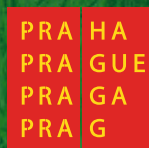




# Prague Environment Selected Information 2020

Selected Information  
from the Prague Environment Report

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



# 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 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 **consumption** of heat and gas by 15 %, and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by up to 60% for the **supply** of electricity and heat. Production of energy from **renewable resources** will be preferred. Up to 23 000 buildings will be equipped with solar panels and photovoltaic electricity sources. This will be helped along by the founding of a new city-funded organisation **Prague Renewable Energy Community**, an organisation with open membership for Prague inhabitants and commercial businesses alike. Comprehensive development of the city's energy management system has also begun, prioritising suitable projects, evaluating measures enacted and managing the city's carbon budget.

Prague is supporting the transition to **sustainable mobility** by building a network of charging stations for electric vehicles, which will number 10 000 units upon completion. Along with other measures, this should lead to a reduction in fossil fuel consumption of 18% by 2030, which is an absolutely key prerequisite for cutting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport. The plan also sees growth potential in **public transport**, with key projects being construction of the new D metro line, modernisation and automation of the C metro line, and constructing new tram, bus and railway lines and shifting them into tunnels underneath the city. It is estimated that in 2030, public transport in Prague could transport 150 million passengers more than today.

The primarily goal of the **circular economy** is, among other things, to prevent waste production and utilise waste as a resource. One of the most ambitious plans is the construction of a **biogas station** owned by the joint-stock company Pražské služby, a.s., which is 100% owned by the City of Prague. The biogas station will process household kitchen waste from Prague citizens, as well as from the cafeterias of school facilities run by the City of Prague or restaurants involved in the municipal system for collection of

usable components of municipal waste, all with the intention of producing biomethane for use to, for instance, power the vehicles of municipal companies and organisations.

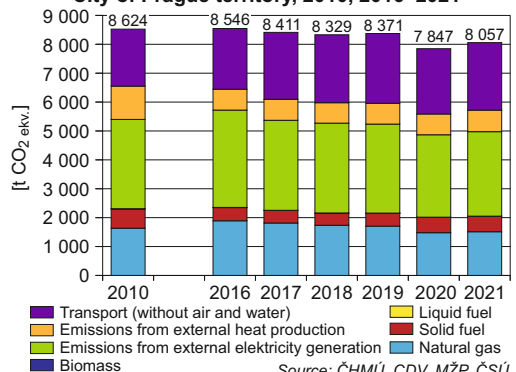
The municipal government wants to continue to increase the motivation of citizens to recycle waste so that the percentage of **sorted waste** will have risen to 65 % in 2030. Prague also plans to apply elements of the circular economy across the construction and food sectors.

In the field of **adaptation measures**, the city has had a City of Prague Climate Change Adaptation Strategy approved since 2017, and the successful projects for blue and green infrastructure realised so far stem from that. The current Implementation Plan envisions the planting of up to 1.5 million new trees, replacing impermeable areas, and other renaturalisation of green spaces and watercourses. For better care of the city's green-blue infrastructure, two binding documents have been approved: the Rainwater Management Standards and the Municipal Standard for Planning, Planting and Caring for Street Trees. The success of projects is monitored and published annually at the website [www.adaptacepraha.cz](http://www.adaptacepraha.cz).

Projects are financed from the City of Prague budget and co-financed from national and European financial support programmes.

**The capital City of Prague's climate plan until 2030 was approved by the City Council of Prague on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021** (see ZHMP Resolution No. 27/30 dated 27<sup>th</sup> May 2021). Detailed information on climate protection in Prague and the approved Climate Plan can be found at: <https://klima.praha.eu> and <http://portalzp.praha.eu/ochranaklimatu>

**Total emissions of greenhouse gases in the Capital City of Prague territory, 2010–2021**



# PRAGUE'S PRIORITIES IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD

Prague is the capital of the Czech Republic, at the same time its largest city (496 km<sup>2</sup>) and population (1.335 million as of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020). 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 were supported. In the area of greenery, the areas of parks, forests, forest

parks and other recreational areas in Prague were being expanded and revitalised. Acquisition of green areas into the ownership of the city continued. As part of the care of city parks and greenery, their biodiversity was increasing. Community gardens and gardening colonies were supported. In terms of water, the revitalisation of Prague's streams and water bodies continued, new lakes, and ponds were created. Rainwater priority was seepage at or near the point of impact. The use of rainwater in the city was 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 <sup>2</sup> ]	496.2	Types of land [ha] at 31 <sup>st</sup> December	
Administrative division		agricultural land	19 573
number of City Districts	57	forest land	5 251
number of Cadastral Districts	112	water bodies	1 101
Location (City centre)		developed areas	5 080
geographical latitude	50°4'53.193" N	other areas	18 616
geographical longitude)	14°25'38.39" E	Population – number of inhabitants	1 335 084
Altitude [m n. m.]		– females	681 430
maximum (Zličín)	399	– males	653 654
minimum (Suchbátka a Praha 8)	177	average population	1 327 272
Climate Praha - Karlov (2020)		population density per 1 sq. km	2 690.6
annual air temperature [°C]	11.6	Houses, apartments (2020) *	
annual rainfall [mm]	488.7	Apartments started	4 335
Vltava River		Completed apartments	5 449
length [km]	30	Living space per 1 completed apartment in m <sup>2</sup>	65.1
low rate in Malá Chuchle [m <sup>3</sup> .s <sup>-1</sup> ]	92.2	Of which are in family houses	122.6
		Gross domestic product per capita*	
		– CZK	1 156 808
		– EURO	43 744
		Share of unemployed persons [%] **	3.51

\* Data as of January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2021

\*\* Proportion of achieved job seekers aged 15–64

Source: ČSÚ, ČHMÚ, ČÚZK, MPSV

# CLIMATE SYSTEM

## Evaluation of meteorological factors for 2020 from Prague stations

In comparison with **the temperature standard** of the years 1991–2020, the year 2020 can be considered significantly above normal with a deviation of +1.0 °C and an average annual temperature at Prague-Ruzyně of +10.0 °C. Since 1946, 2020 along with 2014 ranked fourth to fifth as the warmest years, and the last five years remain the warmest since the start of measurement. A month that saw exceptionally above-average temperatures was February (deviation +4.2 °C), setting a record monthly maximum average temperature for February since the start of measurement. The months January, April, August, September and December were all above average (deviation +2.1, 1.2, 1.8, 1.3 and 1.7 °C). Only May was below normal for temperature with a negative deviation of -1.9 °C. The average temperature in the other months was within normal limits.

**The highest daytime temperature** in 2020 of +35.0 °C was measured 21 August at the Karlov station, where the highest average daytime temperature of +27.8 °C was also measured. **The lowest daytime temperature** of -7.9 °C was measured at the Kbely station 3 January, and the lowest average daytime temperature of -5.3 °C was measured 2 January, also at Kbely station. The warmest Prague station, with an annual average temperature of +12.4 °C, is still the Klementinum, while Ruzyně with an average of +10.0 °C is the coldest. The two strongest heat waves in 2020 were 7 to 14 August (7 tropical days according to the stations, nighttime temperatures approaching 20 °C and the Klementinum had 2 tropical nights) and 17 to 22 August (2 tropical days, 1 very hot day and 1 tropical night). The Klementinum's series of long-term absolute extremes of daytime temperature maximums (measured since 1775) was broken 9 times in 2020 – three days each in February and March, and one day each in January, November and December. The absolute minimums at the Klementinum were not broken in this year.

**The trend of warming and the impact of the city's heat island** can be seen by comparing the development in the annual number of characteristic days on the outskirts of Prague at the Ruzyně station and at the Klementinum station in the centre. The number of tropical days, when the daytime maximum is 30 °C or over, was 9 at Ruzyně in 2020, which is average, while in the centre the most was 21 at Karlov. There was one very hot day (daytime max 35 °C or over) at Karlov and in Komořany. In terms of tropical nights (nighttime maximum 20 °C or over), in contrast to 2019 they did not occur anywhere in Prague other than at the Klementinum (2 days). There were 80 frosty days (daytime minimum below 0 °C) at Ruzyně and 23 at the Klementinum, and 8 freezing days (daytime maximum below 0 °C) but none at the Klementinum.

**The above-average annual rainfall** of 567.2 mm in 2020 measured at Prague-Ruzyně represents 115 % of the long-term standard for 1991–2020. The month of February was exceptionally above average in terms of precipitation at Ruzyně (258 % of the standard), while October, August and March were highly above average (222, 207 and 182 %) and September above average. The months of April, July and December were below average (44, 45 and 56 % of the standard), January and November highly below average (33 and 30% of the standard), and the other months fell within normal limits. The highest daily rainfall within Prague of 70.3 mm was measured 14 August in Ďáblice, with 65 mm also falling the same day in Břevnov. The highest monthly total precipitation of 157.2 mm was measured in August, also in Ďáblice, which also recorded the highest annual rainfall in the Prague region of 686.9 mm. There was a period of pronounced drought between 23 March and 17 April (interrupted for 2 days at the end of March with a rainfall of no more than 1 mm).

**The average wind speed** in 2020 of 3.7 m.s<sup>-1</sup> at Prague-Ruzyně was within normal limits. February was abnormally windy (with an average speed of 6.2 m.s<sup>-1</sup>), as were the months of March, January and October. The year's maximum instantaneous wind speed within Prague of 31.9 m.s<sup>-1</sup> was recorded at Ruzyně as a windstorm passed through 28 January; 13 days later on 10 February, Storm Sabine hit with a maximum instantaneous wind speed of 28.7 m.s<sup>-1</sup> at Prague-Karlov. In both cases, the wind speed at higher altitudes in the Czech Republic reached hurricane strength and caused significant damage in the country.

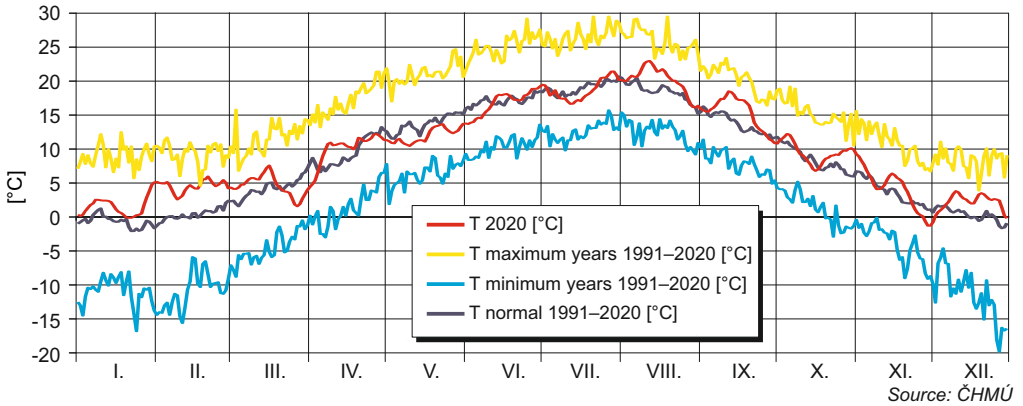
**The annual sum of sunshine** of 1922 hrs was average, with above-average sunshine recorded in April and March (150 and 140 % of the norm), with the lowest level compared to the norm being 72% in October.

**The annual average cloud cover** in Prague was within normal limits. **Storm activity** at most Prague stations was below average. Storms were most frequent in August and June. The most storm days were recorded at Ruzyně station (16). Hail was recorded at stations in Prague on 3 days in 2020, one each in May, June and August, with the most frequent being 3 times at Libuš station (of those two in one day on 13 June).

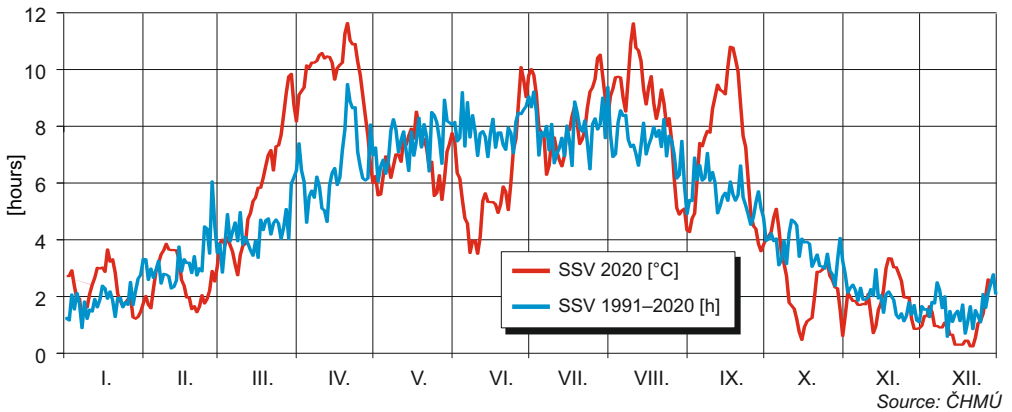
The year 2020 was **exceptionally below average for snow** with just 6 days of snow coverage at Ruzyně station. The maximum level of snow recorded in 2020 in Prague was 2 cm at Ruzyně on 28 February and 31 March

# CLIMATE SYSTEM

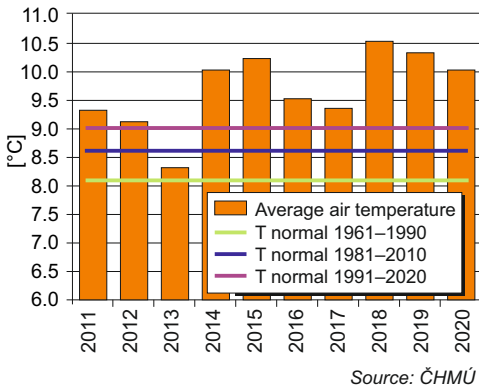
**Average daytime air temperature T, 10-day rolling average, Prague-Ruzyně, comparison of 2020 and norm for 1991–2020**



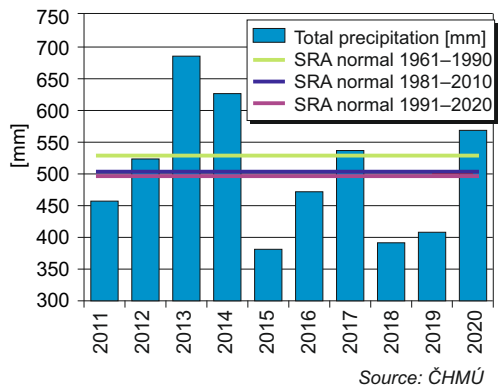
**Daily duration of sunshine, 10-day rolling average, Prague-Ruzyně, comparison of 2020 and norm for 1991–2020**



**Average air temperature, 2011–2020**

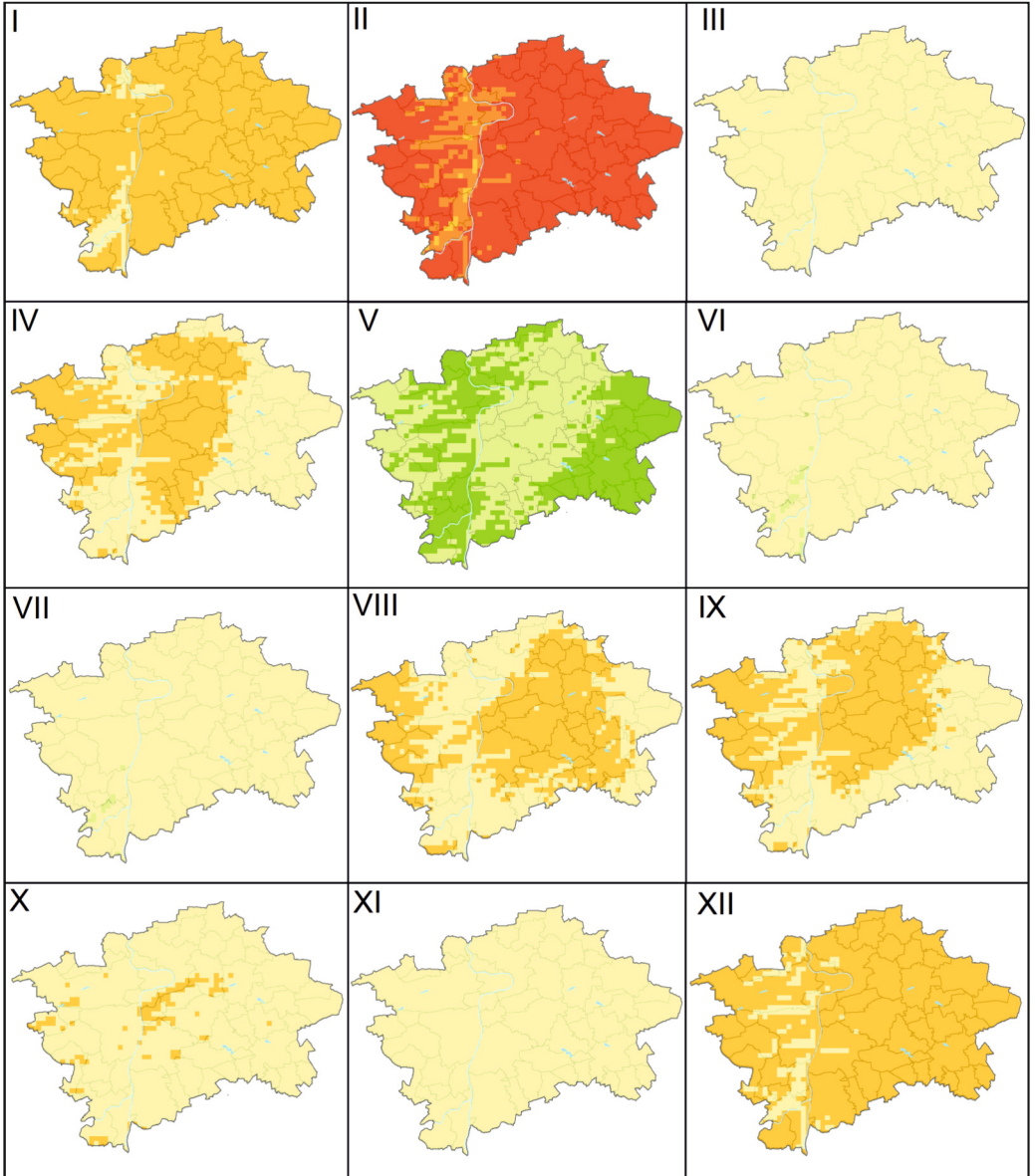


**Total precipitation, 2011–2020, Prague-Ruzyně**




# CLIMATE SYSTEM

Evaluation of abnormality of the 2020 monthly average temperature compared to the norm for 1991–2020




 extremely subnormal

 subnormal

 strongly above normal

 strongly subnormal

 normal

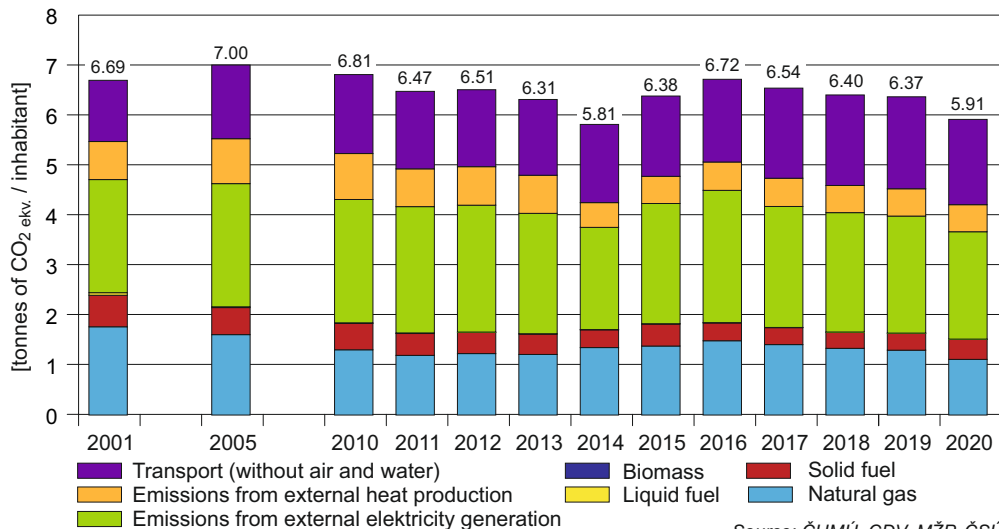
 extremely above normal

 above normal

Source: ČHMÚ

# CLIMATE PROTECTION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

## Specific emissions of greenhouse gases in the Capital City of Prague territory, 2001, 2005, 2010–2020



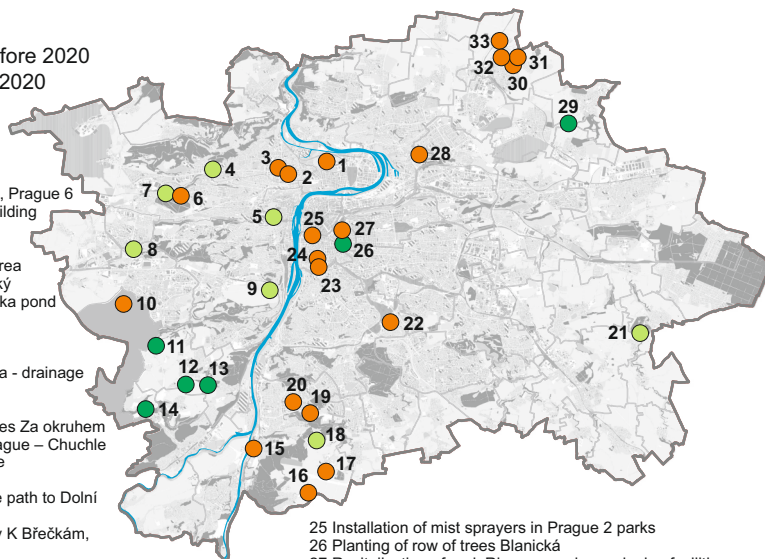
Source: ČHMÚ, CDV, MŽP, ČSÚ

## Overview of projects realised under the Implementation Plan for the City of Prague Adaptation Plan for 2020–2024

Status as of 12/2020

- Projects completed before 2020
- Projects completed in 2020
- Ongoing projects

- 1 Výstaviště Prague projects
- 2 Planting of a green belt on ul. Čs. Armády
- 3 Building a green wall out of hops, Prague 6
- 4 Extensive green roof – CUBE building
- 5 Renewal of park area around Petřín lookout tower
- 6 Revitalisation of Hvězda buffer area
- 7 Revitalisation of Litovicko-Sárecký stream and construction of Terežka pond in Liboc
- 8 Revitalisation of DUN KOMKO II
- 9 Divčí hrady landscape park
- 10 Residential complex Malá Řepora - drainage
- 11 Planting of trees along Reporyje, Prague – Sliveneč
- 12 Planting of 70 trees and 40 bushes Za okruhem
- 13 Planting of trees on dirt road, Prague – Chuchle
- 14 Planting of 70 trees by K Cikánce
- 15 Suburban park Soutok
- 16 Planting of row of trees along the path to Dolní Břežany
- 17 Planting of row of cherry trees by K Břeččákám, Prague – Cholutice
- 18 New body of water Lipiny-Modřany
- 19 Planting of almond trees by Generála Šišky
- 20 Realisation of drainage structures – swales, Prague 12
- 21 Revitalisation Hloubětín–Vysočany–Rokytky
- 22 Planting of fruit trees at park Třešňovka
- 23 Planting of row of trees Jaromírova
- 24 Installation of mist sprayer Folimanka



- 25 Installation of mist sprayers in Prague 2 parks
- 26 Planting of row of trees Blanická
- 27 Revitalisation of park Riegrovy sady, gardening facilities
- 28 Rainwater retention at City of Prague Service Administration premises
- 29 Expanding existing biocorridor along Vínofský stream
- 30 Planting of greenery on Polabská
- 31 Planting of wildflower meadow, Prague – Čakovice
- 32 Planting of trees and shrub layer Schoellerova
- 33 Renewal of tree-lining along historic route – Tryskovičká

Source: OCP MHMP

# AIR

The City of Prague has long numbered among the areas with a higher level of air pollution. The emissions burden primarily stems from the heavy traffic and the use of local furnaces in areas with predominantly older family homes. Transport accounted for 87.5 % of the **total emissions of particulate matter (PM)** in 2020 and for 70.4% of **emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)**. During the 2020 heating season, modernisation of the stock of household combustion-based installations had a positive effect, resulting in a slight drop in emissions compared to 2019.

Compared to 2019, a reduction in emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> suspended particles, nitrogen dioxide and benzo[a]pyrene was recorded in 2020. The reasons were favourable meteorological conditions, the implementation of measures at emission sources, and measures associated with states of emergency being declared due to the spread of the new type of coronavirus SARS-COV-2. No regulations, warnings or smog situations were declared within the City of Prague in 2020.

Neither the short-term nor the annual **emission limit for NO<sub>2</sub>** was exceeded at any location with sufficient data to be evaluated in 2020. Comparing 2019/20 year-on-year, there was a decline in the average annual NO<sub>2</sub> concentration at all types of station. In 2020, the lowest concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> was recorded at all stations in Prague for the whole

evaluated period, as well as the whole time it has been measured, i.e. since the 1990s.

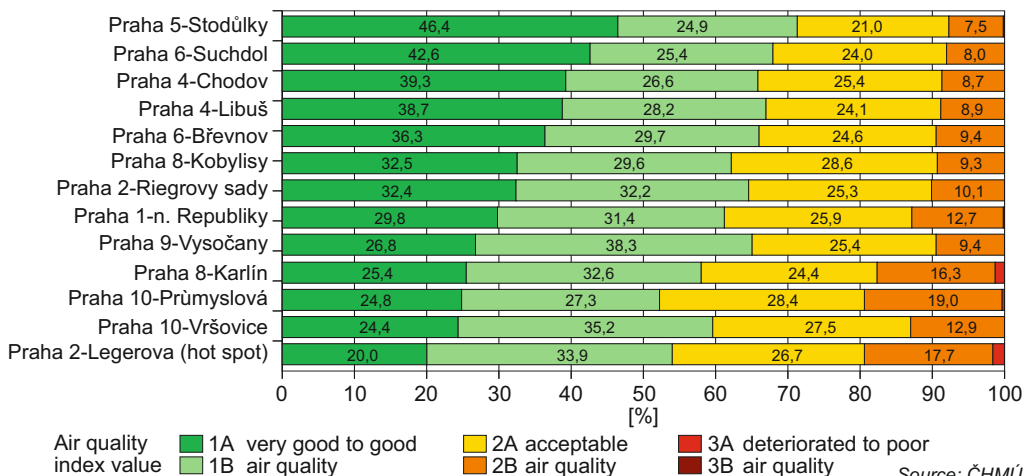
In 2020, the emission limit for average annual concentration of **PM<sub>2.5</sub>** and **PM<sub>10</sub>** suspended particles was not exceeded at any station with sufficient data for evaluation, nor was the daily emission limit for PM<sub>10</sub>. Compared internationally, there was a slight decrease in the concentration of benzo[a]pyrene. The emission limit was not exceeded at any of the locations with a valid annual average.

In 2020 (on average for the three years 2018–2020), the emission limit for **ground-level ozone** was exceeded at five of seven evaluated stations within the metropolitan area. For all other monitored pollutants, the emission limits were met.

The **air quality index (AQI)** was evaluated in 2020. At the majority of Prague stations assessed, the first stage of AQI (very good to good air quality) predominated, with the second AQI level (acceptable air quality) occurring at less than 47 % of all urban and suburban stations. The third level of AQI (degraded to poor air quality) occurred in more than 1% of cases at two traffic stations.

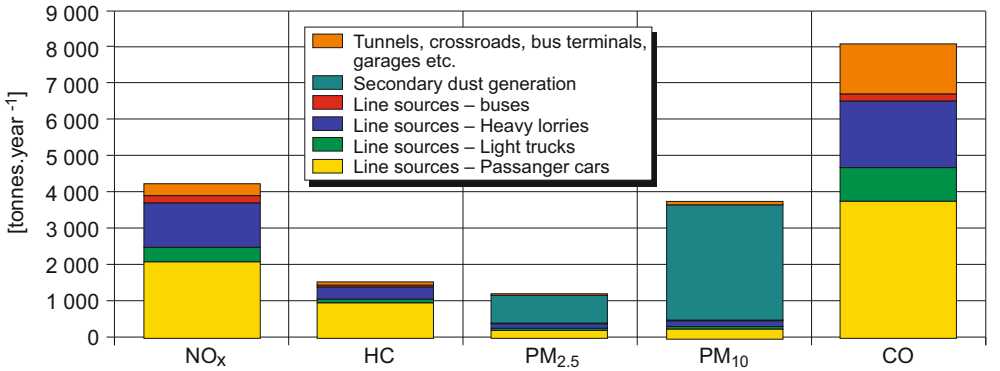
Good dispersion conditions were recorded on 295 days in 2020 (81 %), slightly unfavourable dispersion conditions on 55 days (15 %), and unfavourable dispersion conditions on 16 days (4 %).

## Total index of air quality (IKO) at the stations in the Prague agglomeration in 2020 – representation of individual index values



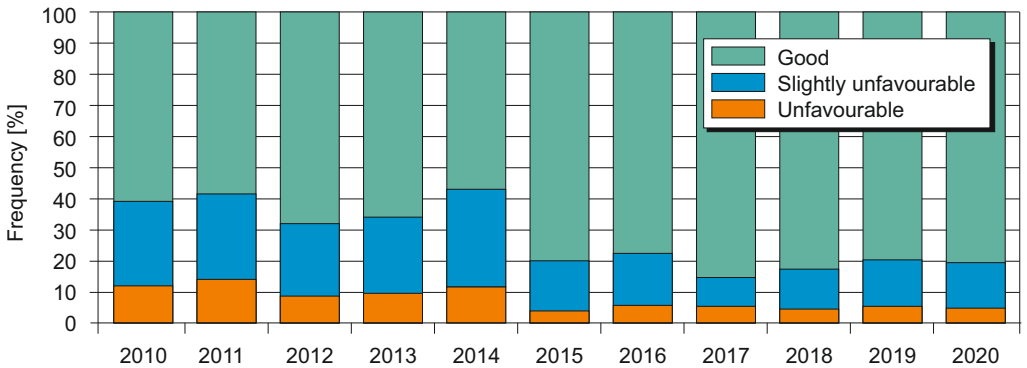
# AIR

## Traffic emissions – selected pollutants, 2020



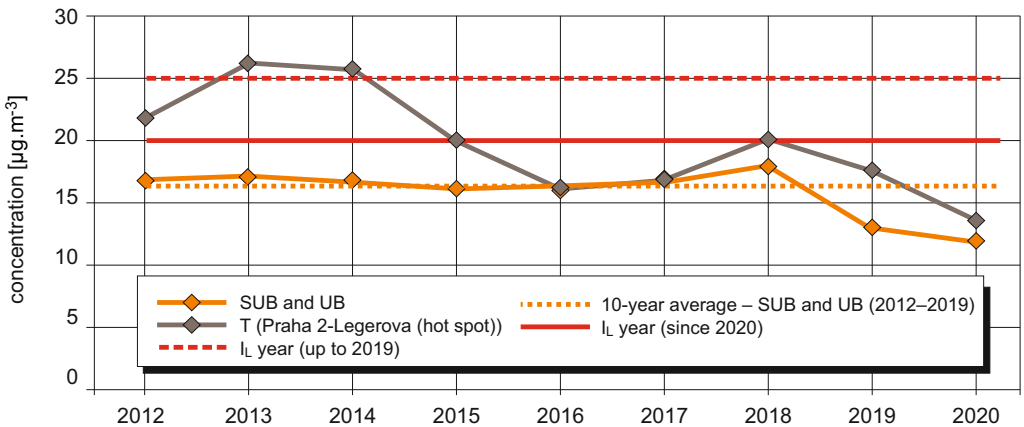
Source: ATEM – Ateliér ekologických modelů, s.r.o.

## Frequency of dispersion conditions, Prague, 2010–2020



Source: ČHMÚ

## Annual average concentrations PM<sub>2.5</sub>, 2012–2020



Source: ČHMÚ,

# 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 2019–2020, 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 71% on the total volume of 106.3 mil. m3 of potable water produced in 2020.

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 2020 it was about 112 l/per person/per day, in 2019 about 113 l/per person/per day, in 2018 about 107 l/per person/per day. Loss of water from network leaks were reduced from 46% in 1996 to values below 20% since 2014 - in 2020 losses amounted to approximately 12.9%.

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 2020 ca 110.8 mil. m<sup>3</sup> of wastewater was treated (100% of wastewater), while 92.6% was treated at the central wastewater treatment facility (ÚČOV) and the residual wastewater 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 2020, 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

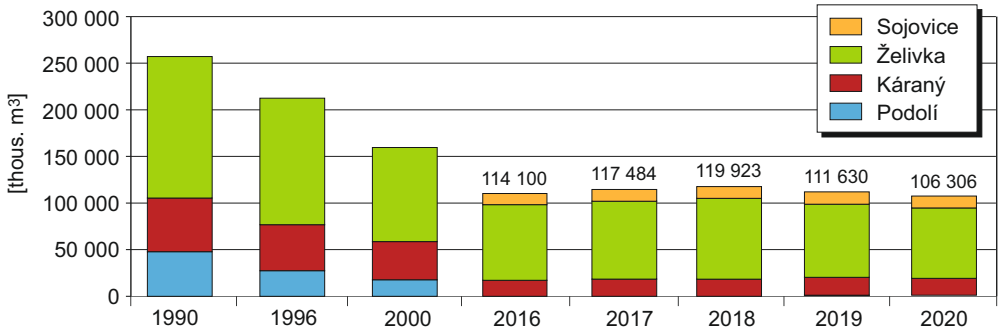


Water quality classes: 1 – Unpolluted water 2 – Slightly polluted water 3 – Polluted water  
4 – Heavily polluted water 5 – Very heavily polluted water

Source: OCP MHMP

# WATER

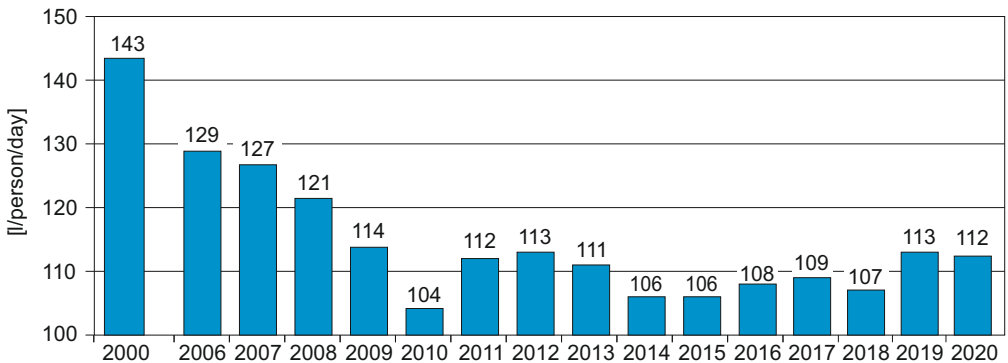
## Evolution of manufacturing drinking water in individual waterworks from 1990 to 2020



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

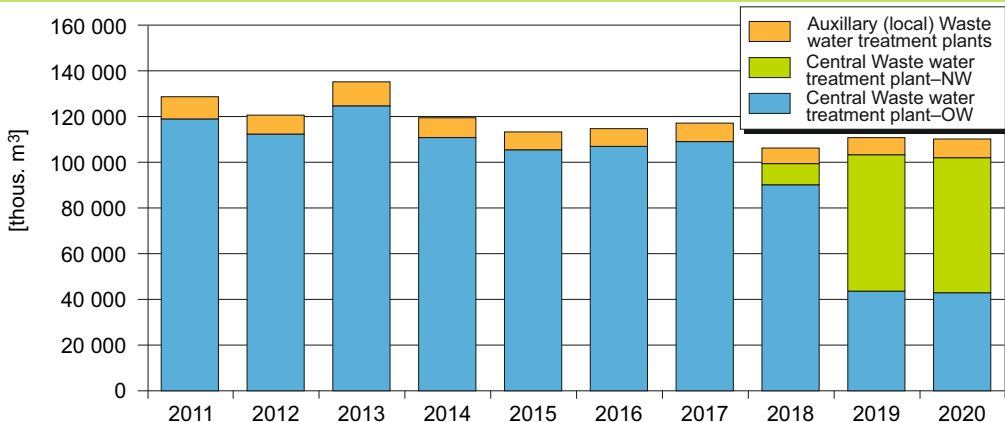
Source: PVK, a. s.

## Evolution of the specific consumption of drinking water in households in Prague, 2000, 2005–2020



Source: PVK, a. s.

## Amount of cleaned wastewater at the Central waste water cleaning facility (ÚČOV) and wastewater cleaning branches (ČOV), 2011–2020



Note.: NW – New waterline, OW – Old waterline

Source: PVK, a. s.

# LANDSCAPE, NATURE AND GREENERY

The **balance of areas** according to the ČÚZK records for Prague in 2020 shows another slight increase (14 ha) in the total area of built-up areas compared to the previous year (their share at the end of 2020 was approximately 10.2% of the total area, but since 1990 increase by a total of 813 ha), at the same time, a slight increase in the acreage of the so-called other areas is recorded, namely by 21 ha compared to 2019. The acreage of agricultural land decreased by 44 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 wooded territories. In 2020, the increase reached 2 ha compared to 2019 and 393 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, 2020, legal protection of **93 low-area specially protected lands** (including 8 national natural landmarks, 69 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 2.426 ha** (ca 4.9% 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 2020 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 393 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 /85 locations already reconstructed / and Streams for Life) on a regular basis.

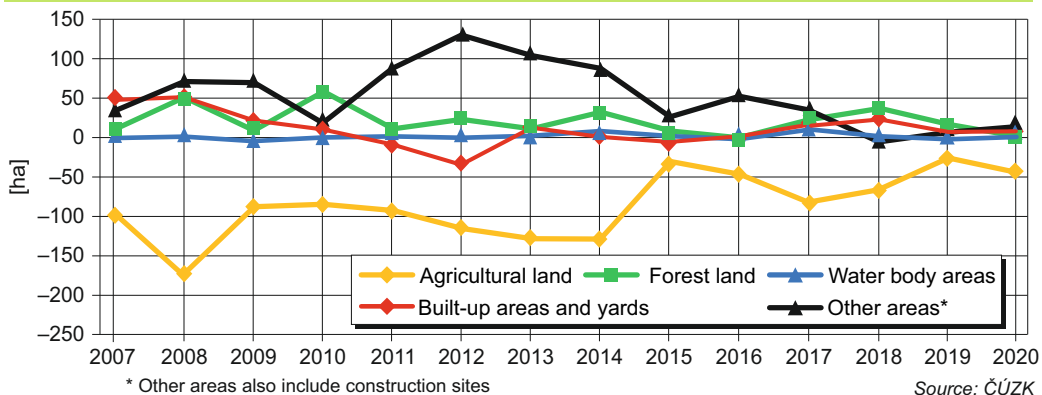
## Total levels of types of land, as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 [ha]

Aggregate areas of land types	Code	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture land	02–07	19 847	19 800	19 717	19 649	19 617	19 573
– Arable land	02	14 405	14 367	14 220	14 139	14 084	14 030
– Hop garden	03	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Vineyards	04	10	10	12	12	12	12
– Gardens	05	3 953	3 946	3 950	3 954	3 965	3 971
– Orchards	06	607	606	601	599	591	590
– Permanent Grassland	07	872	871	935	945	964	970
Forest land	10	5 173	5 173	5 195	5 233	5 249	5 251
Water areas	11	1 088	1 087	1 096	1 096	1 094	1 101
Built-up areas	13	5 003	5 005	5 021	5 057	5 066	5 080
Other areas**	14	18 505	18 557	18 592	18 586	18 595	18 616
Total area*		<b>49 616</b>	<b>49 621</b>	<b>49 621</b>	<b>49 621</b>	<b>49 621</b>	<b>49 621</b>

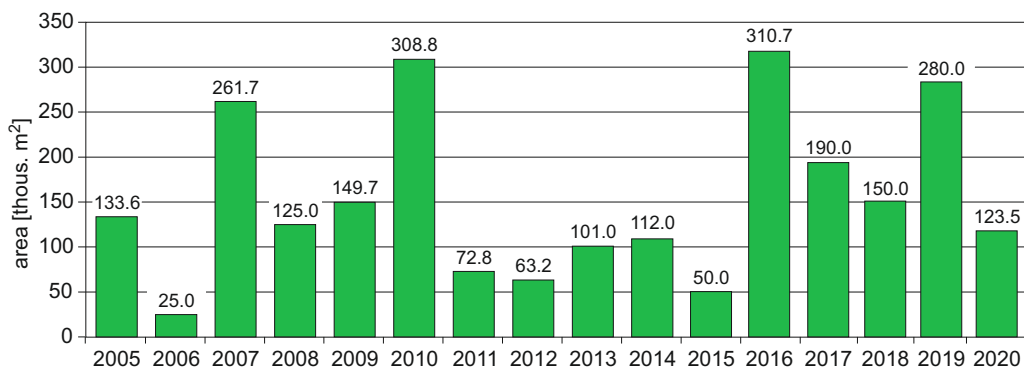
Note: \* differences in the total area are caused by rounding  
 \*\* other areas include building sites

# LANDSCAPE, NATURE AND GREENERY

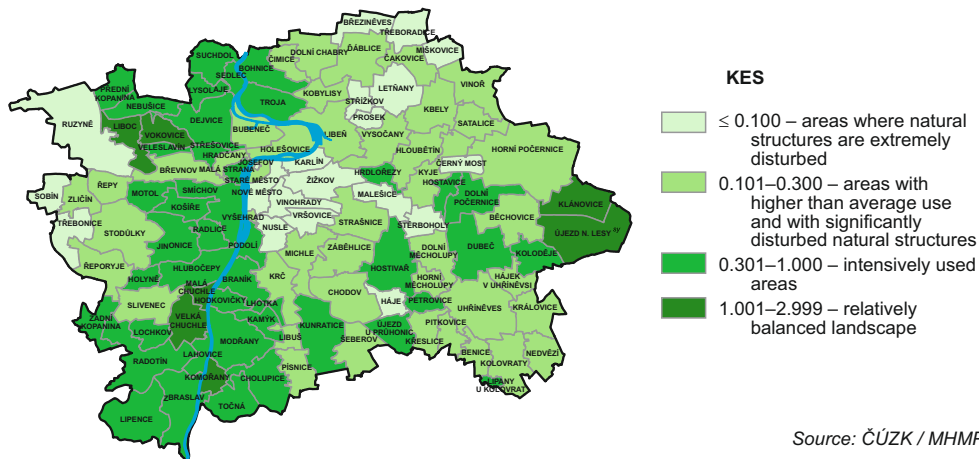
## The decline and growth of areas based on type of land, 2007–2020



## Newly forested areas, 2005–2020



## 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 5 million tons, depending on the extent of construction activities. In 2020, 4.05 mil. tons of waste were produced within the territory of capital city (5.08 mil. tons in 2019, 5.2 mil. tons in 2018). From the total volume of generated waste, ca 35.3% was used within in Prague, from which e.g. its use for energy represented 19.9%, 4.2% was the amount of sludge from WWTPs handed over for use on agricultural land and 70.7% was recycled. Disposal of waste at landfills within the city was terminated in 2020 (end of landfilling at Dáblice landfill). Burning of waste without any subsequent energy used 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 2020, the volume of municipal waste produced by citizens reached 451.8 thousand tonnes, which equals about 340 kg per capita.** The portion of utilized waste made 83.4% in 2020 while 55.6% was used for energy purpose.

In 2020, **the volume of sorted recoverable waste components in the streets and household equipment** (paper, glass, plastics, beverage cartons) decreased slightly - the total amount was approxi-

mately **59.6 thousand tons** (60.3 thousand tons in 2019).

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 2020 there were **19 collecting yards of the City of Prague** in operation.

The number of separate waste collection points in buildings in the Prague Heritage Reservation and, on a pilot basis, in other municipal districts increased (2 222 compared to 1 877 in 2019). There were also 3 429 public collection points available.

**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). Since 1 January 2020, **area-wide bin collection** has been running. Production of biowaste totalled 14.8 t in 2020, with the amount collected from home bins being 5 t.

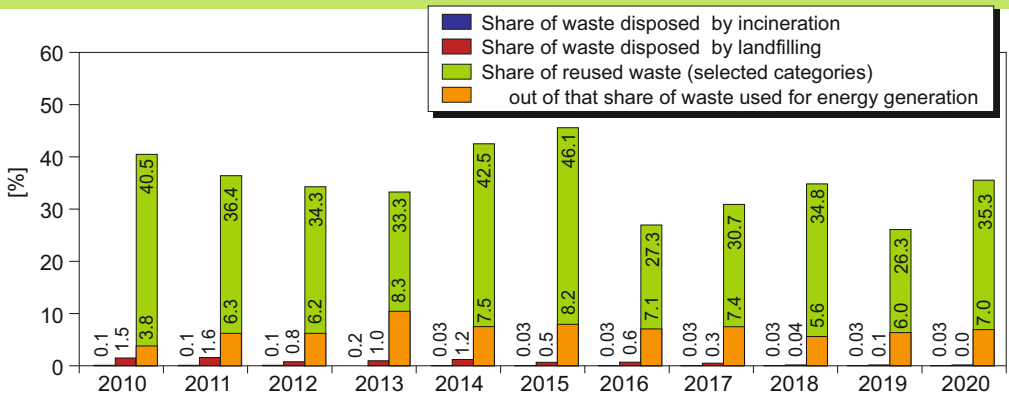
So did the collection of bulky waste, also through the city of Prague's collecting yards and large-volume containers added in the streets of Prague. For the ninth year, the collection of selected commodities through mobile collection yards was also renewed.

## Production of waste in the territory of the Capital City of Prague, 2012–2020 [thous. tonnes]

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total		4 941	3 811	4 269	4 161	4 602	4 517	5 187	5 080	4 451
Out of that category	Hazardous	132	79	62	71	58	64	99	124	98
	Others	4 810	3 732	4 207	4 090	4 544	4 453	5 083	4 956	4 353

Source: OCP MHMP

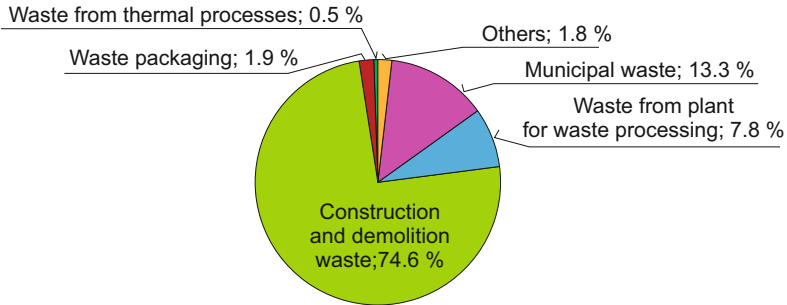
## Ratios of waste from the total used and eliminated waste in the territory of the Capital City of Prague (selected methods of use), 2010–2020



Source: OCP MHMP

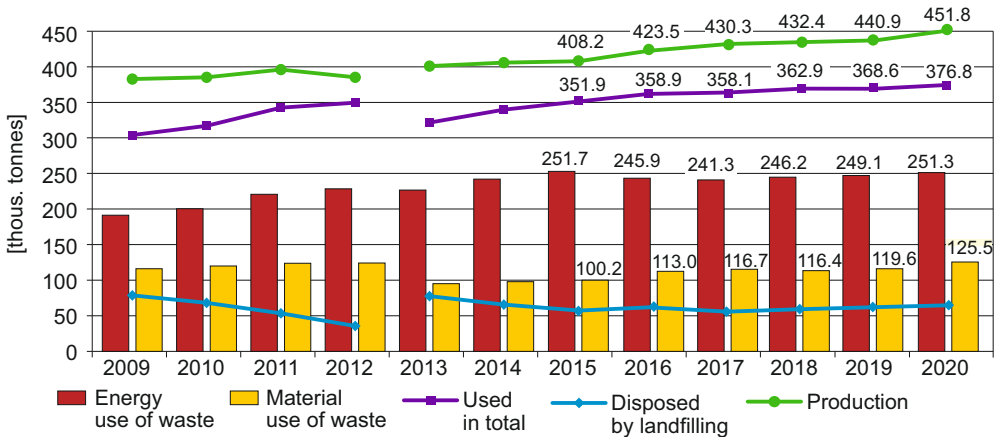
# WASTE

## Ratio of waste produced in Capital City of Prague territory based on origin, 2020



Source: OCP MHMP

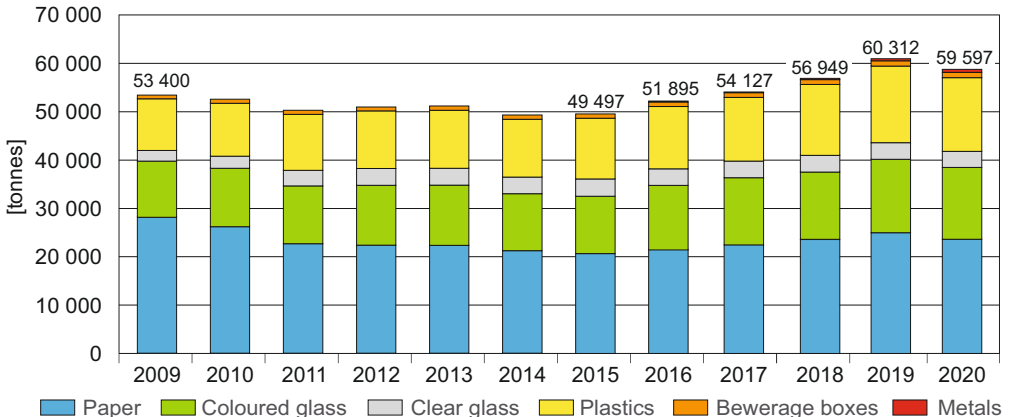
## Evolution of the production and treatment of household waste, 2009–2020



In 2013 there was a change in methodology.

Source: OCP MHMP

## The amount of separated waste in street and house equipment, 2009–2020



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.

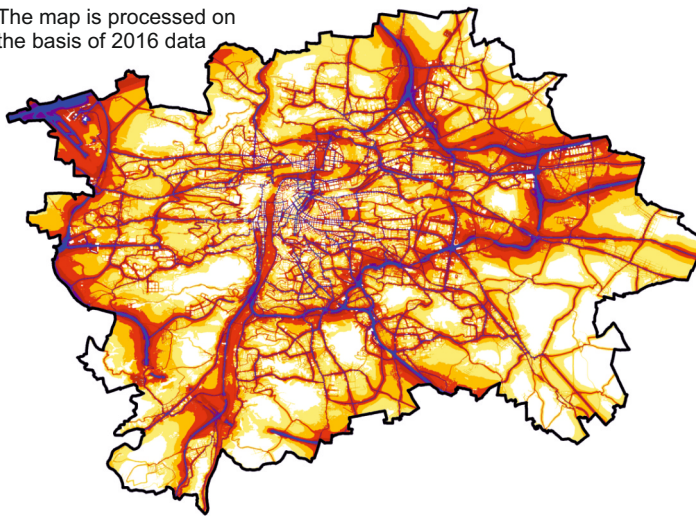
On the basis of strategic noise maps, critical places are identified the primary attention in planning and execution of anti-noise measures is focused on. Such measures include the construction of anti-noise barriers, replacements of surfaces at selected roads, reconstruction of tram routes, modernisation 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 2020 was the **2019 action plan based on the third round of strategic noise mapping**.

In 2020 as well as in the previous years, the antinoise 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.

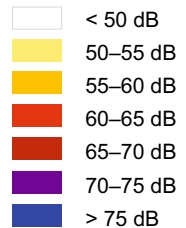
## Strategic map of the noise situation, 2017

The map is processed on the basis of 2016 data



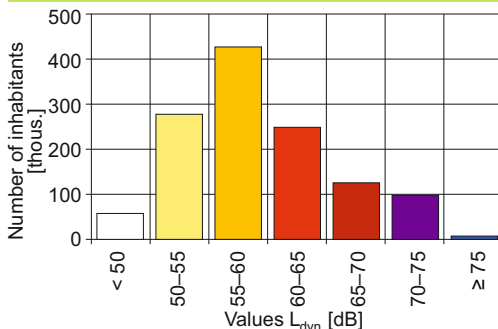
### Bands of noise

Descriptor  $L_{dvn}$



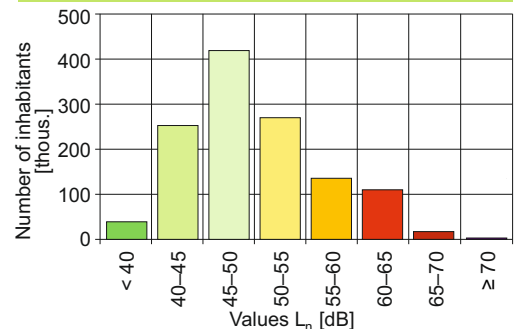
Source: IPR Praha, MZd ČR

### 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

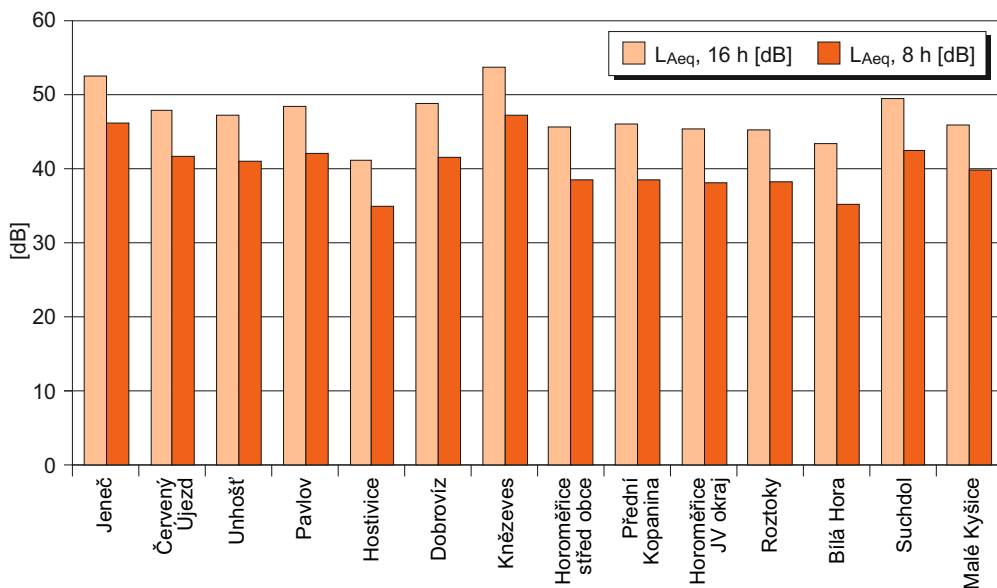
## Acoustic curtain (PHC) realized in the period 2009–2020 and other planned

Street	PHC number	Height [m]	Lenght [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 – MPH	999416**	4	100, 240	2 mobilní PHC
Štěrboholská spojka	999325**	5	3 344	Dolní Počernice
5. května	211/999091**	8	700	Michle
5. května – MPH	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 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020, 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 2020



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 2020, traffic volume fell here as a result of the pandemic by approx. 10.3% compared to the previous year. 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 2020, 3 subway lines, 25 daily and 9 night tram lines, 499 bus lines (168

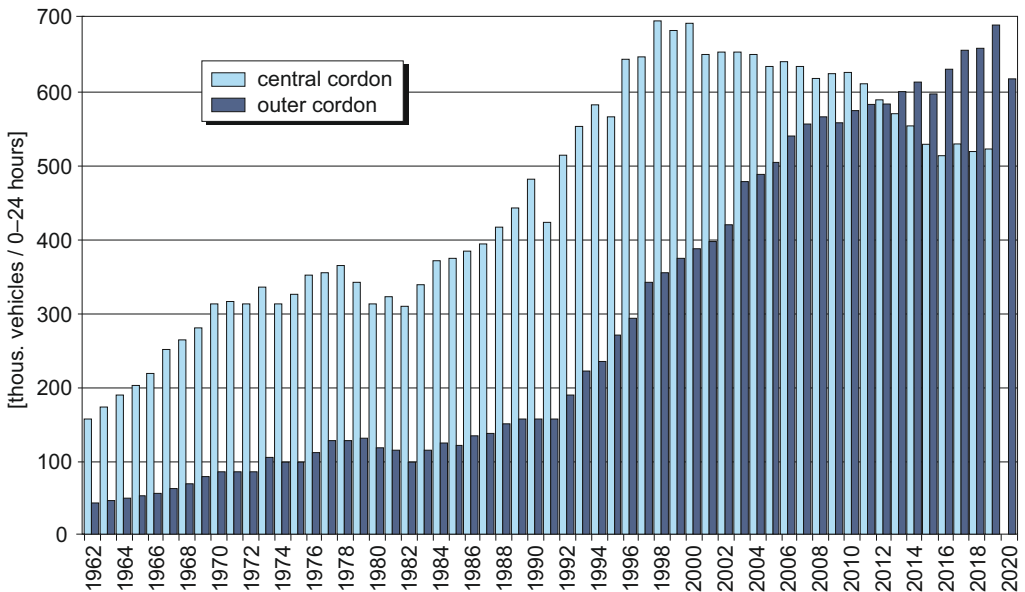
city, 110 suburban, 221 regional), 89 railway lines designed as S and R, 7 ferry lines and 1 cable-car route were operating within the PIT.

Within the PIT system in Prague, there were approximately 800.4 million passengers transported (this is a considerable drop-off compared to 2019 due to the pandemic). The largest share was buses and trolleybuses (34.6%) and the metro (31.4%), while the portion of mass transit within the entire transportation was 42% (pedestrians 26%, cycle 1%, automobile traffic 29%).

The building up of bicycle infrastructure continued, including marking cycle routes based on the updated city-wide system of cycle routes and earlier documents („Concept of Development of Cycling Traffic in Prague by 2020“, „New System of Numerical Marking of Cycle Routes within the Territory of the Capital City of Prague“). At the end of 2020, within the prepared network of cycle roads, 520 km of cycle routes were marked by directional designations. More than 194 km of the entire network of cycling roads were protected trails and 124 km (156.6 km when including contra-flow bicycle lanes) benefited from integration measures.

In 2020, approximately 8.1 km of new cycling lanes and 3.3 km of new two-way lane for cyclists were put into operation and 40 bicycle crossings were also installed. In 2020, the portion of cycle traffic reached approximately 1% of all transportations in the city.

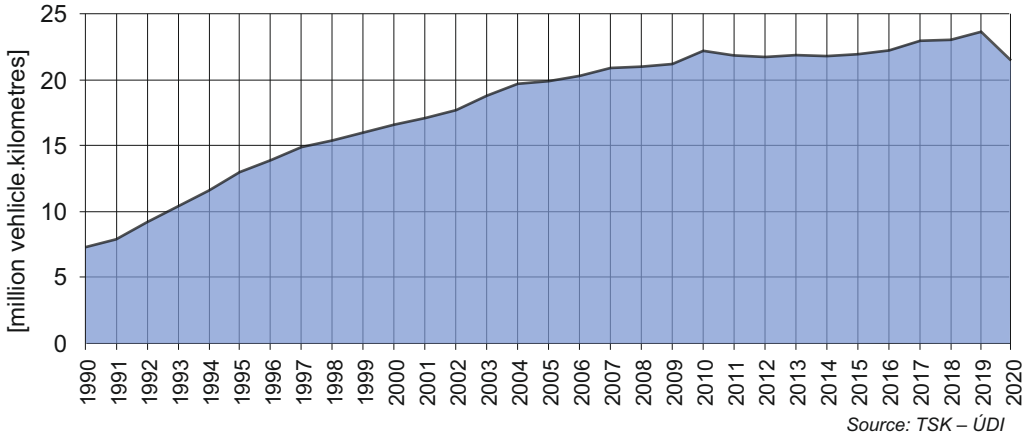
**Traffic intensity in the central and outer cordon, 1962–2020**



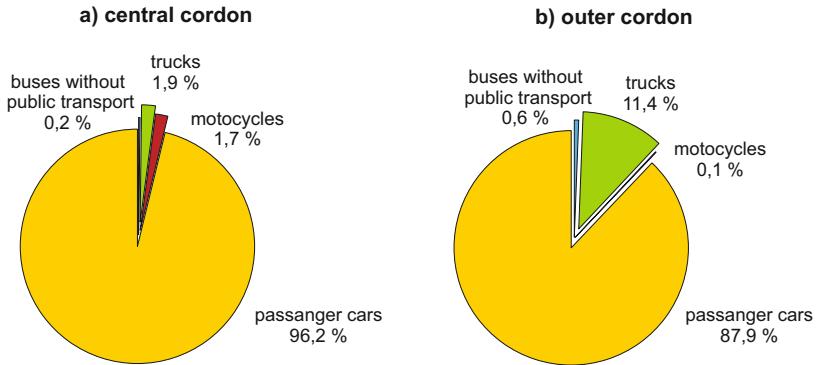
Note: Due to the pandemic only a third of the usual number of locations were counted and thus cannot be compared year-on-year

# TRAFFIC

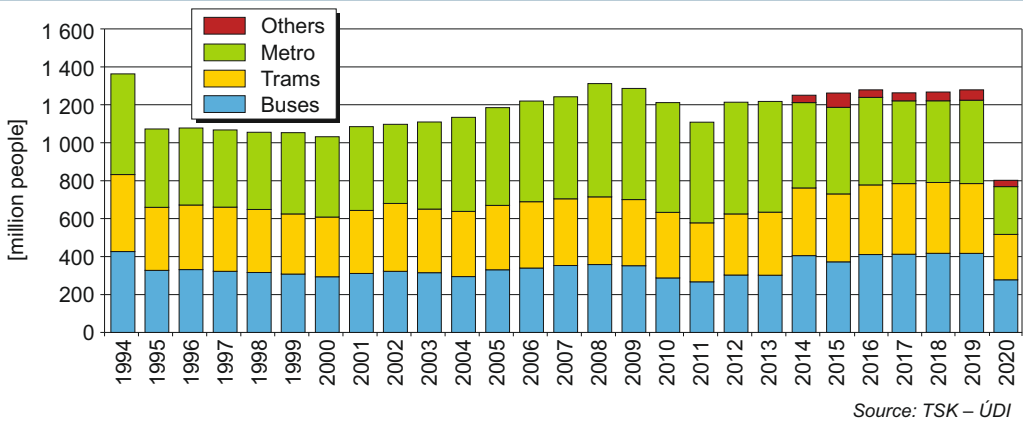
## Traffic performance of automotive transportation for an average workday, 1990–2020



## Composition of the traffic stream, 2020

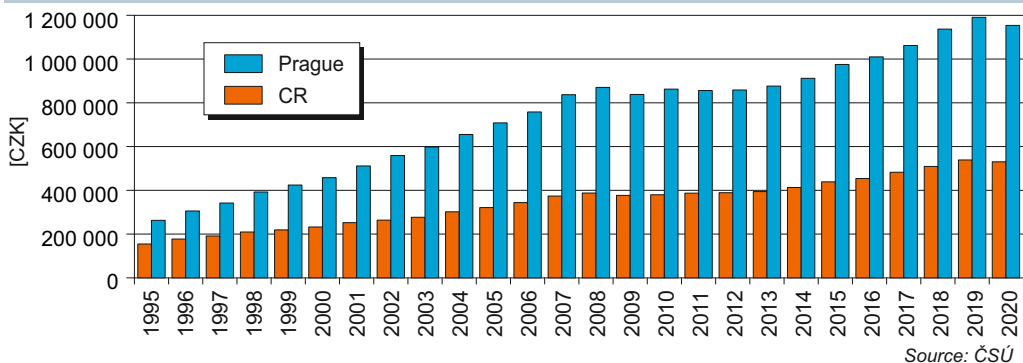


## Public mass transportation – annual number of transported people, 1994–2020

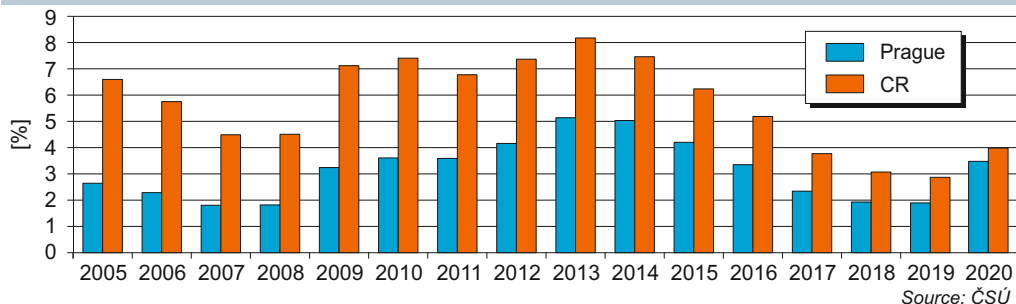


# ECONOMY

## Gross domestic product per capita, 1995–2020



## Ratio of unemployed people, 2005–2020 (as at 31<sup>st</sup> December)



## Basic economic data on evolution in Prague – macroeconomic indicators, 2015–2020

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross value added in total (CZK million)	1 108 781	1 156 063	1 227 536	1 332 879	1 428 474	1 397 087
Gross national product at current prices						
– CZK million	1 231 287	1 285 249	1 366 020	1 479 057	1 580 995	1 535 399
– EUR million	45 137	47 542	51 889	57 670	61 589	58 060
– PPS million	68 412	70 960	75 496	81 082	84 935	80 199
Share of the region in the CR GPD as % (CR = 100)	26.6	26.8	26.7	27.3	27.3	27.0
GDP development at fixed prices, previous year = 100	106.7	102.9	104.4	105.4	102.7	93.5
Gross national product per capita						
– CZK	975 271	1 009 835	1 061 767	1 136 744	1 201 993	1 156 808
– EUR	35 752	37 354	40 331	44 323	46 825	43 744
– PPS	54 188	55 754	58 681	62 316	64 574	60 424
Gross national product per capita (PPS)						
– EU28 = 100 %	197.1	197.7	200.1	205.7	206.2	202.1
Gross national product per 1 employee (CZK)*	1 368 563	1 420 777	1 485 484	1 548 798	1 637 792	1 613 485
– CR = 100 %	153.3	155.9	155.4	155.1	153.6	151.3
Creation of gross fixed capital (CZK million)						
– CZK million	346 360	340 271	365 120	458 171	471 756	436 336
– Per 1 inhabitant (CZK)	274 343	267 355	283 797	352 132	358 665	328 746
– Share of the total THFK in the CR [%]	15.6	16.1	17.3	17.1	16.4	16.5
– Per 1 inhabitant CR = 100 %	130.6	133.6	142.2	140.1	133.3	132.8

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 2020, **496 preventive measures had been implemented at a total cost of CZK 1.670 billion**. By insulating buildings, up to 50% of the energy consumption can be saved.

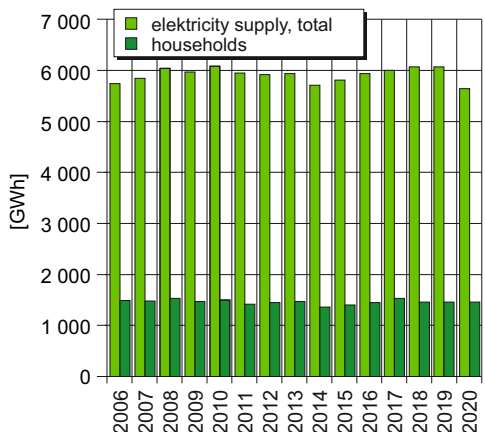
In 2020, the subsidy program „Clean Energy Prague“ went on to support the replacement of heating

systems into ecological media and to support the utilization of renewable sources in apartment buildings (**CZK 24.0 million** was paid for **1645 accommodation units**).

In 2020, the acceptance of applications continued within the third call for **so-called boiler subsidies** in the capital city (implemented within the operational program environment with the announcement on September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2019, and ending October 2020).

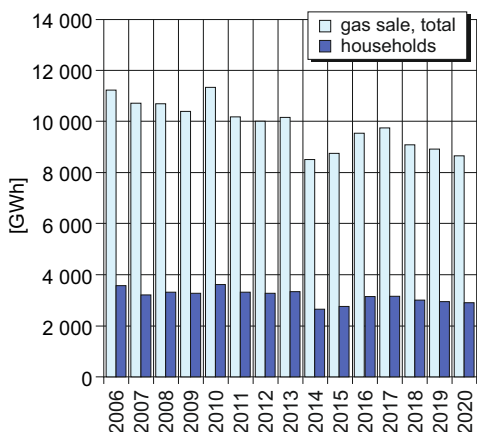
In total, **233 applications** were supported in 2019 and 2020 as part of the third call, with a total amount of **CZK 26 632 500** provided under the completed third call.

## Evolution of the consumption of electricity, 2006–2020



Source: PREdistribuce, a.s. (2006–2020), ERÚ (2018–2020)

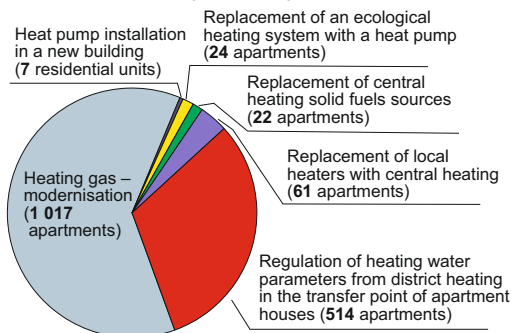
## Evolution of gas consumption, 2006–2020



Source: PP, a.s. (2003–2006), PPDi, a.s. (2007–2020), ERÚ (2018–2020)

## Clean Energy Prague Program – structure of the use of subventions, 2020

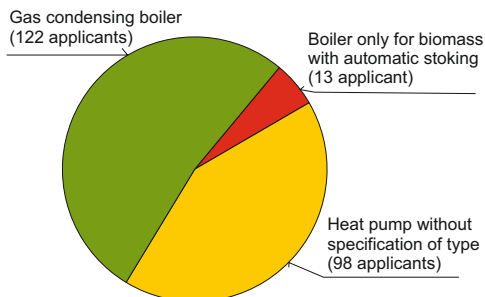
### Number of subsidised apartments by source type



Source: OCP MHMP

## Boiler subsidies in Prague, 3. request drawing structure of subsidies, 9/2019–10/2020

### 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 were established in Prague's Strategic Plan and newly from 2017 in the adopted City of Prague Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and in the follow-up implementation plans for sub-periods, in the forthcoming City of Prague Climate Plan, as well as in a number of policy documents that focus on individual thematic areas.

In 2020, 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 2020, the **City of Prague's Department of Environmental Protection** (hereinafter OCP MHMP) as the competent authority received 14 project notifications (hereinafter referred to as the EIA process). Based on the investigation procedure, in 2020 6 EIA processes were terminated with the conclusion that the plan will be further assessed in accordance with the law and 9 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 3 consent opinions were issued pursuant to § 9a of the Act. 2 EIA processes were completed. Five EIA processes were terminated at the request of the notifier (investor).

It also issued 8 favourable binding opinions pursuant to the provisions of § 9a, Paragraph 6 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (verification opinions).

In 2020, the **Ministry of the Environment**, as the competent authority, received 5 project notifications concerning the territory of the City of Prague. In the monitored period both 2 plans were terminated by

the conclusion that the plan will be further assessed.

**The Regional Office of the Central Bohemian Region**, as the competent authority, received 1 plan in the monitored period subject to an investigation procedure, which by their influences affect the capital of Prague's territory. The EIA process terminated at the request of the notifier.

From the perspective of **assessing the environmental impact of project concepts ("SEA")**, the OCP MHMP, as the competent authority, received one notification of a concept subject to investigative proceedings under the law. On the basis of the investigative proceedings, the process was concluded with the conclusion that the concept will not be assessed further. The OCP MHMP also issued two opinions on the proposed content of an amendment to the Land Use Plan for the Settlement Area of the City of Prague ("ÚPn") pursuant to Section 50 (5) of Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on Spatial Planning and Building Code (the Building Act), as amended, and Section 10g and 10i of Act No. 100/2001 Coll., on Environmental Impact Assessment.

### Announcements deposited in the respective offices of the Department of Environmental Protection of the Prague City Administration in 2020 (sorted by administrative units)

#### Administrative district / Number of projects:

Praha 5 / 1, Praha 8 / 3, Praha 13 / 1, Praha 15 / 5, Praha 17 / 1, Praha 20 / 1, other administrative districts / 0 projects.

Actions influencing more administrative units: 2

**Total number of intentions: 14**

# ENVIRONMENTAL TOOLS AND POLICIES

## IPPC

In the Capital City of Prague, **36 legally valid integrated permits were issued and 326 were amended** in the period from when the Act came into effect until the end of 2020. 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 2020, a total of 25 facilities with valid integrated permits were registered.**

Category	Unit / Operator	Category	Unit / Operator
–	LEMANT Finance s.r.o. / Avia motors s.r.o.	4.1 a)	Výrobní acetyleny / Linde Gas a.s.
1.1.	Teplárna Michle / Pražská teplařenská, a.s.	4.5.	INTERPHARMA PRAHA / Interpharma Praha a.s.
1.1.	Teplárna Malešice / Pražská teplařenská, 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 teplařenská, 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 teplařenská, 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 /	6.4. c)	Mlékárna Pragolaktos / Mlékárna Pragolaktos, a.s.
3.5.	Cihelna Štěrboholy / Jan Fiala - cihelna Štěrboholy		

## Overview of conceptual documents for the environment and related fields

### Documents adopted in 2020:

- Implementation plan for the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy of the Capital City of Prague for 2020–2024

### Documents in the state of preparations in 2020:

- 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 31 December 2019:

- Climate commitment of the Capital city of Prague;
- 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;
- 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;
- Prognosis, Concept and Strategy of Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection in Prague;
- Strategy of Greenery Maintenance in the Capital City of Prague;
- City of Prague Waste Management Plan (as a waste originator - municipality);
- City of Prague Regional Waste Management Plan;
- Noise reduction action plan for the Prague 2019 agglomeration;
- The Territorial Energy Concept of the Capital City of Prague for the period 2013–2033 and the follow-up Action Plan for Implementation of the City of Prague Territorial Energy Concept for 2018–2022;
- Sustainable transport plan for Prague and its surroundings and the follow-up implementation plan for the period until 2023;
- 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 2020 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. Among the pillars of EVVO in Prague are schools and school facilities and non-governmental organizations, which mainly include centres of environmental education.

In 2020, 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 2020 Budget of the Capital City of Prague

Action Plan KK EVVO Total		48 254 713 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	7 794 000 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)	28 467 500 Kč
	Other activities and projects AP KK EVVO covered from the budget of the Department of Environmental Protection of Prague City Administration	8 493 213 Kč
<b>Information technology for the environment in relation to EVVO</b> (overall publication Prague Environment, content development of the Prague Environment portal etc. /budget of the Department of Environmental Protection of the Prague City Administration/)		<b>732 568 Kč</b>
<b>All-Prague programs of support for leisure activities of kids and youth on the territory of the Capital City of Prague</b> (sphere EVVO*)		<b>140 100 Kč</b>
<b>All-Prague programs of support for education on the territory of the Capital City of Prague</b> (sphere EVVO*)		<b>150 000 Kč</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>49 277 281 Kč</b>

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

Source: OCP MHMP, SML MHMP, SVC MHMP

### Local Agenda 21 in Prague, 2020

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](http://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 2020, LA21 projects continued at the level of individual municipal districts. For this year there are a total of **14 municipal districts**, of those 1 in Category B, 6 in Category C, 6 in Category D and 1 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 15, MČ Praha 21, MČ Praha-Kolovraty, MČ Praha-Troja
Applicants	MČ Praha-Libuš

In category A there were no municipal districts of the Capital City of Prague registered in 2020.

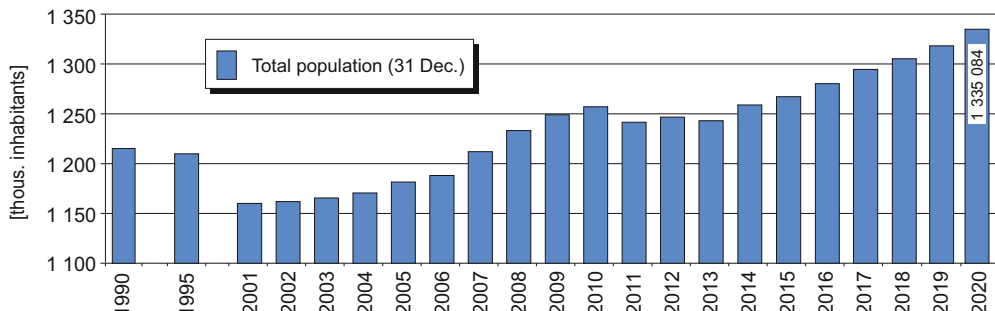
Source: CENIA

# POPULATION AND HEALTH

The number of births in Prague decreased year-on-year between 2019 and 2020, at the same time the total number of deaths and the number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants increased. Standardised mortality in Prague is lower for both genders than in the CR as a whole; in 2020 it rose for both genders.

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.

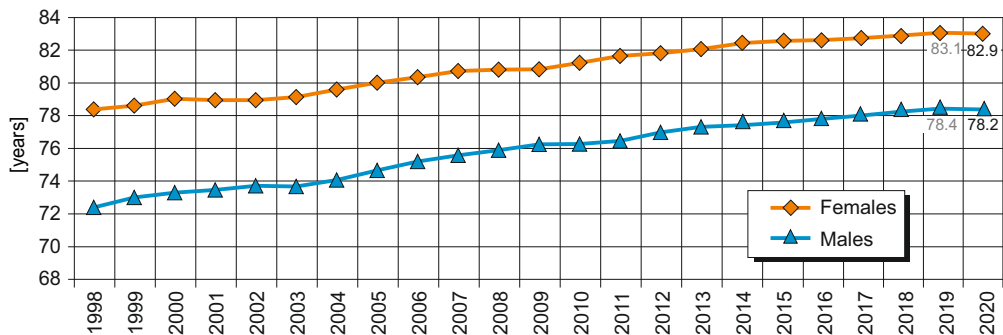
## Number of citizens in Prague, 1990, 1995, 2001–2020



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, 1998–2020



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, 2020

Natural swimming pool	Week of the year 2020																
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Motol			☺		☺		☺		☺		☺		☺		☺		☺
Džbán			☹		☹		☺		☹		☺		☹		☹		☹
Hostivař			☹		☹		☹		☹		☹		☹		☹		☹
Šeberák					☺		☺		☺		☹		☹		☹		☹
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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Source
Specific emissions of greenhouse gases	t CO <sub>2</sub> ekv./capita	6.51	6.31	5.82	6.38	6.72	6.54	6.41	6.37	5.92	ČHMÚ, CDV, MZP, CSU (Re-counted values, 2019)
Annual electricity consumption per capita	kWh/capita/year	1160.1	1175.1	1083.1	1112.1	1131.3	1181.6	1131.9	1121.2	1117.7	2015–2020: ČSÚ, prev. PRE, ČSÚ/MHMP
Annual vehicle–kilometers travelled per capita	thousand vehicle-km/capita/year	5.79	5.78	5.76	5.52	5.50	5.67	5.53	5.63	5.12	TSK-ÚDI, compiled MHMP
Total number of vehicles per capita	numb./cap.	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.818	0.844	0.86	0.87	TSK-ÚDI
Length of selected bicycle routes											
– Marked bicycle routes, total	km	523.9	417	430	454	472	477	500.3	515	520	Prague Transportation Yearbook (TSK Praha)
– Protected cycle routes (bicycle paths)	km	146.9	161	163	167	173	178	186.5	194	200	
– Integration measures (bicycle lanes etc.)	km	71.5	85.1	92.1	98.5	102	106.9	117.3	126.9	159.8	
Air emissions of NO <sub>x</sub>	kg/cap./year	10	8.6	7.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.8	ČHMÚ, ATEM, compiled MHMP
Air emissions of SO <sub>2</sub>	kg/cap./year	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.21	
Quality of local air – number of exceedances of the PM <sub>10</sub> limit value											
– traffic station	number	10	20	24	0	0	13	18	0	0	Průmyslová
– background station	number	2	6	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	ČHMÚ, compiled MHMP
Average household water consumption	l/day/capita	113	111	106	106	108	109	107	113	112	PVK
Area of protected areas as percentage of the City total area	%	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	MHMP
Waste production per capita - household waste	t/capita/year	0.310	0.322	0.324	0.325	0.333	0.335	0.333	0.335	0.340	OCF MHMP
The number of respiratory diseases as hospital admissions	Number per 1,000 inhab.	8.7	10.2	10.5	9.9	13.1	12.6	11.3	9.9	9.1	ÚZIS, Czech National Registry of Hospitalized Patients



Photo: Petr Kocourek / www.fotoport.cz

# Circular Prague 2030

Prague Strategy for Transition to a Circular Economy

PRAHA  
PRAGUE  
PRAGA  
PRAG

The main objective of the Circular Prague 2030 strategy is to considerably reduce the consumption of primary raw materials, waste production and greenhouse gas emissions.



## People who recycle save more than their wallets

Recycling is easy, environmentally friendly and free

[odpady.praha.eu](http://odpady.praha.eu)

ALMOST 30 PERCENT CONSISTS OF RECYCLABLE COMPONENTS



UP TO 38 PERCENT CONSISTS OF BIOWASTE

ONLY 32 PERCENT OF WASTE REALLY BELONGS HERE



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PRAG



### Re-use days

Give things a second chance

Bring in items in great condition that you don't need anymore, they could help someone else!

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PRAG



### We have a better place for your old tyres

You can drop off old tyres for FREE at the collection yard

List of collection yards [odpady.praha.eu](http://odpady.praha.eu)

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PRAG

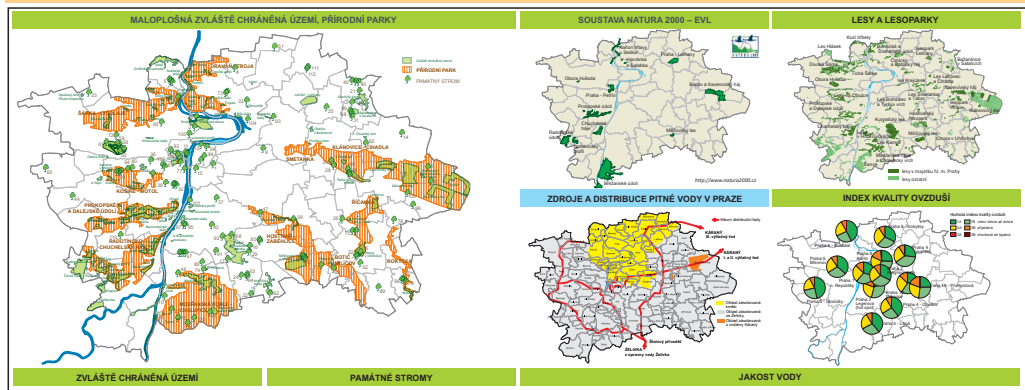
You can find more information on the website [klima.praha.eu](http://klima.praha.eu) in the Circular Economy section and further on the addresses [portalzp.praha.eu/odpady](http://portalzp.praha.eu/odpady), [reuse.praha.eu](http://reuse.praha.eu) and [biopodpad.praha.eu](http://biopodpad.praha.eu)

**The best waste is the kind that's never made! Let's prevent waste!**

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 2020, maps

<https://portalzp.praha.eu/rocnkyzp>



### Prague Environmental Portal

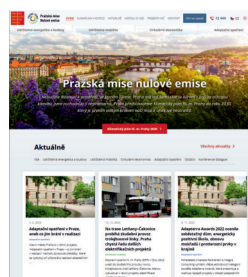
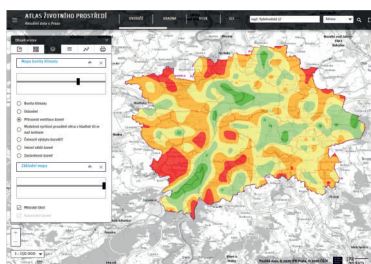
<https://portalzp.praha.eu>

### Atlas of the Environment in Prague

[www.geoportalpraha.cz](http://www.geoportalpraha.cz)

### Prague Climate

<https://klima.praha.eu>  
<https://adaptacepraha.cz>



## Contact details of selected organizations

Organization, Address	Office, Head	Phone, fax, e-mail
Prague City Hall Mariánské nám. 2, Praha 1, 110 01 Jungmannova 35/29, Praha 1, 110 00	Environmental Protection Department (OCP MHMP) Štěpán Kyjovský, Department Director	tel.: +420 236 00 4296, 4246 e-mail: <a href="mailto:stepan.kyjovsky@praha.eu">stepan.kyjovsky@praha.eu</a> <a href="mailto:ocp@praha.eu">ocp@praha.eu</a>
Hygiene Institute of the Capital City of Prague Rytířská 12, p.s. 203, Praha 1, 110 01	MUDr. Zdeňka Schumová Head of the service office – Director	tel.: +420 296 336 711, <a href="mailto:podatelna@hygp Praha.cz">podatelna@hygp Praha.cz</a> , IDDS: zpqi2i <a href="http://www.hygp Praha.cz">http://www.hygp Praha.cz</a>
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 <a href="mailto:ph.podatelna@cizp.cz">ph.podatelna@cizp.cz</a> IDDS: 4dkdzt <a href="http://www.cizp.cz">http://www.cizp.cz</a>

### More detailed information you can find in Prague Environment 2020 Report (in Czech)

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 Jungmannova 35/29, 110 00 Praha 1, Czech Republic



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 (Prague City Hall photo archive)

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