

FORMAT FOR SUMMARY REPORTS UNDER THE PROTOCOL ON WATER AND HEALTH

PART ONE: GENERAL ASPECTS

1. Provide brief information on the process of target-setting in your country, e.g. which public authority (ies) took the leadership and coordinating role, which public authorities were involved, how coordination was ensured, which existing national and international strategies and legislations were taken into account, how cost-benefit analysis of target sets was performed.

The Protocol on Water and Health was ratified by the Czech Republic in 2001. In 2002, the Main Hygiene Officer of the Czech Republic from the Ministry of Health established the Task Group for preparation of proposals for the national targets according to the Protocol (or The Task Group for implementation of the Protocol). The Task Group incorporates representatives of all three sectors responsible for water (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture). This team submits every year an updated Report on implementation of targets according to the Protocol (Art. 6 to 11) and the progress in this issue to the Czech intersectoral Council for Health and the Environment. The main coordinating body (and the body responsible for implementation the Protocol in the Czech Republic) is the Ministry of Health, the team is chaired by the expert from the Natl. Institute of Public Health. For explanation on cost-benefit analysis see comment on question 4.

2. What has been done in your country to ensure public participation in the process of target-setting and how was the outcome of public participation taken into account in the final targets set?

At the beginning of 2006, targeted letters and articles in the press addressed the professional and laic public with request for national targets suggestions. From laic public, only one NGO (Water Protection) was willing to participate, otherwise interest of public was very low. On the basis of received suggestions and its own proposals the Task Group developed the Document encompassing description of the current state of work in this area, existing political, strategic and legal instruments and proposals for national targets according to the Protocol and in September 2006 submitted it to the Council for Health and the Environment. Afterwards the draft Document was several times subject of comments of all interested sectors and stakeholders (including regional authorities). On the basis of received comments and several meetings to settle few different opinions and positions, the draft Document was finally modified and submitted by the Ministry of Health to the Czech Government for approval. The Government of the Czech Republic approved the Document on its meeting held on 9 April 2008 and thus Czech national targets officially entered into force.

3. Provide information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on which public authorities had the main responsibilities, which other stakeholders were involved, etc.

The Task Group for implementation of the Protocol agreed on special meeting on division of work according to the responsibility for relevant target/area. Representatives of all three sector (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture) participated on the report preparation.

4. Report any particular circumstances that are relevant for understanding the report, e.g. whether there is a federal and/or decentralized decision-making structure, or whether financial constraints are a significant obstacle to implementation (if applicable).

The basic approach adopted for setting targets process was baseline analysis and gap analysis. Cost-benefit analysis was not done as most of the targets are overlapping with the targets (requirements) of the EU directives our country is obliged to comply with in given time framework. The rest of the targets can be fulfilled through ordinary budgets of the ministries involved. The team had no special budget available, because of in-kind support of the employers (ministries),

which commissioned its employees (members of the Task Group) to participate and spend the time necessary to make the work.

5. Please describe whether and, if so, how emerging issues relevant to water and health, (e.g. climate change) were taken into account in the process of target-setting.

The Czech Republic proposes objectives for the majority of the areas identified in the Protocol. Only in several cases, where conditions are considered satisfactory or targets fulfilled, no objectives have been set. Altogether 35 different targets have been set. All targets have clear responsibility identified and most targets have clear timetable to be fulfilled. Where targets of the Protocol are identical with the requirements of other international legal documents, especially EU directives and regulations, the deadlines for achieving the targets are identical with these requirements.

The Czech Republic tried to established realistic number of realistic short- or medium-term targets for areas which are thought to be most urgent. Some of the targets accepted deal also with emerging issues.

PART TWO: COMMON INDICATORS¹

I. QUALITY OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLIED

A. Context of the data

Please provide general information related to the context of the data provided under sections B and C:

1. What is the population coverage (in millions or per cent of total national population) of the water supplies reported under this indicator?

92.7 %

2. Do the water supply systems reported here supply the urban population only or both the urban and rural populations?

Water supply systems reported here cover all kind of public water supplies and supply both urban and rural population.

3. In the reports, the standards for compliance assessment signify the national standards. If national standards for reported parameters deviate from the WHO guideline values, provide information on the values (standards) used for calculation.

The same limit values as established by the EU Council Directive 98/83/EC are used for calculation. These values are the same as recommended by the WHO, only for lead interim limit value of 25 µg/l has been used in compliance with the Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC).

B. Bacteriological quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan_S2: The percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for E. coli and the percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for Enterococci.

WatSan_S2	Baseline value (2005)	Current value (2008)
E. coli	1.85 %	0.81 %
Enterococci	2.47 %	1.26 %

C. Chemical quality

Indicator to be used: WatSan_S3. The percentage of samples that fail to meet the national standard for chemical water quality. All countries shall monitor and report on:

- Fluoride,
- Nitrate and nitrite²,
- Arsenic,
- Lead
- Iron.

¹ In order to allow an analysis of trends for all Parties under the Protocol, please use wherever possible 2005 – the year of entry into force of the Protocol – as the baseline year.

² As defined in the WHO Guidelines.

Parties shall also identify five additional health-relevant chemical parameters that are of special concern in their national or local situation (e.g. pesticides).

Substance	Baseline value (2005)	Current value (2008)
Fluoride	0.07 %	0.28 %
Nitrate and nitrite	0.36 % 0.04 %	3.24 % 0.03 %
Arsenic ³	1.04 %	1.14 %
Lead	0.31 %	0.09 %
Iron	8.49 %	6.91 %
Additional chemical ⁴ parameter 1: Manganese	4.54 %	4.10 %
Additional chemical parameter 2: Pesticides total	0.45 %	0.58 %
Additional chemical parameter 3: Sulphate	1.08 %	0.74 %
Additional chemical parameter 4: Aluminium	1.67 %	0.97 %
Additional chemical parameter 5: Desethylatrazine	4.53 %	4.76 %

If your country calculates an integrated value reflecting overall compliance with chemical quality of drinking water, please report it below:

	Baseline value (please specify the year)	Current value (please specify the year)
Integrative chemical failure rate		

³ If relevant for the country.

⁴ It is recommended to take into account new and emerging pressures such as climate change, or agriculture practices.

II. REDUCTION OF THE SCALE OF OUTBREAKS AND INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES POTENTIALLY RELATED TO WATER

For incidence, please report the total number of cases per year from all exposure routes.
For the number of outbreaks, please report cases that could be potentially related to water.

	Incidence		Number of outbreaks	
	Baseline (2005)	Current value (2008)	Baseline (2005)	Current value (2008)
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)	278	229	1	0
EHEC ⁵	ND	ND	ND	ND
Viral hepatitis A	322	1648	1	1 (?)
Typhoid fever	3	4	0	0

? ... suspected

ND ... no representative data

III. ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water	Baseline value (2005)	Current value (2008)
Total	91.6	92.7
Urban		
Rural		

The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) defines access to water supply in terms of the types of technology and levels of service afforded. Access to water-supply services is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters per person per day from an “improved” source within 1 kilometer of the user’s dwelling. An “improved” source is one that is likely to provide “safe” water, such as a household connection, a borehole, a public standpipe or a protected dug well.

If your definition of access to “improved” drinking water from which the above percentages are calculated differs from the JMP, please provide the definition and describe your means of calculation.

Definition: connection to the water supply system for public use.

IV. ACCESS TO SANITATION

Percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation, including small decentralized sewerage systems, septic tanks and safe excreta disposal.

Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation	Baseline value (2005)	Current value (2008)

⁵ Enterohaemorrhagic *E. coli*.

Total	79.1	81.1
Urban		
Rural		

If your definition of access to “improved” drinking water from which the above percentages are calculated differs from the JMP, please provide the definition and describe your means of calculation.

Definition: connection to sanitation for public use.

V. EFFECTIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION AND USE OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES

Water quality

On the basis of national systems of water classifications, the percentage of the number of water bodies or the percentage of the volume (preferably) of water⁶ falling into each defined class (e.g. in classes I, II, III, etc. for non-EU countries; for EU countries, the percentage of surface waters of high, good, moderate, poor and bad ecological status, and the percentage of groundwaters/surface waters of good or poor chemical status).

For non-European Union countries:

Status of surface waters

Percentage of surface water falling into class ⁷	Baseline value (% of number of profiles in 1991-1992)	Current value % of number of profiles in 2007-2008)
I		
II	0.4 %	25.1 %
III	24.9 %	57.4 %
IV	40.7 %	14.8 %
V	34.0 %	2.7 %

Status of groundwaters

Czech Republic does not use any system of classification of quality of groundwater

Percentage of groundwaters falling into class ⁸	Baseline value (specify the year)	Current value (specify the year)
I		
II		
... to be completed in accordance with national groundwaters classification systems		

⁶ Please specify.

⁷ Rename and modify the number of rows as requested by the national classification system.

⁸ Rename and modify the number of rows as requested by the national classification system

For European Union countries:

Ecological status of surface water

Percentage of surface water classified as of	Baseline value (2006/2007)	Current value (specify the year)
High status	0	
Good status	17	
Moderate status	13.5	
Poor status	68.5	
Bad status	0	
Not available	1.0	

Chemical status of surface water

Percentage of surface water classified as of	Baseline value (2006/2007)	Current value (specify the year)
Good status	70.5	
Poor status	28.9	
Unknown	0.6	

Status of groundwaters

Overall status

Percentage of ground-waters classified as of	Baseline value (2006/2007)	Current value (specify the year)
Good status	19% (number of GWBs) 31% (area of GWBs)	
Poor status	81% (number of GWBs) 69% (area of GWBs)	

Chemical

Percentage of ground-waters classified as of	Baseline value (2006/2007)	Current value (specify the year)
Good status	21% (number of GWBs) 33% (area of GWBs)	
Poor status	79% (number of GWBs) 67% (area of GWBs)	

Quantitative

Percentage of ground-waters classified as of	Baseline value (2006/2007)	Current value (specify the year)
Good status	65% (number of GWBs) 81% (area of GWBs)	
Poor status	35% (number of GWBs) 19% (area of GWBs)	

Please provide any needed information that will help put into context and aid understanding of the information provided above (e.g. coverage of information provided if no related to all water resources).

There is only one WBs status assessment available made in line with the Water Framework Directive. It has been made for the purpose of the first Water Management Plan finalized in the 2009. During the next three years further data will be available. We submit also data on the quality classes, where comparison is possible.

Water use

Water exploitation index at the national and river basin levels for each sector (agriculture, industry, domestic): mean annual abstraction of freshwater by sector divided by the mean annual total renewable freshwater resource at the country level, expressed in percentage terms.

Water exploitation index	Baseline value (specify the year)	Current value (specify the year)
Agriculture		
Industry ⁹		
Domestic use ¹⁰		

NOTE: Water exploitation index is not used in our country, therefore we provide data according to national statistics available

INVOICED DRINKING WATER FROM WATER SUPPLY system FOR PUBLIC USE (in thousands of m³)

	2005	2008
Agriculture	9,289	9,524
Industry	64,645	63,358
Households	338,564	332,439
Other	119,123	111,158
Total	531,620	516,479

SURFACE WATER EXPLOITATION (in mil. of m³)

	2005	2008
Water supply systems	377.7	361.6
Agriculture	11.0	21.7
Energy	804.9	916.8
Industry	357.9	265.6
Other	1.9	42.5
Total	1,553.4	1,608.2

GROUND WATER EXPLOITATION (in mil. of m³)

	2005	2008
Water supply systems	330.5	320.1
Agriculture	8.6	11.4
Energy	1.2	2.4
Industry	34.4	32.9
Other	11.5	14.5
Total	386.1	381.3

⁹ Please specify whether the figure includes both water abstraction for manufacturing industry and for energy cooling.

¹⁰ Please specify whether the figure only refers to public water supply systems or also individual supply systems (e.g. wells).

PART THREE: TARGETS AND TARGET DATES SET AND ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

I. QUALITY OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLIED, (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (a))

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

a) Target 1: To reduce cases of non-compliance with limit values for drinking water quality (non-compliance with limit values expressed in %). For water supply systems with PE over 5000 up to 0.1% for indicators with NMH (NMH = maximum limit value (parametric value)) and up to 1.0 % for indicators with MH (MH = limit value (limit values of indicators)). For water supply systems with PE below 5000 up to 1.0% for indicators with NMH and up to 3.0 % for indicators with MH.

Fulfilment deadline: 31.12.2012.

Situation: On average, the quality of drinking water in the CR is on a very good level but local deficiencies persist, especially in smaller water supply systems. The aim is to further reduce the frequency of non-compliance with limit values.

b) Target 2: To publish a reissue or an update of awareness materials on wells.

Deadline: 31.12.2010

c) Target 3: To continue the implementation of a support program for the replacement of lead pipes in residential buildings (Ministry for Regional Development).

Deadline: every year, up to 2013

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

a) There are requirements enshrined in the legislation, on the quality of drinking water and on the monitoring of drinking water quality on the part of operators. Similarly, the law requires that any non-compliance with the limits is examined and corrective action is taken. Public health protection authorities have the tools to enforce the implementation of this obligation. There are grant programmes to enable the reconstruction of water treatment plants and water supply systems where the situation is unsatisfactory.

Operators, as well as the hygiene service, which performs the super check analyses are obliged to submit results of all the analyses, in the specified electronic format, to the National Central Database for Water Quality. A purpose-developed software enables both the data correctness check and different methods of result processing.

b) In 1998 – 2003, an awareness manual and a leaflet for well owners and operators were issued and distributed free of charge in the CR about how to take a proper care of wells. With regard to the fact that the brochure, as well as the leaflet, ran out of stock long ago, an objective was set to republish an updated version of the brochure.

c) As of 2004, the Ministry for Regional Development have annually procured the grant for the replacement of domestic lead mains.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) Continuously, the target has successfully been met (please see the data laid down in part II and the table below).

Size of water supply system (population)	Type of limit	Non-compliance rate	
		2005	2008
≤ 5,000	> NMH	0.43 %	0.32 %
	> MH	2.15 %	1.71 %
> 5,000	> NMH	0.05 %	0.03 %
	> MH	0.92 %	0.63 %

NMH = maximum limit value (parametric value)

MH = limit value (limit values of indicators)

b) Also, with regard to the current austerity measures at the Ministry of Health, the resources for the print of awareness materials have been limited. In addition - although not accessible to all citizens - this material exists and is available on the Internet. Likewise, with respect to other tasks, its updated version has not been produced yet.

c) Due to the subsidies of the Ministry for Regional Development, the lead pipes have been replaced for safe pipes in hundreds of premises in the last 6 years. A methodology has been prepared for water sampling and the evaluation of results with the help of which it is possible to determine, which premises should be sanitized primarily.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

a) Neither the target nor the deadline requires modification.

b) A modification to the deadline has been proposed – the original deadline 31.12.2010, the proposed deadline 31.12.2012.

c) Neither the target nor the deadline requires modification

II. REDUCTION OF THE SCALE OF OUTBREAKS AND INCIDENTS OF WATER-RELATED DISEASE (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (b))

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

a) Target 4: To improve the method of examination and evaluation of water-related disease outbreaks (by, among others, introducing a system for classification of disease outbreaks by weighting of evidence).

Deadline: 31.12.2009

b) Target 5: To publish, on regular basis (1 / every five years), a summary of identified water-related disease outbreaks, including the identified causes, etc. The first report for the period of 2006 to 2010.

Deadline: 31.12.2011

In evaluating disease outbreaks, we have no reason to assume that widespread and serious disease outbreaks elude identification. However, it is true that a large number of smaller and less serious disease outbreaks may evade examination. In future therefore, it is necessary to improve the method of diagnosis, examination and evaluation of water-related disease outbreaks, by, among others, introducing a system for classification of disease outbreaks by weighing of evidence, and to publish, on regular basis, summaries of outbreaks, including their causes, in order to better prevent failures of water resources which serve as drinking water resources.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

From the epidemiological point of view, this requirement is addressed by Act No. 258/2000 Coll., particularly by Chapter III 'Prevention of Occurrence and Spread of Infectious Diseases', Sections 62 to 75, and Sections 84 and 85, which identify the areas of state health surveillance performed by authorities in the field of public health protection, including the method of implementation of certain measures.

On preventive level, this requirement is addressed by the Principle of Water Conservation (Act No. 254/2001 Coll.), or, by specific requirements on quality and inspection of drinking water and water intended for recreational purposes – see Section 3 to Section 6, Section 18, Section 21 of Act No. 258/2000 Coll., and its Implementing Order No. 252/2004 Coll. and Order No. 135/2004 Coll., laying down hygiene requirements on swimming pools and saunas, and hygiene limits for sand in sandboxes in outdoor playgrounds (hereinafter referred to as Order No. 135/2004 Coll.); quality and inspection of surface water intended for bathing with no operator is covered by Act No. 254/2001 Coll. and Implementing Order No. 159/2003 Coll., identifying surface water used for bathing of persons, as amended.

In the area of the direct relation to the requirement on the limitation of the extent of disease outbreaks and cases of water-related diseases, the Water Law regulates the authorization to discharge waste water containing particularly dangerous substances into sanitation, and the assessment of duty of the Water Authority to account when authorizations to discharge waste water with the use of the best available technologies for waste water disposal are issued to ensure compliance with Act No. 76/2002 Coll., on integrated prevention and limitation of pollution, on integrated pollution register, and on amendment of certain acts (Act on Integrated Prevention).

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) A methodology recommendation, concerning the examination and evaluation of disease outbreaks has not been drafted yet, pending, among others, the issuance of related WHO directives (Policy Guidelines for Water-Related Disease Surveillance) in 2010.

b) Continuously, the target has successfully been met.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

a) On the ground of the above, a modification of the deadline has been proposed – the original deadline: 31.12.2009, the proposed deadline 31.12.2010.

b) Neither the target nor the deadline requires modification.

III. ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (c))

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

a) Target 6: To ensure adoption of the 'National Territory Water Supply System and Sanitation Development Plan' This plan (PRVKÚ ČR) is the expression of the drinking water supply and waste water draining and purification concept in every village, or part of the village, while respecting the optimal solution both from the technical and economic viewpoint.

Fulfilment deadline: 31. 12. 2008.

b) Target 7: To ensure that also the population living in the peripheral parts of cities, villages, and small villages is able to connect to the water supply system for public use. This measure, due to a small number of population in these areas, does not contribute, to a considerable extent, to the total number of population supplied.

Fulfilment deadline: continuously.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

a) Conditions for fulfilment of this target have been met. The legislative measure here was the aforementioned Act and the Order No. 428/2001 Coll., implementing the said Act, as amended.

b) Legislative conditions for fulfilment of the target have been created. Similarly, financial conditions (grant programmes of respective ministries, regions, cities, and villages) have been created.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) The target has already been met. In 2008, the preparation of the PRVKÚ ČR was completed, based on Section 29(1)(c) Act No. 274/2001 Coll., on water supply systems and sanitations for public use, as amended.

b) Continuously, the target has successfully been met. Situation: In 2008, population of 9,664 thousand of total 10,430 thousand was supplied from the water supply system for public use, i.e. 92.7%. In 2015, it is expected that a population of 9,874 thousand would be supplied from the water supply system for public use, i.e. 94.6% of total expected number of 10,432 thousand of the population of the Czech Republic. The grant programmes of the Ministry of Agriculture (and other ministries) are used thereto, aimed at construction of water supply systems for public use, including related water supply facilities. The improvement of drinking water quality will be supported by the construction and reconstruction of existing facilities to upgrade the quality of water treatment, accumulation and pumping technologies.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

a) The target may be omitted.

b) Neither the target nor the deadline has required modification yet.

IV. ACCESS TO SANITATION (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (d))

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

a) Target 8: To complete the construction of the missing water infrastructure and to improve the waste water purification technologies to comply with the requirements of Directive 91/271/EEC.

Deadline: 31. 12. 2010.

Situation: The government of the Czech Republic annually discusses and adopts the document 'Upgrade of the Financing Strategy for the Implementation of the Council Directive 91/271/EEC, on communal waste water purification' which also includes the upgraded List of Specific Urban Areas broken down into those areas that fulfil the requirements of the Directive, which must be finalized in the framework of the implementation of the Directive in the transitional period, and those areas that currently do not have any completed projects.

To finalize the cases of individual urban areas means to implement measures there, i.e. construction, reconstruction, or strengthening of waste water treatment plant and/or construction, or completion of sanitation. For each urban area, there is a name, affiliation to a respective region of the Czech Republic, total PE number, percentage of connections to sanitation, compliance / non-compliance of waste water treatment plant, implementation costs and the completion deadline.

For 2008, the following table applies:

Urban area	Number of urban areas 2008	Number of finalized urban areas	Number of urban areas to be finalized
> 10,000 EO	158	89	69
2,000 – 10,000 EO	478	233	245
Total	636	322	314

b) Target 9: To ensure quality and adequate waste water treatment in small settlements with less than 2,000 PE where sanitation for public use is provided in accordance with Directive 91/271/EEC.

Deadline: continuously.

Situation: In 2008, population of 8,459 thousand of total 10,430 thousand was connected to sanitation for public use, i.e. 81.1%. In the same year, 95.3% of the waste water volume did not include rain water.

In 2005, there were 1,919 mechanical-biological waste water treatment plants, in 2008, there were 2,037 mechanical-biological waste water treatment plants. This represents an increase by 118 of waste water treatment plants.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

a) Legislative conditions for fulfilment of the target have been created.

The current stage of implementation of the Directive in the CR was collated through questionnaires, using input from statutory bodies of urban areas and regions which responded to the notice to fulfil requirements arising from the Directive.

The aim of this investigation was to refine and update the scope of measures, and thus the related investment intensity, which must be implemented in the CR in the transitional period, and also to

evaluate the current implementation of the requirements of the Directive. The basis for drafting of the questionnaire was the summary of urban areas listed in the document, adopted by Government Order No. 113/ 2008.

b) Legislative conditions for fulfilment of the target have been created. Similarly, financial conditions (Action Programme 'Environment', grant programmes of respective ministries, regions, cities, and villages) have been created. The responsibility for the implementation and fulfilment of the target lies upon the owners of the respective sanitation.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) Recently, a significant progress has been made. The overall costs required for the implementation of the necessary measures decreased, in contrast to 2007, by approximately 22%. The number of urban areas which may be considered finalized increased by 40.

b) Continuously, the target has successfully been met.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

a) Based on the above, the complete implementation of all actions before the end of 2010 is unrealistic.

To eliminate the risks associated with possible sanctions in case of failure to observe the transitional period, it is important to invite the EC to discuss the definition of task completion resulting from the implementation obligation, or more precisely, the definition of so called 'finalized urban area'. To apply, in the framework of the discussion over the definition, the most desirable parameters – i.e. to consider as a 'finalized urban area' also such an area for which a condition applies, e.g. commencement of works, and to define specifically such a status.

b) Neither the target nor the deadline has required modification yet.

**V. LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE OF COLLECTIVE SYSTEMS AND OTHER SYSTEMS
FOR WATER SUPPLY (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (e))**

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

With regard to the fact that the current status has been considered satisfactory, no target has been set.

**VI. LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE OF COLLECTIVE SYSTEMS AND OTHER SYSTEMS
FOR SANITATION (ART. 6 (2) (e) continued)**

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

With regard to the fact that the current status has been considered satisfactory, no target has been set.

VII. APPLICATION OF RECOGNIZED GOOD PRACTICES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, (ARTICLE 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (f))

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

With regard to the fact that the current status has been considered satisfactory, no target has been set.

VIII. APPLICATION OF RECOGNIZED GOOD PRACTICE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF SANITATION (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (f)) continued

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Target 10: To fulfil the requirements of Directive 91/271/EEC, on communal waste water purification for the purposes of waste water draining and purification, and on discharge of such water into surface water.

Deadline: 31. 12. 2010.

Situation: The time and financial framework is laid down in the 'Upgrade of the Financing Strategy for the Implementation of Council Directive 91/271/EEC, on communal waste water purification'.

Situation in 2008, as described in point IV.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Legislative conditions for fulfilment of the target have already been created. Emission standards of the indicators of acceptable pollution of waste water are given in Ministerial Order No. 61/2003 Coll., as amended, which is an Implementing Order to Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on water.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Continuously, the target has successfully been met, link to point IV.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

Target and deadline – link to point IV.

**IX. OCCURRENCE OF DISCHARGES OF UNTREATED WASTEWATER
(ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2(g) (i))**

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

a) Target 10: To fulfil all the requirements of Directive 91/271/EEC, on communal waste water purification for the purposes of waste water draining and purification, and on discharge of such water into surface water.

Deadline: 31. 12. 2010.

Situation: The time and financial framework is determined in 'Upgrade of the Financing Strategy for the Implementation of Council Directive 91/271/EEC, on communal waste water purification'.

Situation in 2008, as described in point IV.

b) Target 11: Eliminate or restrict the presence of dangerous substances in the aquatic environment, i.e. meet the requirements of Community directives on the discharge of dangerous substances and especially dangerous substances into the aquatic environment.

Deadline: 31.12.2015

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Legislative conditions for fulfilment of the target have already been created. Similarly, financial conditions (Action Programme 'Environment', grant programmes of respective ministries, regions, cities, and villages) have been created.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Continuously, the target has successfully been met, link to point IV.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

Target and deadline – link to point IV.

X. OCCURRENCE OF DISCHARGES OF UNTREATED STORM WATER OVERFLOWS FROM WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEMS TO WATERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PROTOCOL (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (g) (ii))

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Target 14: To support elimination of rainwater by direct elimination using unarmful infiltration or discharge through rainwater settling tanks.

Deadline: long-term, continuously.

Situation: As a result of the built-in area augmentation in urban areas, frequently, an extension of the area occurs, from which rainwater and sewerage waters are channelled to sanitation for public use. This, during heavy rainfall, results in congestion of rain separators from which water is discharged into watercourses with a higher content of pollutants than the one originally approved.

Deadline: long-term

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Order No. 268/2009, on technical requirements on structures, which is the Implementing Order to Act No. 183/2006 Coll. (Construction Law), determines that in structures from which rainwater is channelled, a discharge must be provided where rainwater is not withheld for subsequent use.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Addressing the issue of rainwater was included in the amendment of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., which is currently being discussed in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic. Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture is preparing a concept of rainwater disposal.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

Neither the target nor the deadline has required modification yet.

XI. QUALITY OF DISCHARGES OF WASTEWATER FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT INSTALLATIONS TO WATERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PROTOCOL (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (h))

In this area, no target has been set. In the CR, this issue is considered to be solved. In accordance with Water Law No. 254/2001 Coll., as amended, those who discharge waste water into surface or ground water shall dispose such water in accordance with conditions laid down in discharge authorization. The respective authorization is issued by the relevant Water Authority. A direct discharge into ground water may not be authorized. Waste water discharge authorization is issued by the Water Authority for a maximum period of 10 years, and, in the case of dangerous or particularly dangerous substances, for 4 years only. The Water Law determines the conditions under which authorization may be modified or repealed. When issuing the authorization for waste water discharge into surface water, the Water Authority determines the maximum permissible limits for the quantity of waste water and its pollution.

Technical criteria and the method of preparation of the expert documentation on which decision-making of the Water Authority will be based, are laid down in Ministerial Order No. 61/2003 Coll., as amended by amendment No. 229/2007 Coll. which, among others, lays down:

- Emission standards which are the highest permissible values of waste water pollution indicators;
- Emission limits which are the highest permissible values of waste water pollution indicators which are determined by the Water Authority in the authorization for waste water discharge into surface water;
- Emission standards which are the highest permissible values of indicators of permissible pollution of surface water in units of mass, radioactivity, or bacterial contamination per unit of volume;
- The target status of water quality in a watercourse which is the status that meets the water protection targets laid down in this Ministerial Order.

The Water Authority determines the target emission limits up to the value of emission standards laid down by the Ministerial Order 61/2003 Coll. according to the type of discharged waste water and the amount of pollution they contain, by means of a 'combined approach' while observing emission standards and achieving the target status of surface water at latest by 22.12.2015, with regard to the application of the best available techniques of production and the best available waste water purification technologies. The Water Authority shall also establish the deadline for achieving the emission limits, as well as the conditions under which waste water may be discharged until these limits are achieved.

**XII. DISPOSAL OR REUSE OF SEWAGE SLUDGE FROM COLLECTIVE SYSTEMS OF
SANITATION OR OTHER SANITATION INSTALLATIONS
(ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (i), first part)**

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.

In this area, no target for the CR has been set. The issue of the disposal of sewage sludge from the waste water treatment plant and the conditions of its reuse on agricultural land are considered to be resolved. In accordance with the Waste Law No. 185/2001 Coll, as amended, the originator of the sludge is obliged to establish a programme of sludge reuse and demonstrate, in this programme, its compliance with the conditions of sludge reuse laid down in Waste Law and in the Order of the Ministry of the Environment No. 382/2001 Coll. , on the reuse of adapted sludge on agricultural land, as amended by Order No. 504/2004 Coll. The originator shall forward the programme of sludge reuse to those who reuse the sludge on agricultural land. The legal or natural person shall reuse only adapted sludge with respect to nutritional needs of plants, under the conditions laid down by Waste Law and Order No. 382/2001 Coll.

Adapted sludge is the sludge which was biologically, chemically, or thermally treated, went through a long term storage or any other adequate process so as to significantly decrease the content of pathogenic organisms in sludge, and thus the health risk related to its application.

Order No. 382/2001 Coll. establishes the technical conditions for reuse of adapted sludge on agricultural land, limit concentrations of selected hazardous substances in soil, limit concentrations of heavy metals which may be added to agricultural land in a 10-year period, limit concentration of selected hazardous substances in sludge to be reused on agricultural land, microbiological criteria for sludge reuse, procedures of sludge and soil analysis, including methods of sample collection, and the contents of the sludge reuse programme.

Waste Law establishes circumstances under which the sludge from the waste water treatment plants may not be reused.

This issue is also covered by Council Directive 86/278/EEC, on the protection of environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture, which has been fully implemented in the CR.

XIII. QUALITY OF WASTEWATER USED FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (i), second part)

5. If you have not set a target in this area, please explain why.
No target has been proposed.

Conditions for implementation of this task have already been created. The issue of sewer sludge is covered by Act No. 185/2001 Coll., on waste, notably Part 4 'Sludge from Waste Water Treatment Plants', laying down conditions for waste categorization and treatment, and Publication No. 382/2001 Coll., on conditions for reuse of adapted sludge on agriculture land, as amended by Publication No. 504/2004 Coll. This issue is also covered by Council Directive 86/278/EEC, on environmental protection, notably soil protection when using waste water treatment plant sludge in agriculture, which has been fully implemented in the CR.

Waste water for irrigation is practically not used in the Czech Republic. The few cases are always treated individually, a separate authorization is required, and the water must be hygienically secured.

The latest methodology was drafted in 2008, under the title Criteria of Communal Waste Water Reuse for Irrigation of Agricultural Crops. In individual cases, water may be purified in a domestic waste water treatment plant, and used for irrigation of adjacent land – garden. However, it must be health-secured.

For requirements on the quality of irrigation water, there is an earlier technical standard ČSN 75 7143 'Water Quality'. The quality of irrigation water which, based on quality indicators (physical, chemical, biological, and radioactivity indicators), classifies water into classes as follows: suitable (class I) conditionally suitable (class II) and unsuitable (class III) for irrigation. The standard also includes protection deadlines for irrigation with conditionally suitable water.

**XIV. QUALITY OF WATERS USED AS SOURCES FOR DRINKING WATER
(ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (j), first part)**

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Target 12 – part: To implement the requirements of the Directive 75/440/EEC, on the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in Member States. The target is nationwide, and relates to implementation of an EU Directive.

Implementation deadline: 31.12.2015

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

In accordance with the Water Law No. 254/2001 Coll., the Water Authority shall establish protection zones for ground and surface water resources used for the supply of drinking water with average exploitation $>10,000 \text{ m}^3$. If necessary, the Water Authority may also establish protection zones for resources with lower capacity. There are protection zones of degree I and II. Protection zones of degree I are in close vicinity of the captation device; the extent of protection zones of degree II shall be established by the Water Authority so that the quality, quantity and health soundness of a water resource is not threatened.

The indicators of permissible pollution for surface water resources used or to be used as sources of drinking water are laid down by Ministerial Order No. 61/2003 Coll., as amended by amendment No. 229/2007 Coll. The Water Authority shall respect these indicators which may influence the quality of such a resource when issuing the authorization to discharge waste water.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

The target has been met.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

No.

**XV. QUALITY OF WATERS USED FOR BATHING
(ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (j), second part)**

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

a) Target 12 – part: To meet the requirements of directives governing the quality of bathing water and the quality of water to be treated, and their imission standards.

Fulfilment deadline: 31.12. 2015

Bathing water:

With the aim to meet the requirements of the Directive, an Amendment Act No. 258/2000 Coll., on public health protection, and an Amendment Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on water, was adopted by the Government and, currently, is being submitted to the Parliament of the CR.

b) Target 16: To prepare bathing water profiles for the established bathing zones (in line with Article 6 of Directive 2006/7/EC) which characterize the given location, and identify the risks of pollution, including corrective measures.

Fulfilment deadline: 31.12. 2011

The obligation to process the bathing water profiles (in line with Directive 2006/7/EC, Article No. 6) is part of the newly proposed legislation, and is therefore subject to its adoption.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

a) The Draft Act on public health protection imposes the obligation to stipulate in the implementing rules the limit values of bathing water quality whose observance shall ensure that the health of the bathers shall not be harmed. The Amendment Act shall fully transpose the new Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, on bathing water quality, into the Czech judicial code. The Water Act addresses the security and protection of surface water intended for bathing of persons. The current applicable version of the Water Act - Section 23a imposes the obligation to meet the stipulated targets on protection of bathing water at latest by 22.12.2015.

The extension of the deadline for adoption of the new legislation in the area of bathing water is brought about by the length of the legislation process, and the coherence of the Amendment Act with other areas.

b) The Amendment Act to Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on water, quoted in 1 b, Section 34, imposes the obligation of water basin administrators, in cooperation with Water Authorities, and the respective Regional Public Health Authorities, to prepare the bathing water profiles at latest by 24th March 2011. The method of water profile compilation and conditions of examination and update shall be established in an Order by the Ministry of Agriculture, in agreement with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health. This Order is currently being drafted and discussed.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Continuously, the targets have successfully been met

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

Neither the target nor the deadline has required modification yet.

**XVI. QUALITY OF WATERS USED FOR AQUACULTURE OR FOR THE
PRODUCTION OR HARVESTING SHELLFISH
(ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (j), third part)**

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Target 15: To reach compliance in the quality of selected salmonid and cyprinid waters with Directive 78/659/EEC, on fresh surface water, which requires protection or improvement in order to support fish life, and Directive 2006/44/EC (codified version), respectively.

Fulfilment deadline: 31. 5. 2009

Situation: In line with Directive 78/659/EEC, the quality of surface water which is or is likely to become suitable for fish life if pollution is decreased or eliminated, shall be protected or improved. In accordance with the Directive, segments of salmonid or cyprinid water have been identified in the CR. Following the adoption of the Water Policy Framework Directive 2000/60/EC, the fulfilment of the target was integrated into River Basin District Plans.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

The requirements on water quality which are or are likely to become sustainably suitable for life and reproduction of original species of fish and other aquatic animals are embedded in Section 35 of Act No. 254/2001 Coll., and the subsequent Ministerial Order No. 71/2003 Coll., and Act No. 99/2004 Coll. In 2006, the Reduction of Pollution of Surface Water Plan for water which is or is likely to become sustainably suitable for life and reproduction of original special of fish and other aquatic animals was introduced by an amendment of said Ministerial Order. In the framework of the existing subsidy titles, the reconstruction and construction of WWTPs and sanitation systems is carried out, and the conditions of fish and other aquatic animals' life in watercourses are improved. Similarly, other proposed measures contributing to the improvement of the living conditions in water form part of the Water Basin Plans developed in line with the Water Policy Framework Directive 2000/60/EC. Particularly, it involves measures to improve the hydromorphology of watercourses such as unblocking barriers to migration.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

The programme to decrease the pollution of surface water, implemented to achieve the permissible pollution values in salmonid and cyprinid waters was completed on the 1st May 2009, and its evaluation has been underway since then. Publication of the results is foreseen in the 1st half of 2010. The fulfilment of the measures proposed in the Water Basin Plans shall be evaluated every 3 years, and these measures shall be, if required, updated in accordance with the Water Policy Framework Directive.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

The assessment of the fulfilment of the set target will be possible on the basis of the evaluation of the results.

XVII. APPLICATION OF RECOGNIZED GOOD PRACTICE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ENCLOSED WATERS GENERALLY AVAILABLE FOR BATHING (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (k))

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

Target 17: To develop and publish a manual on good operating practices of artificial swimming pools.

Fulfilment deadline: 31.12. 2012

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Situation: In the near future, the operators of pools and other technical and hygiene experts who will take part in the development of the manual will be informed.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Currently, good operating practices for artificial swimming pools, as a complete document, do not exist. With regard to the requirements on water quality, its exchange, security, technological treatment, and inspection (in line with Order No. 135/2004 Coll.), the operators of the artificial swimming pools are directed towards such practice.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

Neither the target nor the deadline has required modification yet.

VIII. IDENTIFICATION AND REMEDIATION OF PARTICULARLY CONTAMINATED SITES (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (I))

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

a) Target 18: Update the Contaminated Sites Records System database, adding data on persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

Deadline: 31.12.2008

b) Target 19: Make a thorough inventory of contaminated sites, with preliminary assessments of possible health and environmental risks; use this assessment for future risks analyses and assessment of the ensuing need for decontamination, along with an economic evaluation of such an intervention.

Deadline: 31.12.2015

A subtask is to update the Contaminated Sites Evidence System (SEKM) with data on persistent organic pollutants (resulting from the National Implementation Plan of the Treaty of Stockholm). Deadline: 31.12.2009 was met and the database will continuously be kept updated. The reason for adoption of this target is that the removal of the old environmental burdens is not governed by a uniform legislation in the CR. The removal of the old environmental burdens in the CR is financed by a number of resources such as: The Ministry of Finance, in line with Act No. 92/1991 Coll., on conditions of transfer of state property on other persons, as amended, and Act No. 178/2005 Coll., on the abolition of the National Property Fund of the Czech Republic and on competency of the Ministry of Finance in the area of privatization of the property of the Czech Republic, and on the 'Principles for the Settlement of Environmental Liabilities prior to Privatization', embedded in the Government Order No. 51/2001. According to these regulations, the removal of old environmental burdens is financed only for enterprises which concluded Environmental contracts with the National Property Fund of the CR (the Ministry of Finance) The OEŠ MŽP (Department of Environmental Damage of the Ministry of the Environment) is the expert guarantor of this work. Further, there is the 'Programme for the Removal of the Damage Caused by the Soviet Army' (chapter 315 MŽP) from which the surveying and redevelopment works are financed in the former Soviet military bases. The MŽP also controls the removal of old environmental burdens using the EU resources under the OPŽP (Environmental Operation Programme), area of support 4.2 'The Removal of Old Environmental Burdens' governed by the National Environmental Policy which was adopted by CR Government Order No. 235/2004 which imposes that the removal of the most serious old environmental burdens is financed from the resources of the OPŽP on the MŽP. The OSEZ (Removal of Old Environmental Burdens) processes have continuously been funded from the resources of other ministries such as the Ministry of Defence, Industry, Agriculture, etc. The unifying element is the processing of the OSEZ process priorities in line with the single binding MŽP methodology 'Priorities Evaluation - Categorization of Contaminated and Potentially Contaminated Sites' of September 2008.

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

In order to ensure the performance of this process, the MŽP has a number of additional methodology instructions available such as: The MŽP instruction for the risk analysis of the contaminated area (Instruction No. 12/2005) and surveying of the contaminated area (Instruction No. 12/2005).

As of 1.2.2009, the MŽP Order No. 18/2009 also applies, amending Order No. 369/2004 Coll., on design, implementation and assessment of geological works, reporting of risk geofactors and procedure for calculating of stocks of exclusive deposits. Drafting of the final report for this type of geological works (surveying, additional surveying, monitoring, risk analysis, updated risk analysis) shall not therefore, with the effect from 1.2.2009, follow Annex No. 3 but the new Annex No. 11.

The implementation of individual items of the final report on the survey of anthropogenic pollution in geological environment (including item No. 14 - confirmation by the MŽP of the entry of the site into the database of the Contaminated Sites Registration System) has legal recourse in Section 26 (1) and Section 10 (2) Act No. 62/1988 Coll., on geological works, as amended, respectively.

In 2009, the project of the stage 1 of the National Inventory of Contaminated Sites was assigned, based on the EU funding, Environmental Operation Program, field of support 4.2.

The Site Analysis Supporting Documents developed in line with Act No. 183/2006 Coll., and Order 500/2006. (Construction Law) are one of the underlying supporting documents of the National Inventory.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

In 2008, a binding Instruction was published to evaluate the priority category. In 2009, the update of the aforementioned Order No. 369/2004 was made, and stage 1 of the National Inventory of Contaminated Sites was launched and adopted. In 2009, stage 1 of the inventory of the old environmental burdens contaminated by persistent organic pollutants (POPs) was completed.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

During the implementation of the National Inventory Plan of the Treaty of Stockholm (stage 1) of the SEKM database update with sites containing persistent organic pollutants (POP), the European Commission adopted other harmful substances among the POPs, such as polyaromatic hydrocarbons. As a result, in 2009, stage 2 of this update and the passportization were operatively assigned with the final deadline being 31.12.2010.

XIX. EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEMS FOR THE MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT, PROTECTION AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES (ART. 6, PARAGRAPH 2 (m))

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether the target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant. Also include information on the background and justification for the adoption of such target.

a) Target 20: To implement the 2nd stage of the Action Plan to Protect Water from Pollution by Nitrates from Agricultural Resources in 2008 – 2011.

Deadline: 31. 12. 2011

In accordance with the Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991, on water protection from pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural resources (Nitrates Directive), the aim in order to help its implementation was formulated, on the basis of the findings, resulting from the 1st Action Plan whose implementation has successfully been completed. Is being fulfilled by the 2nd Action Plan.

b) Target 21: To ensure availability of relevant information on the application of pesticides in specific locations, and, possibly, also on their content in soil or stocks. To ensure effective and consistent system of prevention of water resources contamination by pesticides – through consistent determination of conditions of use of individual types of pesticides with respect to their potential to contaminate resources, identification of decomposition metabolites which require monitoring in drinking water, development of the principles for selection of pesticide substances in comprehensive analysis of drinking water, and to develop the principles for mutual cooperation of surveillance authorities supervising the use of pesticides from the point of view of water resources protection.

Deadline 31. 12. 2012

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

a) On the basis of the requirements of the Ministerial Order No. 103/2003 Coll., unabridged (so called Action Programme), mandatory measures to reduce the access of nutrients from surface agricultural resources have been implemented in vulnerable areas (in line with Council Directive 91/676/EEC). By the amendment of this Ministerial Order No. 108/2008 Coll., a revision of this Action Programme came into force on the 4. 4. 2008 in line with Art. 5 of the Nitrate Directive. The amendment of the Fertilizer Law No. 9/2009 Coll., provides the ÚKZÚZ inspectors with the possibility to apply sanctions (up to 100 thousand CZK) for non-compliance with requirements of the Ministerial Order No. 103/2003 Coll., on the storage and the use of fertilizers in vulnerable areas.

The implementation of both the mandatory and the recommended measures in line with national, as well as European legislation, also contributes to the fulfilment of the stipulated targets. This particularly involves the specifically stipulated periods of prohibition of the use of nitrate fertilizing substances on agricultural land, or the restriction of their use with regard to the climate conditions of a site, as well as prohibitions of the application of nitrate fertilizers on steep slopes, waterlogged, flooded, frozen or snow-covered lands or the restriction of their application in the vicinity of watercourses. Similarly, the legislation ensures a sufficient capacity and construction of storage vessels for storage of farm fertilizers, and the way of application and distribution on agricultural land. It further recommends suitable land management practices, procedures of maintaining minimum vegetation cover, and implementation of fertilizing and prevention of water pollution plans.

b) The legislation which governs the good conditions for marketing of plant protection products (POR) and their use, is Act No. 326/2004 Coll., as amended, and Order No. 329/2004 Coll., as amended. The Act also established the obligations which shall be met by the POR users with the aim to protect ground and surface water and established sanctions for non-observation. In 2009, Act No. 490/2009 Coll. was adopted, amending the area of inspection of products for plant

protection and mandatory exchange of information about side effects of the products in Act No. 326/2004 Coll.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) Based on the above, the continuously set targets have been met.

b) In its authorization procedure, the CR (National Fytosanitary Authority – SRS) evaluates the risks arising from the use of the products for ground and surface water resources, and makes decisions concerning their exclusion from the water resources protection zones. The decision-making criteria have gradually tightened in line with the stage of understanding of the risks posed to hydrosphere, which resulted in cancellation of some of the previous decisions concerning the POR registration. In 2009, a complete revision of the approved plant protection products was started, with regard to the fulfilment of the criteria for their use in drinking water protection zones, grade II. Completion of the revision programme is planned for 2010.

The observation of the stipulated conditions of use of POR by farmers was, within the scope laid down by the yearly plan, checked by the SRS inspectors. The identified infringements in plant protection by users were sanctioned and, at the same time, the subsidies for agricultural businesses have been reduced when improper use of products has occurred, as of 2009.

The SRS annually develops statistical summaries on the amount of the used effective substance in products according to individual crops and, upon request, forwards them to workplaces which assess the pesticide load on resources. The SRS data on the use of effective substance are utilized by e.g. the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute when dealing with the project 'Occurrence and Movement of Pesticides in Hydrosphere in the CR'.

With the aim to meet the targets, an intersectoral Task Group was established, which will carry out the inventory of the condition of the legislation in this area.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

a) Based on the scientific findings and the assessments of the impact of the targets under the Action Plan for 2008 – 2011 on the environment, which are currently being fulfilled, it will be possible to revise and subsequently prepare and start the 3rd Action Plan as from 2012.

b) The existing target remains unchanged..

XX. ADDITIONAL NATIONAL OR LOCAL SPECIFIC TARGETS

In case additional targets have been set, for each target:

1. Describe the target, target date and baseline conditions. Please include information on whether target is national or local, and intermediate targets as relevant.

All listed additional targets are national.

No.	Protocol reference	Subject	Defined target	Deadline
13.	6.2.f (also 6.2.j)	Application of recognised good practices to the management of water supply and sanitation, including protection of waters used as drinking water sources	Meet the requirements for achieving "good status" for all waters as set out in the Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy	22.12.2015
22.	6.2.n	Frequency of publication of information on the quality of supplied drinking water and the quality of other waters relevant to the targets in this ...	Create an information system regarding the ecological and chemical status of waters according to the EU's Water Framework Directive and ensure public access to the results.	31.12.2008
23.	6.2.n	Ditto	Ensure the availability of information on the internet via the Public Administration Information System WATER (ISVS-VODA)	On an ongoing basis
24.	6.2.n	Ditto	Continue to regularly publish reports on the quality of drinking water (report for Commission once every three years; national report annual), recreational waters (annual) and other waters (viz. reports of the environment and agriculture ministries).	Annually or as per stated frequency.
25.	6.5.a, 6.5.b	National or local measures to coordinate the competent authorities	Draw up 8 catchment plans.	22.12.2009
26.	6.5.a, 6.5.b	Ditto	Draw up 3 plans for the national parts of transboundary catchment areas of the Elbe, Danube and Oder rivers	22.2.2010
27.	9.1.a	Improving public awareness regarding the importance of water management and public health and their interaction	Improving the population's awareness through printed materials and web sites.	On an ongoing basis
28.	9.1.a	ditto	Strengthen water and sewer mains information systems to improve public awareness (improved "public relations")	31.12.2008
29.	9.2.a	Promoting a better understanding among those responsible for water management, water supply and waste water treatment of the public health aspects of their work	Continue to develop training programmes for water management and public health organisations.	On an ongoing basis

30.	9.3	Promoting the education and training of specialists and technicians necessary for managing water sources and operating water supply and waster water treatment systems...	Support the stabilisation of the education system for professional water and sewer mains specialists in the area of infrastructure engineering and technology.	On an ongoing basis
31.	9.4.a	Encouraging research and development of cost-effective methods and techniques for preventing, controlling and restricting the incidence of water-related diseases.	Support research and development in water quality improvement through departmental grant agencies of the agriculture and environment ministries.	On an ongoing basis
32.	9.4.a	ditto	Support specialised research into the economic ramifications of cost-effectiveness in water supply and waste water treatment.	On an ongoing basis
33.	9.4.b	Developing integrated information systems to work with information on long-term trends, current concerns and past problems and successful solutions in the field of water and health, and provision of this information to the competent authorities.	Maintain and develop the Drinking Water Information System (IS PiVO – database of drinking and bathing water quality)	On an ongoing basis
34.	10.1.c	Promoting public awareness, education, training, scientific research and development and information in line with article 9.	Ensure that drinking water suppliers fulfil their legal obligations as regards informing consumers about the quality of the supplied water.	On an ongoing basis
35.	10.3.	The parties shall ensure that the information referred to in article 7 (4) and (1) of this article is available for public inspection...	Develop the internet public information system for bathing water quality.	On an ongoing basis

2. Briefly describe the actions taken (e.g. legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/ educational and management measures) to reach the target and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Detailed description of the activities regarding each of the targets would mean exceeding the allowed size of the report. Therefore, the targets listed here are to illustrate the areas in which the Czech Republic has decided to take action. Nevertheless, there is a description of activities for each target in the Czech language and, if necessary, we can have it translated and we can provide it to the Protocol Secretariat.

3. Briefly assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Target No. 23. 24. 25, 26, 33, 34 a 35 have already been met, or, their continual fulfilment has been ensured in a legislative way, and the information system has been functional.

4. In the review of progress achieved towards the target, has it appeared that the target and target date need to be revised, e.g. in the light of scientific and technical knowledge? If so, and if the revised target and targets date have already been adopted, please describe them.

Please see previous answer; in cases of some other targets, a modification of wording, or of the deadline was proposed.

PART FOUR: OVERALL EVALUATION OF PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROTOCOL

This part of the summary report shall provide an analysis and synthesis of the status of implementation of the Protocol. Such an overall evaluation should not only be based on the issues touched upon in the previous parts, but should also include, as far as is possible, a succinct overview of implementation of: article 9 on public awareness, education, training, research and development and information; article 10 on public participation; article 11 on international cooperation; article 12 on joint and coordinated international action; article 13 on cooperation in relation to transboundary waters; and article 14 on international support for national action.

This analysis or synthesis should provide a succinct overview of the status, trends and threats, sufficient to inform decision makers, rather than an exhaustive assessment of these issues. It should provide an important basis for planning and decision-making as well as for the revision of the targets set, as needed.

For the purposes of the implementation of the Protocol, an intersectoral Task Group was established, incorporating representatives of all related ministries (Ministry of Health, Agriculture, and Environment). The cooperation within the group is very good, and contributes to the necessary intersectoral communication and cooperation in the fields addressed by the Protocol.

Due to the requirements of the Protocol, a detailed legal and factual inventory of the situation was performed in specific fields in which the Protocol requires improvement. As seen in part 3 (XX), the Czech Republic set targets in fields listed in Articles 9 and 10 of the Protocol while the situation in fields listed in Articles 11 and 13 was considered satisfactory, and did not require the setting of any short- or medium term target.

The problem is that the Government of the CR did not specifically set off any separate funding for the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health, but on the other hand, it must be acknowledged that there is also a number of tasks among the targets of the Protocol which are required by the respective EU directives (e.g. purification of waste water from smaller settlements) for whose implementation enormous amounts have been invested.

The Czech Republic has set realistic targets which it manages to meet, or which it has already met, and therefore a revision of the targets is envisaged for 2010 (set in 2007 and adopted in 2008, in line with the current situation).

PART FIVE: INFORMATION ON THE PERSON SUBMITTING THE REPORT

The following report is submitted on behalf of the Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol on Water and Health.

Name of officer responsible for submitting the national report:

Silvie Slívová
František Kožíšek

E-mail:

silvie.slivova@mzcr.cz
water@szu.cz

Telephone number:

+420 224 972 427
+420 267 082 302

Name and address of national authority:

The Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic, Palackého náměstí 4, 128 01 Prague 2
The National Institute of Public Health, Šrobárova 48, 200 42 Prague 10

Signature:

Date:

Submission

Parties are required to submit their summary reports to the joint secretariat, using the format outlined in these guidelines, by 31 March 2010. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this would help facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the second meeting of the Parties.

Parties are requested to submit, to the two addresses below, an original signed copy by post and an electronic copy either on a diskette or CD-ROM or by e-mail. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and any graphic elements should be provided in separate files.

Joint secretariat to the Protocol on Water and Health

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
E-mail: protocol.water_health@unece.org

and

Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization
Via Francesco Crispi 10
I-00187 Rome, Italy
E-mail: watsan@ecr.euro.who.int