodological direction of department of Water Management Policy of the MoA ref. No. 49296/2003-7320 and Department of Water Protection of the MoE ref. No. 4089/OOV/03 Concerning the Adjustment of Procedures during Planning in the Field of Waters in 2004 in the Sense of the Provisions of Section 25 of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., Concerning Water and the Amendment of Certain Acts (the Water Act), as Subsequently Amended, Decree No. 140/2003 Coll., Concerning Planning in the Area of Water and Concerning the Implementation Plan of the Directive for the European Parliament and Council 2000/60/EC from the date 23rd October 2000 Designating the Framework for the Activity of the Community in the Field of Water Policy.

In 2003, there were 9 meetings of the interpretation committee for Act No 254/2001 Coll., Concerning Water and Concerning the Amendment of Certain Acts (the Water Act), as subsequently amended, and the associated legal regulations in the competence of the MoA. Twenty-four interpretations were approved at these meetings. The interpretations are published on the Internet pages of the MoA.

8.3 Accompanying and internal regulations for Act Concerning Water supply Systems and Sewerage Systems for Public Need

In the course of 2003, work was commenced on the decree which amends Decree No. 428/2001 Coll., which accompanies Act No. 274/2001 Coll., Concerning Water Supply Systems and Sewerage Systems for Public Need and Concerning the Amendment to Certain Acts (The Water Supply Systems and Sewerage Systems Act), as subsequently amended.

A draft for the decree was prepared to augment certain provisions applying to selected data for property and operating records of water supply and sewerage systems on the basis of findings from practice and the

processed programmes for the electronic processing of data and for the augmentation of provisions regulating the contractual relationship between the owners of the water supply system or sewerage system and the consumer. There was also an adjustment to the provisions regulating the selection and recording of technical auditors in the list maintained by the MoA. The proposed alterations comply with the suggestion of the Deputy Hrnčíř submitted during written questions in the Chamber of Deputies of the CR. The suggestion concerned the limited number of technical auditors, their selection and behaviour which could lead to the incidence of a corrupt environment.

The alterations contained in the amendment to the decree are not in the nature of fundamental changes, and they are essentially changes which give more precise definitions in order that there should not be several interpretations. The implementation of the decree places no demands on the state budget or other public budgets or economic subjects and has no social or environmental impacts.

The decree was issued and became effective on 23rd March 2004, with the exception of point 10, which became effective on the date 1st January 2006.

In 2003, the methodological instruction "Rules for Designation of Level of Water Supply and Sewerage Charges for Section 36, paragraph 5 and 7 of Act No. 274/2001 Coll." was issued. The MoA issued it to ensure a uniform approach when designating the level of water supply and sewerage charges in connection with the duty of the owner and operator of a water supply or sewerage system arising from section 20 and section 36, paragraph 5 and 7 of Act No. 274/2001 Coll., Concerning Water Supply Systems and Sewerage Systems for Public Need and Concerning the Amendment of Certain Acts (Water Supply System and Sewerage System Act).

In 2003, there were 4 meetings of the interpretation committee for Act No. 274/2001 Coll., Concerning Water Supply Systems and Sewerage Systems for Public Need and Associated Legal Regulations in the Competence of the MoA. At these meetings, 12 interpretations were approved. All the interpretations are published on the Internet pages of the MoA.

8.4 Inspection of exercise of state administration in the field of water management

The system for the inspection of regions by central administrative authorities and of di-

strict authorities by central administrative authorities and regional authorities (inspection of exercise of transferred competence of regional bodies and inspection of activity of district authorities) is given by the resolution of the government of the CR from 10th October 2001 No. 1030.

The supreme water supervision of the MoA is also included in the provisions of section 111 of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., Concerning Water and the Amendment of Certain Acts (the Water Act), as subsequently amended. For the year 2003, on the basis of the aforementioned ruling of the government, the Ministry of the Interior designated the regional authorities and dates shown in table 8.4.1. for inspection:

Inspection of the performance of state administration in the section of water management on the part of the MoA was carried out by employees of the department of state administration in water management. The individual employees carried out each inspection on the basis of the instruction of the under-secretary to the minister.

There was a verification of the performance of the duties of the regional authority given by the individual regulations – Act No. 129/2000 Coll., Concerning Regions, Act No. 254/2001 Coll., Concerning Water and the Amendment to Certain Acts (Water Act), as subsequently amended, Act No. 138/1973 Coll., Concerning Water, and Act No. 130/1975 Coll., Concerning State Administration in Water Management, and Act No. 71/1967 Coll., Concerning Administrative Proceedings (Administrative Code) and Act No. 274/2001 Coll., Concerning Water Supply Systems and Sewerage Systems for Public Need and Concerning the Amendment of Certain Acts (Water Supply and Sewerage Systems Act).

The inspection of the MoA, department of state administration in water management, focussed on the area of the functioning of the department within the framework designated by the aforementioned legal standards, and there was also a check on randomly selected files. Files were selected for the inspection (decisions on appeals and decisions of regional authorities) which had been processed at the water authorities of the regional authorities in the years 2001-2002.

The inspection of the performance of state administration in water management in the competence of the MoA ascertained that the water authorities – regional authorities discharged this competence at a very good level. No serious shortcomings or errors were ascertained, and it was not necessary to impose remedial action. Out of a total of 8 inspected regional offices, either no faults or only minor faults were detected in the files of 5 water authorities, which represents approximately 63 %.

Table 8.4.1 Inspection of exercise of state administration carried out by MoA in 2003

Region	Date of inspection
Liberec	30.1.2003
Pardubice	25.2.2003
Moravia-Silesia	27.3.2003
Vysočina	16.4.2003
South Bohemia	29.5.2003
Capital Prague	20.6.2003
Karlovy Vary	12.6.2003
Zlín	26.11.2003

Source: MoA

In order to improve the quality of the performance of state administration at the general level, in 2002-2003 the MoA gradually prepared forms of 67 merit decisions for the application of the Water Act. These forms were gradually published on the Internet pages of the MoA. Software – editor of water records was prepared along with these forms, which also allows the keeping of water records pursuant to decree No. 7/2003 Coll., Concerning Water Records, and also the generation of decisions on the basis of the individual statements (given by the forms of decision). The MoA carried out training for work with this programme in three stages for water authorities. Broad discussions on dealing with the problems of water management and the application of the Water Act constituted part of the training. As accompanying instruments, on the pages of the MoA, a technical portal of water records (www.vpe.mze.cz) was set up, as was a hotline serving to answer questions relating to the application of the editor of water records and the Water Act itself and serving water authorities of all degrees.

The MoA, section of water management, also carries out joint conferences and training of water authorities twice a year.

In 2003, inspections were carried out as part of the supreme water supervision of the MoE at 6 regional authorities, at the City Council of the Capital, Prague, and at the district (municipal) offices of 7 authorised municipalities with expanded competence. No fundamental shortcomings were ascertained. In certain cases it was noted that the water authorities were overburdened by the amount of work they had assumed, and there was a shortage of time for work in the field. The inspection events on the part of the MoE were carried out mainly as methodological assistance for lower administrative authorities.



Prague Sovovy mlýny - Vltava river basin