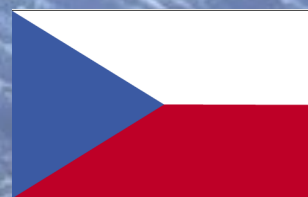


2011 Survey of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and cooperating countries

COUNTRY PROFILE:

Czech Republic



Country information on resource efficiency policies,
instruments, objectives, targets and indicators,
institutional setup and information needs

May 2011

This country profile is based on the information provided by Jiri Hrebicek from the Masaryk University (NRC on SCP), Sarka Lacinova from the Czech Environmental Information Agency and Alena Markova from the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic. The information is current as of March 2011.

This country profile was prepared as part of the EEA-ETC/SCP 2011 survey of resource efficiency policies, which aims to collect, analyze and disseminate information about national experience in the development and implementation of resource efficiency policies in EEA member and collaborating countries. The work resulted in the following outcomes:

- **Short 'country profiles' (this document)** - self assessments prepared by countries, describing the current status of resource efficiency policies, including key strategies and action plans, policy objectives, instruments, targets and indicators used, institutional setup and information needs.
- **Summary report** - prepared by the EEA and ETC/SCP, the report reflects on trends, similarities and differences in policy responses, showcases selected policy initiatives from member countries and identifies information needs and knowledge gaps.
- A session on resource efficiency policies during the 2011 EIONET workshop to discuss further needs and to facilitate information sharing and experience exchange among EIONET members.

More information about resource efficiency policies, including an analytical report "Resource efficiency in Europe" and thirty one country profiles, can be found at:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/resource-efficiency>

1. Resource use in the Czech Republic – facts and figures

1.1 General facts and figures about the country



Source:
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>

Population (projected inhabitants for 2010) [1]	10,506,813
➤ Percent of total EEA-32	1.8%
Surface area (km ²) [2]	78,867
➤ Percent of total EEA-32	1.4%
GDP at market prices – Purchasing Power Standard – Current Prices (Million Euro, 2009) [3]	202,131
➤ Percent of total EEA-32 (minus Liechtenstein)	1.55%
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) [4] EU27=100 (2009)	82
Urban population (rate of pop., 2009) [5]	73.5%
Main economic sectors and their share in total GDP (2009 est.) [2]	
Agriculture	2.2%
Industry	38.3%
Services	59.5%
EU accession date [6]	1.5.2004

Additional relevant background information on Czech Republic (and on 37 other EEA member and cooperating countries) can be found at the SOER2010 website:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/countries/cz>

Factsheet on national waste policies for Czech Republic is available at:

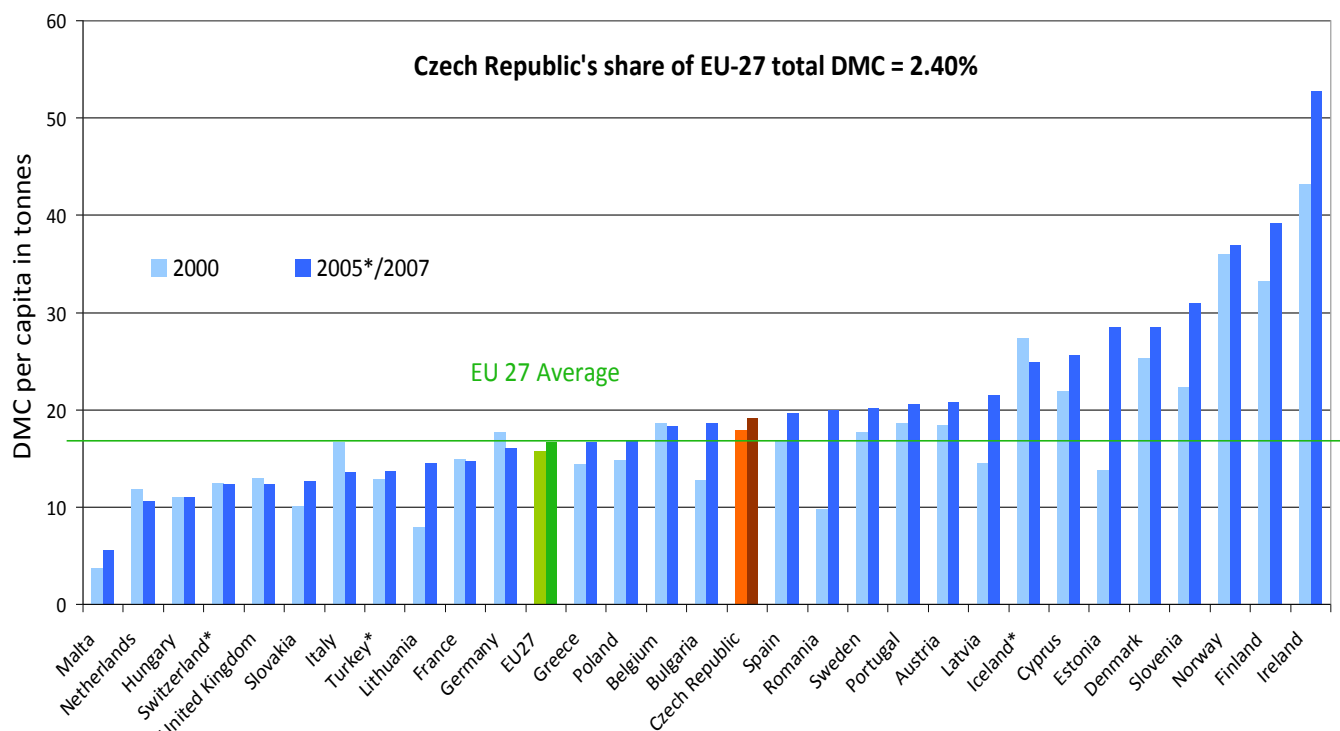
http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/facts/factsheets_waste/2009_edition/factsheet?country=CZ

Factsheet on national sustainable consumption and production policies for Czech Republic is available at:

http://scp.eionet.europa.eu/facts/factsheets_scp/czech_republic

1.2 Facts and figures on resource efficiency for Czech Republic

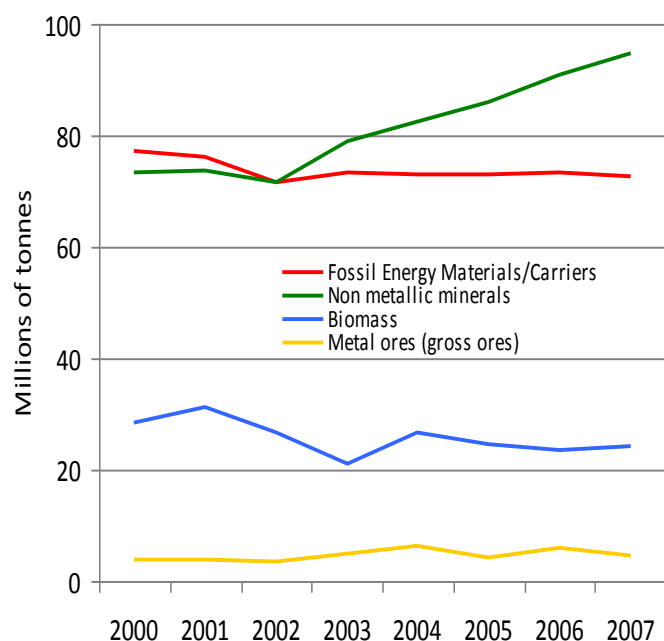
Use of resources per capita 2000 and 2007 [tonnes DMC/capita]



Source: Eurostat, OECD and Total Economy Database [7]

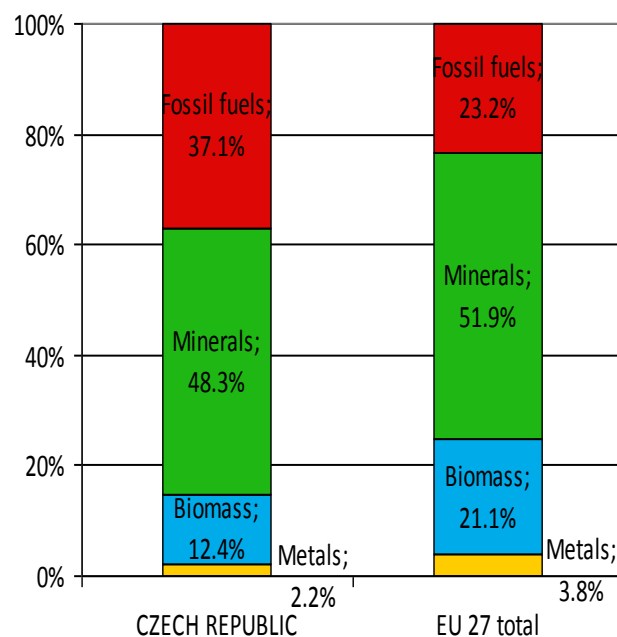
* = For these countries data is for 2000 and 2005.

Domestic Material Consumption by category over time, Czech Republic



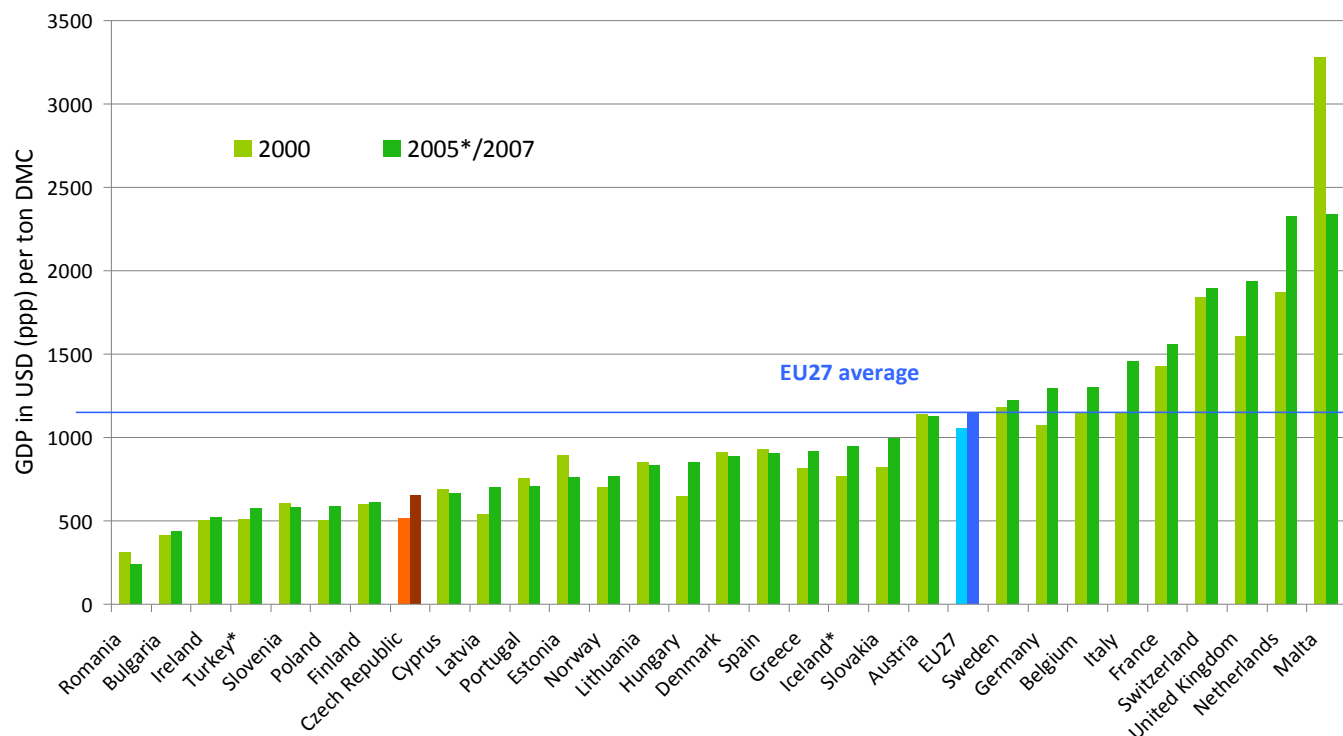
Source: Eurostat [8]

Breakdown of DMC by type of materials (2007)



Source: Eurostat [8]

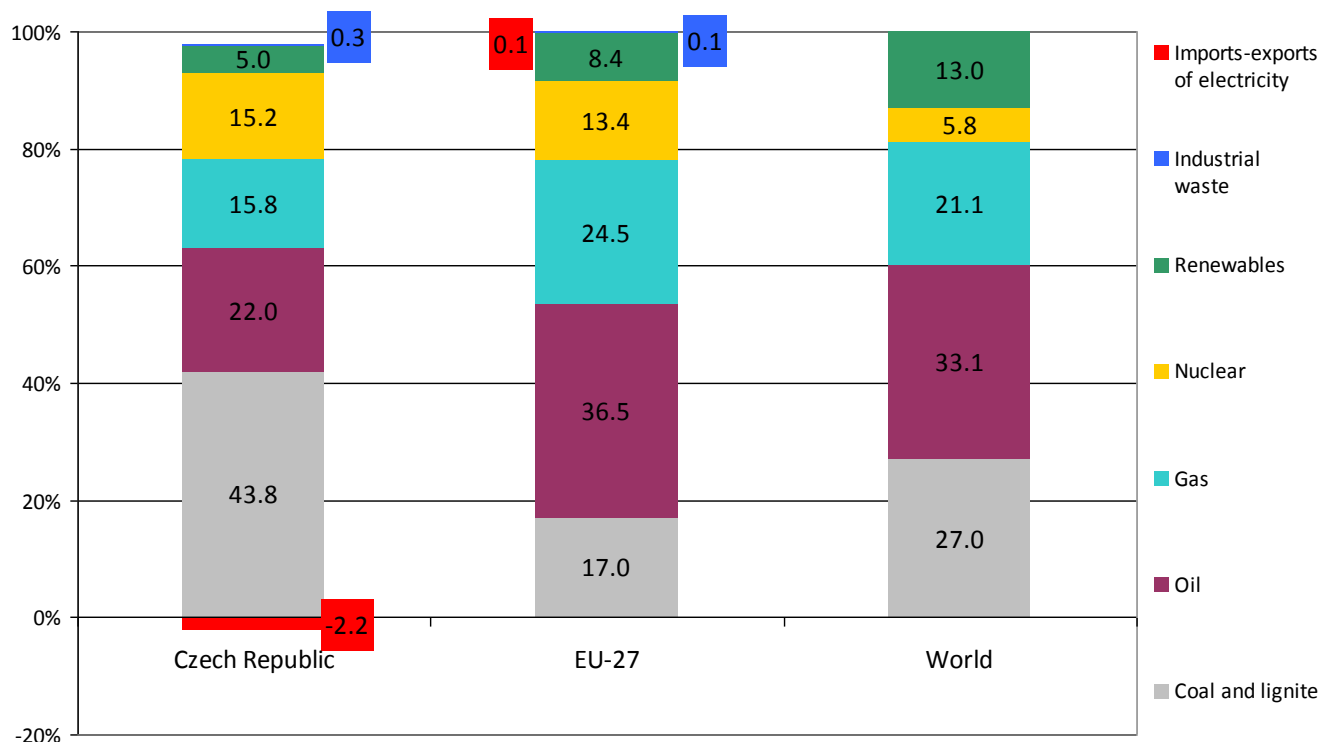
Material productivity 2000 and 2007 [USD ppp/ton DMC]



Source: The Conference Board, Total Economy Database, Eurostat [9]

* = For these countries data is for 2000 and 2005.

Primary energy consumption



Source: Eurostat [10]

2. Evolution and main drivers for the development of resource efficiency policies

Drivers are the increased price volatility of non-renewable raw-materials and concerns on the limits of growth for renewable materials. Also climate change and limits in energy supply play a role. As a result of the Kyoto agreement and due to rising energy prices, and along with the initiatives derived from the **Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development** in the Czech Republic, many climate change and energy efficiency targets are reflected in State Energy Policy of the Czech Republic.

Security of supply and ensuring access to resources is not the main driver for improving of resource efficiency, except the area of energy (i.e. oil, natural gas and electricity).

3. Overall Policy Approach for Resource Efficiency

Raw Material Policy of the Czech Republic in the Field of Mineral Materials and Their Resources (1999) (available in English [here](#)).

The subject of the raw material policy includes fuels, ores, industrial and building materials from both primary and secondary sources. This policy does not deal with materials from renewable sources, such as water, timber, agricultural materials, etc. It does, however, deal with secondary materials from the viewpoint of their influence on primary raw materials savings, as well as energy savings in the processing of the primary materials and their further utilisation. The raw material policy is directly related to energy policy and, in terms of definition and solution of certain issues, the two are closely connected. The raw material policy does not contain and has not led to a separate national resource efficiency strategy or a dedicated action plan for the resource efficiency. The policy will be updated in 2011.

Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the Czech Republic (2010) (available in English [here](#)).

There was updated State Environmental Policy, Climate Policy, State Energy Policy, Raw Materials Policy and Transportation Policy which are expected to be adopted by Government during the year 2011.

Items within this Strategic Framework for SD with particular relevance to resource efficiency include:

Priority 2.2: Ensuring national energy security and improving the energy and raw-material intensity of the economy, which contains objective 3: Promoting the sustainability of the energy sector and objective 4: Promoting a sustainable materials management.

The aim of *Objective 3* is in particular to:

- improve energy efficiency in the conversion of primary energy sources and, at the same time, make optimal use of renewable energy resources;
- increase energy savings in individual sectors of the national economy and at the final consumer;
- and promote the use of efficient and environmentally friendly technologies (e.g. BAT technologies).

The measures will be aimed at optimizing the use of all energy sources while also promoting the decentralization of energy sources. Maximizing energy savings will be encouraged at all levels of the economy.

The aim of *Objective 4* is primarily to achieve a sustainable relationship between the economic efficiency of material consumption and the environmental impacts of material flows within an internationally defined methodological framework. In order to accomplish the objective, the Czech Republic will focus on:

- a) providing of support for increasing the proportion of environmentally friendly technologies (e.g., low-waste technologies and BAT);
- b) support for research, development and innovation in environmentally sound and knowledge technologies with high added value and lower material consumption requirements;
- c) applying a system for minimizing, sorting and subsequently using waste for material recovery (reducing the consumption of primary sources through the promotion of products from recycled materials);
- d) raising consumer awareness of the issue of sustainable consumption and production and of the impact of behaviour that does not support sustainable development;
- e) promoting education and awareness of sustainable consumption and production.

State environmental policy 2004 – 2010 (available in English [here](#))

SEP primarily covers protection of surface and groundwater (quality and amount, drinking water sources) and non-renewable natural resources (fossil fuels and industrial minerals, non-renewable, some groundwater sources, biodiversity and the soil). It also deals with utilization of renewable resources (biotechnology, biomass (especially wood, straw, various biological waste, shaped and treated biofuels – briquettes, pellets, etc.)), the energy of direct solar radiation – thermosolar systems and photovoltaic panels, the energy of water, environment (thermal energy of rocks, ground and surface waters and the air, utilised through heat pumps), geothermal energy, wind energy and fuel from renewable resources in transportation. It also contains reduction of the energy and material intensity of production and increased material and energy use of wastes and responsible management of hazardous wastes.

The policy will be updated in 2011.

The topic of resource efficiency is a part of other strategies; particularly the **Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production** (SCP Framework)(2005), which sets up the priorities in the field for the Czech Republic. The SCP Framework is available in English [here](#). The SCP Framework is based on basic approaches:

- a) Reducing the material and energy efficiency within the systems of production and consumption (i.e. by increasing their efficiency). The main aim is to increase the efficiency of the processes of utilisation of resource use (i.e. raw materials and energy) in the Czech Republic so as to increase the level of competitiveness in comparison with developed economies.
- b) Optimising the systems of production and consumption (substitution of inputs, processes, products, services and requirements).

The main instruments used to implement the SCP framework are:

- **Programme instruments;** which propose the creation or modification of tools in other categories and determine how to implement them.
- **Normative instruments;** such as obligations, limits, standards, prohibitions, directions e.g. requirements concerning appliances, reduction of consumption and production of hazardous products.
- **Economic instruments;** such as taxes, fees, penalties, subsidies, which have substantial relevance to changes in consumption and production patterns and stimulate the innovation of production processes and sound consumption.
- **Organisational instruments;** applicable for entities that are unable, or reluctant, to be self-organised on the market, e.g. Intervention in chains for the disposal of recycled products.
- **Informative instruments;** prerequisite for the functioning of numerous other instruments, and includes education and training.
- **Institutional instruments;** represented by functions of public administration institutions in the areas of market supervision, safety, and elimination of risks.
- **Voluntary instruments;** activities that business entities and other parties implement on the base of their free, voluntary decision and that go beyond the framework of regulatory requirements.

Support for a more efficient use of natural resources is declared in all relevant policies of the Czech Republic, but as a general rule, its practical implementation often lacks data and instruments needed for optimisation of materials flows. Practical support for an increase in the energy efficiency of production, which carries high potential in the Czech Republic in respect of accomplishing the principal SCP strategies, remains relatively low.

There are further environmental economy wide strategy/policies in the Czech Republic connected with the topic of resource efficiency:

- **National Programme of Reforms (2011)**
- **Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (2008) and its Action Plan (2011)**
- **National Programme to Abate Climate Change Impacts in CR (2004)** – to be updated in 2011
- **National development plan of the Czech Republic 2007–2013**

Furthermore, the topic of resource efficiency is reflected in more strategies such as Economic Growth Strategy or Czech Environmental Technology Action Plan. Sustainable spatial development is embedded in the Spatial Development Policy.

4. Strategies or action plans to improve resource efficiency for individual economic sectors, products or product groups

The energy and material flow sector have got the strategies to improve resource efficiency. Its strategic documents are:

- **National programme for the energy management and the use of renewable sources of energy** for 2006–2009 (available in Czech [here](#)). The conceptual document adopted by the government was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the State Energy Policy and the State Environmental Policy. It sets out the government priorities and targets in the area of energy management.
- **State Energy Policy of the Czech Republic** (2004) (available in English [here](#)). This reflects the state's responsibility for creating conditions for reliable and permanently safe supplies of energy.
- **Raw Material Policy in the Field of Mineral Materials and Their Resources** (available in English [here](#)). The raw material policy is a summary of all activities through which the state exerts its influence on the seeking and utilisation of domestic raw material resources (with respect to public interests and protection of natural, cultural and landscape values), and acquisition of raw materials from abroad with the intention to secure operation of the domestic economy.
- **National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources** (available in Czech [here](#)), which set objectives for the share of energy from renewable sources in transport, electricity, heating and cooling in 2020.

These documents specify main objectives:

- the maximization of the efficiency of energy consumption;
- sustainable use of natural resources, protection of water resources, and optimization of material flows and waste management; maximal possible replacement of non-renewable energy resources by renewable resources;
- support to closed production and consumption cycles;
- production with high added value low in energy consumption.

State environmental policy 2004 – 2010 (available in English [here](#))

In its priority 2 Sustainable use of natural resources, material flows and waste management SEP sets following priority targets:

- a) Protection of surface and groundwater
- b) Protection of non-renewable resources
- c) Utilization of renewable resources
- d) Reduction of energy and material intensity of production and increased material
- e) Responsible management of hazardous waste

Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic for 2003–2013 (available in English [here](#)), which specifies regional Waste Management Plans to improve resource efficiency with main objectives:

- reduction of production of waste, independently of the level of economic growth;
- maximum use of waste as a replacement for primary natural resources;

- decrease raw material and energy demands of the industrial production; achieve an optimal degree of recycling and higher utilisation of secondary materials.

The **Implementation Programmes of the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic** are processed with the aim of defining the tools (economic, legislative and voluntary) for the achievement of the defined targets. In 2003 there were 10 Implementation Programmes of the Czech Republic covering hazardous waste, medical waste, sludge from waste water treatment plants, disposal of scrap vehicles, packaging and packaging waste, biologically degradable waste, electrical and electronic devices, PVC and PVC-containing waste, decontamination and removal of PCB-containing devices and design of tools for support of increased material use of wastes.

Agriculture sector issues from strategic documents: **Action Plan on Ecoagriculture and Organic Food (2007)** and the **Concept of Agricultural Policy in the Czech Republic after the EU accession for 2004–2013**. They identified main strategic objectives:

- increase of the portion of renewable energy sources from agriculture on general domestic consumption of primary energy sources with long term target of energy independent countryside;
- respect the carrying capacity of the land as a defining factor for exploitation of primary resources.

Biomass use is covered by **EU Biomass Action Plan for period 2005-2010** (available in English [here](#)) and **Czech National Biomass Action Plan for the period 2009–2011** (available in Czech [here](#)).

The **Economic Growth Strategy of Czech Republic** (available in Czech [here](#)) deals with the resource efficiency marginally in sections 3.1.3.4 and 3.3.4.3. There is currently no unified document outlining the industrial strategy of enterprises in the Czech Republic.

5. Individual types of resources identified as priority for national or sector-specific resource efficiency policies

Several types of resources have been identified as a priority for sectors:

- utilization of biomass and especially wood as an extensively used raw material rather than non-renewable materials (waste management and energy sector);
- maximum recovery of wastes as a substitute for primary natural resources ;
- low-waste processing technologies in utilisation of mineral raw materials;
- decrease raw material and energy demands of industrial production and achieve an optimal degree of recycling and higher utilisation of secondary materials.

Resource access security is represented mainly by diversification of oil and gas supplies, as well as limits on the extraction of ores (uranium), brown and black coal (web site [here](#) (in Czech)).

6. Strategic objectives, targets and indicators on resource efficiency

Relevant strategic objectives or targets have been set for resource efficiency:

- Adequate use of domestic sources of raw materials, with the highest technically possible and economically realistically viable level of recycling, and the minimization of waste produced from the extraction of primary raw materials;
- Protection and sustainable use of natural resources, (water is a natural resource ...) optimisation of material flows and waste management;

With quantified targets:

- Decrease in the weight fraction of wastes deposited in landfills by 20 % by 2010 compared to 2000;
- An increase in recovery of wastes with preference for recycling to 55 % of all waste produced by 2012;
- Recovery of 75 % wt. of produced construction and demolition wastes by 2012;
- Share of biologically degradable municipal wastes (BDMW) deposited in landfills will be in 2010 up to 75% -, in 2013 up to 50% and in 2020, up to 35% of the total amount (weight) of BDMW produced in 1995;
- Collection of used portable batteries in the amount of 100 g p.a. per inhabitant and ensure material recovery of 50 % wt. thereof by 2006;
- Collection and material recovery of 95% wt. of the total amount of lead storage batteries placed on the market by 2012;
- Reuse and recover at least 95 % of the average weight of all end-of-life vehicles accepted during a calendar year and reuse and provide for material recovery of at least 85 % of the average value of all end-of-life vehicles accepted during a calendar year from January 1, 2015 at latest;

Indicators used for evaluating of resource efficiency are in particular represented by the Core Set of Indicators (available in English [here](#)), evaluated by Czech Environmental Information Agency (CENIA). Other indicators used are Eurostat's MFA, evaluated by Czech Statistical Office (data available in English [here](#)). The objectives defined by the MFA indicators are entered i.a. in the government's policy statement.

7. The institutional setup for the development and implementation of resource efficiency policies

There is no specific authority focusing its activities solely on resource efficiency in the Czech Republic. Fulfilling individual strategies is primarily responsibility of the Ministry of Environment (the web site is [here](#)). Raw material and energy efficiency falls within the scope of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (the web site is [here](#)).

Some competences and inspection roles are transferred to the Government Council for Sustainable Development and to the special established institutions:

- Regional Information and Education centers for SCP
- Czech Environmental Information Agency CENIA
- Economic Chamber
- Association of Industry and Transport
- National Network of Healthy Cities
- Working Group on SCP
- Working Group on Local Agenda 21
- State Energy Inspection
- Czech Environmental Inspection

and many others.

8. Selected policy instruments or initiatives on resource efficiency presented in more detail

The Czech Republic is experiencing a boom in consumerism and the society has a tendency to become increasingly uniform as a consequence of commercial pressures. Expenditures for the Czech households' consumption are continuously increasing (e.g. the number of various electronic appliances in the Czech households and consumption of clothing have increased substantially in recent years). There has been also an increase in the amount of imported and packaged food products, with negative impacts on the environment. Water and energy consumption are one of the few areas, where consumption of the Czech households has decreased. More information about the Czech households' consumption trends can be found in the publication – *The Czechs in a Consumer Paradise!?* (http://www.mzp.cz/en/czech_in_consumer_paradise), which was edited by the Ministry of the Environment at the end of June 2009 to increase the public awareness in the area of SCP.

The Ministry of the Environment developed in cooperation with the CENIA, the Czech Environmental Information Agency, an educational toolkit on sustainable consumption and production for elementary and secondary school children - *Don't Buy It!* (http://www.mzp.cz/en/do_not_buy_it). The main aim of the toolkit is to present practical implications of sustainable consumption. The toolkit addresses various topics such as interesting facts about consumption, sustainable use of resources in households (such as water, energy, materials), shopping habits and customer choices, product labelling, sustainable housing, product life cycles and ecological footprint. Total number of 1 000 pieces has been distributed to schools.

There are many awareness-raising campaigns and projects in the field of the waste management in the Czech Republic. The taking-back system for Waste Electric and Electronic Equipments (WEEE) and for portable accumulators has been promoted through voluntary agreement since 2001.

For example, Asekol Ltd. runs the “Šrotonátor” (link: <http://www.srotonator.cz>) project consisting of awareness raising campaigns in regional cities. The project “Recyklohraní” (link: <http://www.recyklohrani.cz/>) motivates schools to collect small WEEE and portable accumulators. Ecobat Ltd. In cooperation with Asekol Ltd. runs a programme that teaches pupils about the significance of collecting, sorting and recycling portable accumulators.

Ekolamp Ltd. organises various events for broad public such as a competition “We Light Your Christmas”, information campaigns or a pilot project focused on taking-back system for lamps or luminaries. REMA Inc. has projects “Green Company” (available in English [here](#)) and “Green Municipality” (link: <http://www.remasystem.cz/index.php/cs/zelena-obec/zakladni-informace>), which propose companies or municipalities an ecological disposal of WEEE or old mobile phones.

Elektrowin Inc. prepares competitions and educational programmes for schools in different towns. Eko-Kom Inc. has run a massive information campaign since 2003 to encourage inhabitants in sorting waste.

There is well regarded and widely used programme called Green savings in the Czech Republic. This programme focuses on support for heating installations utilising renewable energy sources but also investment in energy savings in reconstructions and new buildings. The programme supports quality insulation of family houses and non-panel multiple-dwelling houses, the replacement of environment unfriendly heating for low-emission biomass-fired boilers and efficient heat pumps, installations of these sources in new low-energy buildings, as well as construction of new houses in the passive energy standard.

The Czech Republic has raised funds for this programme from the sale of emission credits under the Kyoto Protocol on greenhouse gas emissions. The overall anticipated programme allocation is up to 25 billion Czech crowns. Details about this programme are available in English [here](#).

Another interesting programme for small and medium-sized enterprises is a financial contribution for the implementation of an EMS or EMAS, mediated through state Bohemian-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank (web site in English available [here](#)).

Various programmes focused i.a. on resource efficiency are announced by the State Environmental Fund, especially in Operational Programme Environment, which is focused generally on the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment as a basic principle for sustainable development. The Operational Programme - Environment projects are financed from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and from the Cohesion Fund (CF). The Czech Republic has been allocated 5.2 billion Euros, or 18.4% of the total support from the fund. The OP - Environment is the second largest operation programme after OP - Transport in the programme period of 2007-2013. More information in English can be found [here](#).

Program Support on Initial Review for Sustainable Consumption and Production (IR SCP) for years 2011 – 12 has been launched in the Czech Republic. The aim of the program is to facilitate technical assistance to enterprises interested in identification and exploration of potential for most suitable SCP tools within all enterprise levels (products, processes, management systems,

strategy and relationship with stakeholders). IR SCP, developed and successfully piloted within preceding projects of ENVIROS and CENIA, is a new tool for implementation of SCP in enterprises and other organisations. Regional Government in Liberec started with implementation of IR SCP and building relevant local capacities.

9. Topics of interest and information needs for follow up work

The Czech strategic and legislative documents only rarely or never consider the issue of resources availability (supply risks beyond the energetic ones), which could be an interesting topic for the Czech representation at the workshop in future. Also a question of resource efficiency in industrial strategies of other countries could be beneficial.

10. References

10.1 Facts and figures about the country

[1] Eurostat, 2011 [demo_pjan]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjan&lang=en

[2] CIA World Factbook (2009 est.)

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>

[3] Eurostat, 2011 [nama_gdp_c]

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[4] Eurostat 2011 [tsieb010]

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsieb010&plugin=0>

[5] World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:21352016~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>

[6] European Commission 2008

http://europa.eu/abc/12lessons/key_dates/index_en.htm visited December 15, 2008

[7] Eurostat, OECD and Total Economy Database

DMC data from Eurostat Database, Material Flow Accounts, and OECD, Population data from Eurostat Database, Population, and The Conference Board — Total Economy Database, September 2010. www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/

[8] Eurostat

Material flow accounts, env_ac_mfa, uploaded June 2010

[9] The Conference Board, Total Economy Database, Eurostat

GDP data from The Conference Board — Total Economy Database, September 2010, www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/ ; DMC data from Eurostat Database on Environmental Accounts, and OECD.

[10] Eurostat

Energy statistics, uploaded Oct 2010

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10.2 Resource Efficiency Policy References

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Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the Czech Republic (2010)

[http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/czech_republic_strategy_sd/\\$FILE/KM-SFSD_CR_EN-20100317.pdf](http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/czech_republic_strategy_sd/$FILE/KM-SFSD_CR_EN-20100317.pdf)

State environmental policy 2004 – 2010

[http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/sep_cz/\\$FILE/OPZP-SEP-20081229.pdf](http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/sep_cz/$FILE/OPZP-SEP-20081229.pdf)

Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP Framework)(2005)

[http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/frame_work_scp/\\$FILE/OPZP-SCP_Framework-20081216.pdf](http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/frame_work_scp/$FILE/OPZP-SCP_Framework-20081216.pdf)

National programme for the energy management and the use of renewable sources of energy for 2006–2009

<http://download.mpo.cz/get/26676/28754/313829/priloha001.pdf>

State Energy Policy of the Czech Republic (2004)

<http://download.mpo.cz/get/26650/32422/345285/priloha001.doc>

Raw Material Policy in the Field of Mineral Materials and Their Resources

<http://download.mpo.cz/get/26649/32418/345271/priloha001.doc>

National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources

<http://download.mpo.cz/get/42577/47632/568798/priloha001.pdf>

Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic for 2003–2013

[http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/waste/\\$FILE/waste_management_plan.pdf](http://www.mzp.cz/C125750E003B698B/en/waste/$FILE/waste_management_plan.pdf)

EU Biomass Action Plan for period 2005-2010

<http://download.mpo.cz/get/26090/25903/290120/priloha001.doc>

Czech National Biomass Action Plan for the period 2009–2011

http://eagri.cz/public/web/file/73553/AP_biomasa_09_01.pdf

Economic Growth Strategy of Czech Republic

<http://www.vyzkum.cz/storage/att/2E19C964AA2946D68D17482DC5DDFA0D/SHR%20Summary%20Final.pdf>

Czech Environmental Information Agency Core Set of Indicators

<http://issar.cenia.cz/issar/page.php?id=1759>

Czech Statistical Office MFA Indicators

http://www.czso.cz/csu/2010edicniplan.nsf/engpubl/2008-10-irregular_2010

The Czechs in a Consumer Paradise!?

http://www.mzp.cz/en/czech_in_consumer_paradise

Don't Buy It!

http://www.mzp.cz/en/do_not_buy_it

Šrotonátor Project

<http://www.srotonator.cz>

Recyklohraní Project

<http://www.recyklohrani.cz/>

Green Company

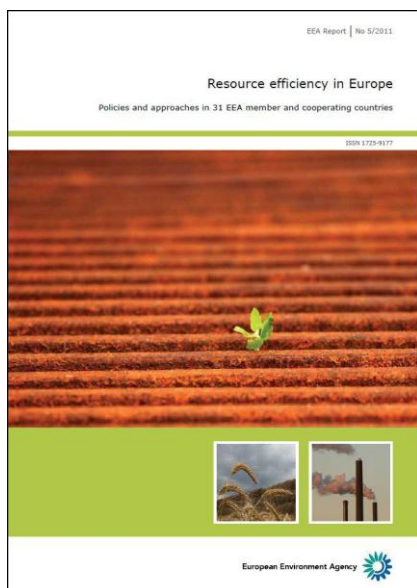
<http://www.remasystem.cz/index.php/en/green-company/basic-information>

Green Municipality

<http://www.remasystem.cz/index.php/cs/zelena-obec/zakladni-informace>

State Environmental Fund

<http://en.opzp.cz/sekce/506/about-operational-programme-environment/>



Resource efficiency in Europe

Policies and approaches in 31 EEA member and cooperating countries

Further information about resource efficiency policies, including the analytical report and thirty-one detailed country profiles, are available on the EEA website:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/resource-efficiency>

Selected examples of resource efficiency policies, instruments or targets presented in the thirty one detailed country profiles

