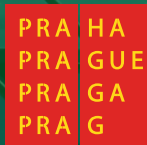


Prague Environment Selected Information 2019

Selected Information
from the Prague Environment Report

Prague Environmental
Information System (IOŽIP)
THE CAPITAL CITY OF PRAGUE



Introduction

Dear readers,

the 30th edition of the publication concerning the state of the environment in Prague, dedicated to 2019, is now in your hands. Same as every year, you can learn how the environment of Prague developed in individual areas, what main activities and projects took place in 2019, what were and are the main goals and intentions of the city management in this field.

There are a number of areas where we as a city management, as well as the city's inhabitants can be satisfied with the current state and development. long-term revitalisation projects of Prague reservoirs and streams are included. The result is landscape restoration as well as the newly created attractive recreation areas for residents and visitors to Prague. Every year new forest areas are added, for example, in 2019, within the new Arborka Forest in Satalice, revitalisation and reconstruction of Prague parks are ongoing, the project of restoring old and establishing new orchards and alleys is successfully continuing.

We are continuously developing a comprehensive municipal waste management system. The success of 2019 was the highest amount of sorted waste in the city streets and home equipment in history, with a total volume of 60.3 kt. The preparation of a system for the nationwide collection and collection of plant biowaste, which was launched in January 2020, was also successful.

Climate protection, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change have become key priorities. Our basic goals and commitments in this area are described in the Climate Commitment of the Capital City of Prague adopted in 2019, and in more detail in the Climate Plan of the City of Prague by 2030, adopted in May 2021. The Capital City of Prague's climate plan contains 69 specific measures in the areas of sustainable energy, sustainable mobility, the circular economy and adaptation to climate change. Since 2017, Prague has had a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and regularly updated implementation plans with specific projects in the city.

On the other hand, it is necessary to mention trends that we are not satisfied with. There are a number of areas that are not developing as we would like and as they should.

Although total and specific greenhouse gas emissions decreased slightly again in 2019, before that they increased significantly in 2015 and 2016 and the 2019 values remained above the 2014 values. However, we believe that the trend over the last 3 years will continue, and a gradual and necessary significant reduction of total and specific emissions will occur.



Petr Hlubuček

*Deputy mayor
of the Capital City of Prague
for environment, infrastructure,
technical equipment and safety*

The consumption of drinking water in households in 2019 reached the highest value since 2013. The water quality in surface streams is only showing gradual improvement. In the long run, there is more of an increase in household electricity consumption, although in 2019 we recorded a partial decline. It is not yet possible to reduce the production of mixed municipal waste and effectively correct the production of plastics from households. The trend of disconnecting from the SZTE (Thermal Energy Supply System) and replacing this locally emission-free heating method with new boiler rooms, which locally increase emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions, continues.

Firewood consumption continues to increase in connection with the growing popularity of the use of fireplaces and fireplace inserts, which results in an increase in benzo(a)pyrene and fine dust particles in locations where family houses are built. Since 2015, the intensity of traffic on the central cordon has stagnated, which had been declining until then. In connection with the rapid change of the vehicle fleet, there is a gradual increase in emissions related to transport. The number of passenger cars per capita has also been growing for a considerable time.

All these phenomena show that we in Prague have still not been able to change the direction towards truly sustainable development. We can observe many pleasant improvements around us in terms of landscape restoration, the city's cleanliness or the creation of pleasant recreational areas. However, our consumption habits and behaviour are changing slowly or not at all, and even between companies, the changes are not fast enough.

Therefore, the city of Prague will continue to make every effort to bring about change in the coming years. Climate policy is a priority. Therefore, Prague will set an example in reducing energy consumption, waste production, emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases, rainwater management and will continue to revitalise reservoirs, streams, parks and establish new forest lands.

Prague will also support companies in terms of innovation, and will also try to create suitable conditions for residents and visitors to Prague, so that they have a sufficient amount of information and opportunities to contribute to positive changes through their personal activities. Inspiration for this can not only be found in this, but also in city's other publications, on the website and in the applications of the city.

Let's wish each other a great deal of success with this publication.

PRAGUE'S PRIORITIES IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD

Prague is the capital of the Czech Republic, at the same time its largest city (496 km²) and population (1.324 million as of December 31st, 2019). In terms of the quality of the environment, Prague must address issue similar to those of other large cities worldwide. These are mainly the impact of car traffic, noise, water and energy management, waste management, but also sustainable land use, care for cleanliness, greenery and valuable natural sites in the city.

At present, climate protection is a key priority. The basic strategy in this area is the City of Prague **Climate Plan until 2030** adopted in May 2021.

In its *Programme Statement for the 2019–2022 election period*, the Prague City Council identified a healthy environment as one of the basic preconditions for people's quality of life and simultaneously builds environmental policy on natural motivation, respect and public participation.

One of the main intentions of Prague in environmental field in this election period is fulfilling the adopted **Strategy of Adaptation of the Capital City of Prague on climate change**. Specifically, it is in relation to increasing the amount of greenery in the streets, revitalising courtyards, adding water elements to the streets and also creating an action plan for planting trees with the long-term intention to plant up to one million new trees in Prague. Farmers' markets with local products are supported. In the area of greenery, the areas of parks, forests, forest

parks and other recreational areas in Prague are being expanded and revitalised. Acquisition of green areas into the ownership of the city continues. As part of the care of city parks and greenery, their biodiversity is increasing. Community gardens and gardening colonies are supported. In terms of water, the revitalisation of Prague's streams and water bodies continues, new lakes, and ponds will be created. Rainwater priority is seepage at or near the point of impact. The use of rainwater in the city is supported, for example, for irrigating greenery.

In the **municipal waste management** field, the city follows the sequence: 1. prevention, 2. minimisation, 3. recycling, 4. energy recovery, 5. landfilling. It supports the collection of bio-waste and improves the network for the collection of sorted waste.

In the field of **responsible development of Prague**, the priority is the territorial development of the city, which minimises the traffic demands of the inhabitants and offers enough goals in easily accessible distances.

In the **transport** field, public transport is being further improved and developed, among others, in the form of tramlines, railway stops or the preparation of metro D. Bicycle transport and the construction of new cycle routes is supported. The aim is to significantly improve the conditions for pedestrians and all other users of non-motorised transport.

Prague – Basic Characteristics

Area [km ²]	496,2	Types of land [ha] at 31 st December	
Administrative division		agricultural land	19 617
number of City Districts	57	forest land	5 249
number of Cadastral Districts	112	water bodie	1 094
Location (City centre)		developed areas	5 066
geographical latitude	50°4'53.193" N	other areas	18 595
geographical longitude)	14°25'38.39" E	Population – number of inhabitants	1 324 277
Altitude [m n. m.]		– females	676 991
maximum (Zličín)	399	– males	647 286
minimum (Suchdol a Praha 8)	177	average population	1 315 311
Climate Praha - Karlov (2019)		population density per 1 sq. km	2 668,8
annual air temperature [°C]	11,9	Houses, apartments (2019) *	
annual rainfall [mm]	412,0	Apartments started	6 487
Vltava River		Completed apartments	6 002
length [km]	30	Living space per 1 completed apartment in m ²	62,3
low rate in Malá Chuchle [m ³ .s ⁻¹]	92,2	Of which are in family houses	114,8
		Gross domestic produkt per capita*	
		– CZK	1 190 611
		– EURO	46 381
		Share of unemployed persons [%] **	1,90

* Data as of January 13th, 2021

** Proportion of achieved job seekers aged 15–64

Source: ČSÚ, ČHMÚ, ČÚZK, MPSV

AIR AND CLIMATE PROTECTION

The capital city of Prague has been one of the areas with a higher level of air pollution for many years. Exceeding air pollution limits is mainly related to the significant traffic load and the use of local heating plants in the suburbs. With regard to the total particulate emissions of substances (PES) in 2019, transport accounted for 88.6% and for total emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) for 71.2%.

In the heating period of 2019, the modernisation of the composition of combustion equipment in households had a positive effect, which caused a slight decrease in PES emissions compared to 2018. Compared to 2018, there was also a decrease in PES emissions from construction activities.

In 2019, compared to 2018, a decrease in the air pollution load was recorded for suspended particles of the PM and PM fractions, nitrogen dioxide and benzo (a) pyrene. The reason is the change in meteorological conditions, the change in emissions production itself is much less significant. In 2019, no regulation, warning or smog situation was announced on the capital city of Prague's territory.

In 2019, the short-term limit value for NO was not exceeded at any locality with a sufficient number of data 2 for evaluation. The annual limit value for NO was exceeded only at the Prague 2 – 2 Legerova transport station.

In 2019, the limit value of average annual concentrations of suspended PM and PM particles was not exceeded at any station with a sufficient number of 2.5 10 data for evaluation.

In the year-on-year comparison, there was also a slight decrease in benzo[a]pyrene concentrations. The limit value was not exceeded at any of the localities with a valid annual average.

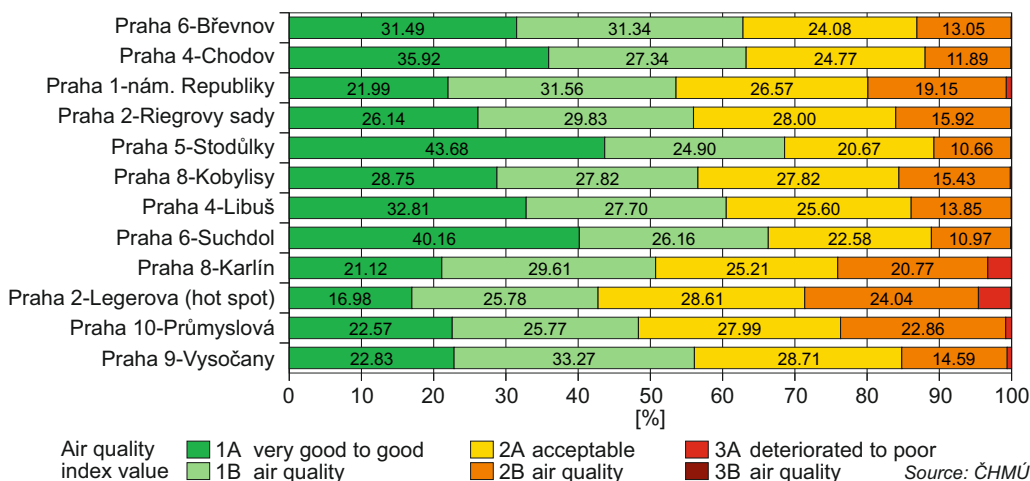
In 2019 (on average for the three years 2017–2019), the limit value for ground-level ozone was exceeded at five of the six evaluated stations in the agglomeration.

Air pollution limits are met for all other monitored pollutants.

In 2019, the air quality index (IKO) was evaluated. In 2019, the first stage of IKO (very good to good air quality) prevailed at most of the evaluated Prague stations, the second stage of IKO (acceptable air quality) occurred in less than 50% at all city and suburban stations and at transport stations in Prague 9 - Vysočany and Prague 8 - Karlín.

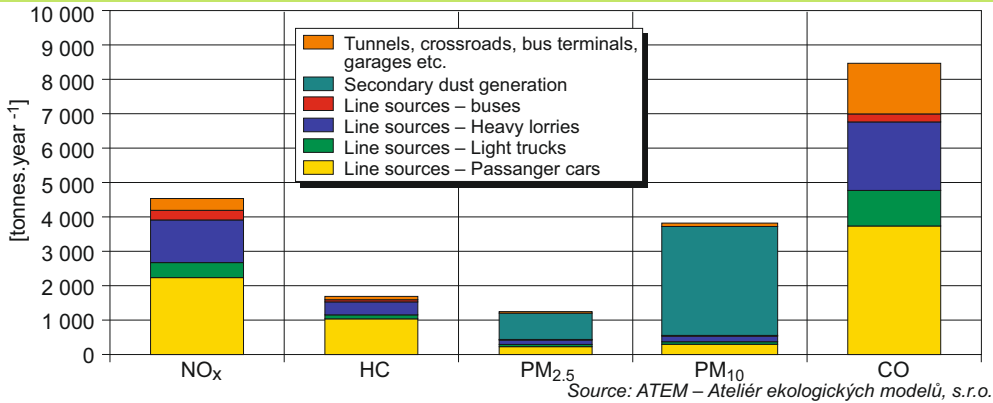
In 2019, 6.37 t CO₂ eq./inhabitant emissions were produced in Prague. (in 2018: 6.41 t). An important source of these emissions is the energy sector and transport. The predominant source of greenhouse gas emissions from transport is individual car transport, due to the growing interest in the use of passenger cars for passenger transport in the city.

Total index of air quality (IKO) at the stations in the Prague agglomeration in 2019 – representation of individual index values

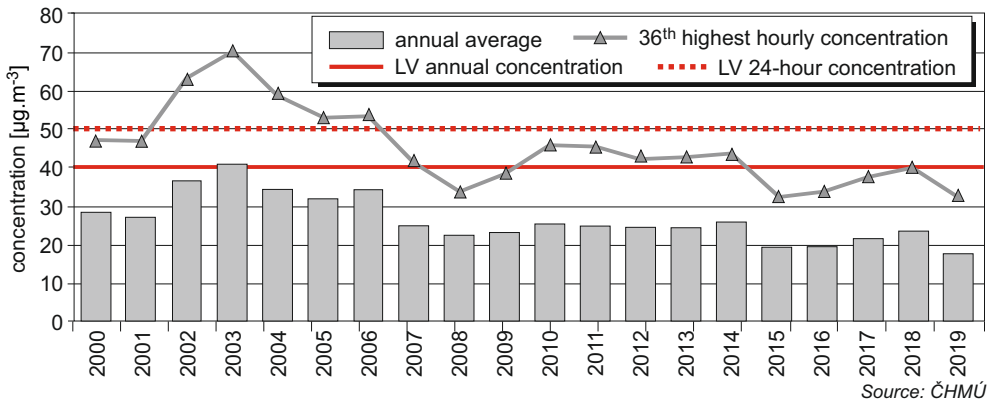


AIR AND CLIMATE PROTECTION

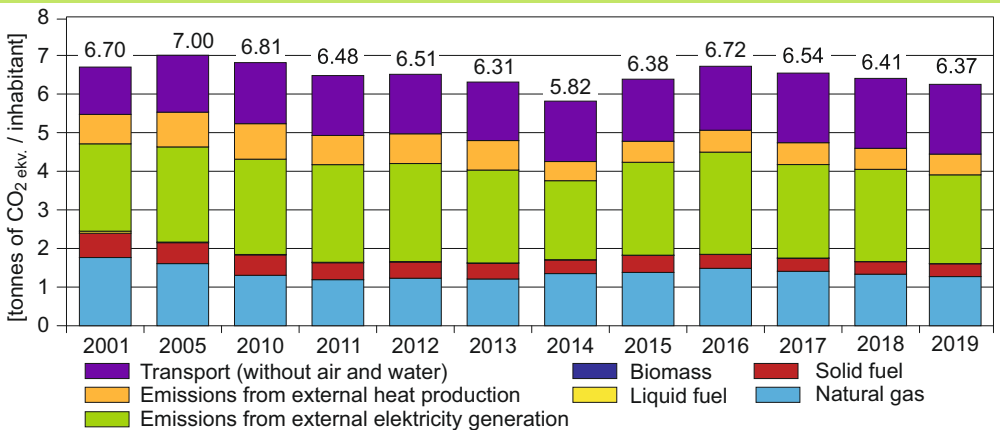
Traffic emissions – selected pollutants, 2019



Evolution of the annual PM₁₀, characteristics, Prague, 2000–2018



Specific emissions of greenhouse gases in the Capital City of Prague territory, 2001, 2005, 2010–2019



WATER

The water quality in the Vltava and Berounka Rivers has been monitored on 4 profiles in Prague and its surroundings for a long time. For the majority of monitored indicators in the period 2018–2019, water on these profiles were classified by the first and second (partially third) grades of the rating scale, except for microbiological and biological indicators classified by grades 1 to 5, in total assessment (resulting quality grades) 1 profile was classified with grade 4 and 3 profiles with grade 5.

On small watercourses, water was evaluated according to the percentage of measurement results in individual water quality classes for the last time in the two-year period 2018–2019, on 38 profiles. The share of values falling into the 5th class of water quality for the years 2018–2019 partially increased compared to the 2011–2015 period (out of a total of 38 deteriorations in 17 profiles and improvements in 11, in others without change with zero representation of 5th class), at the same time the representation of values falling into I. and II. class significantly decreased (improvement in 26 profiles, in 11 deterioration).

Supply of potable water to citizens is kept on high level permanently. Water works Želivka, from which the water is supplied to Prague by a 52 km long adit supply conduit, represents a valuable source of water for the capital city. The water source Želivka represented 70.5% on the total volume of 111.6 mil. m³ of potable water produced in 2019.

Almost each household is connected to a public water supply network.

Drinking water consumption in households from the public water supply network has been decreasing in the long term with some fluctuations - in 2019 it was about 113 l/per person/per day, in 2018 about 107 l/per person/per day, in 2017 about 109 l/per person/per day. Loss of water from network leaks were reduced from 46% in 1996 to values below 20% since 2014 - in 2019 losses amounted to approximately 12.5%.

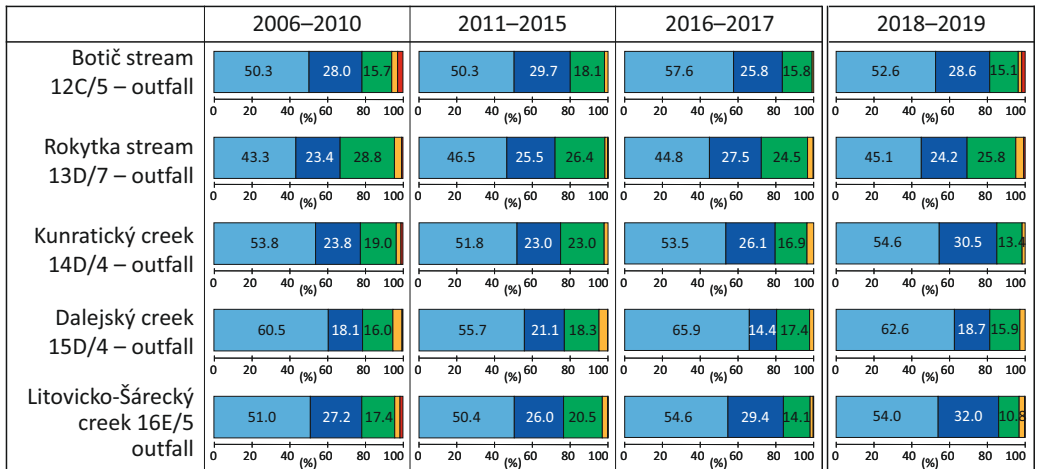
Drinking water quality is regularly monitored and complies with domestic and European standards.

Ca 99% of households are connected to the water supply system. In 2019, ca 111.4 mil. m³ of wastewater was treated (100% of wastewater), while 93.2% is treated at the central wastewater treatment facility (ÚČOV) and the residual wastewater is treated at auxiliary facilities in suburban parts of the city. The volume of pollutants dispersed into groundwater complies with a pre-set limit and is being reduced for a long time.

From 2005, a flood protection (FP) of inner city was made and from 2015 (in connection to city ring), there is also the flood protection line for outside city parts.

In 2019, preparations continued for the increase in FP in the Old Town, as well as the preparation and implementation of the addition and expansion of FP based on the experience of the 2013 flood.

Evaluation of water quality in selected profiles of small water streams – Ratios of classification into classes of water quality for the given periods

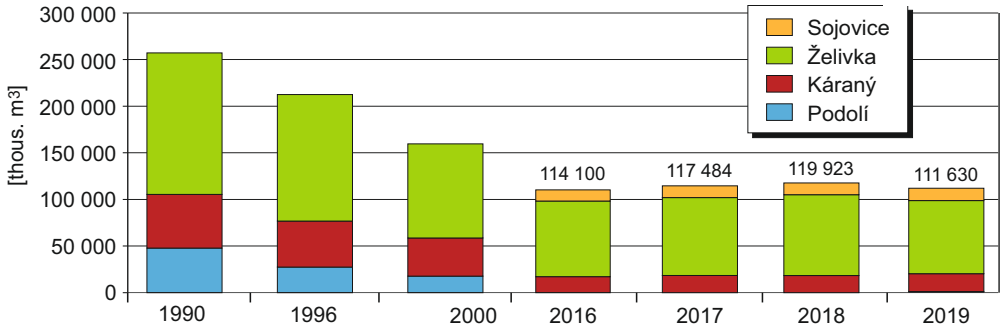


Water quality classes: 1 – Unpolluted water 2 – Slightly polluted water 3 – Polluted water 4 – Heavily polluted water 5 – Very heavily polluted water

Source: OCP MHMP

WATER

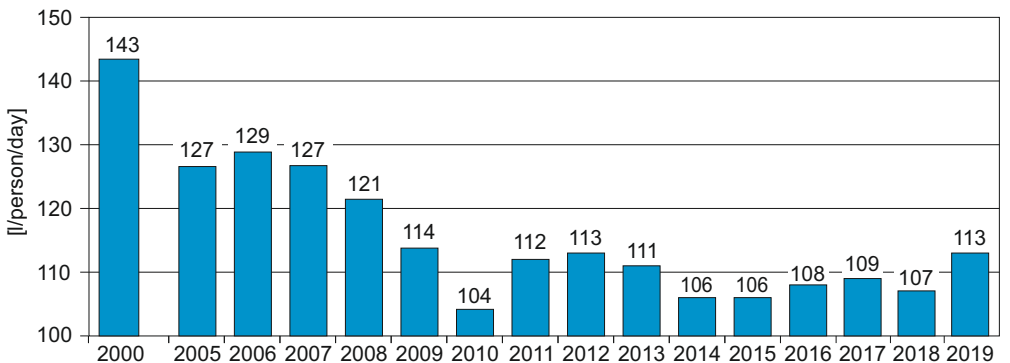
Evolution of manufacturing drinking water in individual waterworks from 1990 to 2019



Note: In connection with the change in ownership at the end of 2013, the values for the Sojovice water preparation plant are presented individually from 2014

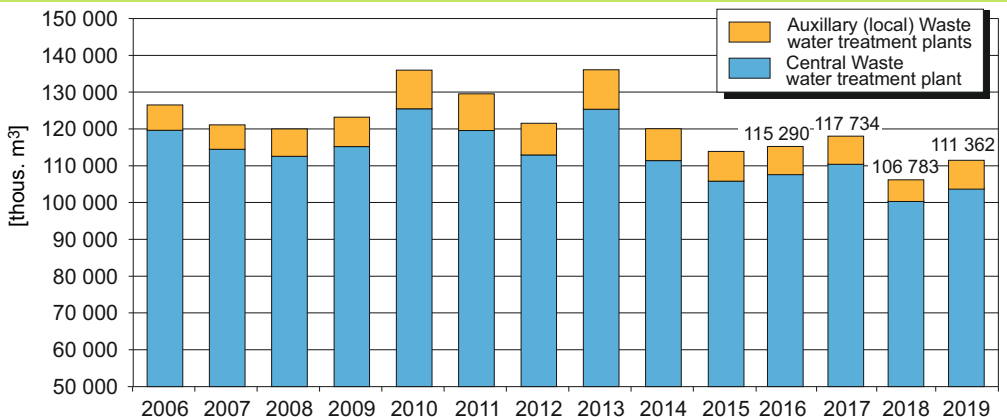
Source: PVK, a. s.

Evolution of the specific consumption of drinking water in households in Prague, 2000, 2005–2019



Source: PVK, a. s.

Amount of cleaned wastewater at the Central waste water cleaning facility (ÚČOV) and wastewater cleaning branches (ČOV), 2005–2019



Source: PVK, a. s.

LANDSCAPE, NATURE AND GREENERY

The balance of areas according to the ČÚZK records for Prague in 2019 shows another slight increase (9 ha) in the total area of built-up areas compared to the previous year (their share at the end of 2019 was approximately 10.2% of the total area, but since 1990 increase by a total of 799 ha), at the same time, a slight increase in the acreage of the so-called other areas is recorded, namely by 9 ha compared to 2018. The acreage of agricultural land decreased by 32 ha year-on-year).

Sustainable land use is systematically taken into account in the city's development plans, including the use of old unused buildings or areas of mostly industrial development (i.e. "brownfields").

A positive aspect in the city is the annual increase of areas of lands designed to be a wood land, so wooden territories. In 2019, the increase reached 16 ha compared to 2018 and 391 ha in total since 1990.

Within the territory of Prague, there is a relatively large number of valuable natural locations protected by law within different protective grades. City focused on the management and maintenance intensively. On December 31, 2019, legal protection of **94 low-area specially protected lands** (including 8 national natural landmarks, 70 natural landmarks and 16 national reservations) was secured within the city territory. This is an extensive variety of lands from geological and paleontological locations through botanic, zoological, entomological to even

wooden locations of a total size of 2.369 ha (ca 4.8% of the entire city area).

Within the Natura 2000 system formation, **12 important European locations** were approved by governmental regulations within the city territory in total. Furthermore, in the capital city area, there were **12 natural parks** formed. At the same time, 26 important landmarks and 198 trees received protection as commemorative trees.

The city cares about the nature, country and greenery systematically also by the plantation of tree avenues, parks in the historical part of the city and woods (with recreational function) found predominantly in the suburban parts. The objective is to avoid any reduction of greenery in the city, but to increase it.

As part of the restoration of street alleys of Prague-wide importance, in 2019 there were already around 3,800 new trees in 46 streets (planted since 1995). Thanks to the planting of new forest stands, the area of forests has increased by 391 ha (by about 8%) since 1990.

An important part of Prague country are also **water streams and reservoirs**. City takes care of the **projects for their revitalisation** (projects Renewal and Revitalisation of Prague Reservoirs / 78 locations already reconstructed / and Streams for Life) on a regular basis.

Total levels of types of land, as at 31st December 2019 [ha]

Aggregate areas of land types	Code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Agriculture land	02–07	19 878	19 847	19 800	19 717	19 649	19 617
– Arable land	02	14 436	14 405	14 367	14 220	14 139	14 084
– Hop garden	03	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Vineyards	04	10	10	10	12	12	12
– Gardens	05	3 954	3 953	3 946	3 950	3 954	3 965
– Orchards	06	608	607	606	601	599	591
– Permanent Grassland	07	869	872	871	935	945	964
Forest land	10	5 165	5 173	5 173	5 195	5 233	5 249
Water areas	11	1 086	1 088	1 087	1 096	1 096	1 094
Built-up areas	13	5 008	5 003	5 005	5 021	5 057	5 066
Other areas**	14	18 479	18 505	18 557	18 592	18 586	18 595
Total area*		49 615	49 616	49 621	49 621	49 621	49 621

Note:

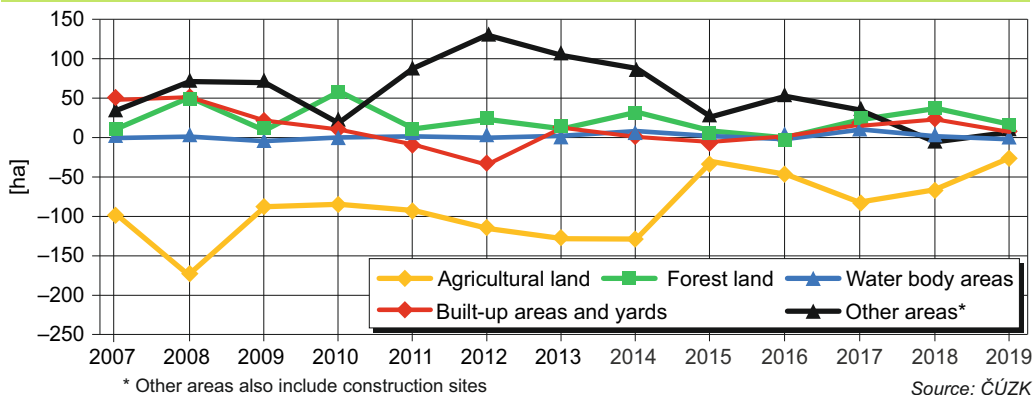
* differences in the total area are caused by rounding

** other areas include building sites

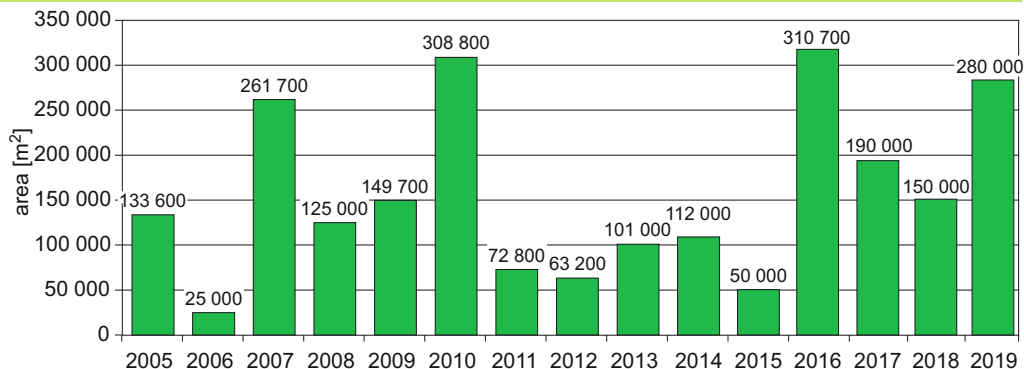
Source: ČÚZK

LANDSCAPE, NATURE AND GREENERY

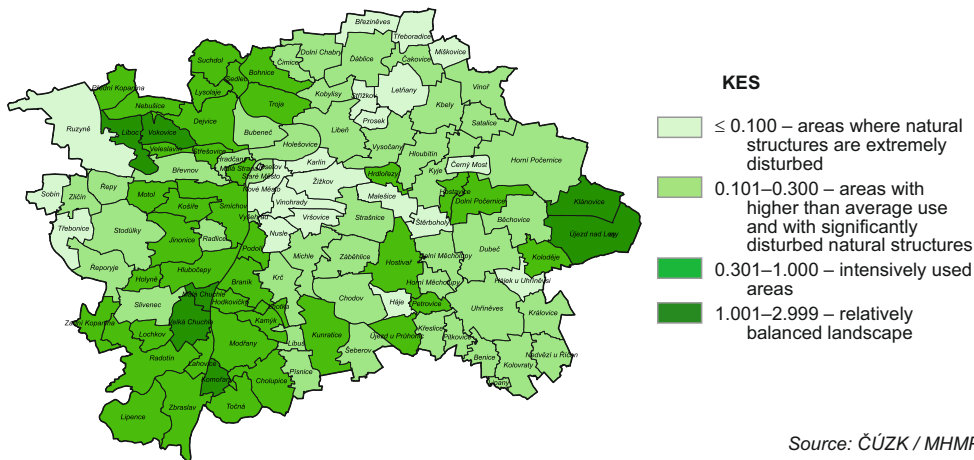
The decline and growth of areas based on type of land, 2007–2019



Newly forested areas, 2005–2019



The level of KES (coefficient of ecological stability) in cadastral areas of the Capital City of Prague



WASTE

Over a long period in Prague, there is the annual production of waste recorded, oscillating between ca 4 to 7 million tons, depending on the extent of construction activities. In 2019, 5.08 mil. tons of waste were produced within the territory of capital city (5.2 mil. tons in 2018, 4.5 mil. tons in 2017). From the total volume of generated waste, ca 26.3% was used within in Prague, from which e.g. its use for energy represented 22.8% while 10% was used for surface adjustment and 59.9 recycled. Waste removal at collection facilities within the territory of the city made ca 0.1% from the entire waste generation. Burning of waste without any subsequent energy use thereof is kept at a value lower than one tenth of percent from the total waste production. Majority of the generated waste is treated outside of the Prague city area.

In 2019, the **volume of municipal waste produced by citizens reached 440.9 thousand tonnes**, which equals about **335 kg per capita**. The portion of utilized waste made 83.6% in 2019 while 56.5% was used for energy purpose.

In 2019, the **volume of sorted recoverable waste components in the streets and household equipment** (paper, glass, plastics, beverage cartons) **increased again** - the total amount was approximately 60.3 thousand tons (year-on-year increase

compared to 2018 amounted to around 5.9%; this is the highest amount collected since the system was put into operation).

The **collection of hazardous components of municipal waste** (collection yards, stable collection facilities of hazardous materials, mobile collection, etc.) continues to be provided.

At the end of 2019 there were **19 collecting yards of the City of Prague** in operation.

The number of separate waste collection sites increased somewhat (approx. 3,430 public collection points and 1,877 directly in buildings within the Prague Heritage Conservation Area).

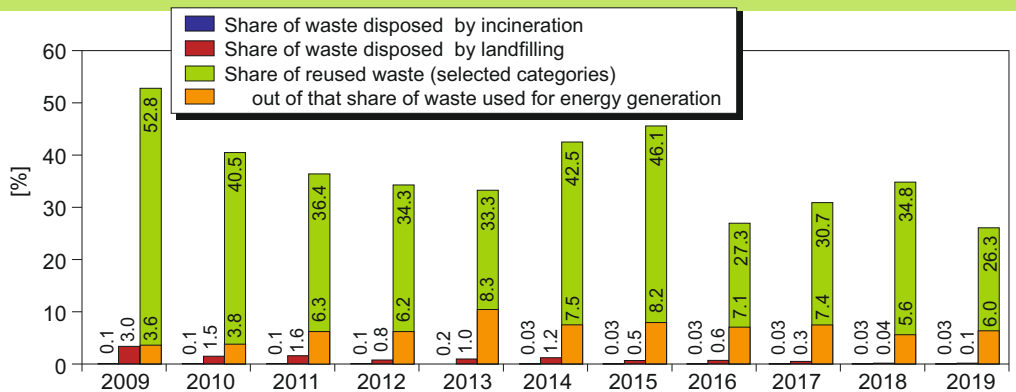
Biowaste collection also played an important role in the system (seasonally using large-volume containers, then through a stable biowaste collection point in Prague 10 - Malešice, the City of Prague collection yards and **the first municipal composting plant of the Capital City of Prague in Slivenec, a full-area container was prepared** with the collection starting on 1st January 2020) and the collection of bulky waste, also through the city of Prague's collecting yards and large-volume containers added in the streets of Prague. For the eighth year, the collection of selected commodities through mobile collection yards was also renewed.

Production of waste in the territory of the Capital City of Prague, 2011–2019 [thous. tonnes]

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total		4 715	4 941	3 811	4 269	4 161	4 602	4 517	5 187	5 080
Out of that category	Hazardous	109	132	79	62	71	58	64	99	124
	Others	4 605	4 810	3 732	4 207	4 090	4 544	4 453	5 083	4 956

Source: OCP MHMP

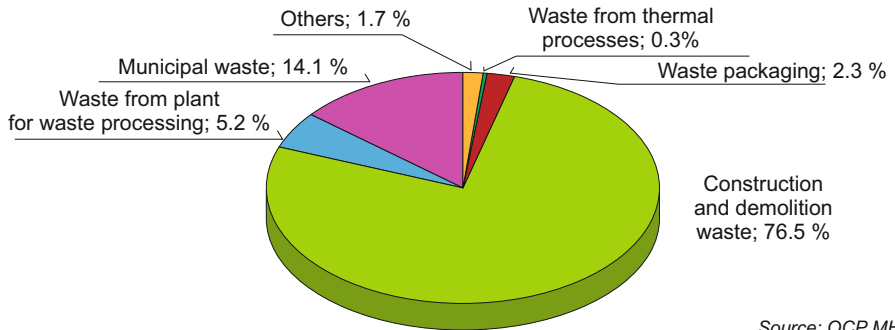
Ratios of waste from the total used and eliminated waste in the territory of the Capital City of Prague (selected methods of use), 2009–2019



Source: OCP MHMP

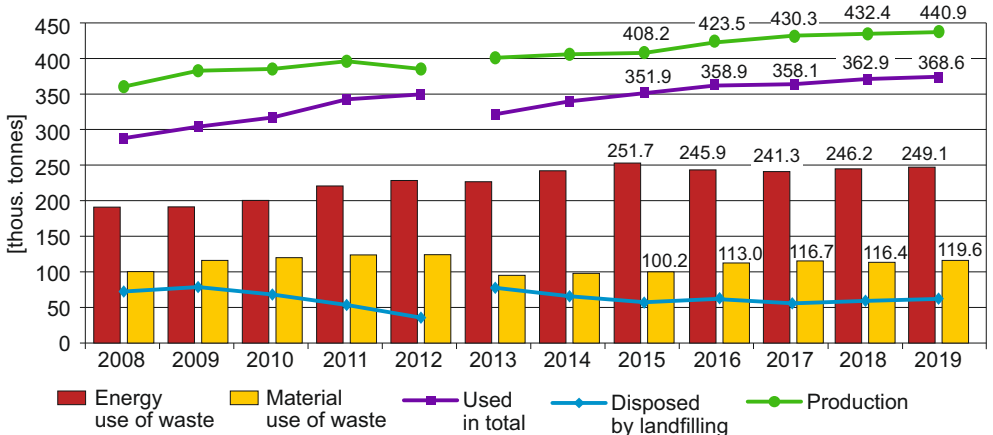
WASTE

Ratio of waste produced in Capital City of Prague territory based on origin, 2019



Source: OCP MHMP

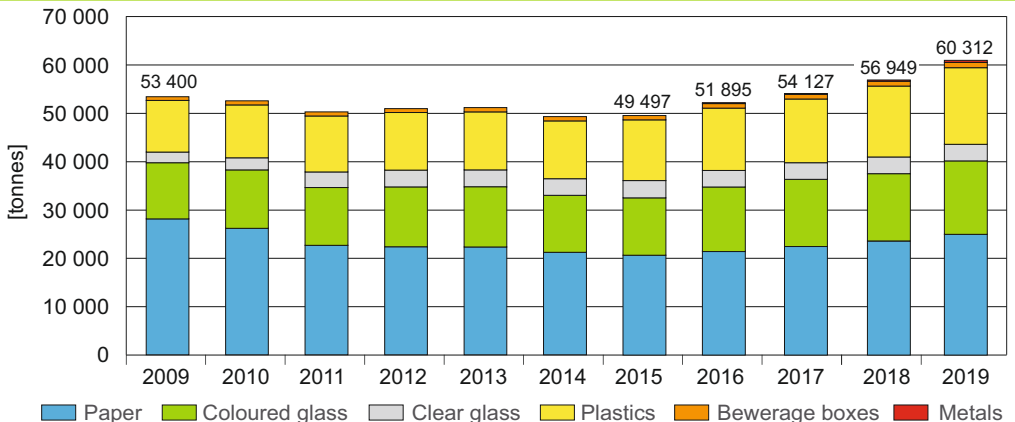
Evolution of the production and treatment of municipal waste, 2008–2019



In 2013 there was a change in methodology.

Source: OCP MHMP

The amount of separated waste in street and house equipment, 2009–2019



Source: OCP MHMP

NOISE

An important issue for the city remains the noise outside. The predominant source of noise is the automobile traffic.

Following the calculations within the Strategic Noise Map 2017 for Prague agglomeration (data from 2016), ca 73% of population was impacted by noise L_{dvn} exceeding 55 dB.

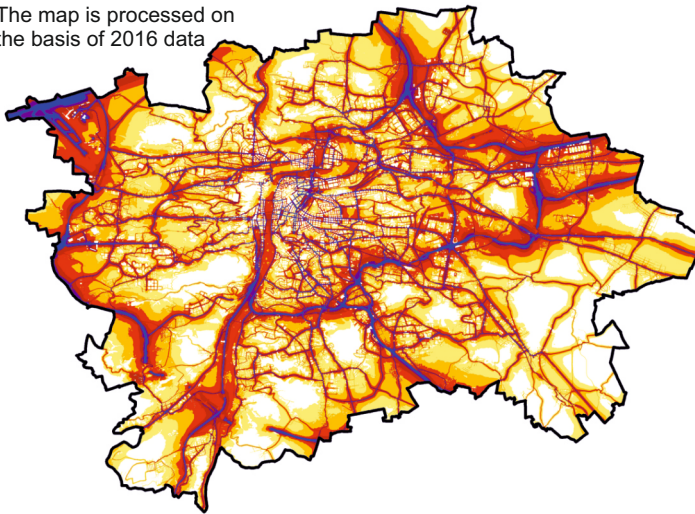
On the basis of strategic noise maps, critical places are identified the primary attention in planning and execution of anti-noise measures is focused on. Such measures include the construction of anti-noise barriers, replacements of surfaces at selected roads, reconstruction of tram routes, modernisation of vehicle part of the mass transit etc.

The selection of possible anti-noise measures is focused on the **Action Plan for Noise Reduction**, which follows the development of the strategic noise map. The valid action plan in 2019 was the **2017 action plan based on the second round of strategic noise mapping**.

In 2019 as well as in the previous years, the anti-noise measures were executed also in the airport Praha/Ruzyně. Besides standard operational, technical and economic measures for the reduction of noise from air traffic, it's necessary to implement limitations of night operation – flights of airplanes during night hours.

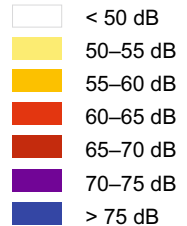
Strategic map of the noise situation, 2017

The map is processed on the basis of 2016 data



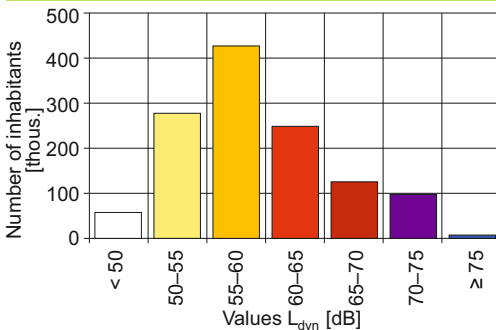
Bands of noise

Descriptor L_{dvn}



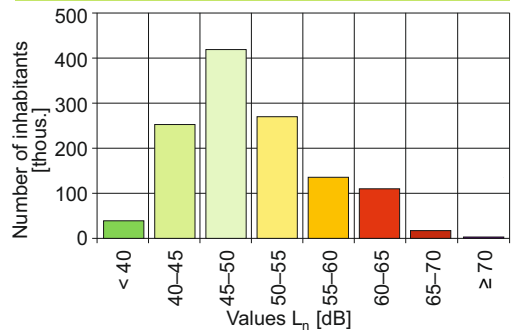
Source: IPR Praha, MZd ČR

Number of citizens impacted by noise from all sources – descriptor L_{dvn} [dB], 2016



Source: MZd ČR

Number of citizens impacted by noise from all sources – descriptor L_n [dB], 2016



Source: MZd ČR

NOISE

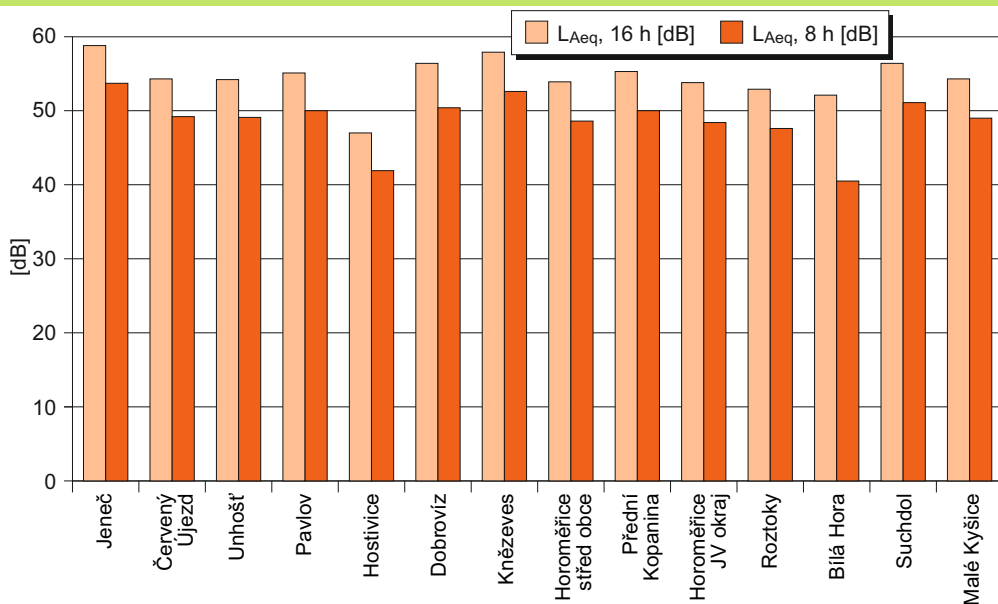
Acoustic curtain (PHC) realized in the period 2009–2019 and other planned

Street	PHC number	Height [m]	Length [m]	Cadastral district
Průmyslová	999064*	3	532, 466	Hloubětín
Jižní spojka	202**	4	412, 427	Lanový most
Jižní spojka	203**	4	165, 136	Most přes Záběhlickou ul.
Jižní spojka	999429/3*	6	1 277	Spořilovská – Švehlova
Jižní spojka – val, PHC	999407*	6	75+145	Spořilovský plácek
Jižní spojka	212**	6	400	Záběhlická – Spořilovská
Jižní spojka	999421/1*	6	1 056	Vrbova – Na Strži
Jižní spojka	999429/2*	6	600	Na Strži – 5. května
Jižní spojka	999063*	8	761	Spořilov I
Spořilovská – MPHPC	999416**	4	100, 240	2 mobilní PHC
Štěrboholská spojka	999325**	5	3 344	Dolní Počernice
5. května	211/999091**	8	700	Michle
5. května – MPHPC	999418**	5	357	Estakáda Kačerov – Vyskočilova
Cínovecká – val, PHC	999341**	5	700	Březiněves
Slánská	999062*	6	400	Řepy
Bělohorská	44159*	3	300	Za Oborou – supermarket Kaufland

Note: The barriers marked „**“ were already implemented as of December 31st, 2019, the screens marked „**“ were being prepared to implement, or implementation was in progress

Source: MHMP

Equivalent levels of acoustic pressure $L_{Aeq,T}$ for day and night related to the conditions of a characteristic flight day in 2019



Stationary measuring stations

Source: Letiště Praha, a. s.

TRAFFIC

Transport is a factor that affects the quality of the environment in Prague significantly. Mobility requirements are balanced by efforts to minimise the negative impacts. Since 2016, the traffic intensity in the city's central parts has been characterised by partial fluctuations in values (previously a steady annual decline until 2015) and a steady increase (with the exception of 2015) in the outer zone of the city. In 2019, the intensity of traffic increased compared to the previous year by about 2.8%. The number of passenger cars registered in Prague increased again.

Within the sustainable traffic development, city is developing mass transit, striving to finish the highway ring, supports the reduction of fuel consumption and energy in traffic, reduces the impacts on air quality (including the use of vehicles for CNG and supporting electromobility) and noise barriers while supporting cycle and pedestrian traffic within economic possibilities. **Since the end of 2019, the city has been following the newly adopted Sustainable Mobility Plan in this area.**

Priority of the mass transit development represents one of the pillars of city traffic policy principles. In Prague and in the areas around, mass transit is secured by the system of the Prague Integrated Transport (PIT), including subway, municipal and suburban buses, railways as well as the cablecar to

Petřín and ferries. At the end of 2019, 3 subway lines, 25 daily and 9 night tram lines, 425 bus lines (162 city, 108 suburban, 155 regional), 86 railway lines designed as S and R, 7 ferry lines and 1 cable-car route were operating within the PIT.

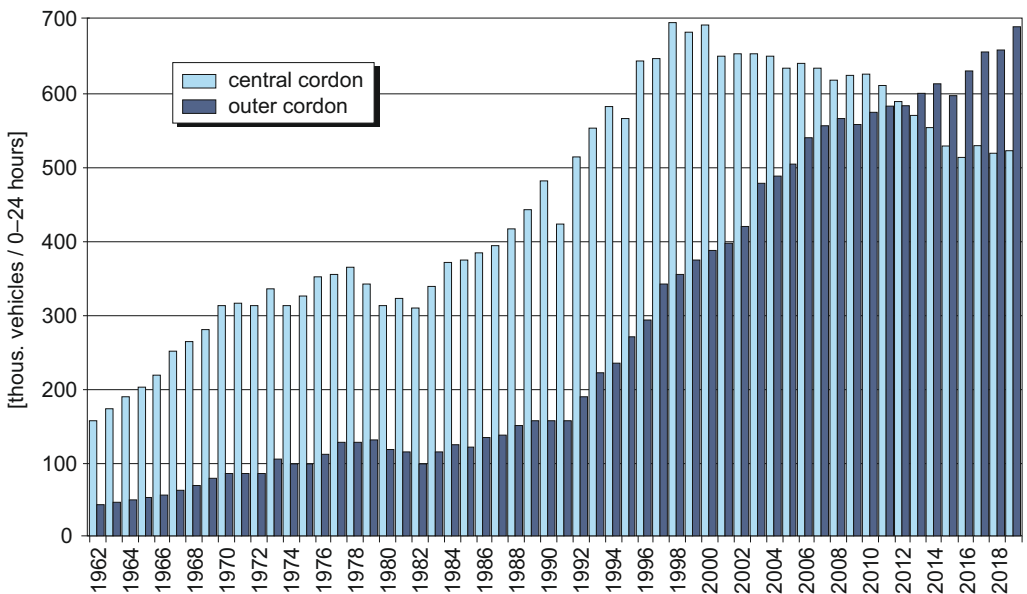
Within the PIT system in Prague, there were approximately 1.28 billion passengers transported (majority by subway – 34.4%) while the portion of mass transit within the entire transportation was 42% (pedestrians 26%, cycle 1%, automobile traffic 29%).

Also, the **construction of cycling infrastructure went on**, including the marking of cycling routes according to the “Concept of Development of Cycling Traffic in Prague by 2020” and the “New System of Numerical Marking of Cycle Routes within the Territory of the Capital City of Prague.” At the end of 2019, within the prepared network of cycle roads, 515 km of cycle routes were marked by directional designations.

More than 194 km of the entire network of cycling roads were protected trails and 126.9 km (155.9 km including cycle paths) benefited from integration measures. In 2019, approximately 8.6 km of new cycling lanes and 1.45 km of new two-way lane for cyclists were put into operation and 16 bicycle crossings were also installed.

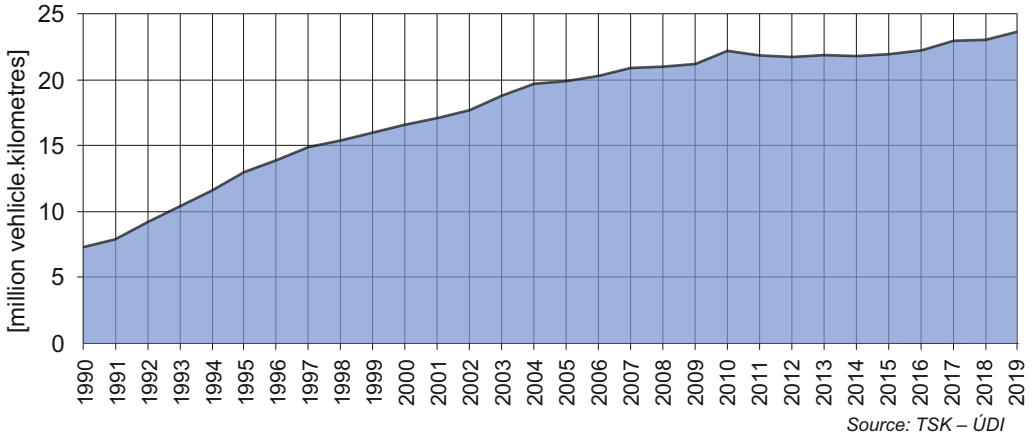
In 2019, the portion of cycle traffic reached approximately 1% of all transportations in the city.

Traffic intensity in the central and outer cordon, 1962–2019

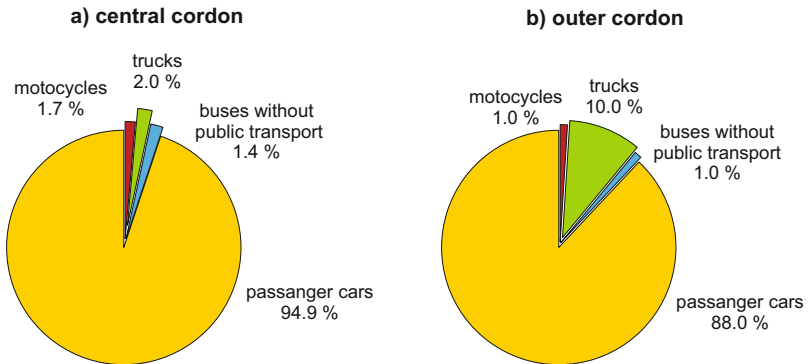


TRAFFIC

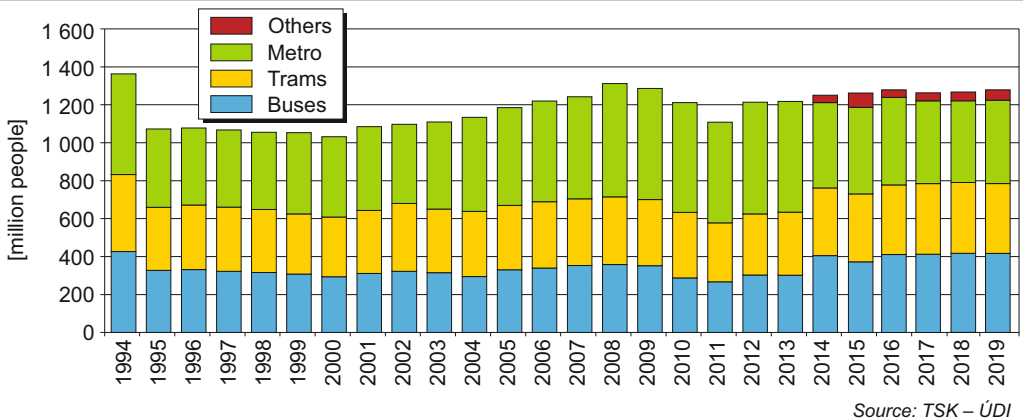
Traffic performance of automotive transportation for an average workday, 1990–2019



Composition of the traffic stream, 2019

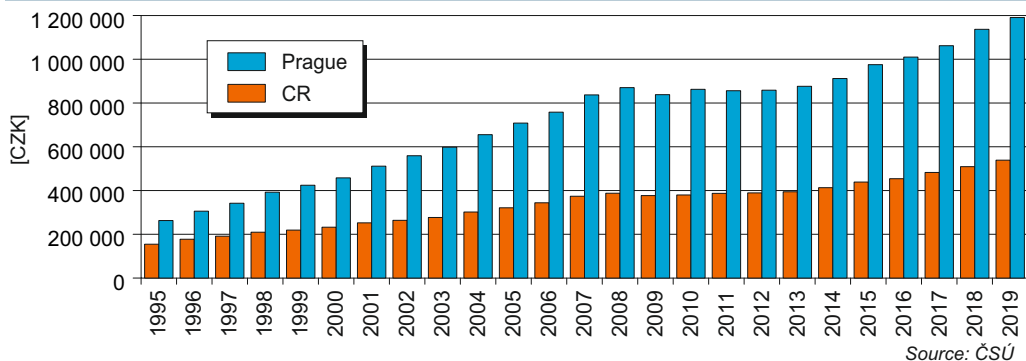


Public mass transportation – annual number of transported people, 1994–2019

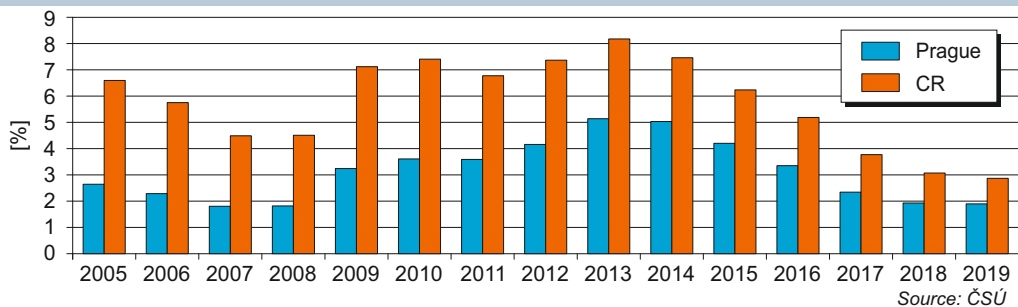


ECONOMY

Gross domestic product per capita, 1995–2019



Ratio of unemployed people, 2005–2019 (as at 31st December)



Basic economic data on evolution in Prague – macroeconomic indicators, 2014–2019

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross value added in total (CZK million)	1 031 720	1 108 781	1 156 063	1 227 536	1 332 879	1 413 709
Gross national product at current prices						
– CZK million	1 140 701	1 231 287	1 285 249	1 366 020	1 479 057	1 566 024
– EUR million	41 426	45 137	47 542	51 889	57 670	61 006
– PPS million	66 219	71 555	73 022	76 916	82 591	85 781
Share of the region in the CR GPD as % (CR = 100)	26,2	26,6	26,8	26,7	27,3	27,2
GDP development at fixed prices, previous year = 100	103,7	106,7	102,9	104,4	105,4	101,7
Gross national product per capita						
– CZK	911 777	975 271	1 009 835	1 061 767	1 136 744	1 190 611
– EUR	33 112	35 752	37 354	40 331	44 323	46 381
– PPS	52 929	56 677	57 374	59 784	63 476	65 218
Gross national product per capita (PPS)						
– EU28 = 100 %	190,9	194,5	195,8	198,6	204,6	203,7
Gross national product per 1 employee (CZK)*	1 274 681	1 368 563	1 420 777	1 485 484	1 548 798	1 616 861
– CR = 100 %	149,9	153,3	155,9	155,4	155,1	152,7
Creation of gross fixed capital (CZK million)						
– CZK million	295 498	346 360	340 271	365 120	458 171	437 229
– Per 1 inhabitant (CZK)	236 195	274 343	267 355	283 797	352 132	332 415
– Share of the total THFK in the CR [%]	26,8	28,2	28,4	28,7	32,2	29,0
– Per 1 inhabitant CR = 100 %	225,2	235,6	236,1	236,0	263,0	235,0

1) PPS – unit for purchasing power

2) employees in the main status based on the location of the workplace

ENERGETICS

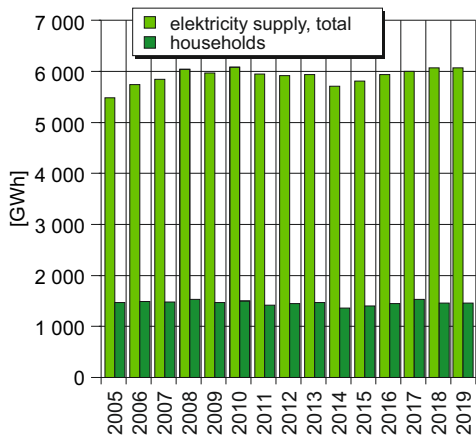
In the context of the sustainable development of the city, Prague also deals with energy management. In accordance with the Municipal Energy Strategy, the city implements numerous activities in the field of energy savings. Based on energy audits, measures to reduce the energy consumption of buildings are taken, especially those buildings owned and used by the city (bureaus, schools, social institutes). By the end of 2019, 489 preventive measures had been implemented at a total cost of CZK 1.643 billion. By insulating buildings, up to 50% of the energy consumption can be saved.

In 2019, the subsidy program „Clean Energy Prague“ went on to support the replacement of heating

systems into ecological media and to support the utilization of renewable sources in apartment buildings (**CZK 30.352.400 was paid for 2,100 accommodation units**).

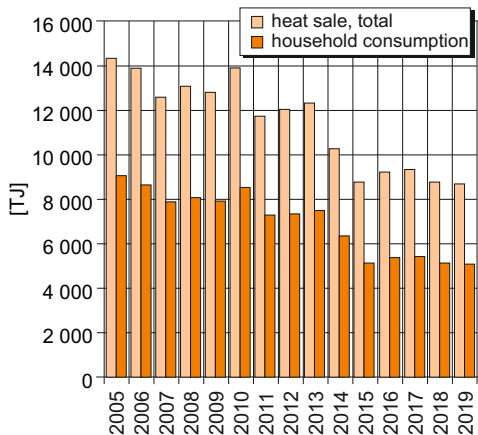
In 2019, the acceptance of applications continued within the second call and the acceptance of the third call for **so-called boiler subsidies** in the capital city began (implemented within the operational program environment with the announcement on September 27th, 2017, or 21th September 2019). **In 2019, 58 applications were supported with a total amount of approximately 4,777,464 CZK** under the completed 2nd call and **211 applications** with a total amount of **24.1 million CZK** under the 3rd call.

Evolution of the consumption of electricity, 2005–2019



Source: Pražská energetika, a. s. (till 2005), PRE Distribuce, a. s. (since 2006)

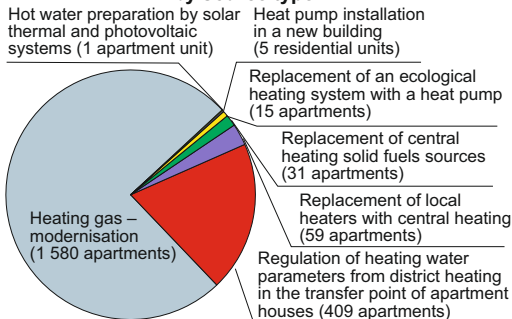
Evolution of heat consumption, 2005–2019



Source: Pražská teplárenská, a. s.

Clean Energy Prague Program – structure of the use of subventions, 2019

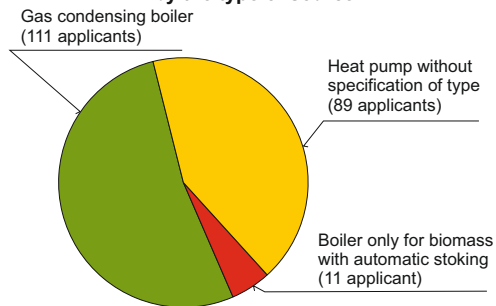
Number of subsidised apartments by source type



Source: OCP MHMP

Boiler subsidies in Prague, 3. request drawing structure of subsidies, 9/2019–12/2019

Number of subsidised applicants by the type of source



Source: OCP MHMP

ENVIRONMENTAL TOOLS AND POLICIES

When it comes to managing environmental protection, the Capital City of Prague implements tools that are available to it both as a city and as an autonomous region. Traditional tools include measures and processes stemming from legislation – **the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC), strategic and urban planning documents** (Actualised Strategic Plan 2016, the Regional Settlement Plan of the Capital City of Prague, Spatial Planning Materials), and **economic tools**, of which Prague implements, for example, grant processes and subsidy programmes for the field of environmental protection and energy utilisation (Grants supporting projects improving the environment in the Capital City of Prague /since 1996/, the Clean Energy for Prague subsidy programme /since 1994/). Some of the modern tools supporting environmental protection that the city itself implements or that it supports in some way include

Environmental Education, Training and Awareness (EETA), Local Agenda 21, international projects, and the provision of information. Numerous municipal

districts are active in volunteer programmes, especially in the implementation of Local Agenda 21, or in the implementation of individual environmental protection measures as part of Green Government actions. At the all-Prague level, projects of international partnerships are realised. The municipal informational support for experts and the general public is primarily ensured by the Prague Environmental Information System (IOŽIP) and the Regional Information System (ISU).

Long-term strategic plans in the area of environmental protection and care are established in the Prague's Strategic Plan and newly from 2017 in the adopted **Strategy of Adaptation of the capital city of Prague on Climate Change** and the **related implementation plan for 2018–2019**, as well as in a number of policy documents that focus on individual thematic areas.

In 2019, Prague had conceptual documents, action programmes and action plans for sub-fields of environmental protection at its disposal, all of which elaborated the given strategic objectives and intentions in detail.

EIA & SEA

In 2019, the City of Prague's **Department of Environmental Protection** (hereinafter OCP MHMP) as the competent authority received 13 notifications subject to the investigation procedure according to the law (hereinafter referred to as the EIA process). Based on the investigation procedure, in 2019 4 EIA processes were terminated with the conclusion that the plan will be further assessed in accordance with the law and 13 investigation procedures ended with a decision - with the conclusion that the plan will not be further assessed in accordance with the law. During this period, a total of 2 consent opinions were issued pursuant to § 9a of the Act. 2 EIA processes were completed.

In 2019, OCP MHMP 1 issued a favourable binding opinion pursuant to point 1 of Article II of Act No. 39/2015 Coll., Amending Act No. 100/2001 Coll., On Environmental Impact Assessment and on Amendments to Certain Related Acts, in wording of later regulations, and other related laws. It also issued 8 favourable binding opinions pursuant to the provisions of § 9a, Paragraph 6 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act.

In 2019, **the Ministry of the Environment**, as the competent authority, received 5 notifications of a plan subject to an investigation procedure concerning the Capital City of Prague's territory. In the monitored

period, 1 process was terminated by a decision - the conclusion of the investigation procedure that the plan will not be further assessed according to the law, 5 plans were terminated by the conclusion that the plan will be further assessed and 2 binding consent opinions were issued according to § 9a of the Act.

The Regional Office of the Central Bohemian Region, as the competent authority, received 2 plans in the monitored period subject to an investigation procedure, which by their influences affect the capital of Prague's territory. 1 completed the EIA process with the conclusion that the plan will be assessed and 1 EIA process terminated at the request of the notifier.

The viewpoint of **environmental impact assessment ("SEA")**, the OCP MHMP issued 410 opinions on the proposed content of the amendment to the Spatial Plan of the Settlement Unit of the Capital City of Prague ("ÚPn") pursuant to § 55a para. d) and e) of Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning 183/2006 Coll., on Spatial Planning and Building Regulations, as amended. Furthermore, the OCP MHMP received 55 assignments of amendments to the ÚPn, on which it issued opinions pursuant to § 47, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Building Act. The OCP MHMP also issued 6 opinions on the amendment of the ÚPn pursuant to § 10g of the Act.

Announcements deposited in the respective offices of the Department of Environmental Protection of the Prague City Administration in 2019 (sorted by administrative units)

Administrative district / Number of projects:

Praha 5 / 1, Praha 12 / 1, Praha 14 / 4, Praha 15 / 2, Praha 20 / 1, other administrative districts / 0 záměrů.

Total number of intentions: 13

Actions influencing more administrative units: 4

Source: OCP MHMP

ENVIRONMENTAL TOOLS AND POLICIES

IPPC

In the Capital City of Prague, **36 legally valid integrated permits were issued and 313 were amended** in the period from when the Act came into effect until the end of 2018. Of these, a total of 11 integrated permits were abolished: 7 facilities discontinued

operations, and 4 facilities were exempted from the Act of Integrated Prevention.

By the end of 2019, a total of 25 facilities with valid integrated permits were registered.

Category	Unit / Operator	Category	Unit / Operator
–	Lakovací box Aacon / Avia motors s.r.o.	4.1 a)	Výroba acetylenu / Linde Gas a.s.
1.1.	Teplárna Michle / Pražská teplárenská, a.s.	4.5.	INTERPHARMA PRAHA / Interpharma Praha a.s.
1.1.	Teplárna Malešice / Pražská teplárenská, a.s.	5.1. b)	Deemulgační stanice v areálu VRL Praha, a.s. / Purum s.r.o.
1.1.	Výtopna Třeboradice / Energotrans, a.s.	5.1. b)	Komplex zařízení určených k příjmu, skladování, úpravě a dalšímu využití odpadů / Dekonta a.s.
1.1.	Teplárna Veveslavín / Veolia Energie Praha, a.s.	5.1. b)	Neutralizační stanice I. v areálu Transfer Energy a.s. / Purum s.r.o.
1.1.	Výtopna Krč / Pražská teplárenská, a.s.	5.2. a)	Spalovna tuhého komunálního odpadu Malešice (ZEVO Malešice) / Pražské služby, a.s.
1.1.	Výtopna Juliska / Veolia Energie Praha, a.s.	5.2. b)	Spalovna nebezpečných odpadů v areálu FN Motol / Fakultní nemocnice v Motole
1.1.	Teplárna Holešovice / Pražská teplárenská, a.s.	5.4.	Skládka odpadů S-003 se sektorem S-001 Ďáblice / FCC Česká republika, s.r.o.
2.6.	Galvanovna v hale M6 / LATECOERE Czech Republic s.r.o.	6.4. b), bod 2	Výroba nápojů / KMV BEV CZ s.r.o.
2.6.	Povrchové úpravy galvanickým pokovováním a lakováním / TK Galvanoservis s.r.o.	6.4. b), bod 2	Závod na výrobu nealkoholických nápojů / Coca-Cola HBC Česko a Slovensko, s.r.o.
2.6.	Povrchové úpravy pro generální opravy podvozků / Czech Airlines Technics, a.s.	6.4. b), bod 2	Pivovar Staropramen / Pivovary Staropramen s.r.o.
3.1. a)	Zařízení na výrobu cementového slínku v rotačních pecích o výrobní kapacitě větší než 500 t denně / Českomoravský cement, a.s.	6.4. c)	Mlékárna Pragolaktos / Mlékárna Pragolaktos, a.s.
3.5.	Cihelna Štěřboholy / Jan Fiala - cihelna Štěřboholy		

Overview of conceptual documents for the environment and related fields

Documents adopted in 2019:

- Climate commitment of the Capital city of Prague;
- Noise reduction action plan for the Prague 2019 agglomeration;
- Sustainable transport plan for Prague and its surroundings;

Documents in the state of preparations in 2019

- Implementation plan for the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of the Capital City of Prague for 2020–2024;
- Climate plan of the capital City of Prague until 2030 / Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP)
- Air quality improvement program - Prague agglomeration CZ01 (*document prepared under the auspices of the Ministry of the Environment*)

Other selected valid documents adopted before 31st December 2019:

- The Capital City of Prague Climate Change Adaptation Strategy ;
- Regional Concept for Environmental Education and Awareness within the City of Prague for the period 2016–2025
- City of Prague Waste Management Plan (as a waste originator - municipality);
- City of Prague Regional Waste Management Plan;
- Programme for Improving Air Quality – Prague Agglomeration CZ01 (*document prepared under the Ministry of the Environment*);
- Prognosis, Concept and Strategy of Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection in Prague;
- Strategy of Greenery Maintenance in the Capital City of Prague;
- The Territorial Energy Concept of the Capital City of Prague for the period 2013–2033;
- General Drainage Plan of the Capital City of Prague;
- General Water Supply Plan of the Capital City of Prague;
- General Water Mains Development and Sewage Plan, as amended;
- Action Plan for Noise Reduction in the Prague Agglomeration 2016;
- Principles of Transport Policy of the Capital City of Prague;
- Concept of development of cycling and recreational cycling in the Capital City of Prague until 2020;
- Principles of the new system of numeric marking of cycling routes on the territory of the City of Prague;
- Principles of Developing Pedestrian Traffic in the Capital City of Prague.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOOLS AND POLICIES

EVVO

The Capital City of Prague develops activities within environmental education, training and awareness (hereinafter EVVO) in connection with valid state legislation and conceptual documents, as well as international documents. The basic regional strategic document for EVVO on the regional level in 2018 was the Regional Concept of Environmental Education, Training and Awareness in the Territory of the City of Prague for 2016–2025. This conception is continued by the action plans for the regional concepts of EVVO for individual years or longer

periods (in 2019, the AP KK EVVO of the Region of the Capital City of Prague for the years 2018–2019 was the relevant one). Among the pillars of EVVO in Prague are schools and school facilities and non-governmental organizations, which mainly include centres of environmental education.

In 2019, 7 organizations were members of SSEV Pavučina. The realization of environmental education at schools is part of the framework educational programs and other documents and respective methodologies at all levels of the educational system.

Financing EVVO in the Capital City of Prague from the 2019 Budget of the Capital City of Prague

Action Plan KK EVVO Total		53 403 562 Kč
including	Administration and maintenance of centres of environmental education – SEV Toulcův dvůr	3 500 000 Kč
	Administration and maintenance of centres of environmental education – SEV of the Forests of the City of Prague	9 293 000 Kč
	Grants supporting projects for improving the condition of the environment of the Capital City of Prague – area of EVVO (grant sphere IV + VI and other selected projects)	30 592 500 Kč
	Other activities and projects AP KK EVVO covered from the budget of the Department of Environmental Protection of Prague City Administration	10 018 062 Kč
Information technology for the environment in relation to EVVO (overall publication Prague Environment, content development of the Prague Environment portal etc. /budget of the Department of Environmental Protection of the Prague City Administration/)		1 181 268 Kč
All-Prague programs of support for leisure activities of kids and youth on the territory of the Capital City of Prague (sphere EVVO*)		52 900 Kč
All-Prague programs of support for education on the territory of the Capital City of Prague (sphere EVVO*)		180 000 Kč
TOTAL		54 817 730 Kč

* Segmentation of projects to projects in EVVO sphere and other is indicative.

Source: OCP MHMP, SML MHMP, SVC MHMP

Local Agenda 21 in Prague, 2019

The Local Agenda 21 and local Actions 21 (LA 21) are volunteer programmes and projects for the sustainable development of towns, cities and regions. The coordinator in the Czech Republic for these issues is the workplace for the Local Agenda 21 CENIA, the Czech Environmental Information Agency. Among other things, this agency manages a database of subjects involved in LA 21 (ma21.cenia.cz). In 2013, the Capital City of Prague as a region officially

adhered to the principles of the local Agenda 21 by joining the association National Network of Healthy Cities of the Czech Republic, and by approving the Declaration of the project “Healthy Capital City of Prague”. In 2019, LA21 projects continued at the level of individual municipal districts. For this year there are a **total of 16 municipal districts**, of those 1 in Category B, 6 in Category C, 4 in Category D and 5 in the category of Interested Parties.

Category	City Districts
B	MČ Praha 14
C	MČ Praha 7, MČ Praha 10, MČ Praha 12, MČ Praha 13, MČ Praha 18, MČ Praha – Dolní Počernice,
D	MČ Praha 4, MČ Praha 5, MČ Praha 21, MČ Praha-Libuš
Applicants	MČ Praha 15, MČ Praha 20, MČ Praha – Kolovraty, MČ Praha – Slivenec, MČ Praha – Troja

In category A there were no municipal districts of the Capital City of Prague registered in 2019.

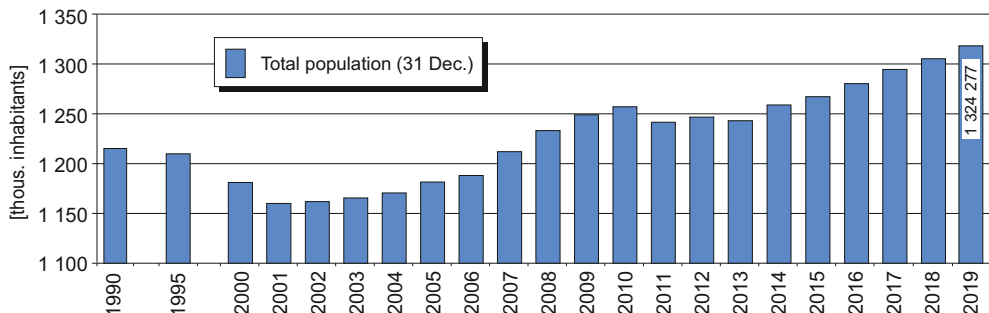
Source: CENIA

POPULATION AND HEALTH

The number of births in Prague decreased year-on-year between 2018 and 2019, as did the total number of deaths and the number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. Standardised mortality in Prague is lower for both genders than in the Czech Republic. It has been declining for both genders since 1990.

The most common group of causes of death are diseases of the circulatory system (led by other ischemic diseases of the heart and vascular diseases of the brain) and neoplasms. The number of deaths from neoplasms per 100,000 inhabitants is gradually declining.

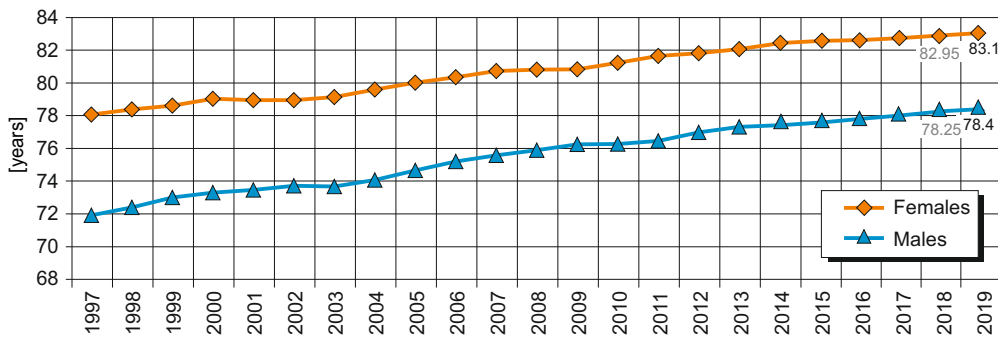
Number of citizens in Prague, 1990, 1995, 2000–2019



Note: The number of citizens since 2013 has been connected to the 2011 census results and is not comparable to previous years.

Source: ČSÚ

Life expectancy in Prague, 1997–2019



Note: The number of citizens since 2013 has been connected to the 2011 census results and is not comparable to previous years.

Source: ČSÚ

Evaluation of water quality in Prague natural outdoor swimming pools, 2019

Natural swimming pool	Week of the year 2019																
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Motol		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊	
Džbán		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊	😞	😊		😞	😊
Hostivař		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊	😊	😞	😞	😊		😞	
Divoká Šárka			😊				😊		😊		😊		😞		😊		
biotop Radotín	😊			😊		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊	
biotop Lhotka		😊			😊		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊		😊

😊 Water suitable for bathing

😊 Water suitable for bathing with sensorially noticeable Deteriorated properties

😞 Deteriorated water quality

😞 Water non-suitable for bathing

😞 Water dangerous for bathing

Source: SZÚ

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Indicator	Unit	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Source
Specific emissions of greenhouse gases	t CO ₂ ekv./capita	6.81	6.51	6.31	5.82	6.38	6.72	6.54	6.41	6.37	ČHMÚ, CDV, MZP, ČSÚ (Re-counted values, 2019)
Annual electricity consumption per capita	kWh/capita/year	1195.4	1160.1	1175.1	1083.1	1112.1	1131.3	1181.6	1131.9	1121.2	2015–2019: ČSÚ, prev. PRE, CSU/MHMP
Annual vehicle-kilometers travelled per capita	thousand vehicle-km/capita/year	5.83	5.79	5.78	5.76	5.52	5.50	5.67	5.53	5.63	TSK-ÚDI, compiled MHMP
Total number of vehicles per capita	numb./cap.	0.74	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.818	0.844	0.86	TSK-ÚDI
Length of selected bicycle routes											
– Marked bicycle routes, total	km	443.8	523.9	417	430	454	472	477	500.3	515	2011–2019 Prague Transportation Yearbook (TSK Praha)
– Protected cycle routes (bicycle paths)	km	143.3	146.9	161	163	167	173	178	186.5	194	
– Integration measures (bicycle lanes etc.)	km	53.5	71.5	85.1	92.1	98.5	102	106.9	117.3	126.9	
Air emissions of NO _x	kg/cap./year	11	10	8.6	7.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.8	ČHMÚ, ATEM, compiled MHMP
Air emissions of SO ₂	kg/cap./year	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Quality of local air – number of exceedances of the PM ₁₀ limit value											
– traffic station	number	36 Smičoch	10 Leggova, hot spot	20 Leggova, hot spot	24 Karlín	0 Vrsovice	0 Vrsovice	13 Vrsovice	18 Vrsovice	0 Vrsovice	ČHMÚ, compiled MHMP
– background station	number	27 Řeporyje	2 Řeporyje	6 Řeporyje	2 Suchdol	0 Suchdol	0 nám. Republiky	0 nám. Republiky	3 nám. Republiky	0 nám. Republiky	
Average household water consumption	l/day/capita	104.1	113	111	106	106	108	109	107	113	ČSÚ
Area of protected areas as percentage of the City total area	%	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	MHMP
Waste production per capita - household waste	t/capita/year	0.308	0.310	0.322	0.324	0.325	0.333	0.335	0.333	0.335	2011–2019: OCP MHMP, previous CENIA (ISOH)
The number of respiratory diseases as hospital admissions	Number per 1,000 inhab.	9.3	8.7	10.2	10.5	9.9	13.1	12.6	11.3	.	UZIS, Czech National Registry of Hospitalized Patients

CLIMATE PLAN OF PRAGUE UNTIL 2030

The main aim of the Capital City of Prague's Climate Plan is reducing its greenhouse gas emissions in the territory of Prague by at least 45% by 2030 compared to 2010.



Klimatický plán hl. města Prahy

The capital City of Prague's climate plan until 2030 is both the metropolis' own strategic document for the adoption of measures to reduce the city's climate impact and fulfilling the international commitment resulting from joining the Covenant of Mayors. Simultaneously, it forms the key basis for the four fundamental pillars of the city's climate-responsible policy - sustainable energy and building management, sustainable mobility, the circular economy and adaptation measures. A total of 69 specific measures are proposed in these sections of the plan. It is an ambitious strategic document to become the flagship of the 2050 carbon-neutral metropolis.

In the field of sustainable energy and buildings, Prague aims to reduce heat and gas consumption by 15%, and up to 60% to reduce CO emissions from electricity and heat supplies. The production of energy from renewable sources will be preferred.

Up to 23,000 buildings will be equipped with solar panels and photovoltaic electricity sources. The establishment of the Prague Renewable Energy Community, an organisation with an open membership for all Prague residents and commercial companies should help to achieve this. It is also planned to comprehensively develop the city's energy management system, which will prioritise suitable projects, evaluate the measures taken and calculate carbon budget of the city.

Prague wants to support the transition to sustainable mobility by building a network of charging stations for electric cars, which will number 10,000 units. This, together with other measures, should lead to a reduction in fossil fuel consumption of 18% by 2030, which is an absolutely key prerequisite for reducing CO emissions from transport. The plan sees potential for growth in public transport, where it considers the modernisation and automation of metro line C and other tram, bus and railway routes to be key projects. It is estimated that Prague's public transport could transport another 150 million more passengers in 2030 than today.

From the viewpoint of the circular economy, the main aim is to prevent the generation of waste and change waste into resources. One of the most ambitious plans is the construction of the first biogas plant owned by the city, which would process gastro-waste from restaurants and households and could supply Prague with biomethane for use in the cars of municipal organisations. The city management wants to further increase the motivation of citizens to sort waste so

that in 2030 the share of sorted waste will rise to 65%. Prague also plans to apply elements of the circular economy across the construction and food sectors.

In the area of adaptation measures, the city has had an approved Adaptation Strategy of Prague since 2017 on climate change, on which it is based and which its successful blue and green infrastructure projects implemented so far builds on. Under the current Implementation Plan, it envisages the planting of up to 1.5 million new trees, the replacement of impermeable areas and further renaturalisation of green spaces and watercourses. For better care of the city's green-blue infrastructure, binding documents Rain-water Management Standards and Street Tree Care Standards are being prepared. The success of projects is measured by a number of indicators and annually expressed in the summary infographic of the city's climate label, the so-called Klimasken.

The projects will be financed partly from the capital city of Prague's budget. At the same time, co-financing from national and European support programmes will be planned, which will be available in the next 10 years.

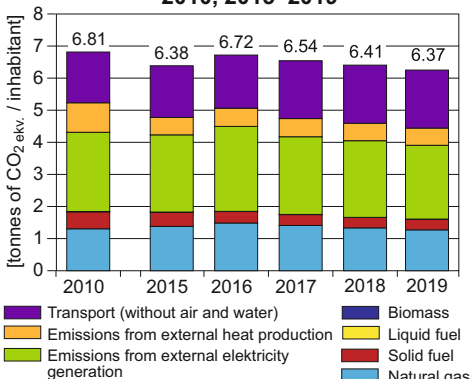
The capital City of Prague's climate plan until 2030 was approved by the City Council of Prague on May 27th, 2021 (see ZHMP Resolution No. 27/30 dated 27th May 2021).

Detailed information on climate protection in Prague and the approved Climate Plan can be found at:

<https://klima.praha.eu>

<http://portalzp.praha.eu/ochranaklimatu>

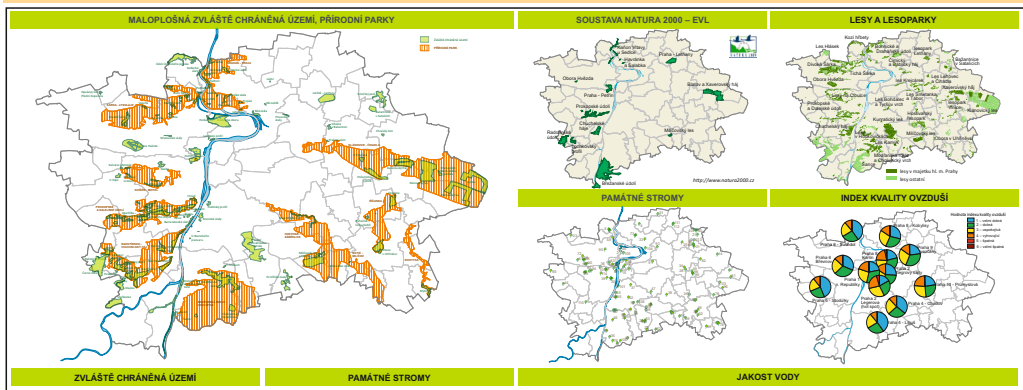
Specific emissions of greenhouse gases in the Capital City of Prague territory, 2010, 2015–2019



Source: ČHMÚ, CDV, MZP, ČSÚ

You can find selected map information in the information materials of the set "Green Maps of Prague" and selected thematic maps, as well as on the city web

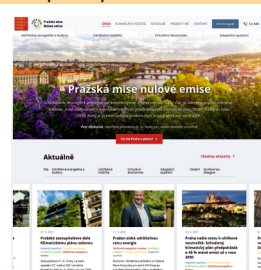
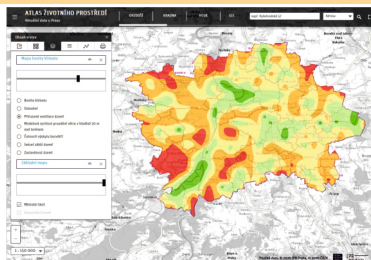
Prague Environment – Selected information 2019, maps
portalzp.praha.eu/rocnkyzp



Prague Environmental Portal
portalzp.praha.eu

Atlas of the Environment in Prague
www.geoportalpraha.cz

Prague Climate
klima.praha.eu
adaptacepraha.cz



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Czech Environmental Inspection Na Břehu 267/1a, Praha 9, 190 00	Regional Inspectorate Prague Wolkerova 40/11, 160 00 Praha 6-Dejvice	tel.: +420 233 066 111 ph.podatelna@cizp.cz IDDS: 4dkdztz http://www.cizp.cz

More detailed information you can find in Prague Environment 2019 Report (in Czech)

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 Photo on front cover – „Drm“ administration building in the centre of Prague
 (photo Petr Holý)

