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The conceptual framework of Czech environmental protection over the last fifteen years was formulated by five environmental policies. The Czech Government adopted these documents in 1990, 1995, 1999, 2001 and 2004. As the environmental situation was improving, the emphasis was shifted from the protection of human health to nature conservation and biological diversity. The latest and currently used policy basically reflects the 6th EU Action Programme of the Environment.

Most legal regulations of the environment were passed during three years after the Velvet Revolution. The first generation of environmental law contained a number of short term objectives to be reached because of bad environmental conditions in our country. The second generation of the regulations was adopted after 1998 within the EC approximation.

Environmental protection requires rather extensive work of the public administration. The Ministry of the Environment supported by several regional offices has existed since 1990. At the moment some of the obligations of the state administration are delegated to regional authorities and municipalities, the Nature Conservation Authority, four national parks and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI). The last mentioned is also the control body. CEI has its own regional offices. The professional basis is made by four research institutes, two agencies and the Geofond, a database of geological information.

Ministers of the Environment of the Czech Republic:**Founding Period**

Prof. RNDr. Bedrich Moldan
Civic Forum
1 Jan 1990–24 Jan 1991

Ing. Ivan Dejmál
Christian Democratic Party
20 Feb 1991–2 July 1992

Implementation Period

Ing. Frantisek Benda
Christian Democratic Party
(later Civic Democratic Party)
2 July 1992–4 July 1996

Ing. Jiri Skalicky
ODA – Civic Democratic Alliance
4 July 1996–20 Feb 1998

RNDr. Martin Bursik
Christian Democratic Union
– Czech People's Party
27 Feb 1998–22 July 1998

Pre-Accession Period

RNDr. Milos Kuzvart
Czech Social Democratic Party
22 July 1998–17 July 2002

European Period

RNDr. Libor Ambrozek
Christian Democratic Union
– Czech People's Party
since 17 July 2002

Environmental strategies:

- Environmental Recovery Programme for the Czech Republic (Rainbow Programme) adopted by the Government Decision No. 338 of 12th December 1990.
- State Environmental Policy adopted by the Government Decision No. 472 of 23rd August 1995
- State Environmental Policy, which the Government took cognizance of by the Decision No. 323 of 14th April 1999
- Updated State Environmental Policy adopted by the Government Decision No. 38 of 10th January 2001
- State Environmental Policy adopted by the Government Decision No. 235 of 17th March 2004

State Environmental Policies of the Czech Republic – Basic Conceptual Documents

Founding Period (1989–1992)

The first national environmental policy of the new era of environmental protection was the Recovery Environmental Programme of the Czech Republic, called the Rainbow Programme. It was adopted by Government Decision No. 338 of 12 December 1990. This Programme marked the beginning of the Founding Period and defined the framework of legal, economic, institutional, information and voluntary instruments. It set out seven basic objectives for 1992, the first of which was to stop the unfavourable development of environmental pollution in two years; other objectives concerned air, water, waste, forest and landscape protection and nature conservation. The priority of the Programme was to focus on human health protection and a better life style. It was preceded by the so-called Blue Book assessing the condition of the environment from 1989 onwards.

Implementation Period (1993–1998)

The government established after the elections in 1992 started to prepare a strategy with long-term objectives. The strategy was passed after a long discussion by the Government Decision No. 472 of 23 August 1995. It implemented the requirements of the first generation of environmental law and set a limited number of short as well as middle-term priorities: improvement of air quality by reducing the emissions, improvement of water quality by decrease in discharged pollutants, lower waste production (especially of hazardous waste), elimination of impacts of physical and chemical factors and priority recovery of old hazardous environmental burdens. The aim was to take measures which would approximate the values of basic environmental indicators to the EU average by 2005 latest. The long-term priorities were the protection of climate and ozone layer and the conservation of biological diversity.

Pre-Accession Period (1999–2003)

The government formed after the elections of 1998 formulated their new environmental priorities. The policy adopted by Decision No. 323 of 14 April 1999 reflected a different approach to the environment which was formed during the 1990s. The focus shifted from human health to nature. This concept dealt with the fastest transposition, implementation and enforcement of environmental acquis – a set of EC legal regulations. A number of very ambitious goals related to this policy were based on clear identification of existing environmental problems of the Czech Republic and these goals were achieved. However, some of them were very expensive and were not achieved (e.g. mechanical and biological waste water treatment in all places with more than 2,000 of equivalent inhabitants by 2005, recycling of at least 25% of the total volume of packaging material, implementation of the EMAS by 2000 in 150 companies). On 10 January 2001 the Government passed Decision No. 38 updating the State Environmental Policy with a detailed list of partial goals and required measures. Apart from common principles, the policy was based on the principle of sustainable development, public participation in developing and implementing the policy, inter-departmental cooperation and coordination of sector policies.

Present and Future Prospects until 2010

The present environmental policy complies with the 6th European Action Programme of the Environment (Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice). It was formulated as a strategy of the Government formed after the elections of 2002. It was approved by Government Decision No. 235 of 17 March 2004. The middle-term goals of this policy are focused on nature conservation, landscape and biodiversity protection, sustainable use of natural resources, water protection and anti-flood measures, material flow optimisation and waste management, decrease in environmental load caused by human behaviour, improvement of environmental standards of the quality of human life, climate protection and reduction of long-distance air pollution. The strategy indicated 12 major tasks, most of which are to be finished by 2010.

Environmental Law

Historic “Environmental” Law

The most important regulations of historic “environmental” law

Regulation	Philosophy
Austrian Forestry Act No. 250/1852 of Imperial Code	applied the principle of direct proportion between logging and newly grown wood.
Austrian Water Law Act No. 93/1869 of Imperial Code	First water law in today’s Czech Republic.
Austrian Building Act for Czech Lands from 1874	First building law in today’s Czech Republic.
Act No. 11/1955 Coll. on Water Management	
Act No. 40/1956 Coll. on State Nature Protection	Only special nature conservation, state protection authorities without relevant competencies.
Act No. 166/1960 Coll., on Forests and Forest Management (Forest Act)	First attempt to support non-production forest functions.
Act No. 20/1966 Coll., on Public Health Care	First modern act on human health protection.
Act No. 53/1966 Coll. on the Agricultural Land Protection	Emphasis on quantitative protection of farm land, no qualitative protection.
Act No. 35/1967 Coll., on Measures Against Air Pollution	State air protection bodies without the decision-making power, no emission limits used.
Act No. 138/1973 Coll., on Water (the Water Act). and Act No. 130/1974 Coll., of the Czech National Council on State Administration in Water Management	A progressive act in its time, however, degraded in practice due to many exemptions from the water treatment obligation.
Act No. 50/1976 Coll. on Territorial Planning and Building Code (Building Act)	A modern act of the socialist era, only general obligation of environmental protection.
New Act No. 61/1977 Coll. on Forest and Act No. 96/1977 Coll. of the Czech National Council on Forest Management and State Administration	distinguishes forests for the purpose of agricultural production, protection and special purposes.
Act No. 28/1984 Coll., on State Supervision over Nuclear Safety of Nuclear Equipment	controls the operations of nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia, no solution for irradiated fuel.
Acts No. 44/1988 Coll., on the Protection and Exploitation of Mineral Resources (Mining Act), Act No. 61/1988 Coll., of the Czech National Council on Mining Operations, Explosives and the State Mines and Act No. 62/1988 Coll., of the Czech National Council on Geological Work and the Czech Geological Office	Acts regulating mining and related activities, environmental protection very general.

Table 3.1

Although a real environmental protection system did not exist until 1989 some environmental issues were regulated earlier, as shown in the summary and brief description of the most important (historical) regulations applied in today’s Czech Republic.

In the times of communist regime the enforcement of legal provisions had been poor and the compliance had failed.

Table 3.2

The most important legal regulations of the Founding Period

The 1990 Rainbow Programme defined priority areas to be regulated by new law. A first unified system of environmental protection was formed in the territory of Czech Republic. All previous regulations were related to some economic activities and their impacts (the very first one was the forest law followed by the water and air laws). By 1992 the Czech body of laws had covered completely the protection of environmental components, state administration, inspections and environmental funding. Some areas, especially waste management, were regulated separately for the first time ever.

Laws were influenced to a certain degree by legal regulations of the former European Communities, however, they often included temporary transformation elements (e.g. temporary emission limit values, restrictions on unsecured waste deposits, strict rules of transboundary waste movement). In the context of the catastrophic condition of the environment in the late 1980s, in particular air and water, very short terms were set for the implementation of corrective measures.

Regulation	Philosophy
Act No. 173/1989 Coll., of the Czech National Council (hereinafter referred to as the CNC) on Measures in the System of Central State Administration Bodies of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Represented by a Member of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	established the Ministry of the Environment (MoE).
Constitutional Acts of the Federal Assembly (hereinafter referred to as the FA) No. 159/1990 Coll. and No. 556/1990 Coll., amending constitutional Act No. 143/1968 Coll., on the Czechoslovak Federation	Environmental protection becomes part of the Constitution.
Constitutional Act No. 23/1991 Coll., of the FA, which introduces the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms	recognised the right of citizens to favourable environment.
Decrees of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 163/1991 Coll., on establishing; the Šumava National Park and Setting Forth Conditions for Its Protection, No. 164/1991 Coll., on Establishing; the Podyjí National Park and Setting Forth Conditions for Its Protection and No. 165/1991 Coll., on Establishing the Krkonoše National Park and Setting Forth Conditions for Its Protection	established the National Parks of Šumava, Podyjí and Krkonoše.
Act No. 238/1991 Coll., of the FA on Waste, Act No. 311/1991 Coll., of the CNC on State Administration in Waste Management, Act No. 62/1992 Coll. of the Czech National Council on Charges for Deposit of Waste	Basic regulation of waste management.
Act No. 282/1991 Coll. of the CNC on the Czech Environmental Inspectorate and its Jurisdiction in Forest Protection	established the Czech Environmental Inspectorate as a state administration body with significant decision-making powers.
Act No. 309/1991 Coll., of the FA on Air Protection against Polluting (Air Act); Act No. 389/1991 Coll. of the CNC on State Administration of Air Protection and Charges for Air Pollution + their partial amendments - Act No. 218/1992 Coll., amending Act No. 309/1991 Coll.	Enacted substantial powers of air protection authorities, rather strict emission limits for large and medium sized polluters, increased substantially the air pollution charges, etc. The original 5-year period to achieve the emission limits was extended in 1992 until the end of 1998.
Act No. 388/1991 Coll. of the CNC on the State Environmental Fund of the CR.	established the State Environmental Fund CR.
Act No. 541/1991 Coll., of the CNC amending Act No. 44/1988 Coll., on the Protection and Exploitation of Mineral Resources (Mining Act)	introduced charges for the extraction of mineral resources.
Act No. 17/1992 Coll. of the FS on the Environment	A partly declarative act, it enacted the EIA for the first time.
Act No. 114/1992 Coll. of the CNC on Protection of Nature and the Landscape	enacted the general environmental protection including the protection of landscape, territorial system of environmental landscape stability, granting high powers to the bodies of state environmental protection, etc.
Act No. 244/1992 Coll. of the CNC on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	enacted the EIA including processes.
Act No. 262/1992 Coll., of the FA amending Act No. 50/1976 Coll., On Zone Planning and the Building Code (Building Act), as amended by Act No. 103/1990 Coll. – great amendment to the Building Act	reflected the shift from central to market economy and enhanced the environmental criteria of zone planning.
Act No. 270/1992 Coll., of the CNC amending Act No. 23/1962 Coll., on Hunting, as amended by Act No. 146/1971 Coll., of the CNC, Act No. 96/1977 Coll. of the CNC and Act No. 143/1991 Coll. of the CNC	cancelled the division of animals into useful and varmint, introduces the control of hunting for the purpose of environmental protection.
Act No. 334/1992 Coll. of the CNC on the Protection of the Agricultural Land Fund	cancelled the legal basis of expanding farm by cutting scattered greenery, ploughing anti-erosion balks, and water course unbending and established the protection of agricultural land against contamination.

Environmental Law of the Implementation Period

The most important legal regulations of the Implementation Period

Regulation	Philosophy
Act No. 211/1993 Coll., on Prohibition of the Production, Import and Use of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of the Earth and of Products Containing Such Substances (Anti-Freon Act)	Prohibition of “hard” freons and restrictions on “soft” freons.
Act No. 158/1994 Coll., amending Act No. 309/1991 Coll., on Air Protection Against Polluting Substances (Air Act), as amended by Act No. 218/1992 Coll., and Act No. 389/1991 Coll., of the CNC on the State Administration of Air Protection and Charges for Air Pollution, as amended by Act No. 211/1993 Coll.- partial amendments of air protection acts	increased and differentiated charges for air pollution for small polluters (business entities).
Act No. 86/1995 Coll., on Protection of the Ozone Layer of the Earth	replaced and made stricter the first anti-freon act.
Act No. 289/1995 Coll., on Forests and on the Amendment of Certain Acts (Forestry Act)	cancelled existing regulations of forest management, the state forest authority with the exception of national parks transferred under the Ministry of Agriculture, developed the elements of forest management in the market economy, introduced fees for land required, established penalties, e.g. for excessive wood cutting.
Act No. 16/1997 Coll. on the Conditions of Exports and Imports of Endangered Species and Other Measures of Protection of these Species and on amendment to Act No. 114/1992 Coll., of the on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended	The CITES guarantee.
Act No. 18/1997 Coll., on Peaceful Utilisation of Nuclear Energy and Ionising Radiation (Atomic Act) and on changes in and amendments to some other acts	newly regulated the disposal of irradiated nuclear fuel (Act on Waste does not deal with this issue).
Act No. 125/1997 Coll. on Waste (supersedes existing waste management regulations)	introduced a number of partial improvements and cancelled waste management programme, charges for waste deposit imposed by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.
Act No. 83/1998 Coll., amending Act No. 50/1976 Coll., on Zone Planning and the Building Code (Building Act), as amended, and on amendment of some other acts – amended Building Act	simplified the zone planning and building rules, took away the right of municipalities to veto constructions of public interest.
Act No. 123/1998 Coll., on the Right to Access to Environmental Information	regulated the access to information for general public and individual applicants.
Act No. 157/1998 Coll., on Chemical Substances and Chemical Preparations and amendment of some other acts	introduced regulations of the disposal of chemical substances, amended repeatedly.

Table 3.3

The process of adopting of new regulations slowed down during the implementation period. Attention was focused on enforcement of post-revolution acts. An exception was the waste management which had to reflect requirements related to the forthcoming accession to the OECD. New legal regulations were also connected with accession to the Montreal Protocol – a ban to produce “hard freons”, fast reduction of their export quotas and the control of other substances harmful to the ozone layer resulted in new regulations. After the Czech Republic applied for the EU membership (23 January 1996 in Rome) the adoption of EC regulations started. Temporary transformation elements were gradually removed from the legislation.

Table 3.4

The most important legal regulations of the Pre-Accession Period

The second generation of environmental laws was prepared during the Pre-Accession Period in compliance with the subsidiarity principle (pursuant to Article 5 of the EC Treaty “the Community shall take action, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action can not be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved by the Community”). Although the environment is not exclusively within the power of the Community, common rules applied in the whole EU are very complex. The Czech legal regulations transposed almost one hundred of environmental directives. Apart from exceptions (such as provisions on incinerators in the air law and some provisions on waste) newly adopted regulations were entirely in compliance with relevant EC regulations.

Simultaneously several regulations were left in our legal order, which are not contrary to the EC law, but are uncommon in other European countries. This concerns e.g. regulation of small pollution sources in the law on air.

Regulation	Philosophy
Act No. 161/1999 Coll., Establishing the National Park České Švýcarsko and amending Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Protection of Nature and the Landscape, as amended	established the National Park České Švýcarsko.
Act No. 353/1999 Coll., on the Prevention of Major Accidents Caused by Selected Dangerous Chemical Substances and Chemical Preparations and on amendment to Act No. 425/1990 Coll., on District Offices and Their Powers and Authorities and some Other Related Measures, as amended, (Act on Serious Accident Prevention)	implemented the EC directive Seveso II.
Act No. 153/2000 Coll., on the Management of Genetically Modified Organisms and Products and amending some related acts	implemented regulated disposal of GMO in the Czech Republic.
Act No. 115/2000 Coll., Compensation for Damages Caused by Protected animal Species	payments provided for damage caused by bears, wolves, lynxes, elks, beavers, cormorants, otters.
Act No. 242/2000 Coll., on Environmental Agriculture and amendment to Act No. 368/1992 Coll., on Administrative Charges, as amended	Support environmental education, harmonisation with the EC.
Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on Energy Management	Support fuel and energy saving measures.
Act No. 100/2001 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment and on amendment to some related acts (EIA Act)	Regulation of the EIA processes.
Act No. 185/2001 Coll. on Waste and amendments to some other acts	superseded the existing waste management regulations.
Act No. 254/2001 Coll. on Water and amendments to some acts (the Water Act) – superseding the existing legal regulation + Act No. 274/2001 Coll., on Water Mains and Sewerage Systems for Public Use and on amendment to other acts (Water and Sewage System Act) and Act No. 164/2001 Coll., on the Natural Healing Sources, Sources of Natural Mineral Waters, Natural Spas and Spa Sites and on the amendments to related acts (Spa Act)	Approximation to the European water law.
Act No. 449/2001 Coll. on Hunting	Rules for hunting with regard to the environmental protection.
Act No. 477/2001 Coll. on Packaging and Packaging Waste (Act on Packaging)	regulates packaging and packaging waste management.
Act No. 76/2002 Coll. on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, the Integrated Pollution Register and amending some acts (Act on Integrated Prevention)	Transposition of EC directive on IPPC.
Act No. 86/2002 Coll. on Air Protection and on amendment to some other Acts (Act on Air)	Approximation of EC legislation in air protection.
Act No. 162/2003 Coll. on Conditions of Operating Zoological Gardens and on amendments to some related acts (Act on Zoological Gardens)	regulates the conditions of ZOOs according to EC directives.
Act No. 356/2003 Coll. on Chemical Substances and Chemical Preparations and on an amendment to certain other acts	Approximation of EC “chemical” legislation.

Environmental Law of the European Period

The most important legal regulations of the European Period

Regulation	Philosophy
Act No. 218/2004 Coll., amending Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature and Landscape Protection, as amended, Act No. 50/1976 Coll., on Zone Planning and the Building Code (Building Act), as amended, and Act No. 219/2000 Coll., on the Property of the Czech Republic and Its Appearance in Legal Relations in the Area of Property Registration, as amended (Amended Nature and Landscape Protection Act)	implemented the European network of protected landscape areas NATURA 2000 and the EC directives on habitats and protection of birds, etc.
Act No. 78/2004 Coll. on Handling of the Genetically Modified Organisms and Genetic Products	Harmonisation with the EU.
Act No. 93/2004 Coll., amending Act No. 100/2001 Coll., on Environmental Impact Assessment, and on amendments to some related acts (EIA Act)	implements the EC directive on SEA
Act No. 100/2004 Coll., on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	New regulation for trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora.
Act No. 695/2004 Coll. on Trading Allowances for the Emission of Greenhouse Gases and amendments of some related acts	introduced the trade in allowances for CO ₂ emissions in large polluters in compliance with EC directive.
Act No. 180/2005 Coll. on the Promotion of Electricity produced from Renewable Energy Sources and on amendments of some acts (Act on Promotion of Renewable Sources Utilisation)	introduced a high support to the renewable sources.

Organisation and Institutional Arrangement to Environmental Protection

Beginnings of Integrated State Administration of the Environment

The foundation of the Ministry of the Environment on 1 January 1990 was a fundamental change in the institutional and organisation arrangement of the environmental protection in the Czech Republic.

The so-called gestion system of environmental protection had existed since 1970. Different departments, usually under different ministries were responsible for the protection of the environmental components. This system was insufficient, incomplete, fragmented and dependant on interests of the production sectors. The establishment of the Ministry of the Environment (hereinafter also referred to as MoE) as the central inter-departmental state administration body was indispensable to enforce changes in environmental protection.

In compliance with the competencies provided by Act No. 388/1991 Coll., the State Environmental Fund was established. This body unified the existing Air Protection Fund and the State Fund of Water Management. Act No. 282/1991 Coll. established the Czech Environmental Inspectorate which replaced two organisations, the Czech Technical Inspectorate of Air Protection and the Czech Water Management Inspectorate.

The Federal Committee for the Environment, headed by Ing. Josef Vavrousek, played an important role of environmental protection at the federal level, although the institution existed for two years only (July 1990–July 1992).

On 1 August 1990 the Ministry of the Environment became responsible also for the protection of Agricultural and Forest land Fund, geological survey, protection of mineral resources and environmental supervision over mining. At the same time the Ministry ceased to be responsible for water and sewage piping systems.

Table 3.5

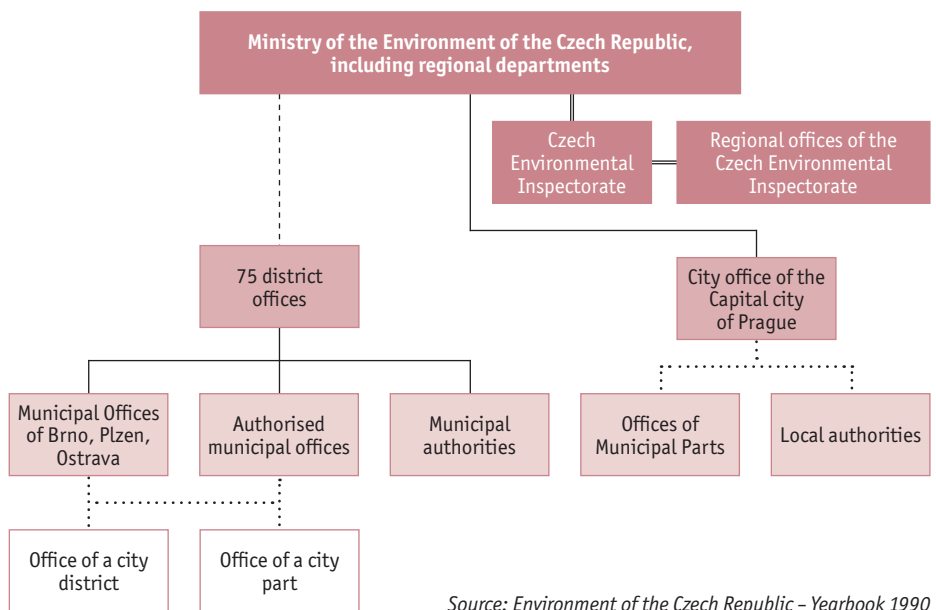
All European regulations apart from those concerning noise pollution have been transposed into the Czech legal system. The most complicated preparatory work (at the European level with the participation of Czech experts) has been doing in the area of formulating REACH, a system of disposal of chemical substances.

Pursuant to Act No. 2/1969 Coll. of December 1989 the Ministry of the Environment became “a body of the state supervision over the environment, a central state administration body for water management, air protection, nature conservation and zone planning and building rules, as well as for technical and economic issues of waste disposal. To support the management and control role of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic the Ministry of the Environment coordinates activities of all ministries and other state administration bodies concerning the environment. The Ministry of the Environment provides a uniform information environmental system, including monitoring of the whole territory of the Czech Socialist Republic. The Ministry of the Environment administers the Fund of the Creation and Protection of the Environment of the Czech Socialist Republic. The Czech Technical Inspectorate of Air Protection, the Czech Water Management Inspectorate and the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute are subordinated to the Ministry of the Environment.”

Fig. 3.1

Organisation table of the state administration under the competence of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic in 1990

- Central level of the state administration
 - The 2nd level of regional state administration
 - The 1st level of the state administration is made up by almost 6,000 municipalities of which 365 (both cities and municipalities) are authorised, and Brno, Plzen and Ostrava
 - Stupeň vyplývající z nedořešeného postavení stávajících statutárních měst Brna, Plzně a Ostravy
- překlad**
- relations of superiority/subordination
 - relation of superiority/subordination of the state administration in a given area
 - relations resulting from Article 7 of Act on District Offices and Article 21 of Act on Municipalities
 - relations resulting from the status of the cities



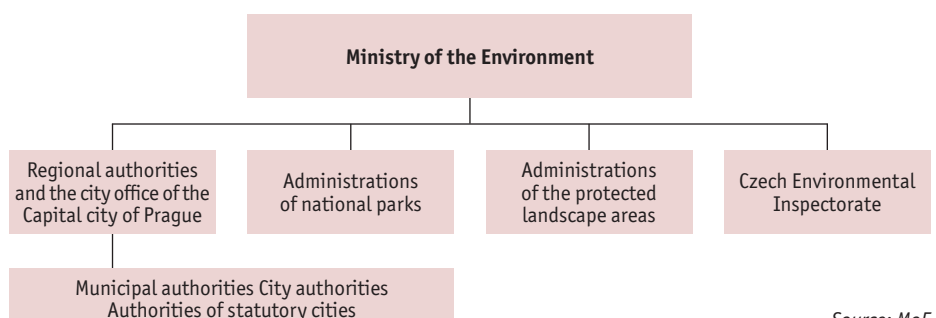
Source: Environment of the Czech Republic – Yearbook 1990

The Federal Committee for the Environment as central body of state administration was established on the basis of the constitutional Act No. 296/1990 Coll. Its activities were controlled by the Committee Meeting consisting of representatives of the Federation and the republic authorities.

The Federal Committee for the Environment elaborated the state environmental policy, determined the way of its implementation, coordinated the land use planning and building code, as well as international cooperation.

Fig. 3.2

Structure of the state administration in environmental areas as of 1 January 2005



Source: MoE

As of 1 January 1991 national committees of all levels were cancelled. Municipal and local committees were replaced by municipal and city councils, district offices replaced district national committees and their heads are appointed and recalled by the Minister of the Interior. Regional national committees were cancelled without being replaced by substitute bodies which resulted in certain problems. Municipalities, cities and district authorities had to deal with a great number of issues of environmental protection. The Ministry of the Environment established regional departments in some cities. These departments are to review decisions of local authorities. In addition to Prague, which was the seat of the environmental department for Prague and Central Bohemia, departments were established in the region of Ceske Budejovice, Chomutov, Plzen, Liberec, Hradec Kralove, Brno, Olomouc and Ostrava.

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate has been responsible for forest and air protection, waste management, nature conservation and landscape protection since 1 June 1992.

In July 1992 the Federal Committee for the Environment was cancelled in relation to the forthcoming split of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic. Powers of the Committee were transferred to the MoE effective 1 January 1993. Competencies of the MoE regarding land use planning and building rules were transferred to the Ministry of Economy on 1 November 1992. On 1 January 1993 the MoE became responsible for the state administration of forest management (instead of the hitherto responsibilities for forest land resources), hunting and fishing in national parks.

Environmental State Administration during the 1990s

The increase in binding legal regulations resulted in expanding of competencies and responsibilities of environmental bodies of the state administration. On the other hand, the Ministry of the Environment lost some of its powers during the 1990s. On 1 January 1996 forest management with the exception of the national park administration was transferred under the Ministry of Agriculture, and effective 1 January 1997 also the management of Povodí, a. s. (river basin companies managing the basins of the Labe, Vltava, Odra, Ohře and Morava rivers were later changed to state organisations).

The Czech Environmental Inspectorate is also structured according to regions. The central office is located in Prague, regional offices were established in Prague, Ceske Budejovice, Plzen, Usti nad Labem, Liberec, Hradec Kralove, Havlickuv Brod, Brno, Olomouc and Ostrava. The seats of the regional inspectorates were not identical with the seats of regional departments of the Ministry of the Environment, which caused several problems at the performance of state administration. Since 1999 the Czech Environmental Inspectorate has been responsible for supervision of management of chemical substances and genetically modified organisms. Also the protection of ozone layer, accident prevention and issues related to packaging fall within the scope of its activity.

Within the reform of the public administration in the Czech Republic on 1st January 1999 13 new regions were established; the Czech capital, Prague was proclaimed region. As of 31st December 2000 all the district authorities were cancelled and their competence in environmental protection was delegated to the regions and authorized municipal authorities. Apart from regions there have been also departments for execution of the state administration of the Ministry of the Environment serving as referring bodies for regional authorities and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate.

Amended Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection from 2004 implemented the European system of nature conservation NATURA 2000 into the Czech legal system. The Administration of Protected Landscape Areas has been changed to the Nature Conservation Authority, an organisational state unit and an administration body. The national parks have been also granted the status of administrative bodies – the Giant Mountains, the Šumava Mountains, Podyjí and České Švýcarsko.

Present

Current institutional system of environmental protection of the Czech Republic is shown in fig. 3.2.

Professional support to public administration of the environment protection

The following supporting institutions operate (or have operated over the past 15 years) within the environmental section:

- 1) **CENIA, Czech Environmental Information Agency** (<http://www.cenia.cz>), former **Czech Environmental Institute (CEI)** – until 1990 the Rationally Experimental Laboratory (REL), transformed to the Centre of Environmental Information. The CEI was established on 1 April 1992 and became the main environmental information centre in the Czech Republic. The Centre also published the Statistical Yearbook of the Environment of the Czech Republic, a joint publication of the environmental sector and the Czech Statistical Office. The Czech Environmental Institute was also active in areas not supported by other research institutions of the environment (environmental economy and environmental education). CENIA was established on 1 April 2005 on the basis of the CEI. The objective of CENIA is to form and administer the departmental system to develop environmental information, continuously monitor and identify information needs and evaluate information within the Unified Information System on Environmental Issues). A part of CENIA is also the Agency for Integrated Prevention, active in the area of industrial ecology pursuant to the Act on Integrated Prevention. A specific information source provided by CENIA is the Integrated Pollution Register.
- 2) **Czech Hydrometeorological Institute** (<http://www.chmi.cz>), established in 1954, was based on the State Meteorological Institute established in 1919. This institute is active in three main areas – meteorology, climatology, hydrology and air protection. A central forecasting body is part of the institute providing hydrological and meteorological forecast and warning against risks (intensive rainfall, storms, floods, etc.) The institute also administers a network of stations for metering the amount and quality of surface and ground water, it administers the network of Automatic Pollution Monitoring, Emission and Air Pollution Sources and climatological and hydrological databases. The institute interprets the results of metering and monitoring and coordinates scientific and research activities. It has good international relations (UN ECE, EC, EEA) which are further developed. The Institute has its headquarters in Prague and branch offices in 5 regional cities (Usti nad Labem, Plzen, Hradec Kralove, Brno, Ostrava).
- 3) **Water Research Institute of T. G. Masaryk** (<http://www.vuv.cz>) was established as the State Hydrological Institute in 1919. The Water Research Institute is a state allowance organisation established by the MoE. Its objective is to provide methodology, consulting and coordination services to the public administration of water protection and management based on target research into water management. In 2002 the institute started to deal with research, development and evaluation of analytical or technological methods of waste management and efficiency of waste treatment with respect to the environment. This agenda became part of a separate organisation – Waste Management Centre (CeHO).
- 4) **The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening** (<http://www.vukoz.cz>) is an allowance organisation of MoE with more than 70-year old history. It deals with research, development and application of methods for landscape protection and formation, especially the role ornamental gardening in landscape management. The institute also solves projects of complex revitalisation of important parts of the landscape in order to preserve its cultural and natural heritage, evaluation and use of the plant gene pool and is interested in research into renewable energy resources including its production and use.
- 5) **Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic** (<http://www.nature.cz>), was established in 1995 on the basis of State Institute of Nature Conservation which was divided into the Administration of the Protected Areas of the Czech Republic (since 2004 the Nature Conservation Authority, an important control body of national nature conservation) and the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic. Agency is an expert institution of the national nature conservation established by the MoE, providing methodology, documentation, information, education, scientific research and consulting of nature conservation and landscape protection of the Czech Republic. The Agency creates and maps NATURA 2000, administers the Central Register of Nature Conservation, complies with the obligations of the Czech Republic under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and provides protection and care of caves in the Czech Republic.
- 6) **Czech Geological Survey** (<http://www.cgu.cz>), originally the State Geological Institute of the Czechoslovak Republic, was established in 1919. It is a state allowance organisation and a research institute of the MoE. The organisation collects and processes data on geological structure of the territory, submits the data to administrative bodies for political, economic and environmental decisions. CGS administers the geological information portal (<http://www.geology.cz>) which serves as the main gateway to geological information of the Czech Republic. CGS is a member of international geological organisations such as EuroGeoSurveys, FOREGS and ICOGS.
- 7) **The Czech Geological Survey – Geofond** (<http://www.geofond.cz>) came into existence gradually from the archives of the research reports, assessments, documentation and maps of the Central Geological Institute in Prague. As a subject, the so-called “Geological Fund” was established in 1952. On 1st January 1975 it was constituted as an independent organisation. The Geofond performs a function of archive, documentation, information and study centre of the State Geological Service in the Czech Republic. It has the head office in Prague and two branch offices in Brno and Kutna Hora.

All these institutions participate in the development of the Unified Information System on Environmental Issues.

04



In comparison with the countries of the EU15 as well as EU25 the state of the environment has been developing positively in the Czech Republic. This is especially evident in the case of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Nevertheless in comparison with the average values in the EU 15 the Czech Republic has quite a high volume of greenhouse gas emissions per capita; on the other hand it has low water withdrawal and below-average use of pesticides. The share of protected areas in the total area of the country is average. Concerning the forested area, the Czech Republic ranks eighth among the European countries.

At the end of the 20th century environmental protection became an inseparable component of international relations in the political and economical sphere influencing social and cultural issues. The development of the state of the environment in the monitored time period has been positively influenced by the EU-approximation process of the Czech Republic and by the development of multilateral cooperation within international organisations, especially the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE), the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The Czech Republic became a contracting party of most of important global and regional multilateral agreements and established an effective system of bilateral cooperation with European as well as developing countries. It transformed from a country receiving international aid into a reliable provider, including aid in the environmental area.

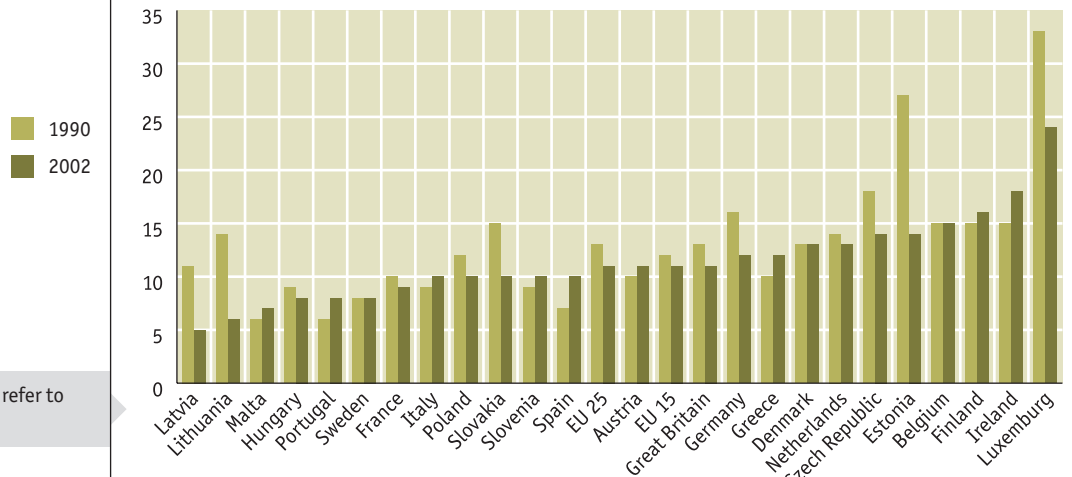
Climate System of the Earth

In the early 1990s, greenhouse gas emissions in the Czech Republic were among the highest in Europe (see graph 4.1.) In the period monitored, there was a substantial fall in emissions by 4 tons of CO_{2ekv} per capita (comparisons were based on the latest data, so most comparisons are made between 1990 and 2002), which is double the EU25 average and four times greater than the reductions found in the EU15 countries. The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in that period was by 17.7% higher than what the Czech Republic agreed to under the Kyoto Protocol.

According to the outlook for greenhouse gas emissions included in a book by the European Environment Agency called "Analysis of Greenhouse Gas Emission Trends and Projections in Europe 2004" published in 2004, which takes into account the reduction so far implemented to encourage reductions, there will be a further drop in the total emissions between 2005 and 2010 by 4.3% to 134.6 m tons of CO_{2ekv} in 2010.

Graph 4.1

Greenhouse gas emissions in equivalents of CO₂ per capita of the EU15 Member States for 1990 and 2002 (t/capita)

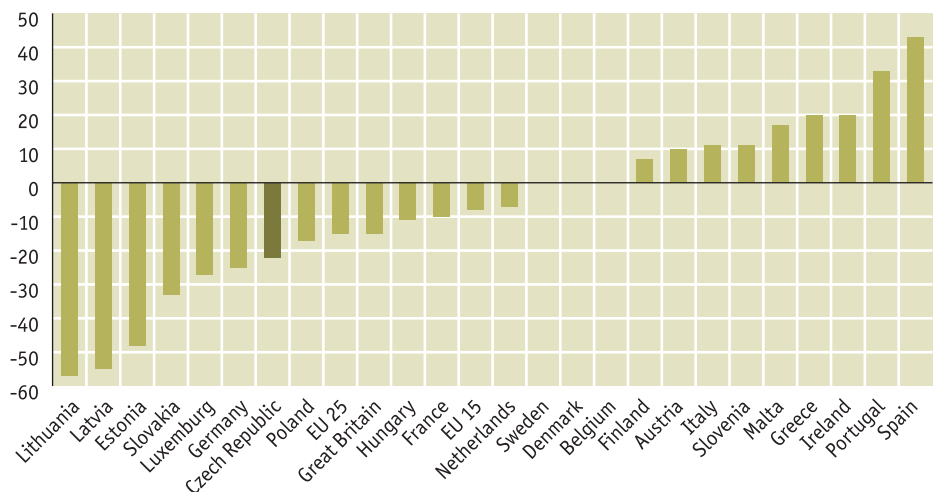


For Malta and Poland, the data shown refer to 2000 and 2001 respectively

Source: GHG inventory for the UNFCCC, EEA

Graph 4.2

Relative change in CO_{2ekv} emissions across the EU states in 2001, the basic year 1990 (%)



Source: GHG inventory for the UNFCCC, EEA

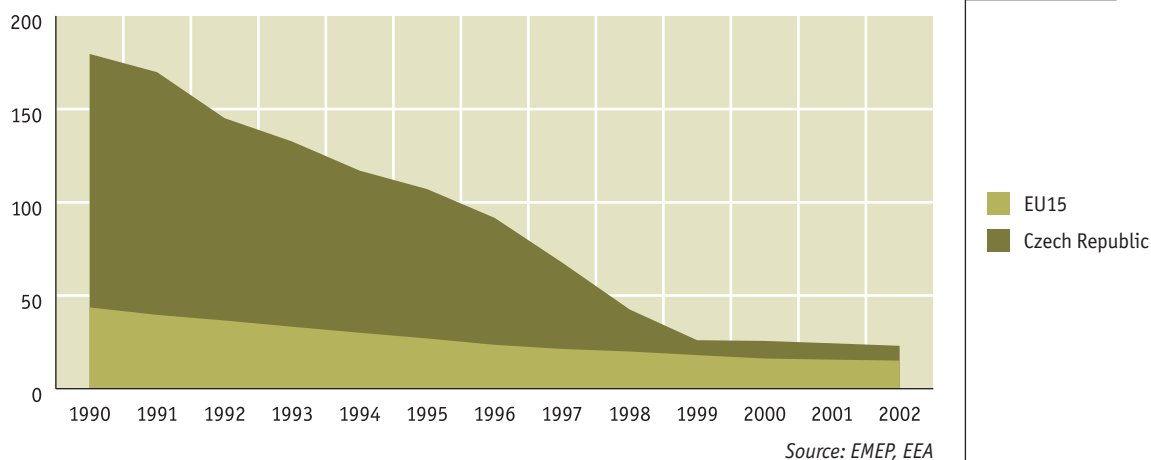
Air

SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS (SO₂)

There was a substantial fall in air pollution in the Czech Republic over the period monitored. SO₂ emissions, which amounted to about 1.8 m tons in 1990 (178.5 kg SO₂ per capita), had dropped by 86 % by 1999, with the decreasing trend continuing, although more slowly, in the years that followed. The reduction in SO₂ emissions was bigger than in the EU 15 countries over the same period (graphs 4.3 and 4.4.).

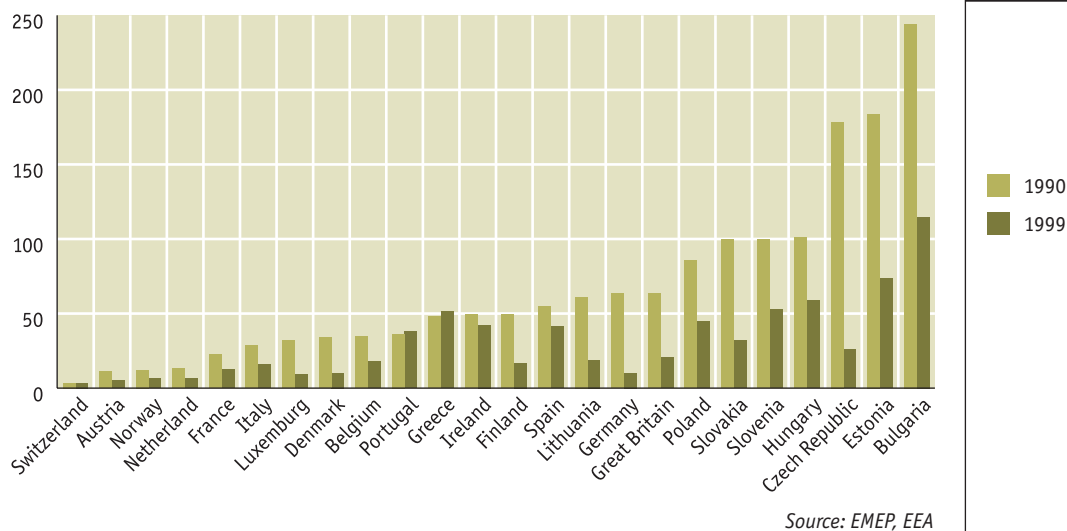
There was a gradual reduction in the EU 15 countries whereas the SO₂ reduction between 1996 and 1999 in the Czech Republic was a steep one. What contributed most to the reduction was the fact that limit values were imposed on emissions released by major power plants and heating plants as part of measures under the Act No. 309/1991 Coll.; huge investments were made to modernise coal-fired power plants and to introduce desulphurisation systems. Money received from emission charges was used to fund the reduction in emissions released by minor sources. Although the 1990s saw a drop in SO₂ emissions in most European countries, it was only Germany that could boast of a similar rate as the Czech Republic.

The EU15 and the Czech Republic's emission trends for SO₂ between 1990 and 2002 (kg/capita.year)



Graph 4.3

SO₂ emissions per capita in several European countries for 1990 and 1999 (kg/capita.year)



Graph 4.4

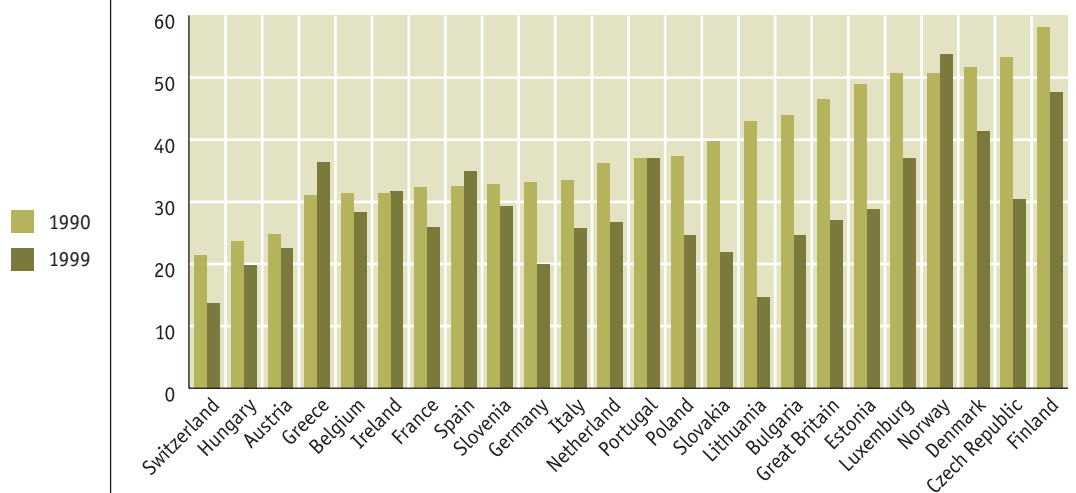
NITROGEN OXIDES EMISSIONS (NO_x)

There was a reduction in NO_x emissions of 58 % between 1990 and 2002, though since 1998 the trend has stagnated, especially due to the thriving car traffic that has made up for the reductions in emissions released by stationary sources. In 1990, the Czech Republic was one of the major sources of NO_x emissions among European as well as OECD countries (53.2 kg NO_x per capita), whereas the above-mentioned reduction made the 1999 nitrogen oxide emission figures (30.4 kg NO_x per capita) fall to only slightly above the EU 15 average (27 kg NO_x per capita, see graph 4.5.).

Between 1990 and 2002, the emissions of other pollutants (NMVOC – non-methane volatile organic compounds, NH₃, CO) dropped to less than half the 1990 number, which is a more significant drop than that in the EU 15 countries (see table 4.1).

Graph 4.5

NO_x emissions per capita in selected European countries for 1990 and 1999 (kg/capita.year)



Source: EMEP, EEA

Table 4.1

The EU 15 and the Czech Republic's emission trends in percentages, data for SO₂, NO_x, NMVOC and CO between 1990 and 2002 (% , base year 1990 = 100 %)

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Czech Republic													
SO ₂	100	95	82	76	68	58	50	37	23	14	14	13	13
NO _x	100	96	91	83	69	68	67	64	59	58	59	61	58
NMVOC	100	89	83	78	70	66	66	63	55	53	51	50	46
CO	100	94	93	88	89	79	81	75	61	57	52	52	43
EU 15													
SO ₂	100	91	84	76	69	62	54	49	46	41	37	36	35
NO _x	100	99	97	92	89	86	85	81	79	77	73	71	70
NMVOC	100	97	94	89	86	83	80	77	75	71	64	61	58
CO	100	96	93	88	83	79	77	74	70	66	62	59	55

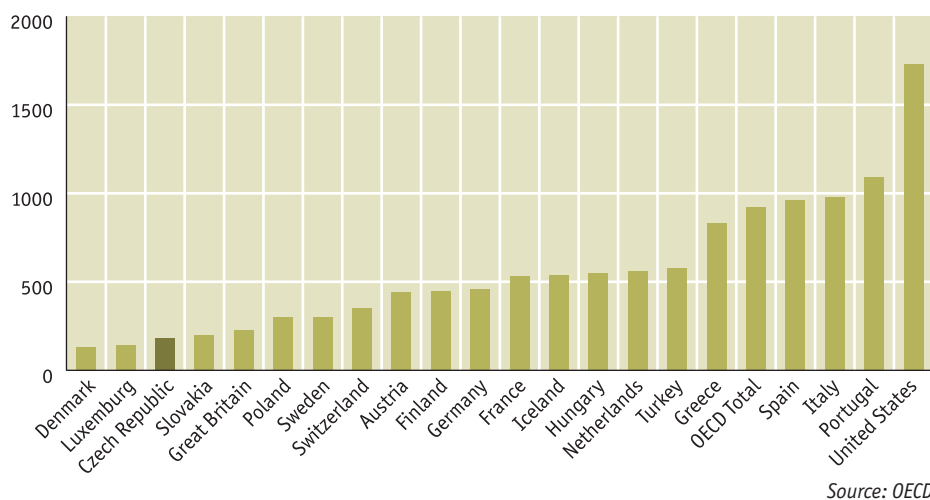
Source: EMEP, EEA

Water

There is slight pressure on accessible water sources in the Czech Republic. The consumption of drinking water dropped from 3.6 mil m³ in 1990 to 1.9 mil. m³ in 2002; about 80% of which is surface water. The yearly per capita consumption (180 m³ in 2002) of the Czech Republic is less than half the OECD average (see graph 4.6.) The biggest fall was in water used for cooling in power plants (it accounted for 44.8% of the surface water used in 1995) and in industry (27,9%). Water for the public use was 23.3% of surface sources and 70.8% of underground sources in the mid-1990s.

Total water consumption per capita in selected OECD countries in 2002 or in the latest year available (m³ per capita)

Graph 4.6

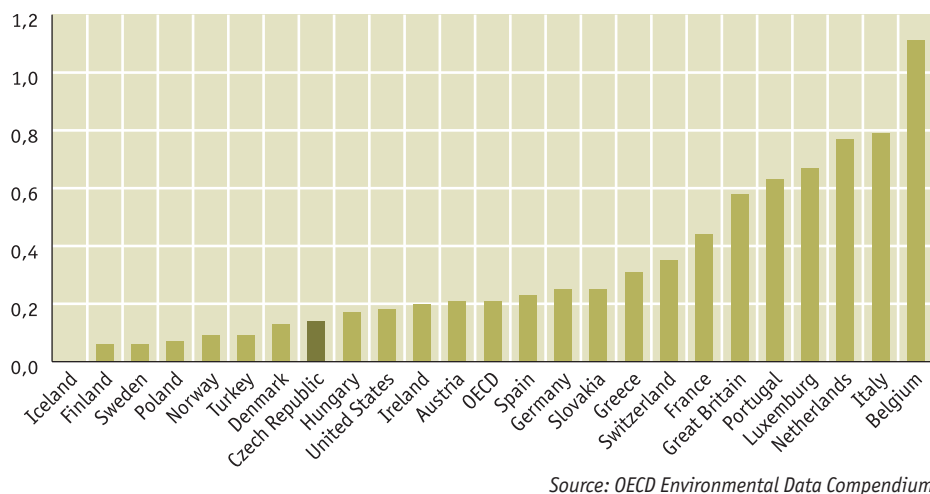


Soil

The consumption of pesticides was well below the OECD average in 2003 and amounted to 0.14 tons per km² of arable land (graph 4.7.) Since 1990, the consumption has dropped by more than 100 kg per km² of arable land.

Pesticide use (t/km² of arable land) in 2003 or in the latest year available

Graph 4.7

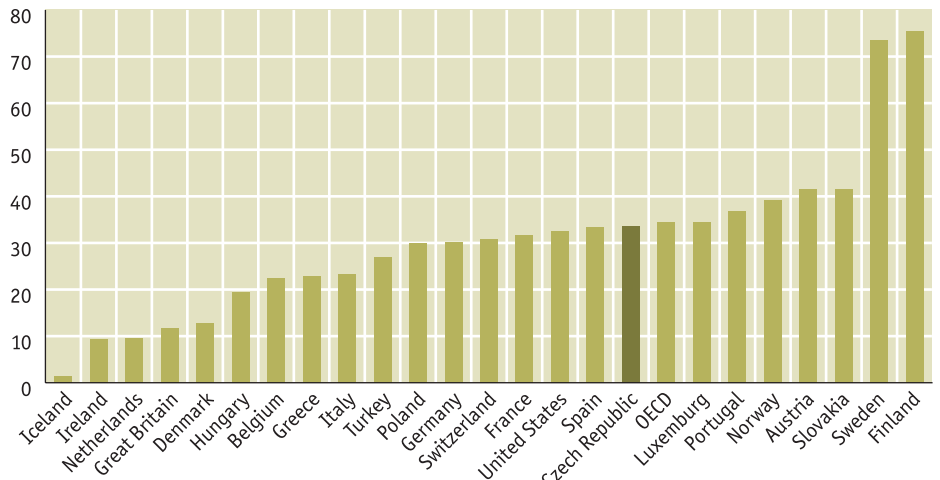


Forests

The Czech Republic is eighth in Europe in the size of forest area with more than one-third of the country covered by forests (graph 4.8.) This equals the OECD average, which is higher due to some non-European member states (Canada, Japan). The size of the forest area hardly changed between 1990 and 2003, as there was only a slight increase of 140 km² (0.18% of the total area).

Graph 4.8

Forest areas (% of total area) in 2003 or in the latest year available



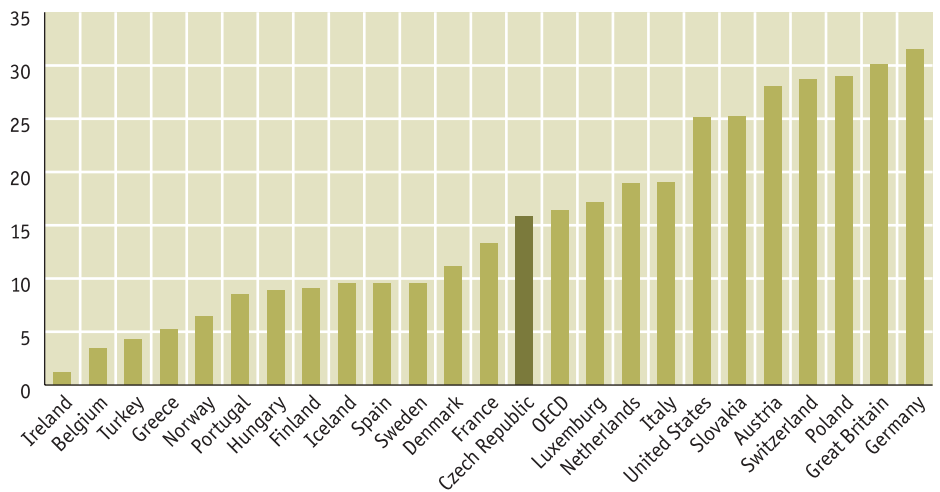
Source: OECD Environmental Data Compendium

Protected Areas

The size of protected areas (both large and small specially protected areas) in the Czech Republic is equal to the average of European states (graph 4.9).

Graph 4.9

Protected areas (% of total area) in 2003 or in the latest year available

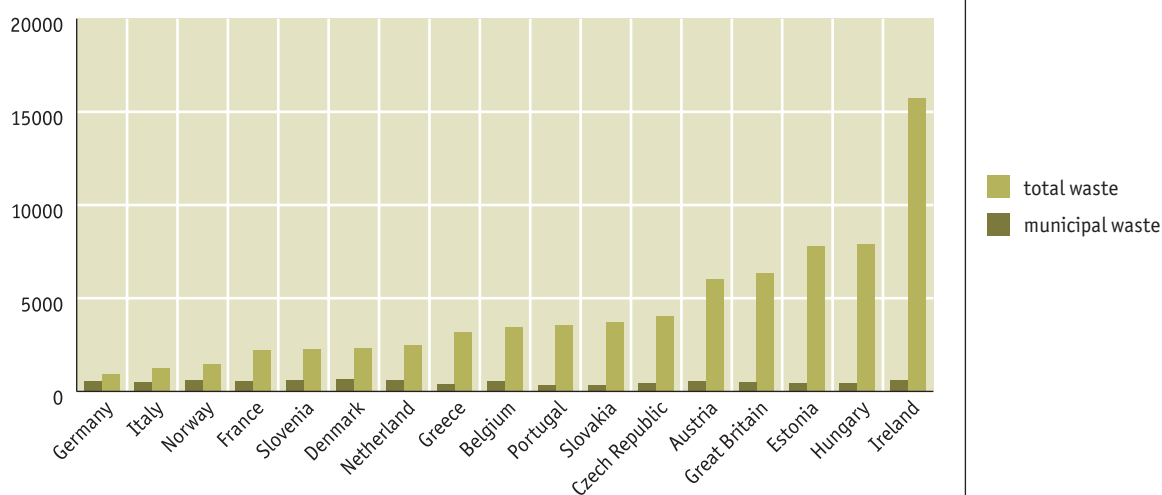


Source: OECD Environmental Data Compendium

Waste

The volume of municipal waste (415 kg per capita in 2000) is at the level of the EU 15 average; the total production of waste, including municipal, industrial, energy, mining and agricultural waste, amounted to 4 tons per capita in 1999 and places the Czech Republic among the top ten biggest producers of waste in Europe (see graph 4.10.).

Total waste generation and municipal waste generation in EU member states (kg per capita, 2002 or latest year available)



Source: EEA, Eurostat

Graph 4.10

International Cooperation

International Cooperation in the 1990s

In the first half of the 1990s, the Czech Republic's foreign cooperation on environmental issues mainly included bilateral intergovernmental agreements. A number of these agreements (with Belgium, Denmark, France, The Netherlands, Norway) on the cooperation on environmental protection were signed as European environment ministers met at a conference called Environment for Europe held in Dobris between July 21 and 23, 1991. What was extremely important for the country's involvement in international organisations was the entry into the OECD in 1994, followed by preparations for EU accession.

The Czech Republic on Its Way to the European Union

On October 4, 1993 the European Agreement on the Association of the Czech Republic with the European Communities was signed in Luxemburg. The agreement was ratified by the European Parliament on October 27, 1993 and came into force once ratified by the Czech Parliament on December 8, 1993. A similar agreement made on the federal level on December 16, 1991, never came into force as the federal parliament had failed to ratify it by the time Czechoslovakia ceased to exist.

Under this agreement, the Czech Republic was obliged to harmonise Czech legislation with that of the EC (in 1994, the rate of harmonisation of the environmental legislation between the Czech Republic and the EC was about 64 %).

In 1998, the Ministry of the Environment established the Office of Ministry Representative in charge of the EU accession; in March 1999, the Department of European Integration was set up, and its agenda was divided into screening (reviews of the harmony between Czech and European law), negotiation (Department for Negotiation with the EU) and other activities of information, project and bilateral cooperation (Department for European Cooperation).

The programme of preparation for EU accession was outlined in the Environmental Approximation Strategy (approved by the Czech government in Resolution No. 677 of June 28, 1999) that was substituted with a much more detailed document in 2000 – the Environment Implementation Plan (approved by the government in Resolution No. 772 of July 26, 2000) that brings together the specific tasks involved in environmental *acquis communautaire*.

Before joining the European Union, the Czech Republic had joined the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Information and Observation Network (EIONET). Negotiations between the Czech Republic and the EC began in March 1999, together with other candidate countries. The result was that on January 1, 2002 the Contract for joining the EEA came into effect. The EEA was the first EU agency that the Czech Republic officially joined.

The Czech Republic's involvement in the European system of collecting, evaluating and providing environmental information prior to EU accession was designed to enhance the conditions for harmonising national environmental information systems with the European ones and to facilitate the approximation process between the Czech Republic and the EU.

Chapter 22 – Environment, both professionally and financially one of the major challenges on the Czech Republic's way to the EU, was preliminarily closed on June 1, 2001; the final end came in November 2002 with an amended common position approved by Directive No. 2001/80/EC on limits imposed on emissions of pollutants released by large combustion plants. The negotiations over EU accession were officially closed at the Copenhagen EU summit (held on December 12 and 13, 2002).

The Accession Treaties between the EU Member States and 10 Candidate Countries were signed on April 16, 2003 in Athens and came into effect on May 1, 2004.

With regards to the environment, the EU agreed to three transition periods for the Czech Republic (i.e. objectives required are given later deadlines) for three directives only, which is below the average of all accession countries:

- According to the Directive of the European Parliament and Council No 94/62/EC, the Czech Republic will fulfil the objectives concerning the use and recycling of packaging materials by December 31, 2005.
- According to the Directive of the Council of the EC 91/271/EEC on municipal water treatment, the Czech Republic shall not be obliged to observe the requirements concerning sewage systems and municipal waste water treatment until December 31, 2010.
- With regards to the compliance with the Directive of the European Parliament and Council No 2001/80/EEC on limitation of emissions into the air from large combustion plants, the EU agreed to a transition period up to December 31, 2007 for two specified plants.

Economic instruments of pre-accession aid by the European Community in the field of the environment

PHARE FUND

The Phare fund is an economic instrument of the European Community aimed at supporting reforms in Central and Eastern European countries. Launched in 1990, the environment-oriented programme was composed of two parts: national (projects coming from the Czech Republic only) and regional (common projects designed by several countries).

The budget of the National Programme Phare in the Czech Republic was 19.826 mil. ECU. The programme helped conduct 13 projects designed to protect air, improve the conditions of waterways, hazardous waste treatment and drinking water quality, and to increase the safety of nuclear power plants and to enhance health care and education.

In the regional programme Phare, the Czech Republic participated in nine projects, e.g. "the Black Triangle", aimed at improving the environment in the northern part of the country and the neighbouring Polish and German districts. Another important regional project under the Phare programme that included the CR was a project called CORINE (Coordination of Information on the Environment), supporting the integration of information systems across Europe. There were three subprojects – Land Cover (remote land survey), Corinair (emission database) and Corine Biotopes (review of plant communities). The total budget covering all countries involved was 5.5 mil. ECU.

ISPA

The instrument of financial aid ISPA (Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession) is designed to support investment projects contributing to better infrastructure of the environment as well as transport networks of trans-European corridors (TEN). Candidate countries were given investment help as they implement the EC legislation, particularly in air and water pollution and waste treatment. Between 2000 and 2006, the Czech Republic has been given a yearly sum of about 70 mil. ECU, and about ¼ of that has been used for environmental projects.

Multilateral Cooperation in International Organisations

UN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE (UN ECE)

The first conference of ministers called “The Environment for Europe” held in Dobris on June 21 to 23, 1991, was the idea of Czechoslovak Minister of the Environment Josef Vavrousek. The conference called for a complex review of the European environment and approved a plan called “Programme of the Environment for Europe”. An initial comprehensive report was made and called “The Environment in Europe: A Dobris Assessment”. “Europe’s Environment – The Dobris Assessment” programme was further developed and coordinated by a working group created in the UN ECE in late 1993.

The Czech Republic participated in all five conferences for the environment ministers of the UN ECE region (Dobris, Luzern, Sofia, Aarhus, Kiev).

These are the multilateral conventions that the CR joined (under the UN ECE):

- The Convention on Long-Range Trans-Boundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)
- The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention)
- The Convention on the Protection and Use of Trans-Boundary Watercourses and International Lakes
- The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents
- The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Trans-Boundary Context (The Espoo Convention)

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

The cooperation with UNEP, which controls and coordinates international environmental matters under the UN on a high level. The CR is a member of the Executive Secretary, the highest body of the UNEP, for many voting periods.

The most important environmental conventions under the UNEP in which the CR is contracting party:

- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (as either adjusted and/or

amended in London 1990, Copenhagen 1992, Vienna 1995, Montreal 1997, and Beijing 1999)

- The Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
 - The Convention on Biological Diversity
 - The Bonn Convention on Migratory Species
 - The Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants
 - The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
 - The Convention for the Regulation of Whaling
- The CR is a contracting party of two important global conventions:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Under UNESCO two conventions relevant to the CR have been contracted:

- World Heritage Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

In the early 1990s, cooperation between the Czech Republic and the OECD developed in a programme called “Partners in Transition” designed for Central and Eastern European countries, and the main emphasis was laid on the country’s accession to the OECD. In October 1993, The Memorandum on the Co-operation Between the OECD and the Czech Republic, was signed. The first evaluation of the environment in the Czech Republic was carried out in December 1994, with the country joining the OECD in December 1995.

Between 1997–1999, a thorough evaluation of the politics, state and development of the environment was carried out according to OECD principles and recommendations under a scheme called “Environmental Performance Review”. As a result, 55 recommendations were made, and these aim to enhance the state and politics of the environment.

In April 2003, the sustainable development of the CR was reviewed by the OECD. The evaluation included two areas focusing on the environmental pillar (reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduction in air pollution) as well as one area linked to the social pillar (the sustainability of pension incomes). In 2005 the second evaluation of the state of the environment under the Environmental Performance Review was done.

A recognition of the CR international activities contribution is expressed upon the representatives of the CR being elected into the leading positions of fundamental international organizations and other important international movements:

- 1993–1999 – Regional Environmental Centre: Chairman of the Board of Directors – prof. Bedřich Moldan, member of General Assembly
- 1993–1994 – The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD): Vice-chairman – prof. Bedřich Moldan
- 1996–1998 – International Commission for the Protection of the Elbe River: president – Ing. Vladimír Novotný
- 2001–2002 – The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD): Chairman – prof. Bedřich Moldan
- 2000–2003 – The Environment Policy Committee (EPOC): Chairman – Ing. Helena Cizkova
- 2002 – International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River: president – Ing. Martina Motlova
- 2002–present – EEA Scientific Committee: Chairman – prof. Bedřich Moldan
- November 2003 – Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer: President – Minister of the Environment RNDr. Libor Ambrozek
- March 2004 – First Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer: President – JUDr. Jiri Hlavacek

Important was also accession of the CR into the OECD and EU. The leading negotiator in the accession of the CR into the OECD in the field of the environment was Ing. Vladislav Bizek (1994–1995). The leading negotiator in the accession of the CR into EU was prof. Bedřich Moldan (1998–2002).