

**Template for summary reports in accordance with article 7 of the
Protocol on Water and Health
adopted by the Meeting of the Parties at its second session
(Bucharest, 23-25 November 2010)**

Part One

General aspects

1. Were targets and target dates established in your country in accordance with article 6 of the Protocol?

YES

2. Were they published and, if so, how?

The original wording of the targets and other supplementary information is given in the document “National Targets of the Czech Republic to the Protocol on Water and Health (Part I: Required Subjects for Setting National Targets and the Current State of their Resolution in the Czech Republic; Part II: Existing Tools for Improving the Current State; Part III: Proposal of Targets)” of January 2008, which was approved by the government of the CR on 9.4.2008.

The revised targets are given in the document “National Targets of the Czech Republic to the Protocol on Water and Health (update 2012)” and are prepared for presentation to the government of the CR for approval in the first half of 2013. Additional information regarding the update is also available in the document “Assessment of the Fulfilment of the National Targets of the CR Regarding the Protocol on Water and Health and a Proposal for their Updating – as of 1.1.2012”, May 2012.

All these documents are available at specialised web pages dedicated to the Protocol: <http://www.szu.cz/tema/zivotni-prostredi/protokol-o-vode-a-zdravi>.

3. Has your country established national or local arrangements for coordination between competent authorities for setting targets? If so please describe, including information on which public authority(ies) took the leadership and coordinating role, which public authorities were involved and how coordination was ensured.

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 these issues 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 National Institute of Public Health.

4. Which existing national and international strategies and legislation were taken into account?

- State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2004 - 2010
- Operational Programme Environment
- Concept for the Water Management Policy of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic for the Period after Accession to the European Union (2004 – 2010)

- Concept for the Agrarian Policy of the Czech Republic for the Period after Accession to the EU (2004 - 2013)
- Programmes to reduce the pollution of surface water with dangerous substances and especially dangerous substances.
- National Environmental Health Action Plan of the Czech Republic
- National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Plan of the Main River Basins of the Czech Republic
- Development Plans of Water Supply and Sewage Systems for Individual Regions (PRVKÚK) approved by the councils of the individual regions and the Development Plan of Water Supply and Sewage Systems of the Czech Republic (PRVKÚ ČR)
- Act No 258/2000, on protection of public health and amendment to some related Acts, as amended.
- Guidelines for drinking water quality; WHO, Geneva 2004, 2011.
- Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption.
- Act No 254/2001, on water and amendments to some Acts (the Water Act), as amended.
- Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.
- Decree No 142/2005, on water planning.
- Act No 274/2001, on water supply and sewerage systems for public use and amendments to some acts (Act on Water Supply and Sewerage), as amended.
- Act No 185/2001, on waste, as amended.
- Decree No 382/2001, on the conditions for using treated sludge on agricultural land, as amended by Decree No 504/2004
- Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment
- Council Directive 75/440/EEC of 16 June 1975 concerning the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States.
- Council Directive 79/869/EEC of 9 October 1979 concerning the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States.
- Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC.
- Directive 2006/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life.
- Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources
- Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment

Detailed information is provided in the document “National targets of the Czech Republic to the Protocol on Water and Health” (2008).

5. Was cost-benefit analysis of targets set performed, and if so how?

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

6. What has been done in your country to ensure public participation in the process of target setting in accordance with article 6, paragraph 2, 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.

In 2011 an assessment was performed of the current state of fulfilment of the national targets and the completion of the process of changes commenced at the end of 2009 (the cancellation of some targets that were already fulfilled or whose fulfilment is now guaranteed by law, new more precise wording, or a change in the deadline), which was interrupted by the 2nd meeting of the parties to the Protocol in the autumn of 2010, because of which the change to the targets was postponed. In 2012 a proposal was prepared for the revision of the targets, composed of the cancellation (where fulfilled) or the merger of some targets, and potentially a deadline change. This revision was performed by team members and confirmed by the involved ministries and the government. In view of the fact that no new targets were set, the greater public was not involved.

7. 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 sectors (the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture) participated on the report preparation according to their competences.

8. 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 fulfilment of the targets is influenced in some cases by the availability of funds, both at regional level (e.g., when connecting municipalities with low numbers of residents to a water mains for public consumption), and also at central level (the availability of workers at budgetary organisations and organisations receiving state budget contributions for the fulfilment of the targets of the Protocol).

In addition, the deadline for the fulfilment of some targets was postponed precisely in view of the lack of funds.

9. 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 proposed 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 establish 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 below:

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

94.2 % (2014)

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. Specify where the samples/measurements are taken (e.g., treatment plant outlet, distribution system or point of consumption).

The samples are taken on the tap (point of consumption).

4. 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.²

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). Since 2014, the limit value for lead in drinking water is 10 µg/l, the percentage value for exceeding the limit for lead in 2015 (table of chemical indicators) already relates to this value.

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 In order to ensure consistency and quality of the data sets resulting from sampling programmes, countries may wish to consider ensuring compliance with appropriate international standards for sampling programmes. Examples of such international standards are the ISO 5667 family of standards, in particular:

- 5667-1:2006 Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques;
- 5667-3:2003 Guidance on the preservation and handling of water samples;
- 5667-5:2006 Guidance on sampling of drinking water from treatment works and piped distribution systems;
- 5667-11:2009 Guidance on sampling of groundwaters.

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*.

<i>WatSan_S2</i>	<i>Baseline value (%) (2005)</i>	<i>Current value (%) (2015)</i>
E. coli	1.85	0.69
Enterococci	2.47	1.00

C. Chemical quality

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

- Fluoride;
- Nitrate and nitrite;³
- Arsenic;
- Lead;
- Iron.

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

<i>WatSan_S3</i>	<i>Baseline value (%) (2005)</i>	<i>Current value (%) (2015)</i>
Fluoride	0.07	0.05
Nitrate and nitrite	0.36 0.04	1.66 0.07
Arsenic ⁴	1.04	0.49
Lead	0.31	0.07
Iron	8.49	0.77
Additional chemical ⁵ parameter 1: Manganese	4.54	2.24

³ As defined in the WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality.

⁴ If relevant for the country.

⁵ It is recommended to take into account new and emerging pressures such as climate change, or agriculture practices.

<i>WatSan_S3</i>	<i>Baseline value (%) (2005)</i>	<i>Current value (%) (2015)</i>
Additional chemical parameter 2: Turbidity	0.93 %	0.33 %
Additional chemical parameter 3: Sulphate	1.08 %	0.17 %
Additional chemical parameter 4: Aluminium	1.67 %	0.55 %
Additional chemical parameter 5: Desethylatrazine	4.53 %	0.52 %

II. Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidence of infectious diseases potentially related to water

In filling out the following table, please specify if the numbers reported are related to all exposure routes or only related to water (in which there is epidemiological or microbiological evidence for water to have facilitated infection).⁶

	<i>Incidence per 100 000 habitants/Number of cases</i>		<i>Number of outbreaks</i>	
	<i>Baseline (2005)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>	<i>Baseline (2005)</i>	<i>Current value (2015)</i>
Cholera	0	0	0	0
Bacillary dysentery (shigellosis)	2.716 / 278	0.835 / 88	1	0
EHEC ^a	ND	0.190 / 20	ND	0
Viral hepatitis A	3.146 / 322	6.870 / 724	1	0
Typhoid fever	0.029 / 3	0.009 / 1	0	0

ND ... no representative data

^a Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli.

Incidence relates to all exposure routes, the number of outbreaks only to epidemics from water.

⁶ If possible, please distinguish between autochthonous and imported cases

III. Access to drinking water

<i>Percentage of population with access to drinking water</i>	<i>Baseline value (2005)</i>	<i>Current value (2014)</i>
Total	91.6	94.2
Urban		
Rural		

Please specify how access to drinking water is defined and calculated in your country.

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

Differentiated data (urban x rural) are not available. However, there are clearly differences between urban and rural regions as urban coverage is approaching 100 %.

The WHO/UNICEF⁷ Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation 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 litres per person per day from an “improved” source within 1 kilometre 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 drinking water from which the above percentages are calculated differs from that provided by the JMP, please provide the definition and describe your means of calculation.

IV. Access to sanitation

<i>Percentage of population with access to sanitation</i>	<i>Baseline value (2005)</i>	<i>Current value (2014)</i>
Total	79.1	83.9
Urban		
Rural		

Please specify how access to sanitation is defined and calculated in your country.

Definition: connection to sanitation (sewerage system) for public use.

Differentiated data (urban x rural) are not available. However, there are clearly differences between urban and rural regions as urban coverage is approaching 100 %.

V. Effectiveness of management, protection and use of freshwater resources

Water quality

On the basis of national systems of water classification, the percentage of the number of water bodies or the percentage of the volume (preferably) of water⁸ falling under 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 European Union countries

Ecological status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water classified as:</i>	<i>Baseline value (2006/2007)</i>	<i>Current value (2010/2012)</i>
High status	0	2.8
Good status	17	24.85
Moderate status	13.5	36.22
Poor status	68.5	21.33
Bad status	0	5.73
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	1 %	91 %
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	100 %	100 %

Chemical status of surface water bodies

<i>Percentage of surface water bodies classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (2006/2007)</i>	<i>Current value (2010/2012)</i>
Good status	70.5	61.9
Poor status	28.9	38.1
Total number/volume of water bodies classified	99.4 %	1 141 / 100 %
Total number/volume of water bodies in the country	100 %	1 141 / 100 %

Status of groundwaters

<i>Percentage of groundwaters classified as</i>	<i>Baseline value (2006/2007)</i>	<i>Current value (2010/2012)</i>
Good quantitative status	65 (number of GWBs) 81 (area of GWBs)	68.9
Good chemical status	21 (number of GWBs) 33 (area of GWBs)	39.7
Poor quantitative status	35 (number of GWBs) 19 (area of GWBs)	9.8
Poor chemical status	79 (number of GWBs) 67 (area of GWBs)	60.3

⁸ Please specify.

Total number/volume of groundwater bodies classified	100 %	137 / 78.7 %
Total number/volume of groundwater bodies in the country	100 %	174 / 100 %

Source : National River Basin Management Plans

Percentage of water bodies is provided

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 not related to all water resources, how the quality of waters affects human health).

There is only one WBs status assessment available made in line with the Water Framework Directive. 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 second River Basin Management Plans finalized in the 2015.

Water use

Please provide information on the water exploitation index at the national and river basin levels for each sector (agriculture, industry, domestic), i.e., the mean annual abstraction of freshwater by sector divided by the mean annual total renewable freshwater resource at the country level, expressed in percentage terms.

<i>Water exploitation index</i>	<i>Baseline value (specify the year)</i>	<i>Current value (specify the year)</i>
Agriculture	See note	See note
Industry ^a	See note	See note
Domestic use ^b	See note	See note

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

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

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	2014
Agriculture	9,289	See note
Industry	64,645	See note
Households	338,564	315,985
Other	119,123	152,719
Total	531,620	468,704

Note: According to the amendment on Water Supply and Sewerage no. 274/2001 Coll. the Ministry of Agriculture has not been following data so closely. Agriculture and industry are included in "other".

SURFACE WATER EXPLOITATION (in mil. of m³)

	2005	2014
Water supply systems	377.7	309.6
Agriculture	11.0	35.2
Energy	804.9	710.4
Industry	357.9	225.8
Other	1.9	7.7
Total	1 553.4	1 288.7

GROUND WATER EXPLOITATION (in mil. of m³)

	2005	2014
Water supply systems	330.5	292.4
Agriculture	8.6	13.3
Energy	1.2	2.6
Industry	34.4	35.9
Other	11.5	16.8
Total	386.1	361.0

Part Three

Targets and target dates set and assessment of progress

I. Quality of the drinking water supplied (art. 6, para. 2 (a))

For each target set in this area:

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 the 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. Change to the deadline: 31.12.2014.

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. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, 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. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) In 2015, the above desired values were achieved.

Size of water supply system (population)	Type of limit	Non-compliance rate (%)	
		2005	2014
≤ 5,000	> NMH	0.43	0.59
	> MH	2.15	2.27
> 5,000	> NMH	0.05	0.06
	> MH	0.92	0.66

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. For the new issue its updating is anticipated, while for this will also be used knowledge from the planned publication "Small scale water supplies in the pan-European region: Policy instruments and programs towards improvement", which is currently under preparation within the framework of international cooperation within the framework of the Protocol and should be published in 2014.

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 12 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. Although the original plan had the program ending in 2012, the ministry has been lengthening it every year by one year.

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) This objective has been met.

b) A modification to the deadline has been proposed – the original deadline 31.12.2010, the proposed deadline 31.12.2017. It is necessary to incorporate new legislative requirements into the materials relating to drinking water, which enter into force in 2017.

c) There is no need to change the objective, the deadline has always been extended by 1 year.

II. Reduction of the scale of outbreaks and incidents of water-related disease (art. 6, para. 2 (b))

For each target set in this area:

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 the 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. Change to the deadline: 31.12.2013.

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. Change to the deadline: 31.12.2012.

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. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

From the epidemiological point of view, this requirement is addressed by Act No. 258/2000, 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), 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, and its Implementing Order No. 252/2004 and Order No. 135/2004, 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); quality and inspection of surface water intended for bathing with no operator is covered by Act No. 254/2001 and Implementing Order No. 159/2003, 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, on integrated prevention and limitation of pollution, on integrated pollution register, and on amendment of certain acts (Act on Integrated Prevention).

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) As yet only partial guidance has been prepared, but not complete methodological recommendation as planned. Currently we are waiting with development of the guidance for the WHO workshop (training) for surveillance of water-borne diseases planned for May 2016.

b) The report 1995-2005 was prepared and published. The report 2006-2010 has been prepared and it is waiting for publication. Collection of data for 2011-2015 has been started recently.

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. The deadline has been postponed to 31.12.2013.

III. Access to drinking water (art. 6, para. 2 (c))

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

Target 6: 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.

Deadline: continuously.

The stipulated target was elaborated, and the wording of the target was supplemented as follows: State financial assistance to support municipalities that in accordance with the PRVKÚK (for individual regions) are expanding the water mains network to outlying parts of the municipality. The new wording better describes the sense of the task (target).

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

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. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Continuously, the target has successfully been met. In 2014, population of 9,917.2 thousand of total 10,525 thousand was supplied from the water supply system for public use, i.e. 94.2 %. This is compared to 2011 growth of 0.8 % of the population supplied. This trend of increasing population supplied from public water supply is expected in the coming years.

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 target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

Neither the target nor the deadline has required modification yet.

IV. Access to sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (d))

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

a) Target 7: To complete the construction and modernisation of water management infrastructure (wastewater treatment plants and sewerage for public use) and thereby ensure compliance with the requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC.

Deadline: 31. 12. 2015.

Targets 8 and 10 were combined into a single target 7 with an elaboration of the wording and a deadline of 31.12.2015. This is because target 8 already includes the majority part of target 10, the operation of wastewater treatment plants is conditional on their existence and the technology used. In both cases the target is compliance with Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban wastewater treatment.

Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment has already been fully implemented into national legislation, and this through Act No 20/2004, amending Act No 254/2000, on water and on amendment to some Acts (the Water Act), as amended, and Act No 239/2000, on the integrated rescue system and amendments to certain Acts, as amended. This Act is effective from 23.1.2004. An important rule is Government Regulation no. 401/2015 Coll. effective from January 1st, 2016, on the indicators and values of permissible pollution of surface water and wastewater treatment, details of the permit to discharge wastewater into surface water and sewerage systems and sensitive areas, which set limits on the discharge of wastewater at the level required by the Directive and, in some respects, even more severely, and follows up on the previous Government Regulation no. 61/2003, as amended. This completed the implementation of the European regulation indicated above. Obligatory reports are subsequently submitted to the European Commission (EC) on the dates stipulated by the Directive.

The above legislation includes the obligation to ensure that municipalities have sewerage and wastewater treatment at the required level. At the same time the legal obligation to submit data about the quality and quantity of released wastewater is also ensured (Section 5 of Act No 274/2001, on water supply and sewerage systems). The statutory instrument for this obligation is Decree No 428/2011.

Lately, there has been significant progress. As stated in paragraph 1, individual agglomerations remain to be solved, which means implementing appropriate measures in these agglomerations. To eliminate risks associated with possible sanctions for transitional period failure, communication with the EC continues.

b) Target 8: 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 2014, population of 8 828 thousand of total 10,525 thousand was connected to sanitation for public use, i.e. 82.6%. In the same year, 96.9 % of the waste water volume did not include rain water.

(In 2014, 8,828 residents from a total of 10,525 were connected to public sewerage systems, i.e. 83.9%. In the same year, 96.9% of waste water excluding rainwater was purified.)

In 2005, there were 1,919 mechanical-biological waste water treatment plants, in 2011, there were 2,201 mechanical-biological waste water treatment plants a v roce 2014 jich bylo 2 401. This represents an increase by 482 of waste water treatment plants.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, 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. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) Important progress has been reached in recent period. Some individual agglomeration remain to be completed, especially WWTP in Prague, which is expected to be ready in 2018.

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

In order to eliminate the risks connected with possible sanctions for non-compliance during the transitional period, it is important to continue to communicate with the EC in terms of the discussion of the definition of compliance with tasks arising from the implementation commitment, respectively the definition of so-called "resolved agglomerations". It is also necessary to employ the most desirable parameters of the definition within the framework of the discussions regarding this definition – meaning to also consider as a "resolved agglomeration" one for which a condition applies, for example the commencement of construction work, and to define this state more specifically.

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

V. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for water supply (art. 6, para. 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. Pipeline losses continue to fall year-on-year. In 2014, the trend of reducing water loss in the pipe network (the proportion of water loss in the pipe network for water made for implementation decreased compared to 2013 from 1.3% to 16.6%), causing a decline in supplied inhabitant per day from 29.54 l/person/ day to 26.51 l/person/day. Over the last 6 years, losses have been decreased by 2.7% and this trend continues.

VI. Levels of performance of collective systems and other systems for sanitation (art. 6, para. 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.

The proportion of treated wastewater without rainwater released into the sewerage system was 96.9 % in 2014.

VII. Application of recognized good practices to the management of water supply, (art. 6, para. 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.

The positive situation is partly due to the legislatively stipulated obligation that each operator must have a permit to operate a specific water or sewerage mains, with a responsible representative fulfilling the qualifications corresponding to the requirements for operation. These qualifications are achieved through education and also experience in the field.

VIII. Application of recognized good practice to the management of sanitation (art. 6, para. 2 (f) continued)

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

Target 7: To complete the construction and modernisation of water management infrastructure (wastewater treatment plants and sewerage for public use) and thereby ensure compliance with the requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC.

Targets 8 and 10 have been merged into a single target with an elaboration of the wording and a new deadline of 31.12.2015. This is because target 8 already includes the majority part of target 10, the operation of wastewater treatment plants is conditional on their existence and the technology used. In both cases the target is compliance with Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment.

Deadline: 31. 12. 2015

Situation: The target is nationwide, and relates to the implementation of an EU Directive. Lately there has been substantial progress, what remains to be solved are individual agglomerations, which means implementing relevant measures in these agglomerations. To eliminate risks associated with possible sanctions, communication with the EC continues.

Situation in 2015, is described in point IV.

Target 9: 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. The target is nationwide, and relates to the implementation of an EU Directive.

Deadline: 31.12.2015

Target 10: To achieve the requirements of the directives regulating the quality of water intended for bathing and the abstraction of drinking water and their emissions standards.) The target is nationwide, and relates to the implementation of an EU Directive.

Implementation deadline: 31.12.2015

Target 11: 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.

Deadline: 22.12.2015

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, 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 Government Order No. 61/2003, as amended by amendment No. 229/2007 which, among others, lays down,

In 2014 further legislative conditions for fulfilment of the targets have been created. Emission standards of the indicators of acceptable pollution of waste water are given in Government Order No. 401/2015 (which replaced the Government Order No. 61/2003, as amended) 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 Government Order.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

There is ongoing work in order to meet targets set in this area, there are measures being applied to limit the appearance of hazardous substances, to meet the requirements of EU directives and so on. The progress was achieved under the targets 7, 9 and 11, but the targets have not been met yet. Target 7 – 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 target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

Yes, it appeared that some targets need to be revised (deadline should be postponed or wording revised) due to better scientific and technical knowledge, the revision of targets is under the discussion. Target 7 – link to point IV.

IX. Occurrence of discharges of untreated wastewater (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (i))

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

a) Target 7: To complete the construction and modernisation of water management infrastructure (wastewater treatment plants and sewerage for public use) and thereby ensure compliance with the requirements of Council Directive 91/271/EEC.

Original targets 8 and 10 were combined into a single target with an elaboration of the wording and a new deadline of 31.12.2015. This is because target 8 already includes the majority part of target 10, the operation of wastewater treatment plants is conditional on their existence and the technology used. In both cases the target is compliance with Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment.

Deadline: 31. 12. 2015

The target is nationwide, and relates to the implementation of an EU Directive.

b) Target 9: 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

The target is nationwide, and relates to the implementation of an EU Directive.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Legislative conditions for fulfilment of the target have already been created. Similarly, financial conditions (Operational Programme 'Environment 2014-2020', grant programmes of respective ministries, regions, cities, and villages) have been created.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

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

b) Continuously, as described under point VIII.

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) Target and deadline – link to point IV.

b) As described under point VIII.

X. Occurrence of discharges of untreated storm water overflows from wastewater collection systems to waters within the scope of the Protocol (art. 6, para. 2 (g) (ii))

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

Target 13: 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. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, 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 (Construction Act), determines that in structures from which rainwater is channelled, a discharge must be provided where rainwater is not withheld for subsequent use. The amendment of the Water Act No 254/2001 adopted in 2010 stipulates an obligation that during the construction of structures, changes to them, or changes to their mode of use, constructors must ensure the absorption or retention and draining of surface water from rainwater falling onto these structures pursuant to the Building Act, and must also address water from storm overflows. The legislative conditions for the fulfilment of the target are fulfilled in this way.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

ČSN 75 9010 Design, construction and operation of storm water drainage facilities was approved in February 2012, and in March 2012 technical standard TNV 75 9011 Storm water management was issued. These standards serve as technical assistance for designers, investors and the operators of drainage facilities as well as sewerage networks. The technical conditions for the fulfilment of the required target are fulfilled in this way.

Projects focused on the management of rainwater in urban areas and their further use instead of their accelerated drainage of sewerage systems into flows will be supported from The Operational Programme 'Environment 2014-2020'. Similar activities are supported by national resources in the field of environment protection.

Implementation of projects to promote further use of rainwater may also work as preventive measures during a rainfall deficiency (drought).

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.

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, para. 2 (h))

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

In this area, no target has been set. In the CR, this issue is considered to be solved. In accordance with Water Act No. 254/2001, 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 Act 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 Government Order No. 401/2015 (which replaced the Government Order No. 61/2003, as amended) 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 Government Order.

The Water Authority determines the target emission limits up to the value of emission standards laid down by the Government Order 401/2015 (which replaced the Government Order No. 61/2003, as amended), 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 2021, 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, para. 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 , on the reuse of adapted sludge on agricultural land, as amended by Order No. 504/2004 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

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 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, para. 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, on waste, notably Part 4 'Sludge from Waste Water Treatment Plants', laying down conditions for waste categorization and treatment, and Publication No. 382/2001, on conditions for reuse of adapted sludge on agriculture land, as amended by Publication No. 504/2004 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.

In view of the fact that as yet the use of technological waters from agriculture on agricultural land is not legislatively enshrined, a resolution has been proposed through an amendment to Decree No 274/1998, on the storage and manner of use of fertilisers, through the definition of technological waters from agriculture, while this water will be stored and used in the same way as liquid manure. The validity of this amendment has been proposed from 1.7.2013 and inspections will be performed by the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture.

XIV. Quality of waters which are used as sources for drinking water (art. 6, para. 2 (j), first part)

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

a) Target 10 – part: To achieve the requirements of the directives regulating the quality of water intended for the abstraction of drinking water and their emissions standards.

Implementation deadline: 31.12.2015

The target is nationwide, and relates to the implementation of an EU Directive.

b) Target 11: 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.

Deadline: 22.12.2015.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

In accordance with the Water Act No. 254/2001, the Water Authority shall establish protection zones for ground and surface water resources used for the supply of drinking water with average exploitation $>10,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}$. 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 Government Order No. 401/2015 (which replaced Government Order No. 61/2003, as amended) 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 Government Order. 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. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

There are ongoing works on target 11, target 10 has been partially met, as described under point VIII.

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.

This year, discussions commenced on the revision of targets and deadlines for implementation. Target 10, including the date of fulfillment, will be reviewed.

XV. Quality of waters used for bathing (art. 6, para. 2 (j), second part)

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

a) Target 10 – part: To meet the requirements of directives governing the quality of bathing water and the quality of water to be treated, and their emission standards.

Fulfilment deadline: 31.12. 2015

Bathing water:

The amendment to Act No 258/2000, on public health protection, and the amendment to Act No 254/2001 is the transposition of the new Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, on bathing water quality, and was approved as Act No 151/2011 with effect from 7.6.2011.

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

In accordance with the above amendment to the Acts, in accordance with the newly issued statutory instrument on the amendment to Act No 254/2001, Decree No 155/2011, on profiles of surface waters used for bathing, profiles of water for bathing were prepared and published on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture for all surface waters used for bathing.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

a) The above amendment to the Act on the Protection of Public Health and its statutory instrument, Decree No 238/2011, on the stipulation of hygiene requirements for bathing sites, saunas and the hygiene limits for sand in sand pits in outdoor playgrounds, stipulated limit values for the quality of water used for bathing that fully transpose the new Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and the Council, on bathing water quality.

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 34 imposes the obligation to meet the stipulated targets on protection of bathing water at latest by 2015.

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

The most important management measures taken were:

- Sediment removal.
- Intensification/reconstruction/construction of wastewater treatment plant and sewer construction in the immediate vicinity or in the basin of bathing waters clearly affecting the water quality.
- Preparation of the study concerning the assessment of current situation, identification of causes of pollution and proposal of measures.
- Additional programmes of monitoring.
- Action on reservoirs or ponds – aeration, manipulation with fish stock, coagulant dosage to the inflow into the reservoir.
- Reconstruction of the reservoir or pond – dam repair, bank alteration.
- Reduction of intensity of aquaculture production.

Application of chemicals to reduce the nutrients needed for the development of cyanobacteria and undesirable aquatic flora.

b) The Amendment Act to Act No 254/2001, on water, quoted in 1, 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 2011. The method of stipulating the profiles, the performance of their regular revision and updating are set out in the new Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, in an agreement with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health, No 155/2011, on profiles of surface waters used for bathing, which is an implementing regulation for the Water Act.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) The objective was met for the overwhelming majority of bathing areas. In 2015, 153 bathing areas were registered in the CZ, of which only in exceptional cases (in 2015 there were 3 locations), the bathing water was classified as unsatisfactory. In these areas (and elsewhere), corrective measures are being implemented (see above).

b) An amendment to the Water Act was performed in 2011, which enabled the issue of implementing regulation No 155/2011, on profiles of surface waters used for bathing. Water basin administrators also completed the preparation of the profiles of existing bathing sites.

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

b) The target has been met.

XVI. Quality of waters used for aquaculture or for the production or harvesting of shellfish (art. 6, para. 2 (j), third part)

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

Target 12: 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.

A change to the wording of the stipulated target, indicator of the fulfilment of the target and deadline (31.12.2015).

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, 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, and the subsequent Ministerial Order No 71/2003, amended by GD no. 169/2006 Coll and Act No 99/2004. 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. 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. After subsequent assessment the results were published in the Report on the state of water management in the Czech Republic in 2009. 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 target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

As of the date of completion of the programme, 36 sections named in government order No 169/2006 out of 81 sections included in the programme still did not comply with the limits for salmonid and cyprinid waters. On the basis of an assessment of the implementation of the planned investment measures there will be a further improvement in those sections to ensure that the permitted values are complied with.

The stipulated target was modified in 2012 to the wording: To fulfil the requirements of the directives regulating the quality of water for salmonid and cyprinid waters for defined salmonid and cyprinid waters. The deadline for this target was postponed to 31.12.2015. The wording of the fulfilment indicator was amended as follows: The quality of water meets the requirements of EC directives.

Despite the long-term improvement of water quality indicators, the desired goals have not been met and the status of surface water bodies is largely unsatisfactory. This is mainly due to the application of the principle of one-out, all-out, i.e. if any of the indicators of chemical and ecological status/potential exceed permissible values, the evaluation is classified as poor.

The deadline for the fulfilment of the desired objectives will therefore need to be postponed in accordance with the implementation of measures set out in basin management plans.

XVII. Application of recognized good practice in the management of enclosed waters generally available for bathing (art. 6, para. 2 (k))

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

Target 14: To develop and publish a manual on good operating practices of artificial swimming pools.

Fulfilment deadline: 31.12. 2012. Change to the deadline: 31.12.2014.

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

Situation: It was realized that currently there is not enough expert capacity and funding to prepare the full, complete document as originally planned. That is why two other actions were taken. The Decree of the Ministry of Health No 135/2004 defining hygienic requirements on operation of swimming pools was revised and replaced by new Decree No 238/2011 (with further amendment in 2014). Working group of the Czech Association of Swimming Pools and Saunas prepared excerpt from the German standard DIN 1963, which is considered as good technical standard for operation of swimming pools.

3. 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 key requirements on water quality, its exchange, security, technological treatment, and inspection, the operators of the artificial swimming pools are obliged towards such practice through the Decree of the Ministry of Health No 238/2011 as amended.

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.

Lacking personal capacity to develop complete guidance, it was at first suggested to postpone the deadline by two years. Later it was decided to revise key operational elements of obligatory decree of MoH for operation of swimming pools. Beside it the Czech Association of Swimming Pools and Saunas prepared – as informational material for its members – excerpt from the German standard DIN 1963, which is considered as good technical standard for operation of swimming pools.

XVIII. Identification and remediation of particularly contaminated sites (art. 6, para. 2 (I))

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

a) Target 18: Update the Contaminated Sites Records System database, adding data on persistent organic pollutants (POPs)
Deadline: 31.12.2008.

b) Target 15: 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, on conditions of transfer of state property on other persons, as amended, and Act No 178/2005, 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 OEREŠ Ministry of the Environment (Department of Ecological risks and Environmental Damages 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 Ministry of the Environment) from which the surveying and redevelopment works are financed in the former Soviet military bases. The Ministry of the Environment 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 Ministry of the Environment. 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 Ministry of the Environment methodology 'Priorities Evaluation - Categorization of Contaminated and Potentially Contaminated Sites' of September 2008 – this methodology was replaced in 2011 by new Methodological Instruction of the Ministry of the Environment No 2/2011: Methodological Instruction of the Ministry of the Environment for the fulfilment of the SEKM database, including an assessment of priorities (Ministry of the Environment Bulletin No 3, March 2011).

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

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

Methodological Instruction of the Ministry of the Environment Analysis of the risks from contaminated territory (Ministry of the Environment Bulletin No 3, March 2011).

As of 1.2.2009, the Ministry of the Environment Order No 18/2009 also applies, amending Order No 369/2004, 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 Ministry of the Environment 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, 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, and Order 500/2006. (Construction Law) are one of the underlying supporting documents of the National Inventory. The 2nd update to the Planning Analytical Materials is currently under way. New localities (contaminated sites) were added into the current list of Planning Analytical Materials in 2012, mapped during the 1st stage of the National Inventory of Contaminated Locations.

3. 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 target date have already been adopted, please describe them.

a) The completion of the update was postponed because it was still essential to map out the localities contaminated with substances that are newly (since 9 May 2009) included in the annexes of the Stockholm Convention. These are specifically waste - tetrabromodiphenyl ether, pentabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromodiphenyl ether, heptabromodiphenyl ether, pentachlorobenzene, perfluorooctanesulfonic acid and its salts (PFOS), and perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride (PFOSF). The task was completed on 31.1.2011 and hence was cancelled as part of the revision of targets in January 2012.

b) The results from the 1st stage of the National Inventory of Contaminated Locations will be known at the end of 2013, while the 2nd complete update of the Planning Analytical Materials will also be completed this year. This was not fulfilled. The inventory is still not completed to this day.

XIX. Effectiveness of systems for the management, development, protection and use of water resources (art. 6, para. 2 (m))

For each target set in this area:

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 the target.

a) Target 16: 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 objectives were delivered. Ex post evaluation of the 2nd Action Plan suggested further actions which are implemented and delivered by 3rd stage of the Action Plan (2012 – 2015). Deadline: 31. 12. 2015. Both targets have been fulfilled.

Process of 3rd revision of Action Plan for the period 2016 – 2020 have been started in accordance with requirements. Regarding to the agricultural practice the new Action Plan is supposed to enter in force in the middle of 2016. The following revision should be delivered for the period 2021 – 2024. Deadline: 1.8.2021.

b) Target 21 (now 17): 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

c) It is expected, in line with adoption of the National Action Plan to Reduce the Use of Pesticides /NAP/:

- the reduction in the area of groundwater formations with a non-compliant chemical state due to exceeding the environmental quality standards based on the presence of residues of pesticides,
- the fall in the number of surface water bodies, which, on the basis of the presence of residues, do not attain a good chemical condition, due to exceeding the environmental quality standards or do not attain a good environmental condition or good environmental potential as a result of non-compliance with one or more environmental quality standards.

Deadline 31.12.2017

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, and, if applicable, the difficulties and challenges encountered.

a) On the basis of the requirements of the Ministerial Order No 103/2003, as amended (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, 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 Act No 9/2009, 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, 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 objectives. 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 prohibition of 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 that a storage vessel capacity for slurries and farmyard manure is sufficient and construction of storage vessels is adequate for their use. It also ensures adequate application and distribution of fertilisers on agricultural land. It further recommends suitable land management practices, procedures for maintaining minimum vegetation cover, and implementation of fertiliser and water pollution prevention plans.

Due to the ongoing process of third revision, changes in the various measures of the Action Plan are taking place. Due to previous changes, it is not about introducing new measures but rather clarifying the sub conditions and enhancing the functionality of existing settings. The main changes are planned especially in the area of fertilizer ban, manure storage options on the field and the newly introduced multi-level system of yield levels for a differentiation of maximum levels of fertilizing doses for individual crops.

b) The legislation which governs the good conditions for marketing of plant protection products (PPP) and their use, is Act No 326/2004, as amended, and Order No 32/2012, as amended. The Act also established the obligations which shall be met by the professional users of PPP with the aim to protect ground and surface water, mandatory exchange of information about side effects of PPP and sanctions for non-observation. In 2012, an amendment of the Act No 326/2004 was adopted, prohibiting use and storage of PPP in a 10-meter range around surface and underground water sources. Furthermore, the National Action Plan to Reduce the Use of Pesticides was adopted in 2012 according to Art.4 of the directive 2009/128/EC, establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides, as a programme to reduce the adverse impact of PPP also on water resources. The fulfilment of the plan will be assessed annually and should be updated in 2017 at the latest.

3. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

a) Based on the above, the continuous targets have been met and term of another continuous target has been set for 2021.

b) In its authorization procedure, the CR (State Phytosanitary Administration /SPA/ as a national plant health authority) evaluates the risks arising from the use of the plant protection products (PPP) 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 PPP 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..

The observation of the stipulated conditions of use of PPP by farmers was, within the scope laid down by the yearly plan, checked by the SPA 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 SPA annually develops statistical summaries on the amount of the used effective substances in PPP according to individual crops or groups of crops and, upon request, forwards them to workplaces which assess the pesticide load on resources. The SPA data on the use of effective substances 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 intersectional Task Group was established, which will carry out the inventory of the condition of the legislation in this area.

Since 2015, the Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture publishes and updates information on its website about the properties (half-life in soil, mobility) of active substances of plant protection products and information on whether metabolites in the environment are relevant

or irrelevant (in terms of their toxicity). The assessment is made on the basis of evaluation results in the Czech Republic or the EU in connection with leaching into groundwater above the concentration limit of 0.1 µg/l and should be monitored. Customers use this information for the analysis of PPP in raw and drinking water. The database is gradually being expanded and supplemented, preferentially at the specific request of individual operators of water supply.

Information about the application of plant protection products (PPP) at specific locations is available (upon request) only to a supervisory authority responsible for monitoring compliance with the use of PPPs (CISTA), but not to operators of water supply and public health authorities. Selected agricultural entities must annually report to CISTA the spectrum and amount of applied PPPs in the past year, but this information is not related to specific sites. The procedure for the transmission of such information to water management authorities is also governed by Article 67 of the European Parliament and Council Regulation no. 1107/2009. For example, in 2014, CISTA received 62 applications from water resources managers and other stakeholders for the communication of the consumption of active substances of PPPs for a particular territory, for the purpose of targeted monitoring of PPP residues in waters. In response to an increased demand for information on the consumption of PPP active substances, CISTA published data from 2013 by district and group of crops on its website: <http://eagri.cz/public/web/ukzuz/portal/pripravky-na-or/spotreba-pripravku-na-or/spotreba-v-jednotlivych-letech/spotreba-por-kraje-okresy/>.

However, the task of ensuring the availability of current information to manufacturers of drinking water regarding applied PPPs at the source of their drinking water remains unfulfilled and is still being discussed.

In addition, the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute (CHI) has developed a methodology based on the knowledge of crops grown in specific plots and their corresponding PPP, in which satellite imagery is used for the identification of crops. The applicability of this methodology was successfully tested for the first time in 2015.

In 2014 an agreement was made on the methods of data transfer within the monitoring of water status. For the purpose of the PPP permitting process, CISTA predominantly uses monitoring results provided by the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute. In the case of the presence of active substances or relevant PPP metabolites in waters, water authorities or the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute pass on the information to CISTA, which, based on evaluations, may decide to restrict or prohibit the authorization of the specific PPP. Such monitoring results restricted, for example, the use of PPPs containing the active substance terbuthylazine in 2014.

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, on the evaluation of the 2nd Action Plan for 2008 – 2011 and with regard to the requirements of DG-Envi representatives, there has been prepared the 3rd Action Plan for 2012 - 2015 which came into force by Ministerial Order No 262/2012 Coll. on 1 August 2012. The Action Plan was based on additional knowledge complemented by an amendment of the stated GD (GD no. 117/2014 Coll.). According to the specified schedule, a further amendment of the said GD, third review, is being prepared, with an estimated effect with respect to the fiscal year.

b) The existing target would be change:.. To implement the National Action Plan to Reduce the Use of Pesticides.

Deadline: 31. 12. 2017

XX. Additional national or local specific targets

In cases where additional targets have been set, for each target:

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 the target.

All listed additional targets are national.

No	Protocol reference	Subject	Defined target	Deadline
11.	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
18.	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 31.12.2015 An information system regarding the status of waters already partially exists. Work has already begun on the construction of a unified information system that will bring together all the water-related knowledge.
19.	6.5.a, 6.5.b	National or local measures to coordinate the competent authorities Targets No25, 26 replaced by a new target (No 19) – with a new deadline.	Prepare plans for the Elbe, Morava and Odra consisting of 3 levels (sub-basin Plans, Plans of the national parts of international river basins and River Basin Management Plan).	22.12.2009 22.12.2015 River basin management plans have been prepared.
20	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

21.	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
22.	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.	On an ongoing basis
23.	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

2. Describe the actions taken (e.g., legal/regulatory, financial/economic and informational/educational, including management measures) to reach the target, having regard to article 6, paragraph 5, 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. Assess the progress achieved towards the target.

Targets No 11 and 18 have not been met yet, target No 19 have been met and targets No 20, 21, 22, 23 are on ongoing basis.

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.

See the following section. An overview of the newly amended targets, valid from 2013, will be sent to the Protocol secretariat in 2013.

Part Four

Overall evaluation of progress achieved in implementing the Protocol

In this part of the summary report, Parties 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 possible, a succinct overview of implementation of activities related to, for example:

- *public awareness, education, training, research and development and information (article 9);*
- *public information (article 10);*
- *international cooperation (article 11);*
- *joint and coordinated international action (article 12);*
- *cooperation in relation to transboundary waters (article 13);*
- *international support for national action (article 14).*

From the international point of view joint and coordinate systems of early –warning are established at all 3 international commissions pro the river protection where the Czech Republic is party. At the platform of these commissions the systems for data collection and sharing are developer. There are groups of experts working in the fields of water quality under each international commission (Commissions for the protection of the Elbe, Danube and Oder rivers). CZ develops international river basin management plans in cooperation with other riparian countries for all 3 international river basins. CZ does not cooperate in the field of water management in the international commission but there are also agreements on transboundary cooperation with all 4 neighbouring countries, where there are also working groups established in order to cooperate in the field of water management. Another platform for exchanging the lessons learnt and good practice are the working groups under the Common Implementation Strategy of EU.

This analysis or synthesis should provide a succinct overview of the status of and the trends and threats with regard to waters within the scope of the Protocol 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 set mostly realistic targets which have been partially met or the mechanisms have been in place to meet them in near future within the first 5 years period. Therefore in 2011-

2012 an assessment was performed of the current status of the fulfilment of the national targets. Some of the targets were proposed for cancellation, as they had already been fulfilled or their fulfilment were at that time guaranteed by law, while the wording of others was elaborated or their deadline postponed (in view of the current austerity measures at the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of the Environment, funds are limited and are distributed according to priorities stipulated in advance; for this reason the deadlines of some targets have also been extended). The proposed revision, which retained 23 targets (there were originally 35) was subsequently carried out and was approved by the government of the Czech Republic for approval in September 2013. Given that some goals were met and others need to be updated, discussions were commenced this year on the revision of targets and deadlines for their fulfilment.

Part Five

Information on the person submitting the report

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

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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 present template and in accordance with the adopted guidelines on reporting, by **18 April 2016**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the third session of the 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 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.

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