



Annual Report 2017

Czech Environmental Inspectorate

Basic contact details:
Author organisation: Czech Environmental Inspectorate
Headquarters:
Na Břehu 267/1a, 190 00 Praha 9
Telephone: 222 860 111 (HQ exchange)
Fax: 283 892 662
Internet: www.cizp.cz
E-mail: podatelna@cizp.cz
Toll free number: 800 011 011
Business hours: Mon and Wed 8 am–5 pm,
other workdays 8 am–2 pm by appointment
Superior authority: Ministry of the Environment

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FOREWORD

The role of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI) within the public administration system of the CR fully matches its legal definition (see legal framework in Chapter 1.1). The principal mission of the Inspectorate is thus supervision over adherence to law in the environmental area, encompassing all environmental components (water, air, waste, nature, forest). By law, the CEI is a first-instance administrative authority, meaning that its administrative decisions are conclusive either on the expiry of the appeal period for entities against which proceedings are held or, in the case of an appeal, after the decision of the appeals authority; such authorities are so-called Public Administration Departments (territorial), integrated within the organisational structure of the Ministry of the Environment.

The Inspectorate’s own activity is defined by annual Schedule of activities of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate for the year. The structured development of the Schedule reflects direct legal obligations (e.g., inspection of entities subject to so-called IPPC integrated permits), direct tasks imposed by the Ministry of the Environment, tasks arising from relevant international agreements and strategic governmental documents, etc.

The performance of the Inspection work schedule is monitored and inspected. Another major portion of our inspection work (over 40% of the amount) is inspection work based on so-called suggestions by the public. Each such suggestion has to be examined by law (typically in the form of an unannounced inspection on the site), and administrative proceedings are initiated or not based on an evaluation of the inspected reality.

The following key topics are critical for the CEI in the long run:

- Acting as an open authority in the sense of “absolute transparency” in all of its activities, obviously with



respect to legal restrictions (e.g., non-public nature of administrative proceedings as a strict requirement of the Rules of Administrative Procedure in force). The Inspectorate is open to every suggestion and all of the professional and general public / citizens.

- Within the CEI’s legal defined areas of activity, understand our work primarily as a service to the public (communication, handling of suggestions) and direct support to emancipation of the public.
- Base all internal and external activity on ethical rules and full moral and ethical integrity, including tenders performed.
- The CEI’s “family silver” is its highly educated, professionally acting inspectors and other employees. Keeping these expert employees, their training and education and their occupational safety are our long-term priorities.
- In the last three years, we have seen the CEI’s transformation pursuant to the Public Service Act as a continuous, very important priority (medium-term). The tasks arising from the transformation are undoubtedly a burden to the CEI beyond

its ordinary activity and are, unfortunately, manifested in certain fluctuation of inspection work intensity. In the coming years, it will be essential to maintain the processes described above and below, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

In 2017, we managed to meet all the monitored goals and parameters specified above in the following areas:

- Meeting of the inspection work schedule.
- Handling of all suggestions received within our legal obligation.
- Meeting of other activities, notably expert statements (EIA, IPPC) and position statements under component law.
- Correct implementation of the new Offence Act since 1. 7. 2017 (if the Act were not implemented correctly, it would result in a significant increase in negative decisions by appeal authorities, i.e., MoE Public Administration Departments). No worsening of these parameters has been registered.
- Implementation of other legal obligations in the area of “rear” activities of the CEI (electronic documentation service, internal information systems, GDPR, HR system, etc.) without disrupting proper inspection work.
- Meeting of requirements of the Public Service Act and notably its continuously generated secondary standards (decrees, ordinances and MoI methodological instructions).
- Continuous replenishment of qualified employees, notably stabilisation of the team of senior civil servants.

Besides the above, we have managed the following in the evaluated three-year period of 2015-2017:

- Transform the Czech Environmental Inspectorate into a functioning public service authority pursuant to the Public Service Act.
- Maintain standard performance of inspection work (meeting of all tasks and suggestions); average work intensity can be characterised by an average number of 40 inspections per executive inspector throughout the period and across the departments.

- Assure the authority’s information openness (provision of information pursuant to applicable laws without serious flaws, web site, communication with the public).
- Fundamental changes in media activity and public perception of the CEI. Periodic press information about completed administrative proceedings aimed at awareness raising and improving information among both professional and general public. Change the structure of “positive” and “negative” news, manifested in the overwhelming majority of information on successful inspection work over “defensive” explanation of our work.
- Fundamental changes in technical equipment of inspection work (new sophisticated equipment increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of inspection) and equipment of inspectors.
- Unification of inspection work methodology among territorial inspectorates, primarily by way of joint handling of some standardised problems in each environmental component, and clear methodological guidance by the CEI HQ.
- The above is related to the CEI’s clear orientation on a wide range of outcomes from administrative proceedings, including in connection with the new Offence Act and environmental component protection acts.
- Ethic, moral and public control rules are applied and integrated across all our inspection work, which can be documented, e.g., on the relatively very strictly (beyond legal requirements) managed area of the CEI’s public procurement and contracts.
- Coordination and collaboration with other institutions in the area of inspection at the national (Czech Police, Customs Administration, public prosecutors) and international level (IMPEL, Interpol, EUFJ, etc.) has improved significantly.

The most prominent restrictions to the CEI’s greater success include:

- Constant under-remuneration of the CEI’s employees, particularly executive inspectors. According to the 2017 table of average wages in all the organisations in the public service sector, the CEI is at the very bottom of the table. It is the worst-paid inspectorate (compared to the

CTIA, vets, plant care and other similar inspection institutions), the second-worst-paid organisation under the MoE, and higher average wages are reported by district archives and similar institutions. This is clearly the cause of the relatively high fluctuation, so that despite the very successful filling of vacancies caused by leaving employees, the total annual numbers of departures and admissions are almost equal.

- The characteristics of the inspection work itself, which is demanding particularly on psychic properties and overall resilience of the inspector and simultaneously requires highly specialised expertise. The lack of necessary experts is particularly felt in the area of lawyers, who are extremely difficult to pay satisfactorily under the CEI’s salary conditions described above.
- The unclarity of enforced legal regulations, which is generally the result of the legislative negotiation process (various changes, additions, interventions during parliamentary consultations, results of lobbying, etc.).
- Lower level of social pressure on adherence to law in general, including environmental legislation.
- Incomplete modernisation of the web site, its improved navigability and quality of content, improved allocation of responsibilities.
- Incomplete development of an internal methodology for more objective monitoring of the CEI’s performance, coming up against a number of logical and formal restrictions. It is possible to evaluate the meeting of tasks imposed by the superior body (MoE), and of annual and thematic plans and other clearly defined obligations. However, it is impossible to evaluate the CEI’s performance based on numbers of inspections made or amounts of fees imposed. First of all, there is a degree of response to the indiscipline of

polluters; secondly, individual inspections are incomparable in terms of temporal or professional extent; and thirdly, a number of important CEI activities are eventually not “inspections” but different activities, such as “field investigations” or expert statements/opinions. Year-on-year differences are also due to changes in legislation and priorities of superior bodies.

In conclusion, the year 2017 is clearly one of the most successful years in the more-than-quarter of a century of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate. The planned goals were met and the inspection work proceeded, despite the many new and one-off obligations in and outside the inspection area, at an intensity similar to previous years. It can thus be concluded that we set a high standard for 2018 and that there are a plenty of challenges for improving our work and, above all, eliminating the restrictions described above.

I am honestly grateful for the generally positive overall assessment of the CEI’s work to all the CEI employees, from highly professionally acting inspectors and staff to my colleagues at the CEI Headquarters.

Erik Geuss
CEI Director

Summary information on CEI work in 2015-2017

	2015	2016	2017
No. of inspectors (final as of 31 Dec)	385	395	396
No. of inspections	15,677	15,883	15,864
All decisions (fines and others, incl. charges) in legal force:	10,337	10,260	10,249
– All decisions on fines that entered into force	2,808	2,755	2,655
– Other conclusive decisions (other decisions, incl. on charges)	7,529	7,505	7,594
Total amount of fines in legal force (CZK)	135,719,214	130,717,343	113,051,685
Other conclusive decisions:	502	494	417
– No. of decisions in force – halting or restriction of operation, facility or parts thereof	44	23	22
– No. of decisions in force – seizing / confiscation	107	123	143
– No. of decisions on remedial measures in force	351	348	252
No. of decisions on charges and advances for charges issued:	7,027	7,011	7,177
– No. of decisions on charges and advances for wastewater discharge	2,087	2,068	2,001
– No. of decisions on charges and advances for groundwater consumption	4,940	4,943	5,175
– No. of decisions on charges for imports of controlled substances:	0	0	1
Amount of charges ordered by the CEI, CZK (charges for groundwater collection and wastewater discharge are collected and enforced by customs authorities)	843,017,177	908,180,824	900,828,457

	2015	2016	2017
EIA statements (Act no. 100/2001 Coll.)	1,162	1,013	1,019
Other expert statements issued	8,622	6,986	5,356
No. of suggestions and petitions received	2,746	2,759	2,781
No. of suggestions submitted to public authorities based on our inspection work	164	322	233
No. of crime reports	17	16	8
No. of accidents and emergencies	256	265	431*
Number of requests for information (Act no. 106/1999 Coll. and 123/1998 Coll.)	332	309	295
Number of complaints on CEI's or inspectors' work – Section 175 of the Rules of Administrative Procedure	70	54	54
Number of relevant notifications of illicit activity	0	0	0
Total number of employees as of 31 12.	538	539	536
Education structure (% of university graduates in all employees)	76.41	77.90	77.8
Occupational safety/Injuries (Injuries per 100 employees)	0.18	0.37	0.19
Unscheduled absence of employees (sickness, injuries; % of planned working hours)	3.69	3.30	3.39
% of voluntary fluctuation (excluding forced departures, incl. due to organisational changes, and	3.49	4.10	7.20
Total CEI budgetary funds, CZK	349,762,551.56	387,715,855.30	418,991,688.36

* Numbers of emergencies (accidents and failures) were not collected and reported in tables by the Air Protection Department in previous years; the numbers only gained importance after the amendment of the Air Protection Act in late 2016 and the EC's requirement for reporting coolant leaks.

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1 | DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

1.1 The CEI's role

CEI organisation

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI) was established in 1991 by Act no. 282/1991 Coll. on the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its powers in forest protection, as amended. The CEI is an organisational component of the State directly subordinated to the Ministry of the Environment of the CR and, under the CEI Act, is divided into a central Headquarters and Territorial Inspectorates (TI), of which there have been ten since 1995. They are Prague TI, České Budějovice TI, Plzeň TI, Ústí nad Labem TI, Hradec Králové TI, Havlíčkův Brod TI, Brno TI, Olomouc TI, Ostrava TI, and Liberec TI.

The Headquarters is a managing, organisational and methodological body within the CEI structure. The CEI Headquarters methodological work is done by so-called methodological departments, divided into two sections. One is the Technical Protection and Integrated Prevention Section, embracing the Air Protection Department, Water Protection Department, Waste Management Department and Integrated Agenda Department. The other is the Nature, Forest and CITES¹ Protection Section, embracing the Nature Protection, Biodiversity and CITES Protection and Forest Protection Departments.

The inspection work is done by CEI inspectors at the constituent inspectorates. Generally speaking, 40-45% of each inspector's working time for supervisory inspection work is planned ahead. The rest of the inspection work capacity is left for handling tasks that occur in the course of the year and the CEI has to deal with (such as unscheduled inspections, including checks of performance of authorised emission measurements, public suggestions notifying about

environmental damage or threats, individual thematic tasks operatively assigned by the MoE, etc.). Investigation of accidents is very time-consuming (combustion of dumps, chemical industry, etc.).

Legal framework for CEI work

The legal concept of environmental protection, of which the CEI is part, is based on the principle of separate definitions for individual environmental components under so-called environmental component acts (see introductions for each component in the Work Schedule for 2018 www.cizp.cz/Plany-cinnosti). In addition, it is necessary to list the general legal regulations that affect the activity of the CEI as a whole. As a specialised administrative authority that does preventive, inspection and sanction work in the area of environmental protection, the CEI is required to act in accordance with these general legal regulations.

The general legal regulations include Act no. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure, as amended, which defines a general framework for administrative proceedings and is the fundamental legal regulation in the area of administrative law. Another general legal regulation for the CEI's work is Act no. 255/2012 Coll. on Inspection (Inspection Rules), as amended, defining the process of inspection work. Another, equally significant source of law is Act no. 250/2016 Coll. on Responsibility for Misdemeanours and Proceedings on Them, which has fully superseded Act no. 200/1990 Coll. on Misdemeanours, as amended, as defines the material and process aspects of acting on offences and misdemeanours. The right to a favourable living environment is also exercised by the public through the so-called Information Acts, namely Act no. 123/1998 Coll. on Right to Environmental Information, as amended, and Act no. 106/1999 Coll. on Free Access to Information, as amended. Due to the CEI's work and its position in environmental protection, the list of general legal regulations has to include Act no. 224/2015 Coll. on Prevention of Major Accidents Caused by Selected Hazardous Chemicals

or Chemical Mixtures and on amendment of Act no. 634/2004 Coll. on Administrative Fees, as amended (Major Accident Prevention Act, as amended, Act no. 167/2008 Coll. on Prevention of Environmental Harm and Its Remedy and on amendment to certain acts, as amended, and Act no. 40/2009 Coll., Penal Code, as amended.

CEI prevention and sanction work

The CEI's work in the area of environmental protection consists in prevention, inspection and sanction work.

The prevention work in the broadest sense consists in the CEI's existence as such. The possibility of making an inspection and then sanctioning the entity for violation of legal regulations in the area of environmental protection is the expected and desired pressure on adherence to these regulations. Moreover, the CEI's prevention work is implemented in the form of communication with the public, whether by queries, provision of information or acceptance of suggestions notifying about environmental damage or threats.

Imposition of remedial measures is a boundary institute between the prevention and sanction work areas. From the point of view of administrative law, remedial measures are not a form of punishment, but they are always associated with illegal activity or situation and with restriction of the entity's rights and imposing an obligation on the entity to do or not do something. Their application prevents more extensive environmental damage or remedies a situation where environmental damage has occurred but can still be mitigated. Another level of the CEI's work is the inspection/sanction area. This work is done mostly at the CEI territorial inspectorates. The inspection work is done by CEI inspectors based on powers defined in the component acts and is based on the planning and work arising from public suggestions, which are a very important category of cases. The inspection is done in accordance with the Inspection Rules. If a CEI inspector finds out in the course of an inspection that the inspected entity has violated legal regulations and the CEI is authorised to hear such illegal conduct, it will initiate a misdemeanour proceeding.

If the CEI is not authorised to hear such illegal conduct, it will

notify the applicable authority about the misdemeanour or hand over the matter to the applicable authority. Based on the powers defined by the component acts, such authorities include primarily municipal authorities, municipal authorities of municipalities with extended powers, regional authorities, State Navigation Authority, Ministry of the Environment, Regional Public Health Authorities, Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic, National Park administrations, and others. If multiple authorities are applicable to hear a matter, typically the CEI and a municipality with extended powers or the CEI and another nature protection authority, it is decisive which of the authorities first initiated a misdemeanour proceeding. The administrative proceedings are performed in accordance with the Act on Responsibility for Misdemeanours and Proceedings on Them and the Rules of Administrative Procedure.

An appeal against decisions made by the CEI is possible, as it is a first-instance authority; the CEI forwards it and the dossier to the appeal authority, namely the Ministry of the Environment. It makes second-instance decisions at its specialised Public Administration Departments (OVSS), which are decentralised and located in Prague, České Budějovice, Plzeň, Chomutov, Liberec, Hradec Králové, Brno, Olomouc and Ostrava.

Following a review proceeding by the appeal authority, the first-instance decision issued by the CEI can be confirmed or revoked, then the matter is returned for a new hearing, or revoked and the proceeding halted, or changed, but never to the detriment of the accused party. In case someone feels deprived in their rights by the decision of the authority (OVSS), they can demand an administrative court to revoke the decision or declare it void. Proceedings on administrative lawsuits are held by administrative courts pursuant to Act no. 150/2002 Coll., the Administrative Court Procedure, as amended.

¹ CEI Activities arising from the CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

1.2 Organisational structure

The CEI is divided into 10 territorial inspectorates, two branch offices and headquarters. As of 31 Dec 2017, it employed 536 persons, including 429 professional employees.

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

The head of the public service authority performing his duty in the Czech Environmental Inspectorate is appointed by the State Secretary.



Overview of powers by environmental component

CEI powers		Environmental component				
		Air	Water	Waste	Nature	Forest
Supervision	Inspections, reviews, checks, investigations, etc.	•	•	•	•	•
Penalties	Fines to legal entities	•	•	•	•	•
	Fines to natural persons	•	•	•	•	•
	Restriction or halt of operations	•	•		•	•
Measure	Measures to remedy identified shortcomings	•	•	•	•	•
	Resolving of historic environmental burdens		•			
	Register of accidents and cooperation on resolving them	•	•	•		
	Seizing and confiscation of specimens of endangered animal or plant species				•	
	Seizing of illicitly held individuals, seizing of products	•			•	
Charges	Charges (wastewater discharge, groundwater collection)		•			
Position	Position statements, statements, approvals for other	•	•	•	•	•
Suggestions	Handling of suggestions	•	•	•	•	•

1.3 Intensity of inspection work

In 2017, the CEI carried out a total of 15,864 inspections and issued 10,249 decisions in force (including 2,001 decisions on charges and advances for wastewater discharge and 5,175 decisions on charges for groundwater collection). Compared to 2016, the numbers of both inspections and

decisions in force decreased slightly, namely by 19 inspections and 11 decisions in force. The total number of CEI inspectors in 2017 was 396. One inspector thus made 40 inspections on average. In 2017, the CEI issued 6,375 position statements and statements, including 1,019 on EIA processes.

Numbers of inspections by Territorial Inspectorate, 2014-2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Praque TI	2057	2279	2,169	2200
České Budějovice TI	966	1113	1,191	1146
Plzeň TI	1437	1355	1,425	1667
Ústí nad Labem TI	1378	1416	1,371	1393
Hradec Králové TI	1427	1491	1,602	1682
Havlíčkův Brod TI	1322	1262	1468	1408
Brno TI	1743	2247	2,237	1962
Olomouc TI	1567	1544	1,324	1244
Ostrava TI	1534	1572	1,630	1705
Liberec TI	679	800	827	788
Headquarters	524	598	639	669

Year-on-year comparison of amount of awarded fines in force

	Number of awarded fines	Number of fines in force	Total amount of fines in force (CZK)
2014	2948	2781	148,022,282
2015	2941	2808	153,719,214
2016	2,887	2,755	130,717,343
2017	2712	2655	113,051,685



2 | OVERVIEW OF WORK OF TERRITORIAL INSPECTORATES

Overview of work of territorial inspectorates in 2017

Territorial Inspectorate												Statements		Fines		Other decisions					
No. of inspectors																					
No. of inspections																					
EIA statements (Act no. 100/2001 Coll.)																					
Other statements																					
All decisions on fines issued in study period																					
All decisions on fines that entered into force in study period																					
Total amount of fines in legal force (CZK)																					
No. of decisions in force – halting or restriction of operation, facility or parts thereof																					
No. of decisions in force – seizing or confiscation																					
No. of decisions on remedial measures in force in study period												No. of decisions on remedial measures in force									
No. of decisions on remedial measures to meet emission limits																					
Seizing and halting of validity of certificates of hazardous waste properties																					
No. of decisions on charges and advances for wastewater discharge														Charge agendas							
No. of decisions on charges and advances for groundwater consumption																					
No. of assessed charges for imports of controlled substances																					
No. of emergencies (under Air Protection Act) and accidents (under Waters Act)																					
No. of suggestions and petitions received																					
No. of suggestions submitted to public authorities																					
No. of crime reports																					
PH	50	2,200	161	1,102	257	268	20,714,875	3	7	31	0	0	350	757	0	105	597	29	0		
ČB	30	1146	62	212	245	257	8,227,732	0	0	42	2	0	149	684	0	16	223	19	0		
PL	34	1667	78	419	298	291	12,595,479	0	0	17	0	0	131	534	0	17	235	7	1		
UL	39	1393	103	537	217	203	9,698,555	5	0	18	0	0	249	352	0	36	265	10	0		
HK	34	1682	149	378	306	303	9,966,062	2	2	40	5	0	195	721	0	40	266	56	0		
HB	29	1408	81	408	307	297	9,377,392	2	2	21	0	0	131	582	0	6	233	29	0		
Br	42	1962	178	1,102	341	334	15,109,268	4	3	25	0	0	376	703	0	30	322	32	1		
OL	26	1244	68	267	187	183	7,448,551	0	0	15	0	0	120	390	0	33	136	17	0		
OV	39	1705	101	549	284	261	11,290,720	0	5	13	0	0	222	199	0	117	300	16	4		
LI	23	788	32	273	150	134	6,433,651	1	0	23	0	0	78	253	0	31	159	16	0		
HQ	50	669	6	49	120	124	2,189,400	5	127	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	45	2	2		
Total	396	15864	1,019	5,356	2,712	2,655	113,051,685	22	143	245	7	0	2,001	5,175	1	431	2,781	233	8		



3 | DEALINGS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

3.1 Cooperation with the public – suggestions and provision of information

Handling of suggestions notifying about environmental damage or threats, and handling of requests for information and complaints is a cardinal component of the CEI’s work. The suggestions, complaints and petitions agenda is an integral component of CEI work at all CEI territorial inspectorate departments. This activity is embedded in the CEI Organisational Rules.

3.1.1 Suggestions

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate handles suggestions pointing at damaging or endangering of the environment under

- Act no. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure, as amended,

- Act no. 85/1990 Coll. on the Petition Right,
- specialised acts on protection of environmental components.

Suggestions for investigation can be filed with the CEI by citizens of the CR or any natural person, natural person doing business and legal entity. See also www.cizp.cz/Podavani-podnetu-stiznosti.

CEI and the citizen public

Suggestions are an important element in the CEI communication with the public. The citizens often point at violations of laws that would otherwise remain hidden. Suggestions and petitions are a starting point for the CEI’s further steps; if CEI investigation has found grounds for officially initiating a proceeding, a penalty administrative proceeding or a proceeding on remedial measures is initiated. Another important purpose of handling suggestions is to improve the legal awareness of the public concerning environmental protection. If the CEI is not applicable, some suggestions are forwarded to other public authorities of factual jurisdiction for investigation.

Numbers of suggestions received

In 2017, the CEI received 2,781 suggestions. The numbers of suggestions received by CEI territorial inspectorates in 2017 are shown in the table below. As in previous years, Prague Territorial Inspectorate handled the most suggestions this year. Occasionally the CEI receives a suggestion for the investigation of which it does not have the legal powers. The CEI forwards such suggestions to a public authority of factual and local jurisdiction for investigation. This was the case of 231 suggestions in 2017.

A single suggestion may draw attention to endangerment or damage to multiple environmental components. It is thus often the case that several departments act on the same suggestion.

Numbers of suggestions received by CEI TIs in 2017

Territorial Inspectorate	suggestions received	within that, forwarded due to inapplicability
Prague	597	21
České Budějovice	223	13
Plzeň	235	14
Ústí nad Labem	265	23
Hradec Králové	266	13
Havlíčkův Brod	233	19
Brno	322	36
Olomouc	136	20
Ostrava	300	18
Liberec	159	14
Headquarters	45	40
Total	2781	231

Information about how the different departments contributed to handling of suggestions received in 2017 is shown in the table below.

Principal suggestion topics in 2017
In the area of air protection, the CEI most frequently handled suggestions relating to emissions of substances of irritating odours from stationary sources, particularly those emitting volatile organic compounds (surface treatment, production of laminates, bitumen aggregate mixing plants), agricultural sources (animal husbandry, biogas stations), food and pet food production and biological waste processing (composting plants). Another frequent topic of suggestions was notifications about irritation by smoke from energy combustion sources as a consequence of combustion of solid fuels, and dust emissions from process equipment (wood processing, solid fuel or waste storage without covering).

In the area of water protection, the CEI most frequently communicated with citizens concerning their suggestions for investigation into endangerment of waters as a consequence of unpermitted discharge of wastewater (particularly from properties owned by natural persons), into both surface waters and groundwater. In addition, the CEI Water Protection Departments handled suggestions pointing at endangerment of surface water or groundwater in connection with agricultural activity (leaks from dung pits, pastures by watercourses without proper water management measures in place) and handling of pollutants in contravention of Section 39 of Act no. 254/2001 Coll. on Waters.

In the area of waste management, the greatest part of the investigated suggestions concerned illicit dumping of construction and demolition waste or earth, or other waste, in areas not intended for the purpose (on the ground). Besides, the CEI Waste Management Departments handled suggestions for investigation into illegal operation of scrap yards and functionality

Territorial Inspectorate	Department						TI total
	Air Protection	Water Protection	Waste management	Nature protection	Forest Protection	Integrated Agendas	
Prague	117	123	137	257	42	4	680
České Budějovice	28	53	46	77	19	0	223
Plzeň	40	45	57	101	6	0	249
Ústí nad Labem	58	54	80	97	14	1	304
Hradec Králové	61	63	68	85	25	0	302
Havlíčkův Brod	54	80	51	117	7	61	370
Brno	87	72	89	114	17	1	380
Olomouc	29	36	46	60	10	8	189
Ostrava	37	51	86	120	21	5	320
Liberec	36	33	42	59	14	2	186
Headquarters	6	8	10	8	0	13	45
Total	553	618	712	1095	175	95	3248

of product (tyre) recollection points, in connection with the list of tyre recollection points published on the MoE web site, not all the points in which were fully functional. A part of the suggestions aimed at performance of municipalities' obligations under the Waste Act.

The majority of the suggestions in the area of nature protection aimed at protection of trees growing outside forest from destruction (unpermitted cutting) and damage (whether intentional or not – pruning, interventions in the root system, backfilling, poisoning). The CEI Nature Protection Departments handled an almost identical proportion of interventions in biotopes or natural evolution of specially protected animal species (e.g., swifts, bats, squirrels) and interventions in prominent landscape features (notably watercourses and their bottomlands, fishponds). Suggestions focused on protection of agricultural land are becoming more numerous. These suggestions aim at storage of sediments from fishpond mud removal projects on farmland, and storage of various types of materials (asphalt, debris, waste) on farmland.

In the area of forest protection, we mostly handled suggestions relating to illicit use (occupation) of forest land for construction, damage to forest soil as part of recreational activities, damage to forest soil and forest tracks by transport (timber skidding) and dumping of waste in forests. In addition, the Forest Protection Departments handled mostly suggestions notifying about illicit logging, damage to trees by logging and skidding, damage to forest stands by game or damage to forest by development of biotic agents (bark beetles in particular). There were sporadic cases of suggestions for investigation of non-performance of legal provisions and terms for reforestation after both legitimate and illicit logging.

Toll free number
Effective as of 1 Sep 2008, the CEI has operated a toll free telephone number (800 011 011). It is a direct and free telephone contact between the CEI and citizens. The number is primarily used for accepting suggestions and complaints from citizens, and it also informs citizens about the legal powers of the CEI. The number is in operation on weekdays between 8 am and 4 pm. We handle 1-2 queries (suggestions) a day on average.

Numbers of suggestions in 2010-2017 by Territorial Inspectorate

Territorial Inspectorate	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Prague	653	534	503	521	572	611	580	597
České Budějovice	240	223	184	211	240	257	282	223
Plzeň	261	157	138	196	214	169	176	235
Ústí nad Labem	257	297	305	230	247	254	300	265
Hradec Králové	266	163	188	204	196	227	282	266
Havlíčkův Brod	188	161	158	189	213	217	236	233
Brno	284	257	262	264	306	346	336	322
Olomouc	144	174	177	158	178	180	133	136
Ostrava	237	291	291	262	290	294	283	300
Liberec	179	167	161	190	161	182	147	159
Headquarters	0	0	0	0	3	9	4	45
Total	2709	2424	2367	2425	2620	2746	2,759	2781

3.1.2 Provision of information

In 2017, the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI) handled 295 requests for information, including 18 pursuant to Act no. 106/1999 Coll. on Free Access to Information, as amended, and 277 pursuant to Act no. 123/1998 Coll. on Right to Environmental Information, as amended. Besides information provided by the CEI pursuant to the above Acts, it also informs the public in its own initiative in the form of press releases and annual reports, brochures, leaflets, etc. Information provision helps establish a stronger public feedback for the CEI. The main objective is to maintain contact with the media and expert and general public, inform on results of CEI inspection work and, as far as possible, to give answers to questions concerning the CEI's inspection and supervisory powers.

Provision of information pursuant to Act no. 106/1999 Coll. on Free Access to Information
Pursuant to Section 18 of the Act, the CEI publishes on its web site the 2017 Annual Report on its activity in provision of information, which also contains the mandatory information shown in the table below on this page.

Provision of information pursuant to Act no. 123/1998 Coll. on Right to Environmental Information
Pursuant to this Act, 277 requests were received in 2017. Prague Territorial Inspectorate handled the most requests. However, the distribution of requests by CEI Territorial Inspectorate is relatively even; see the table at the top of page 21.

The numbers of requests for information in 2010–2017 are shown in the table at the bottom of page 21. The total number of requests for information decreased slightly compared to 2017. Compared to 2016, the CEI received 2 fewer requests under Act no. 123/1988 Coll.

Requested information pursuant to Act no. 106/1999 Coll.	Number
No. of requests for information	18
No. of issued decisions on refusal	3
No. of appeals against the decision	0
Duplicate of substantial parts of each judgment on review of legitimacy of authority's decision on refusal of request for information and overview of all expenditures by the authority in connection with judicial proceedings on rights and obligations hereunder, including costs of own employees and costs of legal representation	\
List of exclusive licences granted, including justification of necessity of granting of exclusive licence	\
Number of complaints submitted under Section 16a, reasons for filing and brief description of their handling	0
Other information relating to enforcement of this Act	One requests was postponed pursuant to Section 14, Para. 5, item (c) of the Act because the information requested was not related to CEI work. In two out of the three cases, only a part of the request was rejected.

Overview of numbers of requests for information in 2017 by TI

TI	Total number of requests	No. of requests under Act no. 106/1999 Coll.	No. of requests under Act no. 123/1998 Coll.
Prague	57	0	57
České Budějovice	26	0	26
Plzeň	24	0	24
Ústí nad Labem	38	0	38
Hradec Králové	21	0	21
Havlíčkův Brod	29	0	29
Brno	23	0	23
Olomouc	13	0	13
Ostrava	13	0	13
Liberec	16	0	16
Headquarters	35	18	17
Total	295	18	277

and 12 fewer under Act no 106/1999 Coll. Nevertheless, the public is still highly interested in provision of information. The slight decrease in the number of requests for information handled is caused primarily by the significant increase in the public queries in the CEI discussion forum. (These requests are not included in the records pursuant to the above Acts.) Another reason is probably the fact that ever more

information is freely accessible on the CEI web site.

Discussion forum
The Czech Environmental Inspectorate operates on its web site a discussion forum (www.cizp.cz/Diskuse), where citizens can ask various questions in the area

Numbers of requests for information in 2010–2017

Year	Total number of requests	No. of requests under Act no. 106/1999 Coll.	No. of requests under Act no. 123/1998 Coll.
2017	295	18	277
2016	309	30	279
2015	332	59	273
2014	262	76	186
2013	209	55	154
2012	229	63	166
2011	233	44	189
2010	181	36	145

of the environment. In 2017, the Czech Environmental Inspectorate received 71 queries and comments, which was 22 more compared to the year before. As in 2016, the most frequent questions concerned air protection, water protection and waste management. The most frequent discussion topics were polluting or odorous emissions from various air pollution sources, wastewater disposal methods and reuse of waste in landscaping. A part of the question related to issues beyond the CEI's powers; notably, citizens asked about options for handling noise burdens.

3.2 Cooperation with state institutions, professional and interest organisations

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate cooperates with a number of organisations in performing its tasks, consults professional institutions and collaborates on joint education projects with non-profit organisations.

See <http://www.cizp.cz/Institute-verejne-spravy>,
<http://www.cizp.cz/Vedecke-a-vzdelavaci-institute>,
<http://www.cizp.cz/Neziskove-organizace>.

3.3 International collaboration

In 2017, there were 54 trips abroad, involving 88 employees. One of our most important international activities is collaboration in the IMPEL, an organisation dealing with implementation and enforcement of environmental law and representing organisations of EU member states, accession and candidate countries, EEA and EFTA countries dealing with implementation and enforcement of environmental law. The IMPEL's mission is to contribute to environmental protection by involvement in effective implementation and enforcement of EU environmental law by building capacity, sharing good practice, provision of handbooks and tools, promoting cooperation and provision of feedback to legislators and regulators on practicality and enforceability

of environmental legislation. The core of the network's work is projects.

The IMPEL held a General Assembly in Tallinn and CEI inspectors participated in work of expert groups: air and industry, water and soil, transboundary waste transport and waste, nature and overlapping tools and approaches. As every year, our inspectors participated in the projects "Meeting of Contact Persons for Transboundary Waste Transport", "Improving Implementation and Enforcement of Electronic and Electric Waste Directive", and "Enforcement Action 2017". The project on implementation of the Industrial Emissions Directive continued another year, and our inspector participated in the project "Doing the Right Things for Permitting". In addition, we attended the IMPEL conference of water and soil and participated in the project "Catchment Area Plans", a mini IMPEL conference on big data and regulatory strategies. Since nature protection was included in the IMPEL work agenda in 2013, our inspector was also involved in meetings of an expert group for nature, associated with a project focused on hunting tourism.

The most important event in the IMPEL was the organisation of the second conference of the networks IMPEL/ENPE/EnviCrimeNet, attended by CEI Director Ing. Erik Geuss, Ph.D. The conference took place in Oxford on 20 and 21 September and was attended by members of IMPEL, ENPE and EnviCrimeNet, who closely cooperate with the network of environmental judges (EUFJE). The event was a follow-up on the successful first Conference of the Networks, held in Utrecht in 2016. The conference was attended by 160 issuers of permits, inspectors, police officers, public prosecutors and judges from more than 30 European countries as well as guests from Australia, the USA and China and representatives of the European Commission, scholars, representatives of non-governmental organisations, the Interpol, Europol, Eurojust and allied networks such as THEMIS. The conference focused on fighting crime in the area of waste and trade in endangered wild animals and plants in Europe. The conference included training sessions, participants exchanged information and stated methods for further processes and collaborations. The conference delegates demonstrated the need to share experience in searching for practical solutions to overcoming common problems and challenges in implementation of EU legislation in

the area of environmental protection. Participants also presented case studies and discussed how to achieve consistency in the approach to enforcing strategic, tactical and operational procedures leading to heavy fines and reduction in illegal activity. The conference also produced the signed Memorandum of Understanding between the IMPEL, ENPE and EnviCrimeNet. The Memorandum of Understanding is a signal for better and more intensive collaboration for strengthening efficient implementation and enforcement of European environmental legislation and associated crime legislation. The signing of the treaty was welcomed by the European Commission, which stated its opinion that it will help better compliance with the European environmental legislation.

In the area of the international CITES treaty, CEI employees represent the Czech Republic at meetings of expert groups and boards focused on enforcement of laws on protection of endangered species. The CEI Director attended the 3rd meeting of the Interpol Environment Compliance and Enforcement Committee. A CEI representative attended the 28th meeting of the Interpol Wildlife Crime working group, a conference of forensic methods for explanation of criminal activity in the area trade in endangered species and the 26th meeting of the Committee for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including a panel focused on illegal trade in endangered species. As every year, we attended two meetings of the EU Wildlife Enforcement Group, and our inspectors were asked to present their experience in Austria and Slovakia. Moreover, our inspector attended a conference on the EU Action Plan on fighting illegal trade in endangered species organised by the European Commission.

A CEI inspector regularly attended the Forum of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), used for exchange of information on enforcement of the REACH Regulation. Based on a treaty with Slovakia, we made trips abroad dealing with water protection and IPPC.

Under so-called executive international relations, our inspectors represented the Czech environmental department at meetings of international boards for the protection of boundary waters and big rivers (International Commission for the Protection of the Oder and Elbe,

Danube Commission, Austrian Boundary Waters). Most of the trips abroad were made in order to secure the CR's contractual commitments under international organisations, treaties and protocols on the one hand and activities connected with our EU membership on the other. In total, the CEI expended CZK 399,647.62 on the trips abroad; a large part of the costs was funded directly from the EU budget.

3.4 Communication with the public and media

The CEI systematically communicates with the public and media. The majority concerned communication on serious polluter cases. In 2017, we issued 59 press releases and replied to 189 questions from the media. The CEI organised 11 press conferences: two at the CEI Headquarters in Prague and 9 at territorial inspectorates. According to the company Newton, the CEI was mentioned in 1,658 media items. Out of that, 220 items were broadcast over radio and television, 497 articles were published in print dailies and regional papers, 891 in online papers, and 50 in professional papers (e.g., Odpady, Průmyslová ekologie, Moderní obec, Zemědělec, Komora.cz, Technický týdeník, Veřejná správa, Agrobaze zpravodaj, Svět motorů).

However, not all the news items, particularly in electronic media, are monitored by Newton. These include the show K vašim službám on Czech Radio 2.



4 | CEI WORK IN 2017 BY DEPARTMENT

Among the decisions in legal force, Chapter 4 selects cases of the heaviest fines awarded by the CEI inspectorates on legal entities and natural persons doing business, and decision where we ruled restriction or halt of operation/activity.

These decisions are listed by environmental component protected (air, water, waste, forest, nature) and by CEI inspectorates. Examples of decisions on integrated agendas are listed for the CEI as a whole.

Overview of CEI work in 2017 by department

		Air Protection	Water protection	Waste management	Nature Protection and CITES	Forest protection	Integrated agendas (IAD) total	TOTAL
No. of inspectors (heads of departments, department directors + inspectors, as of 31 Dec)*		81	87	90	78	44	16	396
No. of inspections		4,103	3,434	3,359	3,143	1,337	488	15,864
EIA statements (Act no. 100/2001 Coll.)		Reported by IAD	Reported by IAD	Reported by IAD	Reported by IAD	Reported by IAD	1,019	1,019
Other statements		3,112	691	126	77	449	901	5,356
Fines	All decisions on fines issued	406	610	897	587	162	50	2,712
	All decisions on fines that entered into force	394	606	877	580	149	49	2,655
	Total amount of fines in legal force (CZK)	14,987,000	29,221,455	43,115,500	10,286,050	12,573,180	2,868,500	113,051,685
Other decisions	No. of decisions in force – halting or restriction of operation, facility or parts thereof	3	0	1	18	0	0	22
	No. of decisions in force – seizing / confiscation	-	-	-	143	-	-	143
	No. of decisions on remedial measures in force	7	44	13	49	137	2	252
No. of decisions on charges and advances for charges issued		1	7,176	-	-	-	-	7,177
No. of emergencies (under Air Protection Act) and accidents (under Waters Act)		225	206	-	-	-	-	431

*The number of inspectors excludes positions of officers in common public administration and self-government and directors of territorial inspectorates.

4.1 Air Protection

4.1.1 Inspection work in 2017

As in previous years, inspection work in 2017 was carried out by the Air Protection Department inspectors in the full extent of powers in both air protection and ozone layer and climate protection. We inspected performance of obligations imposed by both generally binding national legal regulations and EU regulations as well as performance of obligations specified in permits for operation of stationary sources of air pollution. In total we made 4,103 inspections, including 41% scheduled and 59% unscheduled. The numbers and distribution of inspections carried out in 2017 among the areas of jurisdiction corresponded to the seriousness of the activities operated and their environmental impact. Most of the inspections concerned facilities with stationary sources of air pollution (3,403 inspections) and the related activities of persons authorised to measure emissions and develop expert assessments (296); we made fewer inspections of adherence to requirements on climate protection (350) and the ozone layer (42 inspections). In connection with inspections of adherence to requirements when handling controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, we inspected 12 entities doing activities requiring certification by the Ministry of the Environment.

The results of the inspections in 2017 were 406 decisions on fines for violation of obligations in air, ozone layer and climate protection initiated in 2017. In 2017, a total of 394 decisions on fines entered into force, including 360 initiated in 2017 and 34 initiated in the previous year, totalling CZK 14,987,000. The penalty decisions in force dealt with 514 delicts and misdemeanours. Besides separate inspections on adherence to obligations of operators of stationary sources of air pollution, the Air Protection Department inspectors were involved in 309 inspections of facilities with integrated permits (integrated inspections), inspecting adherence to all environmental protection requirements. For violations of air protection requirements, we awarded 10 fines totalling CZK 535,000.

The total amount of fines awarded by the air protection inspectors in proceedings conducted separately by the department inspectors was CZK 14,423,000 for violation of air protection requirements, CZK 539,000 for violation of requirements when handling controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases, and CZK 25,000 for violation of obligations of operators of facilities included in the carbon dioxide emission permit trading system.

4.1.2 Overview of fulfilment of departmental tasks

Four areas of departmental tasks were defined for the air protection area in 2017, namely inspection of operation of sources based on permits from air protection authorities and, in line with these permits, adherence to set air pollution limits (emission limits, including technical operating requirements superseding or extending emission limits and emission ceilings), identification of air protection levels, recording and reporting obligation.

In 239 cases, the inspections found out that operators or stationary sources of air pollution listed in Annex 2 to the Air Protection Act whose operation requires a permit from an air protection authority operated the facilities without a permit or failed to adhere to requirements set in the permits. Fines totalling CZK 11,570,000 were awarded for the proven delicts. The total number of cases of such violations identified decreased in 2017 compared to 2016, but cases of failure to adhere to requirements were more numerous than cases of operation without a permit compared to 2016. The violations of permit requirements made up approx. 25% of identified cases in 2016, whereas they accounted for almost 50% of the identified cases in 2017.

Operation of sources in contravention of manufacturer instructions was proven in two cases. We did not award any separate fines for these violations, but handled them in joint proceedings with other violations.

In four cases, the Czech Environmental Inspectorate received suggestions from regional authorities to initiate proceedings on awarding of fines for failure to submit notifications on

calculation of charges. In two separate proceedings, we awarded fines to reporting entities totalling CZK 40,000; the two remaining cases were handled in joint proceedings with other violations.

In three cases, the CEI proceeded to halt operation of facilities, namely those operated by TŘI PYRAMIDY s.r.o., Velké Meziříčí (manufacturing and processing of general synthetic polymers and manufacturing of composites – production of roofing), JASOBAL s.r.o., plant in Pardubice (processing of polymers – production of bubble wrap from polyethylene, accompanied by emissions of odorous substances) and Petr Schneider, a natural person doing business operating a wooden briquette production plant in Jasenná. These facilities were operated without permits from air protection authorities, their operation caused intolerable air pollution and were the object of repeated suggestions. The operation of JASOBAL's facility in Chrast u Chrudimi was halted for the same reason in 2016.

We identified 5 cases of combustion of unpermitted fuels in stationary combustion facilities, and two cases of waste combustion in an open fireplace. Fines totalling CZK 250,000 were awarded for these violations. The unpermitted fuels combusted in contravention of requirements of manufacturers of the combustion equipment and permit requirements were waste oils and contaminated wood waste.

In four cases, operators of facilities failed to report on technical defects on their facilities, for which we awarded separate fines totalling CZK 130,000, and one case was handled in a joint proceeding with another misdemeanour. Failure to provide information on facility operation and emissions was handled in four cases, and the facility operators were awarded fines totalling CZK 145,000.

The operating permit also includes conditions for operation of facilities when exceeding threshold values for air pollutants ("smog situations"). The amended Air Protection Act was implemented in 2017; it changed announcements of smog situations and regulation of facilities so that the announcements could react more flexibly on changes in dispersion conditions and air pollution trends. The change in the announcement system was immediately reflected in the frequency of

regulation signal announcements, and after 1 January 2017, the following smog situations were declared in agglomerations and zones. All the smog situations announced occurred in the first half of 2017 due to exceedance of the regulation threshold for PM10 (volatile dust). No smog situations occurred in the autumn and winter of 2017.

In the regulation signal periods, our inspectors carried out 24 inspections on facilities with operating requirements for exceedance of air pollutant thresholds. None of the inspections identified any violations of the requirements.

Exceedances of emission limits for pollutants and technical requirements that supplant or extend emission limits we identified in 20 cases, and fines totalling CZK 875,000 were awarded for these violations in separate proceedings in 16 cases. The four remaining cases were handled in joint proceedings with other violations.

The most frequent violations were exceedances of specific emission limits for carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and particulate matter in combustion processes, as well as gaseous organic substances used in surface finishing. In two cases – a hazardous waste incinerator and an agglomeration – we identified exceedance of emission limits for polychlorinated dibenzofurans and polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDD/PCDF). We did not find any exceedance of emission ceilings.

Inspection of adherence to prescribed pollution levels (specific emission limits) was also done by means of measurements carried out by Air Protection Department employees of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate Headquarters. The 30 inspections carried out and accompanied by an emission measurement in order to inspect adherence to emission limits did not identify any suspicion of suspicion of exceedance of emission limits for pollutants. In order to identify the influence of facilities emitting substances annoying by odour on air quality, air protection inspectors collected 49 air samples and analysed them by dynamic olfactometry. All the cases concerned facilities for which no specific emission limits for substances annoying by

SWRS area	Year 2017			
	No. of announcements		Duration (hrs)	
	Smog situation	Regulation	Smog situation	Regulation
Ostrava/Karviná/ Frýdek-Místek agglomeration	4	4	760	249
Třinec agglomeration	6	5	462	242
Moravian-Silesian zone	5	–	400	–
Prague agglomeration	3	1	223	65
Central Bohemia zone	3	1	208	71
Hradec Králové and Pardubice Regions	3	1	251	40
Ústí nad Labem Region	1	–	168	–
Plzeň Region	2	1	173	34
Brno agglomeration	2	–	127	–
South Moravian Region excl. Brno agglomeration	2	–	99	–
Olomouc Region	2	2	410	156
Zlín Region	2	–	110	–

odour are set. Some of the measurement results were used as arguments in the CEI's statements in the facility permitting process at regional authorities, other were used to objectivise the pollution levels when handling suggestions.

We inspected adherence to the obligation to identify and evaluate air pollution levels by direct measurement by way of authorised entities in single measurements or continuous measurement provided by the operator. It was an obligation of facility operators to submit reports with measurement results to the Inspectorate within the set period. In 46 cases, we identified violation of the obligation to carry out single emission measurement. Fines totalling CZK 587,000 were awarded for these violations in 23 separate proceedings. The 23 remaining violations were handled in joint proceedings with other violations. In 46 cases, operators of facilities did not adhere to the obligation to submit the

report with measurement results to the Inspectorate, for which we awarded fines totalling CZK 357,000. The nine remaining violations were handled in joint proceedings with other violations.

In one case, we identified violation of the obligation to report to the CEI exceedance of a specific emission limit, for which we awarded a fine of CZK 30,000 to the facility operator. Moreover, there was one case of proven operation of a continuous emission measurement system in contravention of requirements for its maintenance and calibration – calibration had not been made – for which we awarded a fine of CZK 20,000 to the facility operator.

In 2017, the CEI inspectors made 296 inspections of adherence to requirements at entities authorised by the Ministry of the Environment to develop expert assessments and make single emission measurements,

including one case based on a suggestion of the Ministry of the Environment. The inspections made found no serious violations of obligations of authorised entities that would lead to a proceeding on revocation of authorisation. A minor oversight without an effect on measurement results was identified in one case, and the author of the emission measurement report was informed about the obligation to adhere to the procedure when correcting the report.

Failure to adhere to the obligation to keep operating records or submit summary operating records and report to the IPR was proven to operators of stationary sources of air pollution in 97 cases. Fines totalling CZK 419,000 were awarded for these delicts in 35 separate proceedings. The 62 remaining violations were handled in joint proceedings with other violations. Among the cases of failure to adhere to the recording and reporting obligations was one case of failure to report to the IPR releases of pollutants to the air.

The tool for the Earth's climate system protection – prevention of releases of greenhouse gases, i.e., gases absorbing radiation in the infrared area that are present in the atmosphere – is inspection of adherence to requirements for handling fluorinated greenhouse gases and requirements set for facilities included in the carbon dioxide permit trading system.

The result of the 288 inspections of operators of facilities containing fluorinated greenhouse gases was 36 proven administrative violations, for which we awarded fines totalling CZK 491,000. The cases of violation of obligations consisted in not arranging for inspection of equipment tightness (24 cases, fines of CZK 406,000), violation of the recording duty (eight cases, fines of CZK 55,000), non-operation of leak detection systems (one case, fine of CZK 10,000) and non-submission of a report to the Ministry (one case, fine of CZK 20,000). In 2017, we made 62 inspections of stationary facilities included in the greenhouse gas (carbon dioxide) emission permit trading system. Only two inspections, where three violations were proven, identified a violation of the obligations, namely operation of a facility without Ministry permission, violation of a permit requirement (emission monitoring) and

non-reporting of facility changes to the Ministry. Fines totalling CZK 25,000 were awarded for the proven delicts. Ozone layer protection (stratospheric ozone) from effects of substances that deplete it ("controlled substances") represents prevention of release of controlled substances from facilities containing them, typically as coolants. Since controlled substances as coolants are gradually replaced by substances with lower ozone layer depletion potential (ODP) and numbers of operated facilities containing them are decreasing, relatively fewer inspections were carried out in this area compared to facilities containing fluorinated greenhouse gases. The result of 42 inspections was three cases of identified violation of some of the obligations, for which we awarded fines totalling CZK 8,000; one violation was handled by means of a reprimand. In all three cases, the entities handling controlled substances committed a violation by importing and attempting to export controlled substances (halons) designed for critical uses without a licence issued by the European Commission.

Being the administrator of the charge for importation of controlled substances, the Czech Environmental Inspectorate collected two charges in 2017 for the import of 278.97 kg of controlled substances totalling CZK 111,588. We also inspected 12 entities doing activities requiring certification from the Ministry of the Environment, primarily tightness inspections, servicing and maintenance of facilities containing coolants based on controlled substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases and entities involved in processing of discarded cooling equipment. In one case, we identified non-keeping of records on handling of fluorinated greenhouse gases by a servicing technician, for which we awarded a fine of CZK 40,000.

4.1.3 Overview of fulfilment of specific tasks

Due to the extent of the departmental tasks, covering all of the air protection inspectors' inspection work in the areas of air protection, climate and ozone layer protection, no specific tasks were assigned for 2017.

4.1.4 Major cases and decisions on halting of facility operation

Prague TI

Nemocnice Rudolfa a Stefanie Benešov, a.s.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 150,000 to the company Nemocnice Rudolfa a Stefanie Benešov, a.s., operating a hazardous waste incinerator, for operating a facility in contravention of the permit (storage of hazardous waste in a yard in the incinerator area).

České Budějovice TI

KOMAXO BIOENERGO, s.r.o.
The CEI awarded two fines of CZK 100,000 and CZK 100,000 to KOMAXO BIOENERGO, s.r.o., operator of a wood chip processing facility – industrial wood processing, plant at Písečná as part of a facility of Carthamus a.s., – Domoradice Energy Unit, for operating a facility in contravention of a permit requirement (trucks used for fuel transport).

Plzeň TI

Válcovny trub Chomutov, a.s.
The CEI awarded two fines of CZK 220,000 and CZK 1,000,000 to Válcovny trub Chomutov, a.s., operator of a facility for steel production and steel processing by hot rolling in a plant in Hrádek u Rokycan, for operating a facility in contravention of permit requirements (failure to eliminate leaks in arc furnace shop).

Ústí nad Labem TI

Papírna APIS, s.r.o.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 150,000 to Papírna APIS, s.r.o., operator of a paper manufacturing facility and a combustion facility in Česká Kamenice, for operating a facility in contravention of the permit – non-reporting of a paper mill machine fire and combustion of inadequate grade fuel.



Smoke rising from APIS paper mill chimney.

Hradec Králové TI

JASOBAL, s.r.o.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 600,000 to JASOBAL s.r.o., operator of a facility for processing of synthetic polymers – production of bubble wrap in Pardubice, for operating a facility without a permit, and decided to halt the facility operation.

Schneider Petr

The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 130,000 to Petr Schneider, operator of a facility for manufacturing of wood briquettes in Jasenná, for operating a facility without a permit, and decided to halt the facility operation.

Havlíčkův Brod TI

BJS Czech s.r.o.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 120,000 to BJS Czech s.r.o., operator of surface finish equipment, painting of wooden surfaces and air heater in Central Trade Park D1 in Humpolec, for operating the air heater without a permit and non-submission of a report on authorised emission measurement on time.

PMU CZ, a.s.

The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 120,000 to PMU CZ, a.s., operator of PROCHÁZKA butcher shops and eight cooling devices containing fluorinated greenhouse gases as coolants in five shops, for non-arrangement of equipment tightness inspection.

TŘI PYRAMIDY s.r.o.

The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 50,000 to TŘI PYRAMIDY s.r.o., operator a facility processing synthetic polymers – roofing production – in Velké Meziříčí, for operating the facility without a permit, and decided to halt the facility operation.

Brno TI

CommScope Czech Republic s.r.o.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 250,000 to CommScope Czech Republic s.r.o., operator of paint application equipment in CTPark Modřice, for failure to perform a remedial measure to meet the emission limit for organic substances set as specific production emission.

Olomouc TI

PRECHEZA a.s.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 500,000 to PRECHEZA a.s., operator of a facility producing titanium white, ferrous pigments, ferric sulphate monohydrate and sulphuric acid in Přerov, for operating the facility in contravention of the permit when starting the sulphuric acid production after an overhaul shutdown.

Ostrava TI

Hyundai Dymos Czech, s.r.o.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 150,000 to Hyundai Dymos Czech, s.r.o., operator of a car seat foam filling plant in Nošovice, for operating the facility in contravention of the permit and non-adherence to a requirement of the operating rules – using a separator for mould spraying with a high volatile organic compound content.

Liberec TI FAMACHALA s.r.o.

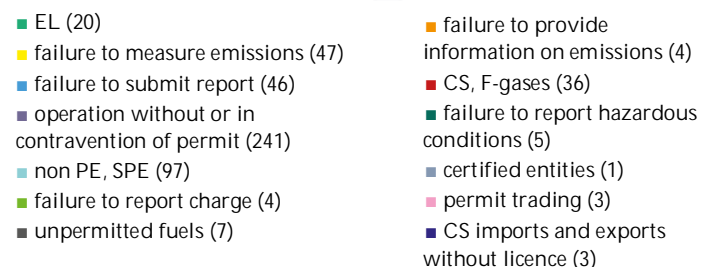
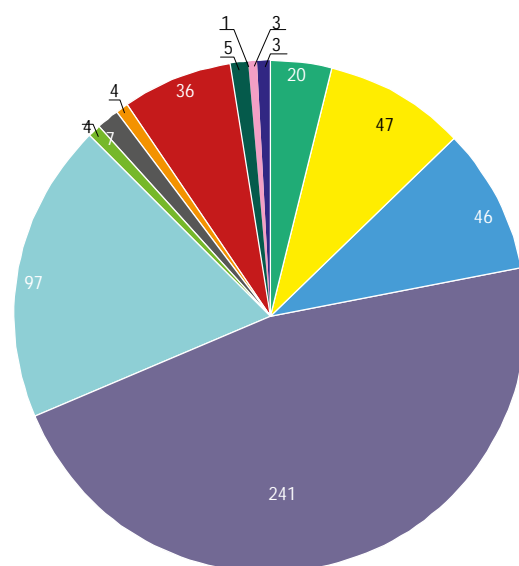
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 100,000 to FAMACHALA s.r.o., operator of a waste crushing and sorting facility in Rychnov u Jablonce nad Nisou, for not creating conditions for inspection performance, non-cooperation of the inspected entity and non-submission of documents.

4.1.5 Conclusions from inspection work

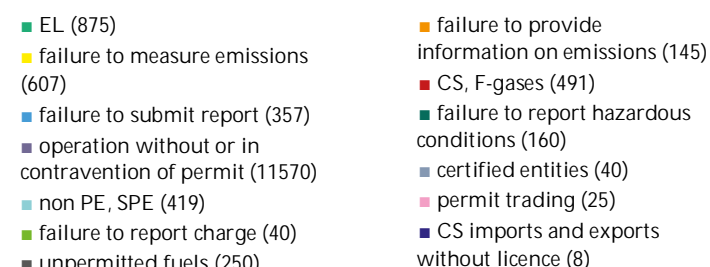
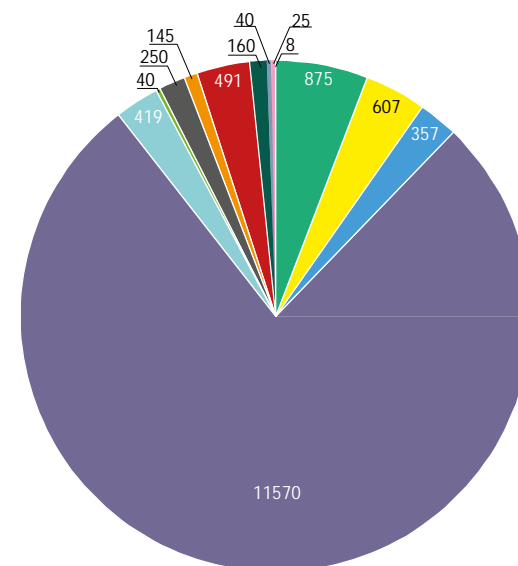
The Czech Environmental Inspectorate's inspections covered the entire scope of its powers in the areas of air protection, ozone layer and climate protection, defined in both effective national generally binding legal regulations and EU regulations in force and permits issued by applicable public authorities. Compared to 2016, the number of inspections reported in 2017 decreased (from 4407 to 4103), as did the number of decisions on fines (from 483 to 394). The reason for the former decrease was a change in the inspection number reporting: inspections at multiple facilities of one operator were reported in 2017 as one inspection. The reduction in the number of decisions on fines in legal force results from both a decrease in the number of cases of operation of facilities without a permit of an air protection authority and the application of the rule of joint proceedings on misdemeanours.

The cases of identified violations of pollutant emission limits and technical requirements that supplant or extend emission limits, which were again not very numerous in 2017, were dominated by cases of exceedance of emission limits for those substances that are most difficult to reduce, which are gaseous organic substances, substances annoying by odour and pollutants from combustion processes.

Numbers of violations – air protection, ozone layer and climate protection requirements – negotiated in 2017



Fines awarded for violation of air protection, ozone layer and climate protection requirements in 2017, by type of violation (CZK thousands)



4. 2. Water protection and prevention of major industrial accidents

4.2.1 Overview of inspection work in 2017

The Water Protection Department inspectors focus on inspection of obligations arising from Act no. 254/2001 Coll. on Waters and on amendment of certain acts (Waters Act), Act no. 224/2015 Coll. on Prevention of Major Accidents Caused by Selected Hazardous Chemicals or Chemical Mixtures and on amendment of Act no. 634/2004 Coll. on Administrative Fees, as amended (Major Accident Prevention Act), and Act no. 76/2002 Coll. on Integrated Prevention and Pollution Reduction, the Integrated Pollution Register and on amendment of certain acts (Integrated Prevention Act).

The foundation of work of inspectors in the Water Protection Department (WPD) of the CEI territorial inspectorates (TI) is inspections made as part of scheduled main and departmental tasks, which focus on priority problems in water protection nationwide. They are inspections primarily of larger environmental polluters such as major wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), industrial facilities and sites featuring historic environmental burdens (HEB). A significant part of the activities are unscheduled inspections, made based on suggestions or handling of extraordinary situations. The inspection work plan included 1,909 inspections (1,509 under the Waters Act and Major Accident Prevention Act and 400 in facilities with integrated permits).

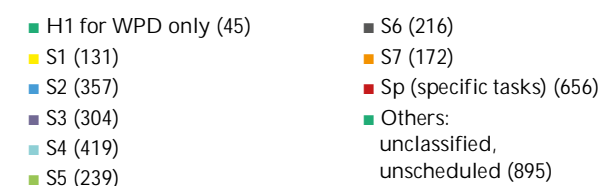
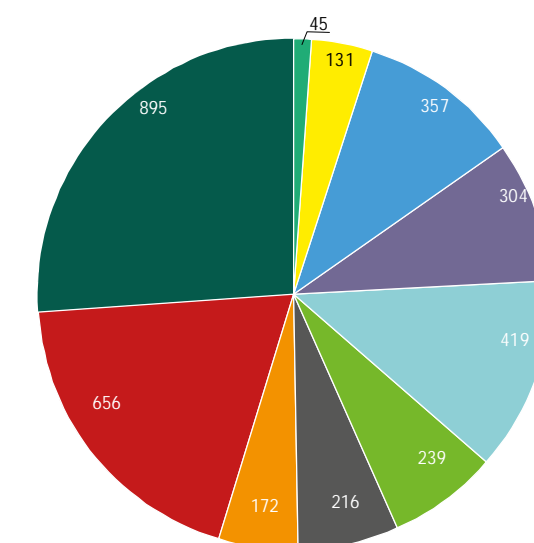
These inspections were divided into one main task, seven departmental tasks and specific tasks for specific territorial inspectorates.

In 2017, the Water Protection Department made 3,434 inspections under the Waters Act or the Major Accident Prevention Act. Out of that number, 43% were scheduled (1,490) and 57% were unscheduled (1,944) inspections.

Under scheduled inspections, 35 inspections of specific entities were not carried out. The reason for not carrying out the inspections was revocation of integrated inspection by the Integrated Agendas Department as a consequence of termination of the entity to be inspected, temporary halting of operation due to exclusion from the legal definition, termination of the activity or other serious causes.

These inspections that we did not carry out were fully substituted by unscheduled inspections. The unscheduled inspections can be divided into 1,049 inspections assigned under the tasks for 2017 and 895 additional inspections that are not connected with any of the assigned tasks.

Division of inspections made in 2017

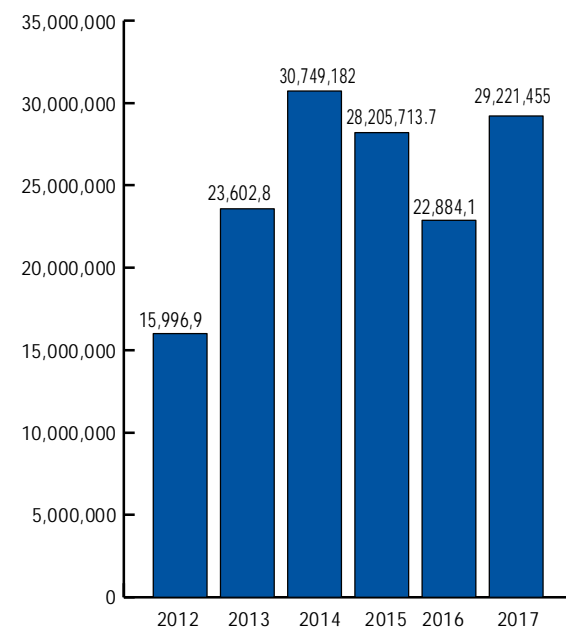


Another 368 inspections were made by WPD inspectors in cooperation with other CEI departments when inspecting facilities with integrated permits.

An integral part of the inspection work is administrative/misdemeanour proceedings, performed when violating conduct is identified. Based on the inspection work, we initiated 7,761 administrative/misdemeanour proceedings in the study period (including 7,176 as part of the charge agenda). We issued 610 decisions on fines for violations of legal regulations identified. Moreover, WPD inspectors cooperated on the issuance of 14 decisions as part of inspections in businesses with integrated permits (IP) that are registered in 4.7 Integrated Agendas.

In 2017, a total of 606 decisions on fines entered into force, totalling CZK 29,221,455. The overwhelming majority of

Amount of fines in force



the fines (CZK 16,662,558) were awarded based on the results of unscheduled inspections.

To eliminate shortcomings and defects identified, we issued 45 decisions on timed remedial measures, out of which 44 entered into force in 2017.

Charges for wastewater discharge into surface waters In 2017, we issued 1,024 decisions on charges for 2016, setting charges for wastewater discharge into surface waters, totalling CZK 189,669,118. For payment of advances in 2018, we issued 977 decisions on charges (or advance changes) totalling CZK 209,868,713.

As part of inspection of the charge obligation, 4,197 samplings were made by inspection laboratories and wastewater discharge flow rate measurement was inspected at 104 sources.

Charges for groundwater collection

In 2017, we issued 4,579 decisions on charges for groundwater collection for 2016, totalling CZK 711,047,751. For payment of advances in 2017, we issued 4,629

advance assessments totalling CZK 1,213,914,545. In addition, we issued 596 decisions in 2017 in connection with new consumers or changes or revocation of advance assessments.

As part of the charge agenda, the CEI inspection work continues to find violations of annual and monthly limits set in water management authority permits or even groundwater collections without permit.

A significant part of the WPD inspector's inspection work concerns handling of suggestions; see Chapter 3.1.1 of this Annual Report for details.

In addition to inspection work, the WPD inspectors developed 2,074 statements, both separately for the WPD (691) and as part of aggregate statements (e.g., on EIA, integrated permits, etc.), the number of which was 1,383.

The WPD inspectors cooperate with other public authorities and institutions; as part of international cooperation, they meet with environmental protection authorities from neighbouring countries and participate in meetings of international committees for protection of waters; see Chapters 3.2 and 3.3 of this Annual Report.

4.2.2 Overview of fulfilment of main and departmental tasks

(H1) Inspections of sources of environmental pollution with integrated permits in force

Inspections of facilities with integrated permits (IP) were made in accordance with the inspection plan in cooperation with other CEI environmental protection departments so as to meet the requirements on frequency of inspections in specific businesses or facilities specified by the Integrated Prevention Act. Besides, where needed, the WPD also carried out unscheduled inspections. Beyond the scope of scheduled inspections, we checked mainly facilities on which the CEI had received a suggestion for inspection, and made repeated inspections of facilities where violations of IP conditions were identified in previous periods. The most important sources of pollution from the point of view of water protection fall under the Integrated Prevention Act. The extent of inspections, their focus and inspection period were chosen based on specific conditions of the facilities.

Inspections made by the WPD separately in businesses with IP focused on adherence to requirements of the water management section of the IP. WPD inspectors in cooperation with other departments made 368 integrated inspections, and made 45 inspections on their own (on behalf of the WPD only). Based on results of these inspections, we initiated 30 administrative/misdemeanour proceedings on fines or remedial measures. As of the end of 2017, 29 decisions on fines totalling CZK 4,124,550 were in legal force.

Detailed information relating to inspections made under the Integrated Prevention Act is provided in Chapter 4.7 Integrated Agendas.

(S1) Inspection of most important municipal wastewater treatment plants for over 10,000 EI

Checks of the most important municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) focused on adherence to water management authority permits, meeting of Council Directive no. 91/271/EEC on municipal wastewater treatment, inspection of documents on hydraulic structures and their operation in accordance with approved operating rules.

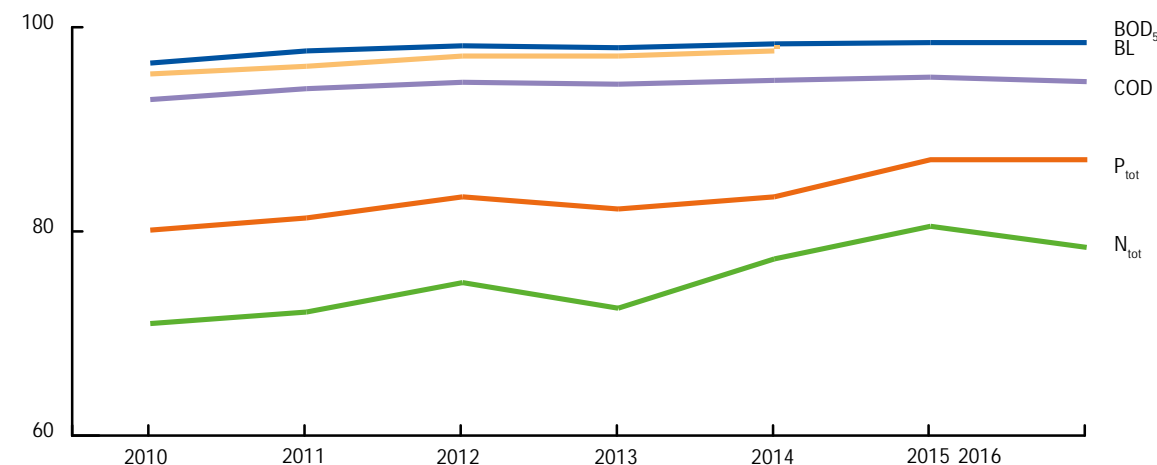
In 2017, we made inspections at 131 municipal WWTP for more than 10,000 EI. Based on the results of these inspections, we awarded five fines in force totalling CZK 210,000. One of the more frequent misdemeanours was exceedance of permitted pollution emission limits set in water management permits (five cases), and a rare misdemeanour was exceedance of the amount of wastewater discharged (one case). The inspection results indicate clearly that intensifications and renovations of both structural and process equipment of WWTP using best available techniques in order to meet requirements of the European legislation implemented has resulted in improved quality of wastewater discharged and, thus, to a significant reduction in the pollution discharged into surface waters. This statement is based on the observable trend of increasing efficiency of wastewater treatment, particularly as concerns P_{tot} (more than 8 % in 2010-2016; see schematic chart of average efficiency of pollutant removal on the next page).

For all the municipal WWTP of this category, we inspected balance data for 2016, which indicate that the WWTP studied had treated 491 million m^3 of wastewater in total. The wastewater treatment efficiency in these WWTP was 98.5 % for BOD_5 , 94.7 % for COD_{Cr} , 97.7 % for BL, 78.4 % for N_{tot} , and 87.0 % for P_{tot} .

(S2) Inspection of municipal wastewater treatment plants for 500 – 10,000 EI

In 2017, we made 357 inspections under this task.

Average efficiency of pollutant removal



Inspection results led to the initiation of 48 administrative/misdemeanour proceedings. As a consequence, 46 decisions on fines entered into force, totalling CZK 1,353,000; two of the administrative proceedings on fines have not been concluded yet. The most frequent violations are exceedance of permitted pollution emission limits and amounts of wastewater discharged, non-adherence to frequency of inspection sampling, and wastewater discharge without a water management authority permit. In addition, we awarded penalties for operating WWTP in contravention of operating rules or spills of sludge from WWTP into surface waters. The enumeration of the fines indicates that major shortcomings in WWTP operation occur constantly and regularly in this category of WWTP, which are run by smaller municipalities and voluntary associations of municipalities. Based on expertise of their staff, mostly with many years of experience, and due to the scope of work and availability of technical resources, water treatment utilities run treatment plants without major shortcomings and quality fluctuations with an impact on the quality of wastewater discharged. It is obvious that wastewater handling in smaller municipalities may pose a significant future environmental risk and requires resolute CEI inspection supervision.

(S3) Inspection of industrial entities handling potential pollutants

The inspections of industrial entities focused on adherence to obligations defined by Section 39 of the Waters Act and Executive Decree no. 450/2005 Coll., i.e., primarily whether they adopt adequate measures to prevent potential pollutants entering into surface water or groundwater or sewers. The inspections focused mainly on major industrial estates, abandoned industrial estates and other entities that store or handle larger quantities of potential pollutants. The task also included inspections of industrial WWTP (industrial plants of chemical facilities, de-emulsification plants, neutralisation plants, etc.), where they focused mainly on adherence to requirements of permits for discharge of wastewater into surface waters and sewers.

We made 304 inspections as part of the component task S3. They were mostly larger entities working in mechanical engineering, petrochemical industry, processing and food processing industry. It can be said based on the inspection results that the quality of handling of potential pollutants by larger entities is gradually

improving. The inspections identified violations of legal regulations in 33 cases; administrative/misdemeanour proceedings on fines were initiated and remedial measures ordered. The most frequent shortcomings were identified in industrial WWTP, which exceeded emission limits in the discharged wastewater and did not meet obligations for handling of potential pollutants. A total of 28 decisions entered into force in 2017, awarding fines totalling CZK 1,327,850. The administrative/misdemeanour proceedings are still in progress in five cases.

(S4) Inspection of implementation of remediation of historic environmental burdens and long-term groundwater accidents

In 2017, we continued our periodic supervision of sources of pollution in the saturated and unsaturated zones on historic environmental burden (HEB) sites and long-term accidents. At the same time, the CEI made inspections on sites of former presence of the Soviet Army, which are being handled by the

Ministry of the Environment (MoE). The unsatisfactory conditions of so-called long-term accident sites are resolved gradually by means of funding from national or EU subsidy sources.

The CEI participates in field inspections and supervises remediation of HEB sites, i.e., sites where the decontamination is paid from state sources based on a contract on remediation between the recipients and the Ministry of Finance. The current situation of HEB resolution cannot be regarded as satisfactory, as there are still sites where remediation has not proceeded or only passive monitoring or protective remediation pumping is done. Such a procedure does not lead to performance of CEI decisions, and the unsatisfactory conditions continue after expiry of deadlines specified in the decisions. For this reason, the CEI has introduced a procedure whereby it conditions extension of deadlines in existing decisions by development of an assessment by a professionally qualified entity and proof that extension of the decision deadline will not lead to any hazards to the environment and population health. A positive promise is the fact that most of the



The progress of remediation works related to elimination of contamination at ŠKODA INVESTMENT a.s. facility (before, during and after remediation).

sites have seen at least discussions of further steps and initiation of administrative steps towards announcement of public tenders.

In 2017, we made 419 inspections on HEB and long-term accident sites and issued 18 decisions on remedial measures, including 11 cases of change to deadlines of previously issued decisions. A distraintment order was issued for three recipients due to failure to perform remedial measures. In 2017, the Ministry of Finance completed, based on documented CEI conclusions from the remediation work, remediation at ŠKODA INVESTMENT a.s., PILANA a.s., Ing. Vladimír Koudelka, Pavel Maxa, Navijárna motorů HC & M, spol. s r.o., M - SILNICE a.s., MIKROTECHNA s.r.o., Lučební závody a.s. Kolín, Lučební závody Draslovka a.s. Kolín, EURO - Šarm spol. s r.o., ČEZ a.s. (sites Přerov – workshops, Opava – yard), and Transgas, a.s.

(S5) Inspection of (mostly surface) water collection

Based on experience of previous periods, the inspection work plan for 2017 included collection of surface water utilised in power generating facilities and other operations with a focus on adherence to requirements set by water management permits, particularly observance of minimum residual flow rate in watercourses. In winter, we made inspections of adherence to requirements of permits for collection of surface water and groundwater in ski resorts, which use water for artificial snowing of skiing slopes.

We made 239 inspections as part of this component task. With entities where we identified violations of the Waters Act, we initiated 34 administrative/misdemeanour proceedings on fines. A total of 30 decisions entered into force by the end of 2017, awarding fines totalling CZK 1,394,272. In four cases, administrative/misdemeanour proceedings were not concluded in 2017 due to administrative periods still running.

The most frequently identified violation of the Waters Act was exceedance of amounts of water collected for the purposes of artificial snowing or drinking or utility water supplies. Small hydropower plants failed to meet

requirements set for facility operation by not observing minimum residual flow rates in watercourses.



View of the weir on the Svratka river.

(S6) Inspection of agricultural businesses for compliance with the Waters Act

Inspections of selected entities focused on compliance with Section 39, as well as other requirements of the Waters Act. We inspected hydraulic security in stores of mineral and farm fertilisers, bulk fodders, petroleum products, including operation of internal fuel filling stations, stores of plant protection preparations, field repositories, stabling areas and dung dumps. The focus of these inspections was on issues of accumulation of wastewater in dead-end pits, waters from farmland drainage systems, observance of requirements of permits to handle groundwater and surface water and to discharge wastewater. We carried out 216 inspections of agricultural entities. Based on the results of the inspections, we awarded 24 fines in force totalling CZK

1,865,676. Beyond the annual plan, we made inspections of agricultural businesses based on suggestions.

The principal shortcomings identified were unpermitted handling of potential pollutants, operation of hydraulic structures in contravention of Section 59 of the Waters Act, and unpermitted groundwater collection.

The level of knowledge of legal regulations on water protection and the resulting obligations were traditionally better among agricultural businesses than farmers.

(S7) Inspection of adherence to Act no. 224/2015 Coll. on Major Accident Prevention

Inspections were made by the CEI in cooperation with integrated inspection authorities and regional authorities based on the annual inspection plan approved by the MoE. The objective was to inspect all the 118 structures included in category B and 32 selected structures included in category A. Since one of the category A structures was eliminated before the inspection date, the inspection of the structure was not made. In 2017, we also made 23 unscheduled inspections. Some focused on examination of data from reports on non-classification of structures, and some on structures that had failed to develop reports on non-classification. In addition, we made inspection of structures included only after the plan for 2017 was approved. We made 172 inspections in total in 2017. At present, more than 80% of the safety documentations are in the approval proceedings.

The inspections did not identify any violation of the Major Accident Prevention Act, i.e., the CEI did not initiate a proceeding on a fine with any of the operators inspected. The shortcomings identified by the CEI, regional authorities and integrated inspection authorities were handled by way of a request to make remedies (e.g., contents shortcomings of safety documentation submitted), including setting of deadlines in the inspection results report.

In the course of 2017, eight major accidents pursuant to the Major Accident Prevention Act occurred, namely in the Karlovy Vary, Moravian-Silesian, Olomouc, Pardubice and Central Bohemian Regions. They included leaks of hazardous substances, explosions and fires. The operators reported the

occurrence of the major accidents to the respective regional authorities and the CEI.

During its inspections, the CEI recommends meeting of requirements resulting from internal or external audits as specified in the safety documentation. Set goals in the area of major accident prevention are typically evaluated once a year. The inspected companies often have an ISO system in place, and obligations arising from the safety documentation are implemented in that system.

4.2.3 Overview of fulfilment of specific tasks

The choice of specific tasks reflects local issues, typically ones specific for the territorial inspectorate in question. As part of specific tasks in 2017, the TIs carried out 302 scheduled inspections, and another 354 specific inspections beyond the plan (656 inspections in total).

More than one half of these tasks followed thematically from those in the last year, due to the experience of previous periods, because particularly smaller entities still show little operational awareness of requirements of the Waters Act or deliberately ignore them. We made repeated inspections at, e.g., fuel filling stations, recreational facilities, biogas stations, open sewer outlets, etc.

One of the most important specific tasks in 2017 was the Inspectorate-wide project of inspections of recreational facilities in the Krkonoše National Park (KRNP), focusing on water collection for building supplies and meeting of wastewater discharge requirements. Due to its predominantly preventive nature, the implementation of this inspection project thus contributed to better water management and water quality protection in the area.

Owners or operators of recreational facilities are required to provide water supplies and drainage and treatment of wastewater based on the nature and type of use of the buildings. We carried out 87 inspections in total. Out of all the buildings inspected in the KRNP, the inspectors concluded that only 38% of the inspected entities operate the facilities in accordance with applicable provisions of the Waters Act. The project included the awarding of conclusive fines totalling CZK 427,145. The most frequent malpractices identified at the inspected entities

was unpermitted wastewater discharge and unpermitted water collection. There were sporadic cases of handling of potential pollutants not in accordance with the Waters Act.

The results of the inspection work across all the specific tasks indicate that the most frequent violations of the Waters Act

occurred in the area of recreational facilities, where the level of legal awareness is still low, as well as operation of WWTP, particularly in smaller municipalities, as a consequence of inexperienced management. It is advisable to continue these inspections in years to come.

All the specific tasks in 2017 involved the awarding of conclusive fines totalling CZK 2,283,549 (including penalties awarded under the KRNAP project).

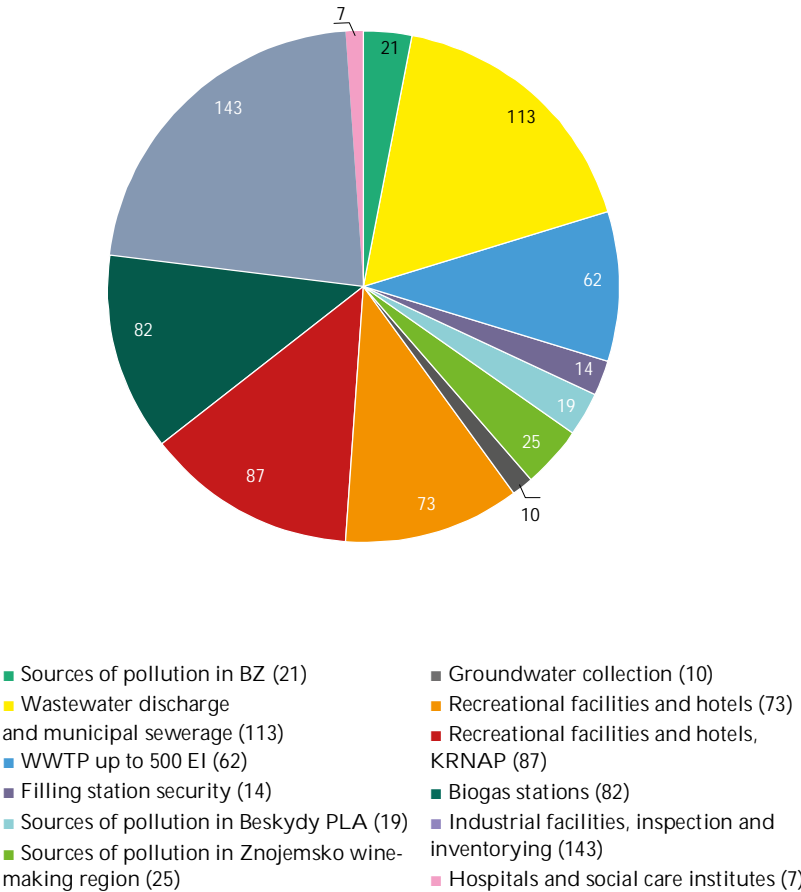


View of sewer outlet draining rainwater from a village.



View of discharge from wellness operation into local watercourse.

No. of inspections made under specific tasks in 2017



4.2.4 Major cases

Prague TI
KLIO, s.r.o.

The heaviest conclusive fine awarded by the WPD. The CEI verified that water discharged from the rainwater plant of KLIO, s.r.o. into the receiving watercourse repeatedly exceeds the set inexcusable “m” emission limits for the indicators solids, CODcr, BOD5, Ptot, Ntot, surfactants and C10-C40. In the inspection period, the watercourse administrator collected 31 inspection samples and the inexcusable limit for surfactants was exceeded in all the samples, while that for C10-C40 was exceeded in 23 of the samples (approx. 75%). The CEI classified these exceedances as operation of a facility in contravention of IP requirements (Section 37, Para. 4 of the IP Act as amended) and awarded a penalty amounting to CZK 2,000,000 after an appeal.

Olomouc TI

Tršice Municipality

The municipality drew 70,485 m³ of groundwater without a water management permit under Section 8 of the Waters Act. By a decision of 28 Dec 2016, the municipality was awarded a fine of CZK 1,762,125. When determining the penalty, the CEI inspectors applied the lowest possible rate pursuant to the Waters Act, i.e., CZK 25 per m³ of unpermitted groundwater collection. The municipality appealed against the CEI decision. The MoE, being the authority of appeal, confirmed the CEI decision, and the MoE decision entered into force on 18 Oct 2017.

Plzeň TI

AGROŽIV Sdružení zemědělců, s.r.o.

The agricultural entity drew 35,669 m³ of groundwater without a water management permit under Section 8 of the Waters Act. It happened from 16 Sep 2013 to 15 Sep 2016, inclusive. By a decision of 11 Jan 2017, the entity was awarded a fine of CZK 1,070,070. When determining the penalty, the CEI inspectors applied the Guideline figures for farm animals shown in Chapter IX of Annex 12 to Decree no. 120/2011 Coll. On 8 Feb 2017, the decision entered into force.

Ústí nad Labem TI

Městské služby Ústí nad Labem, state-funded institution
When inspecting operating records on groundwater collection, the CEI found out that the inspected entity had exceeded the permitted maximum monthly limit for groundwater collection from a deep borehole in its operation in 2015 (July and August) and 2016 (January, February, July and August) by 24,093 m³ of groundwater. For the unpermitted drawing of 24,093 m³ of groundwater, the entity was awarded a fine of CZK 602,325, using the lowest legally defined rate of CZK 25 per m³ of unpermitted groundwater collection. The entity did not exercise its right of appeal and the decision on the imposition of a fine entered into force on 5 July 2017.

Brno TI

ZUCCA a.s.

Based on repeated findings of violations of the Waters Act and non-performance of a remedial measure imposed in 2015, the company was awarded a fine of CZK 500,000. Specifically, the penalty was for violations of Section 125a, Para. 1, item (t) of the Waters Act, consisting in failure to perform remedial measures, and Section 125g, Para. 3 of the Waters Act for violation of other obligations defined by the Waters Act when handling of potential pollutants on a larger scale in a biogas station facility. The company appealed against the CEI decision. The MoE, being the authority of appeal, confirmed the CEI decision.

Hradec Králové TI

Danisco Czech Republic, a.s.

When inspecting the entity, operator of a WWTP in Smiřice, in 2016, the CEI found out discharges of exceedingly polluted wastewater into the surface water of the Elbe river, constituting a violation of obligations defined by the Waters Act and the valid water management permit issued by a water management authority. The entity appealed against the CEI decision. After a new consultation and the appeal procedure, a new fine of CZK 290,000 was awarded in 2017.

Ostrava TI

Mayr-Melnhof Holz Paskov s.r.o.

The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 280,000 to the company for violating provisions of Sections 39 and 41 of the Waters Act; see Chapter 4.6 for details.

Havlíčkův Brod TI

EURO AGRAS, s.r.o.

From 2015 to the CEI inspection (June 2017), the company failed to make a single analysis that would determine the amount of pollution in its wastewater as required by the Waters Act. Inspection samples proved that the permissible limits for pollution in surface waters had been exceeded twenty to fifty times in some indicators. The company, which processes potatoes, was awarded a fine of CZK 250,000 for unpermitted discharge of wastewater at least since 2015 (approx. 20 thousand m³) and contamination of the Heroltický brook bed along some 800 m (right-hand tributary of the Zlatý brook, which is part of the Šlapanka Site of Community Importance). The company did not appeal against the penalty, and it entered into force on 22 Nov 2017.

České Budějovice TI

České Sklo a porcelán SF s.r.o.

The entity was awarded a fine of CZK 200,000 for discharge of wastewater from a WWTP into surface waters without permit of a water management authority. The violation was a repeated one. The fact that in addition to sewage produced and piped to a WWTP in Chlum u Třeboně, the WWTP also received loads of wastewater from another company in Třeboň counted against the operator. The fine was confirmed by the authority of appeal. The operator did not agree with the decision and handed the matter over to courts.

Liberec TI

ROVS s.r.o.

In the course of 2016, the CEI found out that potential pollutants (notably dung leachate and slurry) had leaked repeatedly from the inspected entity's cattle wintering site in Heřmanice v Podještědí. Moreover, the company failed to perform conclusively ordered remedial measures on time.

For the violations committed, it was awarded a fine of CZK 180,000, against which it appealed. However, the MoE confirmed the CEI decision.

An interesting case:

Diamo Lagoons

After a prolonged suspension of remediation works, the extraction and processing of so-called “excess sludge” was commenced in Ostrava in 2017. Simultaneously, preparatory and administrative steps are in progress for the intended remediation of other segments of the dump site – the unsaturated and saturated zones. The CEI maintains long-term cooperation with officials of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of the Environment as well as representatives of the regional authority on preparation and commissioning of requirements for the remediation works. The lime application to the sludge currently in progress is accompanied by the expected increased emissions of volatile compounds into the air, and the CEI cooperates on setting the conditions and measures to eliminate these phenomena. At the same time, cooperation on development of an updated version of the MoE binding position statement is underway. The CEI WPD has commissioned an assessment and monitoring of groundwater contamination; the results could be applied in a further monitoring project and potential groundwater remediation.



View of the Diamo Lagoons.

4.2.5 Conclusions from inspection work

In the study period, the Inspectorate made a wide range of inspections in the water protection area arising under respective legal standards. Comparing the results with the previous period, the development can be described as stable.

The overall results of WPD inspection work in 2017 showed that the most violations concerned unpermitted wastewater discharge into surface waters from small WWTP, often operated by municipalities, and groundwater collections. The inspection results indicate that there is a continuing need to supervise proper wastewater handling even in relatively small WWTP (above 500 EI), which often receive the contents of dead-end cesspits from their “commute” territory or more or less historically partly process wastewater from local businesses (recreational facilities, hotels, small-scale industrial and agricultural production, services, etc.). Long-term problems still include insufficient sewerage in villages and methods of wastewater disposal, particularly by holiday resorts in mountain and submountain areas.

Renovations of WWTP structures and equipment and implementation of best available techniques have resulted in a significant reduction in pollution discharged into surface waters from plants sized over 10,000 EI. It followed from the inspection findings that these major facilities do not have significant difficulty adhering to legislation. Violations of the Waters Act consisting in exceedance of emission limits set in permits issued by water management authorities were only registered sporadically among the larger WWTP. The CEI sees this fact as a positive finding and proof of ever improving quality of wastewater discharged. However, supervision over these WWTP is still necessary due to the importance of large WWTP and notably the quantity of wastewater discharged.

Serious shortcomings in industrial and agricultural businesses continued in 2017 as well; they were mainly unsecured storage and handling of potential pollutants, farm fertilisers and their liquid components, petroleum

products and chemicals. We also found shortcomings in inspections of storage areas (absence of tightness tests, absence or incompleteness of accident plans), and identified several problematic agricultural operations, mainly biogas stations. The inspection findings indicate that major sources of pollution violate legislative regulations in the area of water protection only exceptionally. The decrease in violations identified is exactly the result of consistent and long-term inspection work. However, the CEI should continue supervising larger and more significant sources of pollution and continue searching for new sources. The long-term results of the inspection work in the area of handling of potential pollutants indicate the necessity to focus, in the coming years, on medium and smaller legal entities as well, as they have a lower legal awareness of the legislation in force in the area of water management.

Another problematic issue is tackling defects on sites without a known polluter, where there is no legal entity that could be ordered remedial measures. Another persevering problem is the completion of remediations, i.e., meeting of target remediation limits on HEB sites that are currently lacking funds.

In the area of supervision and legal violations leading to fines, there is a continuing trend of more cases of identified violations in unscheduled inspection compared to scheduled ones. However, investigation, acquisition of evidence and information in these unscheduled inspections is always more time-consuming and administratively complex than in scheduled inspections and larger pollution sources. Another continuing trend is frequent appeals of inspected entities against our decisions, which makes the administrative proceedings much more time-consuming.

Increasing numbers of suggestions against natural persons represents a relatively large amount of inspections and related activities for the inspectors with a marginal environmental impact. However, investigation, acquisition of evidence and information in these is always more time-consuming and administratively complex than in scheduled inspections and larger pollution sources. The consumes time that could otherwise

be spent inspecting entities whose impact on quality of surface water or groundwater is many times greater.

Another problem is the insufficient quality and variability of decisions (primarily permits issued by water management authorities) the adherence to which the WPD inspects. In many cases, final approval decisions are not issued in accordance with water management permits or vice versa. Sometimes the permit requirements are such that adherence to them cannot be inspected (e.g., minimum residual flow rate where no metering point is defined).

Also in the years to come, our inspectors will cooperate with other environmental protection authorities and, as part of prevention, teach and inform business entities and the general public about obligations arising under legislation so that the inspected entities have the opportunity to actively protect the environment by themselves.

4.3 Waste management, chemicals and biocidal preparations

4.3.1 Overview of inspection work in 2017

In 2017, inspectors of the CEI Waste Management Department (WMD) made 3,359 inspections across the Czech Republic. This number includes inspections of adherence to legal standards in the area of waste management, packaging and chemicals. The inspections made were based on both the WMD Activity Plan for 2017, which was fully met, and suggestions received. The total amount of fines in force in 2017 was CZK 43,115,500. In 2017, we initiated 882 proceedings and issued 897 decisions on fines. In the study period, 877 decisions on fines, 13 decisions on remedial measures and 1 decision on restriction of operation entered into force. WMD inspectors were also involved in joint inspections under Act no. 76/2002 Coll., the Integrated Prevention

Act (IPPC Act); there were 305 such cases in 2017. Another 124 suggestions were submitted to other public authorities. An integral component of the CEI WMD work was the issuance of 119 position statements and statements, including seven statements for the State Environmental Fund (SEF). Additional position statements concerned matters such as new legislation in development for the Ministry of the Environment and other ministries. It must be noted in this connection that CEI WMD employees are members of various expert working groups dealing with development of new amendments to legal regulations. The WMD made statements on EIA and SEA processes, applications for issuance or change of integrated permits as part of the IPPC and so on. Ever increasing cooperation takes place with other organisations as well, such as the Czech Police, regional public health authorities and the State Labour Inspection Office, for example in the form of joint training focused on waste management and chemicals. As in previous years, representatives of the Waste Management Department were involved in several IMPEL projects focused on transboundary transport of waste and electric waste in 2017. The primary purpose of the projects is exchange of information on good practice and deepening of knowledge in the specific area, establishment and maintenance of collaboration, production of aids for inspection practice, and generation of feedback for regulators (national or EC). International cooperation in the area of chemicals also continued successfully.

4.3.2 Overview of fulfilment of departmental tasks

Waste disposal and treatment facilities
In 2017, we made 335 inspections under this departmental task. The CEI initiated 62 proceedings and awarded fines totalling CZK 1,915,500. We handled 130 cases based on suggestions received. The CEI made inspections at operators of waste disposal and processing facilities (landfills, industrial and hazardous waste incinerators, municipal waste incinerators, decontamination sites and solidification plants, neutralising and de-emulsifying plants); almost all of these facilities are operated based on

integrated permits.

Landfills

Inspections of facilities operated within landfill areas are very time-consuming and professionally demanding, since the CEI checks, among other things, meeting of record-keeping obligations, documentation on quality of waste admitted, performance of specified landfill monitoring, etc. It can be concluded in connection with landfill inspections that all the S-NO category landfills were inspected in accordance with the WPD inspection plan in 2017.

The landfill inspections identified numerous administrative oversights (e.g., violation of record-keeping obligations) as well as misconduct with significant environmental danger (waste storage outside the secured landfill area, etc.). In a very serious case of repeated violation of a municipal waste landfill operator's obligations and following failure to perform specified remedial measures, the CEI proceeded to restrict the landfill operation. The operation restriction consisted in a ban on admission of waste except earth suitable for landfill reclamation. Additional fines were awarded for violations of operating rules, violations of integrated permit requirements or other mandatory obligations (e.g., use of unpermitted waste for technical securing of the landfill, large technically unsecured active landfill areas, disposal of biodegradable waste by landfilling, failure to document quality of waste admitted, admission of waste without a basic description). Inspections of landfills in their first phase of operation typically paid attention to things such as use of structural elements, if any, their reporting in the records, and reporting of waste used as technical securing of the landfill. Some landfill operators continue attempting to store "unpriced waste" beyond the limit set by the Waste Act. This circumvention of the regulatory role of landfilling fees makes it impossible to develop sophisticated waste management techniques.

We also inspected landfills in their second phase in 2017, i.e., landfills undergoing reclamation, particularly their accordance with technical standards, requirements of integrated permits and operating rules. The third phase of

landfill operation was also the subject matter of inspections made by the CEI.

Incinerators

Inspections of incinerators checked primarily adherence to requirements of integrated permits, adherence to operating rules, monitoring and operating documentation. Repeated legal violations were identified in a hazardous waste incinerator operation in 2017; the low capacity of the storage area resulted in unpermitted mixing of hazardous waste from healthcare with other waste.

Other facilities

A large portion of our inspections dealt with entities that illegally handle waste, typically construction and demolition waste, including waste earth. This included notably piling of demolition waste on the ground with the intention of leaving it permanently in unsecured areas. The primary cause of such illicit conduct is considerable economic savings (depending on the quantity and quality of waste).

Waste reuse facilities

In 2017, the CEI made 301 inspections as part of the waste reuse task, including 104 conducted based on suggestions received. We initiated 79 proceedings. Decisions on fines awarding fines totalling CZK 4,791,000 entered into force by the end of 2017. Inspections in the area of processing of biodegradable waste (BDW) concerned 53 facilities. Under this departmental task, we made inspections of facilities for waste reuse on the ground (landscaping) and other facilities intended for waste reuse, such as composting plants, biogas stations, recycling plants for construction waste, plastics, paper, wood and glass. The greater part of the suggestions received that could be included under this departmental task notified about problems in handling of demolition and construction waste. The cases consisted particularly in unpermitted landscaping (without approval under the Waste Act and without a building permit) and, in cases of permitted facilities,

in violations of operating rules and requirements set by regional authority decisions.

Handling of demolition and construction waste

Handling of demolition and construction waste was the most frequent subject matter of suggestions. The number of suggestions handled in the area of construction and demolition waste disposal is related to the growth in construction production.

The most serious violations with adverse environmental impacts have been identified in the area of handling of demolition and waste earth for a long time. The most common shortcomings and violations identified consisted in waste handling in facilities not intended for the purpose under the Waste Act, non-observance of record-keeping and reporting obligations, specifically insufficient or incorrect records on waste. The requirement for waste records is that they should match the actual physical handling of the waste from the originator to the end use or disposal.

Violations of obligations specified in approved operating rules were identified in facilities authorised for waste management under the Waste Act; for instance, failures to meet requirements for verification of quality of waste admitted (missing analyses of waste admitted), waste not gathered in permitted areas, facilities operated without approval under the Waste Act.

The inspections focused on reuse of waste earth and construction waste on ground surface indicated that the inspected entities continue to think that excavated earth and construction waste once modified are material, not waste, but they cannot prove such claims with relevant documents.

Facilities for processing of biodegradable waste
Concerning processing of biodegradable waste (BDW), the CEI inspects composting plants, biogas stations admitting BDW and, last but not least, use of sludge on farmland.

Composting plants

In the area of facilities reusing BDW, the CEI most frequently inspects composting plants. The CEI WMD inspectors checked 39 composting plants in 2017, including 5 inspections made based on suggestions received. These inspections identified violations of the Waste Act in 17 cases. A total of 17 proceedings on fines were initiated with the composting plant operators in the course of 2017 (the figure includes proceedings initiated based on inspections made in 2016), and 19 decisions entered into force, awarding fines totalling CZK 715,000.

When inspecting composting plants, the CEI most frequently finds violations of facility operating rules (for example, insufficient frequency of compost analyses, compost produced by the composting plant not meeting requirements for facility output) and record-keeping oversights. In one case, we even identified operation of a composting plant without the necessary approval of the applicable regional authority.



Composting in bags.

Biogas stations

Moreover, the CEI inspected 9 biogas stations admitting BDW in 2017. We found misconduct in one of the cases. Two decision on the imposition of fines to operators of biogas stations entered into force in 2017,

totalling CZK 55,000 (one of the fines was for operating the facility in contravention of its operating rules and record-keeping oversights, the other for not sorting waste).

Use of sludge on farmland

The CEI WMD inspectors dealt with five cases of use of sludge on farmland (the CEI received three suggestions on the issue). In two of the cases, we identified handling of WWTP sludge in contravention of the sludge reuse scheme for farmland.



Use of WWTP sludge on farmland.

WASTE COLLECTION AND REPURCHASE

In 2017, we made 316 inspections in waste collection and repurchase facilities (60 were made based on suggestions). A total of 78 proceedings we initiated and 63 decisions entered into force totalling CZK 2,560,000. The number of inspections includes those under the Czech Police project Blue 24, which is a one-day inspection project focused on safety in railway transport. Assisted by the Czech Police, the CEI made inspections in metal collection yards, since it was these facilities that have recently repeatedly purchased parts of railway equipment. Although the CEI participated in this police project in all the regions in previous years, it was only

asked by the Czech Police to actively collaborate in selected regions in 2017 due to decreasing numbers of reported theft of metal items.

In the area of waste collection and repurchase, one of the most common violations of the Waste Act was operation of waste collection and repurchase facilities in contravention of their approved operating rules, record-keeping oversights (such as shortcomings in records on data on natural person acting on behalf of a legal entity during the repurchase, mistakes in operating logs, transfer of waste to unauthorised entities). There were also cases of false or incomplete reports on waste production and waste management from facilities. Among other things, we also registered exceedances of facility capacity specified in the operating rules or gathering of loose waste such as paper and cardboard in outdoor handling areas. There were no precautions to prevent undesirable waste degradation or release into the environment (such as due to weather conditions). There were facilities where we found electrical appliances without the operator having a contract establishing an electrical waste collection or separation site.

CAR WRECK COLLECTION, REPURCHASE AND PROCESSING FACILITIES

The CEI WMD inspectors made 66 inspections in the area of car wreck handling in 2017, including 32 made based on suggestions received. Based on misconduct identified in this area, 42 proceedings on fines were initiated in 2017 and 49 decisions entered into force in the course of the year, awarding fines totalling CZK 2,618,000. In 2017, the CEI made inspections in both illegal facilities (car wreck disassembly without applicable approval under the Waste Act) and permitted car wreck facilities, operated based on approval of the applicable regional authority.

The violations of the Waste Act most frequently found in 2017 included handling of car wrecks in areas not intended for the purpose. This violation relates mostly to illegal facilities, but the CEI has also come across cases

of permitted car wreck collection and processing facilities store/disassemble car wrecks outside areas permitted by the applicable regional authority, e.g., as a result of exceeded capacity inside the permitted facility.



Incorrect storage of car wrecks in a permitted car wreck collection, repurchase and processing facility, identified by inspection of Havlíčkův Brod TI employees.



Illegal car wreck facility inspected by Ústí nad Labem TI employees.

In addition in 2017, the CEI came across situations where car wrecks were disassembled at illegal (unapproved) car wreck facilities, although the certificate of environmentally friendly car disposal was then issued by an operator of an approved facility. Thus, the car wrecks only went through the approved facility "on paper". However, the car owner who had disposed of the car received the certificate of car wreck collection in an approved facility and environmentally friendly car disposal, and could thus terminate its record in the vehicle register. Meanwhile, the car was disassembled at an illegal car wreck facility. In these cases, the CEI awarded fines to both the illegal and the approved car wreck facilities, as the latter acted in contravention of their approved operating rules.

The most frequent violations identified by the CEI during inspections in permitted car wreck collection and processing facilities include:

- operating facilities in contravention of approved facility operating rules (exceeded capacity, car wreck storage or disassembly in contravention of facility operating rules);
- violation of record-keeping obligations;
- mistakes in photo documentation;
- failure to destroy VIN codes in accordance with legal regulations;
- failure to make a contract with an authorised representative or send it to the Ministry of the Environment.



Storage of car wrecks outside areas permitted by regional authority, identified by inspection of Brno TI.

It has to be mentioned in connection with car wreck handling in approved facilities that the CEI handled seven cases in 2017 where a vehicle submitted by its owner for environmentally friendly disposal to an approved car wreck facility was found in road traffic by the Czech Police. The CEI considers these cases a serious problem, since they constitute operation of vehicles intended for disassembly in unclear technical condition and without proper insurance. Operation of such wrecks is not only illegal but, first and foremost, hazardous and dangerous for other road users.

RECOLLECTION OF USED PRODUCTS

Under recollection inspections, the CEI inspects adherence to legal rules establishing the system for recollection and handling of selected products until their final processing, with the objective to identify both possible illicit activity and good practice. The inspections are frequently connected with checks in specific facilities and with other departmental tasks, such as recollection sites in waste yards and collection facilities, inspection of waste reuse facilities, transboundary transport, and so on.

Under this departmental task, the CEI made 190 checks, including 43 made based on suggestions. We initiated 53 proceedings, and issued 57 decisions on fines in 2017. Some administrative proceedings from the previous year were concluded. Fifty-six decisions totalling CZK 1,477,000 entered into force in 2017.

Tyres

A total of 20 proceedings were initiated in the area of tyre recollection; the total amount of conclusive fines was CZK 351,000. Most frequently we came across violations of the Waste Act in provision of recollection of used tyres, particularly by listed entities. Like the year before, the CEI came across repeated shortcomings in connection with duties relating to registration of listed entities in the MoE List, development and submission of annual reports on recollection of tyres, and failure to meet the required level of recollection of tyres. Such violations were found in 15 cases.

A number of entities joined the tyre recollection system based on our inspections – for e-shops, it is virtually the only way to meet the recollection obligations in light of the mandatory scope of provision of collection points or the minimum collection level. Unfortunately, it turns out that some of the listed entities only perform their obligation up to the set level, which is the minimum level and, even after hitting the 35% minimum target, collection has to continue at the operator's own expense without transferring the costs to the joint system. In particular, car and construction and farm machinery importers and their dealers sometimes fail to pay due attention to the obligation to provide recollection – chiefly proper establishment of the point, fitting it with a collection vessel, informing the dealers about setting up the tyre recollection point at their premises, transport of the recollected tyres, etc. Thus, the CEI repeatedly deals with suggestions concerning non-functioning collection points listed in the MoE register with individually listed tyre importers in response to the reduced admission of used tyres to municipal recycling yards. The points specified by manufacturers in the register are not always up to date; dealers often do not know that they are tyre recollection points or they condition admission of used tyres on purchase of new ones. Thus, the CEI awarded penalties for non-functioning or non-existing tyre recollection points in eight cases.

In 2017, the CEI also checked sites and facilities with the assumption of presence of larger quantities of used tyres (historic burdens, processing facilities, etc.). These inspections monitored the state of the sites with a view to activities aimed at clearing used tyres from premises, facility capacity, potential fire hazards, etc. Regional authorities or fire brigades were informed in some cases based on the inspection conclusions. Nevertheless, some sites without an existing owner of waste tyres continue to be problematic, as do sites containing used tyres owned by companies that are currency undergoing insolvency proceedings.

Electrical appliances, batteries

A total of 33 proceedings were initiated in the area of recollection of these devices,

the total amount of conclusive fines was CZK 1,126,000. As traditionally, the most common violations of law in this area relates to importers of electrical appliances and batteries that do not meet their obligations properly (free riders). Newly, the CEI dealt with e-shops that send electrical appliances to neighbouring countries from the CR. These entities have to secure compliance with their obligations under the Waste Act in the respective EU member state through an authorised representative. In this area, the CEI awarded three penalties to Czech e-shops.

The Inspectorate continued to handle the electrical appliance recollection network in 2017. In this connection, we awarded a fine (confirmed by the MoE) to the joint recollection system operator since it failed to organise recollection of electrical appliances to the extent defined by law in some of the inspected municipalities with over 2,000 inhabitants. It has to be noted on the obligation to organise the recollection network that legal violations were also identified in other joint recollection system, but the decisions have not entered in force yet due to appeals.

In connection with category 5 electrical appliances (light sources), we identified bad practice of one of the joint system already in 2016: according to the CEI findings, it failed to show in its annual report any information about the quantity of light sources put on the market, although manufacturers reported such data to it and paid their subscription fees properly. Moreover, it failed to include information about recollection of the light sources in its report, thus factually failing to demonstrate the rate of efficiency of the recollection system. A penalty was awarded for this conduct, and the joint recollection system operator appealed against it. In this connection, we also found that this joint recollection system failed to register the light source manufacturers in the list of manufacturers, for which it was awarded a conclusive fine.

The decision on a fine to the joint recollection system for violation of the Waste Act in connection with solar panels entered into force in 2017 after an appeal. The company had systematically made agreements with operators of photovoltaic power plants (PVPP) in contravention of the legal definition, resulting in some of the PVPP operators paying subscription fees lower than the minimum set by

the legislation. Ultimately, sufficient resources for recycling the solar panels might not be collected.

INSPECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL BUSINESSES AND OTHER WASTE PRODUCERS

In 2017, our inspectors made 829 inspections among waste producers, out of which 229 took place based on suggestions. A total of 174 proceedings we initiated and 139 decisions entered into force. The fines totalled CZK 4,169,000.

It can be concluded from the inspection work findings that big industrial businesses adhere to their obligations under the Waste Act in most cases. Thus, although many of the inspections in big industrial businesses do not find any misconduct, these inspections cannot be abandoned since they are the basis for inspections of authorised entities accepting waste from them, for example.

Medium and small business entities commit violations of legal regulations more frequently than big ones, which may be the result, for instance, of the absence of a company environmental officer. The most common violations of the Waste Act are failure to sort waste and violations of record-keeping and reporting obligations. In addition, we found that identification sheets for hazardous waste were not developed and posted, and collection vessels were not identified in accordance with legislation in force. In some cases, we found that waste was being handed to entities that were not authorised to accept it.

Municipalities

In 2017, the CEI inspected 116 municipalities, including 19 inspections made based on suggestions received. In municipalities, our inspectors also focus on whether the municipality is performing its duty to provide sites for separate collection of municipal waste components, namely hazardous waste, paper, glass, metals and biodegradable waste (BDW). The inspections made indicate that municipalities deal with the provision of separate collection of biodegradable waste in various ways, mostly in light of the development style (various types of BDW containers

collected from households or vessels located on a defined site in the municipality or in a recycling yard, frequently in combination with household composting bins). The municipality may also meet its obligation to set up a BDW collection site by implementing a community composting system. When inspecting the municipalities, the CEI found out in two cases that there was no site for BDW collection, for which it awarded penalties. Remedies were made in both cases.

When inspecting the municipalities, the CEI most commonly found record-keeping oversights, as well as several cases of non-separation of waste (e.g., hazardous waste together with general waste) and failure to secure waste from theft or leak (unsecured hazardous waste – waste oil, paint and chemical containers). In one case, the CEI identified illicit combustion of waste by the municipality.



Biodegradable waste collection site in a municipality.

TRANSBOUNDARY WASTE TRANSPORT

In 2017, inspections of transboundary transport of waste first proceeded based on a plan for transboundary waste transport developed based on an analysis considering trade in waste, associated risks and experience of transboundary waste transport. The inspections focused both on waste originators and stationary facilities that trade in waste

(imports and exports) and on implementation of the transport itself (carriers, exporters). The purpose of the inspections was to find out how rules of the applicable European regulation (particularly its bans and restrictions) are adhered to, and how the entities care for the associated administration (transport documents). The CEI commonly cooperates on transport inspections with the Customs Authorities and the Czech Police, both in domestic projects and joint projects at former border crossings. Frequently, cooperation of the MoE, being the applicable authority for transboundary waste transport, and of respective authorities abroad is necessary. In total, 11 administrative proceedings were initiated under this departmental task and nine conclusive fines were awarded totalling CZK 770,000.

Inspections of waste facilities and originators

We inspected 75 entities involved in transboundary waste transport.

Most commonly, the inspections identified inconsistencies in relevant documentation – incorrectly or falsely completed data under Annex VII to Regulation no. 1013/2006 on Waste Transport. Respective authorities abroad often notify the CEI about these cases. In some cases, the entity failed to present an agreement under Article 18 between the entity providing the transport and the recipient (waste reuse facility). The CEI repeatedly comes across situations where waste is transported to the Czech Republic for preliminary reuse under the general requirements for information under Article 18 of the Waste Transport Regulation (Green List waste), but the cover document under Annex VI to the Waste Transport Regulation or its annex do not show any information about its subsequent reuse other than the preliminary one, i.e., the specific (final) use of the waste (requirement of Government Regulation no. 352/2014 Coll.). The CEI also comes across cases of incorrect information in cover documents, such as the entity providing the waste transport not falling under the jurisdiction of the sending country, or conversely, the recipient in the Czech Republic not being an authorised entity (it cannot be a mere broker or trader). The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 20,000 for this violation of the Waste Transport Regulation, later confirmed by the MoE.

Inspections of waste transport outside stationary facilities The CEI made joint inspections at or near former border crossings with Austria, Slovakia and Germany. Several dozens of vehicles transporting waste were checked during the inspections. These inspections only found some administrative oversights, and the findings were resolved on the spot in cooperation with respective authorities abroad. Nevertheless, even these inspections identified illegal importation of waste, such as waste tyres, to unpermitted facilities.

In 2017, the CEI participated in a waste transport inspection in every region as part of the TISPOL project in cooperation with the Czech Police and the Customs Administration. Dozens of vehicles transporting waste were checked during the inspection. The waste transport checks identified notably violations of the Waste Act relating to failure to identify a vehicle transporting waste with the applicable "A" symbol, and absence of cover documents for waste during the transport, including domestic transport of waste. Besides, we have been identifying unpermitted transport under customs proceedings in cooperation with the General Customs Directorate (GCD) and customs authorities by means of deployment of hazardous profiles in business with third countries (such as export of used tyres, electrical waste, etc.). In connection with the restriction on waste exports to China, we can expect a certain change in exporters' behaviour and on the recyclable material market – orientation on different markets, reduced waste separation and increase in straight disposal or energy reuse, keeping or disposal of stock in domestic facilities, impetus to development of new technologies for reuse of recyclable materials, etc. In this respect, the CEI will monitor and handle potential illegal activities in particular, as part of its continuing international collaboration.

COMPLIANCE WITH PACKAGING ACT

In 2017, we made 137 inspections pursuant to Act no. 477/2001 Coll. on Packaging and on amendment of certain acts, as amended (hereinafter, the Packaging Act), including 11 inspections based on suggestions received. Based on a request of the Ministry of the Environment, the CEI

inspected 11 entities included on the List of Entities, i.e., entities performing their obligations under the Packaging Act individually (with independent organisation and techniques and at their own expense) that were suspected of not performing the obligations set. In the course of 2017, we initiated 63 proceedings on fines and 60 decisions entered into force, awarding fines for violations of the Packaging Act totalling CZK 2,211,000.

The CEI also made joint inspections focused on performance of obligations under the Packaging Act as well as obligations under the Waste Act (in particular, obligations of waste originators

– waste separation at facilities and obligations of electrical appliance manufacturers). In addition, we made combined inspections under the Packaging Act and the Chemicals Act. More than one half of the inspections were made at entities that were suspected of not performing their obligations under the Packaging Act in some way. They were entities doing transboundary transport or import of packaged goods and not included on the List of Entities and not having an agreement with an authorised packaging company (such as importers and transboundary carriers of chemist's products, electrical appliances, furniture, food or beverages). We also made inspections of manufacturers of packaged goods (so-called packaging fillers), such as operators of fast food establishments, pizzerias, beverage vendors, producers of food such as meat-based or dairy products. The heaviest conclusive fine of CZK 550,000 was awarded to a company that made transboundary transports of packaged goods (cosmetics, beverages, food, etc.) for its shops from EU countries.

When inspecting entities included on the List of Entities under Section 14 of the Packaging Act, the CEI most commonly identified the following misconduct:

- non-reporting of information from continuous records on packaging and packaging waste to the MoE;
- failure to document information shown in the records;
- failure to arrange reuse of packaging waste in accordance with the Packaging Act.

The CEI's inspection findings indicate that big companies dealing with sales of packaged goods intended for consumers that are subject to obligations under the Packaging Act

mostly meet their obligations already, by means of an authorised packaging company. Nevertheless, many entities, typically smaller ones, fail to meet their obligations under the Packaging Act, and they frequently are not even aware of them.

ADHERENCE TO THE CHEMICALS ACT

Inspectors dealing with chemical issues made 1,021 inspections in 2017 focused on obligations under the Chemicals Act no. 350/2011 Coll. and the Biocides Act no. 324/2016. These regulations are also tightly related to directly applicable European regulations: no. 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), no. 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances (CLP), no. 648/2004 on detergents, no. 528/2012 on biocides, and more. Of the total number, 395 inspections were made based on 225 notifications received from the EU rapid warning information system on dangerous consumer products of non-food nature (RAPEX). Part of the inspections focused on the REACH (registration of chemicals, material safety data sheets, regulated and permitted chemicals, totalling 309 inspections), part on obligations under the CLP Regulation (classification, packaging and labelling of substances, totalling 252 inspections); a smaller part on the Detergents Regulation (24 inspections). Biocidal products were inspected in 38 cases. In the study period, we made 40 inspections based on suggestions received.

In the REACH inspections, 10% of the cases were manufacturers in the CR, 9% were importers from third countries (outside the EU), 20% were subsequent users, and 68% were distributors (some of the inspected entities had multiple roles under the REACH Regulation, so the sum is more than 100%).

On the whole, 58% of the chemicals and mixtures inspected in 2017 originated from countries outside the CR. As in previous years, products originating from other EU member states and third countries violated the chemicals regulations more frequently than products coming from the CR. A total of 61% of the chemicals and mixtures originating from the EU failed to comply with the chemicals regulations (it was 36% in products from the CR and 79% in those from third countries).

A total of 144 fines for violations of the Chemicals Act (including the Inspection Act no. 255/2012 Coll.) entered into force in 2017, totalling CZK 3,453,000. We initiated 156 administrative proceedings and issued 147 decisions on fines. The majority of the violations concerned reporting of chemical mixtures to the registry of the Ministry of Health and their incorrect identification, material safety data sheets and regulated substances.

In the area of chemicals inspections, the Inspectorate cooperated with the European Chemicals Agency (its Enforcement Forum) and with inspection authorities abroad. Three cases were handed over to authorities abroad (mostly relating to material safety data sheets and exposure scenarios). In the same period, the CEI received one suggestion from abroad, relating to labelling of hazardous chemical mixtures. In the course of the year, the CEI made plentiful use of screening measurements of product composition in order to determine the content of regulated substances, such as lead, cadmium, nickel, phthalates and total chromium content in leather products. For this purpose, our inspectors use an X-ray, laser and Raman spectrometer and selected products are further tested in accredited laboratories. The screening made by the spectrometers is also significantly applied in the area of waste management.

Thematic inspections

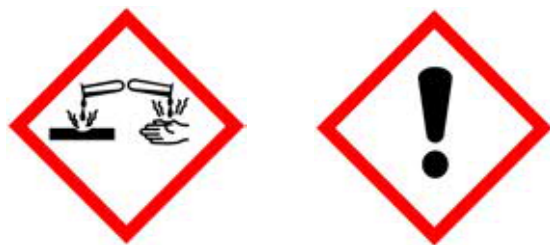
In 2017, the Czech Environmental Inspectorate made inspections as part of a project of the European Chemicals Agency. It was focused on inspection of exposure scenarios (ES) – their correctness and applicability in practice. It concerned the entire supply chain for registered chemicals, i.e., the registerer (manufacturer or importer), distributors and end users. A total of six chemicals were checked in the CR, namely ammonium nitrate, ethanol, formaldehyde, lead monoxide, toluene and heating oil no. 4, and gas oil,

– unspecified.

We inspected 22 entities in total (including 13 registerers of chemicals). These inspections checked the entire supply chains and identified only one oversight in the distribution of exposure scenarios. The project launched a collaboration of inspection organisations that supervise quality of exposure scenarios and extended safety data sheets. Many of the inspections of end users were made in cooperation with

Regional Public Health Authorities and employees of the State Labour Inspection Office. It can be concluded that the general awareness of the obligation to provide exposure scenarios and apply them in practice has increased compared to last year.

Another inspection project planned for 2017 was a pilot ECHA project focused on the obligation to inform consumers about dangerous properties of chemical mixtures in Internet sales (obligation under Art. 48, Para. 2 of the CLP Regulation). The aim of the project was big Internet shops that permit making of a purchase agreement online and sell chemicals and chemical mixtures classified as dangerous and intended primarily for consumers. The inspectors checked 361 products at 51 entities in the course of 10 months. The type of hazard (e.g., by means of a standard hazard phrase or warning symbol) was not shown for 81% of the dangerous chemical mixtures or substances offered for sale. Based on the identified violations of the CLP Regulation, the CEI awarded 39 conclusive fines totalling CZK 1,158,000.



Warning symbols for caustic (left) and irritating effects.

4.3.3 Overview of fulfilment of specific tasks

In 2017, the TI Waste Management Departments had no obligation to choose a specific task or priority. Nevertheless, most of the TI set a specific issue for the inspection work to which they paid special attention (or even specific entities, based on negative findings with

potential environmental impacts made in previous periods).

They included, for example, inspections of biodegradable waste management, inspections of adherence to municipality obligations, and checks of management of waste from titanium dioxide production. A positive finding is that the inspection work under the issues chosen by the TI did not identify any major violations of legal regulations in the area of waste management.

4.3.4 Major cases

Heaviest fines awarded by Waste Management Departments of CEI territorial inspectorates

Prague TI

AVE CZ odpadové hospodářství s.r.o.

A fine of CZK 1,000,000 awarded by the Prague TI to AVE CZ odpadové hospodářství s.r.o. for a violation of the Waste Act entered into force in 2017. The company reported to the applicable authority of a municipality with extended powers (through the ISPOP) false and incomplete data on the Benátky nad Jizerou landfill in its waste production and management report for 2014 and 2015.

České Budějovice

TI ECO - F a.s.

ECO - F a.s., the operator of a waste recollection and repurchase facility in České Budějovice, failed to secure waste from leakage. The waste of several types: – dark sludge of unknown origin, milky brown liquid of unknown origin, rusty brown liquid, and oil filter element. Moreover, the operator collected waste in an unsorted manner, mixed waste without having a relevant permit from the regional authority, and failed to label collection vessels for hazardous waste in accordance with legislation in force. After an appeal, the entity was awarded a fine of CZK 200,000.

Píseň TI

T.G. a.s.

The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 550,000 to the company as it had failed to meet its obligations under the Packaging Act (obligation to recollect and reuse packaging waste, filing an application for registration on the List of Entities and reporting of data from packaging and waste records to the MoE). T.G. a.s. made transboundary transports of packaged goods (cosmetics, beverages, food, etc.) from EU countries and sold them to consumers in its shops in a borderland area.



Handling of car wrecks without regional authority approval – illegal car wreck facility.

Ústí nad Labem TI

CARS WRECK s.r.o.

The CEI awarded a fine to CARS WRECK - for operating a car wreck collection and processing facility in Lišnice without an applicable regional authority approval. This constituted illegal handling of hundreds of car wrecks. After an appeal, we awarded a fine of CZK 150,000.

Hradec Králové TI

MIROS MAJETKOVÁ a.s.

CEI inspectors awarded a fine of CZK 400,000 to MIROS MAJETKOVÁ a.s. for handling waste in areas



Handling of waste excavated earth by PARPLANDO in contravention of the Waste Act (in areas not intended for the purpose).

not intended for the purpose, specifically waste railway substructure, concrete, bricks, iron, wooden railway sleepers and earth, totalling tens of thousands of tonnes. In addition, the CEI found out that MIROS MAJETKOVÁ a.s. also operated a recycling plant in contravention of a regional authority decision approving the facility operation. The company appealed against the CEI decision, and the MoE confirmed it.

Havlíčkův Brod TI

PARPLANDO s.r.o.

In an inspection made in 2016, the CEI found out that PARPLANDO s.r.o. in Havlíčkův Brod was handling waste earth in areas not intended for the purpose – the company did unpermitted landscaping. After an appeal, we awarded a fine of CZK 800,000.

Brno TI

CG Komunální servis s.r.o.

The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 490,000 according to the Inspection Rules for the company not cooperating in the inspection. The amount of the fine was determined with a view to the fact that the company did so repeatedly.

Olomouc TI
Provozní Nový Malín s.r.o.
In an inspection, the CEI found out that Provozní Nový Malín s.r.o., being a waste originator, was handling waste in areas not intended for the purpose, handed over waste for landscaping without authorisation, failed to keep waste records and report data from them. The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 150,000 for this violation.

Ostrava TI
Rekultivace-Recyklace s.r.o.
Based on an inspection made in 2016, the CEI concluded that Rekultivace-Recyklace s.r.o. had handled almost 50,000 tonnes of waste earth in areas not intended for the purpose under the Waste Act. The earth did not meet requirements for reuse on ground surface for landscaping or land reclamation. The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 300,000 to Rekultivace-Recyklace s.r.o. for handling waste earth in areas not intended for the purpose, which the authority of appeal confirmed.

R a V Kov s.r.o.
In an inspection made in 2015, the CEI found out that R a V Kov s.r.o. was handling plastic waste on land not intended for the purpose under the Waste Act. When inspecting the



Unauthorised handling of plastic waste in areas not intended for the purpose.

remedial measures, the inspectors found out that R a V Kov had not transported the waste away from the land, and awarded a fine of CZK 300,000 to it, against which the company appealed. However, the MoE rejected the appeal and confirmed the fine.

OVEX plus s.r.o.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 300,000 to OVEX plus s.r.o. for operating a mobile waste collection and purchase facility in contravention of its approved operating rules (specifically, it did not use vehicles approved by the facility operating rules). The company appealed against the fine, but the authority of appeal confirmed the CEI's fine.

Liberec TI Purum s.r.o.
The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 1,000,000 to the company for violating its integrated permit and the operating rules for the municipal waste landfill in Osečná. The landfill received waste that was subject to the recollection obligation. Moreover, the company had put in the landfill over 5,000 tonnes of an unspecified waste product and failed to secure the landfill slope with anti-erosion mesh with UV stabilisation.

RESTRICTIONS OF OPERATION:

Brno TI
Slavičín Landfill
In 2017, the CEI WMD inspectors issued a decision pursuant to Act no. 76/2002 Coll. on restriction of operation of a municipal waste landfill because the landfill operator had failed to perform most of the remedial measures ordered by the CEI due to its long-term and repeated operating indiscipline. The landfill operation restriction consisted in a ban on admission of every waste type to the facility for disposal except waste on the category "other waste – earth and stone".

4.3.5 Conclusions from inspection work

In 2017, as in previous years, the CEI defined a work plan for the area of waste management and chemicals agenda that

covers a cross section of all issues handled by the applicable legal regulations.

Based on an assessment of the departmental tasks, it can be concluded that, despite a slight improvement in the adherence to regulations in force (we initiated fewer administrative proceedings than in 2016), it is necessary to continue making the inspections. Unfortunately, great profits from illicit activity in the area of waste management are a significant impetus for environmentally unacceptable conduct with major risks for the environment and human health. Moreover, illicit conduct of some entities poses unfair competition in the business environment. An example is the repeatedly identified illicit activity in the area of handling of construction and demolition waste. Its dumping in areas where it is not permitted constitutes at least an intervention in the character of the surrounding area. At the same time, the flow of valuable materials is diverted from meaningful recycling and reuse in construction production. Frequent illicit activity in the area of dumping of construction and demolition waste is clearly a result of the large quantities of these types of waste and hence proportionately large profits (or savings).

It can be concluded generally for all the departmental tasks that the CEI primarily tried to sanction those entities that operated their facilities without a permit or handled waste in facilities where it is not permitted, their activity thus posing higher environmental risks. We also fined entities that did not meet their obligations properly. An example is our inspection work in the areas of handling of car wrecks (illegal car wreck facilities) and of used product recollection and the Packaging Act.

In 2017, the CEI continued its cooperation with other public authorities, in the areas of both development of new legal regulations (with central public authorities such as the MoE and MoTI) and practical implementation of inspection work (Czech Police, GCD).

4.4 Nature Protection and CITES

4.4.1 Overview of inspection work

Nature Protection Department (NPD) inspectors made 3,143 inspection inquiries in 2017; among these, unscheduled inspections dominated as usual, typically in connection to a delivered suggestion. In the same period, the NPD issued 790 conclusive administrative decisions, including 580 on penalties, 49 on remedial measures and 18 on restriction or halting of operation (mowing restrictions, bans on earth dumping, bans on tree cutting until conclusively permitted, bans on construction work without approval for interventions in PLF or protected species biotopes, definition of requirements for landscaping, etc.), which was a 10% increase in inspection work compared to 2016. The total amount of fines returned from the 12 million in 2016 to the 2015 level: the total amount of fines in 2017 was CZK 10,286,050. Out of that amount, CZK 9,087,000 were fines awarded to legal entities and natural persons doing business; natural persons not doing business represented CZK 1,199,050 worth of the penalties. Besides, we issued 143 decisions on confiscation or seizure of illegitimately held individuals and 13 preliminary measures and filed 7 crime reports in 2017.

In 2017, the Nature Protection Departments dealt with 992 suggestions received, which was a slight decrease compared to previous years. Investigation of suggestions received by the Nature Protection Departments has traditionally represented a very extensive agenda, which at least in some parts of the year makes up the largest portion of the inspection work. The focus of the suggestions matched the long-term trends, i.e., the statistically largest parts of submissions received concerned unpermitted felling and damage of trees outside forest. There have been numerous suggestions reporting on interference with prominent landscape features, violation of protection requirements of specially protected sites, specially protected plant and animal species and wild birds. The number of suggestions related to protection of agricultural land from contamination increased significantly, although many of them did not fall under the CEI's jurisdiction.

A significant part of the delivered submissions is justified and points out serious violations of legal regulations, which

constitutes grounds for initiation of administrative or misdemeanour proceedings with the responsible entity, typically resulting in the imposition of a fine or remedial measures, sometimes even restriction of activity. The opposite end of the range consists of trivial, unjustified or repeated suggestions, which take the CEI's time that it could dedicate to dealing with more serious cases of legal violations.

The greater part of the inspection work of the Nature Protection Departments concerns enforcement of Act no. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection. The inspection work in the area is described in more detail in the following sections. To a lesser extent, the inspection work follows other departmental acts, notably Act no. 78/2004 Coll. on Handling of Genetically Modified Organisms and Genetic Products and Act no. 162/2003 Coll. on Conditions for Operation of Zoological Gardens. According to expectations, there is an increase in the inspection work focused on adherence to Act no. 334/1992 Coll. on Agricultural Land Protection, which is a result of the suggestions received as mentioned above. A separate chapter is inspection of adherence to Act no. 100/2004 Coll. on Protection of Wild Animal and Plant Species by Regulating Trade in Them, the coordination of which belongs to the separate International Biodiversity Protection and CITES Department. However, some of the inspection work under this Act is done by some inspectors of Nature Protection Departments of the CEI territorial inspectorates.

Genetically modified organisms

In 2017, we made 28 inspections in the area of GMO inspection. Out of that, 5 inspections dealt with introducing GMOs into the environment (field experiments) and the 23 remaining inspections were related to the closed GMO handling regime. In addition, we made 10 monitoring investigations relating to the occurrence of GM Amflora potatoes (5) and GM rape (5).

The inspections of the closed handling regime mostly focused on adherence to requirements set by legislation and the MoE permit procedure, under which the GMO are handled, based on the risk category. Planned inspections in 2017 did not identify any cases of violation of Act no. 78/2004 Coll. on Handling of Genetically Modified Organisms and Genetic Products. The inspections only found several cases of minor administrative

shortcomings, such as insufficient identification of places with disinfection products in GMO laboratories, which were mostly eliminated immediately during the inspection. The CEI also paid attention to the methods of training for employees handling GMO and reliability of methods for disposal of GMO waste (procedures, disposal products, documentation).

The field experiments (introduction to the environmental) proceeded under the properly defined requirements of MoE decisions and the Decree. They involved experiments with GM flax, GM plum tree clone C5, GM barley (2 types) and GM soya. Documentation maintained on the field experiments inspected in 2017 was found to be flawless.

Based on a suggestion received in late 2015, we also carried out monitoring in connection with the occurrence of transgenic rape individuals on five sites of experimentation with conventional rape in 2015; the results were negative in both 2016 and 2017, when the monitoring was ended.

The monitoring of the occurrence of Amflora potatoes (5 investigations) on a site near Olešná u Nového Města na Moravě, which found no occurrence in the last two years, was also ended.

From 15 May 2017, we dealt with a suggestion by the MoE relating to illicit occurrence of GM petunias based on an EU finding. We made 46 inspection investigations resulting in a confirmation of the occurrence of 10 types of identified GM petunias (different colorations). A check of documents for the plant found out that the inspected entities had accepted from the supplier and then sold GM petunias originating from German companies, in most cases as cuttings that were potted and propagated. Thus, the inspection identified unpermitted marketing of genetically modified petunia cultivars. A total of 16 entities were ordered by a decision to stop marketing these cultivars.

Zoological gardens

As in previous years, the CEI was involved in inspection of adherence to obligations arising under Act no. 162/2003 Coll. on Zoological Gardens as part of the periodic inspections of

zoo licence holders, organised by the MoE Department of Species Protection and Implementation of International Commitments in cooperation with the Zoo Commission and other public authorities. In the course of 2017, we inspected 13 existing zoos in this way. These inspections focus primarily on adherence to requirements specified in the zoo operating licence and other legal requirements, notably proper and timely development, publication and submission of annual reports and public posting of the licence by the zoo entrance. These inspections found no shortcomings at the existing zoos, and if so, they were eliminated immediately on the spot. There were 27 zoos licensed by the MoE in the CR as of the end of 2017.

After a few years' break, we recommenced comprehensive zoological garden inspections, focused on adherence to obligations under Acts no. 114/1992 Coll. and 100/2004 Coll. The CEI has so far started these inspections in two zoo licence holders in Central Bohemia, and they were not concluded by the end of the year. In addition, the CEI checked some zoological gardens in connection with holding of specific CITES or specially protected species individuals. Shortcomings identified were handled in the standard manner, i.e., awarding fines or ordering remedial measures.

In the course of the year, the Hradec Králové TI started an inspection in a facility that works like a zoological garden without being a licence holder under the Zoo Act. Inconsistencies were then found in the labelling and documentation of the individuals kept, so the inspected entity and the owners were asked to remedy the shortcomings. The results of the inspection work done so far indicate a violation of the CITES Act and the Zoo Act; therefore, the CEI will initiate applicable administrative proceedings after the inspection is concluded.

Protection of agricultural land (ALF) from contamination

In 2017, we dealt with 34 suggestions pointing out agricultural land protection issues. The most frequent types of suggestions concerned the following issues: mud removal from fishponds and dumping of sludge on ALF, dumping of various types of materials (asphalt, debris, waste) and earth on ALF, car wrecks and car parking on ALF, and a motocross course on ALF. The majority of these suggestions pointed out uses of farmland for

non-agricultural purposes, which is why the suggestions were forwarded to the applicable administrative authorities (authorities of municipalities with extended powers and the ÚKZUZ for suggestions relating to sludge on ALF). In addition, we handled five informal queries on ALF protection and the CEI's powers.

In three cases, we made inspections that included collection of soil samples by ÚKZUZ employees followed by laboratory analyses in order to determine whether the farmland was contaminated. None of the cases identified any exceedance of indicator values specified in Decree no. 153/2016 Coll. One analysis only found an exceedance of the preventive value for PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons). Pursuant to Act no. 334/1992 Coll., modified sludge and sediments must not be used where a preventive value has been exceeded. The owner of the property in question was informed about this fact.

The suggestion was justified in one case: the CEI identified a violation of Act no. 334/1992 Coll. and a misdemeanour proceeding will be initiated with the responsible entity. This specific case concerned a fishpond revitalisation and dumping of the sediment from the fishpond on a permanent grassland area, which is part of the agricultural land fund; this constituted a violation of Section 3, Para. 2 of Act no. 334/1992 Coll., which rules that substances other than those permitted under special legal regulations must not be introduced in or on agricultural land.

In addition, one misdemeanour proceeding is in progress, relating to wastewater treatment plant sludge on soil with exceeded preventive values. In this case, WWTP sludge was dumped over an area of approx. 10,000 m² in a layer 2 m thick. The proceeding is currently leading up to the issuance of a decision.

In October 2017, the CEI received information from the ÚKZUZ on cases of agricultural land contamination that the authority had identified as part of its work. Exceedance of the indicator values for the hazardous element As was identified on ten sites in the CR. The departmental task "ALF Inspection" was set for 2018 based on this information, and we will take steps to find out which specific entities are responsible for the agricultural land contamination.

Trade in endangered species – CITES

This is a summary of the work of the CEI Headquarters CITES Department and parts of the work of territorial inspectorates (TI CITES work is included in the overall TI evaluation). The following figures are a summary of the CITES across the entire CEI.

In 2017, CEI inspectors made 600 inspections under Act no. 100/2004 Coll. (CITES). The majority of the CITES inspection work is done by the International Biodiversity Protection and CITES Department of the CEI Headquarters, which deals primarily with international issues of the CITES treaty (inspection of imports and exports, international cooperation), investigation of serious cases of violation of laws and cooperation with authorities of criminal proceedings, and also provides professional services for other CEI inspectorates and state authorities.

Import and export inspections in 2017 made up 67% of all the CITES inspections (i.e., 402 inspections). These inspections continue to identify a significant proportion of citizens of Vietnamese nationality in the violations of the law in the area of imports and exports of CITES specimens. In 2017, perpetrators of Vietnamese nationality were found behind 44% of the cases (56% in 2016, 50% in 2015, 36% in 2014). CEI inspectors cooperated with the Customs Administration, including by telephone consultations during inspections; this was done in 430 cases. We made 157 inspections in the interior of the CR focused on breeders, growers and holders of dead specimens, and 41 inspections of traders and companies. We also checked 12 swap meets.

The CEI carried out 198 fine proceedings; fines totalling CZK 417,500 were awarded in the CITES area (decision in force); serious cases are forwarded to authorities of criminal prosecution, with which the CEI actively cooperates on investigation of the cases. There were 141 cases of conclusive confiscations of CITES specimens – we confiscated 1,592 CITES specimens: 347 living and 1,245 dead (products).

Under the stand-by duty, the CITES inspectors handled 219 telephone activations from the Customs Administration and the Czech Police.

Most of them were resolved via telephone and e-mail (thanks to the possibility of electronic transmission of photographs and data) and agreement of next steps. Seven of the cases required intervention outside business hours.

The CEI assisted in eight house searches and implementations of authorities of criminal prosecution; CEI inspectors participated in the actions as expert consultants. This shows an increasing trend, consisting in more frequent involvement of the expert component of public administration in criminal proceedings.

The joint operation Sandokan took place at the Václav Havel Airport Prague in cooperation between the CEI and the Customs Administration in the spring of 2017. The aim of the operation was detailed inspection of cargo shipments and passengers travelling to Vietnam with a focus on possible smuggling of wildlife products. The operation checked 1,936 cargo shipments (32 tonnes), 1,235 passengers and 2,981 pieces of luggage. CITES specimens or suspicious products were intercepted in 15 cases. However, it can be concluded after assessment of the previous operation Tiger Eye (2016) and the recent Sandokan that the efficiency of this type of operations promoted and required by the European Commission, Europol and Interpol is not very high in the CR.

In May 2017, the CEI organised a specialised two-day training course for regional authority and OVSS employees in cooperation with the MoE.

4.4.2 Overview of fulfilment of departmental tasks

1. Inspections of farming entities as part of the Cross Compliance (CC) process with a focus on defined inspection requirements

In the past year, the CEI made 341 conditionality inspections in 328 businesses in connection with disbursement of agricultural subsidies. In 237 cases, we assessed adherence to statutory management requirements (PPH) arising from Council Directive no. 79/409/EEC on the protection of wild birds (PPH 2); and in 104 cases, adherence to the requirement arising from Council Directive no. 92/43/EEC on habitat protection (PPH 3).

The majority of the inspections took part based on a centrally drawn inspection plan, which includes at least 1% of applicants for agricultural subsidies. The number of extraordinary inspections, included in the plan based on suggestions or our own findings, increased compared to the previous period. Specifically, we made 13 extraordinary inspections of PPH 2 and three extraordinary inspections of PPH 3.

As traditionally, the inspections focused on potentially risky areas in terms of nature and landscape protection, i.e., farming on soil block sections (DPB) with the presence of solitary trees and stands of woody plants, as well as surroundings of watercourses and bottomlands, particularly in connection with grazing of farm animals. As traditionally, increased attention was paid to land plots interfering with Natura 2000 sites or specially protected areas. We also considered DPB included under the newly established subsidy brackets “lapwing” and “blue butterfly”.

In 2017, we registered so far the greatest number of violations of the inspected requirements since the conditionality checks were started by the CEI in 2009, typically in connection with investigation of suggestions received. The Brno TI identified six cases of violations of the requirement aimed at protection of woody plants. In this connection, the CEI has so far awarded two conclusive fines for unpermitted felling of woody plants along edges of soil blocks. A fine of CZK 25,000 awarded to a legal entity for serious damage to woody plants in an apricot orchard covering 35 ha entered into force. The damage consisted in removal of a greater part of or whole primary branches with 100% of assimilation organs, without observing basic arborist practices. The CEI simultaneously ordered a make-up remedial measure consisting in the planting of 500 fruit trees. The other cases of damage or cutting of woody plants are still under investigation or in the stage of appeals against the fine decisions.

The Havlíčkův Brod TI registered another two violations. The investigated intervention in a watercourse bed has so far led to the awarding of two conclusive fines for unpermitted cutting of woody plants, and a fine for removal of sediments from the bed without approval of a nature protection authority is in the appeal process. In connection with the violation of the inspection requirements, the CEI proposed to the State Agricultural Intervention Fund to reduce the subsidy for the responsible



Serious damage to trees in an apricot orchard.

entities by 1 % or 3 %, depending on the extent of violation.

The remaining cases did not find any violations of legal regulations and requirements inspected, or these were only minor defects, resolved by agreement on the spot or under an inspection findings report. The CEI continuously raises farm businesses' awareness to all potentially dangerous activities the consequences of which might be interpreted as violations of the Nature and Landscape Protection Act, or might lead to a motion to reduce a subsidy.

2. Inspection of adherence to NLPA in connection with interference with watercourses

In 2017, we made 54 inspection investigations focused on interference with watercourses; we found two cases of violation of Act no. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection. The first case was a modification of a watercourse (bed dredging and dumping of removed sediment on adjacent land) in the Bohemian Paradise PLA without approval of the nature protection authority. We awarded a fine of CZK 150,000 to the legal entity for this conduct, which is not conclusive yet, and we are considering initiation of a proceeding on restoring the site to its original condition.

A violation of the same Act cannot be ruled out in another inspection so far in progress, checking an intervention in a prominent landscape feature by excessive and permanent sheep grazing in the bottomland of the Kocába. Said land, used for sheep grazing, is often permanently fenced all the way up to the watercourse and its bank vegetation. The watercourse bank is damaged by grazing animals in several places.

Some of the projects selected for inspection have not been implemented by watercourse managers so far, or even commenced. These projects will be inspected again in the course of 2018 with the same objective, i.e., to determine whether the responsible entities may be violating Act no. 114/1992 Coll. implementation of the projects. Further investigation will proceed, for example, in the case of interference with a watercourse and its bottomland in Skalice u České Lípy, where the bed reinforcement should be repaired. In one of the projects inspected, we identified a wrong public administration procedure by the nature protection authority of local jurisdiction. The authority failed to proceed in accordance with Section 8, Para. 1 of Act no. 114/1992 Coll. and issue a permit for cutting of trees growing outside forest, since it believed that the cutting could be done based on a binding position statement on intervention with a prominent landscape feature issued by the Municipal Authority of Nové Město na Moravě. When inspecting on the site, we failed to identify the number and species composition of the cut trees, since the project was nearing completion and both stumps and timber from the cut trees had been removed.

3. Inspection of Internet trade in dead individuals of specially protected species

We have monitored selected advertising servers in the past; we found out that the most common legal violation is offering of dead individuals of specially protected species for sale without an exemption from the ban on commercial activity required under Art. 8 of Council Regulation no. 338/97/EC. As for individuals of specially protected species, there are also frequent violations of Section 50, Para. 2 of Act no. 114/1992 Coll., i.e., sale without an exemption; for wild birds, this is paralleled by sales without a capture procedure pursuant to Section 5b of Act no. 144/1992 Coll. The reason for further monitoring of selected advertising servers in 2017 was several similar cases,

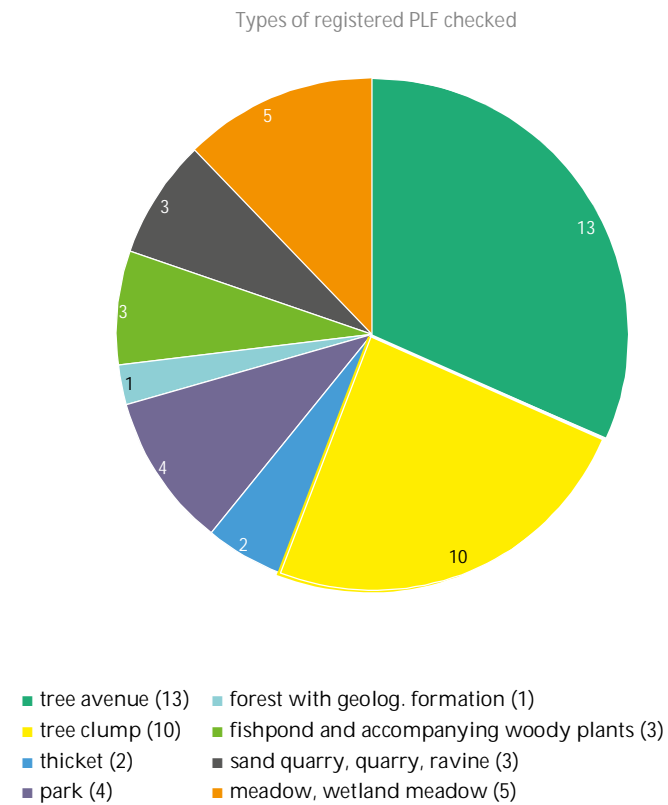
handled in cooperation with authorities of criminal prosecution. This resulted in several house searches and seizure of several hundred individuals of specially protected species (SPS) obtained by hunting in the CR and then offered for sale. The CEI's inspection work also found out that the majority of illicit trade is gradually moving to social networks.

4. Inspectorate-wide check

In the second quarter of 2017, inspectors from across the country participated in an inspection project focused on identification of condition of selected registered prominent landscape features in selected areas of the South Bohemian Region. We compared the condition of the PLF shown in the registration documents with their factual current condition and current provisions for their protection. The 41 PLF inspections made in the South Bohemian Region indicated that the overwhelming majority of the PLF are currently functional and performing their ecological roles and their protection continues to be desirable. The following problems were found: insufficient awareness of existing PLF and their delineation in the terrain, changes in plot numbering and surveying, changes in property owners, and inadequate management – problems with financing. In some of the PLF, we found violations of the

Nature Protection Act, namely in permits for tree cutting (missing approvals for interventions in the form of binding position statements). However, all the cases concerned older instances of cutting, where responsibility for the illicit conduct had expired, which is why no proceedings will be initiated. The inspection results were consulted with applicable authorities in November 2017. The CEI agreed with the authorities in the opinion that insufficient awareness of the existence of registered PLF is a problem, among both owners and municipal authorities in whose cadastral areas they are located. The CEI sees the following as suitable proposals for improvement: ability to mark PLF in the terrain with information signs, addition of new data in the PLF list, possibly inclusion of registered PLF in the NLPA application "Nature Protection Information System Portal" or the Cadastre, etc. Since it is likely that the problems listed above do not relate to PLF in the South Bohemian Region only, the NPD will make inspections of PLF in other regions as well.

The inspection checked types of registered PLF as shown in the chart:



5. Inspection of adherence to obligations arising from mandatory specimen registration

A departmental task arising from inconsistencies shown by the CITES Register database was set based on a MoE request. The case was that a CITES specimen was not registered by the new owner although the former owner had unregistered the specimen properly. Due to the large quantity of such entries (about 4,500), it was decided with respect to the TI capacities that each inspectorate would make 10 inspections investigating the Register notification of non-observance of the registration deadlines. For this purpose, each TI

made a list of 10 selected entities for inspection that are located in its region.

The territorial inspectorates made 100 inspections under this departmental task.

The inspections found 66 violations of Act no. 100/2004 Coll., e.g., non-reporting of changes in owners of CITES specimens to the applicable registration authority, non-reporting of specimen sale or death, non-reporting specimen acquisition by another owner, etc. We awarded 54 fines (in administrative proceedings or ticketed on the spot), and 10 more violations will be penalised in 2018.

4.4.3 Overview of fulfilment of specific tasks

Tree protection

In 2017, as in previous years, a significant part of the suggestions received concerned interference with trees growing outside forest – cutting and pruning of trees, excavation works in immediate vicinity of trees, possibly damaging their root systems. Presence of trees on construction sites (and the applicable standard) is often not respected adequately, already at the design level in some cases. Some construction companies

doing excavation works also disregard work procedures specified in the standards, and works are done in immediate vicinity of living trees, frequently resulting in their irreversible damage.

Larger-scale damage or cutting of trees can also become across

when implementing regionally significant investments, infrastructure construction or renovation, or maintenance of farmland.

Based on coordinated cooperation with ORP authorities and PLA administrations, the Prague TI NPD inspected tree cutting in buffer zones of high voltage lines on more than 40 sites in the Central Bohemian Region. It identified violations/failures to report on three sites, relating to 38 trees in total.

The Brno TI made 22 inspections of municipal authorities in 2017, focusing on ordering and implementation of substitute

planting projects. Municipal authorities may order substitute planting as part of their decisions permitting cutting under Section 8, Para. 1 of the NLPA. On the whole, 18 municipal authorities were inspected in the South Moravian Region and four in the Zlín Region. Almost none of the inspected decisions issued by the municipalities had ordered substitute planting in an enforceable way. Implementation deadlines, location and specifications for substitute planting were missing. Frequently, decisions permitting cutting lacked adequate assessment of the functional and aesthetic importance of the trees and demonstrable reasons leading to the permission to cut the trees. Municipal authority representatives were instructed on permitting tree cutting, requisites of the decisions and ordering of substitute planting, and informed about the ability to apply the South Moravian Regional Authority's methodology.

The České Budějovice TI NPD dealt with pruning of trees partly based on its own suggestion (one site) and partly based on an external suggestion (another site). The subject matter of the investigation was pruning of trees growing along roads. The trees were pruned not by the road administrator but by a farm business using adjacent land plots. The reason for the relatively radical pruning was the potential damage to farm machinery by tree branches. A decision was issued awarding a fine of CZK 100,000 for damaging 106 trees under Section 88, Para. 1, item c) of Act no. 114/1992 Coll. The company appealed against the decision, but the authority of appeal confirmed it.

Protection of prominent landscape features

Investigation regularly deals with cases of unpermitted intervention in prominent landscape features, often in connection with cutting or damaging of trees along watercourses or interference with natural evolution of specially protected species of aquatic animals. Cases handled in 2017 include the imposition of a fine to a legal entity, not in force yet, for repeatedly interfering with a prominent landscape feature: a watercourse entering a fishpond. Despite the CEI's reminders of the necessity to have approvals and permits, the company gradually dammed the watercourse, dug new channels to redirect the water flow, and damage to woody plants was identified as well. The company appealed against the decision.

Another category of cases includes the imposition of a conclusive fine of CZK 100 000 to FRITAGRO Nížkov a.s., which caused total destruction of natural aquatic populations in a watercourse prominent landscape feature with an uncontrolled leak of wastewater and water pollutants from its manufacturing facility in Nížkov; it affected a stretch of 1900 m between the company plant and the confluence with the Sázava river. This constituted a fundamental adverse impact on the ecological stabilisation role of the watercourse as a prominent landscape feature.

The CEI has repeatedly comes across cases of unpermitted dangerous intervention with watercourse and bottomland PLF by landscaping, as can be documented on the case of material dumping done by the municipal authority of Kunratice u Cvikova in its cadastral area. The result was the setting of requirements for restoring the damaged natural area to its original condition. The CEI's conclusive decision ordered the municipality to remove the dumped material from the watercourse and bottomland area, remove the ruderal vegetation and then enrich the area with humus and sow grass. Based on an assignment from the MoE, the CEI dealt in detail with inspection of sites where peat is extracted, in connection with protection of peat bog PLF. Like any other prominent landscape feature, peat bogs are protected from damage and destruction and may only be used so as not to disrupt their renewal and prevent the risk of loss or reduction of their stabilisation role. Failing that, an approval position statement is necessary. That said, peat extraction undoubtedly poses far-reaching adverse impacts on the functioning of peat bogs and the reclamation methods in common use (typically afforestation) are equally harmful to peat bog renewal. The CEI made inspections on sites where peat extraction is in progress by Rašelina a.s., specifically at Branná, Člunek, Hranice and Blatná. The extraction processes, and land reclamation processes in some parts of the sites, have been proceeding for decades in accordance with valid permits. However, the extraction permit, along with the land reclamation plans, was issued before the effect of Act no. 114/1992 Coll., meaning that binding position statements were never issued by the nature protection authority.

Therefore, the CEI did not interpret the absence of binding position statements as a legal violation, but recommended to Rašelina a.s. as part of its promotion of nature protection interests to consider the option to change the land reclamation method.

The purpose is to allow at least a part of the depleted areas to return to a favourable hydraulic regime that will enable renewal of peat bog functions.

Inspections of operators of SHPP

Several of the territorial inspectorates made inspections of operators of small hydropower plants, the operation of which usually poses a potential risk to aquatic organisms on the site. We made dozens of both scheduled and unscheduled SHPP inspections, often in response to previous own findings or suggestions received. The investigations took place in cooperation with the Water Protection Department and sometimes CHMI staff, who made measurements of residual flow rates. In particular, the second half of the year was marked with a prolonged drought and increased probability of insufficient flow rates, leading to the shutdown of many facilities.

A legal violation was identified in one case by the Havlíčkův Brod TI, which awarded an inconclusive fine to the SHPP operator. Three case of not observing minimal residual flow rates leading to harmful interventions in PLF or natural evolution of SPS were registered by the Olomouc TI. These inspections resulted in two joint proceedings with the Water Protection Department; the responsible entity could not be specified in the third case as the SHPP is the object of an inheritance proceeding. At the same time, two fines of CZK 110,000 awarded to SHPP operators in the previous period entered into force in 2017.

Species protection and protection of wild birds

An integral component of the Nature Protection Department's work is inspection of observance of protection of specially protected plant and animal species and wild birds, also accentuated by the public concern expressed by suggestions received. Some of the cases are related to mandatory protection of SPS individuals, and even more to their populations and biotopes. The Inspectorate has traditionally dealt with unpermitted interference in natural evolution of SPS during construction, renovation or maintenance of hydraulic works, watercourses and fishponds, construction of infrastructure, some sports ground and alternative sources of electricity. Very serious cases have

recently been registered in connection with leaks of foreign substances into watercourses.

A separate chapter is cases of illegal killing of birds of prey, predators and other wild species with firearms or poisons, prominently featuring carbamate pesticides containing carbofuran, used in the past as insecticides. This is very ruthless conduct irrespective whether the poisonings of the most frequently affected species occur deliberately or as a consequence of non-selective eating of poisoned bait, because even placing it in open country constitutes a public danger. Considerable numbers of poisonings of birds of prey were registered in 2017 compared to previous years, including seven common buzzards, five sea eagles, and two each of imperial eagles, red kites, marsh harriers and common ravens. Among other species, otters often become victims along with other predators, such as the golden jackal, which has recently been spreading in the country. Free-roaming domesticated dogs and cats are endangered as well. A great problem is the difficulty proving such conduct, which may constitute the facts of several different criminal offences.

In late May 2017, the CEI was informed about intentional plugging of nesting burrows of the critically endangered bird species European bee-eater



Plugged bee-eaters' nesting burrows.

at Čejkovice. The investigation on site identified the plugging of almost all the entrance openings (approx. 57 nests) with expanding foam. The inspectors present and representatives of the South Moravian bracket of CSO immediately proceeded to remove the foam and free the holes, in which they registered living individuals of the species, and there was one spotting of their eggs. The imprisonment of five adults of the European bee-eater was detected during the CEI's presence. These individuals were still capable of flight and released immediately. Due to a suspicion of a crime, the case was reported to the Czech Police, which took over the investigation. Unfortunately, the perpetrator was not found, similar to the case of carbofuran-containing baits.

We also made 14 inspections consisting in checking the dangerousness of selected noise barriers in relation to birds. We established cooperation with the RMD and carried out physical checks of noise barriers. The RMD inspection has not been concluded yet, and all the inspections will only be evaluated in 2018.

Protection of specially protected plant and animal species is a relatively frequent subject matter of suggestions received, and quite often it yields relatively serious findings requiring immediate intervention in the form of halting of activity or specification of detailed requirements in order to conserve the biotope and its respective population. One of such cases was the prevention of increase in the water level of the Komárovský fishpond near Hodonín, where pied avocets and black-winged stilts were nesting.

Territorial protection and Natura 2000

Another area handled by the Nature Protection Department is inspection of observance of protective requirements of specially protected sites, often in connection with endangerment of other protected interests.

An interesting case handled by the Hradec Králové TI NPD in 2017 was the dumping of 10-15 m earth over approx. 5,500 m² at Vítkovice v Krkonoších, inside the KRNP National Park. When inspecting this activity, the CEI found out that the dumping was permitted by the KRNP Administration on an area of 2,119 m², and only by 2016. After that, the temporary earth dump was supposed to go back to the original excavation site.

The inspection and subsequent investigation into the activity found destruction of a natural component within the KRNP,

unpermitted change in the hydraulic regime of the area, and unpermitted destruction of several individuals of the specially protected species willow gentian. A contracting company reported itself as responsible for the dumping during the inspection; and administrative proceeding on a fine and removal of the dump was initiated with it.

After the proceeding, in which none of the parties protested against the CEI findings, the Hradec Králové TI NPD issued a decision on the imposition of a fine of CZK 300,000 and the obligation to remove the dump by 30 June 2018. A serious environmental damage occurred in connection with illicit activity in Žďárské vrchy PLA. The CEI awarded a fine of CZK 520,000 to AQUASYS spol. s r.o. for unpermitted cutting of canopied trees and major landscaping works.

A not very common case was handled by Hradec Králové TI, which based on a suggestion investigated the rehabilitation of a slope as part of the renovation of the railway line Ústí nad Orlicí–Letohrad. The inspection proved the removal of a rock formation, which had included the cave "U dolních Libchav". That said, all caves enjoy legal protection, it is forbidden to destroy, damage or modify them in any way, unless an exemption is granted by the respective nature protection authority. The cave, originally several metres deep, was reduced to a torso of the end crevice; the CEI therefore initiated an administrative proceeding on a fine with the entity doing the rehabilitation works. The decision on a fine of CZK 200,000 was issued in 2017. However, the MoE reduced the fine to CZK 70,000 in the appeal procedure. According to the MoE's legal opinion, the reason for the fine reduction was the fact that the municipal authority with extended powers that had decided about the intervention in the watercourse prominent landscape feature in the case had known about the existence of the cave, and was thus obliged to warn the fined entity of the other existing nature protection interests with which the rehabilitation project could collide. By not having done so, the nature protection authority had given the fined entity good faith in the legitimacy of the rehabilitation works to some extent.

Another serious and untypical case of violation of legal regulations was the case of dumping of earth excavated during construction of a new power substation on a number of nearby sites under the jurisdiction of Havlíčkův Brod TI.

The construction project involved a chain of transfers of excavated earth from entity to entity. Among other things, based on a purchase order by a natural person, a legal entity dumped more than 9 thousand tonnes of earth in the bottomland of a watercourse on plots of Mírovka. At the same time, 18 trees growing on the bank of a water body on the same site were cut without a permit. The company V-STAV A, spol. was awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 180,000 for this conduct.

4.4.4 Major cases

Prague TI - Vlasatý s.r.o.

The company Vlasatý s.r.o. had cut 1.75 ha of canopied tree vegetation growing outside forest in the Drahaň–Troja Nature Park at the turn of 2015, without permission of nature protection authorities and without approval of nature protection authorities for intervention in landscape character. At the same time, landscaping was done on the site in the form of removal of tree stumps and levelling of sloping ground. The tree cutting interfered with a local biocorridor of the territorial system of ecological stability. The cut canopied tree stand in the biocorridor was a forest-type stand and was composed chiefly of oaks and beeches. The reason for the cutting and landscaping on the plots was the establishment of a vineyard. The conduct caused a disruption of the landscape character of the Nature Park. The company was awarded a fine of CZK 120,000.

České Budějovice TI – Staré Hodějovice Municipality

A fine of CZK 200,000 was awarded to the municipality of Staré Hodějovice for not performing a remedial measure ordered by the CEI, namely not removing of dumped fishpond sediments. The dumping had been a harmful interference with a bottomland prominent landscape feature, for which the municipality, being the project contracting authority, had been fined CZK 60,000 in 2014.

Plzeň TI – JAŠTY s.r.o.

In February 2016, the company JAŠTY s.r.o. had cut 50 trees growing outside forest at Horní Slavkov as well as approx. 25,913 m² of canopied tree vegetation. The extensive tree

cutting had caused a harmful intervention in a biotope of specially protected plant and animal species – early coralroot, red squirrel and Formica spp. ants. The company was fined CZK 250,000. When determining the fine amount, the CEI considered the fact that the tree cutting had proceeded on the site of a former settling lagoon within Slavkovský les PLA. The site had been undergoing fully natural long-term biological processes and succession, thus becoming a suitable biotope for many species under general or special protection. The large-scale logging resulted in a major change in the natural habitat.

Ústí nad Labem TI – EKONOM ČAS, s.r.o.

When building a golf course, the company EKONOM ČAS, s.r.o. had interfered with the natural evolution of many specially protected animal species (whinchat, red-backed shrike, common toad, grass snake, viviparous lizard, corn crake, common slowworm, smooth newt, and common adder). In addition, it had altered the extant condition of a specially protected site in zone IV of Labské pískovce PLA without permission. The company was fined CZK 290,000 for the above conduct.

Hradec Králové TI – Josef Máslo, natural person doing business his business activity consisting in pruning damaged a group of 73 Norway maple trees growing in the avenue along V Ráji street in Pardubice. The aesthetic and social functions of the trees was reduced as a consequence of unprofessionally and insensitively made shape pruning. Said intervention was made in contravention of the Arborist Standard, as noted by the Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic in its expert position statement. When determining the fine amount, the CEI considered the fact that a large number of trees had been damaged, resulting in at least temporary degradation of the avenue comprising a functional unit almost a kilometre long, and reduction in its performance of ecological and social functions inside an urban area, where such functions are of great significance to environmental quality. The entrepreneur was awarded a fine of CZK 90,000.

Havlíčkův Brod TI - AQUASYS spol. s r.o.

The subject matter of the investigation was extensive landscaping works done by AQUASYS spol. s r.o. between March 2015 and 2 July 2015 within zone II of the Žďárské vrchy PLA. First, the company had cut a canopied tree stand on two plots of Škrdlovice covering 1200 and 200 m² without permission, and then performed considerable landscaping operations and spread waste on these plots as well as another plot of Škrdlovice and two plots of Světnov within zone II of the Žďárské vrchy PLA. This conduct was qualified as performance of prohibited activities in a specially protected area, specifically a violation of the ban on management of land outside built-up areas within zones I and II of the PLA in a way requiring intensive techniques, particularly devices and activities that may cause significant changes in biological diversity, structure and functions of ecosystems, irreversible damage to soil surface, changes in the hydraulic regime, and the ban on large-scale landscaping, and simultaneously, a violation of the ban on waste disposal outside places designated with approval of nature protection authorities. Overall, the activities affected an area covering 10,170 m², over which 9,200 t of materials, mostly construction waste, recycled material, earth and stone, were dumped. Among other things, the dumping and spreading of materials resulted in the construction of an earth embankment and installation of plastic drain pipes intended to drain water accumulating after the implementation. All the activities were done without a valid permit of a nature protection authority. The only document relating to the case was an MoE decision on an exemption from protection requirements of Protected Landscape Areas, but that only related to large-scale landscaping in connection with the completion of the Škrdlovice firing range. That document too proved to be void, as the validity of the permit was restricted until 31 Dec 2001. Thus, all the activities carried out by the company were qualified as unpermitted, for which the CEI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 520,000. The confirming decision by the Ministry of the Environment was contested by an administrative lawsuit, which has not been decided yet.

Brno TI - Animals Holding cooperative

This misdemeanour proceeding was held with the cooperative Animal Holding, which had failed to meet its legal obligations for keeping and offering for sale several dozens of CITES specimens. The company's first illegal conduct was in connection with offering for sale two specimens of golden-handed tamarin, two specimens of cotton-top tamarin and two of common marmoset. The company placed the specimens offered at a sales exhibition without accompanying them with relevant registration papers and, in the case of the common marmoset, a confirmation of the exemption from the ban on commercial activity, although said papers had been issued for the specimens. On that occasion, another legal violation was made by not labelling the specimens on offer with signs "CITES – Papers Mandatory". An inspection on the company premises found another violation of regulations in connection with keeping 60 specimens of common tortoise and Hermann's tortoise, which are subject to CITES registration and for which change (deaths, sales) had not been reported within the set period, and 18 specimens of Testudo genus tortoises, for which the obligation to update photo documentation of unique signs had not been met. For all these misdemeanours, the legal entity was awarded a fine of CZK 83,000.

Olomouc TI - SLEZAN Frýdek – Místek, a.s.

A legal violation was committed in connection with inadequate collection of water from the Morava river for a raceway of a small hydropower plant on 18 August and 9 September 2015, whereby the company SLEZAN Frýdek – Místek, a. s. had committed a misdemeanour consisting in a harmful intervention in a watercourse prominent landscape feature by way of weakening the ecological stabilisation function of the Morava river over a section 1,650 metres long. In addition, the excessive water collection led to non-observance of the set minimum residual flow rate and a reduction in the water level in the parent bed, which resulted in an unpermitted intervention in the habitat, biotope and natural evolution of the specially protected species alpine bullhead, which demonstrably occurs on the site. For this violation, the company was awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 90,000.

Ostrava TI – Nová Šance, z.s.

Nová Šance association was awarded a fine of CZK 120,000 for damaging eight trees by pruning and cutting 28 trees without permission of a nature protection authority. The eight trees (birches) had approx. 50% of their treetops removed, resulting in their permanent damage. The intervention was made in contravention of the Arborist Standards, which the CEI applied as expert material in the proceedings. In addition, 28 birches were cut down between April and June; their circumference at 130 cm above ground was more than 80 cm. The nature protection authority had admittedly issued a permit to cut 13 birches, but the decision specified that the trees were to be cut during the hibernation season, i.e., between 1 October and 31 March. These trees were thus cut in contravention of the existing permit issued by the nature protection authority. No permit existed for the cutting of the other trees.

Liberec TI - Petr Stříbrný, natural person doing business
Petr Stříbrný, a natural person doing business, organised reclamation of neglected farmland consisting in cutting of trees growing outside forest. The incident resulted in an extensive cutting of 138 trees with a circumference over 80 cm at 130 cm above ground, and 79 trees with a circumference under 80 cm at 130 cm above ground, growing in watercourse, bottomland and fishpond prominent landscape features. Said cutting proceeded without permission of a nature protection authority. The cut trees were located outside built-up areas in open country that is currently used for farming. Woody vegetation was cut, including solitary trees and clumps of woody plants. The plants on the site were part of the landscape structure. The unpermitted tree cutting was considerable, as a number of the trees were of truly great dimensions and showed a great functional potential. Some of the cut trees were prominent landmarks. For this misdemeanour, Petr Stříbrný was awarded a fine of CZK 400,000.

HQ NPD – Railway Infrastructure Administration
The major cases included a case of cutting of large numbers of trees along railway lines in contravention of the CEI decision that set requirements for the cutting.

The tree cutting disregarded obligations defined by Section 8 of the NLPA

– it thus proceeded without applicable permits or notifications. An inspection of the Railway Infrastructure Administration, carried out across the country mostly in the course of 2016 found out that the entity had cut 1,043 trees growing outside forest and 70,852.5 m² of canopied tree stands, using its own resources, in contravention of the set requirements. For the illicit conduct described, the company was awarded the highest amount of fine permitted under the law for this type of violation, namely CZK 2,000,000. A significant and non-negligible circumstance was the fact that the tree cutting along railway lines without permission is the RIA's system approach, actually integrated in its internal work procedures by way of a management order (methodological instruction). Therefore, it was by no means an isolated or random divergence from the limits set by legal regulations in the area of nature and landscape protection, but a long-term, deliberate disregard and dodging of law. Another important aggravating circumstance was the fact that the fined entity is a governmental organisation, which should act as a model in respecting and adhering to legal regulations.

Havlíčkův Brod TI – COLAS CZ, a.s. – operating ban
One of most serious cases of environmental damage, not concluded so far, is the extensive dumping of earth from renovation of the D1 motorway on a plot in the municipality of Čikov, which is a biotope for specially protected animal species. In August 2017, the CEI found a landfill covering an area of approx. 10,000 m². Based on this finding, the CEI initiated a proceeding under Section 66 of the Act and issued a decision on a preliminary measure, ordering a stop to further areal expansion of the landfill. In spite of that, earth was dumped in an area previously not affected in the course of the proceedings. The subsequent decision on an operating ban for COLAS CZ, a.s. entered into force on 6 Dec 2017. The CEI also initiated a misdemeanour proceeding, which was not concluded by the end of 2017.

4.4.5 Conclusions from inspection work

The supervisory work of the Nature Protection Department is very extensive and thematically diverse, which is a consequence of a combination of the wide range of protected interests listed in applicable legislation and potentially harmful activities. That said, implementation of our inspection work and enforcement of legal adherence is limited by not very great numbers of nature protection inspectors. A significant portion of the work capacity is occupied by investigation of suggestions and inspections made based on interdepartmental commitments (Cross Compliance).

Great attention is paid to application and implementation of process requirements of the new Misdemeanour Act.

In 2017, as in previous years, the CEI dealt with inspections of municipal authorities, this time with a focus on ordering and implementation of substitute planting. Municipal authorities may order substitute planting as part of their decisions permitting cutting under Section 8, Para. 1 of the NLPA. The CEI very often comes across decisions issued by municipalities which do not order substitute planting in an enforceable way. Implementation deadlines, location and specifications for substitute planting were missing.

Frequently, decisions permitting cutting lacked adequate assessment of the functional and aesthetic importance of the trees and demonstrable reasons leading to the permission to cut the trees. Our inspections confirmed great differences in the legal awareness and disunity in procedures of municipal authorities. In such cases, municipal authority representatives were instructed on permitting tree cutting, requisites of the decisions and ordering of substitute planting.

Inspections of registered PLF indicated that citizens, often even owners of the land on which the registered PLF are situated, are not aware of their existence. The PLF are not marked in the terrain in any way. Information on PLF registration are typically not publicly accessible, which ultimately leads to impossibility of their management and potential resulting damage. Publication of this information, e.g., in the Cadastre, would certainly lead to better public awareness, meaning greater opportunities for protection of these features.

In the cases of investment projects mentioned above, we continue coming across disregard to environmental

protection legal regulations, particularly in cases of tree protection, specially protected animal and plant species protection, landscape character protection, and prominent landscape feature protection.

The number of decisions on operating bans or setting requirements for operation under Section 66 of the NLPA grew slightly compared to previous years, to a total of 12. They included requirements for performance of activities (mowing dates) due to protection of specially protected species, such as blue butterflies, requirements for landscaping, bans on agricultural or construction work, and cutting of trees without applicable approvals or permits.

4.5 Forest protection

4.5.1 Overview of inspection work in 2017

A team of 42 inspectors did inspection work in the Forest Protection Department (FPD) in 2017. Compared to 2016, the number of inspectors was one fewer due to its vacancy in the course of the year. Thus, each inspector was in charge of 63,801 ha of supervised forest.

The inspection work in forests proceed based on a legal framework similar to that in the previous years. It comprised primarily Act no. 282/1991 Coll. on the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its powers in forest protection, Act no. 289/1995 Coll. on Forests and on amendment of certain acts (Forest Act), Act no. 149/2003 Coll. on Circulation of reproductive material of tree species and artificial crossbreeds important to forestry intended for forest restoration and afforestation, and on amendment of certain acts (Forest Tree Reproductive Material Trade Act), Act no. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection, Act no. 255/2012 Coll. on Inspection (Inspection Rules), Act no. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure, as amended by Act no. 413/2005 Coll., Act no. 250/2016 Coll. on Liability for Misdemeanours and Proceedings on Them, and internal management orders of the CEI. The Forest Protection Department inspectors made 1,337 inspections in the assessment year. This included 504 scheduled, 298 unscheduled and 535 other inspections. Again, they comprised field activities in the

form of operations preceding inspection, which was not initiated after that, various investigations as part of verification of suggestions and information, as well as applications by other public authorities, Czech Police and others. Besides, the FPD inspectors participated in 59 multi-departmental inspections organised by other departments of CEI TIs.

The total number of inspections in 2017 was 45 fewer than in 2016.

Again, the inspections concerned all types of ownership with an emphasis, particularly in some areas due to bark beetle development, on small-scale properties (Moravian-Silesian Region, Zlín Region, Olomouc Region). The primary purpose of these inspections was a preventive and educational effect, particularly relating to small and uninformed owners' obligations. Administrative proceedings only ensued after repeated or gross legal violations.

Our other inspection work involved development of 5 expert

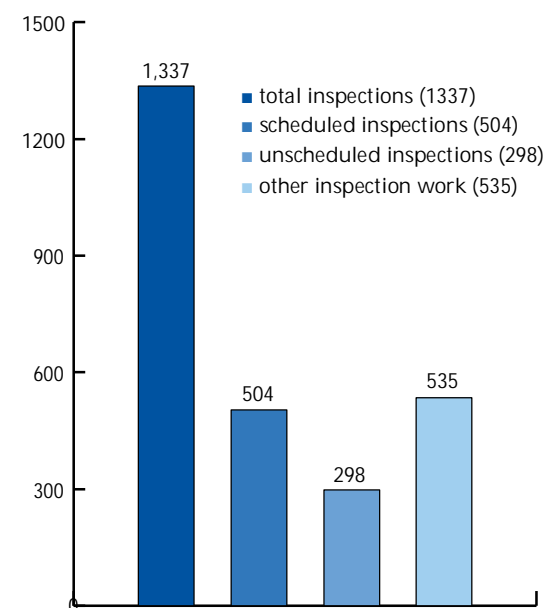
assessments and 444 other statements and position statement for both natural persons and legal entities as well as public authorities and the Czech Police.

We issued 162 decisions on fines as part of administrative and misdemeanour proceedings in 2017. Out of that, 149 decisions entered into force, including 10 concerning previous periods. The total amount of the fines was CZK 12,573,180, which is CZK 1,088,980 more than in 2016.

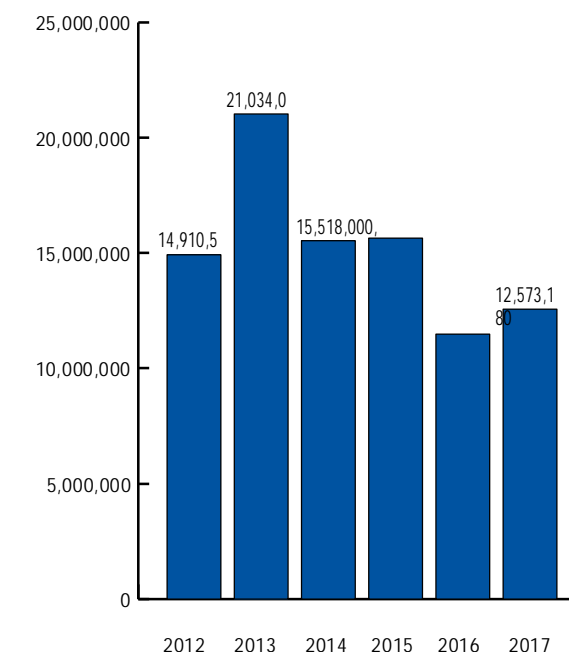
The Forest Protection Departments contributed to the fines as follows: Prague CZK 1,330,000, České Budějovice CZK 1,740,000, Plzeň CZK 1,024,000, Ústí nad Labem CZK 2,330,000, Hradec Králové CZK 917,000, Havlíčkův Brod CZK 884,100, Brno CZK 280,000, Olomouc CZK 403,000, Ostrava CZK 3,319,080, Liberec CZK 346,000.

The violations for which said fines were awarded are similar to those in previous years, including particularly: development of biotic agents, violation of forest renewal regulations,

Numbers of inspections in 2017



Development of conclusive fines in CZK in 2012-2017



damage to land intended for performance of forest functions by forest traffic, unpermitted land occupation, waste and garbage in forests, etc. Administrative proceedings last year also concerned remedial measures, with 140 administrative decisions issued. Altogether, 137 decisions entered into force, including 135 issued in the assessment year. Subsequent inspections of performance of remedial measures again indicated that they are adequately responded to by forest owners in most cases and are generally performed.

In the assessment year, out of the total number of 302 administrative decisions issued (162 on fines and 140 on remedial measures), 26 cases were handled by way of appeals, including 6 confirmed cases and 10 cases not concluded yet. In the 10 remaining cases, the administrative proceedings were terminated, cancelled or returned for new consultation. The data shown can again be used to easily infer the efficiency and quality of administrative decisions issued by CEI TI FPD inspectors.

In the past year, 8 of the Prague TI cases were handled by courts; they related to non-performance of remedial measures, illicit logging, unpermitted forest land occupations, unpermitted landscaping on forest land, as well as a case of court proceedings from 2005-2008.

No preliminary orders or decisions on halting or restricting operation were issued in 2017.

A measure that proved repeatedly functional in 2017 was ordering remedies in cases where an impending violation of legal regulations was evident or a minor violation had already occurred, but where it was more expedient from the environmental protection point of view to give the forest owner the chance for a quick remedy rather than conduct a lengthy administrative proceedings with uncertain results (e.g., 8 orders by Prague TI and 25 by Plzeň TI). This instrument thus partially replaced administrative proceedings on remedial measures. It is applied mainly with small forest owners, who are thus notified of existing shortcomings and their obligations arising under a specific legal regulation. An administrative proceeding on a fine or remedial measures is only initiated if the order is not performed or after repeated legal violations.

TI FPD inspectors dealt with 152 suggestions compared to 170



Logging at Rejhotice, in zone 3 of Jeseníky PLA, in a forest with increased soil protection function, on an exposed site, in a sloping and bouldery area with gradients up to 50%, on connected sites of 0.9 ha and 0.71 ha.

in 2016. Their topics were similar to those in previous years, namely:

- forest land protection – illicit use (occupation) of forest land: constructions (Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Liberec TI),
- forest land protection – recreational activities: holiday homes, sports grounds, ski slopes (Prague TI),
- forest land protection after forest traffic – erosion furrows soil damage, hydraulic regime changes, soil cover disruption (České Budějovice, Hradec Králové, Brno, Olomouc, Ostrava TI),
- forest land protection – unspecified (Hradec Králové, Brno TI),
- forest land protection – waste and garbage (České Budějovice, Brno, Ostrava, Liberec TI),
- forest protection – damage by game (Ústí nad Labem, Ostrava TI),
- forest protection – damage to trees (Hradec Králové TI),
- forest protection – unspecified (Prague TI),
- afforestation (Prague TI),
- reproduction material of forest trees (Prague TI),
- logging – biotic, bark beetle (České Budějovice, Hradec Králové, Olomouc, Ostrava TI),

- illicit logging – unspecified (Olomouc, Ostrava, Liberec TI),
- logging – unspecified (České Budějovice, Ústí nad Labem, Hradec Králové, Ostrava TI).

The most suggestions were received and settled by Prague TI (34), followed by Ostrava TI (21), České Budějovice TI (19) and Hradec Králové TI (19).

Again, suggestions were settled within set terms. In cases of unjustified suggestions, it proved effective to explain in the reply the basic principles of forest management and legal limits on forest exploitation.

No crime reports were filed in the past year.

4.5.2 Overview of fulfilment of departmental tasks

The departmental task for 2017 was Development of biotic agents and forest damage due to forest traffic". Its purpose was to assess forest owners' approaches to destruction of disastrous insect pests and potential related forest damage due to forest traffic (Section 34 of the Forest Act) in all types of forest ownership. Monitoring of this departmental task was done using all forms of field expeditions, i.e., both as part of scheduled inspections pursuant to the Inspection Act and when settling suggestions, operations preceding inspection, etc. The unified procedure for evaluation of this departmental task was controlled by internal regulations, so-called standard programmes, namely no. 2/2008 on development of biotic agents (insect pests, fungi and rodents) and no. 6/2008 on forest damage due to logging, skidding and upset stand stability, and Methodological Instruction no. 1/2016 on procedures for inspection, investigation and evaluation of departmental tasks.

The following findings can be summarised based on the departmental task inspections in 2017:

- A significant outbreak of the spruce bark beetle and glossy bark beetle occurred in all types of properties in the Prague TI region in the second half of 2017. They can be expected to continue to rise. Small forest owners' (natural persons') approach to bark beetle destruction was found to be problematic, often due to insufficient logging capacity.

• In the supervision territory of České Budějovice TI, there are problems with bark beetles in ORP Dačice, Jindřichův Hradec, Vimperk, LČR, s. p., FA Vodňany, Jindřichův Hradec, Český Rudolec and Boubín, and České Žleby a Stožec in the Šumava NP. On the whole, the situation in the Šumava NP is gradually improving. The speed of processing of bark beetle timber is a problem in this region too.

• The amount of processed bark beetle timber in Plzeň Region was approx. 450,000 m³. Small owners' properties appeared problematic in terms of development of biotic agents.

• Fundamental problems associated with development of bark beetles did not occur in Ústí nad Labem Region.

• In Hradec Králové Region, the greatest development of biotic agents was registered around Hradec Králové, Hořice and Jaroměř. Forest owners up to 50 ha had difficulty registering bark beetle timber as well as its timely processing.

• In the Havlíčkův Brod TI region, there were shortcomings in timely processing of bark beetle timber again in properties up to 50 ha, both municipal and private. The causes identified were both a relaxed attitude and misunderstanding of the situation in the forest as well as lacking processing capacity.

• The forest protection situation in the South Moravian Region is stabilised, with increased bark beetle occurrence only along the boundary with Vysočina Region. The monitoring functionality was expanded with close cooperation with professional forest managers and public forest authorities.

• The situation in Zlín Region is sharply different. The bark beetle outbreak has continued for three years. The unfavourable circumstances in the past years have included drought, seeding years and stand weakening due to honey fungus. No problems were identified in municipal and church forests.

• The inspection work in Olomouc Region was focused on the southern parts of the Nízký Jeseník mountains, Jeseník and Přerov ORP. In lower-lying areas, the bark beetle had become widespread due to drought and honey fungus. It is difficult to determine the liable entity pursuant to the Inspection Act. This applies particularly to site with multiple owners. Common protective measures (trap trees, insect traps) are ineffective. Moreover, the situation is aggravated

by decreasing timber prices and the related decreasing interest in bark beetle timber.

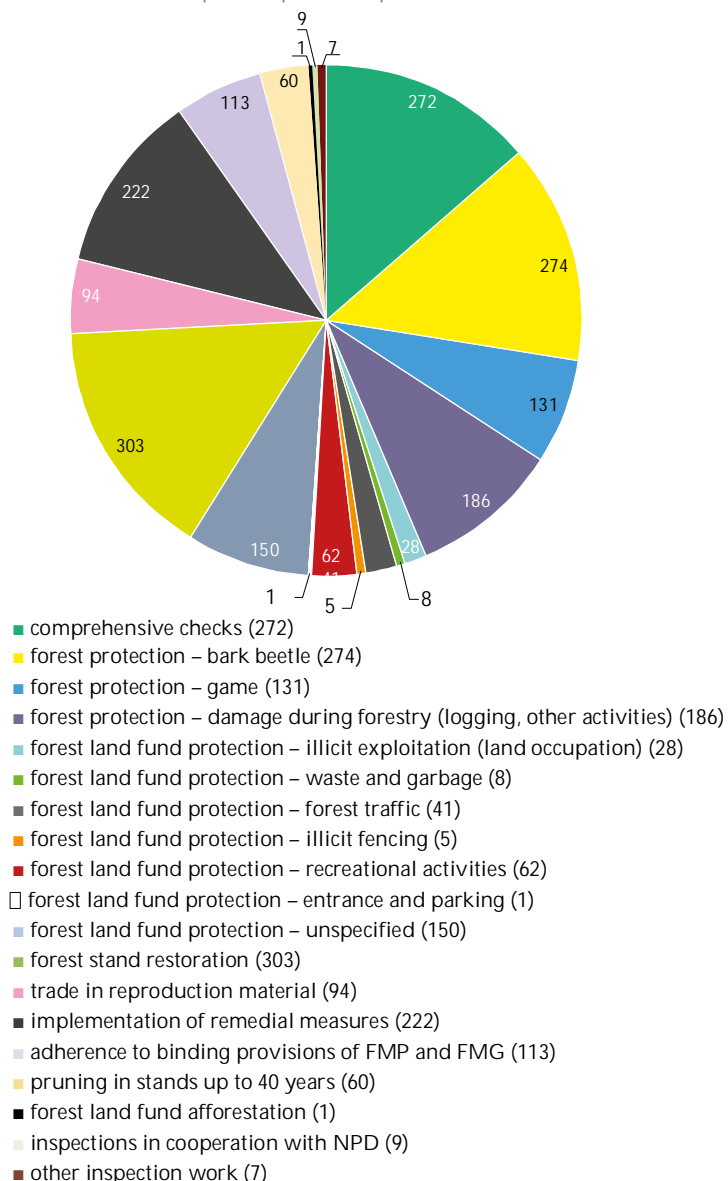
- The situation in the Moravian-Silesian Region is similar (11 fine proceedings). The most serious findings of late and insufficient measures against the bark beetle will be settled with the legal entity in a misdemeanour proceeding in the second quarter of 2018.
- The bark beetle occurrence in the Liberec Region is in the basal stage. Their further development will depend on the weather in the spring and processing of windfall logging after windstorm Herwart of 29 Oct 2017. A 20% decrease in the development of the glossy bark beetle was registered. Shortcomings in processing of bark beetle timber and in forest traffic were also identified at natural persons. A positive finding is the fact that some of the inspections had a preventive and educational effect: once they received the inspection dates, the owners resolved the shortcomings even before the inspections started. Multi-departmental inspections were only implemented at the inspectorate level, they numbered 22. They involved cooperation particularly with Nature Protection and Waste Management Departments.

4.5.3 Overview of fulfilment of specific tasks

Both the scheduled and unscheduled TI FPD inspections concerned 19 topics, namely:

- comprehensive checks – 272 inspections,
- forest protection: bark beetle – 274 inspections,
- forest protection: game – 131 inspections,
- forest protection: damage during forestry (logging, other activities) – 186 inspections,
- protection of forest land fund: illicit exploitation (land occupation) – 28 inspections,
- forest land fund protection: waste and garbage – 8 inspections,
- forest land fund protection: forest traffic – 41 inspections,
- forest land fund protection: illicit fencing – 5 inspections,

Numbers and topics of specific inspections in 2017



- forest land protection: recreational activities – 62 inspections,
- forest land fund protection: entry and parking of motor vehicles – 1 inspection,
- forest land fund protection: unspecified – 150 inspections,
- stand restoration, incl. after illicit logging – 303 inspections,
- reproduction material of forest trees – 94 inspections,
- implementation of remedial measures – 222 inspections,
- adherence to binding provisions of FMP and FMG – 113 inspections,
- pruning in stands up to 40 years – 60 inspections,
- afforestation of agricultural land fund – 1 inspection,
- inspections in cooperation with NPD – 9 inspections,
- other inspection work – 7 inspections.

The above data indicate that both the scheduled and unscheduled inspections in the form of comprehensive inspections and narrowly specific events, the different topics were inspected in 1,967 cases.

4.5.4 Major cases

- Prague TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 72,000 to a natural person at Modřany for illegitimate exploitation of forest soil for purposes other than performance of forest functions.
- České Budějovice TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 1,200,000 to Villena, s.r.o. for illicit logging of 841 m³ at Děkaně Skaliny.
- Plzeň TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 340,000 to Holz-Krieg GmbH with its registered office in Germany for neglecting forest restoration and creation of conditions for harmful biotic and abiotic agents on a site of 6.62 ha in 36 clearings under the jurisdiction of four ORP in Plzeň Region.
- Ústí nad Labem TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 2,000,000 to LAGRON s.r.o. for not implementing remedial measures (reforestation).
- Hradec Králové TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 500,000 to I.L.C., a.s. and ordered remedial measures for neglected



Neglected forest restoration at Luková u Manětína by a German legal entity.

forest restoration over an area of 1.00 ha at Jaroměřice (the fined company had failed to afforest within the period set Forest Act or by the substitute deadline set by the CEI).



Non-reforested and weedy areas at Brťoví.

- Havlíčkův Brod TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 215,000 to SAARLES s.r.o. for long-term neglect of stand restoration on areas totalling 3.25 ha at Brťoví and failure to implement a remedial measure.
- Brno TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 160,000 to a natural person at Obora u Boskovic for not providing proper and timely reforestation leading to conditions for harmful biotic and abiotic agents.



Neglected forest restoration at Obora u Boskovic.

- Olomouc TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 100,000 to a natural person at Luká for exploitation of forest soil for purposes other than performance of forest functions.
- Ostrava TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 1,900,000 to a natural person at Jelení u Holčovic as its illicit conduct consisting in late and insufficient protection of young forest stands from game damage and late improvement in these stands had led to a hazard and damage to forest environment.

Bark beetle logging in Šumava NP in 2010-2017

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Quantity m³	343,000	235,000	75,500	40,770	22,900	21,050	29,000	50,000

- Liberec TI awarded a conclusive fine of CZK 120,000 to FORESTMAN s.r.o., at Vlastibořice, for not implementing remedial measures consisting in the obligation to reforest and consistently protect the forest from weed and game browse damage to the required extent by the set deadline.
- As for the observation of the development of bark beetles and amounts of bark beetle logging in the Šumava National Park, it can be summarised from the table that the occurrence of bark beetles increased slightly in comparison with 2015 and 2016. Increased occurrence of bark beetles was identified near the zero-intervention sites, where they are still active (Radvanovice, Stožická skála). The Park Administration pays due attention to the bark beetle issues in the immediate vicinity of these zero-intervention sites, and the situation is stabilised for the time being.

4.5.5 Conclusions from inspection work

- The calamitous situation of bark beetle development is again unfavourable for 2018 in Moravian-Silesian Region, Olomouc Region and Zlín Region, where the core of the forest is frequently endangered due to the contribution of drought and honey fungus.
- Gradation of the spruce and glossy bark beetles is expected in Central Bohemian Region, and the beetles cause problems in South Bohemian and Vysočina Regions.
- The climate trend of the recent years has obviously been reflected by increasing numbers of inspections of biotic agents.
- All the territorial inspectorates have had reservations about adherence to forest management principles among small owners up to 50 ha. The problems relate to insufficient processing of emergency timber from lacking capacity to unwillingness or unsatisfactory performance of professional foresters.
- Cooperation with the ÚHÚL and its branch offices has proven well repeatedly in inspections under the Act on Trade in Reproduction Material of Forest Trees.

- The situation in cooperation with public forest and hunting authorities is differentiated, for both personnel and capacity reasons.
- Another problem related to inspections is incompleteness of information and errors in public registers (Cadastre, Commercial Register).
- The unavailability of information on forest properties inspected is an obstacle to efficient inspections. In properties with FMP in particular, the inspection authorities have to rely on respective public authorities or owners in the course of the inspection, which complicates planning and preparation for the inspections.
- The need for an amendment of the Forest Act and the Hunting Act has not changed compared to 2016.
- Satisfaction exists with repeated instruction of small uninformed forest owners about their obligations in forests.
- The considerable prestige of the CEI's inspectors can be regarded positively, as often the mere announcement of an inspection or sending of an invitation to eliminate shortcomings in a forest, particularly among small owners, has operatively led to the achievement of the desired condition.

Classification of accidents by pollutant category in 2017

Pollutant category	No. of accidents	%
Petroleum products	107	51.9
Wastewater	19	9.2
Chemicals except heavy metals	17	8.3
Waste from animal husbandry	5	2.4
Sludge and solids	2	1
Oxygen deficit	3	1.5
Other pollutants	17	8.2
Unidentified	36	17.5
Total	206	100

4.6 CEI involvement in accident resolution

Central register of water accidents in 2017
The central accident register, maintained by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate pursuant to the Waters Act, received 206 accidents in 2017; they complied with the definition of an accident under Section 40 of Act no. 254/2001 Coll. on Waters. In the course of 2017, the CEI was informed about other accidents as well, but did not include them in the central accident register due to their minimal extent without impact on water quality.
Accidents caused by transport are still among the most frequent. In 2017, we registered 64 accidents caused by transport, representing 31% of the total number of cases. Fish deaths accompanied 29 cases, representing 14% of the total number of accidents, and a 5% increase compared to 2016. Besides, we registered only seven accidents caused by agricultural activity. The accident originator was known in 110 cases. Groundwater was contaminated in five cases. The only major case that was handled in 2017

Classification of accidents by main cause in 2017

Cause of accident	No. of accidents	%
Human error	63	30.6
Technical cause	38	18.5
Nature	11	5.3
Unidentified	94	45.6
Total	206	100



View of sewer well contaminated with petroleum products on the premises of Mayr-Melnhof Holz Paskov s.r.o.



View of contaminated watercourse below the outlet from Mayr-Melnhof Holz Paskov s.r.o.

and entered into force on 9 June 2017 was an accidental release at Mayr-Melnhof Holz Paskov s.r.o. The accident was a result of a release of petroleum products into surface waters at the main drainage facility – a sewer, which is a left-hand tributary of the Olešná river. The accident caused was fined CZK 280,000 for violation of Section 39, Para. 1, Section 41, Para. 2 and Section 39, Para 4, item d) of the Waters Act. Other major cases of accidental releases in 2017 have not been concluded by the CEI yet.

4.7 Integrated agendas

An integrated approach to environmental protection is ensured by the CEI's expert environmental protection departments (Air Protection, Waste Management, and Water Protection) under coordination and collaboration of experienced inspectors specialised in these agendas, i.e., coordinators of integrated agendas (CIA). The CEI's fundamental job in the area of integrated agendas is supervision (inspection). Another important, largely preventive work, is non-supervision, consisting in matters such as issuance of expert statements (on EIA, IPPC, etc.).

4.7.1 Legal foundation of work on integrated agendas

Performance of public administration (obligations and authorities) is delegated to the CEI in the area by legal regulations of the CR on environmental protection, notably acts in force and effect and directly applicable EC regulations:

- Act no. 76/2002 Coll., on Integrated Prevention and Pollution Reduction (IPPC), the integrated pollution register and on amendment of certain acts (Integrated Prevention Act). The purpose of this central Act for the integrated agendas area is to achieve maximum possible prevention of industrial pollution to all environmental components and its protection as a whole,
- Act no. 100/2001 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment and on amendment of certain acts (EIA Act).

- Act no. 167/2008 Coll. on Prevention of Environmental Harm and its Remedy and on amendment of certain acts.
- Act no. 25/2008 Coll. on the Integrated Environmental Pollution Register, the integrated system of reporting obligations on the environment, and on amendment of certain acts (the IPR Act), in connection with
- Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) no. 166/2006, establishing the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR).

4.7.2 Overview of performance of tasks in integrated agendas, supervision (inspections)

SUMMARY FOR CEI – INTEGRATED AGENDAS

The work related to integrated agendas itself, done by CEI expert departments or with their cooperation, is also contained in previous points of this Section 4 – CEI Work in 2017 by departments (4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 in particular).

A priority of inspections of facilities under the Integrated Prevention Act is the obligation to accept provisions of the Integrated Prevention Act amended notably by Act no. 69/2013 Coll. –

Sections 20b, 34, etc., implementing Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2010/75/EU of 24 Nov 2010 on industrial emissions.

According to these provisions, it is primarily necessary to observe the time between two inspections on a site (one to three years depending on the facility level of risk). This has made considerable requirements on the frequency and extent of inspections and other CEI activity in the area.

In total, the CEI made 1,168 inspections in the area of integrated agendas (IA) in 2017, initiated 142 administrative/misdemeanour proceedings, issued 145 decisions on fines and orders, and 148 decisions on fines in force (including from past periods) led to the awarding of conclusive fines totalling CZK 14,576,000. In addition, we issued 3 decisions on remedial

measures. The plan was to make 935 IA inspections in 2017, which was met.

The range of the conclusive fine amounts in relation to integrated agendas was from CZK 3,000 to CZK 2,000,000 (conclusively awarded to KLIO, s.r.o. for discharging contaminated water from the Zličín wastewater treatment plant in contravention of its integrated permit).

The average amount of fine per decision (order) in force in the period was about CZK 98,500.

The plan and schedule for ordinary inspections at IPPC facilities for 2017 (654) in relation to compliance with the Integrated Prevention Act and observance of integrated permits (IP) was met handsomely (828 inspections made). These figures include inspections made based on suggestions, media cases, accidents or non-standard operation, as well as repeated inspections based on gross violations of binding requirements of IP.

INTEGRATED AGENDA DEPARTMENT – IAD

Specialised integrated agenda coordinators (CIA) of the CEI Integrated Agenda Department (IAD), in close collaboration with the expert departments, were involved in, cooperated on or coordinated 572 inspections at 488 facilities. This number includes both inspections under the Integrated Prevention Act and the IPR Act as well as the Act on Prevention of Environmental Harm. In the study period, the CIA themselves initiated 57 administrative/misdemeanour proceedings. The number of decisions on fines (including orders) that entered into force in 2017 was 49; the total amount of fines in force was CZK 2,869,000. In addition, two decisions on remedial measures entered into force.

The range of the conclusive fine amounts was from CZK 5,000 to CZK 427,500 (conclusively awarded to ZD Bílovec agro a.s., operator of the facility “Environmental energy hub of renewable resources” for its problematic operation of a pigsty manure system). The average amount of fine per decision (order) in force in the period was about CZK 58,600.

Departmental tasks

So-called integrated inspections were made as overall comprehensive checks of operators in the area of the environment (even beyond IP), or as checks under specific MoE tasks or regional themes, reflecting the emission levels and types, sensitivity of local environment and accident risk (e.g., inspections at facilities that have historically committed gross violations of the Integrated Prevention Act, experienced accidents covered by the media, etc.).

In addition, there were (inter)departmental inspections at IPPC facilities for adherence to IP requirements, which would otherwise (under departmental permits) be made ordinarily as part of departmental specific tasks by expert environmental protection departments (Water, Air, Waste), e.g., energy and production facilities such as power and heating plants, production facilities such as cement and lime works, major wastewater treatment plants, chemical operations, entities handling larger quantities of potential pollutants, hazardous waste landfills, etc.

Specific tasks

The MoE Environmental Impact Assessment and Integrated Prevention Department had requested in 2016, by arrangement with the IAD, besides priority performance of our mandatory obligations, the inclusion among our specific tasks for the next two or three years (2016-2018) of foundries for non-ferrous metals such as aluminium, with a focus on the smaller ones, which may be using contaminated scrap metal for resmelting (assumed contamination with dust, petroleum products, plastics, etc. – complaints about odour), as well as inspections depending on current issues in the region (e.g., inspections at facilities that have historically committed gross violations of the Integrated Prevention Act, experienced non-standard operation or accidents covered by the media, etc.).

The CEI accepted that and made a number of inspections in 2017, which confirmed the legitimacy of the focus in some cases; completion of this specific task is scheduled for 2018.

As for many of the inspected foundries under categories 2.4 or 2.5 b) of Annex 1 to the Integrated Prevention Act, we completed, e.g., an extensive inspection started in 2016 at “Aluminium part and assembly production for the automotive industry” operated by Brembo Czech s.r.o. in connection

with co-smelting of castings contaminated with petroleum products (complaints about odour).

Specific inspections dealt with identification whether the activity falls under the Integrated Prevention Act (4 inspections) as well as facilities with cancelled IP.

Major inspection findings

The CEI inspections identified violations of legal regulations on environmental protection, particularly non-observance of binding operating requirements of IP, such as:

- wrong handling of hazardous waste (waste similar to municipal), handing of waste to unauthorised entities, failure to keep records, wrong waste production and management reports, failure to report transfer of substances in waste,
- landfilling of waste types other than those permitted, insufficient completion of basic descriptions of admitted waste, failure to measure dust levels,
- exceedance of pollutant limits (e.g., carbon monoxide), failure to update operating rules of stationary sources of air pollution,
- failure to carry out one-off emission measurement within three months of start of operation of a stationary source, relocation of emission measurement points,
- wrong handling of water (failure to carry out tightness tests, exceedance of permitted quantity of groundwater collected, failure to update accident plans),
- failure to observe operating rules (technical operating requirements, etc.),
- containers with potential pollutants located in hydraulically unsecured areas, etc.

Violations of a formal nature:

- disagreement of approved documents with facility descriptions,
- failure to report measurement by required dates.

Moreover, failure to perform the reporting obligation under the Integrated Prevention Act, i.e., failure to report:

- data on performance of binding requirements of integrated permits,

- summary operating records of air pollution sources,
- transfers (above-threshold) or releases of substances, such as ammonia,
- emergencies,
- changes to integrated permits, etc.

Additional violations were not meeting requirements defined for liquidating facilities or even operation without IP.

Integrated Pollution Register

In 2017, we inspected 292 facilities for adherence to the IPR Act, including 271 inspections as part of integrated inspections (under the IPR Act). A total of 17 IPR inspections were separate. Four inspections were made in a letter form – comparison against environmental reports in the integrated system for reporting obligations (ISPOP). The plan to inspect 237 facilities in 2017 was met handsomely.

The total amount of the fines in force for not observing the reporting obligations for the IPR was CZK 406,000. Given 44 decisions in force, the average fine was around CZK 9,200.

As in previous years, the penalties awarded ranged near the lower bound of the legal range (up to CZK 500,000) – from the ordinary CZK 10,000 (Wiegel Žebrák žarové zinkování s.r.o.) to CZK 40,000 (ZAMET, spol. s r.o. for not meeting its IPR reporting obligation).

Violations of legal regulations on the IPR concerned mostly not submitting reports on time, reporting wrong data, not reporting transfers of waste or pollutants in waste. As for the supervisory work under IPR, therefore, we only found formal violations of general environmental protection regulations by operators or misunderstandings and late reports, and the CEI treats them as such. It is almost a rule that large operators of facilities with an IP perform their obligations under respective legislation much better than others, i.e., particularly small and medium agricultural operations and facilities. These smaller entities typically still lack sufficient information about the IPR. Based on the progressive results of the CEI inspection work in the area of IPR, it can be concluded that generally the awareness of

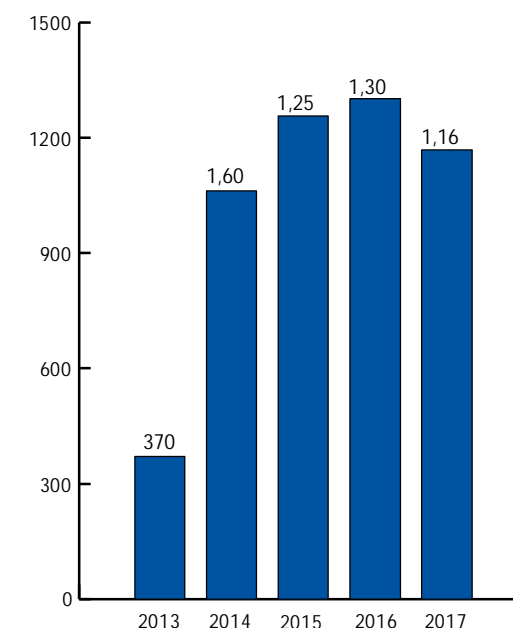
obligations under the legislation and adherence to it has been improving, with the numbers of administrative violations decreasing.

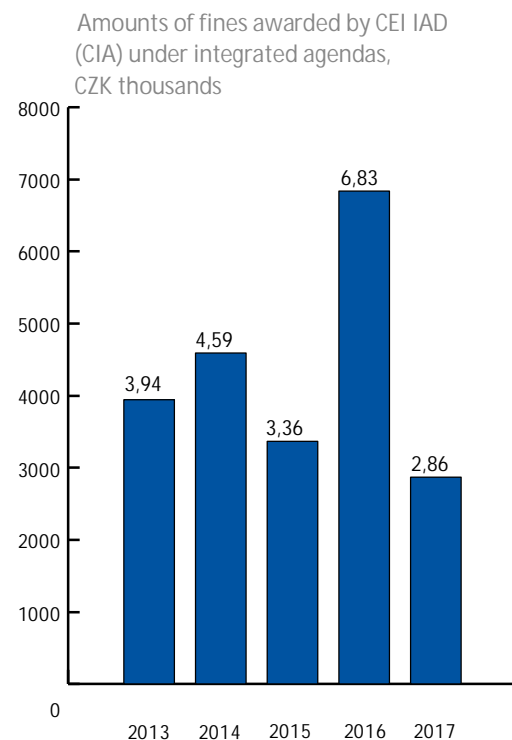
Environmental harm

Administrative proceedings in connection with Act no. 167/2008 Coll. on Preventing Environmental Harm and its Remedy and on amendment of certain acts, have not been initiated so far, either based on requests or by official power.

In 2017, the CEI made 153 inspections of adherence to the Act on Preventing Environmental Harm. At least 43 inspections were planned – met. Basic risk assessments were submitted. The 50 points were only exceeded in three cases, where detailed risk assessments were thus submitted. No administrative violations were committed.

Numbers of inspections at facilities for compliance with the Integrated Prevention Act





Suggestions and petitions

The numbers of suggestions received, their resolution, main topics, etc., are described in detail in 3.1.1 of this Annual Report.

Coordinators of integrated agendas were actively involved in handling 57 suggestions and petitions, particularly in cases related to more departments. The principal task of the CIA was to ensure a coordinated approach to the cases.

The main topic of the suggestions was odour.

The number of suggestions submitted by the IAD to other administrative authorities in 2017 was 22. They were mostly suggestions for regional authorities concerning IP changes.

Accidents

Coordinators of integrated agendas were actively involved in solving 10 accidents or non-standard operations at IPPC facilities, such as fires under the České Budějovice TI jurisdiction:

C–Energy Planá s.r.o. – On 6 Aug 2017, a fire broke out in a part of the desulphurisation equipment, an absorber burnt down and a stack extender was damaged.

Aluprogres Strakonice a.s. – industrial manufacturing plant Brabant Alucast Czech – On 28 Mar 2017, a fire broke out in the blasting machine filtering unit.

4.7.3 Non-supervisory CEI work on integrated agendas

This work includes primarily development of expert statements:

- as part of the environmental impact assessment process (EIA/SEA),
- on applications for IP issuance of changes to IP,
- on subsidies from environmental operational programmes (OPEnv, 2014-2020),
- on Environmental Management and Audit Systems as part of registration of EMAS, ISO,
- as part of zoning and building permit proceedings, on project documentation,
- on facility operating permits in terms of air protection at IPPC facilities,
- as part of the Safe Business programme,
- on environmental audits,
- as part of requests for information under Act no. 123/1998 Coll., 106/1999 Coll., etc.

Besides, coordinators of integrated agendas were actively involved in 2017 in work of technical workgroups, primarily for the MoE, such as “Regions and Integrated Prevention” and the MIT “Forum for Exchange of Information on BAT”.

An important activity of some IAD inspectors of the Ostrava, Brno, Olomouc and Plzeň TI was transboundary cooperation with the SEI and under IMPEL projects. For example, a representative of Ostrava IAD participated in the 2017 project continuation, focused on

application of procedures in the area of integrated prevention under Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial emissions. This is Project 2016/23, Doing the Right Things for Permitting, based on the fact that the Industrial Emissions Directive sets a framework for permitting various industrial activities but there is no general methodology (guideline for the various steps). The CEI was invited to join the working group based on experience of the permitting process and inspections of set requirements. The project objective for 2017 was to develop a practical handbook on issuance of integrated permits for operators and inspectors; it was met, and an electronic version of the handbook and its testing at workshops is expected for 2018.

EIA/SEA

In 2017, the CEI developed 1,019 statements on plans, documentations, reviews, notifications of strategies and proposals for strategies as part of the EIA/SEA process. Compared to last year, this is a more than 2% increase in the statements issued (995).

It can be concluded that, like in previous years,

the quality of notifications submitted still showed some shortcomings in 2017. In particular, some data on inputs and outputs, their evaluation or alternative designs were missing.

MAJOR EIA CASES:

Ostrava TI

MSK2002 – Expansion of existing ski slope at Kopřivná. This is the case of a size expansion to an existing ski slope by 29,344 m² in the Kopřivná skiing resort in Malá Morávka, settlement of Dlouhé Díly. The project includes an expansion to the existing technical snow production equipment. The new ski slope will require clear cutting of a strip of forest approx. 40-83 m wide. The CEI has issued a disapproval of the project implementation, particularly with respect to forest protection – change to habitat conditions, hydraulic regime, lighting regime, microclimate and potential erosion, comprising a significant adverse impact on both forest functions and forest environment in areas affected by the project and adjacent stands. However, the regional authority eventually issued an approving binding position statement.

České Budějovice TI

MZP444 – In a major case (CLAY CB spol. s r.o. – *Mixed waste landfill at Lišov, stage III*), we managed to issue a disapproving position statement on the IP change, whereby the operator was reluctant to build a new seepwater reservoir for the next stage of the landfill, stating that seepwater can be retained within the landfill as it has sufficient storage capacity. This is the same company that operates the problematic controlled landfill at Řídká Blana.

Brno TI

ZLK842 – Expansion of paint shop operation at PEGAS CONTAINER in Želechovice nad Dřevnicí, Zlín District. The CEI received for position statement the announcement of start of screening for this project. The objective of the project of Sharkmetal s.r.o. was to use existing manufacturing areas of the paint shop of PEGAS CONTAINER s.r.o. and install a workplace for painting metal products. An existing paint exhaust wall in the paint shop was to be expanded with another identical paint exhaust wall. The total paint shop capacity was to increase

by 215,000 m²/year to max. 435,000 m² of painted area a year and total design consumption of VOC of 33 t/year. This comprised an expansion of existing equipment to approximately twice the capacity, with expected doubling of the emission burden on the surroundings. The facility operation had been the subject of complaints about odour, and the CEI also awarded a fine for the paint shop filtering system not being operated in accordance with equipment manufacturer's requirements. Already in its statement permitting the operation of the existing paint shop, due to high VOC emissions and the fact that existing facility did not have any VOC-reducing equipment, the CEI had proposed setting a requirement for gradual reduction of VOC emissions with an emission ceiling of 7 t of VOC/year by the end of 2017.

Having assessed known facts and read the documents submitted, primarily with a view to the amount of VOC emissions, the CEI opined that if the project (paint shop expansion and retention of existing paint system) is

implemented, both paint cubicles (existing and newly installed) need to be fitted with VOC-intercepting equipment. Due to the fact that the screening did not demonstrably rule out all the adverse environment impacts of the project, the CEI required an assessment of the project under Act no. 100/2001 Coll. The screening was terminated based on the notifying party's request to end the project consultation.

Applications for integrated permits

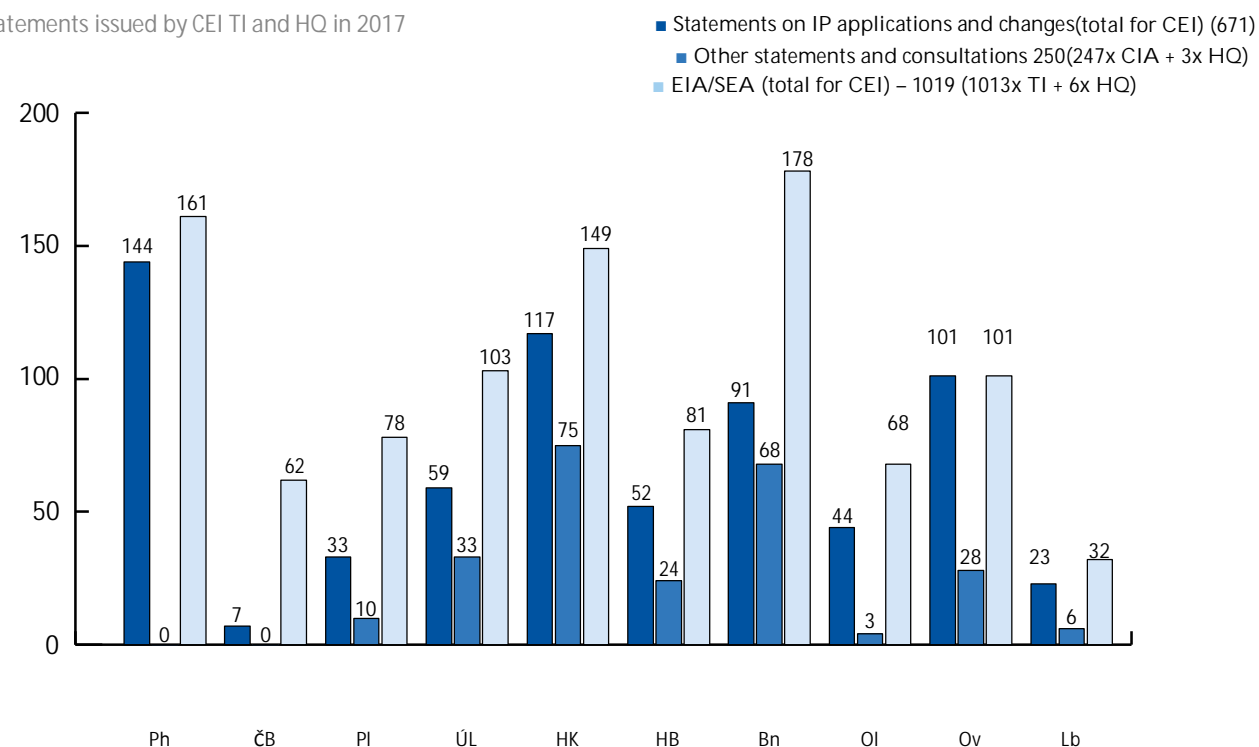
In the area of integrated prevention, the CEI actively cooperates with regional authorities; this cooperation includes issuance of statements on IP and, much more often, substantial changes to IP. In 2017, the CEI developed 671 statements on applications for integrated permits or changes thereto.

This is a slight decrease compared to last year (695). In 24 cases, CEI representatives attended face-to-face meetings on applications for IP or changes thereto. A problem of inspection planning is the uneven quality of completeness of IP changes published by regional authorities in the IPPC IS. There are facilities for which a number of change decisions are missing in the information system. If a regional authority forgets to send a change to an integrated permit to the CEI, we are left completely uninformed.

Other expert statements

In addition, coordinators of integrated agendas of the TI made or cooperated on another 247 statements on EMAS, for the SEF CR, under the Safe Business programme, and environmental audits, etc.

Statements issued by CEI TI and HQ in 2017



Reports on inspection

Pursuant to Section 20b, Para. 9, of the Integrated Prevention Act in connection with each inspection and beside the inspection report on the spot, the CEI has to elaborate a report containing a description of the inspection findings and conclusions about any other measures, known as a "report on inspection". Besides, pursuant to Section 20b, Para. 11 of the Act, we have to publish the report via the integrated prevention information system (IS IPPC) run by the MoE, within four months of the on-site inspection date. However, the report can only be made after the expiry of the period for submitting protests against the inspection finding shown in the report pursuant to Section 13 of Act no. 255/2012 Coll.

Each CEI Territorial Inspectorate is required (which is also inspected) to adhere to dates regarding the posting of these reports on inspection in the IS IPPC.

From 15 Aug 2016 to the end of 2017, the CEI (largely CIA) identified the posting of 1,154 reports on inspection in the IS.

4.7.4 Major cases

Brno TI

Slavičín Landfill s.r.o.

Based on inspections made in 2015, an administrative proceeding on a fine for the landfill operator was initiated in 2016. By a decision of 13 Jan 2017, we awarded a fine of CZK 480,000 for an administrative violation of landfill operation in contravention of integrated permit requirements:

- exceedance of maximum active area size,
- landfill operation in contravention of operating rules,
- operator not compacting layers of waste stored,
- operator not reporting to the CEI emergencies consisting in exceedance of maximum level in the seepwater reservoir,
- leaks of seepwater from the landfill body outside the secured area, etc.

The decision entered into force on 8 May 2017.

České Budějovice TI

The decision on a fine for FCC Dačice, s.r.o., the operator of the Borek general waste landfill, entered into force in 2017. The inspection was made back in 2016, and it identified a violation of integrated permit requirements, specifically inappropriate handling of seepwater (production of a seepwater lagoon inside the landfill body), open gas collection wells from which landfill gas was leaking into the air, incorrect waste compaction, non-covering of inactive landfill parts with technical material, non-monitoring of landfill gas in some gas collection wells, violation of operating rules, non-sampling for groundwater monitoring when exceedance of NH₄⁺ limit value was detected. The conclusive fine was CZK 400,000.

Prague TI

The fine of CZK 300,000 awarded to JANKRI s.r.o. for violation of the Integrated Prevention Act entered into force in 2017. The company ran a duck farm at Obříství, and kept broilers in contravention of its valid integrated permit.

Moreover, the company failed to remove cadavers on a daily base, did not properly remove poultry bedding, and did not perform periodic inspection and maintenance of electrical heaters. Thus, it failed to observe the integrated permit requirements.

The CEI awarded the company a fine of CZK 20,000 for violation of Section 10, Para. 2 of the Inspection Act. The company did not present the requested documents even after repeated invitations to do so.

4.7.5 Conclusions

Integrated inspections also included analyses for adherence to IP requirements. They involved hydrogeological assessments,

verification of hazardous waste properties and verification of limits for wastewater discharges.

Violations of obligations for operation of a facility with an IP shows a decreasing tendency, because operators of facilities in which comprehensive inspections have been made generally

meet their legal obligations.

The quality of the CEI's inspection work in the area of integrated prevention can grow with growing quality of IP in force, agreement of IP with the current state of the facilities, and formulation of their binding operation requirements, thus their inspectability and enforceability.

The progressive increase in IP changes results in increased complexity of inspections. Inspections in the area of integrated prevention thus demand particularly precise preparation and sufficient time. The departmental approach continues to dominate, i.e., due to the large numbers of facilities with IP and the three-year inspection period in which all the facilities have to be inspected, the checks will have to focus on meeting of requirements in a specific problem area.

The CEI does not focus its work strictly only on awarding fines; it also pays attention to prevention and soft methods pursuant to the Misdemeanour Liability Act. The CEI actively cooperates with other public authorities, particularly regional authorities, which permit operation of facilities under the Integrated Prevention Act. The purpose of this cooperation is ensure high quality of environmental protection.

5 | ETHICS AND INTEGRITY, ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTIVITIES, COMPLAINT HANDLING AND DATA PROTECTION

5.1 Ethics and integrity

Ethical rules

Ethical rules for public servants and employed staff doing work under Section 5 of the Public Service Act are specified by Act no. 234/2014 Coll. on Public Service, as amended (hereinafter, the "PSA"), particularly Section 77, Para. 1 and 2 and Section 81, and the Deputy Minister of the Interior for Public Service Regulation no. 13/2015 of 14 December 2015¹. Article 9 of the Deputy Minister of the Interior for Public Service Regulation deals with prevention of corruption and fraud risks and undesirable external influences that might endanger proper service performance. Ethical rules for employed staff are specified by Act no. 262/2006 Coll., as amended (hereinafter, the "Labour Code"), particularly Sections 303 and 304.

The purpose of the ethical rules in force in the CEI is that all the employees and public servants knowingly and actively adhere to ethical principles in performing their tasks. The employees are periodically trained in ethical rules and demonstrably introduced to new documents. The supervisor/manager of each of the CEI organisational units is in charge of adherence to the ethical rules.

Reports of suspicion of commitment of illicit or corruption activity

Based on Government Regulation no. 145/2015 Coll. on Measures related to reporting suspicion of illicit activity in a service authority (hereinafter, "Government Regulation no. 145/2015 Coll."), the CEI has adopted a CEI Director's Service Regulation setting the procedural rules for reporting suspicion of

commitment of illicit activity, including corruption activity, and defines protection of those reporting. Simultaneously, this Service Regulation specifies two public servants who accept the reports and investigate the contained suspicions (hereinafter, the "investigators").

A report on the suspicion of corruption or illicit activity can be made by any employee or public servant of the CEI or another public servant. Reports made are handled as confidential and they can be submitted at any time (in writing, e-mail). The process used to review the concerns reported is defined by Government Regulation no. 145/2015 Coll., the Deputy Minister of the Interior for Public Service Methodological Instruction no. 8/2015 and CEI Director's Service Regulation no. 7/2015. Among other things, these documents define a non-repressive policy towards the reporting person.

The CEI has and makes available the following options of reporting suspicion of illicit or corruption activity:

- Written reports thrown in the marked box located in a non-monitored area to the right of the main entrance to the CEI Headquarters (Na Břehu 267, 190 00 Praha 9)
- allows anonymous reports.
- Reports sent via electronic mail to the address: prosetrovatel@cizp.cz.

Information on the CEI investigators and options for reporting suspicion of illicit or corruption activity is published on the CEI web site, section Practical Guide (<http://www.cizp.cz/Podavani-oznameni-o-podezreni-ze-spachani-protipravniho-jednani-vcetne-korupcniho>).

In addition to the above, each citizen or organisation has another option, independent of the CEI, for reporting suspicion of corruption activity of CEI employees, namely the Contact Centre Against Corruption of the Ministry of the Environment (https://www.mzp.cz/cz/kontaktni_centrum_proti_korupci).

¹ This Service Regulation, as well as other Deputy Minister of the Interior for Public Service Regulations, is available on the web site of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic www.mvcr.cz/sluzba/clanek/sluzbnipredpisy.aspx, and on the CEI web site www.cizp.cz/Protikorupcni-program.

Of course, reports of illicit activity can be made using the standard lawsuit method.

5.2 Anti-corruption scheme

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate’s internal anti-corruption scheme (the “CEI IACS”) is developed based on Government Resolution no. 752 of 2 October 2013, as amended by Government Resolution no. 851 of 13 November 2013, passing the Framework Departmental Internal Anti-corruption Scheme. The sc was updated by Government Resolution no. 1077 of

21 December 2015. The CEI IACS was developed as part of performance of task 6.2.1 “Framework Departmental Internal Anti-corruption Scheme” under the paper “From Corruption to Integrity – Government Strategy for Fighting Corruption in 2013 and 2014”, passed by Government Resolution no. 39 of 16 January 2013.

The CEI IACS is a set of procedures and measures to control corruption risks that employees doing work in the CEI pursuant to the Labour Code (hereinafter, “employees”) and public servants, who do service in the CEI (hereinafter, “public servants”) are required to adhere to in their decision-making process. Its purpose is to reduce precondition for corruption activity in the CEI and protect state property.

The CEI IACS is composed of five basic elements: Fostering and strengthening of anti-corruption climate; Transparency; Corruption risk control and inspection monitoring; Procedures for corruption suspicion; Evaluation of internal anti-corruption scheme. The CEI IACS is performed in accordance with legal regulations. The CEI has defined corruption risks and set rules for resolving them, set procedures for reporting corruption activity and generally reduced preconditions for corruption activity.

As part of the 2018 CEI IACS update, a Code of Conduct for MoE Employees will be implemented to be observed by CEI public servants and employees as part of the ethical rules.

The current CEI IACS is published on the CEI web site section Anti-corruption Scheme (www.cizp.cz/Protikorupcni-program).

As part of its effort for maximum transparency, the CEI publishes all contracts and invoices by means of the Contract

Register and via MoE Open Data (https://www.mzp.cz/cz/otevrena_data). The CEI publishes a list of advisors and legal offices twice a year.

The CEI has in place a Map of Corruption Risks, which is updated continuously. The number and percentage of CEI organisational units assessed for risks related to corruption and with major risks identified is 100%. Each supervisor/manager and employee has been informed about the anti-corruption policy and organisational procedures. All employees are continuously trained and educated.

No case of corruption was reported in the past three years (2015-2017). No contracts with partners or suppliers have been terminated or restored due to violation of corruption-related regulations.

5.3 Complaint handling

Complaints about inappropriate conduct of inspectors or proceedings of TIs

As part of its work, the CEI also investigates complaints filed pursuant to Section 175, Para. 4 of Act no. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure, as amended (the “RAP”), including complaints about both the authority’s steps and inappropriate conduct of its officials, but the latter are minimal (www.cizp.cz/Podavani-podnetu-stiznosti). Complaints about inappropriate conduct of CEI inspectors or proceedings of CEI territorial inspectorates constitute an important feedback that helps the organisation improve its work. The CEI investigates facts given in the complaint and finds the complaint to be justified, partly justified or unjustified based on the investigation.

In 2017, the CEI received 54 complaints, out of which 51 were not found to be justified. Only one complaint was found to be justified, and two to be partly justified. The table below shows an overall overview of the complaints broken down by territorial inspectorates.

Employee complaints in the employment area

Complaints by CEI staff working as employees are governed by the

Numbers of complaints about inappropriate conduct of inspectors or proceedings of TIs in 2017

Territorial Inspectorate	no. of complaints	out of that, found to be		
		justified	partly justified	unjustified
Prague	18	1	1	16
České Budějovice	4	0	0	4
Plzeň	8	0	0	8
Ústí nad Labem	2	0	0	2
Hradec Králové	1	0	0	1
Havlíčkův Brod	3	0	0	3
Brno	4	0	0	4
Olomouc	1	0	0	1
Ostrava	3	0	0	3
Liberec	3	0	0	3
Headquarters	7	0	1	6
Total	54	1	2	51

Labour Code, Sections 276 and 285. Complaints by CEI staff working as public servants are governed by the Public Service Act (PSA),

Section 157. If an employee has doubts or disagrees with human resources decisions, the state secretary of the Ministry of the Environment is the authority of appeal pursuant to Section 162, Para. 4, item c) of the CSA. Besides, employees can proceed in accordance with legislation in force.

The CEI received three complaints about employment procedures in 2017; all three were settled.

No complaints about or cases of discrimination occurred in 2017. The CEI received no fines or other penalties due to non-compliance with legislation and regulations in the social (employment) area.

Complaints filed as reports on concerns about unethical or illicit activity

No relevant suspicions of corruption activity under Government Regulation no. 145/2015 were reported to the CEI in 2017. The e-mail address “prosetrovatel@cizp.cz” received 23 submissions. Out of these submissions, none were relevant reports on concerns of corruption activity in a public service authority. All the submissions received were settled pursuant to Section 42 or 175

of the RAP. No written reports were thrown in the marked box.

5.4 Legislative compliance

The CEI received no complaints, or its conduct or procedures were the subject of complaints about infringement on privacy, trade secrets, loss of data or unauthorised publication of data. Likewise, the CEI did not fail to comply with any legislation or regulations in the social (employment) area or in the area of use of services or products.

The CEI paid CZK 39,193 in total in penalties, interest and fines. Out of that amount, the CEI paid CZK 7,293 under Section 254, Para. 1 of Act no. 280/2009 Coll., Taxation Rules, as amended and effective until 30 June 2017, CZK 900 as a fine for exceeding the speed limit outside a municipality with a company car, and CZK 31,000 pursuant to Act no. 48/1997 Coll. on Public Health Insurance, as amended, and Act no. 592/1992 Coll. on Health Insurance Premiums, as amended. The two latter (fine and penalty) were then settled by the CEI harm committee with CEI employees.



6 | TENDERING AND SUPPLY CHAIN IN 2017

Among other things, the Czech Environmental Inspectorate is a departmental organisation of the Ministry of the Environment, thus adhering to rules for centralised governmental procurement (centralised public tendering system) and being a public contracting authority, which adheres to a number of legal and its own regulations in public tendering (for details, see <http://www.cizp.cz/Vyberova-rizeni>).

Supply chain

The organisation's supply chain comprises primarily permanent outsourcing:

- car servicing and repairs,
- cleaning services,
- reception desk services,
- building management and maintenance,
- legal service provision,
- printer servicing,
- IT jobs, service and system support.

In addition, currently required services, professional training and procurement of instrumentation for the CEI departments.

Contracts above CZK 50,000, excl. VAT, were used for 29 public tenders in 2017. Some of the tenders were split into parts, which is why contracts were made with 30 contractors.

Review of contractors' environmental impacts, employment procedures and impacts on society

When awarding public contracts, the CEI tries to apply environmental requirements, split public contracts into parts to enable participation of smaller contractors, and reserve maximum of its public contract for contractors employing persons with disabilities.

Based on Government Resolution no. 465 of 14. 06. 2010 on Rules of application of environmental requirements when awarding public contracts, we reviewed four contractors in four tenders entitled Procurement of office

furniture for CEI TI branch office in Karlovy Vary, Provision of supplies of toilet tissue, paper towels and liquid soap for the CEI, Provision of supplies of toners and cartridges for CEI printers, and Procurement of personal protective equipment for the CEI for 2017, i.e. 13.3% of said 30 contractors.

The screening of public contractors in the social area always included a check of adherence to legal requirements and the contracting authority's requirements, as well as the bidding price.

For three contractors, in three tenders entitled Provision of reception desk services in the CEI Territorial Inspectorate building in Liberec, Provision of supplies of toilet tissue, paper towels and liquid soap for the CEI, and Provision of cleaning services in CEI buildings, we made use of prioritisation of contractors who employ persons with disabilities, i.e., 10% of said 30 contractors. The contractor's application has to include a confirmation by the Employment Authority that it meets these criteria.

7 | EMPLOYEE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The CEI regards employee care as a fundamental value and core of its professionalism. The principal approach is immediate contact between the management and employees of all territorial inspectorates, and an emphasis on continuous training of expert employees and occupational safety.

As of 31 Dec 2017, the CEI had 536 employees, within that 54% were women and 46% men. CEI employees work at inspectorates in 10 regions. Most of the employees work in expert professions (80%) and have

university education (78%). Employees with more than 10 years of experience in the CEI make up 56% of the staff.

The CEI employs public servants, whose employment circumstances are governed by the Public Service Act (PSA), and contract employees, whose rights and obligations are defined by the Labour Code (LC). This results in the necessity of two collective agreements: for the civil service and for the contract employment.

No. of employees (actual) by region (inspectorate)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2016 (%)	2017	2017 (%)
No. of employees, absolute, as of 31	551	538	539	100	536	100
Prague TI	67	62	65	12.1	57	10.6
České Budějovice TI	39	37	39	7.2	38	7.1
Plzeň TI	45	41	44	8.2	43	8
Ústí nad Labem TI	52	48	47	8.7	48	9
Hradec Králové TI	44	41	42	7.8	42	7.8
Havlíčkův Brod TI	38	34	35	6.5	37	6.9
Brno TI	55	53	50	9.3	51	9.5
Olomouc TI	35	32	34	6.3	34	6.3
Ostrava TI	48	46	44	8.2	47	8.8
Liberec TI	34	31	31	5.8	32	6
Headquarters	94	113	108	20.0	107	20

Classification of employees by education and sex, as of 31 Dec 2017

Education attained	Males	Female	Total	%
Primary	0	0	0	0
Secondary professional	0	8	8	1.49
Complete secondary	2	10	12	2.24
Complete secondary	11	66	77	14.37
Higher professional	8	14	22	4.1
University	227	190	417	77.8
Total	248	288	536	100

Duration of employment, as of 31 Dec 2017

Duration	Numbe	%
Up to 5 years	139	25.93
Up to 10 years	96	17.91
Up to 15 years	88	16.42
Up to 20 years	100	18.66
over 20 years	113	21.08
Total	536	100

Numbers of employees broken down by employment and employment contract type

Year	2014	2015	2016	2016 (%)	2017	2017 (%)
no. of employees as of 31 Dec 2017 total	551	538	539	100	536	100
percentage of employees covered by collective agreement	100	100	100	100	100	100
Top management employees: directorate + department directors (public servants)	14	16	14	2.6	14	2.6
out of that, women	3	3	2		2	
out of that, men	11	13	12		12	
Expert employees (public servants)	439	425	431	80	429	80
out of that, women	200	195	205		205	
out of that, men	239	230	226		224	
Support profession employees (contract employees)	98	97	94	17.4	93	17.4
out of that, women	82	85	81		81	
out of that, men	16	12	13		12	
employment for indefinite period	517	488	497	92.2	493	92
out of that, full-time	508	473	489		486	
out of that, part-time	9	15	8		7	
employment for definite period*	34	50	42	7.8	43	8
out of that, full-time	33	47	40		42	
out of that, part-time	1	3	2		1	
No. of WOMEN as of 31 Dec 2017	285	283	288	53.4	288	53.7
employment for indefinite period (women)	265	256	260	90.3	259	89.9
out of that, full-time	258	245	254		253	
out of that, part-time	7	11	6		6	
employment for definite period (women)	20	27	28	9.7	29	10.1
out of that, full-time	19	26	26		28	
out of that, part-time	1	1	2		1	
No. of MEN as of 31 Dec 2017	266	255	251	46.6	248	46.3
employment for indefinite period (men)	252	232	237	94.4	234	94.4
out of that, full-time	250	228	235		233	
out of that, part-time	2	4	2		1	
employment for definite period (men)	14	23	14	5.6	14	5.6
out of that, full-time	14	21	14		14	
out of that, part-time	0	2	0		0	

* Definite period: pursuant to Section 21 of the CSA, employees are admitted for a definite period if they have not successfully passed the officer examination. As soon as an employee passes the officer examination, the employment is extended for an indefinite period of time.

7.1 HR management

The CEI’s approach to its employees is governed by the Labour Code and the Public Service Act, as well as internal regulations. The key internal guidelines include:

- Wage rules – 28 May 2012.
- Work rules – 11 April 2012.
- CEI Guideline no. 003/2013, Occupational medical services, assessment of medical work qualification,
- Service Regulation 10/2015, defining application of the Public Service Act in the Czech Environmental Inspectorate – in effect as of 4 Dec 2015.
- Service Regulation 4/2016, defining the procedure for service assessment of public servants employed in the Czech Environmental Inspectorate – in effect as of 29 Jan 2016.

In 2017, the HR department work focused on implementation of the OK Base HR system. The OK Base HR system reflects the needs of public service and contains all the necessary HR modules. A new attendance system was implemented as part of the system. The first assessment for ordinary public servants took place in this year. More than 130 tenders were held in order to increase the CEI’s job occupancy. In addition, the HR department work in 2017 focused on quality and timely implementation of legislative changes in the

area of employment law, wages and training in the CEI. As every year, the dominant task of the HR department was economic and sensible use of wage resources allocated.

Employment
Due to its character, the CEI offers primarily qualified jobs. Maintaining employees is the key, and is measured by the voluntary fluctuation indicator. At the end of the year, the CEI had 53 job vacancies. The current task for the CEI management is still to stabilise and develop the key professions. The average percentage of voluntary fluctuation at the CEI is low: 7.2%. Changes in the employee rates are monitored by periodic internal reporting and assessed by the management. Jobs are always awarded in a public tender. Employee stabilisation is assisted by benefits, to which public servants and contract employees are entitled in the same way. Flexible working hours are one of the important factors. Pursuant to the Public Service Act (PSA), employee career promotion cannot be planned: tenders have to be organised for each systemic job. Assessment of public servants in terms of set personal goals and training takes place every year (see tables below).

Numbers of newly admitted employees and employees leaving employment, rate of fluctuation, 2014-2017

	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017
No. of employees admitted in the year	Absolute no.	40	32	51	49
out of that, women	Absolute no.	22	17	32	37
up to 30 years	Absolute no.	7	3	8	10
Aged 30-50	Absolute no.	13	13	22	23
Aged over 50	Absolute no.	2	1	2	4
out of that, men	Absolute no.	18	15	19	12
up to 30 years	Absolute no.	5	6	7	2
Aged 30-50	Absolute no.	7	5	7	4

	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017
Aged over 50	Absolute no.	6	4	5	6
No. of employees, absolute, as of 31 Dec 2017	Absolute no.	551	538	539	536
Total no. of employees leaving in the year	Absolute no.	41	48	43	55
out of that, men	Absolute no.	22	22	19	23
up to 30 years	Absolute no.	1	2	1	3
Aged 30-50	Absolute no.	10	10	10	7
Aged over 50	Absolute no.	11	10	8	13
out of that, women	Absolute no.	19	26	24	32
up to 30 years	Absolute no.	6	3	3	4
Aged 30-50	Absolute no.	9	16	16	18
Aged over 50	Absolute no.	4	7	5	10
% of voluntary fluctuation* (excluding forced departures, incl. due to organisational changes, retirements, departures due to injury or death)	%	4.9	3.53	4.1	7.2
= of total employee fluctuation Total number of terminated employments in the year x 100 / average number of employees in the year.	%	7.51	8.81	8	10.2

*Service and contract employment terminated by employees. The figure excludes voluntary retirement, service and contract employment terminated by the employer (termination in trial period, removal for manager position), service termination by law, service and contract employment terminated by expiry of a definite period of time.

Overview of economic, medical and social employee benefits relating to full-time employees for an indefinite period of time, 2017

	Top management employees (public servants)	Employees, expert employees (public servants)	Support profession employees (contract employees)
Average monthly no. of employees in the year	14	441	85
Healthcare allowance	YES	YES	YES
Unpaid leave for family purposes (unpaid, by KS)	YES	YES	YES
Indisposition leave (5 days/year)	YES	YES	YES
Meal allowance	YES	YES	YES
Children’s recreation allowance	YES	YES	YES
Family recreation allowance	YES	YES	YES
Jubilee rewards	YES	YES	YES
Culture and sports allowance	YES	YES	YES
Rewards and gifts, pecuniary	YES	YES	YES
Social subsidies	YES	YES	YES

Diversity and equity of opportunities

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate is an organisation that respects equal opportunities for men and women. Employee selection considers expertise of applicants above all. Wage transparency is assured by wage tables. The wage equality is based on service assessment and employee performance assessment.

The departments within the organisation are highly diverse in terms of gender, age and practical experience. The organisation cultural does not permit any form of direct or indirect discrimination supporting gender stereotypes. The Work Rules include a requirement for work discipline and adherence to rules of politeness and thoughtfulness. The CEI promotes equal opportunities in the organisation by means of flexible working hours and part-time employment, thus allowing all employees equally to harmonise their private and work life.

A separate presentation on equal opportunities is included in the admission training. An e-learning course has been available to employees for free since November 2017. Each newly admitted employee will be required to take this course starting on 1 Jan 2018. At the same time, all the existing CEI employees will have taken the course by the end of February 2018.

Composition of managerial bodies and employee categories, 2017

	Total	Males	Female	Males (%)	Females
No. of employees as of 31 Dec 2017	536	248	288	46.3	53.7
Top management employees (directorates + department directors; public servants)	14	12	2	85.7	14.3
Expert employees (public servants)	429	224	205	52.2	47.8
Support profession employees (contract employees)	93	12	81	12.9	87.1

Relationships between CEI employees and management

Both public servants and contract employees have to have separate collective agreements; the collective agreement covers all the CEI employees. Each of the collective agreements defines the following in particular: employee privacy protection, employee leave provision, occupational health and safety, wage policy, company meal provision, employee training at work, information sharing between management and union representatives, negotiation procedures, and cultural and social needs fund accrual and drawing. Minimum notice periods for organisational changes are governed by the Labour Code.

Equal remuneration for men and women is assured by the wage class being systemised for a service of employment job.

By default, the CEI management communicates with employees primarily through a system of meetings, complemented with other communication platforms that facilitate information availability, such as e-mail and intranet, where employees can find all the company's internal standards and information on organisational and HR changes, among other things.

7.2 Training

In 2017, attendance courses and conferences trained 1,714 participants (person-courses); in comparison with the total number of employees, the average is 3 courses per CEI employee.

CEI employees individually attended 128 different courses/seminars. The total number of participants of individual courses was 281. In addition, there were 30 courses organised internally for a total number of 1,250 participants. CEI employees attended 29 conferences in 2017; this involved 183 persons.

In internal training, the CEI focuses primarily on deepening of knowledge of legal regulations, including periodic revisions of the fundamental legal regulations: Rules of Administrative Procedure, Inspection Rules and Public Service Act. At the same time, the CEI responds to legislation changes and organises training on new regulations relating to the Inspectorate activity. The following training courses took place in 2017: Rules of Administrative Procedure, Inspection Rules, and Act no. 250/2006 Coll. on Liability for Misdemeanours and Proceedings on Them, which entered into force on 1 July 2017 and is very closely related to the work of all of the CEI's departments. Due to the necessity to train staff across the organisation in the issue, we hired an external instructor, who trained most of the inspectors in all the territorial inspectorates between March and June. At the same time, there were parallel training courses for managers, provided by experts of the Ministry of the Interior.

The following expert topics were presented inspectorate-wide: Water sampling, Current legislation on wastewater discharges, Soil sampling, Amended Building Act – introduction to environmental protection context, overlap with Act no. 114/1992 Coll., and more.

Individual training (courses/seminars/conferences) proceeded in all the areas of the Czech Environmental Inspectorate's work as follows:

In the area of soft skills, the CEI continues training in communication skills for managers and deputy managers. The training proceeds in two-day courses in all the territorial inspectorates. These two-day courses will be followed by

Area of training, courses organised internally by CEI

	Number of courses	Number of participants	Total hours
ICT	2	187	94
Communicati on skills	5	54	70
Initial admission training	4	46	24
Waste management	1	22	20
Nature protection	3	112	16
Water protection	2	62	21
Other expert knowledge	13	767	63

Area of training, external courses

	Number of courses	Number of participants	Total hours
Economic	3	3	18
ICT	9	11	96
HR and wages	16	27	263
Legal	14	30	200
Communicati on skills	5	7	43
Managerial skills	8	1	32
Waste management	21	51	613
Nature protection	47	190	2202
Water protection	19	65	821
Air Protection	15	75	1011

one-day courses on Communication with and management of subordinates, attended by identical groups of managers and deputy managers. The training elicited very positive participant feedback. According to the majority of the participants, the training had exceeded their expectations. The CEI intention is to continue the set trend of soft skills training. For the coming years, the CEI plans to provide all its inspectors with further training on communication skills, particularly on Dealing with Inspected Entities and Crisis Communication.

Computer literacy is another important component of the training. Based on the interest of a large part of the employees, we organised a training on MS Office Excel for intermediate users. Ten courses took place, each attended by 10-12 people. The capacity was limited to a maximum of 12 persons per course due to computer availability. A following planned training course will deal with MS Office Outlook and advanced features of MS Office Word.

Besides attendance training, the CEI also provides on-line training. In March 2017, 68 managers attended the e-learning course Corruption, Ethics and Whistleblowing. We also use e-learning for training of employees in follow-up admission training.

In light of the increase popularity of on-line training, we run our own training portal, where CEI employees currently can take any of 23 courses in various areas of soft and hard

skills. From January, the portal will be used for new employees as a complement to admission training, namely the courses on Cyber-security and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women. In order to deepen their professional education, new inspectors attend theoretical and practical specialisation training. Specialisation exams in the areas of waste management, air, forest, water and nature protection were successfully passed by 17 persons in 2017. Introductory admission training was attended by 46 persons in 4 sessions.

Selected training, study, schooling and courses, 2017

	Unit	Males	Females	CEI total
Average hours of all types of training per year per employee within average monthly no. of employees	Absolute no.	27	25	26
Average hours of all types of training per year per employee as of 31 Dec 2017	Absolute no.	27	25	26
Top management employees (directorates + department directors; public servants)	Absolute no.	25	39	27
Employees, expert employees (public servants)	Absolute no.	28	28	28

7.3 Occupational health and safety

Principles assuring occupational safety

The expert CEI employees (inspectors; 396 out of 536 employees as of 31 Dec 2017) in particular work in very diverse and demanding environments of various companies and sites, where they inspect operations that cause pollution or investigate environmental damage or hazards. Therefore, occupational safety and health protection are among the fundamental priorities in the CEI. The OHS area is governed by legislation in force and defined by numerous internal regulations, of which the principal is the Czech Environmental Inspectorate Safety Policy, as well as the guidelines “OHS organisation and management”, “Definition of procedures for work at heights and over uncovered depth”, “Organisation of car traffic” and “Organisation and performance

of fire prevention”. The OHS condition is examined annually by a comprehensive review, provided by an external company.

The CEI carries out periodic safety training for employees, and all the employees are introduced to general and internal occupational safety and health protection regulations in force.

Occupational safety issues are a part of the collective agreements. Part IV of the collective agreement deals with issues of work environment management, occupational health and safety and inspection of work environment, fire prevention and occupational health protection. Pursuant to the provisions of the collective agreement, occupational safety is supervised by a “Committee of the CEI Trade Union Organisation”, which represents all the CEI employees and discusses OHS issues with the CEI management, attends the periodic annual comprehensive review of OHS, inspects records and reporting of work-related injuries, etc.

Injury, illness, missed days and absence rates of CEI employees

	Unit	2014 Males	2014 Females	2014 Total	2015 Males	2015 Females	2015 Total	2016 Males	2016 Females	2016 Total	2017 Males	2017 Females	2017 Total
Average monthly no. of employees in the year	Absolute no.	266	285	546	255	283	545	251	288	539	251	289	540
All work-related injuries	Absolute no.	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	3	3	0	1	1
Registered work-related injuries leading to incapacity for work of at least 3 days (Grl Injury)	Absolute no.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Serious work-related injuries leading to hospitalisation of more than 5 days	Absolute no.	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total days of absence due to injuries and job-related illness (Grl lost day)	days/shifts	0	37	37	241	0	24	0	59	59	0	12	12

Injury, illness, missed days and absence rates of CEI employees

	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017
Injury frequency (registered work-related injuries per 100 employees; CZ standard)	Relative no.	0.18	0.18	0.37	0.19
Average missed calendar days per registered work-related injury	Absolute no.	37.00	24.00	29.50	12.00
Absence due to illness, work-related and other injuries (% of total time worked) (CZ standard)	%	3.13	4.58	4.05	4.04
Rate of unplanned absence: illness, work-related and other injuries (% of planned time; Grl absentee rate)	%	2.62	3.69	3.30	3.39
work incapacity percentage: number of missed calendar days for work incapacity times 100 to number of calendar days times number of employees (Grl Lost day rate)	%	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
LTIFr (Lost Time Injury Frequency rate) represents number of injuries after at least 3 days of work incapacity divided by total hours worked expressed as millions of hours	Absolute no.	1.06	1.09	2.19	1.07
Injury rate under Grl (Grl Injury rate I): (total number of injuries/total number of hours worked) x 200,000*	Absolute no.	0.21	0.22	0.44	0.21

* The factor of 200,000 hours is derived from 50 work weeks at 40 hours each per 100 employees, and is the standard base for the rate of incidence.

Injury rate, missed days and absences

The high efficiency of OHS management and employee discipline is illustrated by low injury frequency, which did not exceed 0.4 (injuries per 100 employees) in 2014-2017. The primary causes of the work-related injuries are unpredictable work risks and human error. In 2014-2017, the number of registered injuries did not exceed 2 annually, and there were no lethal injuries or professional diseases. All injuries are consistently recorded in each workplace, including an investigation of their causes. All work-related injuries have led to implementation of technical or training measures to prevent recurrence of injuries with the same cause.



8 | ENERGY AND MATERIAL INTENSITY OF CEI WORK

The CEI purchases all of its consumed energy (electricity, heat, gas). Seven of its workplaces have gas boiler rooms, and other have heat exchangers for district heating. The amount of electricity and heat consumption is related to consumption in the buildings, thus to weather; the diesel and petrol consumption with car operation (approx. 140 cars), which depends on the numbers of inspections and distances to inspected entities. The only energy consumption that has decreased is electricity, which can be affected by CEI management by means of gradual replacement of lighting fixtures and office appliances. All the CEI buildings have energy labels, and 8 out of 10 have energy audits. Energy (electricity, heat, gas) purchases are made by way of the MoE for the entire department, and the car fleet renewal (as well as procurement of office supplies) is done under the centralised public tendering system (centralised governmental procurement). Drinking water is collected from public water mains.

The energy costs comprise a significant part of the total operating costs (16%), which is why they are a long-term focus of the CEI. Continuous renewal applies to both the car fleet, resulting in lower fuel consumption, and purchases of energy-saving light bulbs and fluorescent lamps (25% are energy-saving) and office appliances with higher energy efficiency. All the CEI buildings, except the building in Plzeň, have thermal insulation. The CEI does not use any significant quantities of raw or other materials. In terms of material consumption, we use notably office supplies, for example approximately 10 tonnes of office paper. Printer paper is used as per printer manufacturer instructions, as are toners. CEI waste management is governed by the guideline “Waste and discarded product management”. Waste generated by CEI activity comprises particularly sorted paper, PET, glass, packaging, other municipal waste, as well as large waste, particularly discarded furniture.

Consumption of energy, fuels and water in CEI

	Fuel or energy type	Unit	2014	2015	2016	2017
Energy sources purchased and consumed	Petrol	L	84,218	74,225	75,294	68,172
	Diesel	L	49,655	39,996	43,709	50,289
	Electricity*	kWh	559,858	497,774	475,838	511,156
	natural gas	m³	95,628	86,263	98,912	93,601
	Heat	GJ	1,398	1,535	1,834	1,589
Drinking water consumption from municipal water supply or other water		m³	7,951	7,916	8,145	10,822

*The origin of electricity supplied to the CEI, an end customer, by CENTROPOL ENERGY, a.s., in 2017 was as follows: 43.91% coal, 30.36% nuclear, 10.11% renewables, 0% other.

Special containers are provided for hazardous waste (batteries and electrical appliances). Batteries, electrical waste, fluorescent lamps, etc., are handed to authorised entities for recollection. Thus, this is not CEI waste. Hazardous waste comprises toners¹ not handed over for recollection.

The CEI hands its waste to specialised companies for disposal, depending on the regions in which the different companies are active. Wastewater is discharged into public sewers everywhere.

Instrumentation A specific issue is the use of special equipment (X-ray spectrometer, 2 units) subject to rules for workplaces with equipment containing sources of ionising radiation. However, the amount of ionising radiation does not reach limits that would have to be dealt with separately. It can also be said that employees operating the instruments only with then occasionally, not for a major part of their working hours.

¹ Unfortunately, 29 kg of used toners were handed outside recollection by mistake in 2017; thus, they had to be reported as hazardous waste.

Other instruments include: 2-input multimeter for measuring pH, conductivity and dissolved oxygen – water quality in watercourses; ultrasonic flow meter – water quantity in watercourses. The Air Protection Department of the CEI Headquarters has an olfactometer for measuring odours in air, and two mobile laboratories has instruments (system for continuous measurement, portable continuous flame ionisation analyser, etc.) for measuring emissions of basic air pollutants.

CEI waste weight (kg) and disposal method (documented by accepting party)

	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Hazardous waste	Other waste	Hazardous waste	Other waste	Hazardous waste	Other waste	Hazardous waste	Other waste
Reuse (use in another process), paper, plastic, glass	28	23,300	17	22,550	25	29,100	29	15,431
Combustion		30,500		31,300		30,949		26,893

The quantity of other waste (11 kg per employee per year, more than 2 kg a week) depends primarily on mixed waste (employees eat in their workplaces), packaging used on shipments ordered and delivered (printer paper, laptop computers, sanitary supplies, etc.). Moreover, the Headquarters contains a collection site for sorted waste: paper, plastics, glass, beverage cartons and metals, shared by two adjacent buildings in which the CEI is a partial tenant, besides flats.



9 | ECONOMY

In 2017, the CEI managed budgetary non-investment funds amounting to CZK 382,720,850.36 and budgetary investment funds of CZK 36,270,838.00. The total budgetary funds thus were CZK 418,991,688.36 (*see table on next page*).

9.1 Overview of transfers of budget fund savings to unspent expense claim report

A non-investment expenditure saving of CZK 17,568,705.10 is related to the expansion in supervisory obligations (new ALF Act). Due to the provisions of the Public Service Act, the CEI failed to admit the scheduled number of employees, missing 52. Another reason is the planned utilisation of unspent funds from 2016 for expansion of guarding of buildings. We also planned to replace doors at the CEI Headquarters for CZK 700,000; the reason for non-implementation of the replacement was that the contractor was not able to complete the order by the set deadline, which is why it is being postponed to 2018. A reception desk service will be provided at Prague and Plzeň TI; the expected costs for the whole period 2018-2022 is CZK 4,100,000. In addition, we did not spend funds in the area of ICT, primarily due to a reduction in maintenance services in connection with the new filing service, and due to cancellation of support to the geographic information system, totalling CZK 1,600,000. We are going to procure scanners for CZK 517,000 and new computer technology. In addition, we did not purchase furniture for CZK 2,300,000, and did not make small repairs, such as redecoration, carpet replacement, etc. There was also an increase in the meal allowance for business trips, totalling approx. CZK 260,000.

The EDS/SMVS non-investment expenditure saving of CZK 586,594.54 was caused primarily by not drawing non-investment expenditures of CZK 300,000 for mobile telephone renewal (no bids received in the tender), not

drawing non-investment expenditures of CZK 200,000 for implementation of non-technical precautions (these non-investment projects will be implemented in the first half of 2018), and not drawing the full allowance of CZK 86,594.54 for telecommunications services (project terminated as of 31 Dec 2016, and unspent funds will be transferred to aggregated CEI projects in the course of 2018).

The saving of investment expenditures of CZK 22,598,978 was caused primarily by not drawing investment funds of CZK 1,300,000 for the project New EIS purchase, CZK 1 for the project Wage and HR system, CZK 382,844 for the project Ginis expansion, CZK 544,500 for the project CEI intranet, CZK 940,040 for the project Provision of CIS functionality, CZK 9,346,600 for the project New CIS implementation, CZK 3,123,240 for the project Modernisation of building and garage roof at Ústí nad Labem TI, CZK 460,000 for the project Modernisation of fireproof doors at Brno TI, CZK 80,000 for the project Modernisation of entrance doors at Havlíčkův Brod TI, CZK 1,250,000 for the project Renovation of ESS and EFS at Hradec Králové TI, CZK 251,000 for the project Sewer connection at České Budějovice TI, CZK 900,000 for the project UPS renovation, CZK 1,200,000 for the project LAN renovation, CZK 701,800 for the project Air-conditioning for server room at Ústí nad Labem TI, CZK 982,073 for the project Continuous measurement system, CZK 737,616 for the project Portable continuous flame ionisation analyser, and CZK 399,264 for the project Ultrasonic flow meter. These investment projects were shifted to 2018.

Drawing of non-investment expenditures for 2017

Indicator	Adjusted budget	Drawing	Balance
Salaries of employed employees	37,211,606.00	29,186,934.00	8,024,672.00
Salaries of employed employees – UEC	2,661,766.00	2,661,766.00	
Employee salaries – Public Service Act	177,361,284.00	175,095,487.00	
Employee salaries – Public Service Act – UEC	5,216,811.00	5,216,811.00	
WPD	1,828,235.00	1,102,396.00	
WPD-UEC	18,182.00	18,182.00	
Severance pay	500,000.00		500,000.00
Severance - UEC	103,242.00		103,242.00
Insurance, SS+HI	73,987,008.00	69,693,275.00	4,293,733.00
Insurance, SS+HI – UEC	2,857,711.00	2,857,711.00	
Total wage expenditures	301,745,845.00	285,832,562.00	15,913,283.00

Indicator	Adjusted budget	Drawing	Balance
Other current non-investment expenditures	58,488,822.00	49,729,108.46	8,759,713.54
Transfer to CSNF	4,291,458.00	4,291,458.00	
Non-budgetary CEI resources	409,191.00	160,661.79	248,529.21
UEC 2016	11,714,070.82	3,153,608.47	8,560,462.35
Total current non-investment expenditures	74,903,541.82	57,334,836.72	17,568,705.10

Indicator	Adjusted budget	Drawing	Balance
Non-investment expenditures – Acquisition of	300,000.00		300,000.00
Non-investment expenditures – ICT operation	86,594.54		86,594.54
Non-investment expenditures – Wage and HR IS	617,100.00	617,100.00	
Non-investment expenditures – Non-technical	200,000.00		200,000.00
Additional Microsoft Office licences	4,843,569.00	4,843,569.00	
Scanners	24,200.00	24,200.00	
Total non-investment expenditures	6,071,463.54	5,484,869.00	586,594.54

Drawing of investment expenditures for 2017

Indicator	Adjusted budget	Drawing	Balance
Implementation of new CIS	9,346,600.00		9,346,600.00
GINIS expansion	382,844.00		382,844.00
CEI intranet	544,500.00		544,500.00
Additional Microsoft Office licences	446,347.00	446,347.00	
New EIS acquisition	1,300,000.00		1,300,000.00
Parking space acquisition for HQ	2,750,000.00	2,750,000.00	
Roof modernisation at Ústí nad Labem TI	2,876,040.00		2,876,040.00
Lift replacement at Plzeň TI	1,059,088.80	1,059,088.80	
Modernisation of fireproof doors at Brno TI	460,000.00		460,000.00
Renovation of drinking water mains at Liberec TI	407,530.00	407,530.00	
Renovation of some structural elements at Liberec TI	327,117.00	327,117.00	
Renovation of window elements at Liberec TI	131,311.00	131,311.00	
Garage roof renovation at Ústí nad Labem TI	247,200.00		247,200.00
Sewer connection at České Budějovice TI	251,000.00		251,000.00
Wage and HR IS	1.00		1.00
Modernisation of entrance doors at Havlíčkův Brod TI	80,000.00		80,000.00
Renovation of ESS and EFS at Hradec Králové TI	1,250,000.00		1,250,000.00
Car purchases in 2016	4,827,682.00	4,827,682.00	
UPS renovation	900,000.00		900,000.00
LAN renovation	1,200,000.00		1,200,000.00
Purchase of scanners	87,846.00	87,846.00	
FTIR spectrometer	1,070,729.00	1,070,729.00	
Ultrasonic spectrometer	399,264.00		399,264.00
2-input multimeter	603,790.00	603,790.00	
Portable continuous flame ionisation analyser	737,616.00		737,616.00
Continuous measurement system	982,073.00		982,073.00
Purchase of 2 Konica Minolta	159,720.00	159,720.00	
Air-conditioning for server room at Ústí nad Labem TI	701,800.00		701,800.00
CIS functionality	1,419,200.00	479,160.00	940,040.00
CEI aggregate project	1,321,539.20		1,321,539.20
Total investment expenditures	36,270,838.00	12,350,320.80	23,920,517.20

9.2 Use of reserve fund and other non-budgetary resources

The CEI did not use the reserve fund in 2017. The balance of the reserve fund as of 31 Dec 2017 is CZK 0.

Claims of unspent expenditures in past years were spent on the following investment and non-investment projects:

- 1.Project 115V02100D009 – Wage and HR IS – allocated funds CZK 617,101 – spent CZK 617,100.
- 2.Project 115V02100D002 – CIS functionality – allocated funds CZK 1,419,200 – spent CZK 479,160.
- 3.Project 115V02300D0021 – Purchase of parking spaces for HQ – allocated funds CZK 2,750,000 – spent CZK 2,750,000.
- 4.Project 115V02300D023 - Lift replacement at Plzeň TI – allocated funds CZK 1,059,088.80 – spent CZK 1,059,088.80.
- 5.Project 115V02300D027 - Modernisation and renovation of drinking water lines and suspended ceilings at Liberec TI – allocated funds CZK 407,530 – spent CZK 407,530.
- 6.Project 115V02300D028 - Renovation of some structural elements at Liberec TI – allocated funds CZK 327,117 – spent CZK 327,117.
- 7.Project 115V02300D029 - Renovation and replacement of 2 windows and balcony elements at Liberec TI – allocated funds CZK 131,311 – spent CZK 131,311.
- 8. project 115V02400D012 – Car purchase in 2016 – released claim of CZK 4,827,682 – drawn CZK 4,827,682

In addition, claims were used for wages:

- 1. POL 5011 – salaries for employees under Labour Code – released claim of CZK 2,661,766 – drawn CZK 2,661,766
- 2. POL 5013 – salaries for employees under PSA – released claim of CZK 5,216,811 – drawn CZK 5,216,811

- 3. POL 5021 – OOV – released claim of CZK 18,182 – drawn CZK 18,182
 - 4. POL 5031, 5032 – SS and HI – released claim of CZK 2,857,711 – drawn CZK 2,857,711
- In addition, claims were used for operating expenditures – released claim of CZK 11,714,070.82 – drawn CZK 3,153,608.47

Non-budgetary resources

UEC not profiling	45,422,990.36	
NNV profiling		
Insurance premium	409 191.00	
UEC not profiling as of 1 .1. 2017		
22,658,377.36 Non-investment	2,661,766.00	5011
	5,216,811.00	5013
	18,182.00	5021
	103,242.00	5024
	2,100,313.00	5031
	757,398.00	5032
	86,594.54	5162
	834,571.00	5137
	505,666.00	5139
	610,264.47	5168
	8,614,142.35	5169
	9,644.00	5171
	35,685.00	5175
	1,100,098.00	5172
22,764,613/00 Investment	4,000.00	5909
	11,693,145.00	6111
	4,922,246.80	6121
	4,827,682.00	6123
	1,321,539.20	6909

9.3 Total income assessment

The CEI’s total income in 2017 was CZK 3,904,543.21.

Budgetary income	Approved budget	Adjusted budget	Reality
2132	325,000.00	325,000.00	161,587.31
2133	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,612.00
2310			15,276.00
2322			524,392.00
2324	2,454,400.00	2,454,400.00	2,317,233.90
3113			816,066.00
4132			66,376.00
Total	2,783,000.00	2,783,000.00	3,904,543.21

Income analysis

2132	income from rental of other real estate and parts thereof	Item 2132 includes income from renting office spaces at Havlíčkův Brod and Liberec TI
2133	income from rental of moveable assets	Item 2133 includes income from renting moveable assets at Havlíčkův Brod TI
2310	income from sales of short-term and low-value assets	Item 2310 includes income from sales of personal protective equipment to employees at the end of employment
2322	received insurance adjustments	Item 2322 includes insurance benefits received from insurance companies
2324	received capital contributions and compensations	Item 2324 includes proceeding costs, distraintment and disciplinary penalties
3113	income from sales of other long-term assets	Item 3113 includes income from sales of long-term tangible assets
4132	transfer from other own funds	item 4132 includes transfer of unspent wage funds from 12/2017



10 | FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 31 DEC 2017

Balance sheet

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	PERIOD			
		CURRENT			PREVIOUS
		Gross	Correction	Net	
		1	2	3	
TOTAL ASSETS		791,088,742.39	322,374,547.55	468,714,194.84	468,878,568.9
Fixed assets		754,651,245.13	322,374,547.55	432,276,697.58	438,515,990.01
Long-term intangible assets		46,203,476.63	41,873,643.83	4,329,832.80	4,567,896.80
Intangible research and development results	012	27,374,530.28			
Software	013	183,000.00	24,292,498.48	3,082,031.80	3,315,643.80
Valuable rights	014		169,399.00	13,601.00	18,053.00
Emission permits and preference limits	015	17,411,746.35			
Low-value long-term intangible assets	018		17,411,746.35		
Other long-term intangible assets	019	1,234,200.00			
Unfinished long-term intangible assets	041			1,234,200.00	1,234,200.00
Advances granted for long-term intangible assets	051				
Long-term intangible assets scheduled for sale	035	708,447,768.50			
Long-term tangible assets		12,526,284.00	280,500,903.72	427,946,864.78	
Land	031	11,491.00		12,526,284.00	12,526,284.00
Cultural items	032	495,589,478.36		11,491.00	11,491.00
Buildings	021	102,667,377.13	119,781,811.00	375,807,667.36	
Individual tangible moveable assets and sets of tangible moveable assets	022		63,530,154.71	39,137,222.42	41,782,357.65
Cultivation wholes of permanent stands	025	97,188,938.01			
Low-value long-term tangible assets	028		97,188,938.01		
Other low-value tangible assets	029				
Unfinished long-term tangible assets	042				181,709.00
Advances granted for long-term tangible assets	052	464,200.00			
Long-term tangible assets scheduled for sale	036			464,200.00	449,800.00

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	PERIOD			
		CURRENT			PREVIOUS
		Gross	Correction	Net	
		1	2	3	
Long-term financial assets					
Property interests in entities with decisive influence	061				
Property interests in entities with substantial	062				
Debt securities held until payable	063				
Long-term loans	067				
Long-term time deposits	068				
Other long-term financial assets	069				
Acquired long-term financial assets	043				
Advances granted for long-term financial assets	053				
Long-term receivables					
Long-term returnable financial aid granted	462				
Long-term receivables from ceded credits	464				
Long-term advances granted	465				
Long-term receivables from guarantees	466				
Other long-term receivables	469				
Long-term advances granted for transfers	471				
Long-term mediation of transfers	475				
Current assets		36,437,497.26		36,437,497.26	30,362,578.89
Inventory					
Material acquisition	111				
Material in store	112				
Material on the way	119				
Unfinished production	121				
Self-made semifinished products	122				
Products	123				
Goods acquisition	131				

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	PERIOD			
		CURRENT			PREVIOUS
		Gross	Correction	Net	
		1	2	3	
Goods in store	132				
Goods on the way	138				
Other inventory	139				
Short-term receivables		2,302,151.92		2,302,151.92	2,503,204.74
Clients	311	18,381.00		18,381.00	800.00
Bills for cashing	312				
Receivables for discounted securities	313				
Short-term advances granted	314	2,247,456.92		2,247,456.92	2,489,449.74
Other receivables from main operation	315				2,706.00
Short-term returnable financial aid granted	316				
Short-term receivables from ceded credits	317				
Receivables for employees	335	54.00		54.00	10,249.00
Social security	336				
Health insurance	337				
Pension plans	338				
Income tax	341				
Other taxes, charges and other similar pecuniary performance	342				
Value added tax	343				
Receivables from entities except selected governmental institutions	344				
Receivables from selected central governmental institutions	346				
Receivables from selected local governmental institutions	348				
Receivables from tax administration	352				
Clearance from tax redistribution	355				
Receivables from distraintment and other handling of foreign assets	356				
Other receivables from tax administration	358				

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	PERIOD			
		CURRENT			PREVIOUS
		Gross	Correction	Net	
		1	2	3	
Short-term receivables from guarantees	361				
Fixed time operations and options	363				
Payables from unfinished financial operations	369				
Receivables from financial security	365				
Receivables from bonds issued	367				
Short-term advances granted for transfers	373				
Long-term mediation of transfers	375				
Costs of future periods	381				
Incomes from future periods	385				
Active estimate accounts	388				
Other short-term receivables	377	36,260.00		36,260.00	
Short-term financial assets		34,135,345.34		34,135,345.34	27,859,374.15
Asset securities for trading	251				
Credit securities for trading	253				
Other securities	256				
Short-term time deposits	244				
Other current accounts	245	31,215,208.02		31,215,208.02	25,718,703.18
State financial asset accounts	247				
Treasury and state debt liquidity control accounts	248				
Accounts for tax sharing and split management	249				
Current account	241				
Current account CSNF	243	2,918,653.32		2,918,653.32	2,138,847.97
Current accounts of state organisational component	225				
Postage stamps	263	1,484.00		1,484.00	1,823.00
Money on the way	262				
Cash	261				

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	PERIOD	
		CURRENT	PREVIOUS
		1	2
TOTAL LIABILITIES		468,714,194.84	468,878,568.9
Equity capital		437,269,183.27	442,941,677.48
Accounting entity property and adjusting items		487,843,100.57	487,654,117.53
Accounting entity property	401	726,993,064.25	726,993,064.25
Privatisation fund	402		
Exchange rate differences	405		
Pricing differences on initial use of method	406	-238,435,713.18	-238,435,713.18
Other pricing differences	407	-736,250.50	-925,233.54
Adjustments to previous accounting periods	408	22,000.00	22,000.00
Accounting entity funds		2,928,683.32	2,148,877.97
Cultural and Social Needs Fund	412	2,928,683.32	2,148,877.97
Reserve fund made from improved economic result	413		
Reserve fund from other means	414		
Economic result		-2,700,956,796.93	-2,337,217,469.02
Economic result for current accounting period		-363,739,327.91	-342,566,215.77
Economic result in approval proceeding	431	-1,966,728,922.50	-1,624,162,706.73
Economic result in previous accounting periods	432	-370,488,546.52	-370,488,546.52
Income and expenditure account of budgetary activity		2,647,454,196.31	2,290,356,151.00
Income account of state organisational components	222	-3,904,543.21	-6,645,751.20
Special expenditures account	223	361,002,588.52	341,126,781.94
State budget activity account	227		
Aggregated incomes and expenditures of previous accounting periods	404	2,290,356,151.00	1,955,875,120.26
External resources		31445011,57	25936891,42
Reserves			
Reserves	441		
Long-term payables			

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	PERIOD	
		CURRENT	PREVIOUS
		1	2
Long-term credits	451		
Long-term returnable financial aid received	452		
Long-term payables from bonds issued	453		
Long-term advances received	455		
Long-term payables from guarantees	456		
Long-term bills for payment	457		
Other long-term payables	459		
Long-term advances received for transfers	472		
Long-term mediation of transfers	475		
Short-term payables		31,445,011.57	25,936,891.42
Short-term credits	281		
Discounted short-term bonds (bills)	282		
Short-term payables from bonds issued	283		
Other short-term loans	289		
Suppliers	321		
Bills for payment	322		
Short-term advances received	324	213,964.55	282,844.24
Payables from split management	325		
Short-term returnable financial aid received	326		
Employees	331		
Other payables towards employees	333	13,409,312.00	12,036,502.00
Social security	336	5,449,412.00	4,838,796.00
Health insurance	337	2,335,400.00	2,073,887.00
Pension plans	338		
Income tax	341		
Other taxes, charges and other similar pecuniary performance	342	2,068,611.00	1,697,059.00
Value added tax	343		
Payables to entities except selected governmental	345		

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	PERIOD	
		CURRENT	PREVIOUS
		1	2
Payables to selected central governmental institutions	347		
Payables to selected local governmental institutions	349		
Tax advances received	351		
Tax overpayments	353		
Payables from indirect tax returns	354		
Clearance from tax redistribution	355		
Receivables from distraintment and other handling of foreign assets	357		
Other payables from tax administration	359		
Short-term payables from guarantees	362		
Fixed time operations and options	363		
Payables from unfinished financial operations	364		
Payables from financial securing	366		
Payables from subscribed unpaid securities and shares	368		
Short-term advances received for transfers	374		
Long-term mediation of transfers	375		
Payables from treasury and state debt liquidity control	248		
Expenditures of future periods	383		
Revenues from future periods	384		
Passive estimate accounts	389		
Other short-term payables	378	7,968,312.02	5,007,803.18

Profit and loss statement

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	CURRENT PERIOD		PREVIOUS PERIOD	
		MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION	MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION
		1	2	3	4
TOTAL COSTS		368,203,783.54		349,927,185.56	
Costs of operation		367,431,750.06		349,897,417.16	
Consumed materials	501	7,784,672.48		6,564,550.44	
Energy consumption	502	5,253,751.22		5,492,646.51	
Consumption of other unstorable supplies	503				
Goods sold	504				
Capitalisation of long-term assets	506				
Capitalisation of current assets	507				
Change in own production inventory	508				
Repair and maintenance	511	2,611,585.08		3,630,351.00	
Travel costs	512	2,916,769.46		2,397,741.58	
Representation costs	513	201,346.00		196,265.90	
Capitalisation of internal services	516				
Other services	518	30,809,093.45		32,076,155.18	
Wages and salaries	521	214,022,085.00		199,087,172.00	
Mandatory social insurance	524	72,548,387.00		67,372,494.00	
Other social insurance	525				
Mandatory social expenditures	527				
Other social expenditures	528				
Road tax	531				
Property tax	532	1,970.00		1,970.00	
Other taxes and charges	538	214,750.00		255,978.12	
Indirect tax returns	539				
Contractual penalties and interest on late	541	4,077.00			
Other penalties	542	39,193.00		98,771.00	
Donations and other gratuitous transfers	543				

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	CURRENT PERIOD		PREVIOUS PERIOD	
		MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION	MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION
		1	2	3	4
Materials sold	544				
Deficits and damages	547				
Fund generation	548	4,291,458.00		3,068,586.00	
Depreciation of long-term assets	551	17,214,295.73		20,381,520.55	
Long-term intangible assets sold	552				
Long-term tangible assets sold	553	326,601.00			
Land sold	554				
Reserve generation and clearance	555				
Corrective item generation and clearance	556				
Costs of excluded receivables	557				
Costs of low-value long-term assets	558	9,091,492.39		8,923,256.29	
Other operating costs	549	100,223.25		349,958.59	
Financial costs		772,033.48		29,768.40	
Securities and shares sold	561				
Interest	562				
Exchange rate loss	563	13,493.94		29,768.40	
Costs of real-value repricing	564	758,539.54			
Other financial costs	569				
Costs of transfers					
Costs of transfers of selected central governmental institutions	571				
Costs of transfer pre-financing of selected central governmental	575				
Costs of shared taxes and charges					
Costs of shared natural person income tax	581				
Costs of shared legal entity income tax	582				

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	CURRENT PERIOD		PREVIOUS PERIOD	
		MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION	MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION
		1	2	3	4
Costs of shared value added tax	584				
Costs of shared excise duties	585				
Costs of other shared taxes and charges	586				
Income tax					
Income tax	591				
Additional income tax levies	595				
TOTAL REVENUES		4,464,455.63		7,360,969.79	
Operating revenues		4,448,979.63		4,654,527.83	
Revenues from own product sales	601				
Revenues from service sales	602	836,502.93		966,531.97	
Revenues from rental	603	163,893.31		294,834.96	
Revenues from goods sold	604				
Revenues from administrative charges	605				
Revenues from court charges	607				
Other revenues from own activities	609				
Contractual penalties and interest on late	641				
Other penalties	642	2,174,918.84		2,342,319.00	
Revenues from excluded receivables	643				
Revenues from material sales	644				
Revenues from sales of long-term intangible assets	645				
Revenues from sales of long-term tangible assets except land	646	816,066.00		87,110.00	
Revenues from sales of land	647				
Fund drawing	648				
Other operating revenues	649	457,598.55		963,731.90	
Financial revenues		15,476.00		2,706,441.96	

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	CURRENT PERIOD		PREVIOUS PERIOD	
		MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION	MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION
		1	2	3	4
Revenues from sales of securities and shares	661				
Interest	662				
Exchange rate revenues	663				
Revenues from real-value repricing	664				
Revenues from long-term financial assets	665				
Other financial revenues	669	15,476.00		2,706,441.96	
Revenues from taxes and fees					
Revenues from natural person income tax	631				
Revenues from legal entity income tax	632				
Revenues from social insurance	633				
Revenues from value added tax	634				
Revenues from excise duties	635				
Revenues from property taxes	636				
Revenues from energy taxes	637				
Revenues from road tax	638				
Revenues from other taxes and fees	639				
Revenues from transfers					
Revenues from transfers of selected central governmental institutions	671				
Revenues from pre-financing of transfers of selected central	675				
Revenues from shared taxes and charges					
Revenues from shared natural person income tax	681				
Costs of shared legal entity income tax	682				
Revenues from shared value added tax	684				
Revenues from shared excise duties	685				

ITEM NAME	SYNTHETIC ACCOUNT	CURRENT PERIOD		PREVIOUS PERIOD	
		MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION	MAIN OPERATION	ECONOMIC OPERATION
		1	2	3	4
Revenues from shared property taxes	686				
Revenues from other shared taxes and fees	688				
ECONOMIC RESULT					
Economic result before taxation	-	-363,739,327.91		-342,566,215.77	
Economic result for current accounting period	-	-363,739,327.91		-342,566,215.77	

11 | OVERVIEW OF MEETING OF GRI G4 STANDARD INDICATORS

Published indicator name		Chapter	location in report text page
Strategy and analysis			
G4-1	Statement of highest-ranking person responsible for decisions made by the organisation	Foreword	3-5
G4-2	Description of key impacts, risks and opportunities	Foreword	(Future goals defined pursuant to acts of law; see activity plan www.cizp.cz/plany-cinnosti), 3-5
Organisation profile			
G4-3	Organisation name		Endpaper and Contact, abbreviations and explanations
G4-4	Primary brands, products and services		irrelevant
G4-5	Organisation registered office		Endpaper and Contact, abbreviations and explanations
G4-6	Countries of organisation activity		Czech Republic
G4-7	Nature of ownership and legal form	1.1 The CEI's role	State organisation, 10
G4-8	Markets served		irrelevant
G4-9	Organisation size (financial data)	Overview information on activity in 2015-2017 1.3 Intensity of inspection work	6-7, 13
G4-10	Numbers of employees	7. Employee environment and	92-93
G4-11	Employees covered by collective agreement	7. Employee environment and	92-93
G4-12	Organisation supply chain	6. Tendering and supply chain	91
G4-13	Major changes	Foreword	3-5
G4-14	Precautionary principle, Principle 15 of Rio Declaration	1.1 The CEI's role, CEI work in 2017 by department	all scheduled inspections and all CEI preventive activity pp. 10-11, Chapter 4, pp. 25-86
G4-15	Externally developed economic, environmental and social charters, sets of rules	5 Ethics and integrity	87-88
G4-16	Membership in associations	3.3 International cooperation	22-23

Published indicator name		Chapter	location in report text page
Identified serious aspects and boundaries			
G4-17	All entities contained in organisation's consolidated financial statement		CEI
G4-18	Procedure for determining report	1.1 The CEI's role, CEI work in 2017 by department	Report contents are defined by legally defined jurisdiction, internal structure and CEI obligations. Page 10-11, Chapter 4, pp. 25-86
G4-19	Serious aspects identified when defining report contents		
G4-20	Boundaries of aspects within		
G4-21	Boundaries of aspects outside organisation		
G4-22	Conversions of information shown in previous reports		No change
G4-23	Significant changes since last reporting period under scope and boundaries of aspects		No change
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT			
G4-24	List of groups of stakeholders involved in organisation activity	3 Dealings with stakeholders	17-23
G4-25	Information for stakeholder identification and selection	3 Dealings with stakeholders	17-23
G4-26	Organisation approach to stakeholder involvement	3 Dealings with stakeholders	17-23
G4-27	Key topics and problems raised by stakeholders	3 Dealings with stakeholders, Principal suggestion topics in 2017	18-19
Report profile			
G4-28	Reported period for information provided		2017
G4-29	Date of last previous report		First CEI GrI report
G4-30	Specify cycle		Annual
G4-31	Contact point for issues relating to report or its contents		tel.: 222 860 111, podatelna@cizp.cz
G4-32	GrI contents index and "External authentication report"	11 Overview of meeting of GRI G4 standard	123-127, no external authentication
G4-33	Organisation policy and existing practice arranging external report		No authentication
Organisation management			
G4-34	Organisation management structure		10, 12, http://www.cizp.cz/organizacni-struktura

Published indicator name		Chapter	location in report text page
Ethics and integrity			
G4-56	Organisation values, principles, standards and rules of conduct	1.1 The CEI's role: Legal framework for CEI work; 5. Ethics and integrity, 6. Tendering	10-11; 87-88, 91
G4-58	Internal and external mechanisms for reporting concerns of unethical or illicit conduct	5. Ethics and integrity	87-89
SPECIFIC STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
Category: Environment			
Aspect	Materials		102-103
G4-En1	Materials used by weight or volume	8. Energy and material intensity	102-103
Aspect	Energy		102-103
G4-En3	Total energy consumption in organisation	8. Energy and material intensity	102-103
Aspect	Water		102-103
G4-En8	Total water consumption by source	8. Energy and material intensity	102-103
Aspect	Wastewater and waste		102-103
G4-En23	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	8. Energy and material intensity	102-103
Aspect	Review of contractors' environmental impacts		91
G4-En32	Percentage of new contractors subject to screening using environmental criteria	6. Tendering	91
Category: Social area			
Subcategory: Employment procedures and decent work conditions			
Aspect	Employment		93-95
G4-La1	Total number and percentage of new employees and employee fluctuation rate	7.1 HR management	93-95
G4-La2	employee benefits	7.1 HR management	93-95
Aspect	relationships between employees and		96
G4-La4	Minimum notice periods for operating changes, including specification in collective agreements	7.1 HR management	96
Aspect	Occupational health and safety		99

Published indicator name		Chapter	location in report text page
G4-La5	Percentage of total workforce represented in formal committees for occupational safety and health associating employees and management	7.3 Occupational safety	99 (100%)
G4-La6	Types of injuries and injury rate, professional diseases, missed days and absences, and total number of associated	7.3 Occupational safety	99-100
G4-La8	Health and safety topics contained in formal agreements with unions	7.3 Occupational safety	99
Aspect	Training and education		97
G4-La9	Average training hours per year	7.2 Training	97-98
Aspect	Diversity and equity of opportunities		96
G4-La12		7.1 HR management	96
Aspect	Equal remuneration for men and		96
G4-La13	Proportion of base pay and remuneration for women to men's by employee category and major operating site	7.1 HR management	96
Aspect	Verification of contractor procedures in employment area		91
G4-La15	Major current and possible adverse impacts on employment procedures in supply chain and measures adopted	6. Tendering	91
Aspect	Mechanism for complaints in the employment area		88-89
G4-La16	Number of decided and handled complaints about employment procedures using formally set mechanism	5.3 Complaint handling	88-89
Subcategory: Human rights			
Aspect	Non-discrimination		88-89
G4-Hr3	Total number of discrimination cases and remedial action taken	5.3 Complaint handling	88-89
Aspect	Mechanism for handling complaints in human rights area		88-89

Published indicator name		Chapter	location in report text page
G4-Hr12	Number of complaints about violation of human rights	5.3 Complaint handling	88-89
Subcategory: Society/Community			
Aspect	Anti-corruption activities		87-88
G4-So3	Total number and percentage of operations assessed for risks related to corruption and with major risks identified	5.3. Anti-corruption scheme	87-88
G4-So4	Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures	5.3. Anti-corruption scheme	87-88
G4-So5	Confirmed cases of corruption and measures adopted	5.3. Anti-corruption scheme	87-88
Aspect	Legislative compliance		89
G4-So8	Pecuniary value of major fines and non-pecuniary penalties for legislative and regulatory non-	5.4 Data protection and legislative compliance	89
Aspect	Contractor assessment in terms of impacts on society		91
G4-So9	Percentage of new contractors subject to screening using social impact criteria	6. Tendering	91
Aspect	Mechanism for complaints on social impacts		88-89
G4-So11	Number of formal complaints on social impacts	5.3 Complaint handling	88-89
Subcategory: Liability for products and services			
Aspect	Customer data protection		89
G4-pr8	Total number of justified complaints about violation of customer privacy and loss of customer data	5.4 Data protection and legislative compliance	89

List of Abbreviations

NCA – Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic
 BAT – Best available techniques
 BWWTP – Biological wastewater treatment plant
 BDW – Biodegradable waste
 CC – Cross Compliance
 CIS – Central information system
 CITES – Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Washington Convention
 CLP – Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) no. 1272/2008, of 16 December 2008, on classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and mixtures
 CHMI – Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
 CEI – Czech Environmental Inspectorate
 WWTP – Wastewater treatment plant
 ČRS – Czech Fishing Union
 CSO – Czech Society for Ornithology
 FFS – Fuel filling station
 DPB – Soil block section
 EDS/SMVS– Records and subsidy system and management of state-owned assets
 EEA – European Economic Area
 EFTA – European Free Trade Association
 ECHA – European Chemicals Agency
 EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
 EH – Environmental harm
 EL– Emission limit
 EI – Equivalent inhabitants
 EC– Emission ceiling
 ENPE – Network of the European Prosecutors for the Environment
 EMAS – Environmental Management and Audit System
 EMS – Environmental Management System

EnviCrimeNet – Informal network of mostly police authorities dealing with environmental crime
 E-PRTR – European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
 EU – European Union
 EUFJE – EU Forum of Judges for the Environment
 SCI – Site of Community Importance
 CNSF – Cultural and social needs fund
 GMO – Genetically modified organisms
 GMLP – Genetically modified land plants
 FRS – Fire Rescue Service
 PLA – Protected Landscape Area
 COD – Chemical oxygen depletion
 IA – Integrated agendas
 IMPEL – Network of environmental inspection authorities of EU states
 IP – Integrated permit
 IPPC – Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control
 IRI – Impel Review Initiative (voluntary evaluation of organisations integrated in the international network of inspectorates and agencies in environmental protection)
 IPR – Integrated Pollution Register
 IS IPPC – IPPC information system
 ISPOP – Integrated system for reporting obligations
 IRS – Integrated Rescue System
 RPHA – Regional Public Health Authority
 CIA – Coordinator of integrated agendas
 RA – Regional authority
 LČR – Lesy České republiky, s. p.
 FMR – Forest management records
 FMP – Forest management plan
 FMG – Forest management guidelines
 FA – Forest administration

MA ISOH – Car Wreck module of the Waste Management Information System (car wreck database)
 MoF – Ministry of Finance
 MIT – Ministry of Industry and Trade
 SHPP – Small hydropower plant
 MoE – Ministry of the Environment
 UEC – Claims on unspent expenditures
 NP – National Park
 NNM – National Nature Monument
 NNR – National Nature Reserve
 NPŠ – Šumava National Park
 TI – Territorial Inspectorate
 IAD – Integrated Agendas Department
 OLH – Professional forestry manager
 WMD – Waste Management Department
 FPD – Forest Protection Department
 NPD – Nature Protection Department
 WPD – Water Protection Department
 APD – Air Protection Department
 ORP – Municipality with extended powers
 OVSS – Public administration department
 PAH – Polyaromatic hydrocarbons
 PCB – Polychlorinated biphenyls
 PČR – Czech Police
 OR – Operating records
 PHO – Public health protection zone
 LF – Legal force
 NM – Nature Monument
 PPH – Statutory management requirements
 NR – Nature Reserve
 LIFFF – Land intended for the fulfilment of forest functions
 RAPEX – Rapid Alert System of Non-Food Products
 REACH – Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EC) no. 1907/2006, of 18 December 2006, concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).
 RS – Regulated substances

RPLF – Registered prominent landscape feature
 HQ – CEI Headquarters
 RMD – Road and Motorway Directorate
 SEA – Strategic Environmental Assessment
 HEB – Historic environmental burdens
 SEF – State Environmental Fund
 PLAA – Protected Landscape Area Administration
 SEI – Slovak Environmental Inspectorate
 MMW – Mixed municipal waste
 S-NO – Hazardous waste landfill
 S-OO – Other waste landfill
 SOR – Summary operating records
 SWRS – Smog warning and regulation system
 RIA – Railway Infrastructure Administration
 TIC– Toxicology Information Centre
 SMW – Solid municipal waste
 PM – Particulate matter
 TZS – Technical landfill security
 ÚHUL – Institute for Forestry Management
 ÚKZUZ – Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture
 PLF – Prominent landscape feature
 SPS – Specially protected species
 SPA – Specially protected area
 NLPA – Nature and Landscape Protection Act
 ALF – Agricultural land fund
 PO – Basic waste description
 PSA – Public Service Act
 ENV – Environment

Photographs courtesy of:
 Jana Jandová, Jindřich Mikeš, CEI archives



CONTACT DETAILS

HEADQUARTERS:

Czech Environmental Inspectorate
Na Břehu 267/1a 190 00 Praha 9
tel.: 222,860,111
podatelna@cizp.cz
Data box ID: zr5efbb

TERRITORIAL INSPECTORATES

PRAGUE
Wolkerova 40/11 160 00 Praha 6
tel.: 233 066 111
ph.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 731 405 313
Data box ID: 4dkdzty

PLZEŇ
Klatovská tř. 48
301 22 Plzeň
tel.: 377 993 411, fax: 377 993 419
pl.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 731 405 350
Data box ID: 82bdy9x

HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ
Resslova 1229
500 02 Hradec Králové
tel.: 495 773 111
hk.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 731 405 205
Data box ID: skvdzan

ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE
U Vystaviště 16, P. O. BOX 32
370 21 České Budějovice
tel.: 386 109 111
cb.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 731 405 133
Data box ID: v3cdzr7

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM
Výstupní 1644
400 07 Ústí nad Labem
tel.: 475 246 011
ul.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 731 405 388
Data box ID: c6vdzus

KARLOVY VARY branch office
Závodní 152
360 18 Karlovy Vary-Tašovice
Tel.: 353 237 330
kv.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 731 405 378
Data box ID: c6vdzus

HAVLÍČKŮV BROD
Bělohorská 3304
580 01 Havlíčkův Brod
Tel.: 569 496 111, fax: 569 429 822
hb.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 731 405 166
Data box ID: htkdzar

BRNO
Lieberzeitova 14
614 00 Brno
tel.: 545 545 111, fax: 545 545 100
bn.podatelna@cizp.cz

Accident reporting: 731 405 100
Data box ID: 6umdzr3

ZLÍN branch office
Tř. Tomáše Bati
3792 760 01 Zlín
Data box ID: h4xdzqy

OLOMOUC
Tovární 41
779 00 Olomouc
tel.: 585 243 410
ol.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 731 405 265
Data box ID: k93dzrd

OSTRAVA
Valchařská 72/15 702 00 Ostrava
Tel.: 595 134 111, fax: 596 115 525
ov.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 595 134 111
731 405 301
Data box ID: fmwdzsv

LIBEREC
Tř. 1. máje 858/26 460 02 Liberec
tel.: gatehouse 485 340 888,
secretariat 485 340 711
lb.podatelna@cizp.cz
Accident reporting: 723 083 437
Data box ID: 2kndzy8

