

Czech Republic – SD Priorities

Source document: The Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development (2004)

1. strengthening the competitiveness of the economy (*p. 35*)

- 1.1. maintain the stability of the Czech economy and safeguard its resistance to external and internal negative effects (*p. 35*)
 - 1.1.1. create conditions for macroeconomic stability and, in co-operation with the Czech National Bank ("CNB"), for monetary stability, (*p. 35*)
 - 1.1.2. create conditions for the adaptability of the economy to shocks (such as flood, drought, a shock growth in prices or critical lack of strategic raw materials in the global market, serious accidents), (*p. 35*)
 - 1.1.3. promote the development and further cultivation of the capital market. (*p. 35*)
 - 1.1.4. stabilise the composite tax quota stemming from the bills being drafted for public finance reform, whereby the composite tax quota in 2006 will not be higher than in 2003 (*p. 35*)
 - 1.1.5. reform public finance so as to ensure the long-term sustainability of basic social services (in particular the pension and health systems), a reduction in "internal debt", and improvements in the growth potential of the national economy, (*p. 35*)
 - 1.1.6. in accordance with EU principles, reform the tax system in the sense of revenue-neutral environmental tax reform, which should be considered in the context of the entire fiscal policy and other measures designed to support a competitive environment and job creation (*p. 35*)
 - 1.1.7. provide positive motivation aimed at the promotion of non-productive functions of ecosystems (ecological, landscaping, aesthetic) and the protection of nature and the landscape (*p. 35*)
 - 1.1.8. Government will promote improvements in the enforceability of the law in the economic sector and the transparency of the environment for business activities; it will support alternative forms of corporate financing. (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.9. the maximum possible reliability of the supply of all types of energy, the safety of energy sources and distribution systems, including nuclear safety and radiation protection, (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.10. the minimum realistically possible dependence on imported energy (especially in high-risk areas) (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.11. support for the maximum technically and economically realistically achievable exploitation of the potential of energy savings and the share of renewable sources in the generation of energy, (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.12. the maximum possible capability of the energy sector to cope with emergencies (including the deactivation of large sources or backbone distribution lines), (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.13. the decoupling of environmental pressures from the development of the energy sector. (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.14. 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. (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.15. a high-quality transport infrastructure (the interconnection of trans-European transport networks, with a preference subsequently focusing on the rehabilitation and renovation of existing transport routes over the construction of new routes, and with measures preferring rail over road freight transport; improvements in the unsatisfactory parameters of the transport infrastructure at regional and local level; good maintenance), (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.16. a high-quality transport service throughout the Czech Republic, (*p. 36*)
 - 1.1.17. conditions for the sustainable mobility of people and freight (user-oriented transport), (*p. 37*)
 - 1.1.18. the development of environmentally sound forms of transport (public transport, support of the use of alternative fuels, bicycle tourism). (*p. 37*)

- 1.1.19. the preservation of the sufficient production of safe foodstuffs while developing the multifunctional character of agriculture, (p. 37)
- 1.1.20. the support of organic farming, (p. 37)
- 1.1.21. the reinforcement of the non-productive functions of agriculture in the landscape, (p. 37)
- 1.1.22. the preservation of an adequate rate of employment corresponding to the future demands of the sustainable care of the cultivated landscape, (p. 37)
- 1.1.23. improvements in the living standards of the farming, and generally rural, population, (p. 37)
- 1.1.24. the promotion of multi-purpose forestry and a reinforcement of the relevant non-productive (ecological and social) functions of woodlands in areas of high public interest, (p. 37)
- 1.1.25. support for the prompt completion of the system of land adjustments. (p. 37)

1.2. create conditions for economic growth which is capable, with minimum environmental impact, of ensuring an optimum rate of employment, public service financing (especially in the social sphere) and a progressive reduction in the public and "internal" debt (p. 35)

- 1.2.1. the stabilisation of the composite tax quota stemming from the bills being drafted for public finance reform, whereby the composite tax quota in 2006 will not be higher than in 2003; the Government will draft an income tax bill that will accelerate the writing-off of corporate investments and initiate a general debate on the simplification of income tax with a view to clarifying the terms and conditions for payment of the tax while preserving motivation that will encourage growth and innovation, (p. 38)
- 1.2.2. a reduction in the indirect labour cost (p. 38)
- 1.2.3. alternative forms of corporate financing (p. 38)
- 1.2.4. the allocation of public budget expenditures to areas with positive multiplication effects (infrastructure, housing construction, environmental protection). (p. 38)
- 1.2.5. the maximisation of the efficiency of energy consumption, (p. 38)
- 1.2.6. @ the availability, in terms of price and technology, of high-quality energy for all customers (p. 38)
- 1.2.7. the progressive elimination of monopolies, mainly as regards the generation and distribution of electricity (p. 38)
- 1.2.8. the conditions necessary for the development of multi-modal and logistic systems of transport, with an emphasis on the development of environmentally sound forms of transport (p. 38)
- 1.2.9. equal access and an equal competitive environment for shippers in the transport market (p. 38)
- 1.2.10. conditions for sustainable development in the inter-sectoral distribution of transportation work (p. 38)

1.3. create conditions for a flexible economy based on knowledge and skills, and increase the competitiveness of industry, agriculture and services (p. 39)

- 1.3.1. reinforce the competitiveness of industry and agriculture (p. 39)
- 1.3.2. support the use of opportunities offered by the "New Economy", (p. 39)
- 1.3.3. support the transfer of knowledge and technologies, especially by means of investment incentives (p. 39)
- 1.3.4. support the maximum possible exploitation of human capital and innovative activities in economic sectors (p. 39)
- 1.3.5. @ support the development of the "innovation infrastructure" (science and technology parks, business incubators, centres for technology transfer) (p. 39)
- 1.3.6. support activities which have a high value added and which return a high level of energy and material input enhancement, (p. 39)
- 1.3.7. support the use of the best available environmentally friendly technologies and techniques in industry, agriculture and services, (p. 39)
- 1.3.8. support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in industry and services. (p. 39)
- 1.3.9. support the efficient exploitation of sources of energy throughout their "life cycle" - from acquisition, transportation, storage, transformation, to final consumption of energy, (p. 39)

- 1.3.10. support improvements in energy efficiency, the use of all efficient forms of energy saving, and increases in the share of renewable sources in the energy balance (*p. 39*)
- 1.3.11. @ support the development of the information industry and services, promote the research, development and application of biotechnologies and nanotechnologies, and the development of environmentally sound tourism, in terms of both infrastructure and the care of cultural and natural heritage (*p. 40*)

2. protecting nature, the environment, natural resources and the landscape, environmental limits (*p. 41*)

- 2.1. ensure that the territory of the Czech Republic benefits from the best possible quality of all components of the environment (including the sound functioning of their basic mutual relations), and subsequently increase their quality, thus creating conditions for the progressive regeneration of the landscape, for the minimisation - or even elimination - of risks to human health, and for the regeneration of wildlife, at the same time preserving the Czech Republic's natural resources (non-renewable sources, biological diversity and diversity of the landscape) to the highest extent economically and socially acceptable (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.1. As regards air protection, to achieve by the set deadlines (2005, 2010) and thereafter not to exceed the pollution limits defined for all categories of air pollutants, and to achieve by the set deadline (2010) and thereafter not to exceed the national pollution cap limits defined for air pollutants. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.2. As regards water protection, to achieve by the set deadlines (2005, 2010) and to maintain the good chemical and ecological condition of surface water and aquatic ecosystems and the good chemical condition and adequate quantities of groundwater. In addition, it is necessary to support the development of infrastructure for the supply of high-quality drinking water and the treatment of municipal waste water. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.3. As regards soil protection, to discontinue the excessive supply of nutrients and other pollutants into the soil and, by the set deadlines, to comply with the limit requirements concerning the content of undesirable substances and thereafter not to exceed such limits, to carry out measures to prevent contamination of soil by old environmental burdens, to ensure the protection of soil against water erosion, wind erosion and unnecessary occupation of land for purposes other than farming and forestry. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.4. As regards the protection of forests, to make continuous improvements to the species composition and age and spatial structure of forests with a view to approaching, gradually, a condition close to natural conditions, or a condition allowing forest ecosystems to perform all their ecological functions, and to support the non-productive functions of forests. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.5. As regards agriculture, to continuously reduce the area of arable land and enlarge the area of permanent grasslands. At the same time, to promote the extensive principles of organic farming. To safeguard the existence of the cultivated landscape by maintaining an equilibrium between the productive and non-productive functions of agriculture. To restore the ecological functions of those parts of farmlands that are disused and thus without prospect in this respect. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.6. As regards waste disposal, to comply with quantified requirements, in particular to reduce the amount of waste produced and the hazardous properties of waste, and to ensure that waste is used to the maximum extent possible in terms of energy and material. The index of material re-use of municipal waste should reach the approved target of 50% by 2010 (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.7. As regards landscape cultivation, to continuously implement landscaping measures in support of the desirable environmental and aesthetic functions of the landscape and ecosystems; an emphasis should also be placed on improving the retention ability of the landscape. (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.8. As regards risk factors, to continue increasing the efficiency of the management of chemicals (in particular accident prevention), to progressively eliminate highly hazardous types of substances (persistent and bioaccumulative substances, endocrine disrupters), to insist on their substitution with available safer alternatives and to ensure the safe management of genetically modified organisms and products (GMOs). (*p. 41*)
 - 2.1.9. As regards care for urbanised areas, to reduce air pollution and noise pollution as far as possible, with an emphasis on the quality of the interior of buildings; this should be facilitated by the regulation of traffic. With regard to spatial planning, to regulate inappropriate urban sprawl and, when drafting local plans, to ensure that a larger share is earmarked for greenery and rest zones. (*p. 42*)

- 2.1.10. As regards natural resources management, to minimise, within realistic technical and economic limits, the material and energy intensity of products and services, to minimise inputs of non-renewable sources, and to maximise the use of renewable sources. (p. 42)
- 2.1.11. As regards the protection of biological and landscape diversity, and in the framework of spatial planning procedures, to support the development of natural and landscape infrastructure along with a reinforcement of the retention capacity of the landscape, and to protect valuable areas by appropriate measures. (p. 42)
- 2.1.12. To gradually lift “environmental burdens from the past” so as to minimise or even eliminate any risks ensuing from them, and to use the development potential of brownfields. (p. 42)

2.2. minimise conflicts of interests between economic activities and environmental protection, and gradually decouple environmental pressures from economic growth; (p. 42)

- 2.2.1. In the field of the generation and consumption of energy, to continuously increase the efficiency and use of efficient forms of energy savings and to maintain an appropriate ratio of the consumption of primary energy sources with an emphasis on renewable sources. (p. 43)
- 2.2.2. In industrial production, to continuously reduce, wherever economically viable, the consumption of primary raw materials and to substitute them with secondary materials and separated waste products. To support closed production and consumption cycles, the development and application of low-emission, low-waste and low energy-demanding technologies (best available technology) and all economic activities with low material input and high added value with a view to continuously increasing their share in economic production. To support the production of environmentally friendly products and products made of renewable raw materials and waste usable as material. (p. 43)
- 2.2.3. In the field of the construction of transport infrastructure, to minimise the required appropriation of land and, by technical measures, to reduce the impacts of line construction on various components of the environment (at preparatory stages). (p. 43)
- 2.2.4. In strategic planning, to reduce demands in terms of space and transportation capacity at the level of the state, regions and municipalities. (p. 43)
- 2.2.5. As regards spatial planning procedure, in the context of drafting local plans and the Policy of Territorial Development of the Czech Republic, to ensure that the preference focuses on the use of brownfields and to define the Territorial System of Ecological Stability (p. 43)
- 2.2.6. It is generally necessary to support the gradual transition from the “supplies of commodities” approach to the “supplies of services” approach (in the energy sector, for example, transition from the supply of amounts of energy to the supply of energy services). (p. 43)

2.3. make a contribution, commensurate to the possibilities and significance of the Czech Republic, towards the solution of European and global environmental issues (specifically the threat of climatic changes and depletion of the Earth’s ozone layer, as well as the loss of biodiversity). (p. 43)

- 2.3.1. With regard to climate protection, to continuously reduce (especially by savings of energy, including the consumption of fuel by vehicles, and by the utilisation of renewable sources) emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular carbon dioxide from the combustion of fossil fuels and methane from waste dump sites. Emissions of carbon dioxide should be reduced at such a rate that by 2020 they are at the approved limit of approximately 8.7 tonnes per person per year. Special attention will be paid to reducing emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases). (p. 44)
- 2.3.2. With regard to the protection of the Earth’s ozone layer, to discontinue the production and to reduce the use of substances damaging the ozone layer, and to ensure effective measures to reduce their release from existing devices and facilities that still contain them. Special attention should be paid to the removal of substances depleting the ozone layer from discarded used products and devices, mainly in order to neutralise these substances. (p. 44)
- 2.3.3. With regard to the protection of air, water and soil, to reduce the consumption and discharges of persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals, bioaccumulative substances and endocrine disrupters into the environment. (p. 44)
- 2.3.4. With regard to the protection of ecosystems and habitats of wild-growing plants and wildlife, to stop their territorial and spatial reduction and preserve all their natural functions. (p. 44)

3. strengthening social cohesion and stability (p. 45)

3.1. support human resource development with a view to maximising social cohesion (p. 45)

- 3.1.1. continue to guarantee the minimum income necessary to maintain a worthy living standard and to prevent social exclusion; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.2. support families threatened by poverty; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.3. assist families in reconciling their professional and parental duties better by promoting flexible forms of employment; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.4. improve the protection of the family (including children and elderly people) from socially pathologic phenomena; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.5. promote the prevention of crime among children and young persons; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.6. as part of aid provided to handicapped persons, the Government will continue their integration into society; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.7. continue supporting the regeneration of rural areas; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.8. remove economic and legal barriers preventing the functioning of a housing market and will introduce/create a special sector of social housing in co-operation with municipalities; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.9. introduce measures to increase the responsibility of people for their own health; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.10. maintain an adequate extent of financial participation by patients in health care (p. 45)
 - 3.1.11. safeguard the interconnection of health and social care at municipal level by establishing a system of integrated community care (p. 45)
 - 3.1.12. create a new system of financial aid (social benefits) for the needy with a view to limiting long-term dependence on social benefits and providing a closer tie between social benefit payments and measures assisting in finding employment; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.13. ensure the transition of the pension system to a financially more sustainable system while preserving the pay-as-you-earn system, in order to ensure a sufficient level of pensions, merit-based payments, and solidarity; (p. 45)
 - 3.1.14. continue to support culture (p. 45)
-

3.2. continuously reduce unemployment to a rate where people are economically and socially motivated to engage in gainful activities (p. 45)

- 3.2.1. ensure the creation and development of an "integrating" labour market in accordance with the national economic policy, and support employment and employability (p. 46)
 - 3.2.2. react to ongoing structural changes (p. 46)
 - 3.2.3. support the development of preventative and advisory activities; (p. 46)
 - 3.2.4. support the motivation and activation of the unemployed and persons threatened by unemployment to seek and accept employment and to take part in consultation and retraining programmes (p. 46)
 - 3.2.5. create preconditions ensuring that working is more beneficial than passively receiving social welfare allowances; (p. 46)
 - 3.2.6. support an increase in employability through appropriate retraining activities; (p. 46)
 - 3.2.7. increase the employment and employability of disadvantaged groups, such as persons with health impairments, persons from a socially and culturally disadvantaging background, elderly persons, migrants, etc.; (p. 46)
 - 3.2.8. focus the activity of employment authorities on the implementation of preventative measures and on increasing selectiveness in the provision of financial subsidies. (p. 46)
-

3.3. maintain a stable number of inhabitants in the Czech Republic, increase the population over time and improve its age structure (p. 46)

- 3.3.1. the formulation of a concept for a pro-natality family policy with a view to attaining higher aggregate fertility; (p. 46)
- 3.3.2. the protection of the family from pressures ensuing from contemporary civilisation, in particular pressures caused by the participation of family members in economic activities; (p. 46)
- 3.3.3. the constancy of special protection for mothers during an adequate period of time before and after childbirth; (p. 46)
- 3.3.4. financially accessible housing for young families; (p. 46)
- 3.3.5. the formulation of a long-term migration policy, taking account of factors such as age, skills, culture, etc., and support for the integration of foreigners by creating appropriate living conditions for them (p. 46)
- 3.3.6. stimulation for the creation of new job opportunities for the young (p. 46)

4. Research and development, education (p. 47)

- 4.1. **attain a high level of education in society, and thus ensure the competitiveness of Czech society and develop ethical values in accordance with European cultural traditions. (p. 47)**
 - 4.1.1. modernise the content of education with regard to the needs of the general development of the personality (with a special emphasis on functional literacy) and of the labour market; (p. 47)
 - 4.1.2. apply modern European trends in life-long learning (p. 47)
 - 4.1.3. coordinate the structure of the supply of professional training, with due regard for the needs of regions and requirements for the professional training of teachers; (p. 47)
 - 4.1.4. develop the professional training of pupils in co-operation with major employers, with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises (p. 47)

5. European and international context (p. 49)

- 5.1. **to advocate and promote the principles of sustainable development in the framework of the broadest international relations, in international global and regional organisations, and as part of bilateral relations. This involves co-operation and initiative at all international levels and, in particular, efforts towards overcoming ethnic, economic, ecological and social conflicts between different cultural communities (p. 49)**
 - 5.1.1. contribute to the reinforcement of a peaceful, stable, prosperous and uniting Europe and the entire international community; (p. 49)
 - 5.1.2. endeavour to create an international environment focused on the development of political, economic, cultural and environmental co-operation, where those involved will jointly identify and handle risks and threats, preferentially by political and peaceful means (p. 49)
 - 5.1.3. adequately contribute to and increase the quality (aimed at international compatibility) of development assistance and humanitarian international aid with a view to contributing to the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals, the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation, and the partnership initiatives adopted there; (p. 49)
 - 5.1.4. continue the integration into NATO in the field of the military, and support the reinforcement of the trans-Atlantic partnership as the backbone of Europe's security system; (p. 49)
 - 5.1.5. continue co-operation in the framework of the Visegrád Group and other European and global associations (e.g. UN agencies). (p. 49)
 - 5.2. **be an active member of the EU and contribute to the EU's becoming a functioning and prosperous community, provided that the prosperity of the EU increases the living standard of Czech citizens, and improve the quality of their lives, security and freedom. (p. 49)**
-

- 5.2.1. seek to contribute to the sustainable, socially and environmentally favourable economic growth of the EU (*p. 49*)
- 5.2.2. seek the fastest possible approximation of the Czech Republic to the most developed member states of the EU; (*p. 49*)
- 5.2.3. thoroughly embrace the processes and principles of work of the EU and make efficient use thereof; (*p. 49*)
- 5.2.4. take an active part in reinforcing the democratic structure of the EU; (*p. 49*)
- 5.2.5. promote a new approach to the future policy of cohesion, which should, to the maximum extent possible, facilitate a high level of competitiveness over the entire territory of the EU, also from a global perspective; (*p. 49*)
- 5.2.6. actively contribute to the accomplishment of goals and tasks ensuing from the EU Lisbon Strategy and the EU Strategy for Sustainable Development; (*p. 50*)
- 5.2.7. support measures designed to reinforce freedom and security with the EU, and seek to ensure that security measures do not disproportionately interfere with the fundamental rights and freedoms of EU citizens; (*p. 50*)

6. Good governance (*p. 51*)

6.1. ensure the gradual approximation of the constitutional system to the needs of the society for purposes of transition to the trajectory of sustainable development (*p. 51*)

6.2. ensure that regions/municipalities are granted a status corresponding to their prospective functions in ensuring an equilibrium between the several pillars of sustainable development (*p. 51*)

- 6.2.1. support the creation of such conditions, including tax and fiscal instruments, which will induce regions to optimise the use of their own resources; (*p. 51*)
- 6.2.2. support the development of organic farming, in particular on arable land, and the utilisation of local sources of secondary raw materials, and the preferential use of renewable sources of energy with maximum use of the regions' potential; (*p. 51*)
- 6.2.3. encourage the integration of Czech regions into European structures; (*p. 50*)
- 6.2.4. support the alleviation of regional disparities, mainly through the development of local economies of municipalities, cities and micro-regions and small-sized enterprises, and create conditions for such alleviation and thus for the balanced development of the regions and the activation of their internal resources; (*p. 51*)
- 6.2.5. focus - in connection with improvements in the transport service and transport networks - on ensuring easy access to employment, education, social services and to markets for investors, without reducing the quality of the environment; (*p. 51*)
- 6.2.6. support the development and accessibility of public cultural services, and care of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage; (*p. 51*)
- 6.2.7. encourage the broadest possible involvement of individuals and civic initiatives in cultural and art activities, non-professional art activities, and care for regions with traditional folklore; at the same time, the Government will support cultural diversity in individual regions; (*p. 51*)
- 6.2.8. support the implementation of local Agendas 21, including the associated funding; (*p. 51*)
- 6.2.9. create conditions for the integration of the principles of sustainable development into regional development policies (*p. 51*)

6.3. improve conditions for the participation of the public in decision-making in matters concerning sustainable development, and to create the broadest possible consensus in respect of the transition to sustainable development. (*p. 51*)

- 6.3.1. enable the participation of individuals and civic associations in the drafting of legal regulations and in the preparation, adoption and control of decisions relating to all three pillars of the Strategy at all levels of decision-making; (*p. 52*)
- 6.3.2. increase the financing of non-profit non-governmental organisations, for instance by favouring the write-offs of amounts provided to such organisations by business entities (*p. 52*)

- 6.3.3. extend the application of the criteria of the UNECE Convention on Access to Information and Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to all areas related to sustainable development; (p. 52)
- 6.3.4. create conditions that generate greater interest in public life among young persons (p. 52)
- 6.3.5. ensure that the public is informed in a timely, full manner about the use of resources from EU funds so that individuals and non-profit non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can participate in their use and the decision-making concerning their use. (p. 52)

6.4. set up and develop institutions and forms of work of public administration in accordance with the requirements of sustainable development. (p. 52)

- 6.4.1. complete fiscal decentralisation as a follow-up with a new structure of territorial public administration; (p. 52)
- 6.4.2. ensure that the focal point of state administration will shift from direct rendition of services to conceptual, coordinative, methodological and regulatory activities; (p. 52)
- 6.4.3. ensure that the content and organisation of public administration complies with the requirements concerning its functioning in the EU (e.g. the requirement of service to the public, accountability to the public); (p. 52)
- 6.4.4. seek to overcome the present unsatisfactory status of law enforcement; (p. 52)
- 6.4.5. overcome the effect of partial (sectoral) approaches to duties and tasks of administration and underestimation of "supra-sectoral" coordination; (p. 52)
- 6.4.6. reinforce the status of the Government Council for Sustainable Development as an organ coordinating activities aimed at accomplishing the goals of the Strategy; (p. 52)
- 6.4.7. reinforce the position of self-governing regions in the budgetary system of the state, and reinforce the independence of municipalities; (p. 52)
- 6.4.8. ensure that high-quality legal regulations are adopted in respect of public tenders and that compliance with the terms and conditions of public tenders is consistently monitored, principally by their timely and broadest possible distribution. (p. 52)

6.5. ensure that the measures to be taken, with a view to supplying external and internal security, reflect the requirements of protection from changing forms of crime, including international crime and terrorism in particular. (p. 53)

- 6.5.1. ensure that security authorities pursue priorities ensuing from the transformation of criminal activities, in particular from activities of international crime and terrorism; (p. 53)
- 6.5.2. reform the armed forces, which will ensure that the Czech Republic meets its obligations concerning national and NATO tasks and the elimination of security risks; (p. 53)
- 6.5.3. ensure the most extensive possible involvement of the Czech defence industry, with a view to achieving a certain level of military self-sufficiency as a precondition for maintaining necessary manufacturing capacities (p. 53)
- 6.5.4. approximate the powers of security services to changes and developments in criminality; (p. 53)
- 6.5.5. create legal, economic and organisational preconditions for the prevention of corruption in public administration; (p. 53)
- 6.5.6. ensure the consistent enforcement of the law at national and regional level; (p. 53)
- 6.5.7. promote effective legal, administrative, financial and institutional measures targeted at the prevention and combating of organised crime; (p. 53)
- 6.5.8. support the Integrated Rescue System's capacity for action and provide professional resources and background for crisis planning, coordination and management, and for the coordination of action of public administration entities, legal entities and enterprising natural persons while making preparations for crises, and ensure the interconnection of crisis management plans with regional development plans; (p. 53)
- 6.5.9. create preconditions for the existence of a system of internally coordinated emergency planning (coordination between national and regional emergency plans); (p. 53)
- 6.5.10. provide a functioning civil defence system, also involving the actions of basic components during rescue and liquidation work in the event of emergencies. (p. 53)

Total number of priorities: 167

Source document: The Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development (2004); URL: http://www.sd-network.eu/pdf/SDS_docs/docs/Czech%20Republic_SDS_2004.pdf

Contact:

Markus Hametner
RIMAS - Research Institute for Managing Sustainability
Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration
Nordbergstr. 15
PO-Box 37
A-1091 Vienna

www: <http://www.sustainability.eu>
email: markus.hametner@wu-wien.ac.at
mobile: +43-650-9234935
phone: +43-1-31336-5135
fax: +43-1-31336-905135