The state of the environment is still not optimal with regard to air and water quality, and the unsustainable use of natural resources is reflected in the poor state of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity.

Fluctuations from normal values in temperature and precipitation are part of climate change, which is also manifested through increasing extremes in hydrometeorological phenomena.
ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION, including addressing climate change, has long been FINANCIALLY ENSURED both from NATIONAL SOURCES and from EUROPEAN SOURCES through operational programmes, in particular from the OPE.

The SHARE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INVESTMENT TO GDP has been ABOVE AVERAGE in the long term in an INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.
Title of the audit

Funds earmarked for the implementation of measures in the field of protection and care for nature and the landscape
Audit background 2/3

Subjects of the audit

Ministry of the Environment
Nature Conservation Agency
State Environmental Fund
Chose recipients of funds
Protection and care for nature and the landscape

EUR 215 million
Funds spent by the MoE from the Operational Programme Environment 2014-2020 as of 31 December 2021

EUR 39 million
Funds spent by the MoE from the state budget in 2019-2021

EUR 0.75 million
Funds spent by the SEF between 2019 and 2021 for land purchases for the NCA
Main audit findings (1)

- Some indicators used to assess the level of achievement of the objectives of the MoE programmes and the Operational programme environment 2014-2020 will not be met.

- The MoE did not implement some of the measures defined by the basic strategic documents - the biodiversity strategy and the state programme of nature conservation and landscape protection, within the set deadlines or implemented them only partially.
Main audit findings (3)

➢ The MoE did not proceed according to the act on nature and landscape protection by failing to submit applications for the registration of the pre-emptive right of the state in the land registry.
Audit background 1/3

Audit objective

Aid for Flood Control Measures
Subjects of the audit

- Ministry of the Environment (MoE)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- State enterprises (River Basin administrators)
- State Environmental Fund
- Chose recipients of funds
# Audit background 3/3

## Flooding

For the Czech Republic, the greatest direct threat in the field of natural disasters is provided by floods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count/Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major floods</td>
<td>10 in the years 1997 to 2013²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human victims</td>
<td>123 to 135 in the years 1997 to 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantified property damage</td>
<td>€ 7.8 billion in the years 1997 to 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoE and MoA estimate of annual financial needs</td>
<td>€ 175 million for the adoption of technical and nature-based flood control measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly average of funds allocated by the MoE and MoA on flood prevention programmes</td>
<td>€ 58 million in the years 2016 to 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audited volume of aid beneficiaries’ funds (11 audited projects)</td>
<td>€ 10.2 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main audit findings (1/2)

- In 2016-2018, the MoE and the MoA spent an average of CZK 1.4 billion on flood control measures per year, which, however, represents only one-third of the anticipated needs of financial resources.

  nature-based flood control measures were implemented minimally

- More than 50% of the specific measures proposed by the MoE and the MoA in the *Flood Risk Management Plans* for the period of 2015-2021 will not even be launched by the end of this period.
Main audit findings (2/2)

• The Water Act\(^4\) prohibits to place, permit and carry out development in defined active zones of flood areas but development in these areas is still in progress.

Maps of flood hazards and flood risks, Flood Threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat category</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4) High (red color)</td>
<td>It is advisable not to allow new or expand existing buildings in which humans or animals are located. For existing installations, it is necessary to design flooding measures to ensure adequate risk reduction or to develop a decommissioning programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flood plains

• Administratively designated areas which may be flooded with water when natural floods occur.

Active zone of floodplain

• In the active zone of flood plains, constructions may not be placed, authorised or carried out. Except for some.
Task: “Process an analysis of the active zones of floodplains and flood hazard maps in comparison with data on changes in built-up area based on data from the State Administration of land Surveying and Cadastre.”

POVIS – Flood information system

Geospatial data determining floodplains and active zones were downloaded from the POVIS system along the regions.

• Stretches of streams with a renowned floodplain (Flood plains for $Q_{5}$; $Q_{20}$; $Q_{100}$; Active Zones for $Q_{100}$)
RÚIAN - Register of Territorial Address and Real Estate Identification

RÚIAN includes among others the building and the address point - both contain fields with a date.

The month and year of completion - this figure is missing for most building - This value can only be found in less than 13 % of buildings.

Data processing

- 4 084 032 buildings were downloaded from RÚIAN;
- 528 315 had completed the date of completion;
- 124 023 completed in 2015-2018;
- 116 719 was positioned and spatially determined;
- 573 was at least partially located in the active zone.

THE OUTPUT WAS A WEB MAP
Analysis of flood plains (3/5)
Analysis of flood plains (4/5)

A Sample of 40 buildings – Google maps; maps.cz
On a sample of 40 constructions completed in the years 2015-2018, the audit found:

- In 9 cases, the river basin administrator had not even been asked for an opinion;
- In 3 cases, the construction had been carried out despite the disagreement or non-recommendation of the river basin administrator;
- In 2 cases, the river basin administrator had not explicitly given a non-recommendation;
- In 11 cases, the flood area including the active zone had not been established;
- In 6 cases, there was a discrepancy in the map identification.
Dear Colleagues,

SAI Czech Republic has built a new sustainable headquarters in Prague. In this context, we have prepared a short survey focused on the approach of SAIs towards sustainable building management. We would be grateful if the survey could be responded by the staff member(s) responsible for the building management of your SAI.

Should you need any further information about the content, please do not hesitate to contact Mr Michal Rampíř (Michal.rampir@nku.cz), or Ms Kristýna Lišková (kristyna.liskova@nku.cz) from the System Support of Audit Department. **We would like to kindly ask you to complete the survey by May 31, 2023.**

Thank you for your cooperation.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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