REQUESTS FROM THE COP-9 TO
PARTIES, GOVERNMENTS, AND RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS, IN RESPECT OF
FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM
(as derived from decisions IX/11 and 31)

THE CZECH REPUBLIC SUBMISSION to the Notification No. 2008 - 122 – Decisions IX/11 and IX/31 requesting actions/submissions from Parties, governments and relevant organizations

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<td>IX/11, A</td>
<td><strong>1. Encourages</strong> the Parties and relevant organizations to improve the existing financial information through enhancing accuracy, consistency and delivery of existing data on biodiversity financing and improved reporting on funding needs and shortfalls for the Convention's three objectives, and, in this context, requests the Executive Secretary to regularly update and further develop the Convention's online network on finance;**</td>
<td>The Czech Republic periodically provides the existing financial information and data on biodiversity and nature including specificity for different realms (e.g.: protected areas, restoration of the Landscape structures). The data are provided by the component regions of the Czech republic. The Ministry of the Environment expenditures and expenditures from the State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic (the fundamental economic tool of the MoE) for the specific actions and programmes on the biodiversity are regularly, mostly par year, published as well.</td>
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<td><strong>2. Encourages</strong> the Parties and relevant organizations to intensify efforts to assess, as appropriate, the economic costs of the loss of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services and of the failure to take measures to fulfil the three objectives of the Convention,**</td>
<td>The Czech Republic is fully aware of the economic costs of the biological diversity and especially of economic impact and consequences of biodiversity loss. Therefore the Czech Republic supports the global study 'The Economics of Ecosystems &amp; Biodiversity (TEEB) focuses on valuation, cost of action and cost of inaction for declining ecosystem services and loss of biodiversity. The biodiversity protection is generally stipulated by the</td>
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as well as the benefits of early action to reduce loss of biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services, in order to inform decision-making and awareness-raising, *inter alia* through contributing to the "Global Study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity;"

| Act on Nature and Landscape protection no. 114/1992 Coll., as amended. The impact and its limitations are partially covered by various operational regulations (including standard and extraordinary conditions) – Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control (IPPC). Czech parliament has adopted in 2008 the Act on Claim Prevention and Its Compensation no. 167/2008 Coll. The act is transposition of the Directive of European Parliament and Council 2004/35/EEC about Environmental Liability. In 2002, Ministry of the Environment has adopted Methodology for Environmental Management Accounting – Environmental Management Accounting identifies, gather, assess, analyse and transfer information on environmental fluxes and costs that are important for decision-making process in a company. Companies operate with environmental credits and debits in the methodology. Environmental debits are formed by costs invested to environment protection, i.e. costs related to the compensation of negative activity of a company. This Act gives large opportunity for public discussion to set up limits of environmental liability but without responsibility for potential economic loss. Companies operate with environmental credits and debits in Methodology of Accounting and measure and monitor identified pollutant emissions following the operation permits of Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control (IPPC). Some companies operate installations utilizing the best available technologies, having contingency plans and training for extraordinary/emergency situations that may occur. |
| 4. *Urges Parties and Governments, where appropriate, to create the* |
| There are national initiatives aimed at promoting partnership for biodiversity in the Czech Republic. The |
| enabling environment to mobilize private and public-sector investments in biological diversity and its associated ecosystem services; | Ministry of the Environment signed two voluntary agreements directly concerning biodiversity. The first one is the agreement on cooperation on the protection of nature which was signed between the Ministry and the Czech Union for Nature Conservation – the biggest NGO with activities aimed at nature conservation issues. The second one is the agreement on cooperation on mutual data exchange with the Ministry of Agriculture with the aim to delimitate generically abundant vegetation “LPIS” for purpose of agri-environmental programs. The other agreement exists between Forests of the Czech Republic and Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic regarding the preservation of non-intervention areas in Protected Landscape Area advancing environmental benefits "Agreement on cooperation in the formulation of forest kept spontaneous development and implementation of forest resources without the intervention of specially protected areas and ensure their monitoring."


In October 2008 the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic published the Review on industry, business and biodiversity assessment in the Czech Republic. This national review was elaborated within the international project BioStrat (http://www.biostrat.org, www.ibot.cas.cz/biop). The authors focused on these priority topics:
1./ Does it exist national regulations concerning biodiversity impact assessments? If yes, for which type of activities?
1.2. mitigation/compensation for biodiversity impact? Are
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<th>1.3.</th>
<th>Does it exist any agency, public or private, to manage impact evaluations and/or compensations-mitigations (such as mitigation banking...)?</th>
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| **2./ Do the companies** | **2.1.** Have any accounting of their impacts on biodiversity?  
**2.2.** Which main measures have they taken to minimize their impacts?  
**2.3.** Do they contribute to the conservation of biodiversity? Through which types of actions? |
| **3./ Research** | **3.1.** Assess the existing or past research activities in partnership with the private sector and the public companies in the field of biodiversity either for conservation in general or focused on the impacts of the companies’ activities and mitigation or restoration  
**4./ Ecological engineering** | **4.1.** State of the art of Ecological engineering applied to industrial impact assessment and restoration / mitigation.  
The results summarize main findings for the environmental (biodiversity) impact assessment and its implementation to the companies’ strategies, legal framework and scientific tools are particularly represented. The conclusion is aimed at gaps in research in this area.  
**5. Recommends** that Parties and relevant organizations identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation to enhance technical, financial, scientific and technological cooperation and  
To be completed. |
innovations, for biological diversity;

6. **Urges** the Parties and Governments to continue to enhance national administrative and managerial capacities, thus enabling more efficient resource utilization and enhancing positive impacts;

7. **Urges** Parties, the Global Environment Facility, and relevant organizations to include gender, indigenous peoples and local communities perspectives in the financing of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services;

Under the Government of the Czech Republic there was by its Resolution No. 1033 of October 10, 2001 established the Governmental Council for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (hereafter referred to as the Council). The Council is a permanent Governmental advisory body in the area of creating equal opportunities for women and men. The Council draws up proposals for the promotion and achievement of equal opportunities for women and men.

The Government submits periodic annual summary report on the performance of tasks contained in the programming document "**Priorities and procedures of government in promoting equal opportunities for women and men**" (hereinafter referred to as "Priority"). The National Action Plan was approved by Government Resolution No. 236 April 1998 and is updated annually.

The Ministry of the Environment annually processes priority to promote equal opportunities between men and women within its jurisdiction.

The Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MEYS) within its purview implements the national action plan ‘Priorities and Procedures in the Advocacy of Equal Opportunities for Women and Men’, which is proposed and approved for the
calendar year at the ministry. Since the problem of equal opportunities for women and men transverses sections, affecting the activities of all the specialised sections of the MEYS and directly-managed organisations, the Minister appointed the Working Group for Equal Opportunities for Women and Men at the beginning of 2008, comprising employees of not only the MEYS but also of not-for-profit organisations and specialised academic workplaces. The main objective of the Working Group is to prepare a long-term vision for the activities of the MEYS in this area on the basis of the policies of gender equality as a relatively new political theme in order to achieve gender-equal education and support in the area of gender research and the position of women in science as a result.

9. Requests the Executive Secretary to compile existing guidelines and best practices for mainstreaming financing of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services into overall and sectoral planning as well as on financial needs assessment and make this information publicly available;

1. Financial needs assessment
2. Existing guidelines and best practices for mainstreaming financing of biodiversity

10. Encourages Parties and other Governments to build on existing knowledge of biodiversity and poverty alleviation mainstreaming to integrate biodiversity into national development policies and plans.

In March 2004, the Czech Government adopted the Principles of International Development Cooperation upon the Czech Republic's Accession to the EU, and decided to narrow down the territorial focus of development cooperation. The Czech Republic is aware of the strong links between the development, poverty eradication and biodiversity. Overall goal of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the Czech Republic is to contribute to poverty alleviation in the less developed countries through
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<th>2. Also invites the Parties and relevant organizations, including United Nations development system, the World Bank, regional development banks and all other relevant international and regional bodies, as well as non-governmental organizations and business sector entities to take prompt actions to implement the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the Convention's objectives.</th>
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<td>The strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention was discussed and acknowledged by the leadership conference of the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic, especially has been handed over to the National Focal Point for GEF and the Department of the Official Development Assistance to take it into account and special consideration. Further negotiations are needed.</td>
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| three objectives; | CZ contributions to the Trust Fund CBD  
- ABS issues: 15 000, - EUR  
- Protected Areas issues: 10 000,- EUR  

**National sources:**  
State budget includes obligation of the State to provide resources for some specified activities. Funds are further provided from the so called “budgetary chapters” of the individual ministries in the framework of co-financing of the support programs (National programs).  

**Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic** (MoE) provides financial means from its budgetary chapter in the following Programmes focused on supporting the biodiversity conservation: Landscape conservation program (191 mil. CZK in 2008), Urban areas management program (2.7 mil. CZK), resources for the Natura 2000 sites - for monitoring of the European important phenomena (20 mil. CZK), Contribution for management of forests in National parks (2.1 mil. CZK), for Life+ (6 mil. CZK on currently running projects), Restoration of natural landscape functions (110 mil. CZK), Improvement of landscape and nature status, formerly of the River System Restoration Programme (14.6 mil. CZK).  

**Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic** has a special budgetary subsidy for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at national level in total amount of CZK approximately 8 mil per year for all conventions the Czech Republic is a Party to and are in the competency of the Ministry of the Environment. The budgetary allocation for CBD is aprox. 200 000 CZK per year.  
A part from the protection of protected areas according to
approved management plans, Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection (ANCLP CR) uses a range of other economic tools to conserve nature and to protect landscape. They include the Ministry of the Environment’s landscape management programmes. Their aim is to support measures preserving the landscape’s cultural status, contributing to species diversity maintenance, improving natural processes in the landscape, strengthening the functions of significant landscape elements and components of the territorial system of ecological stability, etc. There exist these MoE programmes in the Czech Republic:
- Landscape management programme
- Programme for the stabilization of the forests in the Jizerské hory Mts. – already finished (at the beginning 2009)
- River System Restoration Programme
- State property in PAs programme

**The State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic** (SEF) is among the most important extra-budgetary sources of environmental investments and provides support to both municipalities and private sector in the form of loans and non-returnable subsidies. It secures the Operational Programme Environment – the main aim is to halt the biodiversity loss and enhancing the landscape ecological stability. Further information: [http://www.opzp.cz/sekce/451/priority-axis-6/](http://www.opzp.cz/sekce/451/priority-axis-6/)

The expenditures of SEF are divided into co-financing of EU projects (such as Operational Programs) and National programs. These programs of support are announced every year in Annexes I and II of the Directive of MoE.
Regarding the biodiversity field, in 2007 was announced the **Natural environmental management Program**. The total amount of subsidies in 2007 was 62 mil. CZK.

**State Environmental Fund of the CR** operates the Landscape Enhancement Programme, for which ANCLP CR is the advisory.

ANCLP CR actively participates in the preparation of other national/regional programmes and programmes financed through European Community funds (Operational Programme “Environment”, Flood Prevention Programme II, Rural Development Programme, etc.).

ANCLP CR also carries out the payment of financial compensations for the burden on agricultural, forestry and fish-pond management due to nature conservation.

ANCLP CR is a contact point and an expert body for providing compensation of damages caused by selected specially protected animals (Act No. 115/2000 Coll., as ammended) which provides the state.

**Ministry of Agriculture** manages the **Rural Development Operational Program** ([www.mze.cz](http://www.mze.cz)).

**Prague, the Capitol** manages the **Operational Program Prague-Competitiveness**. Its priority axis 1 includes biodiversity protection and the whole allocation is 224,2 mil. EUR for the years 2007-2013.

| 4. Invites Parties to come forward with new and innovative financing mechanisms in support of the strategy for resource mobilization in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, requests the Executive Secretary to  | 3. Early commitment of additional funding as well as new and innovative financing mechanisms in | At the national level we currently focus on uses of money from sale of carbon credits. The total amount of 10 mil.CZK will be used for thermal insulation of houses and environment-friendly heating methods. |
| IX/11, B, annex | 12. The strategy for resource mobilization is intended to assist Parties in establishing national targets, goals and objectives as well as actions and timeframes, and in considering the establishment of | 4. Concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy |
| support diffusion of such initiatives and requests the Global Environment Facility to support diffusion, and facilitate replication and scaling-up, of such initiatives that have proved to be successful; | support of the strategy for resource mobilization |
| 6. Invites Parties to submit views on concrete activities and initiatives including measurable targets and/or indicators to achieve the strategic goals contained in the strategy for resource mobilization and on indicators to monitor the implementation of the strategy; | 5. Resource mobilization focal point |
| 7. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a compilation of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 6 of the present decision, including options on monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives of the resource mobilization strategy, and make it available three months prior to the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention | The Czech Republic has not yet appoint any Nation Focal Point. |
| IX/31, A | 5. Requests the Executive Secretary, for consideration by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:
(a) To invite Parties to submit **assessments of their future funding needs** based on their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
(b) To compile these national submissions; | 6. Assessments of future funding needs based on their updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans
7. Draft terms of reference for a full assessment of the Precise financial needs for the biodiversity protection are at the moment not known. Because of permanent insufficiency of financial means the only evaluation can be provided on the base of sources available and expenditures already spent. From statistics can be seen that the ratio of expenditures for biodiversity and landscape protection varies (from the year 2001) about the value of 12-14 % of all environmental protection expenditures. This is expected in future as well. |
(c) To prepare, in consultation with the Parties, **draft terms of reference for a full assessment of the amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention for the sixth replenishment period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility**

| amount of funds needed for the implementation of the Convention for the sixth replenishment period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility |