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CZECH ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTORATE



ČESKÁ INSPEKCE
ŽIVOTNÍHO PROSTŘEDÍ

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OPENING ADDRESS OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CEI

Although the number of inspectors was reduced by 38 in 2013 and operational features were cut down, the CEI made several achievements in its work.

Even though the CEI carried out fewer inspections while focusing on large and medium polluters, it issued about 20% fewer decisions on fines. In all other aspects of its activity, the CEI increased the number of expertises and decisions issued. The CEI increased – by focusing on major cases – the sum total of fines by more than 50% and the total of awarded fines almost doubled compared to 2012. The intensification of activity was, among others, allowed by activating of all financial resources for inspection activities (sampling, analyses) by almost double compared to previous years.

The CEI's management was also able to secure the first part of technical equipment for solution of emergency and flood situations (off-road cars, protective agents and boats).

I would like to heartily thank all the CEI's employees for all these positive findings and for keeping growth trends for CEI's activities. Personally, I strongly appreciate their patience and understanding for enforced changes which had many times complicated their work. Our specialists dealt with suggestions, complaints and problems of complainers on high expert level, with professional approach and for the good of the environment.

For 2014, I wish the CEI to be able to take up the path to completion of technical and technological equipment in order to comply with its legal obligations in years to come. Our aim is not to disappoint the public trust, which the CEI has been building for years by effective environment protection.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Slanec'.

Jan Slanec
Director of the CEI

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01

CHARACTERISTICS
of activities



01 CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVITIES

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Czech Environmental Inspectorate was established in 1991 pursuant to Czech National Council Act No. 282/1991 Coll., on the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its jurisdiction in forest protection. Other departments joined the CEI during the years 1991-1992. CEI is an independent organization subordinated to the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and it performs activities in 5 areas: air protection, water protection, waste management, nature protection, and forest protection. At the same time, integrated approach to environment protection is applied on the basis of the Integrated Policy Prevention Control Act (IPPC) and the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIA), as well as the overall concept of inspection activities.

1.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The CEI is divided into 10 territorial inspectorates, two branch offices and the Headquarters. It currently employs 551 people, of which about 80% are inspectors.

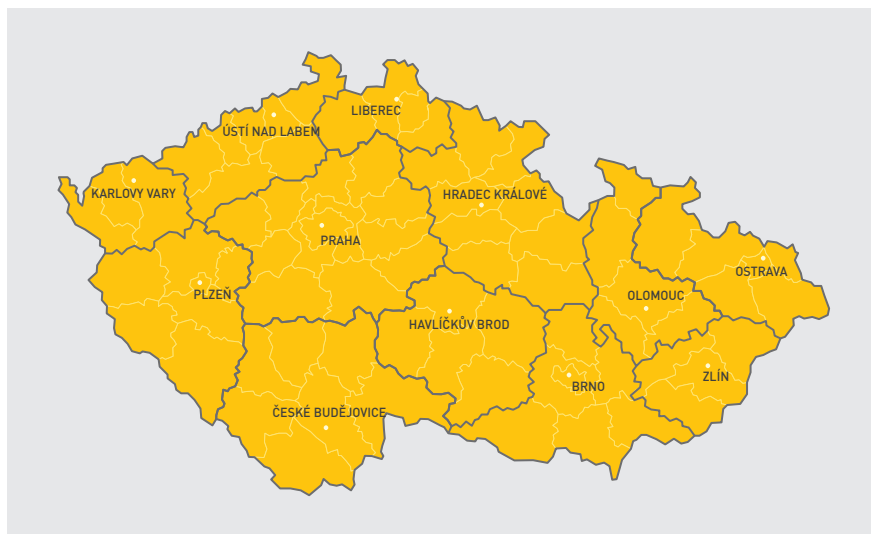
Territorial inspectorates:

Praha, České Budějovice, Plzeň, Ústí nad Labem, Liberec, Hradec Králové, Havlíčkův Brod, Brno, Olomouc, Ostrava, branch offices in Zlín and in Karlovy Vary.

The director of the CEI is appointed by the Minister of the Environment.

OVERVIEW OF CEI ACTIVITIES

- supervision of adherence to legal regulations on environmental protection,
- inspection work,
- imposition of measures for rectification of identified shortcomings,
- imposition of fines for non-compliance with environmental legal acts,
- inspection of trade in and handling of endangered animal and plant species and products thereof (confiscation of illegally acquired specimens and objects),
- restriction or, in case, suspension of operations if they seriously endanger the environment,
- involvement in tackling of old environmental burdens,
- processing of submissions of individuals and corporate bodies,
- providing information on the basis of applications pursuant to effective legal provisions,
- providing information to the public and media as well as state administration bodies on environmental data acquired in the course of inspection activities,
- elaboration of position papers for other state administration bodies,
- involvement in tackling environmental accidents
- cooperation with inspection bodies of EU countries and the EU inspectorate network (IMPEL),
- determination of charges for wastewater discharge and groundwater intake.



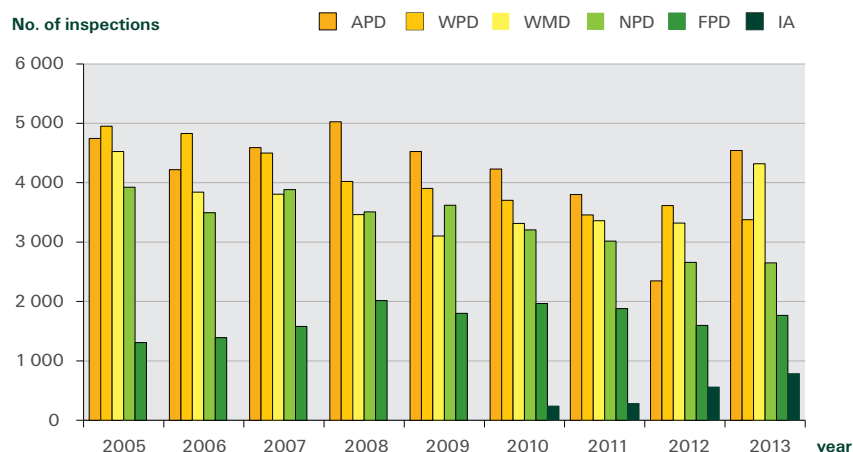
Overview of competences in individual environmental sectors

CEI competencies		Environmental sector				
		air	water	waste	nature	forest
supervision	inspections, revisions, reviews, investigations, etc.	•	•	•	•	•
sanctions	fines imposed on corporate bodies	•	•	•	•	•
	fines imposed on individuals	•	•	•	•	•
	restriction or suspension of activities, operations	•	•		•	•
measures	measures for rectification of identified shortcomings	•	•	•	•	•
	tackling of old environmental burdens		•			
	registration of accidents and involvement in their tackling	•	•	•		
	detention and confiscation of illegal specimens of endangered animal and plant species				•	
	confiscation of illegally possessed specimens, confiscation of products	•			•	
charges	charges (waste water discharge, groundwater intake)		•			
position papers	position papers, expertises, approvals for other bodies	•	•	•	•	•
submissions	dealing with submissions	•	•	•	•	•

1.3 INSPECTION WORK INTENSITY

In 2013, the CEI carried out the total of 13,786 inspections and inspection activities (17,051 inspections in 2012; 17,576 inspections in 2011; 16,603 inspections in 2010; 17,432 inspections in 2009). The number of inspections per inspector was 35 in 2013 (40 in 2012; 38 in 2011; 35 in 2010; 36 in 2009, 34 in 2008). The CEI issued the total of 9,912 effective decisions in 2013 (which includes 2,137 issued decisions on charges and advances for groundwater intake).

Trends in inspection activity by sectors



02

DECISION-MAKING
in administrative
proceedings

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2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS ON IMPOSING SANCTIONS

The CEI imposed the total of 2,738 fines and 2,482 fines became effective in 2013 (2,289 fines were imposed and 2,226 fines became effective in 2012; 2,428 fines were imposed and 2,355 fines became effective in 2011; 2,554 fines were imposed and 2,512 fines became effective in 2010; 2,778 fines were imposed and 2,650 became effective in 2009). The total of fines amounted to CZK 167,298,180, which is an increase compared to 2012 (CZK 98,390,038 in 2012; CZK 109,081,069 in 2011; CZK 141,820,843 in 2010; CZK 164,165,643 in 2009). In accordance with the schedule of inspection activities the CEI focused on inspections of important and major environmental polluters; one of the reasons of this strategy being a long-term decrease in the number of inspectors due to austerity measures imposed by the Ministry of the Environment.



The investigated cases are often very complex, it requires more time to solve them, parties in the proceedings make use of legal representation more often and many cases are in the appeal phase. Among the territorial inspectorates, the biggest number of fines was imposed by the Liberec TI – CZK 31,781,865, and the Prague TI – CZK 25,521,820. The average sum imposed in 2013 was CZK 67,405 (CZK 44,200 in 2012; CZK 46,135 in 2011, CZK 56,457 in 2010; CZK 56,077 in 2009). The average sum imposed differs firstly by departments and secondly by regions. The highest

average fines were imposed in the area of waste management, the lowest in the area of nature protection, which is due to the type of their activities and the legal provisions on sanctions. On average, one in every five inspections reveals breach of law, followed by decision on fine or on other measures.

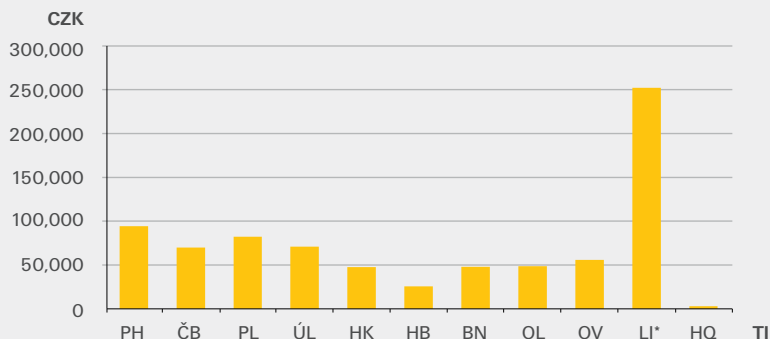
Expenses on tests, sampling and analyses increased (150%) in comparison with the previous year.

Despite the reduction in the number of inspectors, decrease in average wage and budget restrictions, the Inspectorate increased the number of operations within performance of state administration.

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS ON REMEDIES

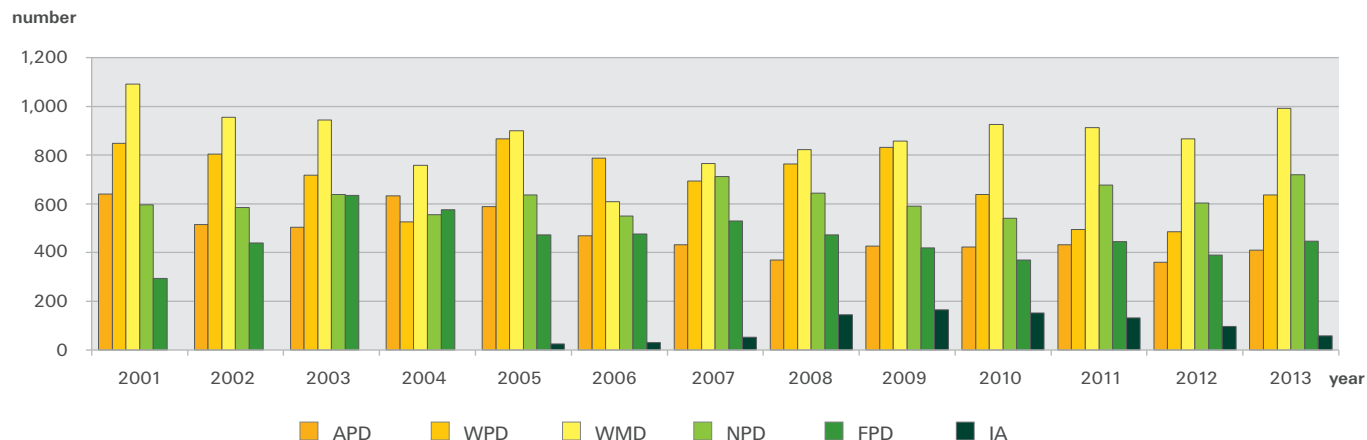
Decisions on remedies, besides decisions on sanctions, form another category of decisions which are issued by the administrative body in reaction to detection of noncompliance with the law. This type of measures is issued separately or along with decisions on sanctions. In 2013, a total of 321 decisions on remedies was issued (366 in 2012; 413 in 2011; 340 in 2010; 406 in 2009; 427 in 2008; 503 in 2007), along with a total of 37 decisions on suspension or restriction of operations (36 in 2012; 113 in 2011; 68 in 2010; 70 in 2009; 51 in 2008; 66 in 2007). The number of live or inanimate specimens confiscated on the basis of an administrative decision (incl. CITES convention) amounted to 95 (85 in 2012; 58 in 2011; 53 in 2010; 68 in 2009; 84 in 2008). Confiscation or seizure of illegally possessed specimens, re-

The average sum of fines by TI in 2013



* The increase was caused by the fine of CZK 25 mill for the NISA RECYCLING, s.r.o. The case of trans-boundary waste transport and its "storage" in CR has been on since 2005.

Trends in the number of decisions on sanctions and remedies (sanctions, remedial measures, suspensions of operations)



striction or suspension of harmful activities or operations represent the utmost response of the administrative body to detected noncompliance with the law.

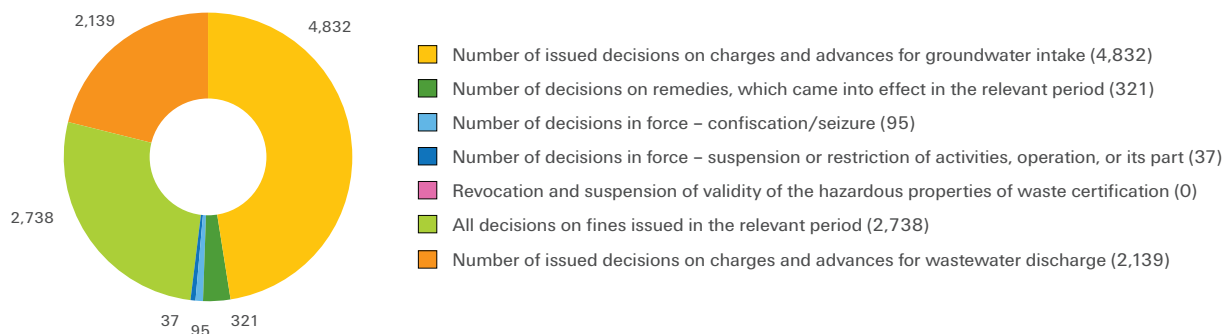
2.3 ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

These comprise expertises and position papers for other bodies, such as exper-

tises on applications for subsidies from the State Environmental Fund (SEF), position papers on completed EIA studies, etc. The CEI issued the total of 1,413 (1,193 in 2012; 12,548 in 2011; 11,592 in 2010; 12,006 in 2009; 12,013 in 2008) of such position papers. The CEI cooperates with the Ministry of the Environment and organizations of the environmental department as well as with the General Directorate of Customs

in the area of CITES, GMOs and trans-boundary transport of waste; with Police of the Czech Republic, the Fire and Rescue Service, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, the Occupational Safety Inspectorate, the Hygiene Service, regional and local authorities and institutions, judicial authorities, etc.

Administrative proceedings 2013



03

CEI's INVOLVEMENT
in tackling accidents



CENTRAL REGISTRY OF WATER ACCIDENTS IN 2013

Pursuant to Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on waters and amendments to some acts, the CEI has maintained a central registry of accidents since 2002. Since 2003, the data on accidents, which are kept in a separate database, have been updated primarily by the Fire and Rescue Service.

In 2013, 183 accidents were filed, which complied with the definition of an accident as stipulated in Section 40, Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on waters. More accidents were reported to CEI in the course of 2013 which were insignificant for water quality and were thus not filed into the central registry of accidents.

50 accidents were caused by traffic, amounting to 27% of the total of registered cases. This index grew by 1% in comparison with 2012.

Death of fish appeared as side-effect in 25 accidents, which means a decrease by more than 2% in comparison with 2012.



Oil product pipeline accident

The source of accident was discovered in 112 cases. The CEI investigated the accident or was directly involved in the investigation in 73 cases. The Fire and Rescue Service operated on-site in 113 registered cases.

MASSIVE DIGESTATE LEAKAGE TO THE RIVER ÚPA WAS CAUSED BY ŽERNOV AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

On 30 March 2013, an accident broke out after application of digestate in a biogas station. Employees of the Žernov Agricultural Cooperative, which operates the biogas station, transported about 238 m³ of this harmful substance to a frozen field next to the road between Žernov and Červená Hora. Most of the substance leaked into the river Úpa. In administrative proceedings, the Žernov cooperative was awarded a fine of CZK 200,000, which came into effect.

KOZOJÍDKY BIOGAS STATION ACCIDENT

On 21 September 2013, an accident broke out in the Kozojídky biogas station operated by the Rolnická a.s. Hroznová Lhota company, which resulted in harmful substance leakage (digestate) from the fermenter tank no. 1 (tank volume 3,400 m³) into rainwater drainage of the village of Kozojídky and consequently into the Kozojídka, Velička, and Morava rivers. The leakage lasted for about 2.5 hours and approx. 500 m³ of the digestate drained into the Kozojídka river. Four fire fighter brigades were called in and representatives of water management

department of the Veselí nad Moravou Municipality and the CEI Brno TI, the WPD were present during the accident liquidation. Contents of the tank along with harmful substances caught in the lagoons were pumped into empty tanks in the Kozojídky biogas station.

A similar accident happened again on 12 November 2013; approx. 70-80 m³ of harmful substances leaked from the fermenter tank no. 2 into the Kozojídka river.

In both cases, the leakage was caused by untightness of the tanks' (fermenters) piping. Both cases caused some small fish death. The biogas station has been in testing operation since September 2013. The water management department initiated administrative proceedings on imposition of fine.

ČEPRO A.S. OIL PRODUCT PIPELINE ACCIDENT BETWEEN THE VILLAGES OF ČESKÝ DVŮR AND KNYK

On 30 December 2013, the CEI Havlíčkův Brod TI received notification about an accident which had been reported on 29 December 2013 to the Havlíčkův Brod water management department. Employees of the DEKONTA, a.s. company reported that the accident had been caused by oil leakage from a drill-hole in the product pipeline which belongs to the ČEPRO, a.s. company. Untightness of the drill-hole caused leaking of oil into the subsoil around the drill-hole and spreading of the contamination up to the Cihlářský brook.

03 CEI'S INVOLVEMENT IN TACKLING ACCIDENTS

A protocol on the accident was drawn up at the environmental department of the Havlíčkův Brod Municipality on 30 December 2013 with the CEI representatives present, and a work procedure was set up. Decontamination work is carried out by the DEKONTA, a.s. company. Pursuant to Section 41, Subsection 3, Act on waters, the liquidation of the accident is supervised by the relevant water management department (Havlíčkův Brod Municipality, environmental department). So far it has been reported that the timely and professional handling of the accident allowed for minimal spreading of the oil substances and contamination of ground and surface waters.

The CEI collaborates in setting up the procedure for tackling the accident. It participates in inspection days and carries out independent inspections on-site in order to check the observation of work procedures agreed on inspection days.



In July 2013, hazardous substances leaked from a crashed crop dusting airplane into a fire cistern in the village of Žlunice close to Jičín.

Classification of accidents by leaked pollutants in 2013

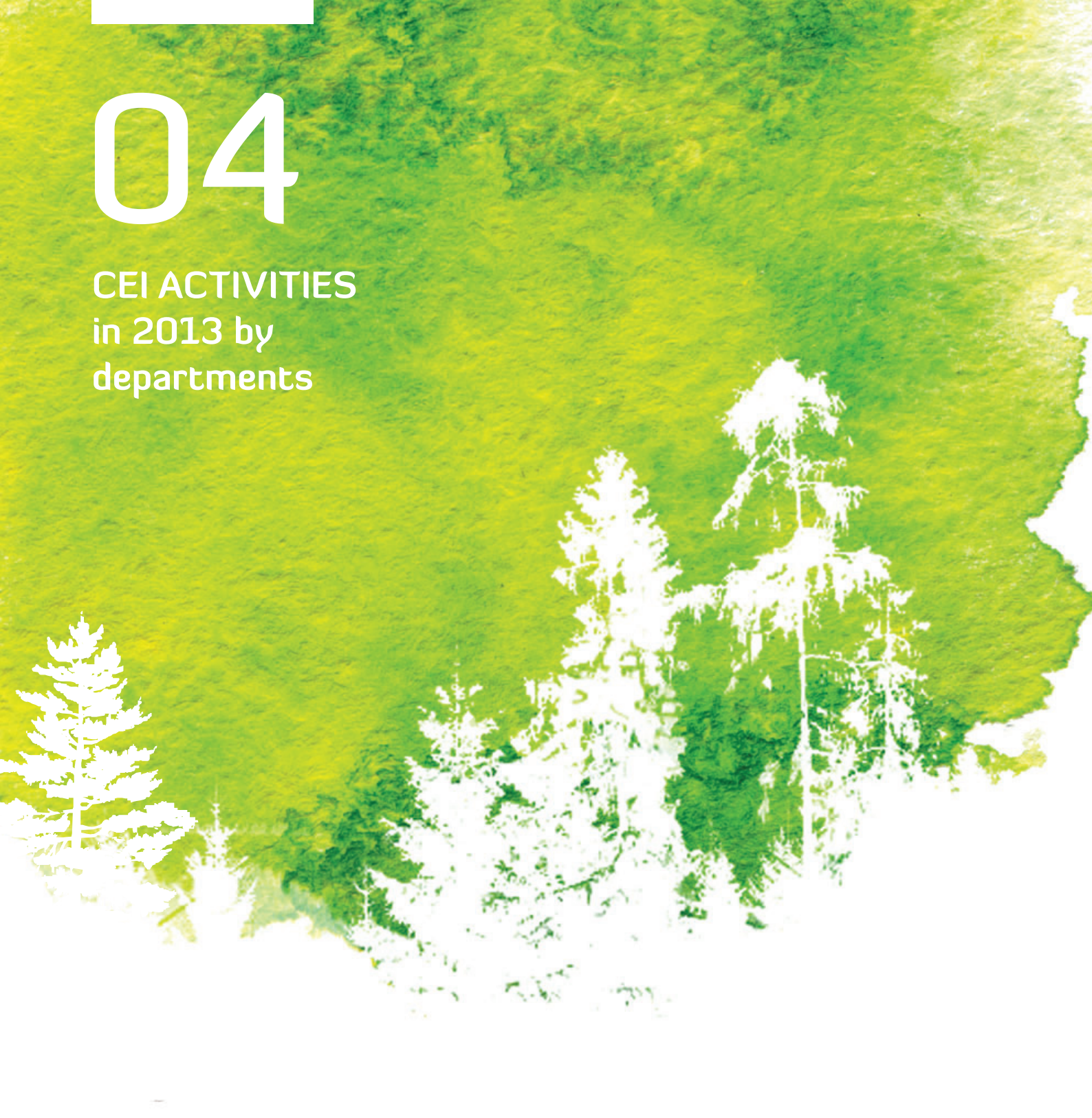
Pollutant category	Number of accidents	%
petroleum derivatives	105	57.4
chemical substances except heavy metals	14	7.6
wastewater	11	6.0
animal husbandry waste	7	3.8
sediments and undissolved substances	6	3.3
heavy metals	2	1.1
oxygen deficit	4	2.2
other substances	12	6.6
undetermined	22	12.0
total	183	100

Classification of accidents by main cause in 2013

Cause of accident	Number of accidents	%
human factor	96	52.5
technical cause	34	18.6
nature	9	4.9
undetermined	44	24.0
total	183	100

04

CEI ACTIVITIES
in 2013 by
departments



04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

AIR PROTECTION

4.1 AIR PROTECTION

INSPECTION ACTIVITY IN 2013

In 2013, the air pollution inspectors carried out 4,816 inspections of adherence to protection of air, the ozone layer and Earth's climate system. Among these, 52% (2,502) were planned and 48% (2,314) were unplanned. 4,037 inspections focused on air protection. The remaining part dealt with adherence to standards for facility operators involved in the carbon dioxide emissions trading scheme (92 inspections), adherence to standards of handling controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases (437 inspections), performance of activities of notified and certified bodies (230 inspections), and the rest were inspections of activities affecting air pollution which cannot be included in any of the above categories (20 inspections). Apart from the above mentioned inspections, air protection inspectors participated along with inspectors from other technical departments in 254 inspections of facilities with integrated permit and were involved in 25 joint proceedings in which operators of facilities with integrated permit were awarded fines for breach of air protection regulations in the total amount of CZK 1,300,000.

The inspections resulted in 399 administrative proceedings on imposing sanctions for violation of obligations, out of which 346 became effective in 2013; 10 administrative proceedings on imposition of remedial measures and 1 proceeding on suspension of operation. In 2013, the total of 366 decisions on

imposition of fines came to force (346 proceedings initiated in 2013 and 20 proceedings initiated in the previous year) totalling to CZK 13,863,500. Out of the total of effective decisions, 288 were decisions on air pollution offences, and 78 were decisions on the ozone layer protection and Earth's climate system offences.

Inspection activity of air protection inspectors – inspections of compliance with emissions limits – was in 27 cases within 9 inspections at stationary air pollution operators accompanied by determination of the level of pollution (measurement of emissions) of pollutants by means of CEI's own equipment. In 3 cases, exceeding emission limits of carbon monoxide were detected. In order to determine the level of air pollution by noxious odours, emission samples from animal fodder manufacture plant were taken and the samples were evaluated by the CEI's dynamic olfactometry equipment.

In 2013, inspectors of the air pollution department, which is the applicable air protection authority in proceedings on issuance of permits in compliance with the Air Protection Act carried out by the regional authorities, issued the total of 5,889 expertises.

In 2013, no major changes occurred in the CEI's activities in the area of protection of air, the ozone layer and Earth's climate system with regards to number of performed inspections and inspected bodies. At the same time, the ratio of planned to unplanned inspections

(52:48) did not differ significantly from the ratio in previous years. In 2013, the number of proceedings on imposing fines for proven offences increased by 64 compared to the previous year and amounted to the total of 399, and at the same time the number of effective decisions increased by 33 in comparison with the previous year, totalling to 366. Many decisions on imposing fines included more proven offences, thus the total number of investigated offences was 441 in 2013, and 421 in 2012. The sum total of imposed fines in 2013 was by CZK 57,000 lower than in 2012. In 2013, the sum total of fines for offences imposed pursuant to legislation on protection of air, the ozone layer and Earth's climate system, and the Act on Integrated Prevention amounted to CZK 15,163,500; in previous years it was:

Year	Sum total of fines
2012	CZK 15,174,500
2011	CZK 15,193,000
2010	CZK 17,487,000
2009	CZK 18,393,000

In 2013, the average fine imposed within one proceeding conducted by the air protection department inspectors amounted to CZK 38,880; CZK 43,984 in 2012; CZK 39,565 in 2011; CZK 47,136 in 2010; CZK 53,468 in 2009. The average amount of fines in 2013 was affected by relatively high frequency of violation of minor obligations.

The most serious offences proven in 2013 included noncompliance with standards of operation with direct impact on the level of air pollution, opera-

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

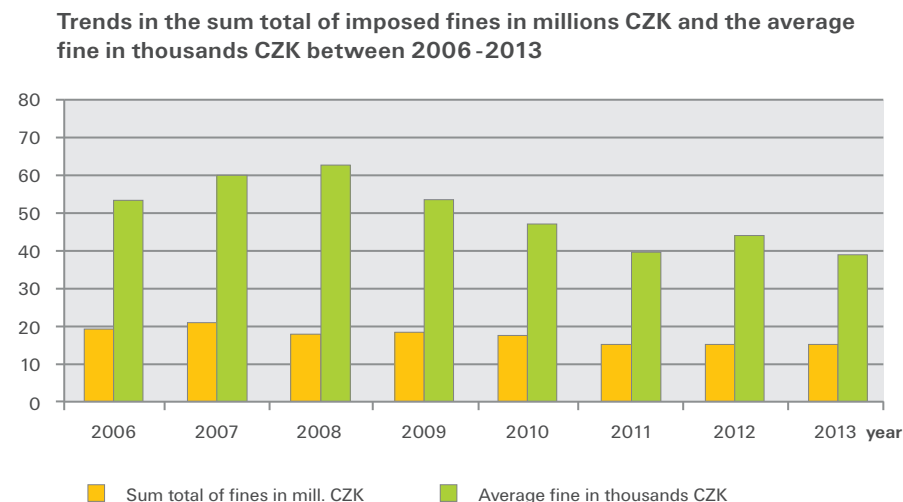
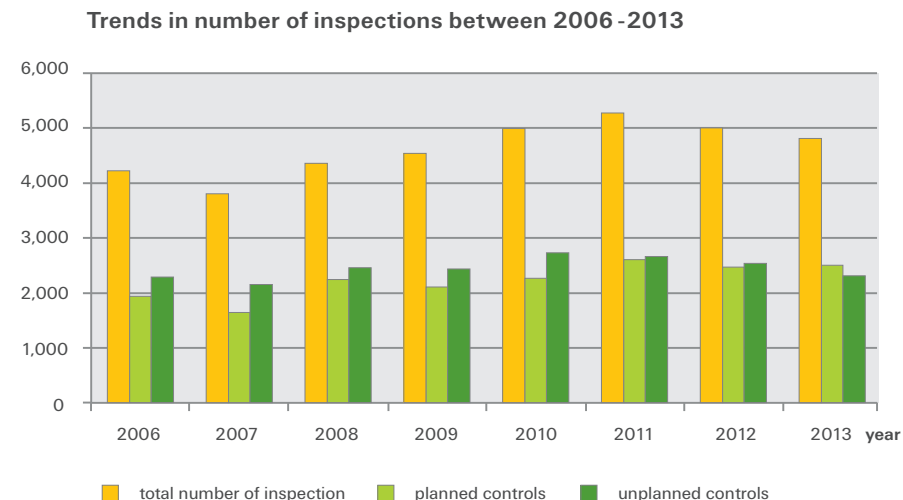
AIR PROTECTION

tion of facilities without the permission of the relevant air protection authority, and exceeding of emission limits. Other instances of offences included failure to determine the level of air pollution (non-measurement of emissions), failure to submit protocols on one-time authorised emissions measurement to the Inspectorate, failure to provide data on facility operation to the Inspectorate, non-existence of production records or cases when the summary production records were not processed and submitted, violation of regulations and bans on handling controlled substances, and violation of regulations of handling fluorinated greenhouse gases.

In the course of inspections regarding compliance with requirements in stationary facilities involved in the carbon dioxide emissions trading scheme, 2 cases of violation of obligations were indicated in 2013, both concerning failure to report facility alterations. In 2013, no provider of air transport was submitted to inspection.

When compared to previous years, the number of offences proven in 2013 was on a similar level like in previous years.

The number of imposed remedial measures dropped from 21 to 10 as against 2012, but the number of imposed measures on meeting the emissions limits changed but little. In 2013, 8 measures on meeting the emission limits were imposed; in 2012 it was 11 such measures. Only one decision ordering suspension of facility operation was issued. The decrease in the total number of im-



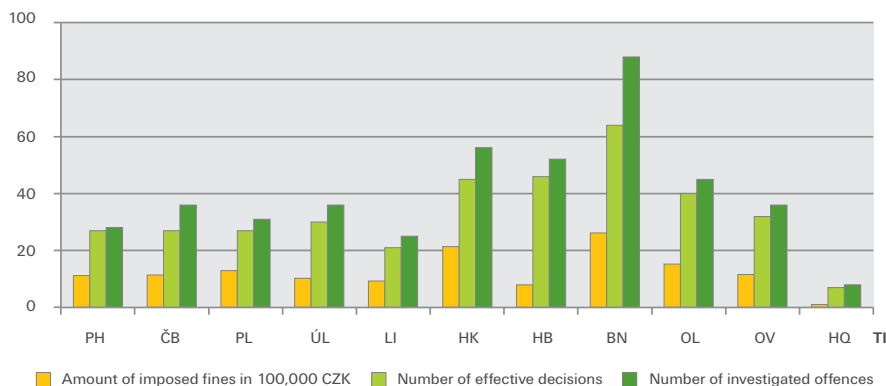
posed remedial measures in comparison with the long-term average partly resulted from the change of the relevance of this institute in the Air Protection Act No. 201/2012 Coll. It is no longer obligatory to impose remedial measures.

As a result of long-lasting unsatisfactorily state of air in some parts of the Czech Republic, namely the ambient air dust pollution in the Moravian-Silesian Region, the focus of the inspection activity was, like in previous years, on major pollution

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

AIR PROTECTION

Total amounts of imposed fines, number of final decisions and offences investigated in 2013, by territorial inspectorates



emitters in the area of power engineering, processing and production of fuels, iron and steel production, casting of metals, production of mineral products. Inspections were carried out under bad as well as normal dispersion conditions.

Operators of facilities involved in the carbon dioxide emissions trading scheme were awarded two fines totalling to CZK 58,000.

Proceedings were conducted against persons authorised to handle controlled substances and selected fluorinated greenhouse gases, which concerned the total of 105 administrative offences, including violation of regulations and bans on handling controlled substances (25 cases, fines amounting to CZK 488,000) and violation of regulations on handling fluorinated greenhouse gases (76 cases, fines amounting to CZK 2,004,000). In 3 cases, persons carrying out service,

maintenance and checks for tightness of installations containing controlled substances or fluorinated greenhouse gases were operating without a valid certificate issued by the Ministry of the Environment. The total of fines imposed for these offences amounted to CZK 104,000. In one case, violation of obligation to submit a controlled substance for disposal was detected, for which a fine of CZK 30,000 was awarded.

In one case when remedial measures were not met – technical measures for emissions reduction were not carried out – the operation of the facility in question was suspended.

Air protection departments of territorial inspectorates and air protection department of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate Headquarters in order to maintain the informational system on ambient air quality, which also includes the registry

of sources and air pollution, and in order to verify identity of notifiers and plants, carried out inspection of summary production records of sources listed in the Amendment No.2 of the Air Protection Act. Violation of the duty of registration and the duty of reporting was detected in 58 cases and facility operators were awarded fines amounting to CZK 948,000.

In the framework of the cooperation between the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry's Air Protection Department was provided with materials related to the report on fulfilment of conditions for solving the unsuitable environmental situation in the Moravian-Silesian Region; comments were submitted to 3 methodical instructions (count of nominal heat input of stationary combustion sources and designed capacity of other stationary sources and their classification in accordance with the Air Protection Act; determination of specific emission limits for thermal processing of waste in stationary combustion sources; verification checks for continual emission measurements results). In connection with the Ministry of the Environment's granting of authorisations for measurements of pollutants emissions, the Inspectorate carried out inter-laboratory comparison of analyzer tests of the applicants for authorisation.

The number of handled submissions in 2013 corresponded to the average number in the previous years and amounted to 361 (313 submissions handled in 2012; 300 submissions handled

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

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in 2011; 391 submissions handled in 2010). When classified by the stationary sources classification, in 281 cases the submissions concerned sources listed in Amendment No. 2 of the Air Protection Act, and in 62 cases the submissions concerned other stationary sources. Furthermore, the CEI handled 2 submissions concerning handling coolants, 1 submission concerning Notified Body, and 15 submissions concerning activities which could not be perceived as sources of air pollution in accordance with the Air Protection Act. Every year, submissions are filed concerning unbearable fumes and odour nuisance from combustion stationary sources and odour from live-stock facilities. Other submissions included submissions concerning sources using volatile organic compounds (painting facilities) and sources emitting solid waste



Analysis of odorous substances concentration by olfactometer

substances – foundries, metal working, exploitation and processing of mineral resources. In the course of inspections of operations of sources, which were subjects of the submissions, in about 1/5 of cases reasons were found for initiating administrative proceedings for violation

of obligation which had caused the state described in the submissions.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL TASKS

INSPECTIONS OF COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSIONS LIMITS, EMISSION CEILINGS, COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF PERMITS AND REQUIREMENTS OF REMEDIAL MEASURES

Among major offences proven to stationary sources operators belonged in 2013 exceeding of emission limits, specific production emissions and emission ceilings for pollutants. 24 of such offences were proven to stationary sources operators and fines were awarded in the sum total of CZK 1,615,000.

In connection with the findings, 8 decisions on remedial measures were issued (compliance with emission limits) and in 1 case suspension of operation was ordered for non-compliance with remedial measures to reduce emissions of pollutants. Emission limits were most usually exceeded at stationary combustion sources burning solid fuels (carbon monoxide, solid pollutants, less commonly nitrogen oxides; 10 sources), furthermore in sources using volatile organic compounds (emission limits of fugitive emissions of organic compounds, specific production emissions and concentration limits of organic compounds in painting facilities; 5 sources). In 2 cases, non-compliance with emission limits of solid pollutants in metal processing sources (foundries) was proven. Exceeding emis-

sion limits of TOC (total organic carbon) and carbon monoxide were found in one incineration plant.

Other major obligations inspected were aimed at operation of sources on the basis and in compliance with regulations issued by the air protection authority. In 51 cases operations of sources without the relevant permissions of the air protection authority were detected and the operators were awarded fines totalling to CZK 1,645,000. Other offences included failure to determine level of air pollution – emissions not measured – (57 cases, fines totalling to CZK 2,283,000), violation of requirements stipulated in permits issued for operation of sources including operational requirements as part of permits requirements (35 cases, fines totalling to CZK 1,987,000), failure to provide data on operation of sources to the Inspectorate (11 cases, fines totalling to CZK 259,000), failure to provide protocols on one-time authorised emissions measurement (80 cases, fines totalling to CZK 1,072,500), incineration of waste or unauthorised fuels in stationary combustion sources (4 cases, fines totalling to CZK 145,000), failure to allow entry to the source in order to carry out the inspection (1 case, recurring fines totalling to CZK 550,000), conducting of waste gas out of the source in an unauthorised way (2 cases, fines totalling to CZK 90,000) and incomplete data recording of continuous emission measurements and collected data evaluation (1 case, awarded fine of CZK 200,000).

In 2013, higher occurrence of violation of obligations by operators of stationary

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

AIR PROTECTION

sources of air pollution in emergency situations was detected.

The total sum of fines of CZK 410,000 were awarded – in 5 cases for failure to remove dangerous state immediately (sum total of CZK 180,000), 3 cases of failure to suspend source operation (sum total of CZK 180,000) and in 1 case for failure to notify on occurrence of a dangerous state (a fine of CZK 50,000).

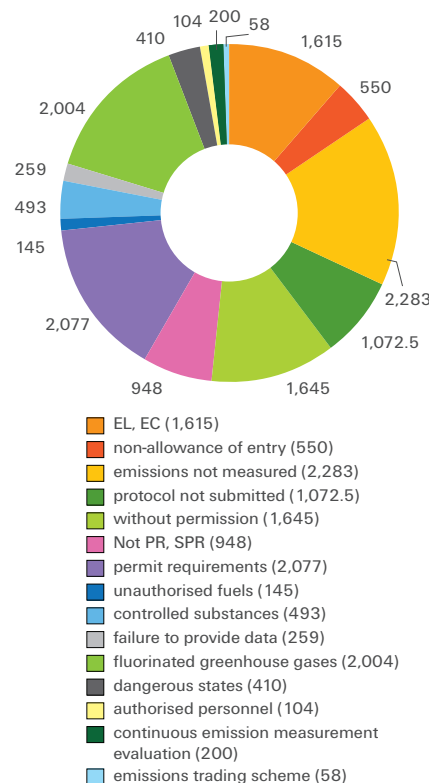
INSPECTIONS ON PRODUCTION RECORDS AND REPORTING OF SUMMARY PRODUCTION REPORTS

Air protection departments of the territorial inspectorates and the air protection department of the CEI's Headquarters inspected the data submitted by source operators in the summary production reports, in order to maintain the air quality information system, which includes the registry of sources and air pollution. In the course of the inspections, the production records were checked. This resulted in detection of violation of the duty of registration and the duty of reporting in 58 cases and the source operators were awarded fines in the total amount of CZK 948,000.

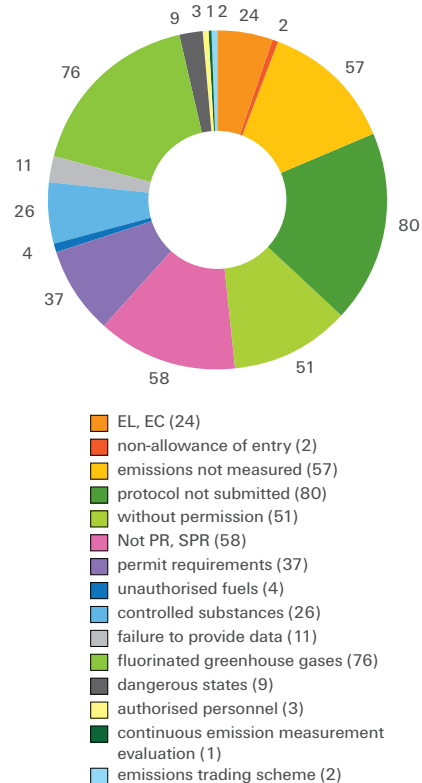
INSPECTIONS OF COMPLIANCE WITH AIR PROTECTION REGULATIONS DURING SMOG EMERGENCY SITUATIONS WITH EXCEEDED REGULATORY THRESHOLD LIMIT

In 2013, "smog emergency situations" were announced upon exceeding of high concentrations of suspended particles

Fines imposed in 2013, by offences (in thousands CZK)



Number of offences investigated in 2013



PM10 and tropospheric ozone (O3) for the territory of the Central Bohemian Region (PM10 for the period of 4 days; O3 for the period of 3.5 days), South Bohemian Region (O3 for the period of 5 days), Plzeň Region (O3 for 2 days), Liberec Region (PM10 for the period of 2 days; O3 for 1 day), Ústí nad Labem Region (PM10 for the period of 7 days; O3 for the period of 4.5 days), Hradec Králové Region and Pardubice Region (PM 10 for 1.5 day), South Moravian Region (PM10 for 1 day; O3 for the pe-

riod of 3.5 days), Olomouc Region and Zlín Region (PM10 for 4 days), Moravian Silesian Region (PM10 for the period of 8 days, O3 for the period of 2 days), and on the territory of Prague agglomeration (O3 for 3.5 days), Brno agglomeration (PM10 for 1 day; O3 for 1 day), Ostrava/Karviná/Frýdek Místek (excl. Třinec region) agglomeration (PM10 for the period of 16 days) and Třinec agglomeration (PM10 for the period of 11 days). The regulatory threshold limit was exceeded only once in the Ostrava/Karviná/Frýdek

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

AIR PROTECTION

Místek (excl. Třinec region) agglomeration for the period of 1 day and 9 hours.

INSPECTIONS OF PERFORMANCE OF ACTIVITIES OF NOTIFIED BODIES FOR EMISSION AND IMMISSION MEASUREMENT, ISSUANCE OF EXPERTISES, CALCULATION OF DISPERSIVE CONDITIONS, SUPERVISION OVER INCINERARY PLANTS OPERATION AND VERIFICATION OF REPORTS ON CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

In 2013, the total of 196 documents submitted by bodies performing activities which require authorisation pursuant to Air Protection Act was checked. In the course of these inspections, no failings were detected which would lead to administrative proceedings on imposing sanctions.

DATA UPDATE ON WASTE INCINERATION PLANTS AND CO-INCINERATION PLANTS

Updated data on incineration and co-incineration plants in operation were submitted on monthly basis to the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, which runs a publicly accessible registry of such sources of air pollution under the authorization of the Ministry of the Environment. In 2013, reports on 3 communal waste incineration plants, 31 hazardous waste incineration plants and 6 co-incineration plants were submitted. Administrative proceedings were initiated with one operator of a hazardous waste incineration plant for exceeding TOC emission limits and carbon mon-

oxide emission limits and the effective fine of CZK 30,000 was imposed on the source operator. No other violations of operational obligations were detected in waste incineration plants and co-incineration plants.

INSPECTIONS ON COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS OF HANDLING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES AND PRODUCTS CONTAINING SUCH SUBSTANCES

Within the departmental tasks stipulated for the area of protection of the ozone layer and Earth's climate system, inspections were performed of all obligations which all persons handling controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases are obliged to fulfil. These tasks were checked parallelly as controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases are used for same or similar purposes in applications containing more than 3kg of coolants. The CEI inspectors carried out more 437 inspections and detected violations of regulations and bans on handling controlled substances (25 cases, fines amounting to CZK 458,000), and violation of regulations of handling fluorinated greenhouse gases (76 cases, fines amounting to CZK 2,004,000). In 3 cases it was proven that persons carrying out service, maintenance and checks for tightness of installations containing controlled substances or fluorinated greenhouse gases were operating without a valid certificate issued by the Ministry of the Environment. Fines totalling to CZK 104,000 were awarded for these offences. Inspections

were also performed to check adherence to the duty of reporting of persons handling controlled substances or fluorinated greenhouse gases by means of the integrated system of mandatory reporting compliance. In 1 case, breach of this obligation was detected and the person was awarded a fine of CZK 5,000. In 1 case, violation of obligation to submit a controlled substance for disposal was detected and a fine of CZK 30,000 was imposed.

The highest number of offences occurred in connection with failure to ensure tightness checks of facilities and applications, failure to fix untightness of cooling systems, performing of tightness checks, maintenance and service without a valid certificate.

INSPECTIONS OF COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATORS OF FACILITIES INVOLVED IN THE CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

In the course of 92 inspections of compliance with requirements for stationary facilities involved in the carbon dioxide emissions trading scheme run in 2013, 2 cases of violation of obligations were detected – lapse of duty of reporting in



04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

AIR PROTECTION

case of facility alterations. Fines totalling to CZK 58,000 were imposed for these proven offences.

INSPECTIONS ON ADHERENCE TO REGULATIONS FOR OPERATORS OF STATIONARY SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION PERFORMED BY MEANS OF CEI MEASUREMENT AND ANALYTICAL EQUIPMENT

Inspection activity of air protection inspectors – inspections on adherence to emission limits, emission ceilings and specific emission limits – was in 27 cases in the course of 9 inspections at operators of stationary sources of air pollution accompanied with detection of the level of pollution (emissions measurement) of pollutants by means of CEI measurement equipment. In 3 cases, exceeding of carbon monoxide emission limits was proven at sources operated by CIDEM Hranice, a.s., Hranice-Město companies – power engineering, chips incineration (measured: solid pollutant particles, CO, NO_x, SO₂, TOC – emission limit of CO 250 mg/m³ surpassed; 753.4 mg/m_N³ recorded); Energetické centrum s.r.o., Jindřichův Hradec company – biomass incineration (measured: solid pollutant particles, CO, NO_x, SO₂ – emission limit of CO 650 mg/m_N³ surpassed; 1166.8 mg/m_N³ recorded), SLÉVÁRNA ANAH Prostějov, s.r.o. company – foundry, cupola furnace (measured: solid pollutant particles, CO, NO_x, SO₂ – emission limit of CO 500 mg/m_N³ surpassed; 903 mg/m_N³ recorded).

Further inspections were carried out at power engineering combustion facili-

ties incinerating biomass, metal production and processing operations, rubber vulcanizers and baking furnaces for beam disks.

In order to determine the level of air pollution by noxious odours, emission samples from animal fodder manufacture plant were taken and the samples were evaluated by the CEI's dynamic olfactometry equipment. At the same time, the efficiency of the used odour separation of particles contained in the waste gas of the granule drying facility was determined. Despite relatively high efficiency, the emission of noxious odours was still high – the average concentration of odour emissions on the input to the separator was 83,607 OU_E/m³, the average concentration on the output was 6,208 OU_E/m³.

CONCLUSION OF THE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

In the areas of protection of air, the ozone layer and Earth's climate system, the activities of the department followed the plan for 2013. The number of inspections in 2013, as well as the ratio of planned and unplanned inspections did not differ significantly compared to previous years. Among the most serious offences in 2013 belonged exceeding of emissions limits of pollutants and requirements for operation of sources, which directly affect pollutants emissions into the ambient air. For this reason the attention of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate was on requirements of sources operation and the very existence of permits. There occurred a relatively

high number of offences committed by operators of stationary sources of pollution, which were affected by new legislation for air protection with regards to detection of the level of pollution – one-time emissions measurement.

Inspection activity of the Inspectorate was accompanied with measurements of air pollutant emissions with the focus being on combustion of fuels of plant origin. It proved that combustion of such fuels is accompanied with higher concentrations of carbon monoxide in emissions, which often exceed the set limits.

In 2013 low dispersive conditions occurred in winter in almost all regions of the Czech Republic. Due to higher concentrations of suspended particles PM10, smog emergency situations were announced in the regions and agglomerations in question; the regulation signal was announced only for a short period of time in the Ostrava/Karviná/Frýdek Místek (excl. Třinec region) agglomeration. In summer, smog emergency situations were announced in majority of regions and agglomerations due to high concentrations of tropospheric ozone.

A lot of the Inspectorate's focus was on the areas of its activities outside ambient air protection – i.e. inspections of adherence to standards of handling controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as adherence to standards for facility operators involved in the carbon dioxide emissions trading scheme. Correspondingly, the number of proven offences in this area remains relatively high.

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WATER PROTECTION

4.2 WATER PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

INSPECTION ACTIVITY IN 2013

In 2013, the CEI's inspectors carried out the total of 3,379 inspections of observance of obligations stipulated by Act No. 254/2001 Coll., on water, and Act. No. 59/2006 Coll., on the prevention of serious accidents. Out of these inspections, 48% were planned inspections (1,622) and 52% unplanned (1,757). At the same time inspectors were involved in 255 inspections pursuant to Act No. 76/2002 Coll., on integrated prevention and control.

In the monitored period, 483 administrative decisions on imposition of fines came into force (of which 45 were issued in 2012) in the total amount of CZK 23,602,880, and 81 administrative decisions on remedial measures (of which 2 were issued in 2012). In 2013, 63 accidents were investigated and 412 submissions were handled, out of which 50% were unwarranted. Furthermore, 2,147 position papers on subsidies granted from the State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic and other expertises were processed and issued. Within the charges agenda in 2013, 2,139 decisions on charges and advances for wastewater discharge and 4,884 decisions on charges and advances for groundwater intake were issued. These figures do not differ significantly compared to previous years, the increased number of unplanned inspections was due to submissions, accidents and emergencies.

In the course of June 2013, in connection with the floods, more inspections were carried out outside the plan of activities; the CEI's personnel took great pains to collect necessary information and issue relevant reports.

Among the activities of the water protection department belongs international cooperation with environmental authorities of the neighbouring states dealing with water protection, involvement in commissions for trans-boundary water protection (International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe River, International Commission for the Protection of the Odra River, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, Czech-Slovak Commission for Trans-boundary Waters) and participation in negotiations of international working groups (Clean Nisa, IMPEL).

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL TASKS

Detailed inspections focused on adherence to legal obligations in major sources of environmental pollution, mainly surface or ground waters

In 2013, all territorial inspectorates carried out detailed inspections of selected sources of pollution connected with independent monitoring and the follow-up evaluation.

Within this task, 13 waste water treatment plants were inspected – 4 subsidiary WWTPs in the capital city of Prague - WWTPs in Kbely, Uhřetěves-Dubeč, Miškovice and Horní Počernice

– Čertouzy; České Budějovice WWTP, Český Krumlov WWTP, Karlovy Vary WWTP, Pardubice biological WWTP, Havlíčkův Brod WWTP, Brno-Modřice WWTP, Olomouc WWTP, Ostrava central WWTP and Liberec WWTP. In the course of the inspections, the technological process efficiency was verified by means of control samplings, objects in the sewerage system and production records were inspected. If a waste water treatment plant processed imported waste water and waste, their monitoring was also carried out. In connection with excessive occurrence of zinc on the output of the waste water treatment plant in 2012, extraordinary monitoring was carried out at the Pardubice biological WWTP which aimed at indicating the source of zinc contamination. Nevertheless, the source has not been indicated yet. Monitoring focusing on the source of arsenic in the waste water was carried out in the Karlovy Vary WWTP. It was concluded that the spa facilities are the source.

No major failings in WWTP operations or in observance to limits stipulated in decisions issued by water management authorities were discovered during the inspections. Remedial measures will be imposed on the bodies in a record or by a decision, which shall lead to improved efficiency in waste water treatment by operational alterations. One decision on fine was issued, the affected subject has filed an appeal.

Other inspections within this task were performed in industrial facilities and focused on adherence to limits for

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

WATER PROTECTION



waste water discharge, incl. industrial, on observance to other requirements stipulated in decisions issued by water management authorities and on water management security in handling hazardous substances. 8 industrial complexes were inspected, incl. Česká Rafinérská, a.s. – Kralupy n. Vltavou operation, KDYNÍUM Kdyně a.s., Železářny Hrádek a.s., Česká Rafinérská, a.s. – Litvínov operation, Synthesia, a.s., DEZA, a.s. Valašské Meziříčí, BorsodChem MCHZ, s.r.o., FIREX-ŽSO spol. s r.o. In 6 cases, violations of legal regulations were detected and effective fines were imposed, totalling to CZK 250,000; in 3 cases appeal procedures are under way and one administrative procedure will begin.

Detailed inspections of selected subjects will continue in 2014.

Inspections of sources of environmental pollution with valid integrated permits

In the course of these inspections, inspectors of the water protection depart-

ment undertook departmental inspections on adherence to obligations in sources with integrated permits with dominant focus on water protection issues.

The subjects in question underwent complete inspections of water management part of the integrated permit as well as benchmark inspections on observance to obligations in other areas. The focus was on: verification of validity of integrated permits, inspections of adherence to integrated permit standards in the area of ground water and surface water intake, waste water discharge and handling hazardous substances, inspections of operational rules and production records, updating of emergency schemes and their adherence to the Decree No. 450/2005 Coll.

The total of 194 inspections was carried out, as a result of which 25 administrative proceedings on fines or on remedies were initiated. In some cases, investigation is still under way.

More information on inspections performed pursuant to Act No. 76/2002 Coll., on integrated pollution prevention and control, on the integrated pollution register and on amendment to some laws is included in the chapter on Integrated Agendas.

Inspections of major waste water treatment plants with over 10,000 EI

In 2013, inspections of major sources focused mainly on communal sources of pollution and following the inspection results in previous years not all sources were inspected. Inspections' focus was on adherence to permits issued by water management departments, on WWTP operation in compliance with operational rules and on adherence to Council Directive No. 91/271/EEC, on urban waste water treatment. At the same time, water pollution balances on the output were observed in major WWTP.

In 2013, 166 communal WWTP and 8 industrial WWTP were inspected. In all communal WWTP balance data for 2012 were checked.

Communal WWTPs monitored in 2013 on the basis of balance data of 2012 treated the total of 640 million m³ of waste water. Water treatment efficiency at inspected WWTPs was 98.2% in the BOD₅ index, 94.6% in the CHOC_{Cr} index, 75.2% in the N_{tot} index and 83.4% in the P_{tot} index.

Majority of major sources of pollution adhere to requirements of the Council Directive 91/271/EEC or measures to

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

WATER PROTECTION

adhere to them are being taken. The situation at the Prague central WWTP remains critical.

From November 2012 to April 2013, departments of water protection and waste management carried out a joint inspection of the Prague central WWTP accompanied by monitoring of waste water on the input, imported waste water and waste and individual treatment phases at the central WWTP. Monitoring focused mainly on content of selected heavy metals. On the basis of evaluation of inspection activity, remedial decision concerning updates and amendments to operational rules was imposed on the Prague central WWTP operator. The final report on the inspection activity was submitted to the MoE, the supreme water management supervision body.

The inspections of WWTPs results showed that no frequent or major violations of the Water Act occur. In 2013, 12 administrative proceedings on fines were initiated, 8 decisions came to effect and fines totalling to CZK 315,000 were imposed. Sanctions were imposed for non-compliance with limits set by water management authorities and in one case a fine was imposed for unauthorised handling of hazardous substance – leakage of activated sediment from WWTP.

Inspections of waste water treatment plants of 500 to 10,000 EI

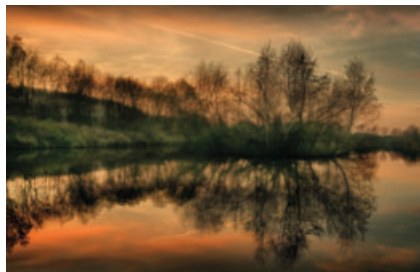
Inspections carried out within this task focused primarily on adherence to limits stipulated in water management authorities' decisions on contamination of

waste water on the output and volume of waste water and on adherence to other standards stipulated in these decisions. In 2013 the total number of 284 WWTPs was inspected. As a follow-up, 47 administrative proceedings were initiated and 32 decisions on fines came to force with fines amounting to CZK 845,000. The fines were imposed for wastewater discharge into surface waters in contradiction with permit or without a permit issued by the water management authority, for operating WWTP in contradiction with operational rules, or for unauthorised groundwater intake for WWTP operation.

Charges for wastewater discharge into surface waters

In 2013, 1,101 charge assessments for 2012 became effective, setting charges totalling to CZK 214.8 million. 1,024 advance assessments were issued for advance payments for 2014 totalling to CZK 230.6 million.

Within inspections of charge liabilities, 2,339 samplings were carried out by inspection laboratories and at 83 sources wastewater flow rate on the output was inspected.



Charges for groundwater intake

In 2013, 4,458 charge assessments became effective stipulating charges for groundwater intake in 2012 totalling to CZK 731 million. For 2014, 4,519 advance assessments have been issued for advances totalling to CZK 1.26 bln. 424 decisions were issued in 2013 in connection with new consumers or alteration or revocation of advance assessment.

Fines totalling to CZK 3.1 million were imposed for unauthorised groundwater intake.

Inspections of industrial and agricultural plants on adherence to Water Act standards

The purpose of the inspections was to check whether industrial and agricultural facilities adhere to standards stipulated by the Water Act, primarily to Section 39. Inspections focused mainly on water management safety of warehouses and handling areas and on water management agenda, i.e. inspections of permits for handling surface or ground water.

In 2013, water management controls were carried out at 249 facilities, of which 128 were industrial plants and 121 agricultural plants. As a follow-up of these inspections, 54 fines were imposed totalling to CZK 2.7 mil and 22 remedial decisions issued, 24 administrative proceedings have not been concluded yet. A number of other inspections of agricultural plants was carried out upon submissions.

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WATER PROTECTION

Among major failings detected belonged unauthorized handling of harmful substances, groundwater intake without a relevant water management authority permit, failure to test for leaks in reservoirs and tanks for storage of hazardous substances by authorized personnel, wastewater discharge in contradiction with water management authority permits (exceeding emission limits in particular) and handling harmful substances in bigger volumes without an approved emergency scheme.

Especially with agricultural plants, the recurring problems are failure to test for leaks by authorized personnel and permits for groundwater intake.

Inspections of subjects to Act No. 59/2006 Coll., on prevention of serious accidents

Pursuant to the annual plan of inspections approved by the Ministry of the Environment, 156 inspections were carried out in cooperation with integrated inspection authorities and regional authorities in accordance with Act No. 59/2006 Coll., on prevention of serious accidents.

Outside the approved annual plan, 41 inspections were performed which focused on verification of data updates in notifications on non-filing of objects, determination of amount of selected harmful chemical substances stored and used in operations, determination of scope of activities of companies.

During 2013, new entities were enlisted; however, the increase was not substan-

tial. Several entities were excluded from the list due to decrease in the volume of stored substances or termination of operation.

In 2013, failings were detected on the part of the integrated inspection authorities. These concerned documentation discrepancies or internal emergency schemes. Some entities did not have a valid insurance policy, other deficiencies concerned special acts. Remedial measures were proposed.

Two major accidents happened in 2013 with reference to Act No. 59/2006 Coll. A fire broke out at the Synthesia, a.s. premises in mixers containing alcohol based pigment suspensions. Upon investigation of the cause of the accident, no breach of production rules or relevant documentation was detected. Nevertheless, measures were taken to eliminate fire caused by human factor and technical equipment of the mixers. The other serious accident was caused by diesel oil leakage into subsoil during repumping from railway tanks to storage tanks at the premises of PARAMO, a.s. The company committed an administrative offence pursuant to Section 36, Subsection 6 of the Act on prevention of serious accidents, pursuant to which the Czech Environmental Inspectorate was obliged in compliance with Section 38, Subsection 4 to impose a fine according to Section 37, letter d) of the Act No. 59/2006.

The CEI will initiate other administrative proceedings on imposition of fines for serious violations of obligations stipulated in Act No. 59/2006 Coll. The com-

pany did not proceed in compliance with the approved Safety Report.

Some enlisted entities ceased production and were put out of operation, or the operation was cut back due to floods in June. During the floods it became clear that inspection activity within this task has a positive impact on prevention of accidents and emergencies.

Inspections of old environmental burdens and groundwater remediation

Observation of state of remediation of long-term accidents is documented in the form of output of data included in a database which is updated on a yearly basis according to submitted data collections and physical inspections. In 2013, the database of long-term accidents included over 400 sites with adverse conditions, which result in various levels of contamination of saturated and unsaturated subsoil zone. Inspections of remediation of contaminated locations are carried out on regular inspection days when the sites are checked physically. The CEI's supervision activities include, apart from the



The Jihlava outside Mohelno – once a river

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

WATER PROTECTION

inspection of the remediation and monitoring work, participation in proceedings concerning review procedures of individual remediation projects, elaboration of position papers, methodical changes, reports on remediation and elaboration of final protocols which confirm meeting remedial measures issued by the CEI, or meeting target remediation limits.



In 2013, 533 inspections focusing on the state and progress of remediation works and fulfilment of remedial measures on sites with adverse conditions were carried out. 33 decisions on remedial measures, which concerned the obligation to carry out hydrogeological survey in order to specify the scope and extent of site contamination or implementation of remediation and monitoring of quality of water, were issued. Decisions were issued on tackling long-term accidents for sources of adverse conditions as well as for acquirers of property, who had concluded the so called "environmental" contract with the Ministry of Finance on covering expenses for necessary remediation works. Of these decisions issued, 7 were on extension of deadlines for fulfilment of remedial measures.

For failure to fulfil imposed remedial measures in a critical state, a fine of CZK 250,000 was imposed; however, the fine has not become effective yet. Other 4 fines amounting to CZK 180,000 were imposed for violation of the Water Act on entities handling waters on sites with old environmental burdens, where remediation works are being carried out. In one case, the subject has appealed against the fine of CZK 100,000 and the decision has not come to effect yet.

In 2013, the Inspectorate submitted documents for termination of 2 "environmental" contracts on the basis of final inspection protocols declaring fulfilment of remedial measures, respectively completion of post-remediation monitoring for two companies: Měď Povrly a.s. and ZEKO PROTIVÍN s.r.o. Other 12 sites were terminated in record only. One of the substantial and financially most demanding remediation works which were concluded was the "Dioxiny" site in Spolana a.s.

The main problem in remediation carried out under environmental contracts remains funding by the Ministry of Finance. Despite the problems caused by unsettled funding, the Inspectorate strives to carry on the remediation works, especially on sites of priority interest, where fresh water resources for public supplies or ecosystems are in danger.

Inspections of subjects handling harmful substances in bulk

The inspection was aimed at subjects handling harmful substances in bulk, which include oil compounds warehous-

es, pipelines, military facilities, airports, fuel warehouses, etc. The inspections focused on water management security in storage and handling of harmful substances, wastewater discharge and on operation of water cannons used for tackling contamination in wastewater.

Within the task, 108 subjects were checked. 18 administrative proceedings were initiated. 10 decisions on fines became effective, amounting to CZK 245,000.

We can conclude that subjects handling harmful substances as their core business are aware of their legal obligations and water management safety is on a professional level. Deficiencies were discovered in subjects which store and handle harmful substances as part of their business or production activities.

The most serious case was leakage of a hazardous harmful substance – hazardous waste containing oil compounds and chrome from the waste water treatment plant of the KLIO, s.r.o. company to surface waters. Two administrative proceedings were initiated against the subject; the decision on imposition of remedial measures to eliminate adverse conditions became effective.

Inspections of small hydropower plants

In 2013, the total of 85 small hydropower plants was inspected. Inspections focused on permits to handle surface water, on compliance with valid and approved handling rules (primarily mini-

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

WATER PROTECTION

mum residual flow rates), on handling harmful substances (using grease in engine rooms) and existence of water corridors for animal migration.

5 fines were imposed for violation of provisions of the Water Act amounting to CZK 108,000, another 10 administrative proceedings on fines have not come to effect yet. Same as in previous years, most fines were imposed for failure to observe the minimum residual flow rates. Other deficiencies were connected to unauthorized surface water intake for power production, failure to review handling rules, failure to label water cannons for minimum residual flow rates control. Handling rules remain the chief problem, as they are not approved by the relevant water management authority or do not comply with current states.

CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION WORK

General conclusions of the inspection work carried out in 2013 proved that among the most frequent deficiencies in handling water belong wastewater discharge into surface water in contradiction with permits issued by water management authorities and unauthorized groundwater intake. In the area of handling harmful substances, the main problems are test for leaks performed by unauthorized personnel, non-existence of emergency schemes, and failure to take appropriate measures in handling and storage of harmful substances. Same as in previous years, it was proved that big subjects do not have substantial and lasting problems with adherence to

environmental legislation. Despite these findings, the CEI continues to supervise systematically major sources of contamination and systematically "searches for" new sources of contamination during field inspections. Handling submissions concerning minor local environmental impact remains an important part of the inspection activity; however, these activities tend to be time consuming and are administratively demanding.

In the course of 2013, the current state of old environmental burdens was monitored and evaluated. On some major sites, remediation was suspended or cut back. In future, remediation works might not be carried out or concluded on sites, where funds guaranteed by the contract with the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic (or the National Property Fund)

have already been exhausted and the CEI's decisions have not been fulfilled yet, or the source of contamination has ceased to exist or is unknown.

Regarding legislation, the ongoing problem is heterogeneity, changes and legally unbinding nature of interpretation of legal provisions and their practical application. Another problem is caused by insufficient level and heterogeneity of decisions, whose fulfilment is inspected by water protection inspectors. This situation is related not only to personnel changes in different authorities and expertise of their staff, but also to frequent changes in legislation, which becomes ever more complicated.



04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT, CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND BIOCIDES AGENTS

INSPECTION ACTIVITY IN 2013

In 2013, inspectors of the waste management department (WMD) carried out 3,150 inspections within 4,040 inspection activities. Out of the 3,150 inspections, 1,149 were planned and 2,001 unplanned. Altogether 532 submissions and petitions were handled by the CEI's waste management department. In 2013, WMD inspectors in cooperation with inspectors from other departments carried out 227 inspections on compliance with obligations pursuant to the Integrated Prevention Act. As a follow-up to the findings of inspections on adherence to legal provisions in the waste management agenda, 4 complaints were lodged by the Inspectorate. Furthermore, the WMD inspectors participated in 7 inspections of accidents.

Following detection of violation of legal provisions within the scope of WMD agenda, 994 administrative proceedings were initiated and 984 decisions and orders on imposition of fines were issued in 2013. In 2013, the total of 907 decisions and orders came into effect, which imposed fines totalling to CZK 92,941,100. At the same time, 6 decisions on imposition of remedial measures came into effect in 2013.

Same as in previous years, an inseparable part of WMD activities in 2013 was issuance of expertises and position papers for other authorities. In 2013, WMD inspectors issued the total of 381 expertises for other authorities, 189 position papers for the State Environmental Fund and 4 audit evaluations. Throughout the year, the total of 125 submissions was lodged by the CEI WMD with other administrative bodies.

In 2013, notices of appeal were lodged in 189 cases against decisions issued

by the WMD inspectors. These appeals were, in compliance with the Administrative Procedure Code, submitted to the MoE. Pursuant to decisions issued by the MoE State Administration Performance Department (SAPD), in 2013 59% of the CEI's decisions were approved, 21% of fines imposed by the CEI were reduced and 8% of the decisions revoked and the CEI proceedings were suspended. 14% of decisions were in 2013 referred back for new consideration.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL TASKS

Facilities for waste disposal and processing

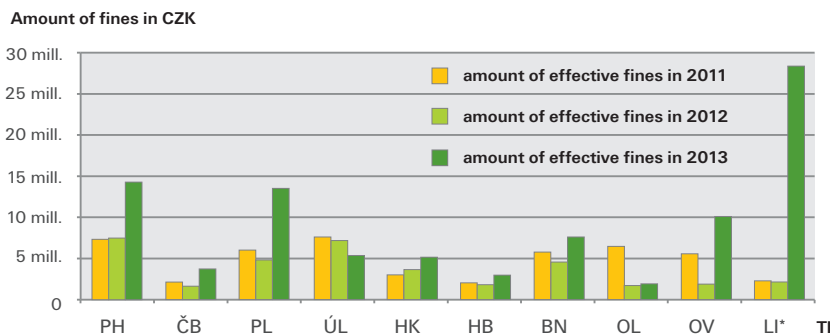
Within inspections focused on operation of facilities for waste disposal or waste processing before disposal, the total of 305 inspections was performed in 2013, of which 96 were performed following lodged submissions.

Violation of legal provisions or effective decisions was detected in 62 cases and consequently administrative proceedings on imposition of fines were initiated. Issued decisions which came to effect in 2013 imposed fines totalling to CZK 3,331,000.

Landfills

In 2013, the CEI performed inspections of 153 landfills in total, including recultivated landfills (11 inspections) and landfills in post-closure care regime (9 inspections). Regular inspections, among others, checked handling waste coming from remediation of the Ostramo lagoons, which is temporarily stored in

Amount of fines issued by the WMD and CHS effective in 2011-2013



* The increase was caused by the fine of CZK 25 mill for the NISA RECYCLING, s.r.o. The case of trans-boundary waste transport and its "storage" in CR has been on since 2005.

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

WASTE MANAGEMENT

a hazardous waste landfill on a site outside Litvínov (25 inspections).

Deficiencies discovered in landfill operation included exceeding of the defined active (uncovered) area of a landfill, detection of large areas in the slopes of dumps with poorly technically secured removed waste, storage of waste containing asbestos outside designated area of the landfill, poor functionality of surface water drainage system along the landfill, carry-over of light waste components.

Recurring deficiencies include insufficient documentation of received waste quality, particularly incomplete or missing basic description of waste, including protocols on sample analysis.

Four emergency situations of stored waste ignition in landfills were handled by the WMD, which entailed violation of legislation stipulating obligation to secure waste against degradation. Waste ignition is often induced by the fact that the valid decisions and operating rules allow storage of almost all kinds of waste in the landfill and use of unsuitable waste for technological safety of the landfill (e.g. easily inflammable waste, waste of low weight, etc.).

As an example of failure of duty of registration a situation could serve, when in case of more independent facilities operated on one site the inspection detected incorrect submission of report on production and handling of waste in the respective calendar year. Reports were not submitted separately for each facility,

but one summary report was submitted for all the facilities.

Last but not least, we need to mention inspections (the total of 125 inspections) and investigations on illegal waste dumps on unauthorized sites, primarily with construction and demolition waste, waste incineration and illegal dumps, in the first place. Illegal dumps are extremely negatively perceived by the public, which is reflected in the huge number of submissions. From the point of view of the Waste Act, however, it is extremely difficult to tackle the problem of illegal dumps, and the CEI has no competencies in this area. Nevertheless, several inspections were carried out in 2013 in order to prove existence of illegal dumps on municipal sites to enable NGOs to draw funds from the MoE subsidies.

Incineration plants and facilities for hazardous waste procession

In 2013, 12 inspections were carried out at facilities for hazardous waste procession, i.e. physical-chemical treatment, stabilization, decontamination incl. biodegradation, neutralization, etc.

In the course of the inspections, the Inspectorate uncovered operation of facilities in contradiction with operational rules and permits. It was uncovered that collection means for hazardous waste were not properly labelled and sites for handling hazardous waste were not provisioned with identification documents. Serious failure was uncovered in case when collected waste was not secured against unwanted degradation and leakage into the environment, and it was

proved that waste was not secured and this resulted in leakage of contaminants into the environment.

Incineration plants

Along with principal inspections of landfills, 15 inspections in incineration plants or facilities for power production from waste were performed in 2013. No major violations were detected; nevertheless, some inspections and follow-up administrative proceedings are still under way, the reason being high demands on expertise and time in these inspections.

Facilities for waste reuse

Within the tasks related to operation of facilities for waste reuse, 276 inspections were run in 2013, of which 74 on the basis of filed submissions.

Administrative proceedings on imposition of fines were initiated on the basis of 81 detected violations of legal provisions of effective decisions. The amount of fines imposed by effective decisions was CZK 35,366,500. The highest fine amounting to CZK 25,000,000 was imposed on parties in proceedings for gross and recurring violation of legal obligations.

Use of waste on land surface and construction waste

Most often the CEI dealt with unauthorized terrain alterations by means of soil. Subjects often incorrectly assume that soil is a by-product (and do not ensure further use) or that it is not waste (and it is unclear how much soil can be later used in the construction). In such cases, work of building authorities is essential, as it is they who deal with terrain alterations

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within the Building Act. Majority of filed submissions refer to unauthorized use of waste trench soil or construction waste in terrain alterations, or to handling waste on unauthorized sites.

Another major part of CEI's work within this departmental task was inspections of facilities which perform various waste alterations (mainly construction waste), whose output is either modified waste or products from waste. The problem with the definition of a by-product recurred in these inspections. The problem lies in classification of originated waste after its modification, when the legal provision is being intentionally misinterpreted (namely Section 3, Subsections 5 and 6 of the Waste Act) in order to exclude the waste from application of provisions of the Waste Act (by means of so called by-products or products from waste).

Compost plants

Inspections of compost plants primarily uncovered that composting of biologically degradable waste is not carried out in compliance with the facility's approved operational rules, when, for instance, the facility accepted waste without recording the individual packings in the production records, incorrect way of layering waste on the composting area resulting in failure to secure the correct composting process, rotting waste, acceptance of unauthorized waste, exceeded facility capacity.

Facilities for collecting and repurchase of waste

In the course of 2013, the CEI carried out 384 inspections of facilities for collecting

and repurchase of waste, mobile facilities for waste collection and municipal recycling yards. The most frequently inspected stationary facilities were metal waste buyback centres.

Pursuant to detected violation of law, 83 administrative proceedings were initiated and 116 decisions and orders on imposition of fines were issued. In 2013, the total of 175 decisions and orders became effective, stipulating fines totalling to CZK 11,036,000. In two cases, effective fines amounting to CZK 1,000,000 were imposed.

The most common administrative offences detected included operation of facilities in contradiction with approved operational rules, handling waste on unauthorized sites and breach of duty of registration and duty of reporting. More common than in previous years were cases, when operators of waste collecting facilities repurchased from individuals waste of such types which is prohibited pursuant to the implementing provisions. These included parts of electrical installations, generally beneficial equipment such as cash barriers, or even reverent objects. It was for repurchase of such an object (funeral urn) that a fine of CZK 700,000 was imposed.

Problems arise with operation of mobile facilities for collection and repurchase (or use) of waste, namely when these act only as resellers, i.e. the facility does not physically handle waste in any way. Such system much complicates supervision over waste flows and, due to mismanaged registries, makes it impossible for

state administrative bodies to create a realistic picture of waste handling in CR.

Facilities for collection, repurchase and processing of car wrecks

The CEI inspectors carried out the total of 101 inspections of facilities for collection, repurchase and processing of car wrecks in 2013.

For detected violations, 24 administrative proceedings were initiated and 43 decisions or orders on imposition of fines were issued in 2013. In the course of 2013, the total of 39 decisions and orders came to effect, which stipulated fines totalling to CZK 1,734,000. The highest fine imposed amounted to CZK 275,000.

The Inspectorate registered a number of cases when not only physical bodies acting as sole-traders but also individuals dismantle car wrecks in contradiction with legal provisions on unprotected sites and in an inappropriate way, which endangers the environment and health of citizens living close by. Such cases are common especially in deprived areas where socially underprivileged persons strive to improve their financial situation by selling different commodities acquired by dismantling car wrecks.

Collection of used products

Within this departmental task, the CEI performed 140 inspections. These inspections identified 58 cases of violation of legal provisions with 42 subjects. These findings resulted in the total of 34 administrative proceedings initiated and 30 fines imposed totalling to CZK 715,000 in 2013, which means that the amount

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doubled compared to previous years. The remaining administrative proceedings will be initiated or concluded in 2014.

Ensuring and performance of back collection by mandatory entities (producers, importers) and end retailers

In 2013, the CEI focused mainly of commodities which are subject to back collection, the main focus being on bodies dealing with back collection of tyres which sold their products through e-shops, and on the so called free riding in batteries and electrical appliances. A major inspection was carried out within the inspection on adherence to obligation of back collection of oil at a big retailer – a chain of filling stations. Inspections followed the plan of activities (concrete focus) or were initiated by submissions of market participants and collective system participants.

Main findings and violation of legal obligations:

Failure to provide back collection and insufficient provision of information to end users on provision of back collection was detected in 15 cases, mainly at vendors of tyres and oil.

Free riding was detected in 8 cases. These concerned failure to fulfil the duty of registration in the MoE's list of producers and failure to fulfil other related duties. The same problems had been detected in previous years, as many subjects are not acquainted with their legal obligations or try to avoid them in order safe money.

In this area, the CEI encountered with unwillingness of some subjects to cooperate or to provide requested information. For

such behaviour, effective sanctions were imposed on these subjects and the CEI will focus on them again in future.

Failure to elaborate and submit the annual report on performance of back collection was detected in 18 cases, mainly within inspections of e-shop operators selling tyres.

Handling waste originated from back collection

The area of handling used products and illegal conduct typically reflects economic value, esp. of electrical appliances and car batteries. Cases of illegal re-purchase via "mobile re-purchasing", esp. of car batteries, of re-purchase of parts of electric waste within or outside authorized recycling yards are recurrent. The CEI also dealt with more sophisticated ways of illegal organization of collection of used electric waste including conclusion of agreements on such collection and proofs of ecological disposal. The CEI imposed a fine of CZK 150,000 on the Sound & Vision s.r.o. company for such conduct.

Inspections of industrial plants and other originators of waste

Within inspections focused on adherence to obligations of originators of waste, in 2013 the total of 1,006 inspections was carried out, of which 174 were based on filed submissions.

In 2013, the CEI conducted 248 administrative proceedings on impositions of fines and the total of fines imposed within this departmental task amounted to CZK 5,077,000.

In connection with adherence to the Waste Act, in 2013 the Inspectorate carried out inspections of large industrial plants and facilities, including plants and facilities operating under integrated permits. Nevertheless, the Inspectorate also carried out inspections of relatively small companies on the basis of filed submissions. In particular, in 2013 inspections were carried out in major industrial operations as well as in municipalities (handling communal and other waste), in health care facilities, transport plants, trade and logistical centres, in catering establishments, schools, etc.

Same as in previous years, in 2013 inspections of originators of waste dealt with incorrect classification of waste according to type and category, passing over waste to individuals who were not authorized for its possession, failure to secure waste against unwanted degradation, theft or leakage, failure to label collection means for hazardous waste, non-existence of identification documents for hazardous waste, failure to keep continuous waste registries and failure to submit annual reports on handling waste to the ISPOP database.

Inspections on adherence to obligations pursuant to the Packaging Act

In 2013, inspections on adherence to obligations pursuant to Act No. 477/2011 Coll., on packaging, were run by the CEI at 168 subjects who dealt with handling packaged goods (import or trans-boundary transport for the purpose of sale or use of the imported goods in production, distribution of goods). In 2013, 84 administrative proceedings were con-

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ducted by the Inspectorate on the basis of violation of the Packaging Act, 90 sanctions became effective totalling to CZK 5,204,000.

Like in previous years, in 2013 the CEI primarily focused on inspections of subjects who do not adhere to the provisions of the Packaging Act at all. This concerned the total of 73 subjects, who failed to provide any back collection and re-use of packaging. 47 sanctions were imposed on these subjects totalling to CZK 2,667,000.

Every year, the MoE, following the annual evaluation of the "Annual reports on packaging and packaging waste", sends the Inspectorate lists of subjects who failed to submit their annual reports or failed to fulfil other obligations pursuant to the Packaging Act. In 2013, 48 subjects were inspected upon requests of the MoE. 35 sanctions were imposed for discovered violations totalling to CZK 2,175,000.

Following submissions by customs offices, 23 subjects were inspected and sanctions of CZK 1,111,000 were imposed on them.

One of the main contributions of the inspections on obligations stipulated in the Packaging Act is rectification of the state after imposition of a sanction. In case the subject does not rectify the illegal state, the CEI imposes the sanction again. Such procedure ensures that subjects which have not been complying with their obligations lose advantages on the market. At the same time, the load on subjects which are complying with their obligations is reduced because they do not have

to spend money on re-use of waste from packaging which has been introduced to the market by so called free-riders. Also, the impact on figures which are stated in summary registries on packaging and packaging waste and then submitted to the EU must not be forgotten.

Inspections on adherence to the Chemicals Act

In 2013, 706 inspections were carried out pursuant to the Chemicals Act No. 350/2011 Coll. (including European legislation – the REACH and CLP regulations and regulation on detergents). Inspections pursuant to the Chemicals Act included mainly supervision over classification, packaging and labelling of hazardous substances and compounds. One part of the total number of inspections comprised of supervision activities pursuant to the REACH regulation (287 subjects), the CLP regulation (81 subjects), the regulation on detergents (4 subjects). Within the inspections on the REACH regulation, 7% of the inspected subjects were Czech producers, 19% importers outside the EU, 22% subsequent users and 58% distributors (incl. distributors who import chemicals from the EU to CR).

Apart from that, the CEI carried out supervision within the RAPEX system, in particular, 53 inspections based on 10 notifications. The inspections were carried out on the basis of notifications submitted to the Ministry of Industry and Trade. One notified product was discovered in the given period.

In 2013, the total of 188 decisions on fines pursuant to the Chemicals Act

became effective. The fines imposed amounted to CZK 5,336,100.

The majority of fines was imposed for failure to adhere to the provisions of the Chemicals Act on classification of chemical compounds and for incorrect packaging and labelling. A great number of violations was related to failure to fulfil obligations pursuant to the REACH regulation (e.g. safety documents). In 2013, the Inspectorate also received three declarations on non-conformity with the REACH regulation issued by the Europeans Chemical Agency (ECHA) concerning Czech companies. In one of these cases, the administrative proceedings have already been initiated and the sanction imposed. In 2013, the Inspectorate also dealt with one case which had been passed on to the CEI by Polish inspection authorities and at the same time the CEI passed two cases to Germany which concerned incorrect classification of compounds introduced to the Czech market.

Inspections of electronic cigarette cartridges

Electronic cigarette is a device which, after heating the e-liquid, creates vapour resembling smoke. E-liquids are sold in bottles of 10 to 30ml of volume and contain a toxic substance – nicotine. These cartridges are, pursuant to the Chemicals Act, compounds and thus their distributors have to comply with requirements of the said act and the European legislation (the REACH and CLP regulations). In 2013, the CEI carried out inspections of 67 importers or distributors of these compounds and of more than 249 different cartridges with different added aromas

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ranging from pure tobacco to menthol to blackberries. Majority of the inspected compounds came from China. 59 of the inspections were concluded in 2013 and all of them detected violation of the Chemicals Act (incorrect classification or wrong labelling with warning symbols and obligatory sentences, absence of the children safety locks, failure to announce classification, etc.). 38 fines for e-liquids totalling to CZK 1,551,000 became effective in 2013.

Inspections of importers of chemicals within the EU campaign

In 2013, the CEI TIs carried out inspections within the European REACH-ENFORCE 3 inspection project focused on imports of chemical substances (e.g. hypochlorite, halogen derivatives of carbohydrates or fertilizers). Within 18 inspections, violation of chemical legislation was detected in 4 cases. The inspections were carried out in the same way in all EU countries and thus their conclusions are comparable.

CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION WORK

From the CEI WMD's point of view it can be concluded that the year 2013 was a year when we dealt with major cases and the inspectors worked hard in field. The said corresponds with the total amount of imposed fines and with the increase in the number of inspections compared to previous years. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that the amount total of fines included cases which the CEI has been dealing with for a long time due to their complexity (sam-

pling, acquiring expertises, etc.) and relatively complicated legislation.

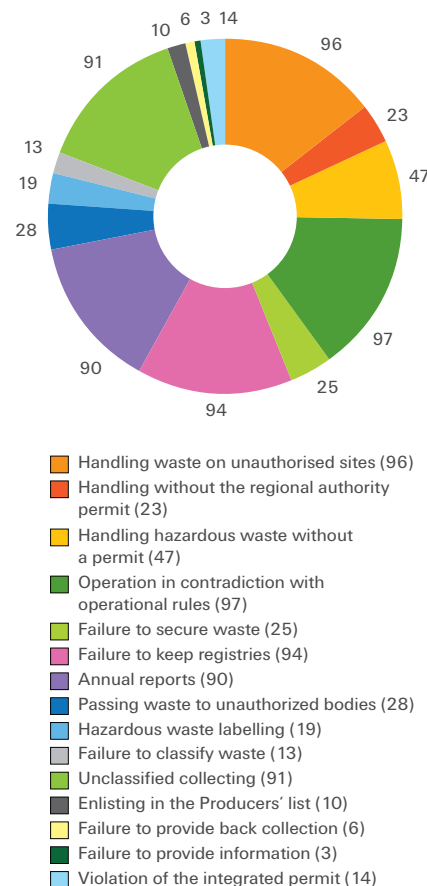
The CEI WMD's inspection activity implies that one of the major problems of protection of the environment in handling waste is a very complicated, or even impossible, enforceability of remedies to detected deficiencies in case of bankruptcy of the company. The CEI keeps encountering cases when indisposed of waste remains, after the cessation of a business, a major environmental risk.

Another major issue which the CEI encounters is failure to allow inspection and to submit required documents related to the subject of the inspection. Such procedure is particularly grave in companies which obviously accept into their possession big amounts of hazardous waste but consequently refuse to prove to the inspection authorities how they have handled such waste. In such cases, the Inspectorate subsequently imposes sanction within the higher half of the range stipulated by law.

Furthermore in 2013, the CEI carried out many samplings and analysis of the waste samples in order to verify quality of waste accepted to different facilities. Following analysis of the samples, exceeding of qualitative limits stipulated in legislation or approved operational rules was detected in several cases. The CEI considers such failings especially grave and will continue in inspections and inspection waste samplings in the following year.

Regarding supervision activity in the area of chemical substances, in 2013 the efficiency of inspections increased significantly. This was due to revaluation of aims of some inspections, as well as national inspection action focused on electronic cigarettes cartridges and, last but not least, inspectors' approach to choice of concrete subjects for inspection.

Numbers of most common offences detected in 2013



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4.4 NATURE PROTECTION AND CITES

INSPECTION WORK IN 2013

In 2013, the nature protection departments (NPDs) carried out 1,019 planned inspections out of the total of 2,880 inspections. Planned activity includes fulfilment of departmental and specific tasks. Unplanned activities are a reaction to filed submissions and CEI's own findings arising from inspection activities.

The NPDs issued 613 effective administrative decisions in 2013, of which 467 were decisions on sanctions, 17 decisions on remedial measures and 34 decisions on restriction or suspension of operation. The total amount of imposed fines was CZK 11,913,700, of which CZK 9,830,000 were imposed on corporate or physical bodies and CZK 2,083,700 on individuals. The total amount of effective fines increased significantly as against 2012 along with simultaneous increase in number of proceedings on sanctions and decrease in number of inspections. Furthermore, 95 decisions on confiscation or seizure of illegally held specimens and 49 preliminary measures were issued. In comparison with 2012, the number of lodged complaints increased from 11 to 14. The total amount of fines imposed by TIs is affected by the total number of decisions issued, the nature of cases, quality of state administration performance and, last but not least, by the MoE conduct in appeal proceedings. The total amount of fines imposed by the Inspectorate which were discussed in appeal proceedings totalled

to CZK 8,033,700 in 2013, the decisions on appeals which came to effect amounted to CZK 4,855,000. The total amount of fines was reduced by almost 40% by the appeal body, which is the same as in 2012.

In 2013, the long-lasting decreasing trend in the number of investigated submissions was put to an end (867 in 2012, 891 in 2013). In some TIs, the number of investigates submissions increased as against 2012. The work load connected with dealing with submissions is still very high and affects the ability to carry out other work, namely planned activities. Legitimacy of submissions is up to 50%, which means that in almost half of the cases, the Inspectorate proceeded to further investigation of the filed submissions, resulting in offence or administrative proceedings. The NPD dealt with some submissions in cooperation with other expert departments of the CEI. Like in previous years, vast majority of submissions dealt with protection of trees outside forests, i.e. protection of trees in urban areas as well as extensive felling in the open. Another important part of submissions dealt with species protection. Various harmful activities in special protected areas and destruction of significant landscape elements were also commonly notified.

New legislation in Section 66 of the Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on protection of nature and landscape (restriction and ban on activities) effective as of 1 January 2013 did not entail restriction of this instrument in the given period, 38 cases in 2012 and 32 cases in 2013.

With respect to effective wording of the Act No. 326/2004 Coll., on phytosanitary care and amending certain related acts, the CEI in 2013 issued position papers on measures essential for protection of the environment in vicinity of affected area, which is part of aviation applications plan. These activities were notable for their demands on time which could be compared with e.g. the Cross Compliance inspection activities. Pursuant to the amendment to the Act, this activity will newly be dealt with by municipalities with delegated state administration. On the one hand, this change will help the CEI (time), on the other hand (subject matter) it is a step backward, since the CEI's long-term experience with the work of municipalities implies that conditions of protection of nature and other elements of the environment which the CEI have set in recent years will be softened significantly, or in other words nature protection will be carried out only perfunctorily

TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES – CITES

In 2013, the CEI inspectors performed 671 inspections pursuant to Act No. 100/2004 Coll. 76% of these inspections concerned import and export through international airports and customs mail, i.e. international trade in endangered species; 24% of inspections dealt with intra-Community trade in CITES specimens. In the course of inspections of imported and exported CITES specimens, in 20% of inspections violation of law was detected, i.e. every fifth shipment was not in order. The CEI conducted 131 proceeding on fines, the

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finances imposed within the CITES agenda amounted to CZK 575,800 (effective decisions). Furthermore, 95 proceedings on confiscation of specimens were conducted – the total of 631 specimens was confiscated.

The CEI was present at 6 house searches and executions performed by authorities involved in criminal proceedings, the CEI inspectors participated as expert consultants.

The international biodiversity protection and CITES inspection department of the CEI Headquarters deals primarily with international issues regulated by CITES (inspections of imports and exports, international cooperation), investigation into major cases of law violation and cooperation with authorities involved in criminal proceedings; it also provides expert services to other CEI inspectors and state administration authorities. At present, it performs 75% of all the CEI's inspection activities related to CITES.

The successful cooperation with the Customs Administration within the Standing Special Working Group established in 2007 has continued. In the framework of this cooperation, a major case was administered in 2013 which dealt with illegal trade with rhinoceros horns, during which 24 rhinoceros horns were seized, whose value was over CZK 100 mill.

The CEI has been trying to improve cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic and to establish closer contacts with the judiciary – state prosecutors and judges. In 2013, the 6th year of the

3-day seminar on the Enforcement of CITES in CR was held, which was intended for the Inspectorate, the Police, Customs Authority, state prosecutors and judges; the attendance was 119 including 8 state prosecutors. In the seminar, presentations were given on major current cases, new trends in CITES, forensic methods, and more.

GMOS (ACT NO. 78/2004 COLL., AS AMENDED)

In 2013, within the framework of inspection activities in the area of GMOs, the total of 35 inspections were carried out, of which 10 were focused on introduction to the environment (field experiments), 25 were focused on inspections of subjects using GMOs in the contained use regime in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd category of risk.

Inspection activity was carried out in compliance with the internal plans of the CEI TIs following CEI Headquarters' recommendations. Inspections focused primarily on subjects which were last checked more than 3 years ago as well as on new subjects, who use GMOs on the basis of a notification or an application. Furthermore, all on-going field experiments authorised by the MoE's Department of Environmental Hazards and Environmental Damages were inspected on. These were mostly field experiments with transgenic corn, transgenic plum clone C5, formerly called "Stanley", flax, peas, barley and tobacco.

The inspections, planned or unplanned, of individual subjects carried out in 2013 did not detect any deficiencies

endangering the environment or any grave violations of law. The inspections detected only minor, primarily administrative drawbacks pursuant to Act No. 78/2004 Coll., or Decree No. 209/2004 Coll. These were usually amended immediately after notification to the subjects, or were amended within the deadline set by the Inspectorate.

In 2013, the cooperation with the Slovak Environmental Inspectorate (SEI) continued in the area of GMOs, namely with the biological safety department; a joint working seminar was held on inspections of GMOs in the two countries.

A major event was the European Enforcement Project on Contained Use and Deliberate Release of GMOs conference pursuant to request of the Steering Committee submitted at the very end of 2012. The conference took place on 23 – 24 May, 2013 in Prague at a conference hall at the CEI Headquarters. The conference is held annually with the purpose to unify working procedures of national GMOs inspectors, to suggest possible changes or amendments to the EU legislation and to communicate expert information and inspection procedures. Sharing information on inspection practices in the member states is another important part of the conference.

In the course of 2013, the CEI inspection bodies received several submissions on GMOs from state administration bodies dealing with GMO admixtures in seeds. Investigations and analysis of soy and corn revealed that limits of unauthorized admixtures did not exceed the limits set

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on the basis of statistical evaluations of analytical limits. The submission dealing with rape is still under investigation.

Presence of GMO admixtures in seeds has been increasing slightly in the recent years and it is necessary to pay attention to these issues

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS (ACT NO. 162/2003 COLL., AS AMENDED)

Zoological gardens were inspected by the CEI in 2013 in connection with regular inspections of licensed ZOOs, which are under supervision of the MoE Department of Species Protection and Implementation of International Commitments (SPIIC) and the ZOO Committee of the MoE and the CEI.

In 2013, inspections were carried out in 11 zoological gardens. The inspections did not detect any major deficiencies which would breach the Act No. 162/2003 Coll., and consequently the conditions stipulated in licenses issued for ZOOs, which are supervised by the CEI.

Only minor drawbacks were detected in one ZOO relating to administration of specially protected species, or regional authorities' permits, which violated the Act No. 114/1992 Coll. and the Act No. 100/2004 Coll.

The CEI also carried out inspections of 2 ZOOs which applied for the licence two years ago, so the inspections were carried out within the licensing procedure which was concluded in 2013. The CEI inspections detected minor deficiencies

which were then amended. Licences were granted after the amendments by the MoE Department of Species Protection and Implementation of International Commitments within the licensing procedure in 2013, for indefinite period. These were: Zoo Tábor-Větrovy, a.s. and Zoopark Zajezd, o.p.s

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL TASKS

Inspections of agricultural facilities operating within the Cross Compliance scheme oriented at defined inspection requirements

In 2013, Cross Compliance inspections were carried out at 287 agricultural facilities focusing on adherence to legislation requirements on farming pursuant to Council Directive No. 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (223 inspections) and the Council Directive No. 92/43/EEC on the conservation of wild habitats (92 inspections). In compliance with the defined inspection points, the Inspectorate focused on detection of negative impact of farming on waterways and fluvial plains, trees outside forest, wild birds populations and on European special areas of conservation.

In several cases, damage or unauthorized felling by inspected subjects were discovered, the most serious cases led to initiation of administrative proceedings on imposition of sanctions. These resulted in imposition of fines to two corporate bodies amounting to CZK 30,000 and to one physical body amounting to CZK 10,000. With regards to circumstances, proposal

on subsidy reduction within direct payments was not filed, nor was it filed in case of another physical body which committed an offence non-related to farming.

On the other hand, a proposal on subsidy reduction was filed following an inspection of farming on land parcels recorded as roosts of selected bird species within the AEM subsidy programme. The inspected subject did not comply with the SMR 1/3 requirement, as during nesting time the cattle grazed at a land parcel designated for conservation of crane and thus negatively impacted on the local population of this species. The CEI's opinion was supported by statement of the relevant nature protection authority – the Labské Pískovce PLA.



Minor deficiencies were solved by an agreement or in the protocol on inspection findings which primarily stipulates the way and deadline for amendment of detected deficiencies. Last but not least, the CEI has been informing on potentially risk activities whose consequences could be interpreted as breach of law on protection of nature and landscape which could result in a proposal for subsidy reduction.

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With regards to the number of inspections and fulfilment of planned duties, this is currently the largest and most monitored departmental task, whose primary aim is to find out whether the subjects inspected pursuant to the Directive on the conservation of wild birds and the Directive on the conservation of wild habitats comply with the requirements for subsidy payments by the MoE. The number of inspections is set and they are carried out following a request of the MoE. Even though the subsidy reductions based on CEI inspections are rather hypothetical, every year inspections of at least 1% of all applicants for direct subsidies must be carried out, which amounts to almost 300 inspected farmers yearly. This now represents about one third of all planned inspections performed by the TIs (i.e. inspections in all NPD departmental and specific tasks) and usually over 10% of all inspection activities (including investigations into submissions). This fact reduces significantly the capacities of the nature protection department. From the point of view of time demands, the Cross Compliance inspections share is at least double, as the preparations and evaluations are extremely time-consuming and require systematic work with external information systems.

Inspections on compliance with Act No. 114/1992 Coll. in management and maintenance of waterways

Within the departmental task, not only activities connected with the management of waterways (Povodí state enterprises and Lesy ČR acting as administrators), but also activities connected with

use of waterways, for instance operation of small hydropower plants are carried out..

In 2013, the total of 46 inspections was carried out and the plan was met. The inspections focused mainly on work procedures of waterways administrators in maintenance of bank vegetation and on compliance with requirements stipulated in position papers issued by nature protection authorities on intervention into SLE waterway or fluvial plain. In two cases, administrative proceedings were initiated for non-compliance with requirements of a binding position paper on intervention into SLE and in one case for intervention into SLE in connection with anti-flood measures without a binding position paper on intervention into SLE. Another case dealt with at the end of the year was an intervention in the Labe river – removal of sediments – which resulted in unauthorized intervention into SLE waterway, biotopes of specially protected species and special areas of conservation. Administrative proceedings will be initiated with the originator of the intervention. In one case, a complaint was lodged for unauthorized killing of specially protected species specimens during manipulation with the Mže river flow. In one case a decision on suspension and restriction of operation was issued which stopped massive felling of bank vegetation in the Sedlecký brook basin.

Although interventions into river waterways, especially in their upper and middle streams, are a problem from the point of view of the Act on protection of

nature and landscape, the Water Act and the Water Directive (obligation not to aggravate and to improve environmental condition of waterways), the waterways administrators' awareness has not improved. Especially in remediation of flood damages, schematic approaches are applied, as for instance in ensuring of flow profile by creation of trapezoid bed, often reinforced, in restoration of non-functioning water cannons, removal of sediments, etc., in places where water overflow does not cause major damages. Removal of bank vegetation which is marked as a barrier of river overflow is another material issue. Such steps are not only devastating in places where waterways have a natural or nature-like character, but often are insignificant as



Intervention into biotope of specially protected species and special areas of conservation and SLE waterway due to crossfall profile alteration of the river Labe bed.

flood control or even aggravate situation in the lower stream. This is a major problem which cannot be dealt with solely by inspections on adherence to legislation. It is material to change awareness on the side of the waterways administrators as well as on the side of nature protection

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authorities. The latter often issue administrative decisions which are in contradiction with legislation, do not protect public interest, do not respond to incorrect notifications and applications, etc.

A working meeting of the CEI, the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic, and University of South Bohemia is planned for February 2014, where experience from inspections on waterways will be discussed and priorities set for further inspection activities, such as conservation of bank vegetation, good morphological state, migration permeability, etc.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL TASKS

In the course of inspection work we have more often encountered with perfunctory approach towards performance of state administration in the area of nature protection, mainly at municipalities on all levels. Nature protection bodies are often aware of virtual impunity in case they breach relevant legal provisions of administrative or substantive law, and such breach is not qualified as criminal activity. The Inspectorate, following submissions, usually deals with factual or possible damage to interests protected by law which would have not occurred or whose consequences would have not been so grave, if the state administration had acted properly. The situation concerning permits on felling is tragic, when a municipal authority deals with application of its own municipality. Question can be raised whether such state has been caused solely by

insufficient methodological activity on behalf of the supervisory bodies.

In future, the nature protection department will focus on inspections of regional municipalities; supervision activity in this area proves crucial since deficiencies of not only formal character recur. Since violation of legislation in the area of tree conservation by both corporate and physical bodies is massive, flawless performance of state administration is essential.

CEI considers it necessary to pay attention to inspections of replacement planting in urban areas which are exposed to significant loss of greenery due to excessive felling. It is efficient and desirable to check such measures and imposed decisions on replacement planting carefully.

Findings of inspections of agricultural subjects within Cross Compliance scheme reveal that in this area major violations of legal provisions of protection of nature and landscape which would result in imposition of sanctions or other measures did not occur. The main aim thus lies in education activities among farmers which would lead to improvements in state of the environment.

Within specific tasks (inspections of small hydropower plants) deficiencies were revealed in previous years concerning adherence to operational rules, minimum residual flow rates by SHP operators.

In 2014, inspection activities of the nature protection department of all TIs will focus on inspections of conformity of issued water management permits for construction and operation of small hydropower plants (SHP) with real operations of SHP concerning the affect on the waterway as a significant landscape element and biotope of many specially protected species of animals and plants, on water birds, sediment and load regime and on inspections of compliance of newly issued permits with provisions of Act No. 114/1992 Coll.



Tree damaged by removal of treetop branches bearing all assimilation area.

04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

FOREST PROTECTION

4.5 FOREST PROTECTION

INSPECTION ACTIVITY IN 2013

In 2013, 42 inspectors carried out inspection activities in the area on forest protection, which was 4 inspectors less than in 2012. Theoretically, one inspector is responsible for the average of 63,425 ha of forest.

The legal framework stipulating obligations and competencies in forest protection did not change in the last year. This means primarily Act No. 282/1991 Coll., on the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its competencies in forest protection, Act No. 289/1991 Coll., on forest and amendments to some acts (Forest Act), Act No. 149/2003 Coll. on the marketing of forest reproductive material of forestry importance and artificial hybrids, intended for forest regeneration and reforestation, and amending certain related acts (Act on Trade in reproductive material of forest trees), and Act No. 114/1192 Coll., on protection of nature and landscape.

On the level of forest protection departments of CEI territorial inspectorates, the total of 1,192 inspections were carried out, of which 657 were planned and 535 unplanned. Involvement of inspectors in multi-departmental tasks was not substantial and amounted to 69. This concerned primarily cooperation in inspections of nature protection departments (TIs in České Budějovice, Plzeň, Ústí n/Labem, Hradec Králové, Brno, Olomouc, Ostrava and Liberec), waste management departments (TIs in České Budějovice, Plzeň, Brno, Olomouc

and Ostrava), or water protection departments (TIs in Olomouc and Ostrava). As in previous years, the main focus of the inspections was on territories with enhanced protection regime.

The total number of inspections was by 107 inspections lower as against 2012. Along with personnel changes and long-term illnesses of some inspectors (TIs in Ústí n/Labem, Ostrava), the use of the disposable time fund was negatively affected by some major and protracted cases, connected with administrative offences from previous years (illegal logging).

Similarly like in previous years, inspection activities dealt with forestry properties in all types of possession. Smaller number of inspections, compared to inspections of small owners, dealt with state property, where the forest protection has been on a good level.

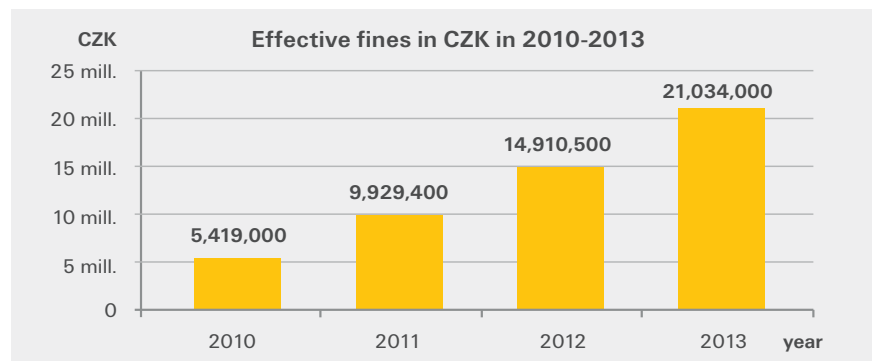
In 2013, inspection activities resulted in issuance of 219 decisions on fines. 201 decisions became effective, with fines amounting to CZK 21,034,000.

As against 2012, when the volume of effective decisions on fines was CZK 14,910,500, the result in 2013 means an increase by CZK 6,123,500. The reason of these offences is an unprecedented increase in illegal logging along with recurring problems with reforestation within statutory time limits.

Structure of fines by TI FPD is as follows: Prague CZK 4,410,000; České Budějovice CZK 3,052,000; Plzeň CZK 2,633,000; Ústí nad Labem CZK 2,143,000; Hradec Králové CZK 1,066,000; Havlíčkův Brod CZK 1,018,000; Brno CZK 2,791,000; Olomouc CZK 2,113,000; Ostrava CZK 1,341,000; Liberec CZK 467,000.

The total amount of fines in 2013 in forest protection is the highest ever. This is mainly due to illegal loggings, which have become a more common administrative offence in recent years and are directly connected to developments in the market with timber.

Within administrative proceedings, 224 decisions on remedial measures were issued, of which 206 became effective.



04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

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These decisions are a functional and material element in improvements of fulfilment of forest functions.

Also, in 2013 the outputs of the FPD activities with respect to appeal procedures were a success. Within appeal procedures, about 7% of all issued decisions on fines and on remedial measures were held before appeal authorities. Administrative proceedings are very demanding and are often tried by courts; for instance 9 cases of TI Prague are subject to judicial proceedings.

During the year, one complaint was lodged on logging in Crhov cadastre area, including two complaints on Police of CR resolutions on postponement of the criminal case. This was concluded by a decision of state prosecution which confirmed that the crime was committed but was not proved by whom (TI Olomouc).

The crucial problem of 2013 was illegal logging and ensuing failure to reforest the deforested areas. The CEI FPD authorities dealt with 47 cases with volume of 14,040 m³ on the area of 54.55

ha; this is the total volume dealt with by all CEI inspectorates.

In the course of the performed inspections, one preliminary measure was issued (TI Ostrava) and two effective decisions on suspension or restriction of operation were issued (TIs in Olomouc and Ostrava). 155 submissions were investigated. Their main focus was on timber logging, topsoil damage by forest traffic, expansion of biotic agents, failure to reforest clearings within statutory deadlines, waste and garbage deposition in forests and damage by animals.

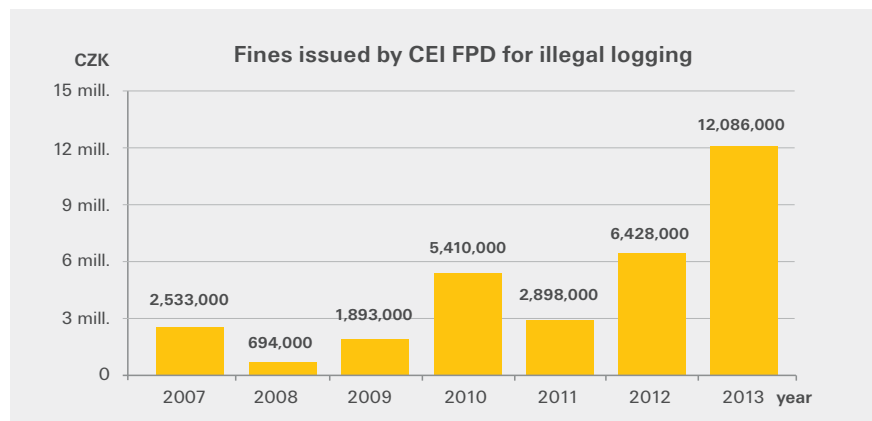
Structure and development of illegal logging handled by the CEI

Year	area (ha)	volume (m ³)	No. of cases	fines	
				number	CZK
2007	29.62	4,630	27	14	2,533,000
2008	20.76	5,831	20	13	694,000
2009	18.38	5,298	16	14	1,893,000
2010	57.65	14,491	29	17	5,410,000
2011	56.10	15,706	31	14	2,898,000
2012	60.47	15,049	33	19	6,428,000
2013	54.55	14,040	47	37	12,086,000
Total	297.53	75,045	203	128	31,942,000

Only few applications for information were submitted (5 applications pursuant to Act No. 123/1998 Coll. and Act No. 106/1999 Coll. with the Prague TI, 3 applications pursuant to Act No. 123/1998 Coll. with the TIs in Plzeň, Ústí n/Labem and Liberec) and these were dealt with within statutory time limits.

MAJOR INSPECTION FINDINGS IN 2013

- illegal logging
- tree notching
- failure to reforest clearings older than 2 years
- failure to reforest clearings after illegal logging
- violation of Act No. 149/2003 Coll.
- failure to protect young forest stand
- damage caused by game
- increase in progress of bark beetle due to warm weather in August (municipalities with delegated state administration Hranice, Lipník n/B., Olomouc, Šternberk, Zábřeh)



04 CEI ACTIVITIES IN 2013 BY DEPARTMENTS

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- illegal addition of felling areas to un protected young forest stand
- waste and garbage deposition
- illegal use of forest land for other purposes than fulfilment of forest functions
- illegal addition of felling areas to un protected young forest stand
- violation of the Forest Act in forestation of agricultural land
- gradual decomposition of forest stand with high occurrence of spruce on large areas in Moravian Silesian Region due to previous spruce planting on unsuitable places, local climate change, progress of bark beetle, emissions, subsequent changes in soil, etc.

The administrative offences in question were often complicated, with high demands on expert capacity, and resulted in complicated and long administrative proceedings. As the number of administrative proceedings, especially on fines, under way rises, the resistance of forest owners increases, they defend themselves by filing objections, appeals, obstruction complaints and applications for information. This results in reduction of time fund spent on inspections in field. The activities of the CEI authorities are often complicated by insufficient function of expert forest managers, which results in management on the edge of law, or over the edge of law.

MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES AND FINES ISSUED

- effective fine of CZK 1,000,000 imposed on Agentura Alfa CT s.r.o. company for illegal logging (Prague TI)



Bark beetle attacked young and old forest stands. The process of tree dieback has been very fast since August – Dlouhomilov cadastre area, Olomouc TI

- effective fines imposed on KANT S+P s.r.o. company amounting to CZK 2,445,000 for illegal timber logging and conservation of cultures (Prague TI)
- illegal logging in forests of private owners in Rankov u Trhových Svinů cadastre area resulting in effective fines imposed on Wood – Steel a.s. company amounting to CZK 1,500,000 and FINETRANS, s.r.o. company totalling to CZK 200,000 (České Budějovice TI)
- illegal logging in forests of private owners in Vyšetice, Moraveč u Mladé Vožice cadastre area with effective fine of CZK 300,000 imposed on Wide Poster, s.r.o. company (České Budějovice TI)
- effective fine for forest damage by the sika deer in hunting ground in Líšňany – Hunčice amounting to CZK 1,100,000 (Plzeň TI)
- illegal logging by DRUHOLES s.r.o. company in Sušice nad Otavou cadastre area with effective fine of CZK 300,000 (Plzeň TI)
- due to extensive logging in 2011 on

property in Libořice cadastre area, in 2013 the CEI dealt with failure to reforest area of 5.24 ha with consequent effective fine of CZK 1,500,000 (Ústí n/Labem TI)

- effective fine imposed on a physical body for unauthorised random logging in Žabokliky cadastre area amounting to CZK 400,000 (Ústí n/L. TI)



Overabundant sika deer in Líšňany cadastre area damage the forest ecosystem – Plzeň TI

- fines of CZK 150,000 and CZK 100,000 imposed on physical bodies for failure to reforest clearings after illegal logging in Dlouhá Třebová and Bor u Skutče (H.Králové TI)
- effective fine to Wood – Steel s.r.o. company of CZK 1,600,000 for failure to adhere to legal standards of bare felling area and exceeding of total volume of logging and breach of the Act on protection of nature and landscape (Brno TI)
- effective fine imposed on LANDINNE s.r.o. company of CZK 200,000 for formation of gall after unauthorized clearing logging without the bounds of law (Brno TI)
- effective fine imposed on HOLDING VINOHRADY s.r.o. company for failure

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to fulfil measures for forest recovery amounting to CZK 250,000 (Brno TI)

- effective fines imposed on Wood – Steel a.s. company of CZK 400,000 in Hradečná cadastre area and of CZK 500,000 in Čunín cadastre area for premature logging and subsequent creation of clearings without the bounds of legal provisions (Olomouc TI)
- effective fine imposed on I. L. C. a.s. company of CZK 500,000 in Přemyslovice and Konice cadastre areas for creation of clearings without the bounds of legal provisions (Olomouc TI)
- effective fine imposed on Lesy města Prostějova, s.r.o. company of CZK 260,000 for introducing of sets of forest trees into circulation with documents stating incorrect information on origin. In the course of the administrative proceeding a ban on introduction to circulation for purposes of forest regeneration and reforestation was issued for the total of 188,500 pcs. of sets (Olomouc OI)
- effective fine for DRUHOLES s.r.o. company for addition of clearings to unprotected and deforested areas and for illegal logging of stands under 80 years totalling to CZK 320,000 (Ostrava OI)
- imposition of 5 effective disciplinary fines amounting to CZK 200,000 on IXOS INVEST s.r.o. company and physical bodies in Skotnice cadastre area (Ostrava TI)
- effective fine imposed on Fryčovice municipality of CZK 260,000 for promotion of insect pests (Ostrava OI)
- effective fine to SOLARBEN s.r.o. company for unauthorized use of forest land for purposes other than fulfilment

of forest functions amounting to CZK 200,000 (Liberec TI)

- effective fine for BRONSON s.r.o. company of CZK 90,000 for failure to comply with remedial measures in forest recreation in Chlístov u Železného Brodu cadastre area (Liberec TI)

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL TASKS

In 2013, similarly as in 2012, the MoE Department of Protection of Landscape and Forest did not set or recommend any departmental tasks. Therefore, in 2013 the TI FPDs continued, as shown above, in focusing on complex inspections. This is a type of inspection, when in the given forest property the adherence to all legal provisions related to forest management is checked. At the same time, fulfilment of all forest functions as part of the environment is assessed. This type of inspections was applied by the TI FPDs in the total of 216 cases, which amounts to 18% of all 1,192 inspections. From protocols on inspections which are a complex assessment of the state of forests, all information can be extracted which in past were part of departmental tasks.

CONCLUSIONS OF INSPECTION WORK

In 2013, similarly as in previous years we succeeded in fulfilling the main mission of the Inspectorate in the area of forest protection, i.e. assess in a transparent and objective way the state of forests in the whole area of CR, fulfilment of all their functions, and to assess dangers, respectively damage of the forest environment. The role of FPD inspectors is

crucial in prevention of possible deficiencies or administrative offences of forest owners.

The major negative finding of 2013 is the fact that some violations of legislation, esp. illegal timber logging, resemble organized crime by the same corporate or physical bodies on a level higher than regional. This activity, often of an economic utilitarian character, is hard to prove and the Police authorities often find themselves in failure of evidence.

Similarly, legislation insufficiency regarding the necessity of amending the Forest Act and the CEI Act often complicates effective preparation and performance of inspections as well as subsequent reasoning in administrative decisions.

A recurrent problem undermining the inspection work is, especially with recidivists, exaction of fines. Enforceability of law through Customs Offices, the Police or Executory Offices is on an insufficient level.

Although the inspection work of the TI FMDs focused primarily on troublesome properties in all types of possession, the preventive and nationwide supervision with random inspections works well. Inspectors' presence in field, unlike state forest administration whose field work is for several reasons very complicated, has preventive and educational impact and (with most subjects) results in proper management of forests as national treasure within the effective Czech legislation. This can be perceived as the irreplaceable contribution of the CEI.

05

INTEGRATED
agendas



05 INTEGRATED AGENDAS

Integrated approach to protection of the environment is, under coordination of experienced inspectors from secretariats of territorial inspectorate directors and methodological leadership of the Headquarters, ensured by all expert departments of the CEI. Supervision (inspection) activities are crucial, other activities or mostly of preventive nature, such as issuance of expertises and position papers (within the EIA/SEA, IPPC, etc., see further on).

Inspection activities in the area of integrated agendas are delegated onto the CEI pursuant to:

- Act No. 76/2002 Coll., on integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC), on integrated pollution register and amendment to some acts (hereinafter also as "Integrated Prevention Act"). The aim of this act is to achieve the maximum level of prevention in industrial contamination in all parts of the environment and its protection as a whole,
- Act No. 25/2008 Coll., on integrated environmental pollution registry and the integrated system of compliance with reporting duty in environmental areas, and on amendments to other acts (hereinafter also as "IPR Act") in connection with European Parliament and European Council Directive (EEC) No. 166/2006 which establishes the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR).

The CEI's non-supervision work in the area of integrated agendas involves primarily elaboration of expertises and posi-

tion papers within the process of assessment of environmental impacts, i.e. the EIA/SEA, on applications for issuance of integrated permits for subsidies from Environment Operation Programmes announced by the SEF, on systems of environmental management and audit (within the EMAS, EMS registration) within the Safe Enterprise scheme, on environmental audits, within applications for information pursuant to Act No. 123/1998 Coll., and others.

In 2013, the CEI actively cooperated in preparation of new legislation in technical working groups at MoE and MIT, e.g.: draft of amendment to Integrated Prevention Act No. 69/2013 Coll. The reason was the obligation to implement the Directive on Industrial Emissions No. 2010/75/EU into the Czech legislation. Section 20b is new, it among others specifies inspections of compliance with conditions of the integrated permit as a complex examination of environmental conduct of a facility incl. monitoring of emissions, checks of documentation, verification of monitoring, evaluation of best available technology (BAT), balance, etc. Furthermore, it stipulates deadlines for inspections of facility risks, repeated inspections on-site and extraordinary inspections. The CEI was involved in elaboration of the draft of Regulation No. 288/2013 Coll., on application of some provisions of the Integrated Prevention Act, which stipulates the Application Specimen for issuance of integrated permit, scope and method of its completion, Baseline Report, Expert Assessment on Granting Exemption from BAT, and Specimen of report on fulfilment of integrated permit requirements; as well



as in elaboration of the draft amendment to Government Regulation No. 145/2008 Coll., which stipulates the list of pollutants and threshold limits and data required for notifications to the integrated environmental pollution registry, with respect to the so called "Eco-audit", i.e. "Provision for enhancement of competitiveness and promotion of entrepreneurship in CR through elimination of excessive requirements of environmental legislation" approved by the Government.

INSPECTION ACTIVITY IN 2013

Activities within the integrated agendas performed by expert departments of the CEI are enlisted in the Section "CEI Activities by Departments". The CEI TIs coordinators of the integrated agendas (hereinafter also as "CIA") in close cooperation with the departments were involved, cooperated or coordinated performance of 467 inspections of 370 IPPC facilities and premises. This number includes inspections pursuant to the Integrated Prevention Act and pursuant to the IPR Act. In the given period, the CIA initiated 53 administrative proceedings. The number of decisions on fines (incl. orders) which became effective in 2013 was 58. The fines

imposed ranged between CZK 1,000 and CZK 700,000 (Radim municipality – operated landfill) and the total amount of effective fines was CZK 3,943,000. The average amount of imposed effective fines in one decision (order) in 2013 was almost CZK 68,000.

In the course of the inspections, the CEI discovered violations of legal provisions issued for protection of the environment; these were primarily failures to legally binding operational requirements of integrated permit, failures to reporting duty pursuant to the Integrated Prevention Act, non-compliance with obligations stipulated in Acts No. 185/2001 Coll., 201/2012 Coll. (86/2002 Coll.), 254/2001 Coll., or 25/2008 Coll. Regarding violations of Act No. 86/2002 Coll., on air protection, which was for instance detected in the course of integrated inspection (pursuant to the Integrated Prevention Act), the administrative proceedings were not conducted if the obligation in question is no longer required in the new Act No. 201/2012 Coll. This act became effective as of 1 September, 2012. Similarly, regarding effectiveness (as of 1 October, 2013) of the eco-audit amendment of the Waste Act No. 169/2013 Coll. (e.g. permit for handling hazardous waste during collection).

Integrated environmental pollution registry (IPR)

From the point of view of adherence to the IPR Act, 208 facilities were inspected in 2013, of which within integrated inspections (pursuant to Act No. 76/2002 Coll.) 191 inspections were carried out.

13 inspections were independent and 4 were performed with application of comparison with production records of sources of pollution, e.g. air pollution REAP, or investigated by correspondence.

The total amount of effective fines imposed for violation of IPR reporting duty amounted to CZK 363,000. With the total number of 28 decisions, the average fine was about CZK 13,000.

Same as in previous years, the imposed sanctions were in lower half of the range stipulated by law – from 1 to 70 thousand CZK, mostly by means of an order and order on-site pursuant to the administrative code. A fine of CZK 70,000 was imposed on ArcelorMittal Energy Ostrava s.r.o. for failure to submit notification on outflow of chlorine and some inorganic compounds (HCl, HF) into the ambient air in 2011 before the deadline prescribed by law, i.e. 31 March, 2012, but thereupon. The decision came into effect on 31 December, 2013.

Violation of legal provisions in the IPR area concerned mainly failure to timely notify, notification of incorrect data, failure to notify transport of waste or pollutants in waste.

Concerning supervision activity within IPR, these are mainly minor formal deficiencies of operators or misunderstandings or delayed notifications.

With regards to inspection activity performed by the Inspectorate within the Integrated environmental pollution registry, it is a rule that large facility opera-

tors e.g. with issued integrated permit (pursuant to Act No. 76/2002 Coll.) fulfil the duties stipulated by relevant legislation much better than other subjects, i.e. small and middle facilities and premises. These smaller subjects usually do not have sufficient information about IPR. On the basis of gradual results of the CEI's inspection activity in the IPR area it can be concluded that overall awareness about obligations pursuant to relevant legislation and adherence to it is improving and thus the number of administrative offences is decreasing.

Submissions and petitions

Coordinators of integrated agendas actively participated in dealing with 69 submissions and petitions, mainly in cases concerning responsibilities of more departments. The main task of CIA was to ensure coordinated approach in dealing with such cases.

Interesting submission was filed with the Brno TI on "light pollution"; however the CEI is not competent to deal with such submissions.

Following submissions which the Prague TI received on 20 August, 2012 and 3 September, 2012, the CEI carried out an unannounced inspection of the Radlík landfill, operated by the AVE CZ company. The facility belongs to the category 5.4 Landfills which accept more than 10 tons a day or have the total capacity over 25,000 t, except landfills of inert waste.

Two violations were detected – firstly to the requirements of the approved opera-

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tional rules, because permanent supervision after operating hours was not assured, and secondly violation of articles of technological-operational parameters and technical-organizational rules, because outside the active area the area of waste on the southern peak of the dump of about 2,000 m² was not covered, where dumping of waste finished about 1 month prior to the inspection and at the same time the wells were not gastight so the dump gas emitted into the ambient air. A fine of CZK 200,000 was imposed for breach of provisions in Section 16, Subsection 1, letter a) of the Integrated Prevention Act; the operator filed an appeal, the MoE dismissed it and confirmed the CEI's decision. The fine became effective.

Environmental damage

No administrative proceedings in compliance with Act No. 167/2008 Coll., on the prevention and remedying of environmental damage and on amendments to certain acts, have been initiated so far, either following an application or on the basis of administrative authority. Two submissions were filed with the Ostrava TI concerning environmental damage, one on contamination of a pond in Trojanovice (is being handled in accordance with the Water Act), the other on illegal landfill in Horní Lhota (is being handled in accordance with the Waste Act).

CIAs carried out the total of 23 inspections on adherence to Act on Environmental Damage. Baseline risk assessments were submitted – 50 points were never violated.

There were many inquiries on classification by activities etc. – these were handled respectively by TIs and the CEI HQ.

Floods

During the floods in June 2013, the Prague TI for instance, within the post-flood measures carried out investigations on state of facilities for whose operation integrated permits pursuant to the Integrated Prevention Act had been issued.

It was found out that 8 such facilities were flooded. In Central Bohemian Region, this concerned predominantly the area of the Neratovice municipality – the premises of the Spolana a.s., where 7 facilities of two operators were flooded. In the capital city of Prague one such facility was flooded on the premises of the Pivovary Staropramen a.s. company.

The Inspectorate registers 18 facilities including flooded ones, which during preventive anti-flood measures restricted their operation. The operation was suspended in flooded facilities as well as facilities in the Kralupy nad Vltavou area – premises of the SYNTHOS Kralupy a.s., where 9 facilities of 4 operators were suspended.

OTHER INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

EIA/SEA

In 2013, the CEI dealt with the total of 1,090 opinions on intensions, documentation, assessments, notifications of conceptions and conception drafts within the EIA/SEA scheme. As against 2012, this means a decrease of approx. 9% in issued opinions (1,193).

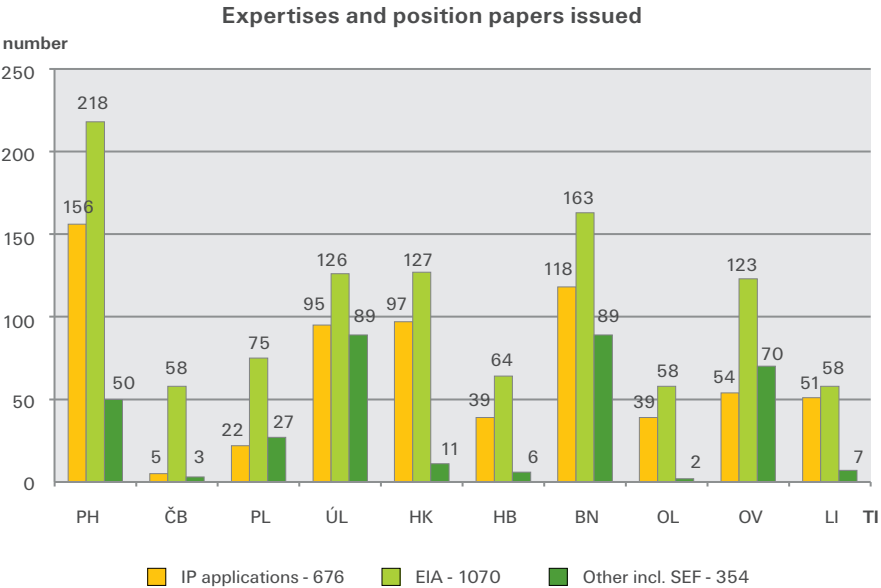


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Like in previous years, we can conclude that in 2013 the quality of submitted notifications is still not perfect. In particular, data on inputs and outputs, their evaluation or variant solutions are missing. As a relatively complicated and endless procedure in environmental impact assessment of intention, we can mention a case which recurs every year:

ZEVO, spol. s r.o. – Velký Karlov biogas station (BGS)

On 13 April, 2012, the MoE received intention documentation for the “BGS”. Since the submitted documentation did not contain all data necessary for objective environmental impact assessment of the intention in question, it was returned to the notifier for revision in a letter of May 2012. Reviewed documentation was submitted to the MoE in June 2012. In its opinion on the documentation of 24 August, 2012, the CEI pointed out some deficiencies in the documentation. The documentation including all received opinions was submitted to the compiler of the assessment in September 2012. In October 2012, the Ministry of the Environment received from the compiler of assessment recommendation to return the EIA documentation for review. In a letter of 22 October 2012, the MoE required revision of the documentation, which must respect and settle all requirements listed in the opinions on the documentation. In April 2013, the MoE received the reviewed documentation for the intention and in May 2013 sent the reviewed documentation for the intention to the assessment compiler. In June 2013, the compiled assessment was submitted to the MoE, for which the Brno TI



sent on 5 September, 2013 its opinion on the review of the documentation and the assessment.

On 11 September, 2013, a public hearing on the assessment incl. the reviewed documentation and the documentation was held. During the public hearing, the operator dismissed the processing of animal by-products from the abattoir in the facility.



In the assessment of the intention the MoE stated that: “In case the facility operation will be carried out, incl. all suggested alterations, and run according to the documentation, or the reviewed documentation, only input materials listed in the EIA will be used and measures suggested in the assessment, respectively requirements of this statement will be met, the facility will have a minimum impact on the environment and public health and will comply with requirements stipulated in legal provisions regarding the environment, public health and veterinary care.”

And further on, that the BGS, according to the MoE’s statement can be, with the suggested alterations, run without any problems provided the animal by-products are not used, which need hygienic treatment (in that case it is not neces-

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sary to take measures regarding hygienic treatment, incl. freezer). In case all intended animal by-products are included among input materials, the position of the State Veterinary Administration will be decisive. EIA Approval was issued for the discussed intention – the CEI's comments were recognized as well-founded and were incorporated into the position paper.

Applications for issuance of the integrated permit

In the area of integrated prevention the CEI cooperates with regional municipalities, this cooperation also includes issuance of position papers on integrated permits and, more often, on substantial alterations to integrated permits.

In 2013, the CEI handled the total of 676 position papers on applications for integrated permit or their alterations. In 24 cases the representatives of the CEI took part in hearings on applications for the issuance of integrated permits or alterations to integrated permits.

Other Regional Hygienic Stations

The CEI integration departments coordinated or elaborated 52 position papers for the SEF and the total of 302 other position papers on ISO 14001, position papers within the Safe Enterprise scheme and position papers on applications for registration in the EMAS programme, on environmental audits, etc.

CONCLUSION OF THE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Violation of the obligation by operation of facilities with issued integrated permit has a decreasing tendency, because in these facilities complex inspections have mostly been performed and the operators are aware of and fulfil their legislative duties.

Within its activities the CEI does not strictly focus on imposition of fines, it also uses so called soft methods and actively cooperates with other state administration bodies, especially regional municipalities, which grant permits for operations of facilities pursuant to the Integrated Prevention Act. The aim of this cooperation is to enhance the quality of the integrated permits and thus ensure high level of environmental protection.

Gradual increase in number of alterations of integrated permits entails increasing demands on inspections. Inspections in the area of integrated prevention require primarily precision of preparation and sufficient time.

In connection with the amendment to the Integrated Prevention Act, the scope of obligations for operators (Baseline Reports even for the first alteration), regional municipalities (BAT conclusions and exemptions), the CEI, and Regional Hygienic Stations (more inspection work, inspection reports) is increasing.



06

INTERNATIONAL
cooperation



In 2013, 44 business journeys abroad took place with 80 employees participating. One of the most material foreign activities is our cooperation within the IMPEL network, which is a network for implementation and enforcement of environmental law and is an international association of organizations dealing with the environment in Europe. The network has obliged to contribute to efficient application of the EU environmental legislation through building up capacities, sharing of good practice, providing handbooks and tools, promoting cooperation and providing feedback to legislators and regulators on usefulness and enforceability of environmental legislation. The core of the network's activities is individual projects.

Within the IMPEL network, the Conference on Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law was held. It focused on cooperation of individual organizations in implementation and enforcement of environmental law and it was designed for professionals. More than 200 experts participated from 34 countries - EU and candidate countries, Australia international networks, European Parliament, representatives of industry and NGOs. Several workshops took place within the conference, whose conclusions will be used for further work within IMPEL. Furthermore, General Assembly took place in Lithuania and the CEI inspectors were involved in Cluster I (enhancement of permissions and enforcement), Cluster II – TFS (trans-boundary transport of waste) and as every year, took part in the TFS conference. Within the IMPEL network, the

inspectors also participated in the following projects: meeting of contact persons for trans-boundary transport of waste and a project on landfills. Our inspectors were members of the project team of the "Inspections of facilities pursuant to Industrial Emissions Directive + IRAM" and actively participated in meetings of the project team. Furthermore, we were involved in the "DECO" project and the seminar "Lessons Learned from Accidents". Since environmental protection was newly introduced into the IMPEL network working plan, two projects focusing on this area were started – "Illegal Killing, trapping and trade of birds" and "Capacity Building in Nature Protection". We participated in both projects and one of our inspectors was the head of the "Capacity Building in Nature Protection" project.

Within the CITES international agreement agenda, the CEI inspectors represent the Czech Republic in meetings of expert groups and committees focusing on enforcement of endangered species legislation. Primarily it is the EU Wildlife Enforcement Group which met twice in Brussels in 2013. Another key activity is the cooperation within the Interpol Wildlife Working Group, which helps in dealing with major international cases. In 2013, our inspectors participated in the 24th meeting of the Interpol Wildlife Working Group which was connected with the "Rhinceros Task Force" meeting and the COBRA II meeting. One of our inspectors participated in the 2nd Conference on Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Animals and the 4th meeting of the Group of Experts on the

Conservation of Birds. We also participated in a workshop focused on the EEC Directive No. 995/2010, which bans imports of illegally logged timber into the EU market.

A CEI representative participated in the Forum organized by the European Chemical Agency (ECHA), which serves for the purpose of exchange of information on enforcement of the REACH Directive. Pursuant to the agreement with Slovakia, several foreign journeys took place, which focused on water, nature and forest conservation.

In the framework of so called executive international relations, the CEI inspectors represented the environmental department of CR in meetings of international commissions on protection of trans-boundary waters and large rivers (International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe River, International Commission for the Protection of the Odra River, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, Austrian Commission for Trans-boundary Waters). Majority of the foreign trips took place firstly in order to comply with CR international commitments within international organizations, agreements and protocols and secondly in connection with activities directly entailed from our EU membership. The CEI spent the total of CZK 253,468.73 on foreign business trips; most of the expenses were covered directly from the European Commission budget.

07

HUMAN
resources



07 HUMAN RESOURCES

7.1 PERSONNEL AGENDA

In 2013, the activities of the Personnel Department focused mainly on quality and timely realization of legislative changes in the area of the labour law, wages and salaries and training in the CEI. In the whole course of 2013, all HR employees were involved in flawless and timely application of the new legislation.

As on 31 December, 2013, 543 staff were employed in the CEI. Average converted annual registered staff for 2013 was 535 people.

The Personnel Department paid a lot of attention to enhancement of communication between the CEI managerial staff and the Personnel Department so that all managers in their appointed workplaces were able to execute their professional work as well as quality HR work.

The major task of the Personnel Department was as in previous year economic and efficient use of appointed budget for wages.

7.2 TRAINING

In 2013, training of employees was carried out pursuant to the CEI Directive No. 7/2011 and as of 1 February, 2013 the CEI Directive No. 5/2013 on Staff Training came to effect, which respects the updated Organizational Rules.

The compulsory training of newly accepted staff was carried out pursuant to the Government Resolution No. 1542/2005. This involves the introductory admission training, which was attended by 23 em-

Distribution of employees by age and gender – as on 31 December, 2013

Age	men	women	total	%
20-29 yrs.	13	16	29	5.34
30-39 yrs.	76	68	144	26.52
40-49 yrs.	60	93	153	28.18
50-59 yrs.	89	85	174	32.04
60 yrs. and more	34	9	43	7.92
Total	272	271	543	100.00
%	50.09	49.91	100	x

Distribution of employees by level of education and gender – as on 31 December, 2013

Level of education	men	women	total	%
elementary	0	0	0	0
apprentice	0	0	0	0
secondary specialist	3	2	5	0.9
secondary complete	0	7	7	1.26
secondary specialist complete	28	89	117	21.55
college specialist	1	0	1	0.18
university	240	173	413	76.06
Total	272	271	543	100.00

Aggregate data on average salaries – as on 31 December, 2013

average gross monthly salary	CZK 26,235.00
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Duration of employment – as on 31 December, 2013

Duration	Number	%
up to 5 yrs.	228	41.99
up to 10 yrs.	122	22.47
up to 15 yrs.	92	16.94
up to 20 yrs.	75	13.81
over 20 yrs.	26	4.79
Total	543	100.00

07 HUMAN RESOURCES

employees in four sessions. This part of day training was provided by the CEI Headquarters for the territorial inspectorates and for the HQ in terms of organization and tuition. The aim is primarily to introduce the new employees to the specific agenda of the CEI, basic knowledge and legal standards for work performance within the state administration. Another



mandatory part of the training is the follow-up admission training, which was in 2013 provided by the Ministry of the Interior as the expert guarantor. 18 employees successfully passed this training in nine e-learning courses. The content is primarily the basics of legal conscience, Administrative Code, public administration in CR, public finance, the EU compendium, etc. As part of the intensification training, expert desk officers and inspectors attended theoretical and practical specialized courses. 20 employees completed them in 9 sessions. The courses dealt with waste management and protection of ambient air, nature, water and forest. Optional language courses were offered in order to acquire and prove language qualification in compliance with the Language Qualification of Employees in Administrative Authori-

ties scheme. Nevertheless, the courses were not attended. Due to austerity measures, other language training comprised only of English conversation lessons based on an exemption granted by the CEI's director. Other training was provided mainly by the Institute for Public Administration Prague, in-house tutors and external agencies. The total number of employees who attended these training courses was 830. The participants were trained mostly in specialized expert agendas. This area included for instance very successful training in administrative law – in cooperation with Legal Department two seminars were organized at the HQ and two at TIs. The basic training course on the scope of the administrative law was attended by 33 employees, the advanced course by 98 employees. Furthermore, within the legal agenda

two seminars were held on the Misdemeanour Act, and two on the New Civil Code. These seminars were attended by the total of 90 employees.

The aggregate data on commencement and termination of employment as on 31 December, 2013

	number
Commencement	36
Termination	35



08

ECONOMIC data

170 946 000

195 000

400 000

58 256 000

229 797 000

1 709 000

170 946 000

45 012

191 524

53 658 000

50 946 000
1 709 000
3 314 135.12
58 256 000
229 797 000
37 964
14 770
25 989
40 12
78 332
33 698



8 ECONOMIC DATA

In 2013 the CEI administered **budgetary** non-investment funds in the total amount of **CZK 293,593,644.82** and acquired investment funds in the total amount of **CZK 6,679,822**. Consequently, the total budgetary funds amounted to **CZK 313,513,428.01**.

The CEI also made use of the **off-budgetary** funds limit of **CZK 4,428,891.11**.

Drawing on investment expenses in 2013 in CZK

Index	Adjusted budget	Drawing	Balance
Salaries	170,946,000.00	170,946,000.00	
WPD	195,000.00	195,000.00	
Off-budgetary fund - WPD			
Severance	400,000.00	400,000.00	
Off-budgetary fund - severance			
Health and social insurance	58,256,000.00	58,256,000.00	
Total wage expenses	229,797,000.00	229,797,000.00	

Index	Adjusted budget	Drawing	Balance
Other current non-investment expenses	53,658,000.00	50,343,864.00	3,314,135.12
Transfer to Culture and Social Fund	1,709,000.00	1,709,000.00	
Transfer to Culture and Social Fund from off-budgetary funds			
CEI non-budgetary fund	4,428,891.11	4,424,984.33	3,906.78
Non-budgetary fund – increased by received insurance			
Total current non-investment expenses	59,795,891.11	56,477,849.21	

Index	Adjusted budget	Drawing	Balance
Off-budgetary fund (NAR-ICT)	4,000,753.71	2,808,876.97	1,191,876.74
Total non-investment expenses	4,000,753.71	2,808,876.97	1,191,876.74
Total non-investment expenses	293,593,644.82	289,083,726.18	1,191,876.74

Drawing on investment expenses in 2013 in CZK

Index	Adjusted budget	Drawing	Balance
Investment expenses in 2013	2,563,214.00	1,063,214.00	1,500,000.00
“Modernization of TI Brno premises surveillance”	102,516.00	102,516.00	
“Data back-up”	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00
“Change of windows HQ 5 floor”	860,777.00	860,777.00	
“Outer blinds České Budějovice TI”	99,921.00	99,921.00	
Off-budget funds from NAR			
“Enhancement and change of camera system HQ”	247,392.00	247,392.00	
“Reconstruction of Plzeň TI premises”	611,209.00	608,448.00	2,761.00
“Heating system modernization Liberec TI”	576,616.00	576,616.00	
“Camera system Hradec Králové TI”	92,819.00	92,819.00	
“Reconstruction and enlargement of PC network – Ostrava TI”	204,231.00	204,231.00	
“Reconstruction of cellar walls Ostrava TI”	199,678.00	199,678.00	
“Reconstruction of fence and gate Ústí nad Labem TI”	164,153.00	164,153.00	
“Purchase of 1 SUV car”	634,390.00	634,390.00	
“Purchase of 3 off-road cars + 3 boats”	2,557,456.00	2,557,456.00	
“Ventilation and AC in halls HQ 5 floor”	331,425.00	331,425.00	
“Cars revamp in 2013”	310,000.00		310,000.00
“Aggregate action (unused funds)”	11,427,200.19		
Total investment expenses	19,919,783.19	6,679,822.00	1,812,761.00
Total expenditure CEI	313,513,428.01	295,763,548.18	

The economy of non-investment expenses IS-PROFIN of CZK 1,191,876.74 was primarily due to drawing upon an off-budgetary fund of CZK 491,753.71 for operation of ICT.

The economy of investment expenses of CZK 1,812,761 was due to non-drawing of the investment funds for the Data Back-up programme at the HQ and the

TIs amounting to CZK 1,500,000.00. For operational reasons this action was postponed to 2014.

Part of the Aggregate Action is CZK 11 mill. for the new CEI Central Information System, which was not realised.



Extraordinary off-budgetary funds in CZK

Unused expense claims NON-PROFILED	4,428,511.11
Unused expense claims PROFILED	380.00
Insurance benefit	232,015.00

Unused expense claims PROFILED		
		entry
380.00	380.00	5169

Unused expense claims NON-PROFILED		
		Entry
4,428,511.11	159,930.00	5139
	20,000.00	5152
	138,000.00	5153
	51,000.00	5154
	317,000.00	5166
	7,000.00	5167
	3,583,569.11	5169
	152,012.00	5171

REVENUES

In 2013 CEI's total revenues amounted to CZK 5,324,840.49.

The budget was adjusted during 2013 by an increase in the entry 4118 of CZK 43,000.00 for the final audit of the Human Resources and Employment Operational Programme.

BUDGET REVENUES Entry	State budget	Adjusted budget	Drawing
2132	280,000.00	280,000.00	502,460.56
2133	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,600.00
2310	0.00	0.00	4,532.00
2322	50,000.00	50,000.00	220,282.00
2324	20,000.00	20,000.00	195,385.07
3113	0.00	0.00	362,500.00
4118	0.00	43,000.00	1,504,106.00
4132	0.00	0.00	413,784.00
Total	2,783,000.00	2,826,000.00	5,324,840.49

09

OVERVIEW
of territorial
inspectors' activities



Overview of territorial inspectorates' activities in 2013 – CEI

Department	Number of inspectors	Inspection activity	EIA/SEA expertises and position papers	Other expertises and position papers	Fines			Other decisions					Charges agendas		No. of registered accidents	No. of handled submissions and petitions	No. of submissions filed with state administration authorities	No. of lodged complaints
					All decisions on fines issued in 2013	All decisions on fines which came to effect in 2013	Total amount of effective fines (CZK)	No. of effective decisions – suspension or restriction of activity or operation or its part	No. of effective decisions seizure/confiscation	No. of effective decisions on remedies in 2013	No. of decisions on remedies or adherence to emission limits	Seizure or suspension of validity of hazardous properties of waste certification	No. of issued decisions on charges and advances for wastewater discharge	No. of issued decisions on charges and advances for groundwater intake				
PH	53	2,195	218	2,691	323	271	25,521,820	3	0	27	0	0	370	768	34	521	10	2
ČB	27	942	58	1,043	182	171	11,935,375	0	0	74	0	0	157	553	9	213	31	1
PL	34	1,266	75	962	281	245	20,152,710	6	1	51	4	0	134	492	3	186	13	1
UL	41	1,397	126	1,687	233	232	16,423,205	21	0	24	0	0	259	357	25	229	28	0
HK	37	1,182	127	1,467	252	214	10,159,000	1	1	12	1	0	201	675	32	206	55	1
HB	29	1,246	64	935	312	309	7,934,120	1	1	31	0	0	166	531	20	207	19	4
BR	47	1,817	163	2,718	402	393	18,802,410	3	3	28	1	0	387	613	21	254	35	6
OL	26	1,058	58	364	224	182	8,829,645	1	0	24	1	0	139	383	14	159	16	2
OV	38	1,426	123	1,553	324	278	15,569,230	0	2	18	1	0	229	220	32	254	10	1
LI	23	677	58	560	138	126	31,781,865	1	0	31	0	0	95	240	16	188	16	1
HQ	36	526	20	61	67	61	188,800	0	87	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	391	13,786	1,090	14,014	2,738	2,482	167,289,180	37	95	321	8	0	2,137	4,832	206	2,420	233	19

Average amount of fines
No. of inspection activities
No. of inspection activities per inspector
All decisions issued in 2013

67,405
13,786
35
10,168

All effective decisions issued in 2013
No. of decisions on charges and advances for wastewater discharge
No. of decisions on charges and advances for groundwater intake
Expertises and position papers

9,912
2,137
4,832
15,454

10

BALANCE SHEET,
Profit and Loss
Statement

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Financial statement – regular, compiled as on balance sheet day 31 December, 2013

Accounting entity name		Czech Republic – Czech Environmental Inspectorate, state organizational body
Registered address of the accounting entity Business address	street, No.	Na Břehu 267/1a
	town	Prague 9
	ZIP code	190 00
Registered business number		41693205
Legal form		state organizational body
CZ NACE		751200
Superordinate institution (founder)		Ministry of the Environment of CR
Compiled		on 31 January, 2014, at 09:02:22 hours

Profit and loss statement of the state organizational body for the period 12/2013 in CZK, with two-digit accuracy TOTAL EXPENSES

ENTRY	Synthetic account	CURRENT PERIOD		PAST PERIOD	
		Main activity	Economic activity	Main activity	Economic activity
Operating expenses		315,846,124.63	0.00	339,829,343.83	0.00
Material	501	3,738,293.36	0.00	3,726,888.00	0.00
Energy	502	11,018,344.84	0.00	15,223,445.03	0.00
Other non-stored supplies	503	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goods sold	504	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term assets activation	506	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turnover assets activation	507	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Change to supplies of own production	508	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repairs and maintenance	511	4,606,446.32	0.00	5,662,128.59	0.00
Travel expenses	512	1,944,870.73	0.00	2,570,481.82	0.00
Representation expenses	513	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intra-organizational services activation	516	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other services	518	35,221,304.37	0.00	38,569,061.45	0.00
Wages and salaries	521	171,939,150.00	0.00	187,351,342.00	0.00
Mandatory social insurance	524	58,159,960.00	0.00	62,871,127.00	0.00
Other social insurance	525	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mandatory social expenses	527	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other social expenses	528	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Road tax	531	0.00	0.00	1,500.00	0.00
Real estate tax	532	2,796.00	0.00	2,796.00	0.00
Other taxes and fees	538	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Return	539	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Returned excessive tax	541	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contractual fines and default interests	542	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Donations	543	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Profit and loss statement of the state organizational body for the period 12/2013 in CZK, with two-digit accuracy
TOTAL EXPENSES - continued

ENTRY	Synthetic account	CURRENT PERIOD		PAST PERIOD	
		Main activity	Economic activity	Main activity	Economic activity
Sold material	544	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deficits and damages	547	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Creation of funds	548	1,709,000.00	0.00	1,838,000.00	0.00
Depreciation of long-term assets	551	20,672,183.52	0.00	20,217,296.68	0.00
Sold long-term intangible property	552	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sold long-term tangible property	553	6,034,232.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sold lands	554	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Creation and clearance of reserves	555	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Creation and clearance of adjusting items	556	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expenses for written-off debts	557	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Small long-term assets expenses	558	1,168,075.37	0.00	1,656,077.02	0.00
Other operating expenses	549	-368,531.96	0.00	139,200.24	0.00
Financial costs		24,366.26	0.00	25,208.57	0.00
Sold securities and interests	561	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interests	562	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exchange rate loss	563	24,366.26	0.00	22,208.57	0.00
Expenses from real revaluation	564	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other financial expenses	569	0.00	0.00	3,000.00	0.00
Transfer expenses		0.00	0.00		0.00
Transfer expenses of selected central state authorities	571	0.00	0.00		0.00
Tax and fees sharing expenses		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Physical bodies income tax sharing	581	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Corporate bodies income tax sharing	582	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VAT sharing	584	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Excise tax sharing	585	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other taxes and charges sharing	586	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Income tax		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Income tax	591	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Additional delivery of income tax	595	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EXPENSES		315,870,490.89	0.00	339,854,552.40	0.00

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Profit and loss statement of the state organizational body for the period 12/2013 in CZK, with two-digit accuracy TOTAL REVENUES

ENTRY	Synthetic account	CURRENT PERIOD		PAST PERIOD	
		Main activity	Economic activity	Main activity	Economic activity
Operating revenues		4,568,565.593	0.00	4,985,325.87	0.00
Own products sold	601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Services sold	602	1,628,936.10	0.00	1,529,597.91	0.00
Rental revenues	603	0.00	0.00	32,116.66	0.00
Goods sold	604	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Administrative fees	605	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Court fees	607	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other revenues from own activity	609	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contractual fines and default interests	641	0.00	0.00	45,186.00	0.00
Other fines and penalties	642	2,123,677.49	0.00	1,923,138.35	0.00
Revenues from written-off debts	643	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Material sold	644	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term intangible assets sold	645	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term tangible assets sold excl. land	646	364,157.00	0.00	13,109.00	0.00
Land sold	647	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Funds drawing	648	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other revenues from operation	649	451,795.00	0.00	1,422,177.95	0.00
Financial revenues		1,633,936.36	0.00	77,917.35	0.00
Securities and interests sold	661	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interests	662	0.00	0.00	14,081.35	0.00
Exchange rate profit	663	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Revenues from real revaluation	664	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term financial assets	665	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other financial revenues	669	1,633,936.36	0.00	63,836.00	0.00
Revenues from taxes and fees		1,633,936.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
Physical bodies income tax	631	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Physical bodies income tax sharing	632	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social insurance	633	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VAT	634	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Excise tax	635	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Property tax	636	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy tax	637	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other taxes and fees	639	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfer revenues		0.00	0.00	0.00	
Transfer revenues from selected central state authorities	671	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Profit and loss statement of the state organizational body for the period 12/2013 in CZK, with two-digit accuracy
TOTAL REVENUES - continued

ENTRY	Synthetic account	CURRENT PERIOD		PAST PERIOD	
		Main activity	Economic activity	Main activity	Economic activity
Tax and fees sharing revenues		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Physical bodies income tax sharing	681	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Corporate bodies income tax sharing	682	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VAT sharing	684	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Excise tax sharing	685	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Excise tax sharing	686	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other taxes and charges sharing	688	0.00	0.00		
TOTAL EXPENSES		6,202,501.95	0.00	5,063,243.22	0.00

Profit and loss statement of the state organizational body for the period 12/2013 in CZK, with two-digit accuracy
TRADING INCOME

ENTRY	Synthetic account	CURRENT PERIOD		PAST PERIOD	
		Main activity	Economic activity	Main activity	Economic activity
Trading income before tax	-	- 309,667,988.94	0.00	- 334,791,309.18	0.00
Current period trading income	-	- 309,667,988.94	0.00	- 334,791,309.18	0.00
TRADING INCOME		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Balance sheet of the state organizational body for the period 12/2013 in CZK, with two-digit accuracy

ENTRY	CURRENT PERIOD			PAST PERIOD
	GROSS	CORRECTION	NET	
TOTAL ASSETS	791,463,762.23	272,862,571.10	518,601,191.13	542,246,468.98
Fixed assets	753,257,425.06	272,862,571.10	480,394,853.96	500,669,812.79
Long-term intangible assets	34,749,718.39	30,403,393.33	4,346,325.06	10,133,131.59
Research and development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Software	25,017,510.04	20,720,439.98	4,297,070.06	8,042,496.59
Intellectual property	183,000.00	133,745.00	49,255.00	62,635.00
Emission allowances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Small long-term intangible assets	9,549,208.35	9,549,208.35	0.00	0.00
Other long-term intangible assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unfinished long-term intangible assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,028,000.00
Consolidation account of LTIA technical appreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Advances paid for LTIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term tangible assets	718,507,706.67	242,459,177.77	476,048,528.90	490,536,681.20
Land	13,076,594.00	0.00	13,076,594.00	12,683,014.00
Cultural objects	11,491.00	0.00	11,491.00	11,491.00
Constructions	489,397,577.76	87,582,870.00	401,814,707.76	401,136,423.76
Single movables and sets of movables	120,190,998.14	59,045,262.00	61,145,736.14	69,573,109.21
Perrenial crops	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Small long-term tangible assets	95,831,045.77	95,831,045.77	0.00	0.00
Other long-term tangible assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unfinished long-term tangible assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,132,643.23
Consolidation account of LTIA technical appreciation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Advances paid for LTIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term financial assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ownership interests in entities under decisive control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ownership interests in entities under substantial control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt obligations before due date	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other long-term financial assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acquired long-term financial assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Advances paid for long-term financial assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term receivables	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Granted long-term repayable financial loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term receivables toward assigned loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Granted long-term advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term receivables toward guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

ENTRY	CURRENT PERIOD			PAST PERIOD
	GROSS	CORRECTION	NET	
Long-term receivables toward instruments co-financed from abroad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other long-term receivables	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Granted long-term advances on transfers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Circulating assets	38,206,337.17	0.00	38,206,337.17	41,576,656.19
Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acquisition of material	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Material inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Material in transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unfinished production	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Semi-finished products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Semi-finished own products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acquisition of goods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goods inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goods in transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other stock	2,836,989.10	0.00	2,836,989.10	2,319,903.47
Short-term receivables	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bills for collection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receivables toward discounted obligations	2,708,454.72	0.00	2,708,454.72	2,199,613.12
Granted short-term advances	5,245.00	0.00	5,245.00	-123,161.83
Other receivables of main operation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Granted short-term repayable financial loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term receivables toward assigned loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receivables toward taxes and other fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receivables toward employees	116,085.38	0.00	116,085.38	234,798.18
Clearance with social and health insurance authorities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Income tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other direct taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other taxes and fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receivables toward selected central state authorities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receivables toward selected local state authorities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receivables toward association members	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term receivables toward guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fixed term operations and options	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receivables toward financial security	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

ENTRY	CURRENT PERIOD			PAST PERIOD
	GROSS	CORRECTION	NET	
Receivables toward issued bonds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term receivables toward instruments co-financed from abroad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Granted short-term advances on transfers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deferred expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Deferred revenues	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Estimated pre-paid items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other short-term receivables	7,204.00	0.00	7,204.00	8,654.00
Short-term financial assets	35,369,348.07	0.00	35,369,348.07	39,256,752.72
Equity securities for trading	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt obligations for trading	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other obligations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other current accounts	34,395,239.80	0.00	34,395,239.80	38,410,945.45
Accounts of administered instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Summary accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accounts for tax sharing and for shared administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current account	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current account of Cultural and Social Fund	969,672.27	0.00	969,672.27	840,526.27
Current accounts of state organizational bodies funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquid valuables	4,436.00	0.00	4,436.00	5,281.00
Cash in transit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cash on hand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

ENTRY	CURRENT PERIOD	PAST PERIOD
TOTAL LIABILITIES	518,601,191.13	542,246,468.98
Equity	484,276,517.09	503,744,865.57
Equity of the accounting entity and adjusting entries	495,022,418.17	495,270,783.40
Equity of the accounting entity	733,458,131.35	733,706,496.58
Privatization fund	0.00	0.00
Exchange rates differences	0.00	0.00
Differences from revaluation upon initial method use	-238,435,713.18	-238,435,713.18
Other revaluation differences	0.00	0.00
Adjustments of past periods	0.00	0.00
Funds of the accounting entity	1,098,943.35	1,089,645.35
Cultural and Social Fund	1,098,943.35	1,089,645.35
Reserve fund created from enhanced profit	0.00	0.00
Other reserve fund	0.00	0.00
Other funds	0.00	0.00
Profit/loss	-1,344,538,403.91	-1,034,870,414.97
Profit/loss for the current accounting period	-309,667,988.94	-334,791,309.18
Profit/loss under approval proceedings	-664,381,868.45	-329,590,559.27
Profit/loss from past accounting periods	-370,488,546.52	-370,488,546.52
Revenue and expense account of budget management	1,332,693,559.48	1,042,254,851.79
Revenue account of state organizational bodies	-5,324,840.49	-3,767,410.89
Extraordinary expense account	295,763,548.18	330,916,478.03
State budget management account	0.00	0.00
Aggregated revenues and expenses from past periods	1,042,254,851.79	715,105,784.65
Other liabilities	34,324,674.04	38,501,603.41
Reserves	0.00	0.00
Reserves	0.00	0.00
Long-term liabilities	0.00	0.00
Long-term loans	0.00	0.00
Accepted long-term repayable financial loans	0.00	0.00
Long-term liabilities toward issued bonds	0.00	0.00
Accepted long-term advances	0.00	0.00
Long-term liabilities toward guarantees	0.00	0.00
Long-term bills for payment	0.00	0.00
Long-term liabilities toward instruments co-financed from abroad	0.00	0.00
Other long-term liabilities	0.00	0.00
Accepted long-term advances on transfers	0.00	0.00
Short-term liabilities	34,324,674.04	38,501,603.41
Short-term loans	0.00	0.00
Discounted short-term obligations (bills)	0.00	0.00
Short-term liabilities toward issued bonds	0.00	0.00
Other short-term loans	0.00	0.00

10 BALANCE SHEET, PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

ENTRY	CURRENT PERIOD	PAST PERIOD
Customers	0.00	0.00
Bills for payment	0.00	0.00
Accepted short-term advances	347,324.24	503,441.96
Liabilities toward shared administration and securities	0.00	0.00
Accepted short-term repayable financial loans	0.00	0.00
Accepted tax advances	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward tax collection	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward shared taxes	0.00	0.00
Employees	0.00	0.00
Other liabilities toward employees	12,506,738.00	15,668,758.00
Clearance with social and health insurance authorities	7,247,297.00	8,663,268.00
Income tax	0.00	0.00
Other direct taxes	1,883,824.00	2,621,212.00
VAT	0.00	0.00
Other taxes and fees	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward bodies outside selected state authorities	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward selected central state authorities	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward selected local state authorities	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward association members	0.00	0.00
Short-term liabilities toward guarantees	0.00	0.00
Fixed term operations and options	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward incomplete financial operations	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward financial security	0.00	0.00
Liabilities toward subscribed obligations and shares	0.00	0.00
Short-term liabilities toward instruments co-financed from abroad	0.00	0.00
Accepted short-term advances on transfers	0.00	0.00
Accrued expenses	0.00	0.00
Unearned revenues	0.00	0.00
Estimated accrued items	0.00	0.00
Other short-term liabilities	12,339,490.80	11,044,923.45

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ABBREVIATIONS

AEM	Agro-environmental measures	ISPOP	Integrated System of Mandatory Reporting Compliance
APD	Air Protection Department	MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
BAT	Best available technology	MoE	Ministry of the Environment
BGS	Biogas station	NGO	Non-governmental organization
CEI	Czech Environmental Inspectorate	NPD	Nature Protection Department
CHOC	Chemical oxygen consumption	O₃	Tropospheric ozone
CHS	Chemical substances	PLA	Protected landscape area
CIA	Coordinators of the integrated agendas	PR	Production report
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	RA	Regional authority
CLP	Classification, labelling and packaging	RAPEX	Rapid Alert System for Non-Food Products
CR	Czech Republic	REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
CTIA	The Czech Trade Inspection Authority	REAP	Register of Emissions and Air Pollution
EC	Emission ceiling	SAPD	State Administration Performance Department
ECHA	The European Chemical Agency	SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
EI	Equivalent inhabitant	SEF	State Environmental Fund
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	SEI	Slovak Environmental Inspectorate
EL	Emission limit	SHP	Small hydropower plant
EMA/EMS	Environmental Management Systems	SLE	Significant landscape element
EU	European Union	SMR	Statutory Management Requirements
FPD	Forest Protection Department	SPIIC	Species Protection and Implementation of International Commitments
GMO	Genetically modified organism	SPR	Summary production record
HQ	Headquarters	TFS	TransFrontier Shipments
ID	Integration Department	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
IMPEL	European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law	TI	Territorial Inspectorate
IP	Integrated permit	WMD	Waste Management Department
IPPC	Integrated prevention and pollution elimination	WPD	Water Protection Department
IPR	Integrated environmental pollution registry	WWTP	Waste water treatment plant
IRAM	Interated Risk Assessment Method		



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ŽIVOTNÍHO PROSTŘEDÍ