

PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRAGUE STRATEGIC PLAN

for the 2009–2015 Period



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Prepared by the Strategic Planning Department at the City Development Authority Prague in co-operation with Prague City Hall departments and other partners.

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FROM STRATEGIC VISION TO REALITY

The Prague Strategic Plan is a programming document that seeks to achieve a balance between what is desired and what is possible, between the optimistic and the realistic. More than a mere prognostic vision, it was from the outset established and put together as a well thought-out, comprehensive and, above all, feasible strategy for Prague in the near future. It is a programme that we are ready to adopt together and that we intend to carry out with our joint efforts.

Updated in 2008 and approved on 11 December 2008 by the Prague Municipal Assembly under Resolution No. 22/42, the Prague Strategic Plan sets out the long-term development goals of the city and the principles for their implementation.

The implementation programme develops the Prague Strategic Plan into a proposal for the key tasks for carrying out the plan in 2009–2015 (specifically, late 2009 and 2010–2015).

KEY TASKS

The set of key tasks put forward in the implementation programme is not an exhaustive list of undertakings for this period but a **set of the most important tasks that will contribute the most to achieving the city's long-term strategic goals**. This is why attention should be focused primarily on their implementation in the period in question.

A key task may take the following form:

- a major investment,
- a pilot project,
- a set of projects, activities and measures of similar focus and character (or programme).

The following are specified for each key task:

- a guarantor on behalf of the city administration, or other key participants,
- a rough estimate of financial costs and anticipated sources of financing,
- (where necessary) stages of implementation and other prerequisites for implementation.

The key tasks relate to the objectives of the Prague Strategic Plan and contribute to its implementation.

STRATEGIC GOALS

The strategic goals are taken from the approved Prague Strategic Plan. In total there are 29 strategic goals within eight thematic areas (chapters).

The following are specified for each key strategic goal:

- the guarantors on behalf of the city government
- a rough estimate of the financial costs of implementing the relevant goal in the 2009–2015 period and anticipated sources of financing,
- the effects of implementation and recommended assessment indicators, or stages of implementation.

Key investments and activities for the 2009–2015 period that are **secured by entities other than the City of Prague**, are also specified as a special group alongside the relevant strategic goal to whose implementation they contribute. This involves, above all, major investments and activities of the **state sector, private sector and local city districts**, etc. (e.g., the Prague outer ring road and railway infrastructure).

FEASIBILITY OF THE PROGRAMME

The political will of the city government, the efforts of guarantors on behalf of the city administration and key participants to carry out key tasks and, last but not least, a sufficiency of financial resources are all crucial for implementation of the programme. This is why the implementation programme comprises a **general framework for financing the proposed key tasks**, including considerations with regard to budget options for the city, but also with regard to the state's financial involvement, to potential support from EU funds and to private investments. Due to the level of inaccuracy of input data, this estimate only verifies the feasibility of the Prague Strategic Plan for the 2009–2015 period; it cannot be strictly binding, for example, in connection with putting together the city's budgets. The implementation programme takes into consideration "measures for reducing the impacts of the financial crisis and economic recession on the functioning of the city's economy in 2009 and in the years to come" (Prague City Council Resolution No. 815 of 16 June 2009).

MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME

It is assumed that the fulfilment of the implementation programme will be monitored twice in the course of the specified programming period and for a third time at its conclusion:

- the period from late 2009 to 2011 will be monitored in the first half of 2012,
- the period from 2012 to 2013 will be monitored in the first half of 2014,
- the period from 2014 to 2015 will be monitored in the first half of 2016, together with a summary of the entire programme and its results.

Monitoring will be carried out by the City Development Authority Prague in co-operation with the guarantors of the various key tasks, notably the relevant departments of Prague City Hall. It is assumed that an editorial board comprising members of the Prague Municipal Assembly will be put together for preparing monitoring reports. Public involvement in the monitoring will be necessary, for example via the internet or through non-profit organizations. Monitoring reports will be discussed by the city government. The conclusions and recommendations adopted will help to optimize implementation of the programme in the following period.

STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE LEVEL OF STRATEGIC GOALS

COMMENTARY ON THE STRATEGIC GOALS

The basic commentary on each strategic goal contains a reference from the relevant text of the Prague Strategic Plan, in certain cases without the passages that deal with the current state of affairs.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Implementation of a particular strategic goal is guaranteed on behalf of the city government by the relevant member of the Prague City Council within whose remit the strategic goal thematically falls. In cases where implementation of a goal falls into the purview of several council members, all of the members shall act as guarantors. Each member shall guarantee the key tasks that fall into their purview, or, alternatively, shall secure the appropriate scope of co-operation and co-ordination with investors or guarantors of key investments and activities that are not provided for by the City of Prague.

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE FINANCIAL COSTS OF IMPLEMENTING GOALS IN THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

The calculated costs comprise a list of rough estimates of the financial costs of each key task in the 2009–2015 period (specifically, late 2009 and 2010–2015). The financial costs of key investments and activities that are not provided for by the City of Prague are not included in the estimate. These calculations serve mainly for assessing the programme's feasibility (general balance of funding for the proposed key tasks) and for giving a general idea as to the financial demands of implementing each strategic goal. The cost estimate is in no way binding with regards to the creation of the city's budgets, although it may be appropriate to at least use it as a guide for this purpose.

ANTICIPATED SOURCES OF FINANCING

Sources of financing are divided into three basic groups – the City of Prague, other public sources and private sources. The proportion of financing sources is calculated on the basis of cost estimates for individual key tasks. The estimated financing share of the City of Prague (through its budget) is crucial if there is to be a general balance of funding for the proposed key tasks. The estimate of the share of private sources in the financing may be expected to have the lowest level of accuracy.

STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION

Stages of implementation are set out for cases where the effects of implementation and the recommended assessment indicators are unevenly achieved during the 2009–2015 period, or for cases where one of the key tasks in a particular stage during this period is given preference (or, conversely, is suppressed) in relation to other key tasks that involve implementation of the relevant strategic goal.

EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDED ASSESSMENT INDICATORS

This involves a brief description in words and numbers of how the proposed key tasks contribute to the implementation of the relevant strategic goal in the 2009–2015 period. The most recent available figures have been used to ascertain the initial state of affairs; indicators that show the net contribution of the implementation programme have zero initial value. Estimates of target figures are applied to the end of 2015 with the exception of cases where a key task is not completed until 2017 – this concerns the first section of Subway Line D and the 'subway network length' indicator. The strong representation of indicators demonstrating short-term effects was proposed so that the course of the implementation programme could be monitored and operative corrective measures could be taken where necessary. In order to ensure linkage to sustainable development indicators from the City of Prague's approved background planning analyses, some of them were, in appropriate cases, used as indicators that demonstrate the extent to which the strategic goals have been implemented. In such cases, the specific background planning analysis and the number of the relevant sustainable development indicator allocated in the City of Prague's background planning analyses are specified in parentheses at the end of the description.

STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME ON THE LEVEL OF KEY TASKS

DESCRIPTION OF KEY TASKS

In cases where a key task involves a major investment (e.g., a subway section or the Prague Central Wastewater Treatment Plant) or a pilot project (e.g., for reducing administrative burdens), there is a brief description of the characteristics in question. In cases where the main task consists of a set of projects, activities and measures of similar focus and character (or programme), the description is usually supplemented by examples of potential projects relating to the 2009–2015 period (or, more specifically, to the end of 2009 and 2010–2015) to show the feasibility of the key task. This is why projects at an advanced stage of preparation have mainly been selected as

examples. These examples are not of a binding nature and it is likely that other projects may also be carried out, particularly after 2011.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATION

The guarantor on behalf of the city administration gathers data concerning the implementation of key tasks, initiates and co-ordinates collaborations with key participants with whom it carries out the instructions of the city government's guarantor and city government resolutions in relation to the matter in question – i.e., Prague City Hall departments or organizations founded and run by the City of Prague (as they may be tasked and monitored by the city government).

KEY PARTICIPANTS

Key participants contribute towards carrying out key tasks within the scope of their respective powers, collaborate with the relevant guarantor on behalf of the city administration and provide the latter with data relating to the implementation of key tasks. If Prague City Hall departments or organizations founded and run by the City of Prague are the key participants, they are responsible for part of the task within the scope of their powers and carry out the instructions of the city government's guarantor and the city government's resolution on the matter in question. For the purpose of the implementation programme, the term 'participant' does not refer to a party to administrative proceedings. Private entities who may be suppliers, providers or drafters within the framework of key tasks are not included among the key participants (not even on a municipal level).

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF FINANCIAL COSTS

Financial costs have been estimated on the basis of available data on the investments, programmes, projects, activities and measures mentioned in the description of the key task and with consideration taken of the amount of financial resources drawn from the city's budget in the previous period. The cost estimate applies to the 2009–2015 period (or, more specifically, to the end of 2009 and 2010–2015) and does not include operation overlaps outside this period. The data serves mainly for assessing the feasibility of the programme (general balance of funding for the proposed key tasks). The cost estimate is in no way binding with regards to the creation of the city's budgets, although it may be appropriate to at least use it as a guide for this purpose.

ANTICIPATED SOURCES OF FINANCING

Sources of financing are divided into three basic groups – the City of Prague, other public sources and private sources. The proportion of financing sources is calculated on the basis of available data, while the estimates of financial resources outside the city's budget are based on the high probability that these sources will be available for the given purpose. The type and use of a particular financial source are usually specified in parentheses. The estimated financing share of the City of Prague (through its budget) is crucial if there is to be a general balance of funding for the proposed key tasks. Other public sources may include, for example, EU funds, co-financing and subsidies from the state budget, co-financing from the budgets of city districts, etc. The estimate of the share of private sources in the financing may be expected to have the lowest level of accuracy.

STAGES OF IMPLEMENTATION

Stages of implementation are specified when the implementation of a key task is divided into various stages during the 2009–2015 period (e.g., preparation by 2011, implementation from 2012, etc.).

OTHER NECESSARY PREREQUISITES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Included in this section are mainly organizational or legislative requirements and the necessity of drafting a strategy or data, etc. Not included, however, are generally binding requirements, such as approvals from the relevant local governments and state administration bodies, the issuing of building permits, co-operation with the guarantor on behalf of the city administration and key participants, the need for selection proceedings for suppliers, providers or drafters, and the necessity of securing financial resources (financing is covered in the previous points).



PRAGUE IN A NEW EUROPE

STRATEGIC GOAL

E1 DEVELOP PRAGUE AS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE NEW EUROPE

Prague has the prerequisites to become part of the European city system and to make its presence felt in the competition among the major metropolises in the Central European region and in Europe as a whole. It is necessary to further cultivate the city's merits and to emphatically present its ability to fully utilize them. Co-operation will be based on the city administration's purposeful foreign policy, meeting the tasks of the city and state within the European Union and having regard for reciprocal benefit and mutual interest in this co-operation.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for foreign policy and EU funds – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Markéta Reedová (key tasks E 1.A – E 1.E), Prague city councillor responsible for culture and tourism – from 2006, Milan Richter (key tasks E 1.F, E 1.G)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1.4 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 76%), other public sources (about 23%), private sources (about 1%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Strengthening the prestige of Prague abroad in the area of investment, tourism, culture and politics; ensuring Prague's position as a reliable partner and active participant in international activities, particularly within the EU

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of international projects within the framework of transnational programmes involving Prague – 10 projects by 2015; number of project applications submitted within the framework of transnational programmes – 20 applications by 2015 (source: EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of international events with the city's active involvement (i.e. mainly official foreign visits, meetings and conferences involving political representatives, cultural and sports events, international educational events) – 15 events per year, of which 10 events with partner cities (source: Foreign Relations Department at Prague City Hall)

Extent of financial resources drawn on for the operational programmes 'Prague–Competitiveness and Prague–Adaptability' allocated to individual years with consideration of the n+3/n+2 rule – 100% by 2015 (source: Ministry for Regional Development)

Number of participants at conferences at collective accommodation establishments attended by more than 100 people – increase of about 10% (from 290,000 participants in 2008 to about 320,000 participants in 2015, source: Czech Statistical Office)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

E 1.A UPDATING AND IMPLEMENTING PRAGUE'S FOREIGN POLICY STRATEGY

On the basis of an assessment of the implementation of strategic goals from 2006, update the content and form of the implementation of specific areas of foreign policy, programmes and individual activities. Discuss the programme of specific projects of a short- and medium-term nature with all the relevant partners and submit this to the city government. Focus mainly on the following tasks:

- **effective co-operation between Prague and its partner cities** – prepare an analysis of Prague's bilateral relations, assess the benefits ensuing from specific partnerships and set out priority partnership links in order to make these activities more effective and to maximize the benefits for Prague; adopt a programme of specific events;
- **locating the European Agency or other international organizations in Prague** – seek to encourage an entity of transnational importance to locate in Prague on the basis of a comprehensive offer; present this offer, for example, within the framework of EU institutions and structures representing the interests of regions and as part of Prague's other foreign marketing activities;
- **preparing a strategy for the activities of the Prague Representative Office in Brussels** – update the document 'Activities of the Prague Representative Office in Brussels' (Prague City Council Resolution No. 796 of 29 May 2007) and prepare a medium-term project for promoting Prague within the EU and, conversely, the EU within Prague (e.g., working title 'Prague in the EU – the EU in Prague').

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Foreign Relations Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Representative Office in Brussels, the Government of the Czech Republic, CzechTourism, CzechInvest, Czech Centres (subsidized organizations of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czech embassies abroad)

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.05 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2010, a strategy for the activities of Prague Representative Office in Brussels; by 2011, an analysis of bilateral relations and preparation of an offer for the locating of an international organization in Prague; by 2013, updating of Prague's foreign policy strategy

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

E 1.B ACTIVE DEFENCE OF PRAGUE'S INTERESTS IN NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF EU COHESION POLICY

Enter into official negotiations over the future of EU cohesion policy involving other countries and the EU and in co-operation with other European cities (urban regions and cities), defend Prague's interests and negotiate the best conditions for the subsequent programming period. Prague's position will be based on a continually updated study of the current situation vis-à-vis EU cohesion policy, possible scenarios for its development and a set of data concerning Prague's economic base and its social and environment development.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Foreign Relations Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall, City Development Authority Prague, Prague Representative Office in Brussels

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

This task will be completed in 2013

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Preparation of an analysis of the economic level of the Prague region (see K 2.A)

E 1.C ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES OF PRAGUE'S OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR DRAWING ON STRUCTURAL FUND RESOURCES

Secure full implementation of the 'Prague-Competitiveness' and 'Prague-Adaptability' operational programmes, which are prepared for the 2007-2013 period in accordance with the set rules in such a way that the specified objectives are achieved and all the financial resources allocated by the EU to Prague are effectively drawn on ('Prague-Competitiveness' – 276.4 mil. EUR, 'Prague-Adaptability' – 127.5 mil. EUR).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Budgets Accounting Department at Prague City Hall, Accounting Department at Prague City Hall, Chief Executive's Office Department at Prague City Hall (Internal Audit Section), selected consultancy firms (Prague City Council Resolution No. 694 of 26 May 2009)

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.33 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (7.5%), other public sources (92.5% – anticipated support from the ERDF and the ESF, as well as co-financing from the state budget within the framework of technical assistance from the 'Prague-Competitiveness' and 'Prague-Adaptability' operational programmes)

Stages of implementation

In accordance with calls opened, the process of drawing on funds and the development of the CZK and EUR exchange rate

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

E 1.D MORE INTENSIVE INVOLVEMENT OF PRAGUE IN PROJECTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TRANSNATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Seek to ensure Prague's participation in international projects. Gain experience from such activities that will continue to receive EU support in the future. Introduce new well-established methods and findings ('examples of good practice') to the city's policies and make use of the potential of additional financial resources. Concentrate primarily on the 'Interreg IVC Operational Programme' and the 'Central Europe Operational Programme', but also on community programmes, the ESPON 2013 programme, the Financial Mechanism of

the European Economic Area and Norway, or on financial assistance from Switzerland. Secure the necessary prerequisites in connection with this:

- co-ordinating activities from a single place (gathering information on the international activities of Prague City Hall departments, ensuring that the latter departments, city districts and organizations founded and run by the City of Prague are systematically kept informed, mediating communications with contact sites for the relevant programmes);
- setting up websites with information about EU subsidy entitlements for Prague;
- verifying the possibilities of creating a team of project and financial managers within the Prague City Hall structure or within the Prague Development Agency (see K 1.A).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

IT Department at Prague City Hall, Chief Executive at Prague City Hall, City Development Authority Prague, Czech contact sites for the relevant programmes, project participants (departments of Prague City Hall, city districts, organizations founded and run by the City of Prague – depending on the programme's substantive focus)

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.02 billion CZK (mainly Prague's financial share in the projects)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2010, primarily the creation of conditions for the city's active involvement in international projects; after 2010, involvement in international projects

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

E 1.E EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRAGUE'S MARKETING POLICY

Effectively carry out the city's marketing policy on the basis of a foreign marketing strategy which will involve strengthening the Prague brand and effective marketing tools with the aim of supporting the city's image, such as 'World Heritage Prague' (UNESCO), 'Cultural Prague', 'Prague–Tourist Destination', 'Innovative and Creative Prague'. Implementation of the strategy must be based on the permanent co-operation of all the participants, i.e. the city administration and city districts, professional associations and other interested parties.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Foreign Relations Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall, Prague Information Service, Prague Convention Bureau (Prague Association of Congress Tourism), City Development Authority Prague, city districts, Prague Chamber of Commerce, CzechTourism

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.4 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%), or co-financing by key participants

Stages of implementation

By 2012, preparation and approval of the foreign marketing strategy; after 2012, implementation of recommended marketing tools

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Organizational securing of marketing activities (e.g., setting up a special workplace at Prague City Hall)

E 1.F STRATEGY FOR PRAGUE'S EXHIBITION POLICY

Co-ordinate the preparation of the city's strategy for exhibition and trade fair policy, define the programme content and inclusion in the city's marketing activities, and contribute to resolving the construction and long-term use of exhibition facilities in Prague.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.05 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

E 1.G STRENGTHENING PRAGUE'S POSITION AS AN INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED TOURIST DESTINATION

Contribute towards the sustainable development of incoming tourism with emphasis on support for the MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Congress, Exhibition) segment. On the basis of new (mainly global economic) conditions, assess the aims and goals contained in the adopted documents. Develop a tourism strategy which will serve as a basis for the city's yearly action plan in the tourism sector. Systematically co-operate with the relevant partners, including the private sector. Continue with the grant policy and with the 'City of Prague Partnership' in the field of tourism. Through support and sanctions, motivate entities involved in tourism to improve the quality of services that contribute towards Prague's favourable image. With the media's help, create a positive atmosphere that is welcoming to visitors to the city and encourages repeat visits ('City Second Reading' programme).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Czech Association of Travel Agencies, Czech Association of Hotels and Restaurants, CzechTourism, Czech Centres (subsidiary organization of the Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czech embassies abroad), city districts, City Development Authority Prague, media, Prague Information Service, Prague Convention Bureau (Prague Association of Congress Tourism)

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.55 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 95%), other public sources (about 3% – estimate of anticipated co-financing by key participants from the public sector), private sources (about 2% – estimate of anticipated co-financing by key participants from the private sector)

Stages of implementation

By 2010, assessment of goals and objectives; in 2011–2012, preparation of a tourism strategy; annual approval of the city's action plan in the field of tourism; in 2012–2015, application of the goals set out in the tourism strategy in accordance with the time schedule of the specified document; ongoing service quality improvement

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Organizational securing of destination management (e.g., establishment of a workplace at Prague City Hall)

STRATEGIC GOAL

E 2 SECURE THE ROLE OF PRAGUE AS A RESPECTED CAPITAL CITY AND GOOD NEIGHBOUR

The role of Prague as the nation's capital and the centre of the surrounding regions has not been sufficiently appreciated to date. That is why one of the fundamental aims of the city administration is to base its relations with the other regions on trust and equality so as to renew the pride that all Czech citizens have in their capital city. On the other hand, if Prague really wishes to become an innovative and dynamic centre which pushes ahead the economic, social and spiritual development of the whole nation, then it must utilize all its existing resources to their full extent.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for development – from 2006, Martin Langmajer

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **Up to 0.01 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 50%), other public sources (about 50%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Improved mutual awareness between the City of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region with regards to spatial development, the passing on of experience and the resolving of joint problems

Recommended assessment indicators:

Introduction of an appropriate form of development co-ordination for Prague and the Central Bohemia Region

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

E 2.A DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION FOR PRAGUE AND THE CENTRAL BOHEMIA REGION

Find and introduce an appropriate arrangement for improving co-ordination of the development of Prague with that of the neighbouring Central Bohemia Region. Assess the possibility of setting up a joint workplace or a permanent working group for preparing and implementing transnational projects with possible financing from EU funds.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Direct purview of the city government's guarantor

Key participants

Central Bohemia Region, on behalf of the City of Prague – depending on the chosen form of co-ordination

Rough estimate of financial costs

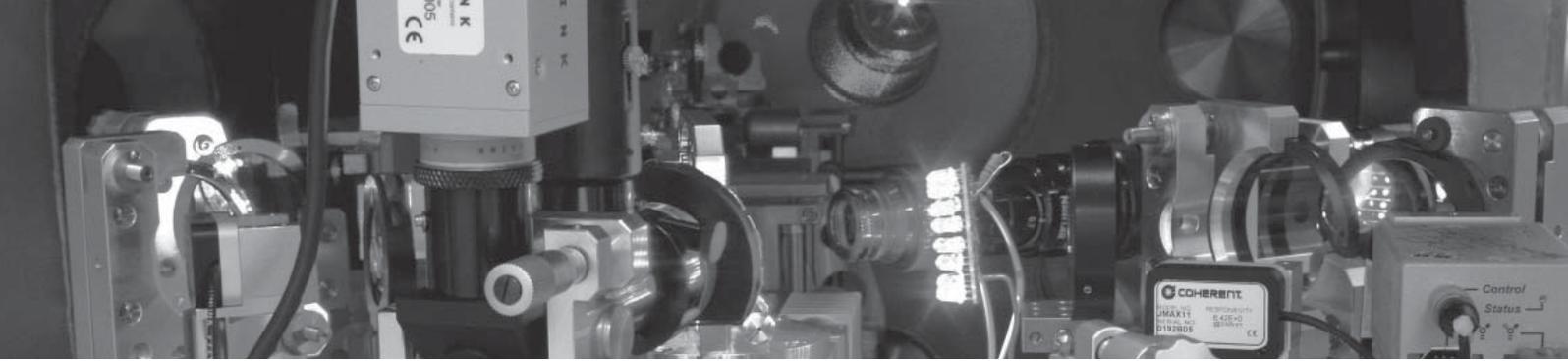
Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 50%), other public sources (about 50% – anticipated financial co-financing by the Central Bohemia Region)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation



COMPETITIVENESS

STRATEGIC GOAL

K 1 UTILIZE THE CITY'S POTENTIAL TO SECURE ITS COMPETITIVENESS AND PROSPERITY

This strategic goal is based on the completion of the restructuring process as the main factor in increasing the city's economic efficiency and performance. Prague's extensive research, development and educational base must be the engine for the development of a knowledge-based economy and services, and must play a vital role in promoting new trends that have been adopted within the European Union for the 2007–2013 period. Prague should gradually complete its task to become an innovative and enterprising centre for the whole country and in doing so make use of the above-average qualifications of its residents and of information technology. It is also important to further improve Prague's reputation as a good economic partner and to secure a favourable business environment that motivates established entrepreneurs and creates conditions that attract new investors and business interests. To be able to carry out such development programmes it is also necessary to set up the appropriate institutional structures (i.e. a regional development agency). The forging of new quality partnerships with the public and private sectors is considered to be an essential condition for increasing the city's competitiveness.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for economic policy – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Pavel Klega and Deputy Mayor of Prague Markéta Reedová (key task K 1.D)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1.48 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 40%), other public sources (about 40%), private sector (about 20%)

Stages of implementation:

The implementation process for certain tasks depends on the establishment of a regional development agency¹, a specification of its powers and the commencement of its activities. If necessary, these activities (considering the importance of many of the tasks) will be secured by other designated entities to ensure that neither the continuity of the implementation nor the use of financial resources is influenced. Due to the character of many of the projects, their effect may become apparent only after a certain interval of time, which is something that must be taken into consideration during the monitoring process.

Effects of implementation:

Strengthening the competitiveness of Prague's economy and marketing of the city's business environment and investment opportunities; more integration of the city's innovative potential (particularly research) in resolving the city's

¹ Under Prague Municipal Assembly Resolution No. 29/73 of 17 September 2009, Section III.1.4., Prague City Council was required to submit to the Prague Municipal Assembly a timetable for setting up a regional development agency by 17 December 2009. The following information about this entity is therefore intended only as a guideline and will be fleshed out on the basis of a decision of the city government. Prague City Council Resolution No. 1370 of 22 September 2009 follows on from the above resolution.

specific needs and growth of the knowledge economy; effective decision-making on the part of the city administration in the area of co-operation and assistance to the business sector; identification of the social and economic aspects of life concerning Prague residents and of the scale of service capacities

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of projects for the support of small and medium-sized businesses – 100 projects by 2015 (source: City Development Authority Prague)

Number of projects for co-operation between businesses and research institutions – 20 projects by 2015 (source: City Development Authority Prague)

Number of jobs in small and medium-sized businesses for people with a difficult position in the labour market – 70 jobs by 2015 (source: City Development Authority Prague)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

K 1.A PRAGUE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Implement a long-term objective based on the tried and tested experience of other regions and on analytic-strategic work dealing with the needs of Prague's economic base by creating an institution with a majority stake held by the city (or by representatives of the business sector) focused on providing targeted support for the city's economic and social development. The key task is to draw up a timetable for setting up a regional development agency, securing the agency's preparation, getting approval for its establishment from the Prague City Council and Municipal Assembly, and launching its activities. It will also be necessary to determine the scope, financing structure and assets provided to the agency for its operations and activities.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall (or other designated entity after the preparatory stage)

Key participants

Commercial Activities Department at Prague City Hall, Budgets Accounting Department at Prague City Hall, Chief Executive at Prague City Hall, Economic Policy Committee at the Prague Municipal Assembly, City Development Authority Prague, Prague Chamber of Commerce

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.25 billion CZK (not including costs of potential tasks – see K 1.B, K 1.C, E 1, etc.)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 70%), other public sources (about 20% – potential support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague–Competitiveness' operational programme), private sector (about 10%)

Stages of implementation

Based on the prepared timetable for setting up the regional development agency

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

K 1.B THE CITY'S BUSINESS SUPPORT PROGRAMME

In co-operation with the Prague Chamber of Commerce and business representatives, put together comprehensive material assessing the relations between the city administration and the business sector, determine the most effective means of co-operation, including the possibility of assistance and forms of support from the city's resources on the basis of the principle of reciprocity. Pay special attention to small and medium-sized businesses

and activities whose innovative quality can be demonstrated. Assess the options for the organizational securing of co-operation between the city administration and the business sector, including the creation of a workplace within the framework of Prague City Hall. Incorporate into the programme possibilities of making use of other available EU financial resources in the current and subsequent (post 2013) EU programming period for the purpose of supporting businesses.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Development Agency, temporarily the EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall (with focus on the support of small and medium-sized businesses from the 'Prague-Competitiveness' operational programme)

Key participants

Prague City Hall departments (Commercial Activities Department, Property Management Department, Budgets Accounting Department), Economic Policy Committee at the Prague Municipal Assembly, Prague Chamber of Commerce, Syndicate of Businessmen And Tradesmen of the Czech Republic, City Development Authority Prague

Rough estimate of financial costs

1.15 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 30%), other public sources (about 45% – potential support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague-Competitiveness' operational programme), private sector (about 25%)

Stages of implementation

By 2013, the scope of the programme will depend mainly on the use of financial resources from the ERDF as part of the 'Prague-Competitiveness' operational programme (with the possibility of merging with projects that are financed as part of the 'Prague-Adaptability' operational programme, which also entails an appropriate increase in financial resources); implementation of other urban support projects, activities or programmes will be of a complementary nature; from 2014, an equal share (or dominant portion) of urban projects with limited EU sources

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

K 1.C PARTNERSHIP PROJECT

Create a stable and functional organizational structure under the co-ordination of the city administration (relevant members of the city government) and with the participation of representatives of key groups of entities active in the city (business sector, non-state non-profit organizations, public administration, public sector, etc.) for resolving specific and cross-sectional problems concerning the city's development; create an active 'supply and demand' system for services and products for the city's needs. A well-functioning communication structure will form a basis for an objective specification of financial investments and for subsequent profit monitoring.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Development Agency, temporarily the EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall (with the use of financial resources from the 'Prague-Competitiveness' operational programme on the basis of the partnership principle)

Key participants

Prague City Hall departments (Schools, Youth and Sports Department, Public Relations Department, Property Management Department, Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department, Small Businesses Department, Environment Department), Economic Policy Committee at the Prague Municipal Assembly, City Development Authority Prague, Prague Chamber of Commerce, Syndicate of Businessmen and

Tradesmen of the Czech Republic, Prague Employment Office, representatives from the educational sector, non-state non-profit organizations

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2010, setting up of a permanent working group

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

K 1.D REGIONAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Establish a specifically focused entity for co-operation between the city and key players in the innovation process, particularly entities involved in research, development and business applications. In connection with this, update the Regional Innovation Strategy. Concretize the council's activity outputs in the 'Research Helps the City' programme, among other programmes. By way of priority (and in relation to activities within the key task K 1.B), verify and definitively decide on the city's participation in connection with utilization of the Počernice-Běchovice area.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Office of the Mayor at Prague City Hall

Key participants

City Development Authority Prague (as the specialist and organizational base of the guarantor on behalf of the city administration), Prague City Hall departments (depending on the programme's substantive focus), research entities (representatives from universities, Czech Academy of Sciences, research and science facilities in the public and private sectors), Prague Chamber of Commerce, Association of Innovative Entrepreneurship and other selected representatives of innovative businesses or their associations, Government Research, Development and Innovation Council

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.03 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

In 2010, setting up of the Regional Council for Research and Innovation; in 2010–2011, updating of the Regional Innovation Strategy and implementation of the first pilot projects

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

K 1.E CATALOGUE OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN PRAGUE

Prepare a comprehensive overview of investment opportunities in Prague (solutions in the land use plan, land area and ownership identification, price conditions, specified functions of use, links to infrastructure facilities, graphic representations, etc.) as an offer presentation for the investment sphere, or as an illustration of favourable investment options (selected implementation). Conceive the key task as one of the pivotal implementation outputs of the city's new marketing strategy. Prepare a set of information items in co-operation with property owners, city districts and the relevant developers and other entities. In the first stage, deal with the objectives that are of special interest to the city in relation to its rational spatial and economic development.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

City Development Authority Prague

Key participants

Prague Development Agency, Prague City Hall departments (City Investor Department, Commercial Activities Department, City Development Department, Public Relations Department, EU Funding Department), Prague Chamber of Commerce, real estate and other developers

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.02 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 50%), other public sources (about 20% – anticipated support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague–Competitiveness' operational programme), private sector (about 30%)

Stages of implementation

By 2011, catalogue preparation; from 2012, regular updating of the catalogue

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

K 1.F COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE CITY'S RESIDENTS

Bring together an extensive set of information (including implementation of selected surveys) for ascertaining basic living conditions of individual groups of residents and areas of the city and compare them on a state and international level. Identify problematic groups of residents, ascertain important services that are lacking, and estimate development trends and their influence as a basis for operative and strategic decision-making on the part of the city administration.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

City Development Authority Prague

Key participants

Czech Statistical Office, Prague City Hall departments (Housing Department, Social Care and Health Department, Taxes, Charges and Prices Department at Prague City Hall, Schools, Youth and Sports Department), including the relevant committees of the Prague Municipal Assembly, external institutions (Institute for Information on Education, Prague Employment Office, Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic, Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic)

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK (about 2–3 mil. CZK)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2011, implementation of special surveys and preparation of a comprehensive analysis, including recommendations

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

K 1.G ANALYSIS AND SOLUTION PROPOSAL FOR PROBLEMS IN THE PRAGUE LABOUR MARKET

Prepare a document to identify the following:

- work-life balance possibilities in the labour market and their influence on the efficiency of Prague's economy and social environment,
- the most serious current and potential problems, their causes and available measures,
- the role of individual participants (employment office, non-profit sector, state administration – primarily the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Finance, business sector, etc.).

The document should contain the following proposals:

- forms of concrete participation of the city administration, organizations founded and run by the City of Prague and of city districts when resolving problems and introducing preventative measures in the Prague labour market,
- specific measures that help to integrate and improve the quality of life of disadvantaged persons (helping them in their field of employment),
- an objective focus of prospective pilot projects for resolving current problems and preventing new ones.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Development Agency (or other designated entity)

Key participants

City Development Authority Prague, Schools, Youth and Sports Department at Prague City Hall, Budgets Accounting Department at Prague City Hall, Prague Employment Office, Prague Chamber of Commerce, business associations, Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, non-state non-profit organizations, educational and consultancy organizations

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK (about 2 mil. CZK for preparing an analysis and general specification of projects and activities; financial resources for securing any concrete measures not included)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Analysis preparation by 2010

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Organizationally and objectively structured **co-operation with major external entities** (primarily the Czech Academy of Sciences, universities, Prague Chamber of Commerce and other business associations) and intensified co-operation with the Czech Statistical Office will contribute to the implementation of the strategic goal K 1.

STRATEGIC GOAL

K 2 SECURE FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT THE CITY'S STRATEGIC GOALS

The city, as well as its budget which also subsidizes several nationwide operations, has a decisive role in securing its development. The city administration and boroughs will continue to aim for transparency and efficiency in the use of city finances and assets while improving public control and internal audits. It is vital to consider the possible

use of external funds that are required for securing large-scale, long-term investment and to keep the municipal debt within reasonable limits. City finance and property will be used as the basic instruments for supporting joint investment ventures of the city and the private sector and, last but not least, as a base for receiving financial resources from external funds, particularly the Structural Funds and the European Union Cohesion Fund.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Mayor of Prague – from 2002, Pavel Bém (key tasks K 2.A and K 2.B); Prague city councillor responsible for economic policy – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Pavel Klega (key task K 2.C)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **Up to 0.01 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 80%), other public sources (about 20%)

Stages of implementation:

— — —

Effects of implementation

Charting available financial resources (subsidies + returnable funds); setting up an investment programme; addressing the use of PPPs; specifying rules for managing the city's assets; greater transparency and foreseeability in the handling of the city's resources

Recommended assessment indicators:

The proportion of capital expenses in the city budget expenses – an increase to about 40% in 2015 (the average in 2004–2008 was 34%, source: Budgets Accounting Department of Prague City Hall)

Due payment of long-term financial commitments – based on the budgetary outlook, about 22.8 billion CZK in the 2009–2014 period (source: Budgets Accounting Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

K 2.A ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC LEVEL OF THE PRAGUE REGION

A joint project of the City of Prague and the Czech Statistical Office (in co-operation with universities and the Czech Academy of Sciences) providing a sufficiently transparent, objective and comprehensive view of the Prague economy. Assessment of its position within the Czech Republic and the structure of the EU Cohesion Regions, including a basis for decision making regarding the city's activities in relation to drawing on financial support from European Union resources (linkage to E 1.B, E 1.D) and prospective negotiations with the state's central administrative bodies (see K 2.B).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

City Development Authority Prague

Key participants

Czech Statistical Office, Prague Development Agency, Budgets Accounting Department at Prague City Hall, EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall, selected universities (including student research), Czech Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Finance, Ministry for Regional Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 50%), other public sources (about 50% – anticipated support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget within the framework of technical assistance from of the 'Prague–Competitiveness' operational programme)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

K 2.B ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FINANCIAL POSSIBILITIES

Comprehensive analysis of the relation between the budgets of the city and the state:

- assessment of the city's powers and their financial securing, setting out of the legislative possibilities of any changes (legislative activity of the region), mainly in relation to budgetary rules, tax assessments, revenues from tourism, etc.

Medium-term and long-term financial management project – analyse the financial possibilities of the city administration and use other resources in direct relation to their key expense items; in addition, prepare the following as preliminary individual parts:

- medium- and long-term budgetary outlook put together with a draft medium-term investment programme,
- inclusion of foreign resources – prepare an overview of possible uses,
- medium-term investment programme – prepare an overview of planned investment projects, looking at their impact on the budget and available sources (including cash-flow),
- completion of a comprehensive analysis (or preparation of rules and implementation of a pilot project) for the use of financing city investments by means of PPPs.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Budgets Accounting Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Taxes, Charges and Prices Department at Prague City Hall, committees of the Prague Municipal Assembly (mainly financial, infrastructure, spatial development, economic policy), City Investor Department at Prague City Hall, EU Funding Department at Prague City Hall, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry for Regional Development

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK (max. 3 mil. CZK for external co-operation and advisory work)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

K 2.C ELABORATION OF A STRATEGY FOR THE CITY'S ASSETS POLICY

To ensure optimal management of the city's resources, undertake a special purpose inventory of the city's movable and immovable assets, determine the basic strategic directions of property acquisition and development, set up a programme for using and reproducing the city's assets with a view to providing public services. Specify the relevant objective and lay down the principles for managing the city's assets.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Deputy Chief Executive at Prague City Hall – Property Affairs Section

Key participants

Commercial Activities Department at Prague City Hall, Property Management Department at Prague City Hall, Housing Department at Prague City Hall, City Investor Department at Prague City Hall, Economic Administration Department at Prague City Hall, Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall, city districts

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK (max. 1.5 mil. CZK with external co-operation and advisory work)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation



PEOPLE IN PRAGUE

STRATEGIC GOAL

L 1 STRENGTHEN PRAGUE'S TRADITIONAL STANDING AS A CENTRE OF EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

The high level of educated and qualified people in Prague is one of the city's strongest advantages. It is necessary to nurture this strategic advantage by developing and transforming the school system to a higher standard, thereby also supporting lifelong learning as well as ethnic and cultural integration. The position of the Prague health service is linked to the importance of Prague as a capital city. The concentration of science institutes, top health facilities and higher education institutions provides an environment that enables the development and transfer of the latest findings within the medical sciences. Certain health facilities provide specialist care not only to Prague residents and visitors but also to the Central Bohemia Region and the rest of the country. General health care standards are secured by a network of non-government owned health facilities for which health insurance companies are responsible. The ageing population of Prague and the higher rates of illness with increasing age are making greater demands on medical care and treatment. Furthermore, there is a concentration of high-risk groups in the city who are not covered by basic health insurance. When outlining and implementing city development measures it is necessary to provide help and assistance to those members of society who find themselves in difficulties. The role of the state in the social services area is gradually being taken on by the city (under the Social Services Act), as well as by its city districts and by NGOs. Social services in Prague are being devised by the community planning method and carried out by the mid-term social services development plan. Within the Prague area there are a large amount of organizations that offer social assistance (under the Social Services Act), as well as additional social services. The city authorities support these social service providers with annual grants.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the school system and education – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Marie Kousalíková (key tasks L 1.A, L 1.B), Prague city councillor responsible for health – from 2006, Milan Pešák (key task L 1.C), Prague city councillor responsible for social care – from 2006, Jiří Janeček (key tasks L 1.D, L 1.E, L 1.F)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0.76 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 94%), other public sources (about 6%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Increased interest in technical education and improved quality of care in the field of integrated education; strengthened, stabilized and more efficient network of health and social services; increased emphasis on the support of families with young children and integration of foreign nationals

Recommended assessment indicators:

Proportion of secondary education students with a certificate of apprenticeship (secondary vocational schools) – keeping the current proportion of about 20% (source: Czech Statistical Office)

Number of supported applicants for a subsidy from the City of Prague in the health sector – about 1,000 applicants by 2015 (source: Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of supported projects for developing social services networks (as part of the grant programmes of the City of Prague I, II, IV) – about 1,500 projects by 2015 (source: Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of supported projects as part of the Prague City Council Committee grant with focus on the integration of foreign nationals – at least 1,500 projects by 2015 (source: Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

L 1.A PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Support and ensure wide media interest in secondary vocational education, support areas of education that for a long time have been of little interest to students but must be maintained due to demand from employers. Promote secondary vocational schools that provide apprenticeship and school-leaving examination certificates (see, for example, promotion of vocational education as part of the 'Trade Lives' project).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Schools, Youth and Sports Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Chamber of Commerce

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.03 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 10%), other public sources (about 90% – anticipated support from the ESF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague-Adaptability' operational programme)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

L 1.B FURTHER TRAINING OF TEACHING STAFF

In the field of integrated education, improve care for school children with special needs in normal schools by providing for the further training of teaching staff and exchanges of experience between teachers and other specialists involved in this area. In the field of care for children at risk, create a comprehensive training system for employers working with children at risk (teachers, educators, child psychologists and specialist teachers).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Schools, Youth and Sports Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.02 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 10%), other public sources (about 90% – anticipated support from the ESF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the ‘Prague–Adaptability’ operational programme)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Gaining support from of the ‘Prague–Adaptability’ operational programme

L 1.C SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HEALTH SERVICE NETWORK

Prepare a medium-term strategy for health care in Prague, relating to the General Plan for Prague’s Health Services, which will support the development of urgent pre-referral care and first-aid medical services in health facilities, consider linkages in the provision of health and social services, and also support the development of community care. In addition, support the development of follow-up treatment in connection with issues regarding the ageing population and in the area of prevention and health support.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Health facilities (state and private), non-state non-profit organizations

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.2 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

General Plan for Prague’s Health Services

L 1.D SPECIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL NETWORK SERVICES

Create a strategy for the development of social and related services. Put in place a system for its financing that will incorporate the vision and priority of development. Introduce a system of financing social and related services on the basis of their need, quality, cost and efficiency of resources expended. Support the social services network by means of the city’s grant programmes: I. Support social services provided to Prague residents, II. Support services that appropriately tie in with and complement social services, IV. Support new social services in Prague.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.47 billion CZK (including grant programmes)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Ongoing updates to the medium-term social services plan

L 1.E FAMILY CARE SUPPORT

Develop a family care system as a means of supporting work-life balance, supporting services for families with young children, including sanitation programmes focused on families at risk of social exclusion, and prioritize various forms of alternative family care over institutional foster care. Support family care by means of the city's grant programme, III. Family Support Programme.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.03 billion CZK (including the grant programme III.)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Ongoing updates to the Family Policy Strategy

L 1.F SUPPORT FOR THE INTEGRATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

Create a policy strategy for the integration of foreign nationals and seek to bring about their integration on its basis. Include the children of foreign nationals with long-term residency in the Czech Republic and of asylum seekers in school facilities, support programmes focused on teaching the Czech language and retraining for foreign nationals, including opportunities for seeking suitable employment. Support the development of multicultural education. Support the integration of foreign nationals by means of grants from the Prague City Council Commission responsible for minorities and integrating foreign nationals in Prague and for issuing grants in this area.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague City Council Commission responsible for minorities and integrating foreign nationals in Prague and for issuing grants in this area

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK (including Prague City Council Grants Commission)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

To implement the strategic goal L 1, it is further necessary to provide active support to help **disadvantaged persons enter the labour market**, which is within the purview of the employment office. In order to maintain and develop Prague's high competitiveness and educational levels, it is also necessary to have active **co-operation between the city and universities and support for science, research and innovation** (see also key task K 1.D – Regional Council for Research and Innovation). In the area of health, Prague is securing and financing the **First Aid Medical Services** and is the founder of the **Prague Emergency Medical Services**.

STRATEGIC GOAL

L 2 SUPPORT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND REGENERATION OF THE CURRENT HOUSING STOCK

The strategy for the development of housing in Prague stems from the city's housing policy strategy and is based on the principle that each individual and family is responsible for finding their own housing to suit their own needs. However, the city recognizes its responsibility to provide rented accommodation under certain given conditions to people who are not able to secure appropriate housing for themselves through no fault of their own.

The insufficiently functioning housing market and the distorted rental market are long-term problems for the city. The real lack of housing – particularly of reasonably priced rental accommodation – is further compounded by an increase in the number of households, the growth in the number of long-term residents, the inefficient use of flats and the use of flats for other purposes. Optimum use of the city's housing stock is prevented mainly by its lack of availability due to the maintenance of regulated rent and to previous leases that were concluded for indefinite periods of time. The renewal, improvement and effective expansion of the housing stock and the housing market are vital for the city's vitality, economy and overall attraction.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for housing policy – from 2006, Jiří Janeček

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **Up to 0.01 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Monitoring of the use of the city's housing fund and penalties for its unauthorized handling

Recommended assessment indicators:

Proportion of municipal flats monitored – increase of about 80% (from about 20% in 2009 to 100% in 2015, source: Housing Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

L 2.A MONITORING OF THE USE OF THE HOUSING FUND BY LEGITIMATE TENANTS

Monitoring the use of the city's housing fund by legitimate tenants involves local investigations into the actual condition of the use of designated local authority flats; so far, about one-fifth of the housing fund owned by the City of Prague has been checked with emphasis on flats that are rented out for the longest periods. Checks should also be made to ensure that the spatial layouts of the flats listed in registration sheets match the actual state. The final investigation report will contain a brief description of the checks carried out on the use of the city's housing fund by legitimate tenants, as well as a complete chart based on the requirements assigned by the Housing Department at Prague City Hall.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Housing Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

STRATEGIC GOAL

L 3 CULTIVATE THE CITY'S ENVIRONMENT AND SUPPORT THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF RESIDENTS AND VISITORS

Prague's unique character stems from the lively interaction between its historic heritage, cultural traditions and new development activity. Its international importance is often connected with its previous role as a city that lies on the crossroads of culture. Whenever Prague has had this standing, this influenced its cultural importance and economic attraction. The cultural picture of Prague, however, consists not only in its traditions and contemporary cultural importance, but also in the fact that it is a cultivated environment with a variety of different features. As a welcoming city, it must also provide enough sports, leisure and recreational opportunities. However, there is disproportion in the location and placement of such facilities and the suburbs, in particular, are insufficiently equipped. Therefore, Prague must develop both aspects of its culture – culture as a product and culture as the spiritual atmosphere of the city. The city's culture and leisure strategy comes from the knowledge that the cultural environment acts as a stimulus for economic development, that culture exists as a mixed economy and that cultural development exceeds the borders of subsidized art alone.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for culture policy – from 2006, Milan Richter, Prague city councillor responsible for leisure policy – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Marie Kousalíková (key task L 3.D)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0.04 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

Hl. m. Praha (100 %)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

More effective support for cultural activities in Prague thanks to the transformation of Prague theatres/subsidized organizations to independent economic entities; increased awareness of Prague's heritage fund by professionals and the general public in the Czech Republic and abroad; increased awareness about leisure opportunities in the city

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of transformed theatres – eight theatres by 2015 (source: Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of prepared map guides focusing on comprehensive leisure activities for children and young people in Prague – one guide (or update) by 2015 (source: Schools, Youth and Sports Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

L 3.A TRANSFORMATION OF PRAGUE THEATRES/SUBSIDIZED ORGANIZATIONS TO INDEPENDENT ECONOMIC ENTITIES

Transforming the majority of contributory cultural organizations in the field of theatre is considered to be a necessary means of creating and introducing a new, open and permeable system of support for art and culture in Prague. In connection with a clearly defined system of multi-phase grant financing (in the sense of categorization) by the City of Prague, the transformation of these entities should lead to the following:

- creation of an environment where it is easy to establish, operate and discontinue cultural and artistic entities within a broad range of genres and aesthetic styles,
- improvement and expansion of the cultural services on offer,
- launch of an art competition based on rules that are clear, fair, motivational and not preferential to any specific entity or field of art,
- more effective and flexible use of the financial resources invested and of the efforts and talents of the artists involved.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Advisory Body to the Mayor of Prague and the Culture and Leisure Committee at the Prague Municipal Assembly

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Approval of the system for financing culture in Prague; updating of the city's cultural policy strategy

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

L 3.B 700 YEARS SINCE THE LUXEMBOURG FAMILY CAME TO THE THRONE OF BOHEMIA

In 2010 it will 700 years since the Luxembourg family came to the throne of Bohemia. The City of Prague will be supporting various projects (through grants, partnerships and a special-purpose increase of the budget for subsidized organizations) as a way of celebrating this important anniversary.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Department of the Prague City Archives at Prague City Hall, City of Prague Museum

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Only in 2010

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

L 3.C STRENGTHENING PRAGUE'S IMAGE AS A CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PHENOMENON

Present and promote the heritage fund of the historic centre of Prague and its diversity by means of distributing promotional materials to various target groups in the Czech Republic and abroad. Prepare and produce promotional materials (primarily maps, documentary films on DVD, brochures, etc.), distribute them at trade fairs, exhibitions, festivals, conferences, workshops, seminars, excursions, as well as via cultural centres, CzechTourism, Czech Centres (Czech embassies), tour operators, schools, universities, and provide them to foreign delegations, professionals, guests and residents of Prague.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

L 3.D ENSURING WIDE MEDIA INTEREST IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES AND SPORTS OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Increase the awareness of the general public about the possibilities of active leisure and sports activities for children and young people in the city. Map out areas that are suitable for sports and present them to the public. Put together a map guide to comprehensive leisure activities, such as cycling, in-line skating, jogging, Nordic walking and horse riding. Support leisure activities in local neighbourhoods, especially in housing estates.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Schools, Youth and Sports Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Children and Young People's Home

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

The **City of Prague's Culture Grants Policy** contributes towards the implementation of the strategic goal L 3. Every year Prague financially supports cultural activities in the city by means of grants and partnerships.



THE ENVIRONMENT

STRATEGIC GOAL

P 1 GRADUALLY IMPROVE AIR AND WATER QUALITY; REDUCE NOISE POLLUTION

The big city character of Prague and the large number of interregional functions that are concentrated here bring with them a lot of negative impacts on the environment. Above all, air pollution and high noise levels, which affect a large part of the population, have for a long time been among the main factors that lower the quality of life in Prague. Implementation of certain investment measures designed to improve air and noise quality is already underway (construction of the inner and outer ring roads, development of the subway network, substantial support for public transport, etc.). It will probably also be necessary to introduce further legislation, technical and organizational measures (transport regulation in the city centre, etc.).

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the environment – from 2006, Petr Štěpánek

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **5 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 92%), other public sources (about 8%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Reduced noise pollution for people living in areas of the city that are most exposed to noise; reduced amount of secondary dust in densely populated areas; improved water quality in reservoirs and streams

Recommended assessment indicators:

Length of installed noise barrier walls – increase by about 10 km (from about 37 km in 2008 to about 47 km in 2015, source: Property Management Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of persons exposed to external noise emissions over day, evening and night periods of over 65 dB from road vehicles and trams in 50 critical areas – reduction by 10% (from about 138,000 persons in 2007 to about 124,000 persons in 2015, source: Property Management Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of trees planted as part of a targeted renovation of tree-lined avenues by 2015 – about 600 (source: Environment Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

P 1.A IMPLEMENTATION OF NOISE REDUCING MEASURES IN THE MOST AFFECTED AREAS

The following noise reducing measures may be considered, in particular for areas that are exposed to excessive noise levels from road traffic. The examples of specific projects for the 2009–2015 period are based on the

'Timetable for removing noise pollution from motor vehicles in Prague' (issued in 2005 by the Prague Roads Authority), the 'Timetable for removing noise pollution from trams in Prague' (issued in 2006 by the Prague Transport Company) and the '2008 Action Plan for reducing noise in the Prague agglomeration'.

- **Installation of noise reducing barriers** – for example on the following streets/roads: Průmyslová, Jižní spojka–South Junction (in three sections), Barrandov Bridge, slip road to Barrandov Bridge, K Barrandovu St. (in two sections), Černokostelecká St., Kolbenova St., Spořilovská St., 5. května St., etc.
- **Replacement of 'noisy' road surfaces with 'quieter' ones** – replacement of paving with low-noise road surfaces, removal of surface defects and faults, or replacement of bituminous surfaces with more appropriate ones, for example in the following streets: Svatovítská, Újezd, Milady Horákové, Zenklova, Seifertova, Bělehradská, Moskevská, Masarykovo nábřeží (embankment).
- **Reduction of noise from tram vehicles** – by installing technical features on trams (e.g., sound absorption screens and sound absorption cladding for vehicles) and tram tracks (e.g., corrugation grinding, insertion of noise reducing filler blocks and anti-vibration mats, installation of lubricant equipment for wheels to eliminate screeching noises), for example in the following streets: Evropská, Plzeňská, Újezd, Ječná and Černokostelecká.
- **Individual noise reducing measures in the most affected areas** – i.e. facade treatment and replacement of windows with ones that have sufficient soundproofing, for example on properties in Bělehradská, Legerova and Žitná streets.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Property Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall, Prague Roads Authority, Prague Transport Company

Rough estimate of financial costs

4.7 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 95%), other public sources (about 5% – of which about 3% anticipated support for the installation of noise reducing barriers from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague–Competitiveness' operational programme and about 2% anticipated support from the State Fund for Transport Infrastructure)

Stages of implementation

By the end of 2012, implementation of noise reducing barriers in the most critical areas in accordance with the '2008 Action Plan for reducing noise in the Prague agglomeration'

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Updating of car and tram traffic noise maps; updating of the 'Timetable for removing noise pollution from cars in Prague' and 'Timetable for removing noise pollution from trams in Prague'; approval of the '2008 Action Plan for reducing noise in the Prague agglomeration' by the Prague City Council

P 1.B REDUCTION OF DUST FALLOUT BY MEANS OF A TARGETED RENOVATION OF TREE-LINED AVENUES

By means of a targeted renovation of tree-lined avenues in densely populated areas (or by planting sound-absorbing greenery alongside roads where spatial conditions permit), reduce secondary dust fallout (which forms mainly from PM10 suspended particles blown into the air by wind), construction work or motor vehicle traffic. Continue with the 'Prague for Trees, Trees for Prague' project.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Roads Authority, relevant city districts

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.05 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Selection of appropriate types of trees with regard to local conditions (e.g., the presence of networks below street level)

P 1.C REVITALIZATION OF WATERWAYS AND STREAMS

Continue with the implementation of the long-term projects 'Renovation and Revitalization of Prague Reservoirs' and 'Streams for Life' with the aim of rehabilitating the water management, biological, landscaping, recreational and aesthetic potential of waterways and reservoirs. It is assumed that Hostivař Reservoir, Martiňák Pond and selected sections of the Chodovecký, Hájecký and Litovicko-Šárecký streams, for example, will be revitalized by 2015. Continue also with the renovation and monitoring of Prague wells, above all in specially protected areas.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Lesy hl. m. Prahy (Prague Forestry Company), relevant city districts

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.27 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 30%), other public sources (about 70% – anticipated support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague–Competitiveness' operational programme)

Stages of implementation

The most extensive project will be implemented in 2010–2011 – the revitalization of Hostivař Reservoir (about 0.15 billion CZK)

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Investments and measures that are expected from other investors are also of importance to the implementation of the strategic goal P 1:

- **Implementation of noise reducing measures at Prague Airport** in accordance with the latter's noise reduction action plan
- Noise levels will also be reduced by constructing and revitalizing **railway tracks** in the city **with the implementation of noise reducing elements and measures** and the anticipated **reduction in traffic intensity** in densely populated areas of the city, primarily by constructing the **Prague outer ring road** (see also the chapter on infrastructure)
- The **city districts** will also be planting and revitalizing greenery in densely populated areas

STRATEGIC GOAL

P 2 SUSTAINABILITY OF ENERGY AND MATERIAL FLOWS

One of the main keys to ensuring a permanently functional society is to limit the use of all resources, especially non-renewable ones. Fulfilment of this goal is conditional not only on the introduction of a range of technical measures and legislation, but mainly on a change of attitude to this issue on the part of individuals and institutions.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the environment – from 2006, Petr Štěpánek

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1.93 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 46%), other public sources (about 54%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Increase in the material and energy use of waste; fuel and energy savings by reducing the energy demands of buildings; increase in the production of heat and electric energy from renewable sources of energy

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of collection points for recycled waste – an increase of five (from 12 in 2008 to 17 in 2015, source: Environment Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of supported installations of solar systems as part of Prague's 'Clean Energy' programme – about 120 installations of water heating systems using solar panels and about 220 installations of photovoltaic electricity generation systems by 2015 (source: Environment Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

P 2.A OPTIMIZING OF WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

The optimizing of waste management infrastructure will give maximum priority to the separation and subsequent reuse of waste.

- **Support the separate collection and use of biodegradable municipal waste** – household and municipal composting and thoroughgoing expansion of the controlled management of biodegradable waste in the city (e.g., support for the 'Give Organic Waste a Chance' campaign and financial contributions for the purchase of composting equipment and composters for residents, etc.)
- **Overall expansion of the system of 'regular' waste collection points** – increase in the amount of sorted waste collection points (paper, glass, plastic and drink cartons) based on the needs of individual city districts – the Environment Department at Prague City Hall counts on an annual budget of 10 mil. CZK for increasing the frequency of collections or setting up new collection points
- **Assessment of the need for securing new recycling capacities, composting plants and collection points etc.** – the setting up of additional collection points for sorted waste is being planned (by 2015, their number will be increased to 17), as is the opening of new composting plants (or permanent collection points for organic waste) – at least one on each bank of the River Vltava

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Relevant city districts

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.43 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Approval of the new 'Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic' and subsequently of the waste management plans of the region and waste producer (City of Prague) for the years 2011–2015; finding of suitable land for the construction of composting plants and waste collection points

P 2.B SUPPORT ENERGY SAVINGS, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY FORMS OF HEATING AND ELECTRICITY GENERATION

In accordance with Prague's energy saving blueprint, the city's energy policy will be oriented towards energy savings and the maximum possible use of renewable energy resources.

- **Implementation of energy saving measures** – in connection with energy audits and energy performance certificates for buildings owned by the City of Prague, it is assumed that energy saving measures (thermal insulation in buildings and window replacements, etc.) will be carried out by way of priority in buildings with the greatest energy demands, particularly school buildings and social facilities. By 2010, for example, this should include the following schools, among others: Voděradská High School in Prague 10, the Integrated Secondary School in Prague 8 and the Vocational School of Gastronomy and Business in Prague 9.
- It is anticipated that the **energy management system for buildings owned by the City of Prague** will be gradually introduced by 2010 in the following schools, among others: the Secondary Vocational School of Construction and Gardening in Prague 9, the Secondary Industrial School at Prosek in Prague 9 and Českolipská High School in Prague 9.
- **Continuation of the 'Prague Clean Energy' subsidy programme**, focusing on the support of renewable sources of energy for space heating, water heating and electricity generation in residential buildings in Prague
- **Installation of effective renewable sources of energy systems** – it is assumed that equipment using renewable sources of energy for space heating, and water heating in schools and social facilities in Prague will be installed by way of priority – by 2010 this should include, for example, Radlická Hotel School in Prague 5, Sulická Home for the Disabled in Prague 4, Ďáblice Retirement Home in Prague 8, etc.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Schools, Youth and Sports Department at Prague City Hall, Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall, Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall, Property Management Department at Prague City Hall

Rough estimate of financial costs

1.5 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 30%), other public sources (about 70% – anticipated support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the ‘Prague–Competitiveness’ and ‘Environment’ operational programmes and support from the ‘Green Savings’ programme)

Stages of implementation

Energy saving measures will be implemented and a system of renewable sources of energy for space heating and water heating in buildings with the highest energy demands (mainly in schools and social facilities in Prague) will be introduced by 2013, when it will be possible to draw on financial resources from the ‘Prague–Competitiveness’ and ‘Environment’ operational programmes.

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Carrying out of energy audits or issuing of energy performance certificates for buildings owned by the City of Prague

The following investments that are expected from other investors will also contribute to the implementation of the strategic goal P 2:

- **Installation of cogenerational units** – Pražské služby (Prague Services) is installing a cogenerational unit in the Malešice waste recycling facility for the combined production of heat and electricity from the waste incineration process. It is anticipated that this facility will be put into operation at the end of 2010. As part of the ‘Bioreactor’ implementation project, another cogenerational unit producing electricity and heat from the process of biogas incineration will also be installed in the Malešice waste recycling facility; biogas will be produced in the bioreactor by means of the anaerobic fermentation of biodegradable municipal waste. This is expected to be put into pilot operation in 2012. The Pražská teplotárenská heating utility will continue to install cogenerational units that burn natural gas in its heating plants and block gas boilers (e.g., Juliska heating plant). The combined production of electricity and heat in cogenerational units is of great importance for increasing the operating reliability of energy distribution networks in Prague (see also key task I 7.A, Infrastructure chapter).

STRATEGIC GOAL

P 3 PERMANENT BALANCE BETWEEN THE URBAN AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS

The diverse geomorphological and natural properties, along with the unique urban architectural heritage, are among the city’s most valuable assets. The key task, therefore, is to find a harmonious balance between the city’s structure and the natural features, which can be added to as required. At the moment, however, the situation is the contrary, for the city’s typical attributes, such as transport and housing, also constitute the greatest burden on the natural environment.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the environment – from 2006, Petr Štěpánek, (key tasks P 3.A, P 3.B), Prague city councillor responsible for development – from 2006, Martin Langmajer (key task P 3.C)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1.15 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 63%), other public sources (about 37%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Strengthening of the city-wide greenery system and the ecological stability of the suburban landscape; reduction in the uncontrolled spread of built-up areas into the suburban countryside; acquisition of new land space suitable for short-term recreational use by residents, thereby reducing pressure on protected areas as a result of lower visitor numbers

Recommended assessment indicators:

Area for the planting of new forests – about 400 hectares by 2015 (source: Environment Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

P 3.A REVITALIZATION OF PRAGUE PARKS AND GARDENS

Continued revitalization of category 1 parks and gardens in Prague with emphasis on harmonizing recreational, social and cultural functions vis-à-vis the preserved historical values of the environment. The revitalization of Kinský Garden will be completed by 2015, for example, and the renovation and expansion of the waterways in Královská obora–Stromovka Park is envisaged, as is the renovation of vegetation in Strahov Garden, etc.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.25 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 50%), other public sources (about 50% – anticipated support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague–Competitiveness' operational programme)

Stages of implementation

The waterways in Královská obora–Stromovka Park will be revitalized after work finishes on Blanka Tunnel as part of the inner ring road in 2011 (see I 2.A)

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

P 3.B IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS STRENGTHENING THE ECOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SUBURBAN LANDSCAPE

New (non-production) forests will be planted, mainly on agricultural land, as an important feature of the greenbelt around Prague with the goal of strengthening the city-wide greenery and the regional environmental stability system. It is anticipated that new forests in the cadastral areas of Březiněves, Třeboradice, Běchovice, Čimice and Suchdol, for example, will be planted by 2015. In addition, trees will be planted and permanent grass cover will be established as part of the implementation features of the regional environmental stability system of Hrnčář Meadow in the cadastral area of Šeberov by 2010.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Lesy hl. m. Prahy (Prague Forestry Company), relevant city districts, City Development Authority Prague

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.15 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

After the approval of the new Prague Land Use Plan (anticipated in 2010), planting of new forests as part of the implementation objective for the greenbelt around Prague

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Approval of the new Prague Land Use Plan; settlement of property rights pertaining to land that is necessary for tree planting

P 3.C CONSTRUCTION OF SPORT AND RECREATIONAL AREAS IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Expanding the provision of sport and recreational areas in the natural environment will reduce the high intensity of recreational use of protected areas and other areas of natural value. By 2015, it is envisaged that the following natural sites, for example, will be constructed: U Čeňku recreational park (a large area between Černý Most, Dolní Počernice and Hostavice), Letňany woodland park (between Letňany, Kbely and Čakovice, areas that are gradually being built up), the Dubeč nature park (at the eastern edge of the Prague–Dubeč district) and the first stage of the ‘Radotín–Recreational Zone’ project (a group of four lakes between Radotín and Zbraslav).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Environment Department at Prague City Hall, relevant city districts

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.75 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 60%), other public sources (about 40% – anticipated support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the ‘Prague–Competitiveness’ operational programme and support from the EU LIFE+ programme)

Stages of implementation

By 2010, completion of the revitalization of the area and subsequent construction of the Dubeč nature park; in 2010–2011, construction of the Letňany woodland park and U Čeňku recreational park

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Settlement of property rights pertaining to land that is necessary for the implementation of these goals

STRATEGIC GOAL

P 4 URBAN DEVELOPMENT THAT RESPECTS THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

One of the more serious problems that Prague faces is the conflict between the attributes of modern life, on the one hand, and the material and spiritual legacy of the past, on the other, linked as it is with the risk of defective and often irreversible changes to the age-old urban and architectural form of the city. Prague has at times witnessed insensitive approaches where the cultural and historic heritage is seen more as an obstacle than a key component of the city’s development potential. The fact that Prague’s historic centre was never really intended for today’s

intensive use is not always appreciated. Caring for the material and spiritual values of the past should be seen as an important investment for the future. Prague's inclusion on the prestigious World Heritage List is, in this regard, not only a good marketing brand, but primarily a commitment. Therefore, Prague must do what it can to create a harmonious balance between protection of its historical heritage and appropriate urban development.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for heritage protection – from 2006, Milan Richter

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0.4 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Improvements in the condition and functional use of buildings of heritage value; increased tourist interest in buildings of heritage value outside the historic centre; organizational and legislative improvements in the protection of the heritage site of Prague, the historic centre of the city; improved awareness and education relating to heritage protection

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of grants awarded and undertaken for the renovation of heritage sites – about 400 grants anticipated by 2015 (about 70 grants per year, source: Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of people who have taken educational courses held by specialist heritage staff – about 100 by 2015 (source: Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

P 4.A RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS OF HERITAGE VALUE

Renovate neglected buildings outside the historic centre of Prague (major feudal manors, churches, small sacred buildings, agricultural and vineyard farmsteads, valuable industrial architecture, etc.) through the 'Renovation of Heritage Sites' grant programme.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.37 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100% – grant support from the 'Renovation of Heritage Sites' programme)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Interest on the part of building owners

P 4.B MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF PRAGUE, PLANS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PRAGUE'S HERITAGE SITES AND ZONES

Draft and approve the Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Prague, set up a Steering Committee (an executive body overseeing the historic centre of Prague), appoint a Site Manager and implement the 'Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Prague'. Gradually prepare plans for the protection of Prague's heritage sites and zones.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

City Development Authority Prague, National Heritage Institute, Ministry of Culture

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK (it is anticipated that the overheads and wage costs associated with the management plan will be included in Prague City Hall's expense budget and that the routine agenda of the Steering Committee may be covered by the current financial capacity of the Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By the end of 2009, completion and approval of the management plan; subsequently, establishment of a Steering Committee and appointment of a Site Manager

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

P 4.C URBAN PLANNING STUDY FOR THE HERITAGE SITE OF PRAGUE

Specification, drafting and approval of the updated 2000 urban planning study for the heritage site of Prague; where necessary, preparation of regulation plans for selected areas.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

City Development Authority Prague, National Heritage Institute

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Estimated preparation date – by 2010

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

P 4.D PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION IN HERITAGE PROTECTION

Support for a comprehensive system promoting public awareness of heritage values in Prague at all levels of education and culture, promotion of such values in all of the city's public awareness activities, systematic work with schools at all levels of education, financial support for specialized leisure activities promoting public awareness (e.g., support for local history walks); introduction of and support for lifelong learning programmes for heritage protection specialists.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Culture, Monument Care and Tourism Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

City Development Authority Prague, National Heritage Institute, Prague Information Service, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Ministry of Culture

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

STRATEGIC GOAL

P 5 RESOLVE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN A STRATEGIC WAY WITH PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The principle of sustainable development should become one of the basic starting points in the city's approach to environmental management. This is laid out in Agenda 21, the final document from the United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The Czech government last reaffirmed its acceptance of this programme by approving the updated State Environment Policy for 2004–2010 and by adopting the Czech Republic's Strategy for Sustainable Development in 2004. Prague can also draw inspiration from the international "Healthy City" project, which was initiated by the World Health Organization in 1988 and which sets out sustainable development principles for the cities involved. Principles of communication between the city and the public in questions concerning the environment should be based on the Aarhus Convention, which was adopted in 1998 and ratified by the Czech Republic in 2003.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the environment – from 2006, Petr Štěpánek

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0,14 mld. Kč**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 100%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Improved awareness of Prague residents about the condition and development of the environment and about related projects; increased public interest, particularly from the young generation, in environmental issues; better qualified teaching staff in environmental education

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of people completing a specialized course for school co-ordinators in environmental education, training and culture per year – increase of about five (from 25 in the 2008–09 academic year to about 30 in the 2014–2015 academic year, source: Environment Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of hours attended by all participants of school educational programmes in environmental education, training and culture per year – increase of about 10,000 (from 45,000 in 2008 to 55,000 in 2015, source: Environment Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of children taking part in educational programmes for schools (kindergartens, elementary schools and secondary schools) per year – increase of about 700 (from 2,830 in 2008 to 3,500 in 2015, source: Environment Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

P 5.A IMPLEMENTATION OF LONG-TERM OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, TRAINING AND CULTURE (ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, TRAINING AND CULTURE)

Continue to implement and support educational programmes and projects relating to environmental education, training and culture in accordance with the 'Action Plans of the Regional Strategy for Environmental Education, Training and Culture'. This involves, for example:

- implementation of environmental educational programmes for schools in environmental education centres (e.g., the Prague Toulec Court Environmental Education Centre and Prague Forests Environmental Education Centre, etc.) and in eco-centres,
- support for the further education of teaching staff in environmental education, training and culture (specialized courses for school co-ordinators of environmental education, training and culture),
- support for projects involving the provision of environmental advice to the public, the state administration and companies (project for comprehensive environmental advice services in Prague),
- development of co-operation between Prague City Hall and the individual city districts (project for supporting the system of environmental education, training and culture at city district authorities).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Kindergartens, elementary schools and secondary schools, non-state non-profit organizations, city district authorities (education and environment departments)

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.09 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

In accordance with the 'Action Plans of the Regional Strategy for Environmental Education, Training and Culture', which are prepared for two-year periods (2009–2010, 2011–2012, 2013–2014, 2015–2016)

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

'Action Plans of the Regional Strategy for Environmental Education, Training and Culture' (prepared for two-year periods) and the 'Prague Grant Scheme Strategy for the Environment'

P 5.B DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FOR MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

Support the development of services, activities and mutual co-operation of municipal organizations (Prague Forests, Prague Botanical Gardens, Prague Zoo) involved in activities and projects relating to environmental education, training and culture – for example, the implementation of educational programmes for schools in the Prague Forests Environmental Education Centre, public awareness and educational projects for the public on the topic of forests and water, etc.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Lesy hl. m. Prahy (Prague Forestry Company), Prague Botanical Gardens, Prague Zoo

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.05 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

In accordance with the 'Action Plans of the Regional Strategy for Environmental Education, Training and Culture', which are prepared for two-year periods (2009–2010, 2011–2012, 2013–2014, 2015–2016)

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

'Action Plans of the Regional Strategy for Environmental Education, Training and Culture' (prepared for two-year periods) and the 'Prague Grant Scheme Strategy for the Environment'



INFRASTRUCTURE

STRATEGIC GOAL

I 1 AN ATTRACTIVE INTEGRATED PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM

To date, construction in Prague has for the most part been sufficiently serviced by the public transport network, the backbone of which is rail transport – the subway and trams. Providing transport services for certain development areas must be resolved by building new transport networks or by extending existing ones. Despite the advanced integration of railway lines in the public transport system, the railway is not yet a full-scale component. Prague Integrated Transport, whose network has been fully stabilized, is responding flexibly to the increasing number of people living in suburban areas. Corresponding to this is the increase in transport services between Prague and its regional hinterland. This increase is supported by the increasing tourist appeal of the Prague area. Park & Ride schemes are also an important part of the transport system.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for transport – from 2002, Radovan Šteiner

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **37.5 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

If use is made of a PPP project for Subway Line D: City of Prague (about 46%), other public sources (about 23%), private sector (about 31%)

If use is not made of a PPP project for Subway Line D: City of Prague (about 77%), other public sources (about 23%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Maintaining interest in public transport by increasing its attraction, extension and increased use of the rail transport network

Recommended assessment indicators:

Public transport modal split – maintaining a minimum level of about 60% (57% in 2008, source: Prague Roads Authority)

Length of the subway network – increase of about 10 km (from 59.1 km in 2008 to about 69 km in 2016 or 2017 after section I.D1 is put into operation, source: Prague Transport Company, Prague Roads Authority) (Background Planning Analysis 94.)

Length of the tram network – increase of 8–10 km (from about 142 km in 2008 to about 150–152 km in 2015, source: Prague Transport Company, Prague Roads Authority) (Background Planning Analysis 95.)

Park & Ride site capacity – increase of about 1,000 P&R sites (from about 3,000 in 2008 to about 4,000 in 2015, source: Prague Roads Authority) (Background Planning Analysis 121.)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

I 1.A EXTENSION OF SUBWAY LINE A FROM DEJVICKÁ

Construct and put into operation the Dejvická–Motol section.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Transport Company

Key participants

JASPERS Initiative, Ministry of Transport

Rough estimate of financial costs

18.7 billion CZK (without vehicles; the fleet of public vehicles will be secured by renovating the existing vehicles of the 81–71 series)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 60%), other public sources (about 40% – anticipated support from the Cohesion Fund + co-financing from the state budget as part of the ‘Transport’ operational programme)

Stages of implementation

Planned date for putting into operation – 2014

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Completion of the process of securing financial resources from the ‘Transport’ operational programme

I 1.B NEW SUBWAY LINE D

Construction of the first section of I.D1 Pankrác–Nové Dvory, expected to be put into operation in 2016 or 2017. Preparation of other sections of Line D from Nové Dvory to Písnice Depot (with a final transport terminal and depot) and from Pankrác to Náměstí Míru. Possibility of extending the line beyond the Náměstí Míru station.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Transport Company

Key participants

If use is made of a PPP project: private partner of the City of Prague in a PPP

During preparations: City Development Authority Prague, Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall

Rough estimate of financial costs

12 billion CZK (by 2015, while a total investment of about 19.5 billion CZK, i.e. by completion in about 2017, is anticipated for section I.D1, including the provision of new vehicles)

Anticipated sources of financing

If use is made of a PPP project: City of Prague (about 4% – licence project, project documentation for the entire extent of I.D Náměstí Míru–Písnice Depot, testing of prospective solutions), private sector – partner of the City of Prague in a PPP (about 96%); after section I.D1 has been put into operation, however, the private sector’s share will be repaid with a very high increase over the long term (estimate of about 30 years) from the City of Prague’s resources as part of accessibility payments

If use is not made of a PPP project: City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

The preparation process will be focused on ensuring that work starts on section I.D1 Pankrác–Nové Dvory at the end of 2012 and beginning of 2013; it is anticipated that this section will be put into operation in 2016 or 2017, i.e. after the completion of the proposed period for the implementation programme

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Determining the arrangement of Subway Line D and incorporating it into the land-use planning documentation

I 1.C INCREASING ACCESS AT SUBWAY STATIONS

Construction of new lifts in subway stations for securing access to people with reduced mobility. New lift projects are being prepared for the next few years, for example for the Můstek A and B, Chodov C, Háje C stations, as well as for Národní B, Anděl B and I. P. Pavlova C, where the lifts will also provide an alternative way out for other subway users (or provide a second vestibule for the station). The construction of new vestibules (in addition to the previous ones) are being planned for the Hradčanská A and Vltavská C stations in connection with the modernization of the Prague–Kladno railway track with a link to Ruzyně Airport (see below).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Transport Company

Key participants

Investor funding the modernization of the Prague–Kladno rail track with a connection to Ruzyně Airport, or a private partner in an anticipated PPP project

Rough estimate of financial costs

1.4 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 55%), other public sources (about 45% – anticipated support for the implementation of access at a subway station from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the ‘Prague–Competitiveness’ operational programme; in addition, state investor funding the modernization of the Prague–Kladno rail track with a connection to Ruzyně Airport and probable support from the Cohesion Fund + co-financing from the state budget as part of the ‘Transport’ operational programme, or a private partner in an anticipated PPP project)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

In the event of the construction of new vestibules for the Hradčanská and Vltavská stations, securing of their financing within the budget for modernizing the Prague–Kladno rail track with a connection to Ruzyně Airport

I 1.D CONSTRUCTION AND PREPARATION OF NEW TRAM TRACKS

Construction of about 8 to 10 km of new tram tracks, primarily the following:

- New Troja Bridge (relocation of the current tram track – co-ordination with I 2.A)
- Podbaba–Podbaba Railway Station (linkage to a new railway stop)

Other tracks that may be constructed include:

- Vinohradská St.–Wenceslas Square (improvement in the servicing of the city centre – co-ordination with I 2.C)
- Barrandov–Holyně–Slivenec housing estates (development support)
- Zlíchov–Dvorce (bridge across the River Vltava, connection between the tram network on the right and left banks of the river)

- Na Veselí St.–Pankrác (linkage to a new city centre and subway station; it would be optimal to complete the important tangential connection Smíchov–Podolí–Pankrác, provided that another section to Dvorce is also constructed)
- Na Florenci St. (improvement in the servicing of the city centre and operational options)

An extension of the tram network from the current terminal station at Sídliště Modřany/Levského to Libuš Subway Station will be prepared in connection with the putting into operation of Subway Line D (see I 1.B).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Transport Company

Key participants

During preparation: City Development Authority Prague, Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall, relevant city districts

Rough estimate of financial costs

5 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 90%), other public sources (about 10% – anticipated support for the construction of a tram track from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the ‘Prague–Competitiveness’ operational programme)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Incorporation of the resulting tram track arrangement into land-use planning documentation (if tracks have not yet been included)

I 1.E PRIORITIZATION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON THE ROAD NETWORK

Adaptation of traffic lights to prioritize trams and buses (i.e., installation of infrared beacons at traffic lights to detect and provide active priority for trams and buses), setting up of separate lanes for public buses, installation of barriers alongside tram lanes to prevent cars from straying onto tram tracks, installation of traffic signs giving priority to public transport on the road. Creation of priority sections. Implementation of the following projects, for example, is anticipated by 2015: prioritization of the Želivského–Jižní Město bus service and a project giving preference to bus services in Prague 4, Prague 12, Kunratice and Libuše, etc.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Transport Company

Key participants

Department of Transport at Prague City Hall, Police of the Czech Republic, Prague Roads Authority, relevant city districts, Regional Organizer of Prague Integrated Transport

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.08 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

I 1.F NEW PARK AND RIDE SITES

Development of 1,000 additional P&R sites with an attractive rail connection. As part of an ongoing programme for the development of P&R sites in connection with the current rail network, the capacity of the Zličín, Černý Most and Nové Butovice P&R sites may be increased and a new P&R site at Stodůlky may be developed by 2015; the area near Smíchov Railway Station is also being considered as a potential P&R site. In addition, P&R sites are likely to be developed at Ruzyně Station, Dlouhá míle and Podbaba in connection with the development of rail transport. P&R sites are also likely to be prepared for the Nové Dvory and Krč Station areas so that they can be put into operation in 2016 or 2017 together with a section of the I.D1 Subway (see I 1.B). The Chuchle area will be verified for suitability as a P&R site in connection with preparations for optimizing the Prague–Beroun rail track.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of Transport at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Roads Authority

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.2 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

I 1.G USE OF THE INNER RING ROAD FOR CITY BUSES

Introduce an attractive tangential line (or lines) for city buses using sections of the inner ring road that connect key parts of the city, such as Smíchov–Kačerov, Kačerov–Skalka, Smíchov–Dejvice and Dejvice–Holešovice–Libeň, etc. Within the planning period, it is not envisaged that bus stops will be placed directly on the ring road by 2015.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague Transport Company

Key participants

Department of Transport at Prague City Hall, Regional Organizer of Prague Integrated Transport, Prague Roads Authority

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.05 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Implementation can begin only in connection with the putting into operation of the Prague outer ring road, which will alleviate the overburdened inner ring road

Expected rail investment and measures will also contribute to the implementation of strategic goal I 1:

- Putting into operation of at least a partial **'through train' service for suburban areas** with attractive features
- **Modernization of the Prague–Kladno section of the national rail track No. 120**
- **New railway stops** (Kačerov, Rajská zahrada and Podbaba appear to be the most likely by 2015)

To implement the strategic goal I 1, it is also necessary to undertake the ongoing **modernization of the city and suburban fleet of public vehicles**. As part of the modernization, the emission levels of vehicles will be lowered and the proportion of vehicles with disabled access will be increased. Prague's remaining 81–71 subway trains (outdated models manufactured in Russia) will be modernized and the purchasing of new M1 subway trains and trams and buses with wheelchair access will continue. In addition, the ongoing modernization of the fleet of suburban trains will help to increase the attraction of public transport.

STRATEGIC GOAL

I 2 MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION OF CAR USE

Individual car use has become the main source of air pollution and noise in the city. Cars take up valuable space originally set aside for residents and are a real physical threat to them. In addition, there has been a steady reduction in the flow of traffic. In order to stop this trend it is necessary to make changes to the current system and to regulate transport, thereby creating the conditions for an optimum level of car use, which will meet the city's needs and secure prosperity while improving the quality of the city's environment.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for transport – from 2002, Radovan Šteiner, Prague city councillor responsible for legislation and information technology – from 2006, First Deputy Mayor of Prague Rudolf Blažek (key task I 2.B)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **38 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 94%), other public sources (about 6%)

Stages of implementation:

73% of the inner ring road should be in operation by 2011; the remaining 27% should be under construction in 2015

Effects of implementation:

Provision of by-pass routes for automobiles around Prague and the city centre, regulation of automobile traffic in busy built-up areas

Recommended assessment indicators:

Proportion of implemented sections of the inner ring road in relation to its total length – increase of 19% (from 54% in 2008 to 73% in 2015, source: City Development Authority Prague, Transport Department at Prague City Hall) (Background Planning Analysis 109.)

Number of parking places in controlled parking zones – estimated increase of between 15,000 and 20,000 (from about 42,000 in 2008 to about 60,000 in 2015, source: Transport Department at Prague City Hall)

Size of area operating a toll system – increase of 8.5 km² (from 0 km² in 2008 to 8.5 km² in 2015, source: Transport Department at Prague City Hall) (Background Planning Analysis 117.)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

I 2.A CONSTRUCTION OF THE INNER RING ROAD

Put into operation the northwest section (Blanka Tunnel between Strahov Tunnel and Pelc-Tyrolka, 6.4 km in length) by 2011 and begin construction of the east section (the Štěřboholská radial road between Pelc-Tyrolka, Balabenka and Rybníčky, about 9 km in length), which will be the last section of the inner ring road to be completed.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

32 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

The northwest section, Blanka Tunnel between Tunnel and Pelc-Tyrolka will be put into operation by 2011; the annual financial demands of this key task will subsequently be lower

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

I 2.B CONGESTION CHARGE IN THE CITY CENTRE

Test the viability of introducing a congestion charge for motorists travelling into the city centre and, if viable, prepare and implement such a system. Analyze and address the consequences of a congestion charge system on the street network outside the congestion charge zone. This project is related, among other things, to the construction of Park & Ride sites (i.e. to the key task I 1.F).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

IT Department Prague City Hall

Key participants

Department of Transport at Prague City Hall, Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall, Prague Roads Authority

Rough estimate of financial costs

3 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Preparation by 2011; potential implementation from 2012

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Implementation can begin only in connection with the putting into operation of the northwest section of the inner ring road (see I 2.A); prior to this, it is necessary to have legislative amendments for the congestion charge system to be introduced

I 2.C 'HUMANIZATION' OF THE NORTH-SOUTH PANKRÁC–HOLEŠOVICE ARTERIAL ROAD

The project to 'humanize' the Pankrác–Holešovice section of the north-south arterial road will consist in reducing road capacity and in setting aside part of the area now used by cars for pedestrians, cyclists and street greenery. This project will also involve relocating the arterial road underground behind the National Museum with the aim of reducing traffic and noise in the space in front of the museum and Mezibranská Street, and of 'humanizing' Wilsonova Street (between the Main Train Station and Wenceslas Square). In front of intersections with the inner ring road (Pelc-Tyrolka, Spořilov), install traffic lights and road signs with real-time traffic information for the centre (e.g., information about the length of tailback and the expected time delays), as well as lights directing drivers to the inner ring road.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of Transport at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Road and Motorway Directorate of the Czech Republic, Prague Roads Authority, Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall, City Development Authority Prague, relevant city districts

Rough estimate of financial costs

3 billion CZK (about 2.5 billion CZK for tunnel behind the National Museum, about 0.5 billion CZK for road surface work, but this does not include costs for the tram track, which is part of key task I 1.D)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 30%), other public sources (about 70% – support from the state budget for the construction of the tunnel behind the National Museum)

Stages of implementation

Preparation by 2011; implementation from 2012

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Implementation can begin only in connection with the putting into operation of the north-west section of the inner ring road (see I 2.A)

I 2.D CONTROLLED PARKING ZONES

Extend the provision of controlled parking zones across Prague to include Prague 4 (Nusle), Prague 5 (Smíchov), Prague 6 (Bubeneč, Dejvice), Prague 8 (Karlín) and Prague 10 (Vinohrady, Vršovice).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of Transport at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Relevant city districts, Prague Municipal Police

Rough estimate of financial costs

0 (these projects are self-financing)

Anticipated sources of financing

Stages of implementation

Implementation is anticipated by 2011

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Investments and measures that are expected from other investors are also of importance to the implementation of the strategic goal I 2:

- **Implementation of the Prague outer ring road** – missing parts in the south section (Slivenec–Lahovice R4 – Jesenice – D1 under construction), north-west section (Ruzyně R7 – Březiněves D8), south-east section (D1 – Běchovice) and north-east section (Březiněves D8 – Satalice R10); it is crucial for Prague that use of the Prague outer ring road is significantly increased from the present 21% to at least 80% by 2015
- **City-logistic terminals** Malešice, Smíchov (or Krč) – for underlining the importance of combined freight with rail links when servicing the city

STRATEGIC GOAL

I 3 INTEGRATION INTO THE EUROPEAN TRANSPORT NETWORKS

Prague is located along the IV multimodal corridor (Berlin–Prague–Bratislava) with branches connecting with the IV A Prague–Nuremberg route. Since the Czech Republic joined the EU in 2004, there has been a rapid increase in the volume of transit truck traffic, which in turn has increased the need to complete the outer ring road. The rapidly developing air travel is based at Ruzyně Airport and provides direct flights to all major cities within Europe, as well as several world metropolises. The need for a rail connection between the airport and the city centre, as well as a connection between the airport and railway and inter-city bus routes, is becoming increasingly urgent. The standard of inter-city and international travel should contribute to making Prague an attractive destination for visitors and also a pleasant place to transit through.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT with co-operation between the City of Prague and investors financing the projects mentioned below: Prague city councillor responsible for transport – from 2002, Radovan Šteiner

Effects of implementation:

Increased speed and quality of international rail, road and air transport – better accessibility to the city, reduced environmental impacts of transit and international transport

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

Investments and measures that are expected from other investors are also of importance to the implementation of the strategic goal I 3:

- **Construction and revitalization of transit railway corridors in the Czech Republic:** completion of a new link (Main Train Station–Masaryk Station–Libeň–Vysočany–Holešovice), modernization of the Libeň–Běchovice–Úvaly and Holešovice–Bubeneč tracks, probably also a new tunnel connection between Prague and Beroun and modernization of the Vysočany–Lysá nad Labem track
- **High-quality rail connection between the city centre and Ruzyně Airport**, relating to the modernization of the Prague–Kladno rail track
- **D3 Motorway** (direction to South Bohemia and Austria)
- **Development of Ruzyně Airport**, but only if shown to be focused on origin and destination flights (i.e. not to expand capacity for transit flights)
- **Better quality of transport terminals** (and surrounding areas), which are the gateways to the city – e.g., continuation of the ‘Living Stations’ project, etc.
- **Implementation of the Prague outer ring road** (mentioned as part of strategic goal I 2V) will also contribute to the implementation of the strategic goal I 3

STRATEGIC GOAL

I 4 FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS FOR PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS

In the last few years there has been an excessive amount of cars entering the city centre. This urban space should be rehabilitated and the streets should be adequately divided for pedestrians, public transport, cyclists and car users. Pedestrian zones and residential streets have recently been established to provide convenient and full use of the whole area. Similarly, the provision of cycle routes in Prague is gradually improving. Cycling in Prague and its surroundings is an increasingly popular leisure and recreational activity, and the city is also becoming a destination for cyclotourists from abroad. The general plan that has been formulated for cycle routes focuses on cycling as an alternative form of transport and aims to integrate cycling in the city's transport system on both new and adapted streets and elsewhere. However, the provision of safe routes on busy roads, particularly in the city centre, is still insufficient.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for transport – from 2002, Radovan Šteiner (key task I 4.A), Prague city councillor responsible for the environment – from 2006, Petr Štěpánek, (key task I 4.B)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1.7 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 51%), other public sources (about 49%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Extended provision of safe paths and routes for pedestrians and cyclists

Recommended assessment indicators:

Length of marked cycle routes – increase of between 200 and 250 km (from about 370 km in 2008 to about 600 km in 2015, source: Prague City Council Cycling Commission)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

I 4.A IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR PEDESTRIANS

Support the implementation of streets with reduced traffic in mainly residential areas (pedestrian zones, 30 km/h zones, residential zones). Increase pedestrian safety – particularly at pedestrian crossings (by means of construction alterations) and in the vicinity of schools, also by introducing road renovation measures. Construct bridges, crossings, underpasses and passageways for pedestrians (and also for cyclists) over linear structures (roads and railways etc.).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of Transport at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Administrative districts (Prague 1 to 22), Prague Roads Authority, Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall, Prague Transport Company, City Development Authority Prague

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.6 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 90%), other public sources (about 10% – co-financing from the budgets of city districts)

Stages of implementation

Prepare a general plan for pedestrian travel in Prague by 2010 and begin to implement its recommended measures in 2011; carry out yearly projects that enhance road safety on in Prague – earmark at least 50 mil. CZK per year for this purpose

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Put together a general plan for pedestrian travel in Prague; monitor the vicinity of schools with a view to road safety for children as part of the implementation of the 'Safe Journey to School' programme (at least for four schools a year) as a basis for the implementation of transport measures

I 4.B EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NETWORK OF CYCLE ROUTES AND CYCLE PATHS

Gradually apply markings for the basic cycle route network in accordance with a general plan, including the primary and main cycle routes (about 370 km of the 700 km network is currently marked). Construct or mark safe paths for cyclists within separate cycle facilities or paths for pedestrians and cyclists with separate or shared lanes at a rate of about 20 km per year. The following investment projects, for example, are at an advanced stage of preparation and are expected to be implemented in 2009–2011: Záběhlice–Hostivař Dam, Peluněk–Radotín–Řeporyje, Ládví–Dáblice Grove, Roztocká–Sedlec, Můstek–Malešice, Perucká–Michle, Staré Bohnice–Čimická, Zbraslav–Jarov, Troja–Dáblice, Na Slupi–Výtoň, Kačerov–Kamýk, Libeň–Kolčavka, Freyova–Hořejší Pond, Seifertova– Vítkov Tunnel (as part of the new link); with anticipated support from EU funds, for example: Klárov underpass under Mánes Bridge, Lahovice suspension bridge for cyclists, etc.; projects for other years will be gradually prepared. As part of the reconstruction of current and in connection with the designing of new roads, utilize transport measures to ensure that bicycle transport is safely integrated into the main transport system (in accordance with Prague City Council Resolution No. 0544 of 29 April 2003). This mainly involves providing separate lanes for cyclists, for example at the following sites in the near future: U Uránie A 1, Zborovská A 1, Vrchlického A 14, Vinohradská A 24, Počernická A 24, Koněvova A 25, Teronská A 32, Na Pankráci A 41, Střešovice direction to Petřiny A 150, Jeremenkova–Olbrachtova A 221, Českomoravská A 255, etc. By 2015, this project may be extended to include the following sites: Rohansky Island Embankment A 2, Milady Horákové A 15, Vinohradská A 24, Lodžská and K Pazderkám A 28, among a number of others. In addition, separate areas before intersections with traffic lights will be marked out for cyclists (about 30 sites envisaged each year) and route signs for the primary cycle routes A 1, A 2 and for the main cycle routes will be repaired or amended.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Prague City Council Cycling Commission

Key participants

Prague Roads Authority, Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall, Prague Transport Company, City Development Authority Prague

Rough estimate of financial costs

1.1 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 30%), other public sources (about 70% – mainly anticipated support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague–Competitiveness' operational programme)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Continuing (or increasing) efforts aimed at increasing the proportion of cycle transport as an ecological and economic transport alternative; incorporation of the general plan for the basic cycle route network (primary and main routes) into land-use planning documentation; establishment of a workplace within the framework of Prague City Hall with responsibility for the development of cycle transport and recreational cycling in Prague, including the provision of necessary cycling infrastructure

Expected investment and measures of city districts will also contribute to the implementation of the strategic goal I 4.

STRATEGIC GOAL

I 5 RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE SUPPLY OF QUALITY DRINKING WATER

The city's water supply is provided by the waterworks at Želivka and Káraný. Due to the decline in the demand for drinking water, the waterworks at Prague–Podolí (Vltava) provides only a reserve capacity and is currently in operation for one month a year. The water network covers practically the whole of the Prague area and is mostly interconnected by the water mains. Key supplies are replenished from the mains, but full back-up is not yet possible within the whole supply area. Prague's water needs cannot be met by the Káraný or Podolí sources in the event of a supply failure at Želivka Reservoir, the water supply feeder or the main water tower in front of the city limits. Considering the need to reduce water losses and to maintain the quality of drinking water, the updating and modernizing of the city's water network and water towers is just as important a task and impacts the whole of Prague.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the city's infrastructure – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Pavel Klega

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **3 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 20%), other public sources (about 80%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Guaranteed supply of high-quality drinking water

Recommended assessment indicators:

Loss of drinking water – decline of about 5% (from 20.8% in 2008 to about 16% in 2015, source: Prague Waterworks and Sewer Company), (Background Planning Analysis 17.)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

I 5.A RENOVATION OF OUTDATED AND FAULTY WATER MAINS

To reduce drinking water leakage, it is necessary to undertake a physical overhaul of the poor-quality and faulty components of the water network. Construction of water mains in the Nová Ves area, for example, is being prepared for the near future as a replacement for the currently unsuitable mains. Several dozen technical facilities

are also in preparation and under construction, including the construction of water mains in populated areas. The Kunratice and the Horní Počernice technical facilities are among the projects under construction

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Water Management Company

Rough estimate of financial costs

3 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 20%), other public sources (about 80% – resources of the Prague Water Management Company, water rates, sewerage charges)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

To implement the strategic goal I 5, it is also necessary to retain the possibility of using the water source at Podolí mainly as an **additional reserve capacity**. **Co-operation between the waterworks systems of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region** is also necessary. Planned **improvements to the water quality at Želivka Reservoir** (which supplies more than 70% of Prague's drinking water) and the **construction of additional water mains** (with investment from individual city districts, etc.) will contribute to the implementation of this strategic goal

STRATEGIC GOAL

I 6 ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE DRAINAGE FROM THE CITY – A COMPLEX SEWER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

A perspective-based approach to water drainage is based on the separate drainage of polluted and non-polluted water, thorough water purification, an environmentally appropriate use of non-polluted water in the city area and the optimal use of waterways. This is why the city's drainage system is being gradually updated. It will be particularly difficult to achieve a target solution for wastewater purification, i.e., a prioritizing of central water treatment supplemented by local treatment at small municipal treatment plants that are selected according to assessments of waterways based on emission criteria.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the environment – from 2006, Petr Štěpánek, (key task I 6.A), Prague city councillor responsible for the city's infrastructure – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Pavel Klega (key tasks I 6.B and I 6.C)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **26.5 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 44%), other public sources (about 56%)

Stages of implementation:

A new water line for the Prague Central Wastewater Treatment Plant should be in operation by 2013

Effects of implementation:

Effective wastewater management and cleaner water in the landscape; providing high-quality wastewater treatment in accordance with EU directives and the city's long-term needs

Recommended assessment indicators:

Wastewater treatment capacity in the Prague Central Wastewater Treatment Plant – increase of 35 mil. in terms of equivalent population (EP) (from 1.3 mil. of EP in 2008 to 1.65 mil. of EP in 2015, source: project documentation, Hydroproject CZ, a. s., Prague Waterworks and Sewer Company)

Average total nitrogen discharged from the Prague Central Wastewater Treatment Plant – decline of about 11 mg/l (from 21.4 mg/l in 2008 to 10 mg/l in 2015 – source: Prague Waterworks and Sewer Company)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

I 6.A COMPLETE REBUILDING AND EXPANSION OF THE CENTRAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT ON ČISAŘSKÝ ISLAND

This project involves the comprehensive construction of a new mechanical and biological facility for the treatment of wastewater with chemical condensation. New flow labyrinths from the right and left banks of the River Vltava will be constructed and extensive alterations will be made to the treatment plant's existing components. In addition, new roads and paths will be built on the premises and new electricity mains will be installed. A new slurry treatment facility will be constructed in Drasty for the extraction of slurry water.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Water Management Company

Rough estimate of financial costs

18 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 40%), other public sources (about 60% – anticipated support from the Cohesion Fund + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Environment' operational programme), private sector (about 0.1%, Pražská energetika power company – an insignificant proportion given here for the sake of completeness)

Stages of implementation

In 2009–2013 a new water line and flow labyrinths – left and right banks; in 2009–2014 alterations to the current central wastewater treatment plant; in 2013–2015 new roads and paths, a deep conduit at Drasty and a new slurry treatment facility at Drasty

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Installation of a new electricity cable (11 mil. CZK) will be financed by the Pražská energetika power company

I 6.B RENOVATION OF DEFICIENT SEWER LINES

The construction of sewer collectors is under preparation to channel wastewater from local treatment plants that have been closed down to the central wastewater treatment plant. This includes, for example, extending Sewer

Collector G to Uhříněves and extending Sewer Collector H to Běchovice. Deficient sewers (including alterations to sewer network facilities) are gradually being renovated and modernized with the aim of preventing the inflow of untreated ballast water into the sewer system. In addition, several dozen technical facilities are in preparation or under construction, including the construction of sewers in populated areas.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Water Management Company

Rough estimate of financial costs

8 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 55%), other public sources (about 45% – resources of the Prague Water Management Company, water rates, sewerage charges)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

I 6.C ALTERATIONS TO LOCAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Preparations are being made for the renovation and intensification of local treatment plants that will continue to form part of the city's drainage system but do not yet meet the quality standards required by legislation or do not have sufficient capacity. It is necessary, for example, to complete the construction of and add technical facilities to the wastewater treatment plants at Miškovice, Vínův and Nedvězí. Other treatment plants – e.g., at Nebušice, Svěpravice and Uhříněves – will be prospectively discontinued and, after the construction of new sewer collectors, will be transferred to the central wastewater treatment plant.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Water Management Company

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.5 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 10%), other public sources (about 90% – own resources Prague Water Management Company, water rates)

Stages of implementation

Completed construction of treatment plants probably by 2012; the closing down of the transferred treatment plants is part of an investment project for the gradual construction of sewer collectors by 2015

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

The construction of **sewer mains**, with investment from individual **city districts** for example, will also contribute to the implementation of the strategic goal I 6.

STRATEGIC GOAL

I 7 ECONOMIC AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY AND FUEL

Prague must be ready in time for the changes associated with the development and use of energy supplies and in connection with the development of the gas and electricity markets. The city authorities will aim to conserve as much energy and fuel as possible and will make current facilities more effective while using renewable and reusable energy resources.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the environment – from 2006, Petr Štěpánek.

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0.08 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 10%), private sources (about 90%)

Stages of implementation:

Preparatory work by 2011; assessment and implementation from 2012

Effects of implementation:

Creation of potential to secure the supply of electricity to vital infrastructure facilities (essential for the city's operations in critical situations) in the event of a long-term breakdown in the electricity system

Recommended assessment indicators:

Secure coverage of about 35% of top output as an alternative supply to the city's vital infrastructure in the event of a breakdown in the electricity system, i.e. by 2015 create an island grid system with an output of about 350 MW (Prague's top output in 2008 was about 1,000 MW, source: Pražská energetika, a. s., Environment Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

I 7.A SAFETY AND RELIABILITY OF THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

To ensure greater energy autonomy for the city and to prevent power cuts, it is necessary to create an alternative electricity supply system for the city's vital infrastructure facilities. The following measures are under preparation:

- preparation of a scenario for securing supplies to selected users in Prague in the event of a breakdown in the Czech Republic electricity system,
- preparation of a study focusing on the establishment of an island grid system, the process of creating such a system and its phasing with the surrounding network,
- changes to the organization of crisis management and the creation of a new dispatching facility,
- checks on the current state of electrical substations, sources, regulation systems etc. and subsequent alterations to these facilities to ensure effective co-operation within the island grid system,
- consultations regarding the creation of an island grid system with the providers of surrounding energy sources in the Central Bohemia Region.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Environment Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Central Bohemia Region, Pražská energetika, a. s., ČEPS, a. s., ECK Generating, s. r. o. Kladno

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.08 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 10%), private sources (about 90% – Pražská energetika, a. s., ČEPS a. s., ECK Generating, s. r. o. Kladno)

Stages of implementation

Preparatory work by 2011; assessment and implementation from 2012

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Agreement between leading representatives of the City of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region; changes in energy and energy crisis legislation

Investments by other investors will also contribute to the implementation of the strategic goal I 7. This includes, for example, the **installation of gas supplies** that enable development in Prague's outlying areas and efforts aimed at **making more use of central heat supplies** mainly for new housing estates and near their electricity mains.

STRATEGIC GOAL

I 8 INFORMATION EXCHANGE TO BE BROUGHT UP TO EUROPEAN STANDARDS AND LAYING OF UTILITY NETWORKS IN DEEP CONDUITS

The basis for a well-functioning information system is its integration and teamwork in its day-to-day running, as well as during crisis situations. In order to deal with this, it is vital to ensure their compatibility with other higher level systems that extend into the city's hinterland. To secure high standards and quality of service, it is essential to provide adequate levels of openness and accessibility to the public and private sectors, and to residents and visitors alike. Deep conduits have proved to be effective, particularly in the exposed city centre; they enable storage, repairs, renewal and regular maintenance of water, gas, heat, electricity and telecommunications systems, all without the need for excavation or digging.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the city's infrastructure – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Pavel Klega

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **2 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 90%), private sector (about 10%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Improvements to the environment in the city centre and securing the renovation of outdated utility network infrastructure and the operation of the latter by means of non-excavation technology

Recommended assessment indicators:

Length of deep conduits in the city centre – increase of about 1,200 m (from 17,004 m in 2008 to about 18,200 m in 2015, source: Kolektory Praha, a. s.)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

I 8.A CONSTRUCTION OF DEEP CONDUITS IN THE CENTRE OF PRAGUE

This involves the construction of deep conduits for the laying of utility networks in the city centre. Work is being completed on Line B and C of the Wenceslas Square category 3 (distribution) conduit. The Hlávka Bridge and Smíchov Centre category 2 (power) conduits are currently in preparation for the subsequent period.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Kolektory Praha, a. s., Pražská energetika, a. s.

Rough estimate of financial costs

2 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 90%), private sector (about 10% – for the Smíchov Centre Conduit – envisaged share of Pražská energetika, a. s.)

Stages of implementation

Line B and C of the Wenceslas Square Conduit will probably be completed by 2010; construction of the Hlávka Bridge Conduit is anticipated in the 2009–2012 period; work will begin on the Smíchov Centre Conduit in subsequent years

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Investments and measures by companies and investors that provide for a reliable **information transfer** and an accessible range of high-quality **information and data services** in a competitive environment for city residents and visitors will contribute to the implementation of the strategic goal I 8 in the field of information transfer.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

STRATEGIC GOAL

B 1 CREATE AN IMAGE OF PRAGUE AS A SAFE METROPOLIS

The only way to secure a long-lasting safe environment for Prague is by close co-operation between the public administration, the police and local citizens. The public should have trust in the bodies that oversee public order, communicate with them more often about local problems and actively help them to solve crimes and misdemeanours. The presence of police officers on the beat patrolling the streets of Prague improves feelings of safety among the public.

It is necessary to strive harder to find places with high security risks and to reduce their negative impact on the local community and environment.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for safety and security – from 2006, First Deputy Mayor of Prague Rudolf Blažek

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Increased public involvement in the provision of public safety and a greater feeling of safety in the city

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of Prague police officers – increase of between about 10 and 15% (from 100% in 2009 to 110 – 115% in 2015, source: Prague Municipal Police)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

B 1.A SUPPORT FOR THE PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE

Increase the planned numbers of Prague Municipal Police officers to a level that meets the needs of a modern metropolis, facilitate the recruitment of qualified police staff, secure their deployment in accordance with changes in the settlement and character of specific areas, and ensure that the police have all the necessary material resources.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Municipal Police

Rough estimate of financial costs

1 billion CZK (increase in the city's budget for 2010–2015 for the purpose of increasing police officer numbers and equipment)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2010, assess the impacts of an amendment to the Municipal Police Act and the impacts of changes to the labour market on the Prague Municipal Police's personnel situation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Favourable situation on the labour market

B 1.B MAPPING OF THE CITY WITH REGARD TO THE OCCURRENCE OF CRIME-CAUSING FACTORS AND SECURITY RISKS

Create a database of areas with a high crime rate, a major concentration of people with potentially maladjustive behaviour, or an increased amount of security risks. Such a database should help to improve the targeting of specific assistance – by attracting investment interest and improving public facilities, etc.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Police of the Czech Republic, Prague Municipal Police

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2012, put into full operation a police information system and a mobile facility for digitizing data, together with a smart card system for each police district

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

B 1.C INCREASING PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE SECURING OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Support an active approach for members of the public towards the protection of their and their fellow citizens' lives, health and property; promote the application of the principles of safe behaviour in the everyday life of Prague residents and visitors; increase public confidence in the Prague Municipal Police and the Police of the Czech Republic and continue to introduce the principles of community policing into the practice of both police forces.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Municipal Police, Police of the Czech Republic

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2010, undertake an analysis of the accessibility of assistance from the police forces and prepare a project to remove any obstacles found (accessibility in terms of area coverage, potential use of all available communication channels, telephone and fax devices for deaf and hard-of-hearing people, introduction of new standards on websites – intuitive use, keyboard shortcuts for handicapped people, etc.)

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Projects of a preventative nature with focus on increasing passenger safety on the road – especially talks aimed at those at most risk (senior citizens, etc.) and one-off campaigns – will also contribute towards the implementation of the strategic goal B1.

STRATEGIC GOAL

B 2 PUSH FOR AN EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION SYSTEM

The City of Prague awards annual grants to support crime prevention, drug policy (including prevention of sociopathic phenomena at schools), social and ethnic minorities, leisure activities for children and young people, physical education and sport. Prague was involved in the state-run “Local Level Crime Prevention” programme between 1996 and 2008, when it was replaced by the “Regional Programme for Crime Prevention”.

Drug prevention in Prague is secured by a whole network of services, including organizations that provide specific primary prevention (and prevention of sociopathic phenomena), out- and in-patient treatment facilities, advice centres, follow-up care services (e.g., after-treatment centres), social agencies and sheltered housing schemes with protected workshops. On-the-ground services include harm reduction programmes and drop-in centres. Penal repression falls within the purview of police units, customs authorities, the prison administration and agencies involved in crime management. The chief priority here is to cut the supply of drugs. In the area of situational crime prevention, use is being made of technical measures, such as installing the municipal CCTV system, connecting sites to a central protection desk, installing security lighting at high-risk sites and fencing off car parks and children’s playgrounds.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for safety and security – from 2006, first Deputy Mayor of Prague Rudolf Blažek, Mayor of Prague – from 2002, Pavel Bém (key task B 2.C)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1.32 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 55%), other public sources (about 45%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Increased public awareness of potential dangers in the city; better quality drug prevention and prevention of sociopathic phenomena; expansion of the city's CCTV system; creation of a early intervention system

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of administrative districts linked to the early intervention system – all 22 administrative districts by 2015 (source: Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of cameras in the municipal CCTV system – increase of between about 150 and 200 cameras (about 30 cameras per year, from 491 in 2009 to about 700 in 2015, source: Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of problematic clients dealt with in the drug prevention network – keep at about 10,000 (i.e. at the lower limit of the year-on-year fluctuation of between 10,000 and 15,000, source: Office of the Mayor at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

B 2.A TARGETED INFORMATION CAMPAIGN ABOUT POTENTIAL DANGERS IN THE CITY

Ensure that the public is informed about the securing of persons and property and about safe behaviour. Organize prevention information campaigns focusing on certain groups of the population, particularly high-risk groups, children, young people and senior citizens. Secure a citywide media presentation about potential dangers in the city and about how to avoid becoming the victim of crime.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Municipal Police, Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.17 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 60%), other public sources (about 40% – particularly the Ministry of the Interior's Regional Programme for Crime Prevention in Prague)

Stages of implementation

Updating of comprehensive projects each year – in accordance with the occurrence of crime and of sociopathic phenomena, particularly among young people, or with threats to senior citizens as a result of an increased incidence of crime

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

B 2.B DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CCTV SYSTEM

Expand the municipal CCTV system in Prague by installing other cameras where required by city districts, the Prague Municipal Police and the Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic; integrate

these cameras with other CCTV systems in order to create a means of increasing the detection of crimes and misdemeanours and of preventing street crime.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Municipal Police, Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.35 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

B 2.C DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRUG PREVENTION NETWORK

Maintain a network of organizations for specific primary prevention, medical and residential facilities, advice centres, follow-up care, on-the-ground programmes and drop-in centres with regard to their quality, effectiveness and accessibility. Respond to specific changes to the situation by setting up specialized programmes and services (e.g., therapeutic centres for drug-using mothers, out-patient care for specific groups, etc.). Prepare annual reports to inform the public each year about the state and development of the drug prevention network and steer this development by means of the Drug Policy Action Plan (updated every two years) on the basis of the Drug Policy Strategy (updated every five years).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Office of the Mayor at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Administrative districts of Prague 1–22, Government Council for Drug Policy Co-ordination, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.76 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 40%), other public sources (about 60% – resources from the state budget)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

B 2.D SETTING UP AN EARLY INTERVENTION SYSTEM

Establish effective co-operation between the institutions whose purview includes the care of endangered children and their families. Co-operation between them is supported by an integrated means of information on the one hand and a well-developed mechanism for co-operation on the other.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Social Care and Health Department at Prague City Hall, Prague Municipal Police, Regional Headquarters of the Police of the Czech Republic, Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, courts of law, embassies, Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic, schools and educational facilities, doctors and health facilities, non-state non-profit organizations

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.04 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 20%), other public sources (about 80% – particularly the Ministry of the Interior's Regional Programme for Crime Prevention in Prague, co-financing by city districts etc.)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

To implement the strategic goal B 2 it is further necessary to continue organizing traffic safety campaigns with the aim of reducing accident frequency rates and increasing consideration for other road users. In the area of social prevention, it is necessary to place the main emphasis on the problems of domestic violence, homelessness and prostitution and to focus also on providing support for people coming out of institutional care. To implement the strategic goal B 2 it is necessary to have co-operation between Prague City Hall's Crisis Management and Social Care and Health departments; this is because the social services network supported by the Social Care and Health Department is a key pillar in the prevention system (see also chapter L – People in Prague, particularly the key task L 1.E).

STRATEGIC GOAL

B 3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE SAFETY AND SECURITY SYSTEM

To ensure that the various emergency situations are well dealt with by the Safety and Security System authorities, the latter's communications and data bases must be gradually modernized and harmonized by making use of up-to-date technology. It is also necessary to create the conditions for the separate running of the individual security units. In addition, a specific information system must be established to facilitate the effective use of crisis management data and information bases.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for safety and security – from 2006, first Deputy Mayor of Prague Rudolf Blažek

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1.6 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Improvements to the Safety and Security System and better operational efficiency of the individual components involved in the Safety and Security System

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of modernized fire stations (renovation, completion, rebuilding) – 25 of the total 30 by 2015 (source: Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall)

Number of modernized or constructed base stations of the Municipal Radio System – about 20 by 2015 (19 base stations are currently in operation, source: Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

B 3.A MODERNIZATION OF THE SAFETY AND SECURITY SYSTEM

Modernize the communications and software resources of the Safety and Security System components, including the operational centres of its main constituents with use of the Crisis Management Information System. Undertake the construction of a new operational centre for the Safety and Security System and the Prague Crisis Team as part of the construction of the Malovanka site. The operational centre will provide a permanent service and its facilities will be constantly ready (both technologically and logistically) to ensure the activities of the Prague Crisis Team, its specialist groups and key representatives of all the most important components of the Safety and Security System for dealing with the consequences of exceptional and unforeseen circumstances and of crisis situations, as well as for providing security in the event of complex traffic situations, major political, cultural, social and sports events or other circumstances that affect the quality of life for residents and visitors to the city.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Crisis Team, Prague Municipal Police, Police of the Czech Republic, Prague Emergency Medical Services, Prague Fire and Rescue Brigade, IT Department at Prague City Hall

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.2 billion CZK (as an adequate portion of the construction costs of the Malovanka site)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

B 3.B DEVELOPMENT OF A TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE BASE FOR THE PRAGUE EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Secure a fully operational technical and administrative base for the Prague Emergency Medical Services to retain the high level of emergency services provided in the city. As a replacement for the inadequate current base of the Prague Emergency Medical Services, which is shared with the Prague Municipal Police (at Korunní St. 98), develop a suitable facility for locating all the major organizational components of the Prague Emergency Medical Services as one of the main constituents of the Safety and Security System. This includes developing a new operational centre at the Prague Emergency Medical Services for deploying and operating the emergency telephone number 155.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.6 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

B 3.C DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL RADIO SYSTEM

Improve and further develop the Municipal Radio System as a basic communication tool for the city's Safety and Security System and for organizations that secure the operation of its basic infrastructure.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague Municipal Police, Prague Transport Company, Prague Roads Authority, Prague Services Administration

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.3 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2010, upgrading of the infrastructure system to the IP version

By 2011, technology replacement at the Generation 1 base stations

By 2013, expansion of the base station network in accordance with users' needs

By 2014, implementation of the TETRA TEDS data service

By 2015, modification of support technologies from the first two phases in the development of the Municipal Radio System

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

B 3.D SUPPORT FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF VOLUNTARY FIREFIGHTING UNITS

Secure a necessary base for the activities of voluntary firefighting units by constructing, completing and renovating fire stations and by modernizing and supplementing special firefighting equipment.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

City Investor Department at Prague City Hall, city districts, Municipal Association of Voluntary Firefighting Units

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.5 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

STRATEGIC GOAL

B 4 PROMOTE FLOOD PROTECTION

Anti-flood devices have been installed at the level reached in the 2002 flood with a reserve of 30 cm. Among the important anti-flood devices are mobile steel-aluminium folding walls and other anti-flood features, such as pumps, barriers and substitute energy sources. Special anti-flood bags and ordinary sand bags are also used for flood control. How and where they are stored and transported to the required sites are part of the Prague Flood Plan. The city's flood protection measures also include newly built transport routes that provide a natural protection between the water flow and the area at risk of flooding.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for the safety and security area – from 2006, first Deputy Mayor of Prague Rudolf Blažek

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **1.5 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 60%), other public sources (about 40%)

Stages of implementation:

Completion of all phases by the end of 2010 with the exception of sections relating to other constructions (Blanka Tunnel – probably in 2011, Vrutice riverbed alterations)

Effects of implementation:

Completion of all flood protection measures in the city

Recommended assessment indicators:

Proportion of implemented flood protection measures vis-à-vis the total length proposed – increase of about 40% (from about 60% in 2009 to 100% in 2015, source: City Investor Department at Prague City Hall) (Background Planning Analysis 162.)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

B 4.A COMPLETION OF FLOOD PROTECTION MEASURES AT ALL STAGES

Complete the implementation of flood protection measures in the city. So far, the following phases have been completed: 0001 Staré Město, Josefov, 0002 Malá Strana, Kampa, 0003 Karlín, Libeň, 0004 Holešovice, Stromovka, 0005 Výtoň, Podolí, Smíchov and 0008 Modřany. The last two phases (0006 and 0007) are currently

being implemented. The 0006 Zbraslav–Radotín phase covers the areas of Zbraslav, Radotín, Malá and Velká Chuchle; for the most part, reinforced concrete walls combined with a mobile barrier that is installed on an underground wall (which has already been built) are proposed for these areas in the event of a flooding event. As part of the 0007 Troja phase, the flood protection line extends from Barikádníků Bridge to around the end of Blanka Tunnel and the residential embassy district through to Pod Havránkou Street. Where possible (given the space available), earth-fill dams will be constructed and protective walls will be supplemented by earth embankments. In the Podbaba area, the Šárcecký Stream capacity will be increased so that the surrounding properties will not be at risk in the event of its flooding. Both phases include measures for drainage into piped streams, involving the construction of paddle chambers which, in the event of a flood, will prevent inundation of the protected area by means of a drainage system.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Department of City Investment at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Rough estimate of financial costs

1.5 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 60%), other public sources (about 40% – the City of Prague has received a subsidy of 600 mil. CZK from the Ministry of Agriculture's Programme 129 120 – Second-Degree Flood Prevention Support)

Stages of implementation

Both stages will be completed in 2010, with the exception of two sections – a portion of the earth embankment, which can be undertaken only after a parallel section of Blanka Tunnel on the inner ring road has been covered and backfilled (expected in 2011, see I 2.A); and the Chuchle section, where the layout has been changed and renegotiated as a result of the co-ordination of the Vrutice riverbed alterations

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

The **continual updating and digitization of flood maps** (provided by the Crisis Management Department at Prague City Hall) and annual **tests to ensure that the flood protection measures are in a state of readiness** will also contribute towards the implementation of the strategic goal B 4



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

STRATEGIC GOAL

S 1 STRENGTHEN PRAGUE'S POSITION WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The public administration has undergone major change since 1990 and this is an ongoing process. The city's legal position is defined in the new City of Prague Act, which was conceived with regard to Prague's specific function as the capital of the Czech Republic, a region and a municipality. Prague is becoming intensively involved in European Union issues and is acquiring new functions that ensue from its specification as a region.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for legislation and public administration – from 2006, first Deputy Mayor of Prague Rudolf Blažek

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **Up to 0.01 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Increased effectiveness in the execution of delegated administrative powers; bringing public administration closer to citizens

Recommended assessment indicators:

Approved legislative draft for reducing administrative and bureaucratic burdens (source: Legal and Law Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

S 1.A LEGISLATIVE DRAFTS AND LEGAL AMENDMENTS TO REDUCE ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUREAUCRATIC BURDENS

Formulate and push through legislative and legal amendments which will lead to a reduction in administrative and bureaucratic burdens, particularly in the execution of delegated administrative powers. Focus mainly on

doing away with the current fragmentation of administrative offices, creating a clearer system for dealing with life situations and making the relevant agendas more effective. Implementation of this task will support the accomplishment of strategic goal S 2 and key task S 2.A.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Legal and Law Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

The relevant Prague City Hall departments

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Active involvement in the preparation of legal norms relating to the exercise of public administration in Prague (mainly in connection with the City of Prague Act, No. 131/2000 Coll.) and the implementation of key task E 2.A ('Development co-ordination for Prague and the Central Bohemia Region') will contribute towards the implementation of the strategic goal S 1.

STRATEGIC GOAL

S 2 RAISE THE EFFICIENCY AND STANDARDS OF THE CITY'S ADMINISTRATION AND SECURE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN RESOLVING PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The goals set out in the Prague Strategic Plan can only be reached if the whole Prague community accept it and take it on board as their own. The principle of partnership must therefore become the basis of teamwork between the city and other bodies. The quality and efficiency of the city management and administration must also undergo great change. The city's political representatives and, in particular, the apparatuses of administrative bodies must move away from having a passive response to development projects and become actively involved in development policy. It is also important to pay attention to transparency in the performance of administrative functions and to the removal of bureaucratic procedures. Improving the quality of information services and adapting the structure and work of the local authorities to meet the needs and technical challenges of the 21st century will contribute to this.

GUARANTORS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for anti-corruption measures – from 2006, Deputy Mayor of Prague Markéta Reedová (key tasks S 2.A, S 2.C), Prague city councillor responsible for public administration – from 2006, first Deputy Mayor of Prague Rudolf Blažek (key task S 2.B)

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0.04 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 55%), other public sources (about 45%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Greater efficiency in the exercise of public administration; reduction in administrative and bureaucratic burdens for citizens in their contact with the city administration; strengthening of electronic communication and data sharing; limitation of the scope for corrupt dealings

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of clients served at Prague City Hall counters thanks to the strengthening of electronic communication – reduction of about 70,000 clients (from 333,000 clients in 2008 to about 260,000 clients in 2015, source: Prague City Hall)

Number of life situations resolved by means of electronic communication – 40 in 2015 (source: Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

S 2.A REDUCING ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUREAUCRATIC BURDENS AT PRAGUE CITY HALL AND CITY DISTRICT AUTHORITIES

Examine the life situations of citizens and businesspeople dealt with by Prague City Hall and city district authorities and identify those that involve excessive administrative burdens for clients and officials – namely the requiring of superfluous, unwarranted or duplicated information that can be reliably accessed from available registers and databases or information that is gathered by the city administration without any further practical use. The legal relevance of the life situations identified (i.e., support in Czech law and in the internal regulations of the City of Prague and of selected city districts) will also be assessed. Proposals will be made for measures that optimize the relevant processes, particularly the use of on-line communication.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Chief Executive at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Selected city districts, Prague City Hall departments (whose purview relates to the relevant life situation)

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.03 billion CZK (0.01 billion CZK in the first phase, 0.02 billion CZK in the second phase)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 45%), other public sources (about 55%) – first phase: City of Prague (100%), second phase: City of Prague (about 15%), other public sources (about 85% – anticipated support from the ESF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Human Resources and Employment' operational programme)

Stages of implementation

The first phase will be completed in 2010, the second phase in 2011

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

The second phase – i.e. comprehensive resolutions to problems, inclusion of several partners – will be implemented in the event of support from the ESF

S 2.B INTRODUCTION OF FRONT-OFFICE COUNTERS AT PRAGUE CITY HALL

Make maximum use of the current counters at Prague City Hall departments and create a front office system which will provide direct contact with the public. In connection with this, a new department (comprising selected

staff from existing departments) will be established as a specialized workplace and point of contact for the provision of general or technical information, consultations and advice relating to life situations, and other services as part of the exercise of public administration.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Chief Executive at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague City Hall departments (whose purview relates to the relevant life situation)

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

By 2012 introduction of front-office counters

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

S 2.C EFFECTIVE ANTI-CORRUPTION SYSTEM

Implement a comprehensive anti-corruption strategy, which will involve tools and processes for fighting corruption in the city administration. This strategy will also contribute towards harmonizing measures that have already been adopted (e.g., electronic public procurement and internal audits), projects that have been implemented (e.g., Anti-Corruption Portal, Corruption Risk Map, eTender) and ongoing programmes (e.g., anti-corruption training of Prague City Hall staff), as well as towards creating an effective anti-corruption system. The proposed measures will draw on the results of projects that have already been implemented and on an assessment of the 2001 Anti-Corruption Programme.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Chief Executive at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Departments and special organizational units at Prague City Hall, city districts, organizations founded and run by the City of Prague

Rough estimate of financial costs

0

Anticipated sources of financing

Stages of implementation

By 2010, the creation and approval of an anti-corruption strategy; after 2010, implementation and regular assessment of the fulfilment of the relevant objectives

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Certification issued by the relevant authority at Prague City Hall authority as part of the Information Security Management System in accordance with Regulation ISO/IEC 27001:2005 (in 2010, certification defence in two-year cycles) will contribute towards implementing the strategic goal S 2.

STRATEGIC GOAL

S 3 ENSURE PRODUCTIVE USE OF QUALITY INFORMATION SERVICES

Information technology now permeates all areas of life for individuals, the municipality and society as a whole. New information technology is facilitating communication between the city's authorities, public administration bodies and other entities both within and outside the city. This also enables the administration to keep the public informed about the city's development projects even at the draft proposal stage, thereby giving the public a much greater chance of being able to actively influence the process. The city authorities will give full attention to the use of information technology as one of the new elements in assuring quality in public administration and management.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for IT – from 2006, first Deputy Mayor of Prague Rudolf Blažek

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0.31 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (about 80%), other public sources (about 20%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Creation of a uniform system for the electronic dealing of public matters and more effective provision of information from all areas within the powers of the city administration; improved communication with the public by means of the City of Prague's clear and visually uniform website portals

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of hits received by the City of Prague's homepage portal and individual thematic web portals – increase of 100% (from about 2 million hits in the first half of 2009 to about 4 million hits in the first half of 2015, source: IT Department at Prague City Hall)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

S 3.A IT STANDARDS, DIRECTIVES AND ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE CITY ADMINISTRATION

Following on from government activities and major international trends in the area of e-Government, prepare standards and directives in particular for the safe functioning and administration of communications and technical infrastructure, an integrated security system for user identification and authorization, including the electronic identification of citizens, the standardization of data services and the administration of data units and related metadata, joint access to city data via standardized data and mapping services, management of security information and the electronic inclusion of citizens in the functioning of local government offices.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

IT Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Prague City Hall departments, city districts, organizations founded and run by the City of Prague

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.03 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Approval of the updated 'Prague Information Strategy'

S 3.B DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF PRAGUE PORTAL

The development of the City of Prague Portal will be based on a strategy whereby the city's main web portal and main access point will be Prague.eu. A number of satellite thematic web portals, such as 'City Hall', 'Health and Social', 'Transport', 'Environment', 'Map Portal', will be linked to this portal. These portals will be created and developed separately while keeping to the specified rules concerning graphic style, ergonomics, use of joint system tools, etc. Portal development will also involve securing the transfer to a single publication system for updating and expanding the content of the various portals.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

IT Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

Relevant Prague City Hall departments (based on the content of the thematic portals)

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.28 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (about 78%), other public sources (about 22% – anticipated support from the ERDF + co-financing from the state budget as part of the 'Prague–Competitiveness' operational programme)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

Sufficient capacity and performance of the communications and technical infrastructure for running the City of Prague Portal and thematic portals



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC GOAL

R 1 A MORE BALANCED USE OF URBAN SPACE

Providing job opportunities and public facilities in the new areas of the expanded city-wide centre will bring them closer to the main residential areas. This will make them more accessible and will improve the spatial layout of the city's individual functions. The development of the expanded city-wide centre and other strategic development areas will result in a decentralization of commercial activity which, in turn, will reduce traffic congestion in the historic centre. These localities, together with new centres, should also take over some functions of city-wide and supra-urban importance.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for development – from 2006, Martin Langmajer

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0.39 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

Improved spatial layout of the city's individual functions; pressure taken off the historic centre

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of studies and documents prepared – about 180 studies and documents by 2015 (source: City Development Authority Prague)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

R 1.A STRATEGIC SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITY CENTRES AND IMPORTANT AREAS, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREENERY

Prepare land-use planning documentation, including the areas of the expanded city-wide centre, new city centres and important transformation and development areas; ensure compliance with the principles set out in the Prague Strategic Plan (particularly in section R 1.1) and the preparation of other studies and documents relating to the drawing up of land-use planning documentation:

- **Prague Development Principles** (commissioned by the Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall, prepared by the City Development Authority Prague);

- **new Prague Land Use Plan** (commissioned by the Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall, prepared by the City Development Authority Prague);
- **land-use studies prescribed by the new Prague Land Use Plan** – about 25 for the whole period (commissioned by the Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall);
- **verification studies and models** outside the scope of the land-use studies prescribed by the new Prague Land Use Plan – about 150 for the whole period (commissioned by the City Development Authority Prague);
- **monitoring and analysis** of development, transformation and other processes in Prague – six to eight studies by 2015 (commissioned by the City Development Authority Prague).

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall

Key participants

City Development Authority Prague, Ministry for Regional Development, Ministry of Transport, utility network overseers

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.39 billion CZK (of which, about 70 mil. CZK for the land-use studies prescribed by the new Prague Land Use Plan, about 310 mil. CZK for verification studies and models and up to about 10 mil. CZK for monitoring and analysis)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Approval of the Prague Development Principles by the Prague Municipal Assembly is anticipated in 2010; approval of the new Prague Land Use Plan is anticipated in about the middle of the programming period

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

STRATEGIC GOAL

R 2 DEVELOP THE QUALITY OF THE SPATIAL LAYOUT AND ARCHITECTURE IN PRAGUE

Prague has traditionally paid great attention to town planning as a means of preserving and developing the qualities of the city's spatial layout.

Faults stemming from the post-war development of the city's spatial structure are difficult to eradicate and hinder the realization of new urban strategies. Furthermore, in the 1990s Prague lacked a new land-use plan for the whole city area, especially for the use of areas suitable for development or completion of the individual localities with regard to the new commercial, political and social conditions that had emerged. The land use plan, along with the strategic plan, can be an effective linchpin for the city's active development policy.

GUARANTOR ON BEHALF OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT: Prague city councillor responsible for development – from 2006, Martin Langmajer

Rough estimate of the financial costs of implementation in 2009–2015: **0.07 billion CZK**

Anticipated sources of financing:

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation:

Effects of implementation:

High standard of architectural and urban planning solutions; improved public awareness of the city's important architectural and urban planning goals and projects

Recommended assessment indicators:

Number of organized urban planning and architecture competitions for the design of buildings and sites of citywide importance – about three urban planning competitions by 2015 (source: City Development Authority Prague)

Number of organized exhibitions and campaigns promoting the city's important architectural and urban planning goals and projects – about 20 exhibitions and campaigns by 2015 (source: City Development Authority Prague)

KEY TASKS FOR THE 2009–2015 PERIOD

R 2.A URBAN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE COMPETITIONS

Organize urban planning and architecture competitions for the design of buildings and sites of citywide importance.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

City Development Authority Prague

Key participants

Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall, relevant city districts, Czech Chamber of Architects

Rough estimate of financial costs

Up to 0.01 billion CZK (about 5 mil. CZK)

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation

R 2.B PUBLIC PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND PROMOTION OF IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN PLANNING OF GOALS AND PROJECTS

Organize exhibitions, specialist and public discussion focused on important architectural and urban planning goals and projects. Promote established goals and projects at local exhibitions or presentations in related publications and also on an international scale, for example at the Expo Real Munich and MIPIM Cannes real estate trade fairs, etc. Present and promote the City Development Authority Prague's activities and results.

Guarantor on behalf of the city administration

City Development Authority Prague

Key participants

Zoning and Planning Department at Prague City Hall, Czech Chamber of Architects

Rough estimate of financial costs

0.06 billion CZK

Anticipated sources of financing

City of Prague (100%)

Stages of implementation

Other necessary prerequisites for implementation



GENERAL BALANCE OF FUNDING FOR THE PROPOSED KEY TASKS

The purpose of the balance is to provide a general financial assessment of the feasibility of the 'Programme for the Implementation of the Prague Strategic Plan for the 2009–2015 period', i.e. to determine the approximate volume of financial resources that are required for the implementation of key tasks with focus on the city's budget and to calculate the proportion of the city's resources that will have to be earmarked for these purposes.

The financial costs of implementing each key task have been determined with the use of material acquired from the relevant guarantors on behalf of the city administration and partly on the basis of expert estimates. Although the timetable for programme implementation (2015) exceeds the framework of the current budgetary outlook for the City of Prague² (2014), it can be used to estimate revenue and expenditure in 2015. Estimates have been made with an awareness of possible inaccuracies due to the length of time involved and to the level of preparedness for the individual tasks, which has an influence on the accuracy of cost calculations.

Other, particularly public, sources of financing will be specified in the next stage of the preparation of the programme implementation in connection with the programme content. The programme implementation also includes tasks that are directly focused on a search for financial resources to implement the city's goals and to optimize management of the city's assets, which may generate other revenue³. The financial costs of individual tasks and the available budgetary sources from the city and from other entities will be further specified during the programme implementation period.

It is assumed that use will be made of state budget resources, mainly in the form of national subsidy programmes which the guarantors will use for co-financing tasks, or of special-purpose state contributions. Also to be taken into consideration are certain projects financed and realized in Prague by the state whose implementation can be influenced by the city administration only to a certain extent.

It is further anticipated that use will be made of resources as part of an integrated Europe, primarily the European Union's Structural Funds and Cohesion Fund. The success of drawing on financial resources will depend on the quality of the projects put forward. At present, discussions are being held concerning the future focus of EU cohesion policy after 2013, which is why it is not yet possible to comment in more detail on the availability of EU finances for the purposes of implementing key tasks in the 2014–2015 period. On the other hand, it is necessary to prepare a sufficient argument base for the city's prospective initial negotiations concerning the possibilities of drawing on financial resources from EU subsidies in the programming period after 2013. A task relating to this is also included among the key tasks of the implementation programme⁴.

Use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for financing certain transport projects⁵ and the city's current and future debt policy are among the factors that impact financial cost estimations. The volume and accessibility of private resources can be estimated only with great difficulty and only for tasks at an advanced stage of preparation, which is why this component has a low share in the balance of funding put forward as a reflection of a prudent approach.

² Addendum 11 to the Prague Municipal Assembly Resolution No. 21/1 of 27 November 2008

³ See key tasks K 2.B and K 2.C

⁴ See key task E 1.B

⁵ Use of a PPP is currently being considered in connection with the construction of the new Subway Line D (key task I 1.B).

In connection with this, it is advantageous to see the city's budgetary resources as a means of stimulating private expenditures (this multiplier effect can be found, for example, in operational programmes; in certain cases, increased financial private sector participation is not only possible but also necessary and effective).

The total costs of the key tasks of the implementation programme have been calculated up to about 127 billion CZK on the basis of available data. Prague's share of the costs will depend on the above-mentioned use of PPPs and will be in the range of about 82–94 billion CZK. The City of Prague's budget will, therefore, cover about 65–74% of the total costs of the implementation programme. A further 26% will be covered by the afore-mentioned public sources, the remaining amount by private resources, the volume of which will depend on the use or non-use of PPPs.

Infrastructure funding (a broad range of transport and technical facilities) **will require the most resources**, with anticipated costs of about 109 billion CZK (about 85% of the total costs of the implementation programme), of which about 68–80 billion CZK should be covered by the City of Prague's budget, again depending on a decision to use PPPs.

ANTICIPATED COSTS OF THE KEY TASKS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME (BASED ON THE RELEVANT SECTION AND SOURCE)

Section		cost estimate	costs based on source (billion CZK)	
		(billion CZK)	City of Prague	other
E	Prague in a New Europe	1.41	1.07	0.34
K	Competitiveness	1.48	0.60	0.88
L	People in Prague	0.81	0.76	0.05
P	Environment	8.66	6.79	1.87
I	Infrastructure (with PPP)	108.71	68.14	40.57
I	Infrastructure (without PPP)	108.71	79.66	29.05
B	Safety and Security	5.42	4.23	1.19
S	Public Administration and Management	0.36	0.28	0.08
R	Spatial Development	0.46	0.46	0.00
Total (with PPP)		127.31	82.32	44.99
Total (without PPP)		127.31	93.84	33.47

The above data may be compared with the city's anticipated budgetary possibilities as based on its budgetary outlook, according to which the City of Prague's budget revenue and expenditure in 2010–2014 amount to about 262 billion CZK and 250 billion CZK respectively with regard to the necessity of meeting high financial commitments of 22.8 billion CZK in the 2009–2014 period. Commitment payments are not part of this expenditure and are therefore kept separate in the financing item. Revenue and expenditure of about 54 or about 52 billion CZK can be extrapolated from the budgetary outlook for the year 2015. **The costs of the implementation programme where payment is anticipated from the City of Prague's budget correspond to about one-third of the revenue in the 2010–2015 period; or, in the event of PPP use, slightly more than a quarter⁶. It is further anticipated**

⁶ Resources invested by the private sector, however, will be repaid with a very high increase over the long term (estimate of about 30 years) from the City of Prague's funds as part of accessibility payments after the new subway section is put into operation.

that some of the key tasks that are the most prepared or are already in operation may be financed from the 2009 budget. In this case, the calculated available resources would be increased by billions of CZK.

Also of importance is the cost structure as broken down into current and capital expenditure. Capital expenditure, which will include the vast majority of the costs for implementation programme tasks, amounted on average to 34% of the City of Prague's budget costs in 2004–2008. The budgetary outlook and budgetary estimate for the year 2015 provide for a total amount of about 100 billion CZK in available capital expenditure for the 2010–2015 period. The proportion of current and capital expenditure tasks will be specified within the individual sections and key tasks during the preparation of the implementation programme; it can already be estimated, however, that **the portion of capital expenditure (i.e. the costs associated with the investment projects that are proposed for the implementation of the city's development strategy) will be between 80-90% of the total costs of the implementation programme covered by the City of Prague's budget, and this will create significant pressure on the budget's anticipated capital expenditure.** By using PPPs, it is possible to reduce the volume of the capital expenditure covered by the city's budget in the 2010–2015 period, although this would entail higher costs in the future.

The specified costs of the implementation programme and the city's budget revenue are based on the information available at the time this document was prepared. At this stage, it is not yet known how the price level will develop in the future, which will influence the actual amount of costs at the time of implementation, particularly concerning investment projects. Another factor is the ongoing economic recession, which is negatively influencing the city's budget revenue.

At the same time, attention should be drawn to the fact that, aside from the priority tasks set out in the implementation programme, the city will each year implement a number of specific investment and non-investment projects (both long in the planning and operative) which together constitute a not insignificant portion of the expenses.

The above comparison between the anticipated costs associated with the key tasks of the implementation programme and the expected available sources of the City of Prague's budget in the 2010–2015 period **points to the necessity of establishing expenditure priorities, i.e. of prioritizing the tasks set out in the implementation programme over other expenses,** seeking to increase the portion of the budget's capital expenditure and reducing non-strategic one-off expenses. In addition, it is necessary to focus on the management of the city's assets and to optimize their use as a source of revenue, as well as to examine the current approach to the use of foreign resources and to decide on the use of PPPs for financing the city's investment projects. Attention should also be paid to the establishment and development of partnerships with entities (public and private), which could financially contribute to the implementation of the city's goals. These measures are all the more important at a time of ongoing economic recession. It is estimated that, in comparison with the current budgetary outlook, tax revenue will drop by about 5 billion CZK in 2009 and a similar situation is anticipated also in 2010. Cost estimates for development projects in subsequent years are not currently available.

Provided that the actual development does not significantly deviate from the financial estimates and prerequisites set out in the implementation programme, it is possible to consider the implementation programme within the proposed scope as being feasible.

■ ABBREVIATIONS USED

EU	European Union
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
P&R	Park and Ride
PPP	Public-Private Partnership

The programme for the implementation of the Prague Strategic Plan for the 2009–2015 period is an elaboration of the 2008 update of the Prague Strategic Plan. It was approved by the Prague Municipal Assembly on 22 October 2009 (Resolution No. 30/84).

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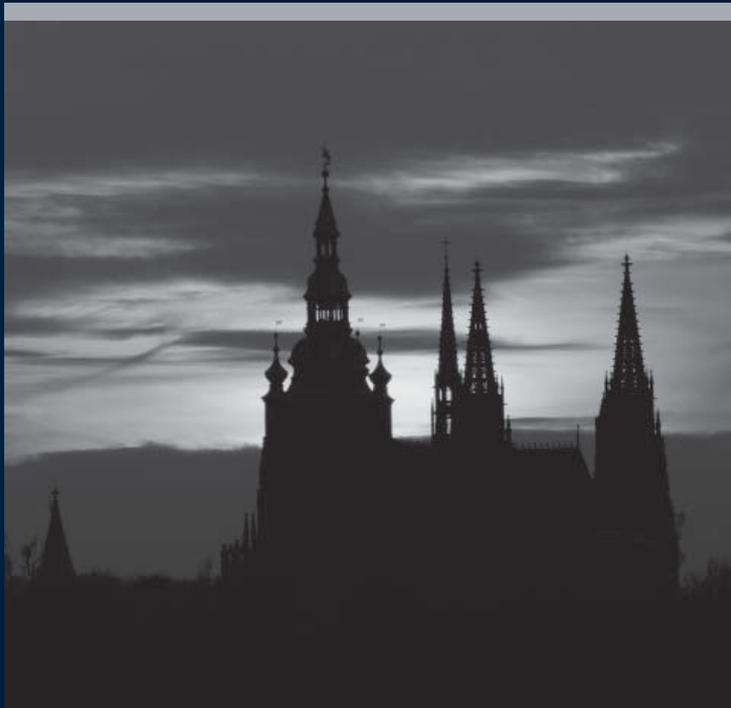
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The programme for the implementation of the Prague Strategic Plan for the 2009–2015 period can be viewed at <http://www.magistrat.praha-mesto.cz> and <http://www.urm.cz>.



The City of Prague
2009