

Přílohy Národního programu reforem ČR 2024

Úřad vlády České republiky



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Příloha 1: Přehled strategických a koncepčních dokumentů vlády souvisejících s NPR 2024

Kapitola NPR	Název dokumentu	Stav přípravy	Gestor
2. Makroekonomický kontext	Konvergenční program ČR 2024	V přípravě	MF
	Makroekonomická predikce ČR – duben 2024	Publikováno	MF
	Rozpočtová strategie sektoru veřejných institucí ČR na léta 2025 až 2027	V přípravě	MF
	Rozpočtová strategie sektoru veřejných institucí ČR 2024-2026	Schváleno	MF
	Střednědobý výhled státního rozpočtu na léta 2025 a 2026	Publikováno	MF
	Zpráva o finanční stabilitě – podzim 2023	Publikováno	ČNB
	Fiskální výhled České republiky (listopad 2023)	Publikováno	MF
	Aktualizace studie dopadu účasti či neúčasti České republiky v bankovní unii (únor 2024)	Schváleno	MF
	Zpráva o měnové politice – zima 2024	Publikováno	ČNB
	Vyhodnocení plnění maastrichtských konvergenčních kritérií a stupně ekonomické sladěnosti ČR s eurozónou - 2023	Schváleno	MF
	Program Digitální Česko: Informační koncepce ČR	Schváleno	MV
	Strategický rámec rozvoje péče o zdraví v České republice do roku 2030	Schváleno	MZd
	Program Digitální Česko: Digitální ekonomika a společnost	Schváleno	MPO
	Program Digitální Česko: Česko v digitální Evropě	Schváleno	ÚV
	Implementační plány programu Digitální Česko	Schváleno	MV MPO ÚV
	Cesta k evropské digitální dekádě: Strategický plán	Schváleno	ÚV

3.1 Digitální transformace	digitalizace Česka do roku 2030		
	Strategie řízeného přístupu k datům pro zajištění podmínek pro kvalitní správu datového fondu veřejné správy ČR	Schváleno	DIA
	Národní strategie elektronického zdravotnictví ČR 2016 - 2020	Schváleno	Mzd
	Akční plán k Národní strategii elektronického zdravotnictví ČR 2016 – 2026	Schváleno	MZd
	Strategický rámec eJustice 2023+	Schváleno	MSp
	Strategie elektronizace zadávání veřejných zakázek pro období let 2022 - 2030	Schváleno	MMR
	Národní strategie veřejného zadávání v České republice pro období let 2024 až 2028	Schváleno	MMR
	Národní strategie umělé inteligence v ČR	Schváleno	MPO
	Strategický rámec Národního cloud computingu – eGovernment cloud ČR	Schváleno	MV
	Strategie rozvoje infrastruktury pro prostorové informace v ČR po roce 2020 (GeoInfoStrategie2020+)	Schváleno	MV
	Národní strategie kybernetické bezpečnosti ČR 2020 - 2025	Schváleno	NÚKIB
	Akční plán k Národní strategii kybernetické bezpečnosti ČR na období let 2021 – 2025	Schváleno	NÚKIB
	Národní akční plán pro chytré sítě 2019 - 2030 (aktualizace Národního plánu rozvoje sítí nové generace)	Schváleno	MPO
	Strategie rozvoje zemského digitálního televizního vysílání	Schváleno	MPO
	Akční plán 2.0 k provedení nedotačních opatření pro podporu plánování a výstavby sítí elektronických komunikací	Schváleno	MPO
	Implementace a rozvoj sítí 5G v ČR - Cesta k digitální ekonomice (2020)	Schváleno	MPO
	Národní plán rozvoje sítí s velmi vysokou kapacitou (2021)	Schváleno	MPO
	Dopravní politika ČR pro období 2021 – 2027 s výhledem do roku 2050	Schváleno	MD
Dopravní sektorové strategie - 2. fáze	Schváleno	MD	
Národní akční plán čisté mobility – aktualizace 2020	Schváleno	MPO	

3.2 Fyzická infrastruktura a zelená tranzice	Program rozvoje rychlých železničních spojení v ČR	Schváleno	MD
	Strategie rozvoje inteligentních dopravních systémů 2021 - 2027 s výhledem do roku 2050	Schváleno	MD
	Akční plán ke Strategii rozvoje inteligentních dopravních systémů 2022–2024	Schváleno	MD
	Vize rozvoje autonomní mobility	Schváleno	MD
	Akční plán o budoucnosti automobilového průmyslu v ČR - Český automobilový průmysl 2025	Schváleno	MPO
	Koncepce veřejné dopravy 2020-2025 s výhledem do roku 2030	Schváleno	MD
	Koncepce vodní dopravy	Vzato na vědomí	MD
	Koncepce nákladní dopravy pro období 2017 - 2023 s výhledem do roku 2030	Schváleno	MD
	Koncepce nákladní dopravy ČR 2024-2035	Schváleno	MD
	Strategie BESIP 2021-2030	Schváleno	MD
	Koncepce městské a aktivní mobility pro období 2021 - 2030	Schváleno	MD
	Zásady urbánní politiky - Aktualizace 2023	Schváleno	MMR
	Národní akční plán adaptace na změnu klimatu (1. aktualizace pro období 2021 – 2025)	Schváleno	MŽP
	Aktualizace ¹ Strategie přizpůsobení se změně klimatu v podmínkách ČR (2021)	Schváleno	MŽP
	Aktualizace politiky ochrany klimatu v ČR	V přípravě	MŽP
	Státní politika životního prostředí ČR 2030 s výhledem do 2050	Schváleno	MŽP
	Koncepce environmentální bezpečnosti 2021 - 2030 s výhledem do roku 2050	Schváleno	MŽP
	Plán odpadového hospodářství ČR pro období 2015 - 2024 ²	Schváleno	MŽP
	Strategický rámec cirkulární ekonomiky ČR 2040	Schváleno	MŽP
	Akční plán pro období 2022-2027 Strategického rámce cirkulární ekonomiky ČR 2040	Schváleno	MŽP

¹ 1. aktualizace pro období 2021 - 2030

² Doplněno o výhled do roku 2035

	Programy zlepšování kvality ovzduší 2020+	Schváleno	MŽP
	Koncepce ochrany před následky sucha pro území ČR	Schváleno	MŽP MZe
	Plán pro zvládání sucha a stavu nedostatku vody pro území ČR	Schváleno	MZe
	Plány pro zvládání povodňových rizik (2022)	Schváleno	MŽP MZe
	Národní plány povodí (2022)	Schváleno	MŽP MZe
	Strategie resortu Ministerstva zemědělství ČR s výhledem do roku 2030	Schváleno	MZe
	Strategický plán Společné zemědělské politiky pro období 2023 – 2027	Schváleno	MZe
	Akční plán ČR pro rozvoj ekologického zemědělství 2021 – 2027	Schváleno	MZe
	Akční plán realizace Strategie bezpečnosti potravin a výživy 2030	Schváleno	MZe
	Koncepce státní lesnické politiky do roku 2035	Schváleno	MZe
	Surovinová politika pro dřevo	Schváleno	MZe
	Surovinová politika ČR v oblasti nerostných surovin a jejich zdrojů (2017) – doplnění 2020	Schváleno	MPO
	Aktualizace Politiky druhotných surovin ČR pro období 2019 - 2022	Schváleno	MPO
	Politika architektury a stavební kultury ČR	Schváleno	MMR
	Politika architektury a stavební kultury České republiky - Aktualizace 2022	Schváleno	MMR
	Politika územního rozvoje ČR (Aktualizace č. 4 - 2021)	Schváleno	MMR
	Strategie regionálního rozvoje ČR 2021+	Schváleno	MMR
	Akční plán Strategie regionálního rozvoje ČR 2023-2024	Schváleno	MMR
	Koncepce rozvoje venkova 2021 – 2027	Schváleno	MMR
	Strategie vzdělávací politiky ČR do roku 2030+	Schváleno	MŠMT
	Dlouhodobý záměr vzdělávání a rozvoje vzdělávací soustavy ČR na období 2019 - 2023	Schváleno	MŠMT
	Strategický záměr ministerstva pro oblast vysokých škol na období od roku 2021	Schváleno	MŠMT
	Strategie internacionalizace vysokého školství na	Schváleno	MŠMT

3.3 Vzdělávání a trh práce	období od roku 2021		
	Koncepce institucionální podpory excelence na vybraných univerzitách a v rámci Akademie věd ČR	Schváleno	MŠMT
	Strategický rámec politiky zaměstnanosti do roku 2030	Schváleno	MPSV
	Strategie rovnosti žen a mužů na léta 2021 – 2030	Schváleno	ÚV
	Akční plán prevence domácího a genderově podmíněného násilí 2023-2026	Schváleno	ÚV
	Akční plán pro oblast rovného odměňování 2022 – 2026	Schváleno	MPSV
	Národní strategie prevence a snižování škod spojených se závislostním chováním 2019 - 2027	Schváleno	ÚV
	Akční plán politiky v oblasti závislostí 2023-2025	Schváleno	ÚV
	Akční plán boje proti extremismu a předsudečné nenávisti 2023-2024	Schváleno	MV
	Otevřeně o Evropě: Komunikační strategie o evropských záležitostech – aktualizace pro rok 2022	Schváleno	ÚV
	Strategie rodinné politiky 2024-2030	Schváleno	MPSV
	Koncepce rodinné politiky	Schváleno	MPSV
	Koncepce rodinné politiky do 2030	V přípravě	MPSV
	Národní strategie ochrany práv dětí na období let 2021 – 2029	Schváleno	MPSV
	Akční plán k naplnění Národní strategie ochrany práv dětí 2021–2029 na období 2021–2024	Schváleno	MPSV
	Akční plán k naplnění Záruky pro děti na období 2021 - 2030	Schváleno	MPSV
	Akční plán realizace Národní strategie primární prevence rizikového chování dětí a mládeže na období 2023–2025	Schváleno	MŠMT
	Strategie migrační politiky ČR	Schváleno	MV
	Koncepce integrace cizinců - Ve vzájemném respektu (aktualizace 2016)	Schváleno	MV
	Postup při realizaci aktualizované Koncepce integrace cizinců - Ve vzájemném respektu v roce 2021	Schváleno	MV

	Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021 - 2030 ³	Schváleno	MPSV
	Akční plán 2021-2023 Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030	Schváleno	MPSV
	Strategie 2024+ pro Koordinaci adaptace a integrace držitelů dočasné ochrany	Schváleno	ÚV
	Strategie rovnosti, začlenění a participace Romů (Strategie romské integrace) 2021 - 2030	Schváleno	ÚV
	Národní plán podpory rovných příležitostí pro osoby se zdravotním postižením na období 2021 - 2025	Schváleno	ÚV
	Strategický rámec Zdraví 2030 – Implementační plán č. 2.2 Personální stabilizace resortu zdravotnictví	Schváleno	MZd
	Koncepce ošetrovatelství	Schváleno	MZd
	Koncepce domácí péče v ČR	Schváleno	MZd
	Národní strategie rozvoje sociálních služeb na období 2016 - 2025	Schváleno	MPSV
	Strategický rámec přípravy na stárnutí společnosti 2021 - 2025	Schváleno	MPSV
	Akční plán Strategického rámce přípravy na stárnutí společnosti 2023 - 2025	Schváleno	MSPV
3.4 InSTITUTE, regulace a podpora podnikání v reakci na COVID-19	Průmysl 4.0	Schváleno	MPO
	Exportní strategie ČR 2023-2033	Schváleno	MPO
	Strategie CzechTrade 2023-2026	Schváleno	MPO
	Strategie rozvoje a podpory kulturních a kreativních odvětví pro roky 2021 – 2025	Schváleno	MK
	Strategie spolupráce veřejné správy s nestátními neziskovými organizacemi na léta 2021 až 2030	Schváleno	ÚV
	Pokračování programu podpory českého kulturního dědictví v zahraničí v roce 2023 a střednědobý výhled jeho financování na léta 2024 a 2025	Schváleno	MK
	Národní investiční plán do roku 2050	Schváleno	MMR
	Vnitrostátní strategie dozoru nad trhem 2022-2025	Schváleno	MPO
	Priority ČR v agendě vnitřního trhu EU 2021-2025	Schváleno	MPO
	Strategie podpory malých a středních podniků v ČR pro období 2021 - 2027	Schváleno	MPO
	Plán systémového snížení administrativní zátěže	Schváleno	MPO

³ V prosinci 2021 rozšířena o vybraná témata z oblasti bezdomovectví.

	podnikání na období 2019 - 2022		
	Národní akční plán podpory společenské odpovědnosti organizací v ČR na léta 2019 - 2023	Schváleno	MPO
	Národní akční plán pro byznys a lidská práva 2017 - 2022	Schváleno	ÚV
	Národní politika kvality 2023-2030	Schváleno	MPO
	Strategie rozvoje cestovního ruchu ČR 2021 - 2030	Schváleno	MMR
	Akční plán ke Strategii rozvoje cestovního ruchu ČR 2021 – 2030 na roky 2022 a 2023	Schváleno	MMR
	Akční plán ke Strategii rozvoje cestovního ruchu České republiky 2021-2023 na roky 2024-2025	Schváleno	MMR
	Vládní koncepce boje s korupcí na léta 2023 až 2026	Schváleno	MSp
	Akční plán boje proti korupci na roky 2023 a 2024	Schváleno	MSp
	Akční plán Partnerství ČR pro otevřené vládnutí na období let 2023 až 2024	Schváleno	MSp
	Informační koncepce Ministerstva spravedlnosti 2023-2028	Schváleno	MSp
	Státní kulturní politika na roky 2021 – 2025+	Schváleno	MK
	Koncepce Klientsky orientovaná veřejná správa 2030	Schváleno	MV
	Akční plán ke koncepci Klientsky orientovaná veřejná správa 2030 na léta 2021 - 2023	Schváleno	MV
	2. akční plán ke koncepci Klientsky orientovaná veřejná správa 2030 na léta 2023-2025	V přípravě	MV
3.5 Výzkum, vývoj a inovace	Program na podporu aplikovaného výzkumu a inovací v oblasti dopravy – DOPRAVA 2030	Schváleno	TAČR
	Koncepce výzkumu, vývoje a inovací Ministerstva zemědělství na léta 2023-2032	Schváleno	MZe
	Program aplikovaného výzkumu Ministerstva zemědělství na období 2024 - 2032, ZEMĚ II	Schváleno	MZe
	Program na podporu aplikovaného výzkumu a inovací v oblasti životního prostředí, ochrany klimatu a udržitelného rozvoje – Prostředí pro život 2	Schváleno	MŽP
	Národní plán výzkumu a vývoje v kybernetické a informační bezpečnosti do roku 2025	Schváleno	NÚKIB
	Inovační strategie ČR 2019 – 2030	Schváleno	ÚV
	Národní politika výzkumu, vývoje a inovací ČR	Schváleno	ÚV

	2021+		
	Koncepce Informačního systému výzkumu, experimentálního vývoje a inovací na období 2021 - 2025	Schváleno	ÚV
	Národní výzkumná a inovační strategie pro inteligentní specializaci ČR - Národní RIS3 strategie 2021 - 2027	Schváleno	MPO
	Cestovní mapa velkých výzkumných infrastruktur ČR pro léta 2016 - 2022 (aktualizace 2019)	Vzato na vědomí	MŠMT
	Národní kosmický plán 2020 - 2025	Schváleno	MD
	Koncepce zdravotnického výzkumu do roku 2030	Schváleno	MZd
3.6 Zdraví a odolnost obyvatel	Strategický rámec rozvoje péče o zdraví v ČR do roku 2030 - Zdraví 2030	Schváleno	MZd
	Implementační plány Strategického rámce rozvoje péče o zdraví v ČR do roku 2030	Schváleno	MZd
	Národní akční plán pro duševní zdraví 2020 až 2030	Schváleno	MZd
	Národní akční plán prevence sebevražd 2020-2030	Schváleno	MZd
	Národní akční plán pro Alzheimerovu nemoc a obdobná onemocnění 2020-2030	Schváleno	MZd
	Koncepce ošetrovatelství	Schváleno	MZd
	Koncepce domácí péče	Schváleno	MZd
	Akční plán k přechodu sociálních služeb k péči poskytované na komunitní bázi a k větší individualizaci péče a k podpoře deinstitucionalizace sociálních služeb pro období 2023–2025	Schváleno	MPSV
	Implementace Národního akčního plánu pro duševní zdraví 2020 až 2030 pro období 2020 - 2023	Schváleno	MZd
	Národní strategie paliativní péče	V přípravě	MZd
	Národní onkologický plán ČR 2030	Schváleno	MZd
Akční plán k Národnímu onkologickému plánu ČR 2030 na léta 2022-2024 a Komunikační plán k Národnímu onkologickému plánu ČR 2030	V přípravě	MZd	
3.7 Energetika	Dlouhodobá strategie renovace budov (2020)	Schváleno	MPO
	Národní program snižování emisí ČR (aktualizace 2019)	Schváleno	MŽP
	Státní energetická koncepce	Schváleno	MPO
	Aktualizace vnitrostátního plánu ČR v oblasti	Schváleno	MPO

REPowerEU	energetiky a klimatu ⁴		MŽP
	Aktualizace Národního akčního plánu ČR pro energii z obnovitelných zdrojů	Schváleno	MPO
	Vodíková strategie ČR (2021)	Schváleno	MPO
3.8 Bydlení	Koncepce bydlení ČR 2021+	Schváleno	MMR
	Koncepce sociálního bydlení ČR 2015 - 2025	Schváleno	MPSV
Průřezové dokumenty	Programové prohlášení vlády - aktualizace	Schváleno	ÚV
	Národní plán obnovy	Schváleno	MPO
	Strategický rámec ČR 2030	Schváleno	MŽP
	Aktualizace Strategického rámce hospodářské restrukturalizace Ústeckého, Moravskoslezského a Karlovarského kraje (RE:START) (2021)	Schváleno	MMR
	Strategie zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce ČR 2018 – 2030	Schváleno	MZV
	Aktualizovaná koncepce výzkumu, vývoje a inovací Ministerstva životního prostředí na léta 2016 až 2035 s výhledem do roku 2050	Schváleno	MŽP
	Národní koncepce realizace politiky soudržnosti v ČR po roce 2020	Schváleno	MMR
	Koncepce Smart Cities - odolnost prostřednictvím SMART řešení pro obce, města a regiony	Schváleno	MMR
	Dohoda o partnerství pro programové období 2014 - 2020 (revize 2018)	Schváleno	MMR
	Dohoda o partnerství pro programové období 2021 - 2027	Schváleno	MMR
	2. zpráva o kvalitě života a její udržitelnosti	Schváleno	MŽP
	Implementační plán Strategického rámce ČR 2030	Schváleno	MŽP
	2. implementační plán Strategického rámce Česká republika 2030 (pro roky 2022-2025)	Schváleno	MŽP ÚV
	Implementace Agendy 2030 pro udržitelný rozvoj (Cílů udržitelného rozvoje OSN) v ČR	Schváleno	MŽP
	Implementační plán Koncepce Smart Cities do roku 2030	Schváleno	MMR
	Aktualizace Souhrnného akčního plánu Strategie restrukturalizace Ústeckého, Moravskoslezského a Karlovarského kraje 2021	Schváleno	MMR

⁴ Tzv. národní klimaticko-energetický plán

	Souhrnný akční plán Strategie restrukturalizace Ústeckého, Moravskoslezského a Karlovarského kraje 2023-2024	Schváleno	MMR
	Plán legislativních prací vlády na rok 2024; Přehled implementačních prací vlády; Výhled implementačních prací vlády na rok 2024 a další léta	Schváleno	ÚV
	Metodika přípravy veřejných strategií (aktualizace 2019)	Schváleno	MMR

Příloha 2: Naplňování doporučení Rady dle databáze CeSaR

I. CSRs 2019

Reporting plnění jednotlivých částí CSRs:

1. Improve long-term fiscal sustainability of the pension and health-care systems. Adopt pending anti-corruption measures.

Subpart 1: Improve long-term fiscal sustainability of the pension and health-care systems.

Member State - Measures:

No specific measures in pensions area aimed at promoting sustainability proposed or adopted as of yet. New hospital in-patient classification and reimbursement system based on CZ-DRG.

New Measure is: Not Defined

Member State - Comments:

In 2020, CZ-DRG was implemented on a small sample of specialized healthcare. In 2021 there was a full-scale implementation of CZ-DRG with all in-patient care being classified in the new system and more than 44 % of care being reimbursed according to the new system. Further cultivation of the new system is expected in the coming years. As of 2023, the share of inpatient acute care reimbursement dominantly based on CZ-DRG is almost 50 % and over 11% of care is reimbursed using the fully converged central DRG base rate.

Member State - State of Play:

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs proposed first steps of a pension reform, which were submitted in December 2020 into an inter-ministerial comment procedure. The Government has not taken stance towards the reform proposal before the general elections held in autumn 2021. The proposal has thus become obsolete. The newly formed Government plans to propose a new pension reform in 2022. The basic outline of the reform should be derived from the existing proposal (2020), but some changes are expected, which would steer the reform towards fiscal sustainability. The reform should be implemented gradually, with concrete measures being specified and subsequently adopted throughout 2022 and 2023. Newly implemented CZ-DRG patient classification has brought more transparency, fairness and efficiency into the hospital financing system.

Member State - Measures:

The Act on Lobbying and its accompanying Act were approved in their second reading in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament on 8 July 2021 (as Chamber of Deputies Documents No. 565 and 566) and were subsequently discussed in the Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies. The third reading started on 30 July 2021 but with the end of the term of the Chamber of Deputies in October 2021 their process of adoption was ended and had to start again from the beginning. Subsequently, the regulation of lobbying was included as a reform in RRP in its component 4.3 anti-corruption reforms with corresponding milestone 206 and is thus reported separately.

The Act on Whistleblowing and its accompanying Act were approved in their first reading in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament on 12 May 2021 (as Chamber of Deputies Documents No. 1150 and 1151). Same as in the previous case, with the end of the term of the Chamber of Deputies in October 2021 their process of adoption was ended and must start again from the beginning. The commitment to propose and adopt the Act on Whistleblowing and its accompanying Act anew is included in the Programme Declaration of the present Government. These acts were to transpose the Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law, where the period for transposition ended on 17 December 2021. To ensure the implementation of the aforementioned Directive at least to some extent the Ministry of Justice is, based on the direct vertical effect, playing the role of the external reporting channel and it is also providing consistent methodological support and guidance. The ministry is also striving to secure operation of the internal reporting channels of entities in public sector in accordance with the Directive. In this regard it issued a Methodology for those entities that have some obligations based on the direct vertical effect of the Directive and it is also organizing trainings and Q&A sessions. The ministry also launched a website (<https://oznamovatel.justice.cz/>) containing all the important information regarding the Directive to both – whistleblowers and the abovementioned entities. At the website, there is also a secured form that allows the whistleblowers to submit their report. Subsequently, the protection of whistle-blowers was included as a reform in RRP in its component 4.3 anti-corruption reforms with corresponding milestone 202 and was thus reported separately. The reform was successfully completed on 20 June 2023.

The Amendment to Act No. 6/2002 Coll., on Courts, Judges, and State Administration of Courts and on Amendments to Certain Other Acts (Act on Courts and Judges), as amended, was on 1 June 2021 signed by the president and on 9 June 2021 Published in the Collection of Laws as Act No. 218/2021 Coll. The amendment is effective since 1 January 2022. The Amendment to Act No. 7/2002 Coll., On Proceedings in Matters of Judges, Public Prosecutors and Bailiffs, as amended, and other related acts, was approved in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament in its first reading on 10 December 2020 (as Chamber of Deputies Document No. 683) and was subsequently discussed in the Constitutional and Legal Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. With the end of the term of the Chamber of Deputies in October 2021, the process of adoption of the amendment was ended and must start again from the beginning. New draft of the Amendment to Act No. 7/2002 Coll., On Proceedings in Matters of Judges, Public Prosecutors and Bailiffs, as amended, and other related acts, was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament on 14 February 2024 (as Chamber of Deputies Document No. 634). Both above mentioned amendments implement relevant GRECO recommendations given to the Czech Republic in its fourth evaluation round. Subsequently, the judiciary reform aimed at strengthening the legislative framework and transparency in the areas of courts, judges, prosecutors and bailiffs was included as a reform

in RRP in its component 4.3 anti-corruption reforms with corresponding milestones 203 and 204 and is thus reported separately. The milestone 204 concerning entry into force of the Courts and Judges Act was, as mentioned above, already completed.

The Act on Supreme Audit Office that aimed to broaden the powers of Supreme Audit Office had been discussed in the Chamber of Deputies in its third reading and the discussion was interrupted as the appropriate constitutional act amending the necessary articles of Constitution was not discussed nor approved by the Senate. In this case finding the consensus in both chambers of Parliament was essential as without the appropriate changes at the constitutional level the Act could not be adopted. With the end of the term of the Chamber of Deputies in October 2021, the process of adoption of the amending act was ended and must start again from the beginning.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Most pending anti-corruption measures that were mentioned as pending in the CSRs for 2019 with the exception of Act No. 218/2021 Coll., were not completed as with the end of the term of the Chamber of Deputies in October 2021, the process of adoption of the relevant acts was ended and had to start again from the beginning. Subsequently, most pending anti-corruption measures were included as separate reforms in RRP in its component 4.3 anti-corruption reforms with corresponding milestones 202, 203, 204 and 206 and thus reported separately.

Foster the employment of women with young children, including by improving access to affordable childcare, and of disadvantaged groups. Increase the quality and inclusiveness of the education and training systems, including by fostering technical and digital skills and promoting the teaching profession.

<p><i>Subpart 1: Foster the employment of women with young children, including by improving access to affordable childcare, and of disadvantaged groups.</i></p>

Member State - Measures:

The Czech Republic focuses on increasing capacities of quality and affordable preschool childcare services (especially for children under 3 years old). In October 2021, the amendment to the Children's Groups Act was approved with the aim to ensure quality affordable modern service for the youngest children from 6 months to compulsory school age through stable state funding. Also new decree on the implementation of certain provisions of the Children's Groups Act was approved with the aim to set out requirements for the premises and operation of children's groups of up to 12 children, as well as requirements for quality standards of care and nutritional standards for children under 3 years of age.

In order to promote employment of parents with children, a new instrument „shared job“ has been introduced in the Labour Code in January 2021. It should promote the use of part-time work, which is relatively low in CZ, and thus support work-life balance.

New Measure is: Adopted

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Despite recent increase, the number of children under 3 in formal childcare is still relatively low (6.3% compared to 35.5% in the EU in 2019). The negative employment impact of parenthood on women is high in CZ (45.3%). The CSR has been addressed through measures of the Family Policy Conception, adopted in 2017. The Act on Children's Group introduced new form of childcare for children aged 1+ and tax deductions for both employers providing and employees using childcare.

In October 2021, the amendment to the Children's Groups Act was approved with the aim to ensure quality affordable modern service for the youngest children from 6 months to compulsory school age through stable state funding. Also new decree on the implementation of certain provisions of the Children's Groups Act was approved with the aim to set out requirements for the premises and operation of children's groups of up to 12 children, as well as requirements for quality standards of care and nutritional standards for children under 3 years of age.

Thanks to these changes, comprehensive and follow-up system of quality preschool services is now dynamically developing in the Czech Republic.

In January 2022, 1240 children's groups with more than 16,300 places have been registered. By the end of 2023, ERDF has funded by Integrated regional operational program (IROP) 387 projects of childcare and preschool educational facilities. The reached capacity of these facilities is 19 994 persons of which 3 704 places are for children under 3 years. The amount of 3.517 billion CZK was allocated for the development of nursery schools for the period 2021-2027 in IROP 2021-2027.

Subpart 2: Increase the quality and inclusiveness of the education and training systems, including by fostering technical and digital skills and promoting the teaching profession.

Member State - Measures:

Vocational education

- The measures, which are currently being prepared by the MEYS to support vocational education and training focus primarily on support for cooperation between schools and employers. The MEYS moved to update the vocation component of the FEP on the basis of Section 4 (2) of the Education Act, which states that framework educational programs must correspond to the newest findings of the scientific disciplines.
- Link between the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and VET education content (VET school curricula) has now been updated. This is meant to help schools navigate through the NQF and motivate them in designing school curricula in order to allow pupils to expand their knowledge to include another related field through professional qualification. Teachers

- CZ continues to promote attractiveness of the teaching profession. The project System of support of professional development of teachers and head teachers was implemented. This project is focused on creation of network of collegial support.
- New amendment to the Act on pedagogical staff has been prepared. The aim of this amendment is to support new entrants to the teaching profession and establish new conditions for involvement of experts in school teaching. The amount of financing for pedagogical teachers' salaries was increased by 15% in 2019. In 2021, a grant call "Teachers matters" was announced, which supported projects to support teachers, including projects aimed at strengthening the prestige of the teaching profession and increasing interest in the teaching profession. A total of 14 applications were submitted in the call, while 12 projects were supported. The intention is to present a similar challenge in 2022. Increasing the prestige of the study of teaching and thus of the teaching profession itself is also one of the main 6 goals of the planned Reform of Teacher Training in the Czech Republic.

Skills development

- In 2018 were completed the following documents: the Draft Revisions of Framework Educational Programs in the Field of Informatics and Information and Communication Technology for pre-school, primary, grammar and secondary vocational education – Framework Educational Program (FEP) for pre-school education, the FEP for primary education, the FEP for grammar schools, and the FEP for secondary vocational education.
- In mid-2020, the verification of Development of Computational Thinking (realised at nursery, primary and secondary schools from 1 September 2018) and Development of Digital Literacy (from 1 February 2019) ended. The final version of the revised curriculum for information and communication technologies (ICT) in the FEP for primary education was created with the involvement of the professional public and teaching community and completed by January 2021. The updated FEP for secondary vocational education, which already contains a revision for informatics and ICT, already went through ICP in 2019.
- In 2020, the project Support for the Development of Informatics Thinking (PRIM) was completed, which also included a verification of the new content of informatics and ICT and new textbooks.
- From 31 October 2018 until 28 February 2019, a call Implementation of the Digital Education Strategy II was underway with a total allocation of CZK 616 980 767. This call can finance activities for supporting the creation of digital education resources, connecting formal and informal education in cooperation with other institutions (cultural/memory, ecological or scientific centres) or activities to support digital skills of school teaching staff.
- The MEYS continues to manage the Czech National Coalition for Digital Skills and Jobs, the so-called DigiKoalice, which continues to be one of the most active in EU. In 2020, its activity was expanded to meetings on the pressing topics through the creation of advisory groups on cyber security and digital infrastructure.

Inclusive education

- As of 1 January 2020, an amendment to Decree No. 27/2016 Coll., on the education of pupils with special educational needs and gifted pupils, has been in effect, reflecting the need for changes in implementation of collective education based on analyses. The aim is to reduce

the administrative burden for educational workers at schools and school counselling facilities, set up systematic utilisation of support measures of a staffing nature, etc.

- A teaching assistant is no longer provided as a support measure in a school or class established under Section 16 (9) of the Education Act, but in connection with the reform of funding for regional schooling funding is provided for this position as part of the normatives. This step reduces the administrative burden associated with support measures and helps to systematically enshrine the position of teaching assistant in schools and educational facilities. Organisation of the activity of teaching assistants is the competence of the school principal. The amendment does not change the main principles or conditions for the provision of support measures. It was created on the basis of four years of experience and after discussions with the most important stakeholders in the Czech education system.
- A development program Equipping School Counselling Facilities with Diagnostic Instruments in 2020 has been announced, the purpose of which is to improve the quality and unify the provision of services of school counselling facilities.
- As of 1 January 2021 is effective an amendment to Decree No. 72/2005 Coll., on the provision of counselling services in schools and school counselling facilities, as amended, stipulates which services school counselling facilities may provide for a fee. The free standard of support and provision of school counselling services associated with the provision of support measures for children/pupils with special educational needs provided to specific persons is maintained.
- Another amendment to Decree No. 27/2016 Coll., on the education of pupils with special educational needs and gifted pupils, as amended, entered into force on 1 January 2021. The aim of the amendment is mainly to streamline pedagogical intervention - teaching support for children with special educational needs, without the need to undergo an administratively demanding examination in a school counselling facility. With effect from 1 September 2021, a new system solution and funding for the education of foreigners in nursery and primary schools were set up and the related amendment of Order No. 14/2005 Coll., on pre-school education, as amended, and Order No. 48/2005 Coll., on primary education and certain formalities of fulfilment of compulsory education, as amended. To implement language training for children and pupils with foreign citizenship in nursery and primary schools, the Ministry of Education has issued a methodological guideline. Methodological support for both tribal and designated schools is also provided by regional support centres of the National Education Institute of the Czech Republic. It offers methodological assistance to schools, training programmes, free services for adaptation coordinators and interpreters.

In the area of addressing the digital gap, in 2021, CZ was preparing the implementation of RRF, respectively the Component 3.1: Innovation in education in the context of digitization. Its plan is: in 2022, 2023 and 2024 to reach a goal to purchase 70 000 devices that shall support 70 000 pupils in need. At least 80% of schools will set up a fund for mobile digital devices for disadvantaged pupils. In 2021, based on objective measures and available data, CZ has created a coefficient of each school taking into account the estimated number of socially disadvantaged pupils. Thus, the finances will be distributed focusing specifically on preventing the digital gap.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - State of Play:

CZ continues to increase quality and inclusiveness of the education and training systems by adoption of the new strategy document and implementation of the concrete measures. On 19 October 2020, the Government approved the document Strategy of Education Policy of the Czech Republic until 2030+ (hereinafter the Strategy 2030+). The Strategy 2030+ sets the direction of pre-primary, primary and secondary education development and investment priorities for the next ten years. The aim is to modernize the Czech educational system in the field of regional education, leisure-time education, non-formal education and lifelong learning, prepare it for new challenges and at the same time solve the problems that persist in Czech education system. The Strategy 2030+ has two main strategic goals. The first one focuses on changing the content and methods of education and is aiming education more at acquiring competences needed for active civic, professional and personal life, the second one on reducing inequalities in access to education and developing the potential of all children. The ways to realize these goals are represented by five strategic lines - change of content, methods and evaluation of education, equal access to quality education, support of pedagogues, strengthening of expert capacities and cooperation with stakeholders, financing of regional education. The implementation of the Strategy 2030+ in the first period 2020–2023 will be based on the identification of five key measures that have the most significant potential to contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of the Strategy itself. These will then be processed into separate implementation cards with a defined structure. At the end of the first implementation period in 2023, the implementation process will be evaluated and a selection of other key implementation measures will be made for the second implementation period. The Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports have already prepared within National Recovery Plan the component 3.1 Innovation in Education in the Context of Digitalisation. The component contains initiatives addressing the insufficient level of digital skills of both pupils and educators. In line with the Strategy 2030+, it focuses on content transformation, promotion of digital and information literacy and IT thinking. To improve the level of equipment in schools and to set up a fund of mobile digital devices, thus helping to prevent the digital divide. Finally, it aims to promote educators' digital competences as a prerequisite for innovation in teaching and the acquisition of the necessary skills by pupils. The second component named 3.2 Adaptation of the Capacity and Orientation of School Programmes addresses the lack of learning capacities and conditions for further education and life-long learning for re-skilling and up-skilling for the transformation of the economy. One of the written reforms aims to set targeted support which will be developed and implemented for schools in municipalities with more socially excluded localities and segregated schools, as well as schools with a higher proportion of pupils with a different mother tongue. The second reform covered by the mentioned component will be focusing on school pupils which will be supported through coaching in schools or educational establishment with the crucial aim to offer pupils various forms of learning support.

Member State - Comments:

2. Focus investment-related economic policy on transport, notably on its sustainability, digital infrastructure, and low carbon and energy transition, including energy efficiency, taking into account regional disparities. Reduce the administrative burden on investment and support more quality-based competition in public procurement. Remove the barriers hampering the development of a fully functioning innovation ecosystem.

Subpart 1: Focus investment-related economic policy on transport, notably on its sustainability

Member State - Measures:

CZ had already started using the multi-criteria evaluation (MCE) in public tenders for construction works contracts, as well as for service contracts

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

CZ is following in the field of transport implementation the internationally accepted standard of FIDIC contract conditions. Based on the selected contract conditions (Yellow FIDIC, Red FIDIC, Green FIDIC and White FIDIC), a certain level of innovation could be implemented into the project design. In this regard, the Yellow book standard is probably the most convenient (design and build, design, build, operate and maintain). In this regard They should be used well in the public tenders based on the FIDIC Yellow books, as approved to be used together with modifications of contract conditions for all transport investors. For the cases based on the FIDIC Red books (modifications of contract conditions approved as well) it is harder to define, as the criteria such as the period of construction phase are not always suitable due to the hard and relatively long claim management process. Good progress has been made on the tenders for reconstruction, where the length of construction is crucial for drivers or passengers traveling in trains.

Member State - State of Play:

CZ had already deployed the rule of MCA in the vast majority of public tenders (where relevant by nature of the procurement). The MCE has newly been used in the procurements for service contracts securing the elaboration of the project documentation and administration needed to secure relevant permits. The quality is usually assessed based on the appraisal of the “quality of the team” according to beforehand released criteria leading to the practical application of the “best value” approach.

Subpart 2: digital infrastructure,

Member State - Measures:

The selected investment model Private Design, Build and Operate Model will be used in the upcoming program period (2021-2027). In February 2020 the Broadband Competence Office of the Czech Republic was established. This authority will assist to develop very high capacity networks in the CZ regions. The 5G Alliance of the Czech Republic was established in July 2020. This is a platform supporting an implementation of the 5G networks into economic sectors (industry, transport, health, agriculture, environment, security, culture and education, etc.), developing tasks in the field of 5G cyber security, construction of 5G networks in the urban area, and also for conceptual solutions of problems associated with disinformation about 5G networks.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

The document Action Plan 2.0 to implement non-subsidy measures to support the planning and construction of electronic communications networks was approved by the Government in November 2019.

Member State - State of Play:

The Ministry of Industry and Trade realises following strategic documents: National Plan of Development of Very High Capacity Networks, Implementation and Development of 5G Networks in the Czech Republic. Both documents were approved by the Czech Government.

In 2021, together with external experts, CZ has prepared 'School Security and Connectivity Standard' and the 'Guide for School Principals on IT Management in Schools', which both will help schools to update their digital infrastructure to 21st century standards and will be published at the beginning of 2022. These documents will especially help small schools, such as those in rural areas etc. Regarding the high-speed internet for schools, both key ministries (MYES and MIT) strengthened their cooperation, also on regional level (BCO coordinators with regional ICT methodologists).

Subpart 3: and low carbon and energy transition, including energy efficiency, taking into account regional disparities.

Member State - Measures:

Operational programmes, which will fund energy efficiency and energy savings measures, as well as measures in the field of renewables and low carbon sources, are set up and periodically reviewed and updated. Additionally, there are several national programmes, like the Modernisation fund which focuses on energy transition, including energy efficiency as one of its priority areas and Recovery and Resilience Facility, which will provide support through National Recovery Plan to energy efficiency projects (renovation of the public building stock, public lighting, transition towards “greener” transport sector). The “EFEKT” programme supports soft measures, such as awareness raising, implementation of energy management and EPC method, supporting the preparation of high quality renovation projects and Eco-driving initiative focusing on driver behaviour. Proposed activity from the Action Plan of the Strategy of Regional Development for the 2021-2022 targets on the efficient production and consumption of energy connected with a price reduction of consumed energy. The proposed activity focuses mainly on the rural areas and is planning to use the resources of the Modernisation fund. Czech Government approved the Action Plan of the Strategy of Regional Development in January 2021. The specific measures are also part of the national Territorial Just Transition Plan (TJTP) plan.).

New Measure is: Announced

Member State - Comments:

The National Action Plan for Clean Mobility is the main strategic document originated from requirement guideline of the European Parliament and of the Council Directive 2014/94/EU of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure. The purpose of the Directive has been for EU Member States to adopt national policy frameworks to support the development of alternative fuels in transport, thus creating a sufficiently favourable environment for the wider use of selected alternative fuels and propulsion, primarily in the road transport sector. Additionally, the Ministry of Industry and Trade awaits the results of a study on the impact of the construction of infrastructure for alternative fuels on the energy savings in CZ, including the elaboration of a calculation mechanism for the impacts of investment measures on the development of clean mobility.

When it comes to support of infrastructure for alternative fuels, the Ministry of Transport has already implemented a granting scheme in this area. In the years 2018-20, more than 2 300 recharging points, 9 hydrogen refuelling stations and 18 LNG refuelling stations were supported. Allocation for such granting scheme (implemented via Operational Programme

Transport) was in about 1 billion CZ crowns. There is a plan for allocation within Operational programme of Transport in about 6 billion CZ crown for the new programming period. This financial support should make a significant contribution to achieving the objectives proposed in the so-called AFIR Regulation proposed within the Fit for 55 Package in 2021.

Moreover, in 2014–2020 other subsidies for the acquisition of electric cars and charging stations were provided mainly from the European funds, i.e. the Structural Funds and CEF. From national sources, support for electromobility in municipalities and regions was provided by the Ministry of the Environment through the National Programme Environment. The implementation of individual projects continues after 2021.

OP PIK (Operation Programme Entrepreneurship and Innovation for Competitiveness) - under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Trade – provides support for the purchase of electric cars and charging stations for entrepreneurs CZK 0.6 billion according to approved projects; i.e. over 1,100 EV and more than 200 charging stations,
IROP (Integrated Regional Operational Program) - under the responsibility of the Ministry of Regional Development – provides support for alternative fuel vehicles (public transport); CZK 8.5 billion approved projects. A total of 1 126 vehicles for public transport including electric buses, trams, trolleybuses and CNG buses were purchased by 31 December 2023.

Member State - State of Play:

Current focus is on the correct setting of the next obligation period, which will promote implementation of energy savings measures. The measures to ensure the reduction of energy intensity of the Czech economy specifically with regard to the existing obligations stemming from the revised Energy Efficiency Directive and Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. The main goals to ensure the 2030 energy efficiency national contribution set in line with Article 4 and the obligations set in the Articles 5, 6 and 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive are met. The main measures for the period 2021 – 2030 are operational and national programmes, which are currently being set up in order to suit the next programming period. In the sector of transport, there is the Integrated Regional Operational Programme which supports measures aimed at investment aid for the acquisition of low-emission and zero-emission public transport vehicles; IROP shall continue with this support of low and zero-emission public transport vehicles with the allocation of 7.051 billion CZK. Moreover, there is the Operational Programme Transport which focuses on infrastructure, including railway and shall continue to support transition towards sustainable transport in the next obligation period. The Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness supports purchases of electric vehicles and the development of needed electric infrastructure in private sector. The support is planned to continue in the next obligation period as well, under successive Operational Programme Competitiveness. Last but not least, is the National Programme Environment focusing on sustainable transport in public sector (e.g. purchases of electric vehicles by administrations). Modernisation Fund will support sustainable public transport and sustainable commercial transport (both in terms of fuel infrastructure as well as vehicle procurement) with more than 500 mil. EUR allocation in these subprogrammes. Operational Programme Just Transition is targeted at coal regions and may also cover some specific issues related to energy savings. However, the fund will primarily focus on other issues of energy transition or highly specific issues of coal regions to avoid the overlaps and to fill in the gaps that are not covered by other planned measures.

Furthermore, there is the Voluntary agreement scheme providing opportunity for businesses across the whole spectrum to join in the attempts of achieving the Energy Efficiency

obligations and target. The scheme, albeit new one, is delivering energy savings and is one of the measures fulfilling the said obligation under the Article 7.

Subpart 4: Reduce the administrative burden on investment

Member State - Measures:

Among other measures the Ministry of Industry and Trade would like to underline the introduction of special tax depreciation for assets which were acquired in 2020 and 2021. The objective is to support investment in the economy. Other measures cover reduction of the rate of excise duty on diesel by 1 CZK or cancellation of using the "superhrubá mzda" to support investment and consumption in the economy.

New Measure is: Adopted

Member State - Comments:

The proposed measures are in the legislative process and are expected to be approved by the end of 2020.

Member State - State of Play:

The Ministry of Industry and Trade prepares and adopts different measures to reduce the administrative burden on the business community.

Subpart 5: and support more quality-based competition in public procurement.

Member State - Measures:

Structural reform of public procurement environment is not necessary to improve the quality of public investments as the quality can be taken into account in procurement procedure (and it can be maintained also in procedures where price is the only evaluation criterion, if the buyer himself defines the aspects and conditions of quality). However, the Ministry of Regional Development will continue to carry out the systematic training and educational campaign, still addressing also the topic of quality based criteria.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Administrative burden in public procurement was significantly lowered as enabled by the new public procurement Directives. Also, the amendment of the CZ Act on Public Procurement is being prepared at the moment that aims at further reducing of administrative burden which increases the quality of public procurement processes.

Member State - State of Play:

The quality can be taken into account in frame of technical specifications, evaluation criteria or contractual terms. Also, the CZ has made use of the public procurement directives possibility to prohibit the price only evaluation in connection with particular categories of tenders. Further, buyers are provided with thorough methodological, consulting and educational support in this regard – respective guidelines and methodologies were issued, massive training campaign has been organised addressing, among others, the topic of quality in public procurement (also in the form of virtual classrooms). Over the last four years, more than 15,000 people from the ranks of contracting authorities and suppliers have undergone our training. The need to promote more quality-based competition in public procurement was considered in the preparation of the Czech National Strategy for Public Procurement for the

period 2024-2028 (approved by the Czech Government in February 2024). Quality and innovation are one of the main objectives set out in the strategy.

Subpart 6: Remove the barriers hampering the development of a fully functioning innovation ecosystem.

Member State - Measures:

The Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 – 2030 approved in February 2019.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

1) A major amendment to the Act 130/2002 Coll., on the support of RDI, which should bring in particular the promotion of innovation, the introduction of non-subsidy instruments supporting research, development and innovation, to simplify and increase the flexibility of the support system, etc. The amendment to the act was forwarded to the government and subsequently to the legislative process, but was not discussed until the end of the election period.

2) Since 2022, a new act on research, development, innovation and knowledge transfer is being prepared. In 2023, work continued on the preparation of a new act.

3) National RDI Policy of the Czech Republic 2021+ with effect from 1. 1. 2021, which was approved by the government in July 2020.

Member State - State of Play:

The Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 – 2030 approved in February 2019, is a strategic framework plan to help CZ move to the most innovative countries in 12 years. It formulates the importance of two basic instruments of future prosperity – research, development and innovation on the one hand, and digitization on the other hand, and their support directs the economy of CZ towards future prosperity. The 2019-2021 systemic measures include, in particular, the implementation of measures from the National RDI Policy of the CZ for the years 2016-2020, which has been updated for the period 2019-2020, implementation of the Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019-2030, approval of technical amendment to the Act 130/2002 Coll., on the support of RDI, and gradual on-the-move Methodology 17+. An important milestone in RDI was the preparation in 2020 of a major amendment to the Act 130/2002 Coll., on the support of RDI, which should bring in particular the promotion of innovation, the introduction of non-subsidy instruments to support research, development and innovation, simplify and increase the flexibility of the support system, etc. The amendment to the act was forwarded to the government and subsequently to the legislative process, but was not discussed until the end of the election period. In 2022, work began on a new legislative adjustment of the R&D management and support system, which is being prepared in the form of a new act on research, development, innovation and knowledge transfer. Work continued in 2023.

II. CSRs 2020

Reporting plnění jednotlivých částí CSRs:

1. *In line with the general escape clause, take all necessary measures to effectively address the pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery.*

When economic conditions allow, pursue fiscal policies aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring debt sustainability, while enhancing investment. Ensure the resilience of the health system, strengthen the availability of health workers, primary care and the integration of care, and deployment of e-health services.

Subpart 1: In line with the general escape clause, take all necessary measures to effectively address the pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery. When economic conditions allow, pursue fiscal policies aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring debt sustainability, while enhancing investment.

Member State - Measures:

Until May 2021, the government (through the “Antivirus” programme) contributes 80 percent of wages (incl. SSC) to employers if employees are sent into quarantine (Mode A) and 100 percent of wages (incl. SSC) if employers’ businesses have been closed or reduced as a result of the crisis management or emergency measures taken by the Government (Mode A Plus). Until May 2021, the government contributes 60 percent of wages (incl. SSC) to employers due to obstacles to work on the part of the employer caused by the current epidemiological situation and related measures to prevent the spread of the disease both locally and abroad (Mode B). Since 1st June 2021 only Mode A is in charge, actually until 28th February 2022. Temporally Mode B was reopened from 1st November 2021 to 31st December 2021. New legal form of short-time work scheme is effective from 1st July 2021, but it cannot be used before approval by European Commission. Between June and end-August 2020, the government waived social security contributions paid by employers (24.8%) with a maximum of 50 employees (if certain conditions are met). This support was provided concurrently with the wage compensation, but it was not possible to utilize both programs simultaneously in the same month. The government also lowered the VAT rate (from 15% to 10%) on selected services (accommodation, culture, sport), decreased road tax for vehicles above 3.5t (by 25%) and introduced a loss carryback measure: in case of a reported tax loss in 2020 due to the state of emergency, taxpayers will be able to reduce their tax bases for this tax period for the tax years 2019 and 2018 by this loss (maximum tax loss is set at CZK 30million). Advance payments on personal and corporate income tax were suspended for Q2 2020 and again from October until the end of 2020 (for selected businesses) and penalties waived for failing to pay property tax and file income tax returns on time. The government approved the postponement of the electronic registration of sales for all subjects until the end of 2022. Between April and June, the state further covered 50% of rents of all businesses after mandating a reduction of 30%, while tenants covered the remaining 20%. Between July and December (due to the next wave of the pandemic) the state again covered 50% of rents of selected businesses, this time without the necessary reduction of 30%. Self-employed were able to apply for a lump sum of CZK 500 and contractors of CZK 350 per day for the period between Mar 12 and Jun 8. The CZK 500 lump sum also applied to very small businesses (Ltd) for the period between Mar 12 and Jun 8. Self-employed, contractors and small businesses (Ltd) will be again able to apply for a lump sum of CZK 500 per day for the period between Oct 5 and 13 Dec. The government also approved a one-off benefit for pensioners of CZK 5,000 as well as a bonus for workers in social services and the health-care system of CZK 16.9bn in total. As part of selected support, the government approved grants for tourism (e.g. spas, hotels, etc.), culture, sport, agriculture, bus transportation in total amount of CZK 15bn. Beyond this fiscal package, the government further pledged close to CZK 500bn (EUR 19bn, 9 percent of GDP) in potential state guarantees and approved a moratorium on bank loans (subject to certain criteria and limitations) of up to six months, which ended at the end of October.

In 2021, the compensatory bonuses (with the double support compared to 2020 scheme), Antivirus programmes (A and B), supporting programmes for various branches of the economy (culture, sport, accommodation, agriculture etc.) continued. There were also two new schemes approved that were meant to unify the support under specified conditions (Uncovered costs and Covid 2021). An extraordinary salary received in 2021 health care sectors workers, armed forces and workers in social services.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

The Government and the Parliament approved the whole bunch of support measures that amounted until the end of 2021 to around CZK 650 billion. These measures include direct support, transfers to health care, changes in taxation and guarantees granted. It is expected that the support should be largely mitigated in 2022. The Act on Fiscal Responsibility Rules contains an explicit consolidation trajectory. Another amendment to this Act was approved by the Parliament in December 2020, which should have allowed more fiscal space in 2021 but has retained the same pace of consolidation. This means that from 2022 onwards, the structural deficit has to be decreased by at least 0.5 percentage points until the MTO is achieved. Other fiscal rules, such as the debt rule for general government or debt rule for local governments are still in power and no changes have been made here.

Subpart 2: Ensure the resilience of the health system, strengthen the availability of health workers, primary care and the integration of care, and deployment of e-health services.

Member State - Measures:

Primary Care Reform

The legislative amendment to Act 378/2007 on Medicinal Products, effective from 1 December 2019, enshrined the so-called shared drug record of a patient.

New Measure is: Announced

Member State - Comments:

One of the main investment priorities for drawing on EU funds for the period 2021-2027 is the need to expand and accelerate the electronic public administration - building eGovernment, implementing eHealth services and pan-European interoperable services. Governmental program named The Digital Czechia represents the main strategy of coordinated and comprehensive digitization of the CZ after 2019. The area of healthcare digitization has an irreplaceable spot within the Digital Czechia program. The Ministry of Health has included more than 30 project plans in the Digital Czechia program. A total of 15 projects were identified under the National Recovery Plan. CZ participates in the preparation of EU investment programs, eg. through the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Some plans from the Digital Czechia program will be included in the National Recovery Plan for funding. As part of the National Recovery Plan, the Ministry of Health participates in the preparation of Digital Services and Digital Systems components from the Digital Transformation pillar, which aims to implement efficient and secure eGovernment services, offer open access to data and implement agile architecture and implementation. The inclusion of approximately 15 reform investments / project plans for the area of eHealth under the

auspices of the Ministry of Health was proposed in the Digital Transformation pillar in the total amount of CZK 3, 44 billion. A program to support the management of the development of electronics through the National eHealth Centre was as well included. Other projects were established to support the development of interoperability, creation and implementation of digital services in healthcare and the creation of a catalogue of services, portal solutions for eHealth, support for innovative technologies in healthcare, such as telemedicine, secondary use of health data, building and development of systems supporting electronic healthcare, eg departmental development eHealth infrastructure, extension of ePrescription functionality, support of the system of healthcare for rare diseases patients and support of the cyber security program for healthcare providers in Prague. Moreover, up to now IROP has supported 37 projects of hospitals or emergency medical services in the area of cyber security for 1 billion CZK.

Member State - State of Play:

In 2020, as part of the primary care reform, further measures were to be launched to increase the availability of primary care, in particular the creation of joint practices together with ensuring the standardization of surgery equipment. Due to the persistent pandemic situation, these tasks were postponed and special attention was paid to the availability of general practitioners for patients while maintaining stricter hygienic epidemiological rules. A key element in evaluating resilience of the health systems remains the National Health Information System, which has been undergoing significant improvements and streamlining for a long time. An important step in the field of e-health is the sharing of the patient's drug record as a key functionality of the eReceipt (ePrescription) system. The legislative amendment to Act 378/2007 on Medicinal Products, effective from 1 December 2019, enshrined the so-called shared drug record of a patient, which takes into account the drug history. This reduces unwanted drug interactions and ensures a higher level of patient safety. As of June 1, 2020, the sharing of the patient's drug record was made available to physicians and pharmacists. To ensure a conceptual system solution, the Ministry of Health prepared a conceptual material Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030 and approved by the government in November 2019. Due to the subsequent COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health decided to update to place more emphasis on protection and promotion of public health. Government Resolution No. 743 of July 2020 approved the Strategic Framework for Health 2030.

Within the framework of the primary care reform, several priority areas have been identified to, such as: ensuring accessibility and even distribution of the primary care network, specialization training and residency places, removing prescription restrictions, increasing the competences of general practitioners, or increase availability of emergency medical GP services.

Following discussions among health insurance companies, professional societies and Ministry of Health, prescribing restrictions for the general practitioners have been relaxed for 46 ATC groups (anatomical-therapeutic-chemical classification of drugs; i.e. for all reimbursed medicines belonging to a given ATC group and route of administration) by January 2022. Discussions are ongoing when it comes to further widening prescription competences of GPs.

MoH has been working on establishing network of medical emergency services (on level of GPs). Decision has been done that these ambulant services will be joined with emergency departments at hospitals. Patients with minor injuries or less several illnesses will be taken care of these services, rather than by multidisciplinary teams at emergency departments, thus providing the cheaper healthcare if possible.

For several years now, residency places have been mainly focused on primary care specialties. The number of supported residency places of the general practitioners has increased and there has also been an increase in funding for residency places. Solving out the issue of associated practices is planned for 2024.

The area of e-health is addressed here in specific objective 2.3. Digitization of healthcare. The creation and commissioning of e-health tools that ensure more efficient and faster communication between health care actors (patients, health care providers, insurance companies) is a long-term priority. The ePrescription system has been in routine operation since July 2017, as of June 1, 2020, as well as the function of a shared drug record of the patient. In addition to mobile applications for tracing, CZ also focuses on the use of other digital solutions, especially the CMSS (Clinical Management Support System) and CPMS (Clinical Patient Management System) and telemedicine systems.

In 2021 in regard to EU Digital Covid Certificate two mobile applications were developed, Tecka (Wallet) and cTecka (Validate). In 2020, a bill on electronic health care was prepared and submitted for comments, in which the basic parameters for the needs of the electronic healthcare act were defined - e-health standards, ie standards defining the structure, content and format of data files and data messages, administration interface and transmission of medical records in electronic form and their security, classification, nomenclature and terminology for their use. The Act on Electronic Healthcare was approved under No. 325 in 2021. Through the National Health Information Portal, state-guaranteed information in the field of healthcare is newly provided to the general public. The area of e-health is addressed by the law on the electronic healthcare. An amendment to Decree No. 98/2012 on medical documentation was implemented with effect from 1 July 2020, where the definition of a “patient summary” for the needs of cross-border health services was supplemented. The Departmental Strategy of Cyber Security for the years 2021 - 2025 is another systemic measure in the field of increasing the resilience of the entire healthcare system to cyber threats.

The year 2023 brought significant advances in the digitization of healthcare. Specific goals were set by the Strategic Framework for the Development of Healthcare in the Czech Republic until 2030 and follow up on the implementation of the government's Digital Czech Republic programme, the recommendations of the European Semester and the National Reform Programme. The digitalisation of healthcare also follows the objectives of the Digital Decade 2030 programme. MoH continues to support interoperability, works on further access to electronic health records as well as on use of secure access in line with the eIDAS Regulation, strengthen resilience to cyberattacks and increase digital skills.

In 2024, the Ministry of Health will continue to implement projects for the digitization of healthcare in accordance with government's Digital Czech Republic program that includes– digitization of processes and agendas; optimisation of management and standardization of procedures;

Act No. 325/2021 Coll., on Digital Health Services, marked the first elementary stage of the computerization of healthcare, which enabled the creation of its basic infrastructure and basic central eHealth services. As the next stage of digitization, the Ministry of Health submitted amendment to the Act at the beginning of 2024 that will set background to new tools such as eZcard (state-guaranteed mobile application that provides patients access to their data and thus more control and accessibility of services.), eRequest (online request of one health

provider to another one for a specific intervention – laboratory examinations, X-rays, CTs and many others) or emergency medical health record (health record including the very basic information about the patient available to healthcare providers without prior authorization).

All citizens already have the possibility of electronic access to selected health data, in particular to the centralized e-Prescription and e-Dispensation services, newly to their data on vaccination, health insurance data or to health data in their health record, all through the national Citizen Portal.

2. *Support employment through active labour market policies, the provision of skills, including digital skills, and access to digital learning.*

Subpart 1: Support employment through active labour market policies,

Member State - Measures:

A new project “Supporting flexible forms of employment” was introduced in January 2021, as a follow-up of the new instrument of shared jobs. It facilitates labour market integration of disadvantaged groups (persons with disabilities, parents, carers, older workers). Wide support to further education is under preparation, especially in the area of skills and competences required by the labour market in line with digitation of economy. Apart from investments in further education, establishment of modern retraining centres using new technologies (e.g. virtual reality programmes simulating production lines and machinery) is planned in order to promote adaptability of workforce to new requirements. A tripartite commission in charge of further education was established in October 2021.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

The labour market situation in CZ is still relatively favourable, the employment rate in group of 20-64 years old was 79.4% in 2Q2020 (decrease by 0.8 p.p.) and 79,2 % in 2Q2021, female employment rate was 71.6%, resp. 71,1 %, and employment rate of older workers (55-64 years old) was 68.1%, resp. 68,4 %. The unemployment increased by 0.5 p.p. to 2.4% in 2Q2020. The growth of the unemployment rate continued, reaching 3.0% in 2Q2021. In 2020, the key focus was on job retention and mitigating the consequences of the pandemic: the program Antivirus (short-time work scheme) has been launched and continuous in 2021. Furthermore, the project Outplacement has been launched, helping people who are at risk of losing their jobs. However, thanks to government measures, especially the Antivirus program, there have been no mass layoffs. A significant part of the Outplacement project funds was transferred to Antivirus. The implementation of the project Supporting employment of the long-term unemployed continued in 2020 and 2021. The project involves counselling, retraining, job mediation, including short-term employment “on trial”.

Subpart 2: the provision of skills, including digital skills, and access to digital learning.

Member State - Measures:

New Measure is: Announced/Adopted/Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Inclusive education

- A methodology for the interpretation of Decree No. 27/2016 Coll. has been prepared and published for school counselling facilities that issue recommendations for support measures for children and pupils with special educational needs. In addition, the MEYS provided methodical management for school counselling facilities in order to ensure the optimal provision of counselling services and recommendations for support measures for children and pupils.
- In 2020, an amendment to the above-mentioned key decree was prepared, the aim of which is to streamline the provision of pedagogical intervention to pupils in schools so that administratively demanding external diagnostics are not needed in order to provide this tutoring support from teachers and waiting period can be eliminated.
- For the period from 2021, funds for pedagogical intervention will be transferred directly to the schools' budget and support complementing the teaching of children with special educational needs will be provided flexibly when the child needs it to improve educational outcomes.

Skills development

- In 2020, work continues on revising the framework educational program for primary education. The goal is to define a new, simple and binding scope and content of education that is common to all, which should be the foundation for individual development of each pupil. The development of literacy, digital education and computational thinking will be reinforced.
- In 2021, CZ was preparing implementation of RRF: Component 3.1: Innovation in education in the context of digitization, and its goal: at least 9 260 schools will be equipped with both basic and advanced digital technologies necessary for promoting digital literacy and teaching new informatics according to the revised curricula. For 2022, the plan is to prioritise support for schools that have already signed up or will sign up to adopt the revised curriculum in 2022. Those schools will receive finances to purchase advanced digital technologies.
- CZ put emphasis on development on digital education, which is part of the Strategy 2030+ and was underlined by the COVID-19 crisis. The revised ICT curricula (pre-primary, primary, secondary level) will be implemented. Through the National Pedagogical Institute, the MEYS offered series of trainings and webinars about distance education and evaluation to schools and teachers. The National Office for Cybersecurity focused on cybersecurity courses for pupils and state officers.
- In spring 2021, 774 schools applied for support of the National Pedagogical Institute in implementing the changes under the revised curriculum (primary level). These schools (the so-called first wave of schools) have expressed interest in starting to teach according to the revised curriculum from the school year 2021/22.

3. *Support small and medium-sized enterprises by making greater use of financial instruments to ensure liquidity support, reducing the administrative burden and improving e-government. Front-load mature public investment projects and promote private investment to foster the economic recovery. Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on high-capacity digital infrastructure and technologies, clean and efficient production and use of energy, and sustainable transport infrastructure, including in the coal regions. Ensure access to finance for innovative firms and improve public-private cooperation in research and development.*

Subpart 1: Support small and medium-sized enterprises by making greater use of financial instruments to ensure liquidity support,

Member State - Measures:

General comment about the **OP EIC** measures (financial instruments in 2014–2020 programming period): these measures have limited eligibility period that ended in December 2023.

Member State - Measures:

Expansion support scheme under OP EIC:

- 1) **Preferential loan:** amount of loan up to 45 % of the envisaged project eligible expenditure, from 1 up to 45 million CZK, loan maturity up to 10 years, interest-free loan, grace period up to 3.5 years, interest rate subsidy for the commercial bank loan supporting eligible expenditure of projects implemented in some of the disadvantaged regions up to 10 % of the commercial bank loan supporting eligible expenditure up to 78 thousand EUR, in other regions up to 8 % of the commercial bank loan supporting eligible expenditure up to 39 thousand EUR, interest rate subsidy covering proportional part of the guaranteed loan supporting eligible project expenditure.
- 2) **Portfolio guarantee:** up to 70 % of the underlying loan, guarantee amount from 4 to 40 million CZK, guarantee lasting up to 10 years, grace period (according to an agreement between the bank and beneficiary).

National Programme Guarantee 2015-2023: Up to up to 70 % of the underlying loan, guarantee amount to 4 million CZK, guarantee lasting up to 6 years. The programme was extended to first half of 2024.

New measure: **National Programme Guarantee 2023-2024:** a follow-up programme is being prepared, to be launched in second half of 2024 with a counter-guarantee of InvestEU (80 million EUR was transferred to the InvestEU Member State Compartment).

PE/Venture capital schemes:

Fund of funds OP EIC targets earlier stage investments through business accelerators, seed and venture capital, with an allocation of approximately CZK 1 billion from ESIF accompanied by CZK 500 mil from EIF and other private investors. These resources are used by two funds selected by EIF - Lighthouse Seed Fund and Nation1. They offer investments ranging from 0.5 – 25 mil. CZK, including further follow-on investments. There is also a continuous acceleration programme providing support to companies with a growth potential.

IPO fund under OP EIC supports initial public offerings on alternative investment platforms, with the allocation of approximately 100 mil. CZK. Private co-financing is required on the level of IPO, at least 70 % of the investment.

Brownfields Fund under OP EIC is a fund of funds for regeneration of brownfields which offers quasi-equity financing (mezzanine loans) for larger BFs regeneration projects where the original BF is transformed into modern business infrastructure for the use of SMEs (business zones). Implementation is in Ostrava ITI (Ostrava region). The allocation is approximately 497 mil. CZK.

CeFoF is a fund of funds for SMEs/MidCaps in the later stage / growth stage. Funds selected in CZ (Espira Fund I, ENERN Tech III and Genesis Growth Equity Fund I) have a current size together of approximately 2.6 billion CZK (including commitments of private investors).

New measure: **CeFoF II** will be a fund of funds for SMEs/MidCaps in the later stage / growth stage that is being prepared by the European Investment Fund (EIF) in cooperation with interested EU Member States under the Three Sees Initiative platform.

Past COVID programmes (**in 2020 – 2022**): The overall objective of these programmes was to eliminate negative economic impacts of coronavirus pandemic and maintain employment. Programmes support access to operational financing for micro and SMEs, whose economic activities are limited due to the consequences of coronavirus infection and related preventive measures.

COVID I preferential loan: amount of loan up to 90 % of the envisaged project eligible expenditure, from 500 thousand up to 15 million CZK, loan maturity up to 2 years, interest-free loan, this special call was due to COVID 19 pandemic with overall allocation ca. 1 billion CZK. The call is already closed.

COVID II portfolio guarantee with financial contribution (to pay interest): up to 80 % of the underlying loan, guarantee amount up to 15 million CZK, guarantee lasting up to 3 years, financial contribution, this special call was due to COVID 19 pandemic with overall allocation ca 5 billion CZK. The call is already closed.

Programme COVID III: state guarantee allocation is 150 billion CZK. State owned bank - The National Development Bank of the Czech Republic (until September 2021 known as the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank) - provided a guarantee for the loans of commercial banks. Support aims to the businesses up to 500 employees. The aid is notified in accordance with Article 3.2. in line with the temporary framework for State aid measures to support the economy in the current outbreak of COVID-19. The aid was extended in accordance with the temporary framework.

New measure: **Brownfields Fund II under OP TAC** (programming period 2021-2027): a follow-up holding fund for regeneration of brownfields which will offer quasi-equity financing (mezzanine loans) in Ostrava region is being prepared.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

One of the key areas covered by national SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027 is the SME access to finance which focuses on diversifying sources of SME financing in all stages of development. The measures will focus on increasing the interest of SMEs in the possibility of financing their projects through the capital market, the development of investment crowdfunding and blockchain technology in CZ, intensifying the use of venture capital, ensuring broad access to quality bank financing and loans or creating favourable conditions for financing of start-ups and scale – ups. Funding for these activities and measures is provided from both national and European sources, mostly through the Operational Programme Technology and Applications for Competitiveness. The Ministry of Industry and Trade implements several financial instruments for SMEs through the National Development Bank of the Czech Republic (until September 2021 known as the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank), which facilitates access to liquidity and the implementation of business plans. These are preferential loans (with a possible grace period and an interest rate subsidy) or bank guarantees in Expansion support scheme (programme). In preferential loans scheme from the first call in 2017 to 31. 12. 2021 was supported in total 1 099 enterprises and amount of loans is 6.06 billion CZK. In Guarantee scheme from the first call in 2019 to 31. 12. 2021 was supported in total 4 042 enterprises, amount of guarantees is 19.7 billion CZK, amount of supported loans is 25.3 billion CZK. Expansion support scheme uses funding from ESI funds. The Czech Republic also implements the financial instrument National Programme Guarantee 2015-2023. From the first call in 2015 to 31. 12. 2021 was supported in total 14 938 enterprises, amount of guarantees is 29.3 billion CZK, amount of supported loans is 41.9 billion CZK. The Ministry of Industry and Trade also implements several financial instruments with funding from ESI funds that offer risk capital. The Fund of funds OP EIC administered by EIF uses financial intermediaries to invest into SMEs in seed and start-up phase. Since 2019 up to 30. 6. 2020 the supported funds invested 137.7 million CZK into 29 final recipients. In addition, new financial instruments IPO Fund and Brownfield Fund were launched in 2020 and are supposed to start investing in 2021. The Ministry of Industry and Trade also participate in the EIF initiative of Central Europe Fund of Funds (CeFoF), with an investment of 240 mil. CZK out of the state budget, along other CE countries. The fund of funds is focused on later stage private equity in the CE region. In the Czech Republic, the funds selected by the CeFoF invested approximately 385 mil. CZK into 9 later-stage companies so far (from first investments in 2018 to December 2020). 3 funds out of the CeFoF portfolio are directly based in the Czech Republic.

Subpart 2: reducing the administrative burden and improving e-government.

Member State - Measures:

Digital transformation is one of the key priorities of the current Government, as evidenced by the appointment of the Deputy Prime Minister for Digitalization, Ivan Bartoš and the subsequent creation of the **Digital and Information Agency (DIA)**. DIA was created in April 2023 as a central body of the Public Administration with legal powers that enable to effectively manage the digitalization of the State and specific projects in the areas of digitalization and IT. DIA has already launched its initiatives and projects in the field of digital services, eID, digital tools and infrastructure, information technologies and systems, sharing and re-using data, that **will reduce the administrative burden and improve e-government.**

The whole-of-government digital transformation programme „**The Digital Czech Republic**“ continues to be an umbrella platform for the cross-sector digitisation of public administration. The programme focuses on three main areas: the digital transformation in the

context of a single digital market (the Czech Republic in the Digital Europe), the Digital Economy and Society, and the Information Strategy dealing with the State's information and communication technology, infrastructure and digital government and is in line with the needs of the Czech Republic and the Union's policy. The implementation plans of the programme are being annually reviewed and updated in compliance with the government resolution. **National digital priorities** include data-based digital government, digital skills, cybersecurity and human-centric innovations.

Following above the Czech Republic adopted in 2020 "The Digital Constitution"- **the Act on the Right to Digital Services** that provides for the gradual digitalization of all public services which can be carried out online. In compliance with this Act the national public administration bodies are regularly filling the Catalogue of public administration services. The responsible authorities identify services suitable for digitization and define the way these services will be digitized. The roadmap towards the 2025 is specified in the National Digitization Plan, which defines deadlines for public authorities to provide their services digitally to the public.

In 2023, the **Single Digital Gateway** Regulation enters its final phase of implementation. By 2023, the Czech Republic met most of the requirements of this Regulation. Work is also continuing on the Once Only Technical System, which, once in place, will enable data sharing between public administrations across the Union.

The Czech Republic is aligning desired eGovernment services provided by different public administration bodies into one "Internet Self-Service" system of public administration – the national **Public Administration Portal with its transaction part called "Citizen's Portal"**. It offers citizens access to online government services and is the main vehicle for eGovernment services in the future. So far, the Citizen Portal has more than 1 million registered users, offering them around 100 on-line services. In order to increase voter turnout, the possibility of **electronically applying for a voter ID card** through the Citizen Portal was also introduced in 2022.

The citizen portal also works as **a mobile application** and is available for Apple and Android. In the application, you will find everything that is in the web version, including the ability to manage data boxes.

The government took several steps aiming at improving the use of digital services by citizens. These measures include a more user-friendly and unified description of digital services available for key life events; targeted eGovernment promotion campaigns and their evaluation, evaluation of user's feedback and user's engagement during the service design process as well as number of workshops for regional public administrations focused on available eGovernment services and their benefits.

The Government has successfully designed and implemented an **electronic identification system** that allows citizens to communicate with authorities online. Several means of authorization are possible, and from 2021 the utilization of this method is increasing exponentially. In 2023, over 6 million citizens have owned one of the eID means and more than 12 million of eID means have been issued and they can be used to access eGovernment services (the natural persons can have more than one eID). They can use their trusted high-security eID authentication interface to file tax returns, apply for a new driving licence as well as to solve other life events with public administration bodies online.

As of the beginning of 2023, **data boxes** were established for all legal entities, which must now use them on a mandatory basis. The number of active data boxes has also been increasing in the long term and their number reached over 4 million in 2023.

Another step in the digitalization of public administration is abolition of the obligation to carry IDs and documents if the State can verify a person's identity otherwise. This has been facilitated by a priority project of the Government of the Czech Republic, which was focused on the creation of **eDoklady** (eDocuments) application for proving identity or other facts and the related European eWallet project, which will make proving a citizen's identity as easy as possible throughout the European Union.

As a cybersecurity measure, all websites of State administration bodies and institutions should also have a uniform design and switch to the **gov.cz domain** to ensure greater clarity, transparency and increased resistance to cyberattacks. In all these activities, however, care must continue to be exercised to ensure a sufficient level of cybersecurity and the protection of the personal data of citizens and other persons using these services.

In 2023, several initiatives of the Digital Czech Republic Programme are going to focus on quality of datasets, implementation of open data policy, the National Open Data Catalogue and the further interconnection of public databases to enable a better sharing and reuse of data in line with the European data strategy. An integral part of the digitization of public administration are **further interconnection of public registries and databases branded as the interconnected data pool**. A new mandatory open standard for code lists has been published by the National Open Data Coordinator's team. In the National Open Data Catalogue portal one can find the open government standard for bulletin boards; the administrators can use testing applications to ensure interoperability.

Within the key area of the Business Environment, the SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027 focuses on activities related to reducing the administrative burden and digitizing the state administration. In particular, it is matter of better application of the "think small first" principle through evaluation and the development of a new methodology for the regulation impact assessment, implementation of the plan of systemic reduction of the administrative burden of business for the period 2019 - 2022, simplifying the establishment of a company and facilitating the resolution of bankruptcies as well as simplification and digitization of tax administration for SMEs. A new service of the Ministry of Industry and Trade using the single registration form was made available on the Citizen's Portal. This service allows users to create an electronic submission to the Trade licencing office. The same single registration form can be used when interacting with other public administrations, such as the Czech Tax Administration in case of income or road taxes, the Czech Social Security Administration, the Labour Office and the health insurance company. It is possible to use online user identification from the national eIdentita.cz portal with this service: logged-in users can obtain their data from base registers and use them to fill in the form.

In 2020, the Ministry of Industry and Trade together with the Ministry of the Interior continued their work on interconnection of the Trade register with the Citizen's Portal. Entrepreneurs can now perform more business operations digitally from the Citizen's Portal and more user-friendly way. When applying for a trade license or reporting a change in their data, they are being redirected to the interactive single registration form web application with the possibility of automatically pre-filling in applicant data from the trade register and base registers. The person's identity verification is done through the National Identity Authority. New functionalities of the Trade register information system have already brought considerable cost saving and administrative burden reduction for the entrepreneurs.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Number of plans contained in the Digital Czechia Programme related to improving of e-Government are included in the National Recovery Plan for funding in particular chapters 1.1 Digital services for Citizens and Enterprises, 1.2 Digital services of Public Administration, 1.6 Acceleration and Digitalisation of administrative provisions relating to construction procedure. Approx. CZK 1, 2 billion is planned in the National Recovery Plan for the digitization of public services. In the IROP 2021-2027, approx. CZK 1 billion is secured. Another significant financial resources will be provided from the state budget, primarily based on the updated Implementation Plans of the Digital Czechia Programme. The background information on the updated and approved government Digitization Plan and the plan itself are publicly available at: <https://pma3.gov.cz/katalog-sluzeb/verejnost>.

Member State - State of Play:

Implementation of government strategies and measures in the field of eGovernment is ongoing in line with implementation documents. The Digital Czechia Programme - its pillar Information Strategy of the Czech Republic (ISCR) provides guidelines for the course in the area of digitalisation while Digital and Information Agency and the Government Council for Information Society exercise official authority at the national level. The main goal of ISCR is to build and provide user-friendly and efficient online government services for citizens and companies, as well as efficient governance of government ICT. National Architectural Framework for eGovernment and National Architecture Plan for eGovernment represent integral components of ISCR. The main objectives and the implementation status in the field of eGovernment are described in the section “Member State - Measures”. The Ministry of Industry and Trade has completed the preparation of the SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027 which aims to set the appropriate SME support policy and create suitable conditions for improving the position of the Czech SMEs at the European and international level. By the end of this year, the Strategy will be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic for approval.

Subpart 3: Front-load mature public investment projects

Member State - Measures:

The Ministry of Regional Development asked for help from the TSI. The aim is to set the optimal process of investment preparation which will lead to optimization of this process and set such methodological background that would help to increase effectiveness of projects and their higher societal value. Furthermore, the Ministry of Regional Development is preparing 4.1 RRP. The principle is analysing the projects of the National Investment Plan in the first stage, finding appropriate projects for PPP and massive support for project preparation. Part of this support is specifically support for the preparation of the pilot projects.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Part of the support for project preparation is specifically support for the preparation of pilot projects.

Member State - State of Play:

As a part of the creation of the National Investment Plan was performed an analysis of the current situation. A low level of preparedness of the projects and inappropriately targeting of projects was found. There are not enough green and digital projects. Furthermore, it was found that the investment process is very heterogeneous for individual investors.

Subpart 4: and promote private investment to foster the economic recovery.

Member State - Measures:

CZ therefore implemented measures to promote private investment. In particular, following the programs COVID I and COVID II, the programme COVID III is being implemented providing guarantees of the state-owned National Development Bank of the Czech Republic (until September 2021 known as the Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank) to loans of commercial banks provided to companies up to 500 employees whose economic activities were negatively influenced by the COVID-19 pandemics and related preventive measures. (See above) Further, there were adopted changes in the system of investment incentives administrated by the state agency CzechInvest to foster private investments, in particular investments of small and medium enterprises.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Other measures were implemented to compensate COVID-related losses of various sectors in order to provide the companies with liquidity to carry on business and invest.

Member State - State of Play:

The analysis (e.g. Forecast of the Czech National Bank of 6 November 2020) describes significant year-to-year reduction of investments, which is expected to slowly recover in 2021 and 2022.

Subpart 5: Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on high-capacity digital infrastructure and technologies

Member State - Measures:

The selected investment model Private Design, Build and Operate Model will be used for the following program period (2021-2027).

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic currently prepares a National Plan of Development of Very High Capacity Networks.

Subpart 6: clean and efficient production and use of energy

Member State - Measures:

Revision of Renewable Energy Act has been successfully adopted by the Parliament. The revision focuses both on new sources support as well as support for existing sources (repowering).

Furthermore, revisions of Energy Act have been adopted, which allow for easier and faster RES development. The measures include declaring RES above 1 MW as being set up and run in public interest, possibility to build RES outside of build-up areas of cities and villages or higher threshold (moved from 10 to 50 kW) for RES build without the need to obtain licence.

Operational programmes, which will fund energy savings measures are set up. Additionally, there are several national programmes, the Modernisation fund which focuses on energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and energy communities and Recovery and Resilience Facility, which provides support through National Recovery Plan to energy efficiency projects (renovation of the public building stock, public lighting, transition towards “greener” transport sector). New Green Savings programme supports increased use of renewables in residential buildings, together with energy savings measures and accumulation of energy, wherein complex renovations are preferred. An example of energy efficiency projects supported within the Operational Programme Environment during the 2014-2020 period is Priority Axis 5 - Energy Savings. The programme EFEKT supports soft measures, such as awareness raising, implementation of energy management and EPC method, supporting the preparation of high-quality renovation projects and Eco-driving initiative focusing on driver behaviour.

Financial instrument Energy savings (under OP EIC, i.e. in the programming period 2014–2020 with the end of eligibility period in December 2023) supports scheme, where final recipients were SMEs and large enterprises. Type of support: preferential interest-free loan covering up to 70 % (up to 90% if the amount of the eligible costs is 0.12 million EUR max) of the project eligible expenditure, from 0.019 up to 2.3 million EUR. Required commercial co-financing (commercial bank loan) covering at least 20 % of the project eligible expenditure. The final 2014-2020 allocation was 712 mil. CZK.

With regards to building sector, Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, introduced a new standard in the construction of buildings from 2020, the so-called nearly-zero energy building, in accordance with the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Furthermore, a Long-Term Renovation Strategy to support the renovation of the national fund of residential and non-residential buildings, both public and private, is being prepared based on the requirements of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings, as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018.

New measure: New Energy savings loan fund under OP TAC (programming period 2021-2027): a scheme offering preferential loans with grant component for achieved energy savings was launched in 2023, its target group are SMEs and large enterprises.

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Current focus is on the correct setting of the next obligation period, which will promote implementation of energy savings measures and renewable energy sources. The measures to ensure the reduction of energy intensity of the Czech economy specifically with regard to the existing obligations stemming from the revised Energy Efficiency Directive and Energy

Performance of Buildings Directive. The main goals to ensure the 2030 energy efficiency national contribution set in line with Article 3 and the obligation set in the Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive are met. The main measures for the period 2021 – 2030 are operational and national programmes, which are currently being set up in order to suit the next programming period.

Subpart 7: and sustainable transport infrastructure, including in the coal regions.

Member State - Measures:

Use of reallocations to the IROP program, announcements of specific calls for the development of low-emission and zero-emission transport in coal regions in the amount of EUR 72,4 mil. 302 low-emission and zero-emission vehicles for public transport in the coal regions of the Czech Republic have been supported.

New Measure is: Not Defined

Member State - Comments:

The aim of the amendment to the Act No. 416/2009 Coll., is, in particular, to enable the permitting of transport constructions in joint proceedings with a lower level of detail in the documentation and to revise the obligations of the builder in terms of the requirements of legal regulations.

Member State - State of Play:

A measure to speed up the preparation of transport construction is an amendment to Act No. 403/2020 Coll., amending Act No. 416/2009 Coll., On speeding up the construction of transport, water, energy and electronic communications infrastructure, as amended, which was approved by the Parliament of the Czech Republic on 13 October 2020 with effect from 1 January 2021. This law, which changes the law of speeding up construction a “Linear infrastructure law”, should bring, among other things, a fundamental improvement in the area of permitting and property rights, preparation of constructions, facilitating and speeding up the permitting procedures needed to the start the construction of needed transport infrastructure projects in the regions. Measures included in the RE:START strategy focused on sustainable mobility (where the calls from IROP program were announced and evaluated). Similar proposals of type activities and measures are part of current proposal of TJTP in accordance with the JTF Regulation.

Subpart 8: Ensure access to finance for innovative firms and improve public-private cooperation in research and development.

Member State - Measures:

In the field of RDI, the Government implements the Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 - 2030, which includes a plan to improve the entire innovation system from strategic management to education and research to monitoring the latest trends and the development of digital and other modern technologies and skills.

New Measure is: Implemented

Member State - Comments:

In the National RDI Policy of the Czech Republic 2021+, a strategic objective is included to support the expansion of cooperation between the research and application sphere in the field of RDI. To achieve this objective, measures are defined to support the development of this cooperation in the preparation and implementation of RDI programmes; setting the conditions for partnership and cooperation between all RDI components; synergic use and interconnection of already established centres and clusters within the RDI system; ensuring the exchange of information and topics for RDI between the research and application spheres.

Member State - State of Play:

In the field of RDI, the Government implements the Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 - 2030, which includes a plan to improve the entire innovation system from strategic management to education and research to monitoring the latest trends and the development of digital and other modern technologies and skills. Within the implementation of the Innovation Strategy, the coordination of analytical activities in the field of RDI was addressed at several meetings of the Council for Research, Development and Innovation (RDI Council). The output of this coordination is the approval of the STRATIN system project covering areas under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports or the link to the National Research and Innovation Strategy for Intelligent Specialization of the Czech Republic for 2021-2027 under the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Furthermore, a comprehensive assignment of analytical activities was prepared, which are to be implemented for the needs of the RDI Council. Thanks to these two new activities, the analytical base of RDI will be significantly strengthened. This base will also be usable for further effective direction of the RDI financial support system in the Czech Republic. In 2020, the implementation of the Measures of the National Policy of RDI of the Czech Republic for the years 2016 - 2020, which has been updated for the period 2019-2020, and which includes measures to promote cooperation between the public and private sectors, continues. This cooperation takes place mainly within the framework of a portfolio of national RDI support programmes implemented in particular by the TA CR and the MIT, and also within the Operational Programme Research, Development and Education in gesture of MEYS.

From 1 January 2021, the implementation of the relevant parts of the National Policy for Research, Development and Innovation of the Czech Republic 2021+ (NP RDI 2021+) was started and continued in the period 2022 – 2023 according to the deadlines specified for each of the total of 28 measures. The implementation of NP RDI 2021+ measures depend on the possibilities of the state budget. Methodology 17+ also makes a significant contribution to cooperation - the creation of practical knowledge and the links of research organisations to the application sector are taken into account in Module 3, where the social relevance of research and development is assessed, especially for research organisations whose mission is to implement research and development for the needs of users. In the RDI budget for 2021, it was possible to increase institutional support for the long-term conceptual development of research organizations by almost 4% in all departments. According to the law, the support is distributed on the basis of the results of the evaluation of research organizations according to Methodology 17+ and ensures the systematic building of the scientific base in the first stages of the knowledge chain leading subsequently to experimental development and innovation. After the five-year evaluation cycle of research organizations according to Methodology 17+ has ended, the Council for Research, Development and Innovation in 2023 approved the schedule of the Methodology update process. When preparing a draft budget for research, development and innovation, it is essential not only to effectively use the current tools of direct and indirect public support, but also to search for new forms of support and motivation to accelerate private spending on research, development and innovation, and to increase the orientation of research and development on the application of results with the aim of

significantly increasing research and development expenditures relative to GDP in the future. In this context, an expert working group of the Research, Development and Innovation Council was established. Within the framework of the newly established Government Committee for Strategic Investments, mechanisms can be further sought to motivate the private sector in particular to significantly higher activity in the field of research, development and innovation.

III. CSRs 2021

Reporting plnění jednotlivých částí CSRs:

1. In 2022, maintain a supportive fiscal stance, including the impulse provided by the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and preserve nationally financed investment. When economic conditions allow, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring fiscal sustainability in the medium term. At the same time, enhance investment to boost growth potential. Pay particular attention to the composition of public finances, on both the revenue and expenditure sides of the budget, and to the quality of budgetary measures in order to ensure a sustainable and inclusive recovery. Prioritise sustainable and growth-enhancing investment, in particular investment supporting the green and digital transition. Give priority to fiscal structural reforms that will help provide financing for public policy priorities and contribute to the long-term sustainability of public finances, including, where relevant, by strengthening the coverage, adequacy and sustainability of health and social protection systems for all.

Subpart 1: In 2022, maintain a supportive fiscal stance, including the impulse provided by the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and preserve nationally financed investment.

Member State - Measures:

The National Recovery Plan was approved by the European Commission in September 2021 and contains projects worth a total of CZK 200 billion, of which approximately CZK 180 billion should be covered by European funds. The government also plans to use the remaining allocation from the 2014-2020 programming period to ensure the smoothest possible transition to the 2021-2027 perspective. The structural balance of the general government sector is expected to remain significantly negative in 2022, reflecting the continued expansionary fiscal policy stance.

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

The previous government prepared a draft state budget with a deficit of CZK 376.6 billion. The proposal was based on the set expenditure frameworks compatible with a structural deficit of 6.1% of GDP. The new government has the ambition to rework the budget and propose a deficit of no more than CZK 300 billion. However, it can also be assumed that the year 2021 will end up significantly better than predicted at the time of the expenditure ceilings in the summer of 2021. European investment projects, including the National Recovery Plan, are an important part of the budgetary strategy of both proposals. In 2021, the Recovery and Resilience Facility was used for physical infrastructure to the tune of CZK 9.2 billion.

Subpart 2: When economic conditions allow, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring fiscal sustainability in the medium term.

Member State - Measures:

The Fiscal Responsibility Rules Act requires a minimum fiscal effort of 0.5 percentage point, which should not jeopardise the economic recovery and at the same time hamper the growth of general government debt. The consolidation has already started in 2022 and the current government aims at stepping up the consolidation effort.

The adverse development of the COVID-19 pandemic continued also in 2021 and it was necessary to take anti-pandemic measures, limiting the business entities. In response to these measures, the government approved grants for the most affected sectors, such as tourism (specifically, support for spas, tour operators, tourist guides, travel agencies or accommodation providers). Instead of continuing these specific grants, it was decided to continue to support entrepreneurs with the Ministry of Industry and Trade's general grants, namely COVID-2021 and COVID-Uncovered Costs. Support in the form of bank guarantees to tour operators was also provided in 2021 and continues in the first half of 2022 (within Temporary Framework).

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

The previous government prepared a draft state budget with a deficit of CZK 376.6 billion. The proposal was based on the set expenditure frameworks compatible with a structural deficit of 6.1% of GDP. The new government has the ambition to rework the budget and propose a deficit of no more than CZK 300 billion. However, it can also be assumed that the year 2021 will end up significantly better than predicted at the time of the expenditure ceilings in the summer of 2021. Consolidation has started in 2022 and has to continue by at least 0.5 percentage point every year until the MTO is achieved.

Subpart 3: At the same time, enhance investment to boost growth potential. Pay particular attention to the composition of public finances, on both the revenue and expenditure sides of the budget, and to the quality of budgetary measures in order to ensure a sustainable and inclusive recovery. Prioritise sustainable and growth-enhancing investment, in particular investment supporting the green and digital transition.

Member State - Measures:

Boosting investment belongs among utmost priorities of the Czech governments. Current government wants to utilize the Recovery and Resilience Facility to help green investment and digitalization proceed faster. Investment should be directed to sustainable development, clean and renewable resources and circular economy to significantly modernise the Czech economy, improve the quality of life and the environment. The public funds invested must be directed towards solutions that will lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, the proposals are to contain the impact assessment analysis. Digitalization is separate part of political proclamation of the government and consists generally of digital services, transparency, cyber security and connectivity.

Public Procurement legislation: Fostering of the implementation of sustainable (inc. environmental) considerations into the public purchases.

By the end of the calendar year 2021, schools were supported by CZK 250 million from the state budget for the National plan for tutoring. And from the beginning of 2022 to the end of the school year 2022/2023 the program will be followed by a program of tutoring and supporting schools from the National Recovery Plan (NPO) with a total allocation of CZK 1 billion. In total, there is CZK 1.5 billion set aside in addition to the already possible resources available for tutoring from the Operational Program Research, Development and Education.

Funds are provided for tutoring and methodological support for schools. Indicators of pupil identification for tutoring, the possibility of using various resources (SR, RRF, ESIF) and the offer of materials and materials usable for the implementation of self-tutoring will be prepared for teachers and principals.

As an immediate response for COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has announced a call for support for summer camps, which happened in the period from 1 July to 31 August 2021 and was completely free of charge for participants. The call was designed to support 412 applicants with funding of 259,830,000 CZK.

Period from 1/2022-6/2023 will be covered by the NPO component of the Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF) by CZK 1 billion. School pupils will be provided with support through tutoring directly in schools or school facilities. The aim is to offer students various forms of teaching support, ie:

- Tutoring carried out - twice a week in schools/school facilities - the price of the unit is CZK 10,500 for 16 hours of tutoring for 5 pupils.
- Preparation for teaching - implemented 4 times a week in schools/school facilities - this is a more intensive form of support - the price of the unit is CZK 25,500 for 48 hours of tutoring for 5 pupils
- The funds will be divided over the years to CZK 700 million for 2022 and CZK 300 million for the first half of 2023

NPO also responds the need for further digitalisation of educational systems. We will focus on digitalisation of existing content and forms of education. Here we want to allocate 1,315 million CZK.

These funds are primarily for ICT equipment for teaching new informatics; target groups are: public elementary schools, high schools, kindergartens, high schools. Funds will be provided through the so-called ad hoc standard, which proved very successful in autumn 2020, and schools praise this mechanism for minimal administration.

Another 485 million CZK will go to digital and information literacy along with the critical thinking of pupils and students. These are courses for teachers in the field of computer science and digital literacy in the period 2022-2025. Intervention is necessary for the real implementation of the new curriculum in the field of informatics and the transformation of educational forms and content.

Another measure is Fund for mobile digital devices for disadvantaged pupils and digitalisation of schools. Here we want to create a pool of mobile digital devices for disadvantaged pupils at each school in order to ensure that all pupils have access to mobile

digital devices for mainstream and distance learning. We want to allocate total of 5000 million CZK.

New Measure is: announced

Member State - Comments:

Public Procurement legislation: As of January 1st 2021, a new principle of sustainability was incorporated into the CZ PPA. According to this amendment, both CA's and CE's are obliged to include - shall it be feasible and appropriate - the green, social and innovative considerations into their purchases. In this regard, the running educational campaign was enlarged by the topic of responsible procurement.

Member State - State of Play:

Current government came to power in December 2021 and its political proclamation came out at the beginning of January 2022. Green and digital transitions are included and should be supported through projects in the National Recovery Plan submitted by the former government. In terms of the climate change and digitalisation targets, the National Recovery Plan, when counting in the national financial resources involved, overachieves the first target at 39.4% (i.e. 2.4 percentage points above the threshold and equivalent to CZK 75 billion) and the second target at 21.1% (1.1 percentage points above the minimum and equivalent to CZK 40.3 billion).

Public Procurement legislation: The running educational campaign in the field of public procurement was enlarged by the topic of green, social and innovative procurement. Numerous methodological documents were published related to sustainable procurement.

The challenges associated with strategic public procurement are faced in the Czech National Strategy for Public Procurement for the period 2024-2028 (approved by the Czech Government in February 2024). Both environmentally and pro-socially sustainable aspects of public procurement and innovation are set as the main objective of the strategy.

Subpart 4: Give priority to fiscal structural reforms that will help provide financing for public policy priorities and contribute to the long-term sustainability of public finances, including, where relevant, by strengthening the coverage, adequacy and sustainability of health and social protection systems for all.

Member State - Measures:

Fiscal rules, currently determined by the Fiscal Responsibility Act, should be strengthen by adoption of the constitutional law. The savings should primarily stem from the expenditure side of the public budgets, mainly from the operational costs of the state administration. In health care, the government wants to push for multi-year funding and planning for health care reimbursement, continue to implement the CZ-DRG in reimbursement and eliminate inequities in reimbursement in other segments. By the end of the term, the aim is to push for regular indexation of payments for the state insured. Regarding the pensions, the plan is to come up with pension reform until the end of year 2023. A proposal for pension reform should consist of two main components (basic, earning-related) and a third one, voluntary.

In order to improve adequacy of pension benefits the annual pension indexation, carried out in Jan 2022, increased pension by additional CZK 300 in addition to the amount defined by the standard pension indexation rules.

New Measure is: announced

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

The current government came to power in December 2021 and its political proclamation came out at the beginning of January 2022. The measures announced in the political proclamation have no concrete shape yet.

In summer 2021 the Government, Parliament and President approved an amendment to the Pension Act that changed the rules of the January 2022 pension indexation. Based on the one time rules the pensions in payment are to be increased by additional CZK 300 over the standard indexation. The measure aimed at alleviating the adverse income situation of pensioners brought about by the COVID epidemic and the energy prices spike. While the measure has mostly immediate connotations it has potential to slightly improve mid- to long-term pension adequacy.

Additional reform measures which should cover both future pension adequacy and long-term fiscal sustainability are expected to be unveiled in the first half of 2022 and be implemented by the end of 2023. For more details, see Chapter I. - CSR 2019, Subpart 1.

IV. CSRs 2022

Reporting plnění jednotlivých částí CSRs:

1. In 2023, ensure that the growth of nationally financed primary current expenditure is in line with an overall neutral policy stance, taking into account continued temporary and targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. Stand ready to adjust current spending to the evolving situation. Expand public investment for the green and digital transitions, and for energy security taking into account the REPowerEU initiative, including by making use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds. For the period beyond 2023, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions. Take measures to ensure the long-term fiscal sustainability of public finances, including the sustainability of the pension system.

Subpart 1: In 2023, ensure that the growth of nationally financed primary current expenditure is in line with an overall neutral policy stance, taking into account continued temporary and targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. Stand ready to adjust current spending to the evolving situation.

Member State - Measures:

According to the latest macroeconomic forecast and updated data for general government sector, the fiscal stance in 2023 should be restrictive though the uncertainty in current circumstances is enormous. This could still provide some fiscal space in case of urgent need to cope with additional pressures for further measures.

New Measure is: announced

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 2: Expand public investment for the green and digital transitions, and for energy security taking into account the REPowerEU initiative, including by making use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and other Union funds.

Member State - Measures:

Structural Funds Operational Programme Transport (OPD) - as regards support for alternative fuel infrastructure, the Ministry of Transport has already established a subsidy programme in this area. In 2018-21, more than 500 ultra + 1,884 slow charging stations, 9 hydrogen filling stations, 18 LNG stations and 9 CNG stations were supported. The allocation for this subsidy programme (implemented through the Operational Programme Transport) was approximately CZK 1 billion. For the new programming period, an allocation of approximately CZK 6 billion is planned under the Operational Programme Transport. This financial support should contribute significantly to achieving the objectives proposed in the AFIR package. IROP (Integrated Regional Operational Programme) - under the Ministry for Regional Development - provides support for alternative fuel vehicles (public transport); current allocation CZK 8.5 billion; under the IROP 1 126 vehicles for public transport including electric buses, trams, trolleybuses and CNG buses have been purchased by 31 December 2023. National resources The Modernization Fund (under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment), in which the amount of CZK 20.4 billion could be available for this area, should be used to purchase alternative fuels vehicles and charging and filling stations both for the public and business sector.

Member State - State of Play:

- The support for low- and zero-emission mobility is included in the National Clean Mobility Action Plan. The latest version was approved by the Government in 2020 (Aktualizace Národního akčního plánu čisté mobility | MPO). In compliance with Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation and following the development of the EU climate policy, it will be updated during 2023 and sent to the European Commission.
- In 2021, the Hydrogen strategy was approved by the Government, with hydrogen technologies and mobility belonging to the main pillars of this document (Vodíková strategie ČR schválena vládou | MPO). Relevant calls within Modernisation Fund were opened in 2022 and will be closed in 2023. In general, Modernisation Fund will until 2030 support both private and public entities in order to help them finance green transition projects. Modernisation Fund will allocate approximately 300 billion CZK in 2021-2030 period. The calls open in 2022 allocate a total of 42 billion CZK. Modernisation Fund was established to finance climate (decarbonisation) goals via acceleration of modernisation of energy sector. On the other hand, Just Transition Programme is supposed to ease negative impacts connected with transition to climate neutral economy.

Reforms and Tax measures Implementation of support measures to promote clean mobility.

- As of 1 July 2022, an amendment to the Income Tax Act entered into force, which introduced a lower taxation of low-emission company vehicles provided to employees also for private purposes. In the case of the provision of such vehicles, 1% of their entry price (including VAT) was no longer considered taxable income, but only 0.5% of vehicle's entry price. Until the date of entry into force of the act regulating the promotion of low-emission vehicles through public procurement and public passenger transport services, a low-emission vehicle meant a road vehicle of category M1, M2 or N1 which did not exceed the CO2 emission limit of 50 g/km and 80 % of the emission limits for air pollutants in real operation as laid down in Annex I to Regulation No 715/2007. Other cars that did not meet the definition of a low emission vehicle according to the law regulating the promotion of low-emission vehicles through public procurement and public passenger transport services (Act

No. 360/2022 Coll.) will continue to be taxed at 1% of the entry price. In this regard, new measures were introduced with the effect from 2024 such as the change in the taxation of emission-free (at 0,25 % of the entry price) vehicles provided free of charge by employers to employees for private and business use or temporary introduction of exceptional depreciation for emission-free vehicles until 2028.

- The amendment to the Income Tax Act also reassigned charging stations for electric vehicles to the 2nd depreciation group, which will enable faster tax depreciation over a 5-year period.
- Act No. 56/2001 Coll., on the conditions of operation of vehicles on roads - with effect from 1 April 2019, it is possible to issue electric vehicle registration plates (for BEVs, FCEVs and PHEVs with emissions up to 50 g CO₂/km), which can be linked to various preferential treatment, e.g. free parking is available in several cities - currently in Prague, Ostrava, Pilsen, and for the period of recharging, also in designated zones in Brno. These vehicles are also exempt from the administrative fee for registration in the road vehicle register and the issue of the registration plate (Act No. 634/2004 Coll. on administrative fees).
- Act No. 13/1997, on Roads - with effect from 1 January 2020, an exemption for electric and hydrogen vehicles (with emissions up to 50 g CO₂/km) from time and performance charging (i.e. user fees and tolls) is introduced.
- Act No. 360/2022 Coll., Act on the promotion of low-emission vehicles through public procurement and public passenger transport services effective as of 1st of December 2022.
- Decree No. 266/2021 Coll., amending Decree No. 268/2009 Coll., on technical requirements for buildings - in accordance with the requirements of Directive No. 2018/844 on the energy performance of buildings, it sets rules on equipment of buildings with charging stations and pre-cabling for later installation of a charging station.
- Methodological Recommendation of the Ministry of the Interior - General Directorate of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic "Fire safety of buildings - electromobility" from April 2021 - this methodological recommendation applies to premises for the production and storage of batteries for electric vehicles and their handling, as well as to premises for parking and charging electric vehicles in buildings.
- Building Act has been amended to simplify the approval process for the construction of charging stations.
- Decree No.511/2021 Coll. of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is currently in force, which lists electricity as a fuel and sets the price per recharged kWh. It was introduced by Decree No.358/2019 Coll. of 18th of December 2019. The so-called reference price of electricity can be applied, the use of which is regulated for the purpose of reimbursement for recharging of private vehicles for business travel purposes at home through the Labour Code and can also be used in the case of company vehicles (vehicles provided to employees by their employer) under the Income Tax Act.
- Guide "Tax Issues for Electric Mobility" – its current version is available on the Ministry of Finance website as of the end of 2021. The guide helps to clarify tax aspects in relation to electromobility and offers procedures based on everyday practice. The aim of the guide is to answer key questions in tax procedures that can help the development of electro-mobility and help eliminate uncertainty for those interested in using it.
- Act No. 250/2021 Coll., on occupational safety in connection with the operation of designated technical equipment together with Government Decree No. 194/2022 Coll., on requirements for more detailed definitions of competence to work on electrical equipment and for professional competence in electrical engineering (replaces Decree No. 50/1978 Coll.). It makes it easier to qualify to work on specific electrical vehicles while complying with all

safety standards. A new distinction will be made between knowledgeable persons, instructed persons and trained persons who are neither knowledgeable nor instructed but trained within the meaning of the Labour Code. Accordingly, they will be able to carry out certain repairs and servicing of electric vehicles. The occupational qualification "Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Mechanic" was approved in 2021, it specifies the educational requirements for personnel who will perform servicing and repairs of electric vehicles. A project financed from the programme BETA2 of the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic has been launched to help better prepare university graduates to have competences adapted to new trends in automotive, including clean mobility.

New update of the National Clean Mobility Action Plan is the main strategic document based on the requirement of Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure. The purpose of the Directive was to oblige EU Member States to adopt national policy frameworks to promote the development of alternative fuels in transport and thus create a sufficiently favourable environment for the wider use of selected alternative fuels and propulsion systems, in particular in road transport. The Ministry of Industry and Trade, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Transport, other ministries and representatives of industry and energy sector, started work earlier this year on updating the National Clean Mobility Action Plan, which will address further developments in the field of clean mobility. In particular, the new update will reflect the "Proposal for a Regulation on the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure (AFIR)", which is currently being discussed in trilogues between the Council, the Commission and the Parliament. The final version of the Regulation is expected approximately in April 2023. The deadline for submitting the National Clean Mobility Action Plan to the Commission would be 1 January 2024 or a bit later (depending on the final compromise on AFIR). The revision focuses in particular on the development of recharging infrastructure, namely for road, rail, air and shipping, as well as hydrogen and LNG refuelling infrastructure. The document will be prepared in the framework of working groups on electromobility, gas, hydrogen and non-road transport. Measures to promote clean mobility will be structured into categories of fiscal (support through subsidies or financial instruments), legislative and non-legislative measures.

In 2022, implementing decisions of the EC were gradually issued to approve the operational programmes prepared by the Czech Republic for the new program period (2021-2027). OP Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness, OP Environment, Programme Just Transition, IROP, which in their specific objectives contain measures aimed at promoting energy efficiency and savings. The measures are designed to complement each other (regarding eligible applicants, subject of support, type of region, etc.), to contribute to the fulfilment of the condition of a 30% contribution to climate from the ERDF, as well as the obligations arising from Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council in terms of reducing the level of final energy consumption of the Czech Republic and meeting the obligation of new energy savings under Article 7 of the Directive, as well as the fulfilment of the objectives in relation to the renovation and construction of buildings under Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings. The first calls under OP Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness were opened in August 2022, under the specific objectives Renewable Energy - Wind Power Plants (allocation CZK 0,5 bln.) and Energy Efficiency (allocation CZK 10 bln.). For energy efficiency call the priority is given to complex projects and to achieving at least a medium level of renovation of buildings, the introduction of climate change adaptation elements is also supported. The project evaluation model takes into account the Energy Efficiency first principle, the highest energy efficiency standards and the principle of "do not significant harm". The SME Support Strategy for the period 2021-2027 emphasises the transition to the digital economy and the digital transformation of SMEs (key area Digitisation). The

Operational Program Technology and Applications for Competitiveness funded from the ERDF (approved by the European Commission in June 2022) is an important implementation tool for the fulfilment of the strategy's objectives, which will support the introduction of digitisation in enterprises, including the necessary process analysis and follow-up investment support for the deployment of digital solutions, the acquisition of high-performance computing and the use of HPC, the use of modern technologies (such as blockchain and virtual reality), the development and acquisition of specialised software and the building and modernisation of computing and data centres. The program will also focus in particular on the modernisation or expansion of existing infrastructure and the establishment of new networks for high-speed internet access of very high capacity, thus enabling the full development of digital processes of companies. Ministry of Environment opened calls in Modernisation Fund contributing to the green transition. Modernisation Fund opened calls dedicated for instance on modernisation of energy sources (both small and large projects), modernisation of heating plants and installation of photovoltaic power stations.

New Measure is: not defined

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 3: For the period beyond 2023, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions.

Member State - Measures: The Medium-term budgetary outlook depicts only slight deficit reduction in 2024 and 2025. On the other hand, government already proclaimed its determination to consolidate faster and mitigate the deficit of the state budget already in 2024 significantly more.

New Measure is: announced

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 4: Take measures to ensure the long-term fiscal sustainability of public finances, including the sustainability of the pension system.

Member State - Measures:

New Measure is: announced/adopted/implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

2. Proceed with the implementation of its recovery and resilience plan, in line with the milestones and targets included in the Council Implementing Decision of 8 September

2021. Swiftly finalise the negotiations with the Commission of the 2021-2027 cohesion policy programming documents with a view to starting their implementation.

Pozn. reporting plnění tohoto doporučení nebude realizován prostřednictvím database CeSaR.

EK uvádí v databázi následující: This recommendation will not be assessed in CeSaR. RRP implementation is monitored through the assessment of RRP payment requests and analysis of the bi-annual reporting on the achievement of the milestones and targets, to be reflected in the country reports. Progress with the cohesion policy programming documents is monitored in the context of the Cohesion Policy of the European Union.

3. Strengthen the provision of social and affordable housing, including by adopting a specific legislative framework for social housing and improved coordination between different public bodies.

Subpart 1: Strengthen the provision of social and affordable housing, including by adopting a specific legislative framework for social housing and improved coordination between different public bodies.

Member State - Measures:

Since 2022 Ministry of Regional Development in cooperation with Ministry of Social and Labour Affairs have been preparing a Supported Housing Act. It defines the roles of public bodies at municipal, regional and state level in providing support for people in housing need, offers set of housing instruments for municipalities and other providers and guarantees financing of proposed instruments and the whole system. The bill is due to be finalised by the mid 2023 and adopted by the government by the end of 2023.

Social housing is supported in the programming period 2021-2027 by IROP 2021-2027 with CZK 2.7 billion, 5 calls have been so far announced in social housing in IROP.

In addition, 296 projects of social housing were financed by IROP 2014-2020.

New Measure is: announced/adopted/implemented

Member State - Comments:

The measure is being implemented and new experts have been employed with the help of Recovery and Resilience Plan financing to design the implementation methodologies of the Act. However due to the complex legislative process there is a delay of several months compared to the initial time frame.

Member State - State of Play:

The Housing Act has been finalised by October 2023 and has been consulted with the legislative council. It is scheduled for the Government meeting by spring 2024 and should be adopted by the Parliament by the end of 2024.

4. Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels and diversify imports of fossil fuel. Accelerate the deployment of renewables, streamline permit procedures and make grid access easier. Increase the energy efficiency of district heating systems and of the building stock by incentivising deep renovations and renewable heat sources.

Subpart 1: Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels and diversify imports of fossil fuel.

Member State - Measures:

In terms of infrastructure, this involved mainly replacing natural gas supplies from the Russian Federation with supplies from sources outside the Russian Federation by leasing the capacity of the LNG terminal in Eemshaven, the Netherlands, for 5 years and securing the transport route to the Czech Republic, strengthening the national infrastructure (Moravia Capacity Extension pipeline) and starting negotiations on strengthening the cross-border infrastructure (especially CZ-PL) and securing financing. Furthermore, negotiations have been and are being conducted on other sources - agreements for additional LNG terminals and supplies from other territories such as Norway, USA, Canada, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Azerbaijan, Algeria. In terms of supply, the natural gas storages have been filled almost 100%, and savings and other measures have reduced consumption by about 15%.

One of the main contributions to reducing dependence on fossil fuels is the so called “greening of natural gas”, which will take place in two stages. In the first phase, using biomethane (5 biomethane plants are currently in operation, with a number of others being prepared for operation in the coming years). In addition to the construction of new biomethane plants, the aim is to convert the vast majority of biogas plants within reach of the gas grid into biomethane plants. In a second phase, low-emission hydrogen will be used. Currently, hydrogen has been included in the definition of gas in the “energy law” and therefore the legislative barriers to the use of hydrogen in gas pipeline systems have been resolved.

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 2: Accelerate the deployment of renewables, streamline permit procedures and make grid access easier.

Member State - Measures:

Modernisation Fund implemented by Ministry of Environment is one of the key financial resources to invest in green transition. In 2022 there were new calls open for instance to support deployment of photovoltaic power stations. As of 24 January, a law amending the Energy Act is in force. This law simplifies the permitting of RES. This law for example enables to designate areas for the production of electricity, gas and heat, including areas for their production from renewable sources, also taking into account the objectives of public policies, strategies and concepts in the field of energy and climate.

In 2020, the Czech Republic brought into force a new Decree No. 264/2020 Coll., on the energy performance of buildings, which from 2022 has made the requirements for the construction of nearly-zero energy buildings even stricter. The requirements are mainly met by installing renewable energy sources. Furthermore, the decree includes an assessment of alternative energy supply systems, one of these alternative systems being renewable energy sources.

Measures from revised RED are being introduced, including the mapping of necessary areas for renewables and acceleration areas.

Possibility to exempt small wind power plants (under certain height and number of units) from EIA process are also evaluated.

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 3: Increase the energy efficiency of district heating systems and of the building stock by incentivising deep renovations and renewable heat sources.

Member State - Measures:

New calls were opened in 2022 under the Modernisation Fund to support the transition of thermal power plants to clean energy sources - the measures include change in the fuel base and modernisation of heat sources and distribution systems. Implemented measures: The Czech Republic is aware of the pivotal role of enhancing energy efficiency of its building stock and district heating systems in responding to not only the current energy crisis. To this end, the government has significantly increased energy-efficiency-boosting spending that will, over the course of the current programming period, amount to more than 160 billion CZK. Deep renovations as well as installations of photovoltaic/photothermal systems or heat pumps assume a central position within the government's building-stock-aimed support framework. This framework builds on various programmes, such as the New Green Savings Programme, New Green Savings Light Programme, Operational Programme Environment, Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness, Panel Programme or the ENERGA Programme, among others.

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

V. CSRs 2023

Reporting plnění jednotlivých částí CSRs:

1. Wind down the emergency energy support measures in force, using the related savings to reduce the government deficit, as soon as possible in 2023 and 2024. Should renewed energy price increases necessitate new or continued support measures, ensure that these are targeted at protecting vulnerable households and firms, fiscally affordable and preserve incentives for energy savings. Ensure prudent fiscal policy, in particular by limiting the nominal increase in nationally financed net primary expenditure in 2024 to not more than 6.0%. Preserve nationally financed public investment and ensure the effective absorption of RRF grants and other EU funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions. For the period beyond 2024, continue to pursue a medium-term fiscal strategy of gradual and sustainable consolidation, combined with investments and reforms conducive to higher sustainable growth, to achieve a prudent medium-term fiscal position. Take measures to ensure the long-term fiscal sustainability of public finances, including the sustainability of the pension system.

Subpart 1: Wind down the emergency energy support measures in force, using the related savings to reduce the government deficit, as soon as possible in 2023 and 2024. Should renewed energy price increases necessitate new or continued support measures, ensure that these are targeted at protecting vulnerable households and firms, fiscally affordable and preserve incentives for energy savings.

Member State - Measures:

Energy support measures have been unwinding since 2023. On the revenue side, the temporary reduction of excise duties on diesel ended in July 2023. The waiver of the renewable energy levy for households and companies mostly ended by the end of 2023, for year 2024 it remains in effect only for energy intensive companies, in the amount of CZK 3.5 bn. The levy on excessive revenues, financing the expenditure measures, ended by the end of 2023, while the windfall tax revenue is currently projected to remain until 2025 with decreasing tax collection. On the expenditure side, most measures (in accrual terms) ended in 2023, though the cash fulfilment of the price cap on electricity and gas, compensations for energy distributors and subsidy for the state-owned Czech Transmission System Operator (ČEPS) shall finish in 2024. Expenditure measures related to risen price level, as increases in living and subsistence minima (CZK 1.7 bn. since 2022 and further CZK 1.2 bn. since 2023) and increase in housing benefit (CZK 1.6 bn. since 2023), are permanent (though with rising real incomes the number of beneficiaries should decrease).

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 2: Ensure prudent fiscal policy, in particular by limiting the nominal increase in nationally financed net primary expenditure in 2024 to not more than 6.0%.

Member State - Measures:

According to the current forecast (Macroeconomic Forecast, January 2024), total government expenditure was predicted to reach CZK 3 399.1 bn. in 2023 and CZK 3 413.6 bn. in 2024. Interest payments were predicted to be CZK 96.9 bn. in 2023 and CZK 109.4 bn. in 2024. The expenditure financed by EU funds and financial mechanisms was forecasted as CZK 131.2 bn. in 2023 and CZK 100.3 bn. in 2024. Therefore, the nationally financed net primary expenditure amounts to CZK 3170.9 bn. in 2023 and CZK 3203.9 bn. in 2024, corresponding to the rate of change of 1.0%, safely below the 6.0% ceiling. If we further subtract one-off expenditures in amount of CZK 91.8 bn. in 2023 and CZK 6.0 bn. in 2024, the thus adjusted nationally financed net primary expenditure amounts to CZK 3079.1 bn. in 2023 and CZK 3197.9 bn. in 2024, corresponding to the rate of change of around 4%, still below the 6.0% ceiling. (All in nominal terms.)

New Measure is: adopted

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 3: Preserve nationally financed public investment and ensure the effective absorption of RRF grants and other EU funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions.

The RRF remains the core of nationally financed investments, as the entire plan is pre-financed from the state budget and the corresponding amounts are paid by the EU only after completion and positive assessment.

The total national pre-financing of the RRF have reached more than CZK 110 billion by the end of 2023 and will reach more than CZK 151 (in total) billion in 2024.

The annual amounts are as follows 2021: CZK 18.58 bn.; 2022: CZK 47.52 bn.; 2023: CZK 44.66 bn.; 2024 (expected): CZK 41 bn.

Member State - Measures:

Within the framework of the Operational Programme Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness (OP TAK), several calls contribute to the promotion of green and digital transitions.

New Measure is: adopted

Digital Enterprise - Virtual Enterprise - Call I.

The deadline for submitting proposals for support has been extended to 29 March 2024. The call supports digital transformation of an enterprise using newly acquired or deployed technologies and/or services that will lead to increased automation, digitisation or more efficient interconnection of business processes. The total allocation of the call is CZK 500 million.

Digital Enterprise - Technology 4.0 - Call I.

The call supports acquisition of new technological equipment and facilities, including the necessary infrastructure, as well as the acquisition of production machinery and equipment that will not only increase the technological level of SMEs and their competitiveness, but also digitisation and automation of production and more efficient provision of services or create conditions for their introduction. The total allocation of the call is CZK 1.5 billion and the subsidies per project will be in the range of CZK 3-30 million.

Energy Savings – Call I. (grants)

The aim of the Call is to reduce the Czech Republic's final energy consumption and to meet the obligation of new energy savings under Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, as well as the need to contribute to the fulfilment of the targets in relation to the renovation and construction of buildings under Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings. The allocation of the grant part is CZK 10 billion.

New Energy Savings

A call supporting the same target as the previously mentioned measure has been launched by the National Development Bank. This programme is designed for companies of all sizes that are considering energy saving projects. The New Energy Savings Program's soft loans help businesses finance projects that specifically aim to save energy. The call combines a preferential loan with a financial contribution and a grant.

Renewable Energy Sources - Wind Power Plants - Call I.

The measure had an allocation of CZK 500 million aiming to intensify the use of RES by entrepreneurs.

Renewable Energy Sources - Small Hydro Power Plants - Call I.

The measure had an allocation of CZK 500 million aiming to intensify the use of RES by entrepreneurs.

Renewable Energy Sources - Injection of Biomethane- Call I.

The measure had an allocation of CZK 1 billion aiming to intensify the use of RES by entrepreneurs.

Energy Infrastructure - Smart Grids - AMM - Call I.

The call supports strengthening of distribution networks with an allocation of CZK 4.1 billion.

Energy Infrastructure - Savings in LDS - Call I.

The call supports strengthening of distribution networks with an allocation of CZK 500 million.

Energy infrastructure - RES in LDS - Call I.

The call supports strengthening of distribution networks with an allocation of CZK 500 million.

New Measure is: announced

Digital Enterprise - Call I.

The second quarter of 2024 will be followed by the announcement of the Digital Enterprise call with an expected allocation of CZK 2 billion, which will support investments or acquisition of new services in the field of information and communication technologies, especially software and hardware.

High Speed Internet - Call I.

Furthermore, the High Speed Internet call is planned to be announced in the first quarter of 2024 with an expected allocation of CZK 4 billion. Its aim is to increase the availability of high-capacity networks that enable reliable access to electronic communications services for Internet access to end users (households, businesses, public administration and other socio-economic actors).

Renewable Energy Sources - Wind Power Plants - Call II.

The measure had an allocation of CZK 2 billion aiming to intensify the use of RES by entrepreneurs.

Renewable Energy Sources - Biomass - Call I.

The measure had an allocation of CZK 500 million aiming to intensify the use of RES by entrepreneurs.

Energy Infrastructure – Power to Gas - Call I.

The call supports production of green hydrogen and gases derived from it with an allocation of CZK 1 billion.

Member State - Comments:

The annual breakdown shows that the volume and pace of nationally funded public investment in RRP remains high, making it one of the largest budget items in terms of public investment.

Majority of calls, schemes and programmes are ongoing. Number of projects were completed. The effect of RRP can be seen on the ground.

Member State - State of Play:

During 2023, the implementation of all programs funded by EU funds proceeded successfully, with all programs issuing calls and projects now undergoing their own realization. Currently, two-thirds of the total allocated funds have been submitted, and just under one-third of these funds have already been approved in legal acts for projects.

Given the existence of other tools, communication and coordination take place continuously through established platforms and discussions at both horizontal levels and between program implementers and responsible component holders. The aim is to prevent undesirable draining of absorptive capacity.

The Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic, as the owner of the component of the National Recovery Plan, announces the call for sub-component 4.1.3 Financial support for project preparation in line with EU objectives. The aim of the call is to prepare projects responding to the new challenges of digital and green transition in line with EU objectives, thereby supporting specific projects to enhance investment readiness and absorptive capacity of public investors in accordance with EU goals.

The Czech Republic is fully aware of the need to maintain and preserve the public resources invested. Fostering the green and digital transition should be seen as a societal task and calling, but also as a trend to keep up with.

The National Strategy for Public Procurement for the period 2024-2028 was approved by the Czech Government that brings a range of measures to ensure that public money is spent strategically, efficiently and with regard to quality, sustainability and innovation in public procurement.

The Strategy to Support Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Czech Republic for the period 2021-2027 emphasises the transition to the digital and economy and the digital transformation of SMEs and sustainability of their activities (see more in the key area of Digitalisation and Low-Carbon Economy and Resource Efficiency). The evaluation of the implementation the strategy targets is based on regular monitoring of the set measures. As of 2022, an Annual Report on the implementation of the Strategy for the Support of SMEs in the Czech Republic for the period 2021-2027 has been prepared annually, which presents a summary report on the implementation of the Strategy and also provides information on the development of SMEs in the Czech Republic. The Annual Report on the Strategy for 2022 has been approved by the Government of the Czech Republic and will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Republic in the coming days.

An important implementation tool for the fulfilment of the Strategy's objectives is the Operational Programme Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness (OP TAK), which fully reflects the CSR 2019-2023 and which was approved by the EC on 28 June 2022. OP TAK seamlessly followed the activities of the Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness (OP PIK), but with a greater emphasis on the transition to a green and digital economy. All information on the announced calls for proposals of OP TAK is published by the MIT on the website of The Business and Innovation Agency (<https://www.agentura-api.org/cs/radce/vsechny-vyzvy/>). In the first quarter of 2024, the OP TAK website will also be launched, where all information on calls from this operational programme, methodological documents, news and other information will be available.

Subpart 4: For the period beyond 2024, continue to pursue a medium-term fiscal strategy of gradual and sustainable consolidation, combined with investments and reforms conducive to higher sustainable growth, to achieve a prudent medium-term fiscal position.

Member State - Measures:

According to the current forecast (Fiscal Outlook, November 2023), the government fiscal policy is predicted as restrictive in the medium term (up to 2026), improving the general government deficit from 2.2% of GDP in 2024 to 1.5% of GDP in 2026. The consolidation package contributes significantly to this development, and we estimate its impact to be more than 1 percentage point in 2024. The most important measures of the scheme are the decrease in subsidies, the increase in the corporate tax rate, the reintroduction of sickness insurance and the increase in the property tax. On the other hand, it should be added that the package completely avoids cuts in capital expenditure, which, on the contrary, is growing significantly, whether in the area of defence or infrastructure. The consolidation package also includes an amendment to the Law on the Fiscal Responsibility Rules, which sets the achievement of the medium-term budgetary objective, expressed as a structural deficit of 0.75% of GDP, by 2028 at the latest.

New Measure is: adopted

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Member State - Measures:

New Measure is: adopted

Member State - Comments:

The above strategy - as a conceptual material in the field of public procurement – is to be followed by targeted initiatives in the identified sectors, including green procurement and innovation).

Member State - State of Play:

The Strategy will be followed up by a number of activities, e.g.:

- Expert assistance in the preparation of public procurement for public buyers by the dedicated Competence Centre;
- Initiatives to increase the attractiveness of the public procurement environment for economic operators, thereby activating competition between suppliers and enhancing value for money and smarter, greener and innovative solutions;
- Promoting the centralisation of procurement at regional level;
- Increasing the predictability, user-friendliness and professionalization of public procurement.

Subpart 5: Take measures to ensure the long-term fiscal sustainability of public finances, including the sustainability of the pension system.

Member State - Measures:

In June 2023, a further increase in pensions at an extraordinary date was made. For this indexation, a one-off amendment to the Pension Insurance Act was adopted, which reduced the indexation at an extraordinary date from the expected average CZK 1,700 to approximately CZK 750. The amendment, which was also examined and upheld by the Constitutional Court, has helped to reduce pension expenditure in the medium term - the next 15 to 20 years - by approximately CZK 35 billion per year.

New Measure is: implemented

Following the continuation of a series of extraordinary pension increases, which have led to increasing pressure on the system's expenditure, an amendment to the Pension Insurance Act was adopted, which came into force in September 2023. This amendment introduces austerity measures, in particular change of the indexation rules. Newly, one third of real wage growth will be used to increase pensions instead of the half that was used previously, and only one price index will be followed. The second part of the changes was directed at early pensions. The conditions for entitlement to early retirement pensions have been significantly tightened, the penalisation of early retirement pensions upon granting the pension has been strengthened, and they have been excluded from indexation until retirement age. The measures aim to reduce pension expenditure by 0.4 – 0.5% GDP in the long term and also to reduce the attractiveness of early retirement pensions with additional positive effects on employment of the older workers and the labour market.

New Measure is: implemented

A larger package of changes to the pension system was presented in November 2023 and as of February 2024 the mandatory governmental consultation procedure is being finalized. Its main elements, in terms of its impact on the long-term financial situation of the pension system, are the linking of the retirement age to life expectancy and gradual parametric changes to the calculation formula leading to a lower increase in newly awarded pensions. These measures should lead to a reduction of future pension expenditure by approximately 2.2% of GDP. Other measures include providing an early retirement pathway for approximately 100 thousand workers in hazardous occupations, changes to protection of childcare breaks and family care breaks within the pension system and other specific changes that modify the treatment of certain population groups.

New Measures are: announced

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

2. Accelerate the implementation of its recovery and resilience plan, also by ensuring an adequate administrative capacity, and swiftly finalise the addendum, including the REPowerEU chapter, with a view to rapidly starting its implementation. Proceed with the speedy implementation of cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan.

Pozn. reporting plnění tohoto doporučení nebude realizován prostřednictvím database CeSaR.

EK uvádí v databázi následující: This recommendation is not assessed in CeSaR. RRP implementation is monitored through the assessment of RRP payment requests and analysis of the bi-annual reporting on the achievement of the milestones and targets, to be reflected in the country reports. Progress with the cohesion policy programming is monitored in the context of the Cohesion Policy of the European Union.

3. Strengthen the provision of social and affordable housing, including by adopting a specific legislative framework, improving coordination between different public bodies, and incentivising the construction of new housing units as well as the refurbishment of existing ones.

Member State - Measures:

Since 2022 Ministry of Regional Development in cooperation with Ministry of Social and Labour Affairs have been preparing a Supported Housing Act. It defines the roles of public bodies at municipal, regional and state level in providing support for people in housing need, offers set of housing instruments for municipalities and other providers and guarantees financing of proposed instruments and the whole system. The bill has been finalised by the end of 2023 and was submitted to the Legislative Council of the Government at the end of November 2023. If the Law is approved, it is expected to take effect from July 2025.

Thanks to the RRP financing the Ministry of Regional Development in cooperation with State fund for investment support, National Development Bank and Ministry of Finance is developing three financial instruments to incentivise construction and refurbishment of affordable housing units. First financial instrument (concessional loan coupled with the grant element) should be introduced by State fund for investment support by 3.Q 2024. Ministry of Regional Development in cooperation with Ministry of Finance also established a platform for designing a robust investment framework that would enable further investment into affordable housing. Affordable Housing Act has been introduced into legislative process and advisory cooperation with European Investment Bank has been signed in early 2024.

New Measure is: announced/adopted/implemented

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is implementing the project "Support for Social Housing and its Systemic Implementation in the Czech Republic," which focuses on cooperation with municipalities. The main objective of the project is to disseminate the system-led approach among other implementers of calls for social housing, to pilot innovative elements (housing contact points, social real estate agencies, local and regional level) and to increase the number of people informed about social housing. At the same time, a National Contact Centre is operated to provide support to citizens on housing-related queries and social housing benefits.

Currently there are ongoing projects in OPZ+ from two already closed calls for social housing. A total of 50 projects have been approved for 2022-2026, implemented by municipalities and NGOs. In total, these projects plan to provide housing for and support in housing 913 people. 9 of these projects focus mainly on the target group of people in housing need coming from Ukraine, the remaining 41 focus on people in housing need from the territory of the Czech Republic.

New Measures are: implemented

Homelessness and its prevention is also addressed in the MPs' draft amendment to the Social Services Act, which also mentions wet shelters as a prevention option, which have proven

successful abroad. This is a specific type of social service that is provided to people with an inability to regulate substances.

New Measures are: announced

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

4. Reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Increase the deployment of renewables with additional investments in electricity grids and direct deployment of renewable capacity. Streamline permitting procedures for renewables and make the grid fit to accommodate access to renewables through additional reforms, removing restrictions for small-scale renewables and setting up a one-stop shop, boosting grid flexibility and creating conducive conditions for energy communities. Increase the energy efficiency of district heating systems and of the building stock by incentivising deep renovations and renewable heat sources, easing administrative access to subsidies for both households and industry, and capacity building and skills in public authorities. Promote the uptake of zero-emission vehicles and boost the availability of high-capacity charging and refuelling infrastructure through new reforms to create enabling conditions for and remove existing barriers to the deployment of vehicles and infrastructure. Step up policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of skills and competences needed for the green transition.

Subpart 1: Reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

Member State - Measures:

Based on the Government Policy Statement, deadline for the coal phase-out has been set to 2033. The proposals of revised State Energy Policy and Climate Protection Policy in the CZ both reiterate this goal.

The NECP also includes goal to lower the share of fossil fuels in the whole energy balance to 50 % by 2030.

The deployment of renewables in the Czech Republic is speeding up. In 2023 the installed capacity of solar photovoltaic installations has increased from 2 489 MW to 3 454 MW. Only from the programmes administered by the Ministry of Environment we expect about 1 000 MW new installed solar capacity in 2024.

The Just Transition Programme focuses on mitigating the negative impact of the transition to a climate-neutral economy. Among the supported topics are land regeneration after coal mining, maintaining employment in businesses undergoing transformation, creation of new jobs in small and medium enterprises, and diversification of the economy. The Just Transition Programme supports projects in “coal regions” – Moravskoslezský kraj, Ústecký kraj a Karlovarský kraj.

Under the National Programme Environment, financial support to municipalities in elaboration or update of their Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan within the

Covenant of Mayors is being provided. In 2023, the fifth call was launched with a total allocation of 15 mil. CZK. The next call is foreseen to be launched in 1Q 2024. Until now, more than 750 municipalities are Covenant of Mayors signatories, including the smallest ones who join the Covenant as a group of signatories. Covenant Signatories commit to reducing GHG emissions on their territory, increasing resilience and preparing for the adverse impacts of climate change, and tackling energy poverty as one key action to ensure a just transition.

The support for low- and zero-emission mobility is included in the National Clean Mobility Action Plan, the main strategic document in the field of clean mobility development, which is currently being updated by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Transport.

From 2024 to 2030, the Ministry of the Environment is about to allocate 10 % of the total sum of the Modernisation fund to transport decarbonisation (to support both private and public entities). The intent is to implement support schemes to speed up decarbonisation in specific areas – trains, public transport, public sector fleets and trucks.

New Measure is: announced/adopted/implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Member State – Measures:

Natural gas - on 28.2.2024, Czech UGS's are filled on 67%. There is no expectation of steep drop of storage levels. In the year of 2023, the Czech Republic achieved 10,4% natural gas savings compared to 2022. According to Regulation (EU) 2023/706 (amending reg. 2022/1369 on coordinated demand-reduction measures for gas) the Czech Republic consumed even 19.7% less gas than 5y average 2017-2022.

All implemented measures are in place and continuing without changes.

We have started projects for the gradual greening of gas:

- in the first phase with biomethane (currently approx. 5 biomethane stations are operating, others are being prepared for commissioning either this year or in the following years; in addition to new stations, the goal is also to convert the most of the biogas stations to biomethane production plants within reach of gas networks
- in the second phase with hydrogen (as of January 1, the Energy Law LEX OZE III amendment included hydrogen in the definition of gas and therefore legislative barriers to the use of hydrogen within gas systems are removed).

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 2: Increase the deployment of renewables with additional investments in electricity grids and direct deployment of renewable capacity.

Member State - Measures:

Revisions of Energy Act have been adopted, which allow for easier and faster RES development. The measures include declaring RES above 1 MW as being set up and run in public interest, possibility to build RES outside of build-up areas of cities and villages or higher threshold (moved from 10 to 50 kW) for RES build without the need to obtain licence.

In all support measures within the Just Transition Programme, applicants must ensure that if building reconstruction is supported, it can only proceed if it results in a minimum 30% savings in primary energy consumption. Just Transition Programme does not explicitly address the deployment of renewables. However, certain projects might contribute to an increase in the share of renewable sources. For instance, one of the projects focuses on researching and testing innovative solutions for renewable energy, such as geothermal energy, the production of hydrogen from photovoltaic panels, or hybrid solar panels.

Another strategic project aims to provide expertise and methodological support to municipalities in the Ústecký region to facilitate their adoption of renewables and seeks to establish pilot projects in the field of energy communities. Similarly, in Moravia-Silesia the newly established Centre of Public Energy Workers will focus on enhancing energy management and transition to clean mobility in municipalities. The City of Ústí nad Labem also seeks to implement hydrogen mobility by introducing hydrogen buses that will serve the city and its surrounding areas.

The deployment of renewables, additional investments to existing programmes for renewables deployment and new programmes for new ways of storage of renewable capacity are continuously done through the Modernisation Fund implemented by Ministry of Environment. 82 799 new photovoltaic power stations were built in 2023 whose total output reaches 970 megawatt-peak (MWp) mainly through the popular New Green Savings Programme. This volume of new photovoltaic power plants represents an increase of 145 % compared to 2022. In December 2023 the Czech Government has approved the revised program document for implementation of the Modernisation Fund, which consists of increased investments in modernisation of power and heating plants, allocation newly 20 billion CZK to modernisation of public electric grids (programmes SMARTNET and ELEGRID) and support of green gases including hydrogen and biomethane (programme GREENGas). The Czech Government also adopted proposal of an updated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Czech Republic which includes, among other, a plan for a five-fold increase in the installed capacity of solar and wind power plants in 2030 compared to today, the attainability of the goal of a share of 30% of RES in total energy consumption, and usage of green gases in the national energy mix.

The new standard on limiting the undesirable Effects of Outdoor Lighting ČSN 36 0459 was published in May 2023. The standard is not yet legally binding. That is to be achieved by the reference in the decree on technical requirements for buildings.

New Measure is: implemented

In order to accelerate the development of distribution systems, investment subsidies from the RRP Plan within the REPowerEU subsidies are proposed to strengthen distribution networks

and increase their connectable capacity in connection with the development of renewable energy sources in the Czech Republic. The supported investments will include the following elements: construction, reinforcement, reconstruction and modernisation of distribution systems including related infrastructure in the Czech Republic in areas where the existing transmission capacity of the grid limits the possibility of connecting new RES. Activities may also focus on modifications to substations or reinforcement of lines to ensure an increase in the connectable capacity of RES and the safe development of charging stations for zero emission vehicles. The total financial allocation of the programme/challenge amounts to approximately up to 6.695 billion CZK.

At the same time, on 21 December 2023, the 1st call for RES energy infrastructure in local distribution systems from the Operational Programme Technology and Applications for Competitiveness was announced. The aim of the call is to increase the connectable capacity of renewable energy sources in the local distribution network through activities - strengthening of distribution networks at all voltage levels, increasing the connectable capacity of RES by upgrading power (conventional) infrastructure and, last but not least, by installing smart grid elements. The amount of the grant is CZK 500 million.

It is also necessary to mention the 1st call for Energy Infrastructure - Smart Grids - AMM, which has already received 2 applications and the total financial allocation was increased from CZK 3 billion to CZK 4.1 billion on 18 October 2023, so as to ensure financial coverage for all submitted applications and their full implementation, which will have a major benefit in the future in terms of securing additional free connection capacities for renewable energy sources. Currently, we are actively working on implementing the RED III directive. In addition to the provisions related to permitting processes, which have been already implemented, we have begun transposing other parts of the directive into our national law. Three legislative packages are planned for transposing the remaining provisions:

- 1st Package which includes amendments to existing laws covering renewable energy in transport and industry or guarantees of origin is expected to be approved by July 1, 2024.
- 2nd Package will address the delineation of renewables acceleration areas, encompassing Articles 15b, 15c, 15d, and 15e of the RED III directive. It will involve the creation of a completely new law, likely accompanied by amendments to certain other existing. This package is expected to be submitted to the government for approval by June 30, 2024.
- 3rd Package will focus on the legislative incorporation of Article 16f regarding overriding public interest in renewable energy. This proposal is ready and awaiting inclusion in existing legislation, currently under discussion in Parliament.

In the Czech Republic, there is long-term planning for the development of the electricity grid (both distribution and transmission systems). Operators of distribution systems are required by law no. 458/2000 Coll. to prepare at least 5-year development plans and update these plans annually. The operator of the transmission system is obliged by law no. 458/2000 Coll. to prepare at least 10-year development plans and update this plan every 2 years.

As part of delineating acceleration areas for renewable energy sources, the current state of distribution and transmission systems has been analyzed. It was found that 98% of the territory in the Czech Republic is within a distance of up to 20 km from existing networks. This situation, or rather this distance, should be further reduced as part of the updates to the development of these systems.

It has not yet been decided whether it will be necessary to delineate areas for the network and storage infrastructure essential for integrating energy from renewable sources into the electricity grid according to Article 15e of the RED III directive. We are considering that this might be part of delineating the acceleration areas for RES. However, due to the long-term

planning of the electricity grid development - as mentioned above - and the regular and frequent updates of these plans, which are publicly available, we do not currently consider the delineation of areas according to Article 15e of the RED III directive to be entirely necessary.

New Measure is: implemented

Following the analysis of a possible exemption of small wind power plants from the obligation to carry out an EIA procedure (or rather the screening and scoping procedure), including the analysis of relevant legislation of other EU member states, an amendment of the Act on Environmental Impact Assessment has been adopted in December 2023 (in force since 1 January 2024), aiming to simplify the deployment of these sources of renewable energy. This amendment stipulates that wind power plants constituting of 3 or less wind power units (masts) are generally exempt from EIA (i.e. do not require a screening and procedure to be carried out), unless several specific conditions are fulfilled, aiming to protect areas sensitive from an environmental or public health point of view and also to prevent undesirable "salami slicing" of such projects - in that case a wind power plant is subject to an EIA regardless of the number of units.

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Drawing the attention to the light pollution, the reconstruction of the lighting and public lighting is the important source of energy savings. In terms of reducing the light pollution, we are aware that the warm colours can have lower energy efficiency, yet it has also lower impact on human health, fauna, and flora. In line with the Nature Restoration Law it is crucial to focus on the reduction of the light pollution to protect Czech and European biodiversity.

Subpart 3: Streamline permitting procedures for renewables and make the grid fit to accommodate access to renewables through additional reforms, removing restrictions for small-scale renewables and setting up a one-stop shop, boosting grid flexibility and creating conducive conditions for energy communities.

Member State - Measures:

Currently, we are actively working on implementing the RED III directive.

We have already addressed the transposition of Articles 16 which deals with permitting processes, aligning it with existing legislation. Thanks to the alignment with the Council Regulation on Permitting, upon thorough analysis, we find that the requirements of this Regulation and therefore the Directive are already incorporated into the existing Czech legislation.

Regarding removing restrictions for small-scale renewables, based on LEX RES I amendment to the Energy act, generators with installed capacity up to 50 kW do not need to request the generation license. Based on LEX RES II amendment to the Energy act, flexible connection can be offered where standard connection is not possible. Also, DSOs are obliged to publish online interactive map indicating the grid connection capacity for applicants.

As for one-stop shop, it has not yet been established in the Czech Republic, but it is part of the national recovery plan, from which it is expected to be funded. It is in reform No. 2: Acceleration and digitalization of the permitting process for renewable energy sources. The reform establishes differentiated, mandatory maximum timeframes for all relevant phases of the process depending on the capacity of the renewable energy production facilities. The entire permitting process (including connection to the distribution system) must not exceed two years for facilities with a capacity of 150 kW or more, and one year for facilities with a

capacity of less than 150 kW. In the case of solar facilities on artificial structures, the permitting process must not exceed one month. The reform will establish a digital single administrative point to assist applicants throughout the entire permitting process. The reform will ensure that individual phases of the permitting process (e.g., building permits, environmental permits, connection to the distribution system, and license issuance) are fully digitized. The planned schedule for this reform is Q4 2024, with the aim of completing the reform by December 31, 2024.

Flexibility is introduced by an amendment to the Energy Act, the so-called LEX RES III, which is currently being discussed in the Government Legislative Council. It is proposed to take effect from 1 January 2025. Flexibility will allow controlled changes in the off-take or supply of electricity to or from the transmission or distribution system within a certain period of time compared to the agreed or expected course of off-take or supply of electricity in response to changes in the price of electricity on the market or flexibility demand. This can lead to a reduction in energy peaks that often occur during times of high demand. It will also allow energy consumption to be spread evenly throughout the day.

Energy communities - introduced by an amendment to the Energy Act, the so-called LEX RES II, with effect from 1.1.2024. The amendment introduces energy communities and renewable energy communities as new market participants. The essence of community energy is the self-generation of electricity from renewable sources and its sharing among community members. The legislative anchoring of energy communities and the basic principles of their operation in the energy market will facilitate the implementation of community energy projects. Implementing legislation is currently being drafted.

Furthermore, revision of Energy Act orders the DSOs to periodically publish their free capacity to connect new sources. In case of inability to connect sources to the grid, DSO has to inform the source owner about future deadline, when he will be connected and/or measures to undertake to make connection to the grid feasible.

New Measure is: announced/adopted/implemented

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 4: Increase the energy efficiency of district heating systems and of the building stock by incentivising deep renovations and renewable heat sources, easing administrative access to subsidies for both households and industry, and capacity building and skills in public authorities.

Member State - Measures:

New Measure is: implemented

The Czech Republic has implemented several measures to increase the energy efficiency of district heating systems and buildings while promoting deep renovations and renewable heat sources by establishing a framework of various programmes, such as the New Green Savings Programme, New Green Savings Light Programme, Operational Programme Environment, Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness or the Panel Programme. Programmes HEAT, ENERGO, ENERGOv and ENERGO ETS are a part of the Modernization Fund and address energy savings. Within the Modernization fund, a call is

being opened in the New Green Savings program, focusing on high quality energy renovation. Cooperation with banks and building societies for co-financing comprehensive insulation and other energy-saving measures through preferential loans is also underway (programme “Oprav dům po babičce”). These initiatives will attract more households and improve the accessibility of energy-efficient renovations to a wider range of participants.

In order to ease administrative access to subsidies for both households and industry, Czech Republic established free consulting service aimed at supporting the implementation of energy savings and renewable energy sources, intended for citizens, public administration, businesses, and entrepreneurs. These centres will assist with grants, preparing grant applications, and other administrative tasks to obtain grants. A new addition to the energy information network is the Energy Coordinators of Local Action Groups (“EnKo MAS”). The coordinator's main task is to inform stakeholders about existing energy measures and financial/grant support for implementing energy-saving projects, supporting community energy, and coordinating projects in the preparatory phase. We have commenced work on establishing a network of “one-stop shops,” aimed at promoting renovations and increasing awareness about energy efficiency measures. Additionally, we are planning an information and educational campaign.

Member State - Comments:

Current focus is on the correct setting of the obligations stemming from the revised Energy Efficiency Directive. The main goal is to ensure the 2030 energy efficiency national contribution set in line with Article 4 and the obligation set in the Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive are met.

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 5: Promote the uptake of zero-emission vehicles and boost the availability of high-capacity charging and refuelling infrastructure through new reforms to create enabling conditions for and remove existing barriers to the deployment of vehicles and infrastructure.

Member State - Measures:

In 2023, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Transport, other ministries and representatives of industry and energy, started work on updating the National Clean Mobility Action Plan with the aim of addressing further developments in this area. Measures to support clean mobility will be structured into the categories of fiscal (subsidy support or financial instruments), legislative and non-legislative measures. The revised NAP also sets specific national targets for different categories of zero-emission vehicles to be met by 2025 and 2030. The revised NAP also sets clear targets for the deployment of charging infrastructure and hydrogen refueling stations in line with the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation.

In order to stimulate demand for zero-emission vehicles, a call for private companies was announced in December 2023 to purchase zero-emission vehicles with an allocation of CZK 1,650 million (battery electric and hydrogen electric vehicles) and CZK 300 million for recharging infrastructure.

A call for support for e-cargo bikes is being prepared with an allocation of CZK 50 million.

New Measure is: announced

Member State - Comments:

Member State - State of Play:

Subpart 6: Step up policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of skills and competences needed for the green transition.

Member State - Measures:

In December 2023, the Government of the Czech Republic approved the Long-term plan for education and development of the educational system of the Czech Republic for the years 2023-2027, which contains a whole range of measures aimed at innovations in the field of secondary education, so that students have the competences needed to enter the labour market.

These measures include, for example, the new structure of the secondary education system, optimizing the number of fields of education in secondary schools, introducing rules for creating the focus of fields of education in the field system, innovative content of the national curriculum corresponding to rapidly changing needs, strengthening the general basis, key competences and basic literacy, linking the National Qualifications System and the curriculum in the content of education, supporting the quality of education in secondary schools and others measures.

The whole document is available here:

<https://www.edu.cz/strategie-msmt/dlouhodobe-zamery-cr-a-kraju/dz-cr-2023-2027/>

The document also contains recommendations for areas of cross-cutting topics such as sustainability, digital education and AI or well-being. These measures are proposed at three levels: at the level of national policy, at the level of regional policy (NUTS 3) and school founders, and at the level of schools and teachers.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, aiming to address the challenges related to the green transition of Higher Education, announced a call “School adaptation – promoting green skills and sustainability in universities. The call was announced in November 2023 within component 7.4 of the Czech Recovery and Resilience plan. Firstly, the call aims to foster the development of green skills among higher education students and the general population. The objective shall be achieved by revising the curricula of public universities, including by revising existing curricula and establishing new programmes, and by creating an offer of lifelong learning courses available to the public. All programmes revised or created as part of this measure shall support green skills and have clearly defined learning outcomes in the areas of sustainability, climate change, environmental protection, and biodiversity, with due regard to environmental, social, and economic aspects. Secondly, the component also aims at supporting public universities in the development of their medium- and long-term strategies in green skills education, as well as in the establishment of strategic partnerships with third parties relevant to the new or adapted study programmes.

The ultimate objective of this component is to adapt education to the changing needs of the labour market, address the lack of competent experts in the green and energy sectors, and ensure long-term employability.

New Measure is: announced

Within the framework of the National Recovery Plan, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is implementing the following activities that lead to systemic skills development:

- Creation of a Database of Retraining and Upskilling Courses, which enables better matching of supply and demand in the field of retraining and upskilling, especially in digital skills development. The allocation for this activity is EUR 10 million. CZK 10,000, i.e., about EUR 400 thousand EUR. The database was launched on 9 January 2023.

- Reskilling and upskilling in digital skills and skills needed for Industry 4.0. The allocation for this activity is CZK 6.5 billion, i.e., about EUR 260 million. Within this amount, half of the corporate training (mainly in small and medium-sized enterprises) and half of the retraining and individual adult education will be supported.

The Database offers both traditional retraining courses and courses focused on the skills needed for Industry 4.0 focused on green skills. For example, courses on the installation of photovoltaics and charging stations and courses for masters of photovoltaic systems are offered.

New Measure is: implemented

Member State - Comments:

There is currently no demand from employers to modify and update the job descriptions in the National Occupational Classification (NOC). Therefore, there are currently no significant modifications or additions to the NOC in green skills.

Member State - State of Play:

In the Czech Republic, the energy sector has been undergoing rapid development in recent years, following the transition from traditional high-emission energy sources to low-emission and renewable sources. These include the manufacture and installation of solar panels and solar energy production, the committee and installation of heat pumps, but also research and innovation in this field.

Changes can also be seen in the automotive sector, towards the promotion and development of electro-mobility and waste management. In these sectors, there is a growing demand for workers, and the development and growth of these sectors can also be predicted in terms of future labour market trends. However, given the development of electro-mobility, the changing nature and character of certain production processes and components necessary for the automotive industry, and the share of the automotive industry in the Czech economy and employment, further development of this sector may be a risk for the Czech Republic. Especially if it would mean a shift of production of both final electric vehicles and their components outside the Czech Republic. It is therefore essential that initial education responds to these trends and can generate a sufficient suitably qualified workforce for the needs of the Czech economy for the production and development of electric vehicles.

Although Czech Higher Education Institutions are capable of providing education linked to sustainability and green transition, sustainability and green transition was not mentioned in the “Strategic Plan of the Ministry for Higher Education for the period from 2021,” and neither were these areas mentioned in a majority of Strategic Plans of public HEIs.

Changes in the functioning of universities are an integral part of the changes that need to be made. These can be both infrastructure changes and internal higher education projects and the setting up of a “Green Deal Roadmap” by which the university will define its own strategy and internal functioning for the green transition. Such a document can act as an overarching act for revising and developing curricula, LLL courses, supporting internal projects supporting sustainability and green transition, or a plan for building and maintaining physical infrastructure.

Příloha 3: Implementace Národního plánu obnovy dle databáze FENIX

Bude zasláno Evropské komisi samostatně.

Příloha 4: Naplňování zásad Evropského pilíře sociálních práv

Zásada pilíře	Seznam hlavních opatření přispívajících k naplňování	Odhadovaný dopad opatření
1. Všeobecné a odborné vzdělávání a celoživotní učení	<p>1. Databáze rekvalifikací a kurzů dalšího vzdělávání</p> <p>2. NPO – Digi pro firmu a podpora digitálního vzdělávání</p> <p>3. Zavedení nástroje na úhradu nákladů zkoušky z profesní kvalifikace</p> <p>4. Zvýšení účasti dětí v předškolním vzdělávání od 3 let věku dítěte a podpora pedagogické diagnostiky v MŠ a speciálně pedagogické diagnostiky ve školských poradenských zařízeních.</p> <p>5. Revize rámcových vzdělávacích programů a metodická podpora a vzdělávání pedagogických pracovníků při práci s novým kurikulem.</p> <p>6. Inovace oborové soustavy a podpora kvality vzdělávání ve středních školách</p> <p>7. Podpora flexibilních cest k získání,</p>	<p>Databáze rekvalifikací a kurzů dalšího vzdělávání přispívá k diseminaci nabídky kurzů dalšího vzdělávání, zejména v oblasti IT vzdělávání a vzdělávání pro průmysl 4.0 a podporuje tak vyšší participaci osob v procesu dalšího vzdělávání.</p> <p>Obdobně podpora vzdělávání zaměstnanců prostřednictvím jejich zaměstnavatelů rozšíří počet osob účastnících se dalšího vzdělávání s cílem podpořit adaptaci domácí pracovní síly na technologické proměny trhu práce a zvýšení konkurenceschopnosti.</p> <p>Pilotní ověření nového nástroje APZ zaměřeného na úhradu nákladů účastníka při absolvování zkoušky z profesní kvalifikace zvýší zájem o tento způsob uznávání kvalifikace, zvýší jeho dostupnost a efektivitu nákladů vynakládaných na podporu dalšího vzdělávání.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Předškolní vzdělávání má významný vliv na budoucí úspěšnost dětí ve vzdělávání a tím i celospolečenský dopad. Pedagogická diagnostika posílí individualizaci v práci s dětmi a pomůže podpořit dítě ve vzdělávacím systému vč. prevence předčasných odchodů. 2. V ČR postupně probíhá změna kurikulárních dokumentů pro všechny stupně vzdělávání; jde o potvrzení a posílení kompetenčního modelu s cílem připravit žáky na změny v oblasti zejména sociální, technologické a environmentální. Podpora pro implementaci ve všech školách bude probíhat od roku 2024.

	<p>zvýšení, rozšíření a potvrzení kvalifikace a návrh systému akreditace modularizovaných vzdělávacích programů a mikrocertifikátů.</p> <p>8. Proběhne další cílená podpora vzdělávání pedagogických pracovníků zejména v oblasti digitálního vzdělávání a v kontextu vývoje zahraničních sebehodnotících nástrojů</p>	<p>3. Návrh nové struktury oborové soustavy středního vzdělávání založené na vyváženém podílu všeobecně vzdělávacích oborů a odborných oborů pomůže lepší provázanosti na systémy podporující další profesní profilaci a usnadnění přístupu absolventů na trh práce.</p> <p>4. Meziresortní spolupráce a kooperace se střešními zaměstnavatelskými a profesními organizacemi navrhne nastavení implementace modularizace rekvalifikačních vzdělávacích programů, zejména těch, které vedou po vykonání zkoušky k získání profesní kvalifikace.</p> <p>5. Aktivity jsou v souladu s nově připraveným uceleným strategickým rámcem pro rozvoj digitálního vzdělávání v aktualizované verzi programu Digitální Česko.</p>
2. Rovnost žen a mužů	<p>1. Strategie rovnosti žen a mužů na léta 2021 – 2030</p> <p>2. Akční plán rovného odměňování žen a mužů 2023–2026</p> <p>3. Projekt Strategie a nástroje pro zvyšování transparentnosti v odměňování a zvyšování vymahatelnosti práva na rovnou odměnu dle zákoníku práce</p> <p>4. Projekt Podpora a zvyšování kvality služeb v oblasti péče a sladování pracovního a rodinného života</p>	<p>Podpora genderové rovnosti v širokém spektru oblastí</p> <p>Snížení genderových rozdílů v odměňování</p> <p>Snížení genderových rozdílů v odměňování</p> <p>Komplexní podpora pečujících – snížení nerovností na trhu práce mezi muži a ženami, a to především v souvislosti s řešením problematiky sladování péče a práce</p>
	Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030 obsahuje opatření zaměřená na Zlepšení	Zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním

<p>3. Rovné příležitosti</p>	<p>přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům.</p> <p>Příprava systému financování a podpory pro nejpotřebnější školy a žáky. Zahájení prací na revizi systému podpory sociálně znevýhodněných žáků a příprava návrhu úpravy legislativy.</p> <p>MŠMT bude v rámci NPO a dalších aktivit nadále rozvíjet opatření na podporu prevence digitálního vyloučení</p> <p>Zvýšíme efektivitu a dopady systému vzdělávání dětí a žáků s nedostatečnou znalostí vyučovacího jazyka.</p> <p>Desegregace škol a podpora pedagogů i zřizovatelů v oblasti rovného přístupu ke vzdělávání vč. genderové rovnosti a zabránění segregace a diskriminace</p>	<p>vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Příprava návrhu řešení v rámci meziresortní pracovní skupiny a Implementace návrhu systému financování materiálních potřeb při vzdělávání pro socioekonomicky znevýhodněné děti/žáky i jejich podpory. 2. Snižování nerovností v rámci digitální vybavenosti přinese vyrovnání možností na rozvoj vzdělávacího potenciálu a nadání všech dětí, žáků a studentů, bez ohledu na socio-ekonomický status rodiny. 3. Rozvíjet systémové řešení vzdělávání cizinců ve školách (od 2021 dané vyhláškou č. 271/2021 Sb.). V důsledku migrace velkého počtu občanů Ukrajiny do ČR bylo potřeba tuto podporu ještě zintenzivnit. 4. Vzdělávání relevantních aktérů vzdělávání je klíčovou aktivitou ke snižování nerovností. V roce 2024 vznikne mj. metodika pro prevenci genderově motivované šikany. A dále metodika desegregace pro zřizovatele a proběhne zmapování dostupných a potřebných personálních kapacit a finančních prostředků pro eliminaci segregovaných škol.
<p>4. Aktivní podpora zaměstnanosti</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrovaná pracovní místa 2. Revize použití veřejně prospěšných prací 3. Zákon o integrovaném sociálním podniku 	<p>Všechna uvedená opatření vytvářejí vzájemně propojený soubor nástrojů a opatření na podporu zaměstnání znevýhodněných osob. Rozšiřují vějíř nástrojů, které je možné k podpoře těchto osob použít s tím, že na rozdíl od předcházejících let je kladen vyšší důraz na doprovodnou integrovanou práci s osobami se specifickými potřebami, včetně jejich nezbytné stabilizace na trhu práce. Do budoucna bude možné namísto jednoho nástroje (VPP) využít sadu tří doplňujících se nástrojů, a to dle specifických potřeb podporované osoby a lokálních</p>

		možností trhu práce.
5. Bezpečné a adaptabilní zaměstnání	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nediskriminační a rovné zacházení se všemi zaměstnanci zajišťuje zákoník práce (např. § 17, 18), je podporován i přechod na jistější formu zaměstnání (např. § 39, § 77 odst. 4) 2. Zajištění nezbytné flexibility prostřednictvím umožnění flexibilních forem práce (např. pracovní poměr se zkrácenou pracovní dobou, dohody o pracích konaných mimo pracovní poměr, práce na dálku) 3. Zkušební doba je regulována § 35 zákoníku práce 4. Orgány inspekce práce působí jako kontrolní orgány zejména na úseku zaměstnanosti, dodržování a ochrany pracovněprávních vztahů, pracovních podmínek a bezpečnosti práce. Za porušení stanovených povinností mohou ukládat sankce 	Ochrana zaměstnanců za současné podpory flexibility v pracovněprávních vztazích.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Od 1. ledna 2024 byla zvýšena minimální mzda o 9,2 % na 18 900 Kč za měsíc. 2. Projekt Strategie a nástroje pro zvyšování transparentnosti v odměňování a zvyšování vymahatelnosti práva na rovnou odměnu dle zákoníku práce, Akční plán rovného odměňování žen a mužů 2023– 	<p>Podpora motivace ke vstupu a setrvání na trhu práce, prevence chudoby a sociálního vyloučení zaměstnanců</p> <p>Zvyšování transparentnosti odměňování</p>

6. Odměňování	2026	
7. Informace o pracovních podmínkách a ochrana v případě propuštění	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zaměstnanci jsou informováni o právech a povinnostech vyplývajících z pracovního poměru, a to včetně zkušební doby (§ 37, 77). 2. Výpověď z pracovního poměru ze strany zaměstnavatele musí být zaměstnanci odůvodněna jedním ze zákonem stanovených důvodů, přičemž výpovědní doba je alespoň 2měsíční (§ 51, 52). 3. Zaměstnanci mají možnost se obrátit na nezávislý soud (včetně možnosti podat žalobu pro neoprávněné skončení pracovního poměru). 4. Orgány inspekce práce působí jako kontrolní orgány zejména na úseku zaměstnanosti, dodržování a ochrany pracovněprávních vztahů, pracovních podmínek a bezpečnosti práce. Za porušení stanovených povinností mohou ukládat sankce. 	Ochrana zaměstnanců.
8. Sociální dialog a zapojení pracovníků	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sociální partneři jsou připomínkovými místy v legislativním procesu. 2. Neformální on-line konzultace se sociálními partnery k aktuálním evropským tématům. 3. Zaměstnanci mají možnost se obrátit na nezávislý soud (včetně možnosti podat žalobu pro neoprávněné skončení pracovního poměru). 	Podpora sociálního dialogu

<p>9. Rovnováha mezi pracovním a soukromým životem</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transpoziční novela zákoníku práce provedená zákonem č. 281/2023 Sb. upravuje právní regulaci ke sladění pracovního a rodinného života (např. práce na dálku, úprava žádosti o čerpání rodičovské dovolené, žádosti o kratší pracovní dobu a návrat z ní). 2. Od 1. 1. 2023 projekt Podpora a zvyšování kvality služeb v oblasti péče a sladování pracovního a rodinného života 3. Novela zákona o dětských skupinách 	<p>Prizpůsobit pracovněprávní vztahy rodičům a pečujícím osobám.</p> <p>Komplexní podpora pečujících – snížení nerovností na trhu práce mezi muži a ženami, a to především v souvislosti s řešením problematiky sladování péče a práce</p> <p>Zavedení nového typu dětské skupiny – tzv. sousedská dětská skupina, zavedené nároku na místo v MŠ/DS od tří let věku dítěte</p>
<p>10. Zdravé, bezpečné a dobře uzpůsobené pracovní prostředí a ochrana údajů</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Průběžné hodnocení rizik bezpečnosti a ochrany zdraví při práci, s využitím práce Výzkumného ústavu bezpečnosti práce. 2. Poradenská a osvětová činnost, podpora příkladů dobré praxe, aktuálně s důrazem na digitální ekonomiku a práci prostřednictvím platforem 	<p>Zlepšení bezpečnosti a ochrany zdraví při práci</p>
<p>11. Péče o děti a podpora dětí</p>	<p>Akční plán k naplnění záruky pro děti na období 2022–2030</p>	<p>Předcházení sociálnímu vyloučení dětí v nouzi a zajištění rovného přístupu k základním službám</p>
<p>12. Sociální ochrana</p>	<p>Český systém sociálního pojištění zajišťuje, až na odůvodněné výjimky, stejný přístup k sociálnímu zabezpečení zaměstnancům i osobám samostatně výdělečně činným. Výjimky jsou vyvolány zcela zásadními rozdíly v charakteru ekonomické činnosti obou skupin, zejména absencí zaměstnavatele, který poskytuje a nese</p>	

	zodpovědnost za některé aspekty sociálního pojištění u zaměstnanců, u osob samostatně výdělečně činných. Nejsou proto navržena žádná opatření.	
13. Podpora v nezaměstnanosti		
14. Minimální příjem	<p>1. Nařízení vlády o zvýšení částek životního a existenčního minima</p> <p>2. Zvážení mimořádné valorizace částek během roku 2024, popř. provedení valorizace v pravidelném termínu od 1. ledna 2025 (předložení vládě 11/2024).</p> <p>3. Úprava systému nepojistných sociálních dávek spočívající v nahrazení čtyř opakujících se příjmově testovaných dávek státní sociální podpory a pomoci v hmotné nouzi jednou dávkou státní sociální pomoci (předpokládané předložení vládě 3/2024).</p>	<p>Zachování reálné úrovně (kupní síly) experty stanovených původních částek k zajištění základních životních potřeb.</p> <p>Poskytnutí komplexní podpory rodinám v nepříznivé životní situaci, a to prostřednictvím složek dávky zahrnujících pomoc s krytím základních životních potřeb, s placením nákladů za bydlení, výchovu a péči o děti a pracovní bonus. Zohlednění snahy o dosažení soběstačnosti domácnosti a podpora zdravého fungování rodiny, včetně pravidelné školní docházky dětí. Odstranění bodů zlomu v dávkové podpoře, které mohou demotivovat klienty při hledání práce nebo zvýšení výdělku. Zohlednění celkové majetkové situace pro nárok na dávkovou pomoc, přesnější zacílení podpory na zranitelné osoby, které nemohou zvyšovat příjem vlastní aktivitou a pomoc státu nejvíce potřebují. Prohloubení principu: díky práci více peněz.</p>
15. Příjem ve stáří a důchody	<p>1. Zvýšení motivace k setrvání v zaměstnání po dosažení důchodového věku formou slevy na pojistném hrazeného zaměstnancem. Předpokládané projednání vládou v 1.Q. 2024.</p> <p>2. Zvýšení vyměřovacího základu osob samostatně výdělečně činných z 50 na 55 % základu daně a minimálního vyměřovacího základu určeného absolutní částkou z 25 na 30 % průměrné mzdy.</p>	<p>1. Zvýšení disponibilního příjmu osob v důchodovém věku a prodloužení aktivního života.</p> <p>2. Vyšší vyměřovací základy povedou k vyšším budoucím důchodovým nárokům. OSVČ jsou po dosažení důchodového věku příjemci nižších důchodů, opatření riziko nízkého důchodu snižuje.</p>

	Účinné od 1/1/2024, minimální vyměřovací základ se bude v následujících letech dále navyšovat – v roce 2025 to bude 35 % a v roce 2026 40 % průměrné mzdy.	
16. Zdravotní péče	<p>1. Strategický rámec rozvoje péče o zdraví v ČR do roku 2030 - Zdraví 2030 a jeho Implementační plány</p> <p>2. Národní plán obnovy – pilíř Zdraví a odolnost obyvatel</p> <p>3. Dotační program Ministerstva zdravotnictví Podpora zdraví, zvyšování efektivity a kvality zdravotní péče (vyhlašovaný každoročně)</p> <p>4. Dotační program Národní program řešení problematiky HIV/AIDS pro rok 2024</p>	<p>1. Zajištění kvalitní a dostupné zdravotní péče IP 2.1 Implementace modelů integrované péče, integrace zdravotní a sociální péče, reforma péče o duševní zdraví</p> <p>2. Zvýšení odolnosti systému zdravotní péče (komponenta 6.1), posílení onkologické prevence a péče (komponenta 6.2).</p> <p>3. Zlepšení informovanosti veřejnosti o oblasti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preventivních prohlídek - prevence domácího a genderově podmíněného násilí pro děti, osoby se zdravotním postižením a seniory - těhotných a kojících žen za účelem podpory jejich orientace v oblasti zdravého životního stylu - podpora vzdělanosti laické veřejnosti v problematice poskytování první pomoci se zaměřením na žáky základních a středních škol - podpora vzdělávání odborné i laické veřejnosti v oblasti neurodegenerativních onemocnění a neuropsychiatrického pomezí <p>4. Priority zaměřené na:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provádění a propagace anonymního a bezplatného testování na HIV infekci (s případným vyšetřením zaměřeným na diagnostiku i jiný - preventivní edukační a intervenční aktivity zaměřené na prevenci HIV/AIDS a jiných sexuálně přenosných onemocnění u cílové populace (zejména muži mající sex s muži, dospívající a mladiství, osoby poskytující placené

	<p>5. Národní plán podpory rozvoje geriatrické péče v ČR do roku 2035</p>	<p>sexuální služby, rezidentů), a to s ohledem na aktuální epidemiologickou situaci (např. Ukrajina).</p> <p>5. Strategické cíle zaměřeny na:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kvalitní geriatrická péče s oporou ve výzkumu a vzdělávání v geriatrii a gerontologii poskytována v souladu s komplexními potřebami geriatrických pacientů - Dostupnost a systémové nastavení specializované geriatrické péče odpovídající potřebám obyvatel České republiky. - Nastavení provázanosti péče v systému geriatrické péče odpovídající komplexním potřebám geriatrických pacientů - Vytvoření podmínek pro zdravé stárnutí a prevenci disability
<p>17. Začlenění osob se zdravotním postižením</p>	<p>1. Revize chráněného trhu práce a projekt Podpora zaměstnanosti osob se zdravotním postižením</p> <p>2. Nastavení pravidel pro uznání podniku za sociální podnik jakožto alternativu k současnému chráněnému trhu práce</p> <p>3. Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030 obsahuje opatření zaměřená na zajištění osob sociálně vyloučených, osob ohrožených sociálním vyloučením a přístupu osob s různým stupněm znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům, vytváření podmínek</p>	<p>Vzájemně provázaná opatření. Revize systému CHTP směřuje ke zvýšení efektivity vynakládaných veřejných rozpočtů na podporu zaměstnanosti OZP, zejména s cílem zamezit některým současným excesům a zároveň s cílem podpořit přechod části zaměstnanců z řad OZP na perspektivnější volný trh práce. Zaměstnavatelé a zaměstnanci z řad OZP na volném trhu práce jsou podporováni prostřednictvím uvedeného projektu. Cílem je stabilizovat stávající rozsah CHTP a navýšit počet OZP na volném trhu práce</p> <p>Podpora zaměstnanosti osob se zdravotním postižením</p> <p>Podpora sociálního začleňování a prevence sociálního vyloučení osob se zdravotním postižením</p>

	<p>pro jejich vstup na trh práce, zajištění adekvátního příjmu a prevenci ztráty příjmu a vytváření podmínek pro snižování prahů pobytových a ambulantních služeb pro osoby v extrémním sociálním vyloučení v případech, kdy podmínky vymežující působnost sociálních služeb, spoluúčast klientů i přístup (pravidla) poskytovatelů omezují či znemožňují řešení nepříznivé sociální situace, resp. přístup cílové skupiny ke službám.</p>	
18. Dlouhodobá péče	<p>1. Legislativní ukotvení sociálně zdravotních služeb, které by umožnilo v rámci jedné služby zkombinovat sociální službu se službou zdravotní.</p> <p>2. Strategický rámec rozvoje péče o zdraví v ČR do roku 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realizované projekty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - „Návrh systému komplexní sdílené zdravotně-sociální péče o pacienty se vzácnými onemocněními“ - „Podpora plánování rozvoje integrované zdravotní a sociální péče“ • Dotační investiční program MZd „Program na podporu péče o pacienty v terminálním stadiu onemocnění pro rok 2023“ • IROP II – Podpora rozvoje a dostupnosti zdravotní následné péče, Podpora rozvoje a dostupnosti 	<p>Rozvoj dostupných a kvalitních služeb dlouhodobé péče</p> <p>Implementace modelů integrované péče, integrace zdravotní a sociální péče, reforma péče o duševní zdraví</p>

	paliativní péče a Podpora akutní a specializované lůžkové psychiatrické péče – v roce 2023 otevřené výzvy	
19. Bydlení a pomoc pro osoby bez domova	<p>1. Návrh zákona o podpoře v bydlení</p> <p>2. Aktivita Sociální bydlení IROP 2021–2027</p> <p>3. Činnost regionálních center podpory investic do bydlení</p> <p>4. Program Podpora dostupného nájemního bydlení – podpora formou kombinace dotace a zvýhodněných nízkouročených úvěrů</p> <p>5. Návrh novely zákona o sociálních službách (možnost tzv. mokrých azylových domů pro osoby s neschopností regulace návykových látek).</p> <p>6. Projekt Podpora sociálního bydlení a jeho systémové zavádění v ČR</p>	Očekávaný dopad zmíněných opatření je eliminace osob bez domova a osob v bytové nouzi. Cílem zmíněných opatření je také nejen získání bydlení, ale i udržení bydlení, v němž se projevuje podpora ze strany sociálních pracovníků, kontaktních míst pro bydlení a systému čerpání sociálních dávek spojených s bydlením. Nedílná je i role terénní soc práce.
20. Přístup k základním službám	1. Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030 obsahuje opatření zaměřená na Zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům a vytváření podmínek pro snižování prahů pobytových a ambulantních služeb pro osoby v extrémním	Zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům a k sociálním službám

	<p>sociálním vyloučení v případech, kdy podmínky vymežující působnost sociálních služeb, spoluúčast klientů i přístup (pravidla) poskytovatelů omezují či znemožňují řešení nepříznivé sociální situace, resp. přístup cílové skupiny ke službám</p> <p>2. Národní strategie rozvoje soc. služeb obsahuje strategický cíl Vytvářet sítě soc. služeb, které reagují na nepříznivou sociální situaci obyvatel včetně dílčích opatření – ta jsou zaměřena i na posílení a podporu systému plánování a síťování soc. služeb, které představují nástroje pro zajišťování dostupnosti soc. služeb</p>	<p>Zlepšení koordinace a zajišťování dostupnosti soc. služeb na úrovni krajů i celostátní úrovni</p>
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Příloha 5: Naplňování Cílů udržitelného rozvoje OSN

SDG	Seznam hlavních opatření přispívajících k naplňování	Odhadovaný dopad opatření
1. Konec chudoby	<p>1. Nařízení vlády o zvýšení částek životního a existenčního minima.</p> <p>2. Zvýšení minimální mzdy o 1 600 Kč na 18 900 Kč od 1. ledna 2024.</p> <p>3. Novela zákona o pomoci v hmotné nouzi s cílem zefektivnit poskytování dávkové podpory potřebným, umožnit, aby dávky mohly reagovat na aktuální výzvy (energetická krize, konflikt na Ukrajině), zjednodušit administraci.</p> <p>4. Navýšení rodičovského příspěvku z 300 tis. na 350 tis. Kč pro rodiče dětí narozených od 1. ledna 2024 s cílem zvýšení podpory rodin s malými dětmi, které v rámci rizika chudoby patří k ohroženějším skupinám.</p> <p>5. Náhradní výživné vyplácené Úřadem práce na nezaopatřené dítě, jemuž není povinnou osobou vůbec či dostatečně hrazeno stanovené výživné.</p>	
2. Konec hladu	1. naplňování Strategického plánu Společné zemědělské politiky na období 2023–2027	

3. Zdraví a kvalitní život	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dotační program Ministerstva zdravotnictví: Podpora zdraví, zvyšování efektivity a kvality zdravotní péče (vyhlašovaný každoročně) 2. Vybudování centra kardiiovaskulární a transplantační medicíny. 3. Návrh revize systému podpory chráněného trhu práce – legislativní úprava 4. Zjednodušení vedení zdravotnické dokumentace skrze úpravu legislativy v červnu 2023 	
4. Kvalitní vzdělání	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aktualizace Rámcového vzdělávacího program pro předškolní a základní vzdělávání 2. Vytvoření databáze rekvalifikací 3. Realizace nástroje Příspěvek na úhradu kurzu digitálního vzdělávání 	
5. Rovnost mužů a žen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Od 2023 projekt Podpora a zvyšování kvality služeb v oblasti péče a sladování pracovního a rodinného života 2. Projekt 22 % K ROVNOSTI, od 1. 1. 2023 projekt Strategie a nástroje pro zvyšování transparentnosti v odměňování a zvyšování vymahatelnosti práva na rovnou odměnu dle zákoníku práce 3. Novela zákona o dětských skupinách, projekt Podpora implementace dětských skupin a Inovativní projekt sousedských dětských skupin 4. Snaha o usnadnění návratu žen po rodičovské dovolené na trh práce skrze podporu flexibilních forem úvazků (např. sleva na pojistném při zkrácených úvazcích od února 2023) 5. Úpravy v oblasti podpory při péči o novorozené dítě v podobě prodloužení otcovské dovolené, stanovení minimální doby rodičovské dovolené na 4 měsíce se 2 nepřenosnými měsíci pro každého z rodičů a nárok na nejméně 5 pracovních dnů pečovatelského volna při péči o příbuzného nebo o osobu žijící ve společné domácnosti za rok 	

6. Pitná voda, kanalizace	1. hospodaření se srážkovými vodami v intravilánu v podobě opatření ke zpomalení odtoku a k akumulaci vody v městských aglomeracích	
7. Dostupné a čisté energie	1. Výzva pro fotovoltaické systémy s/bez akumulace 2. Výzva pro Modernizaci distribuce tepla v systémech dálkového vytápění 3. Realizace opatření ke snížení energetické náročnosti budov ve vlastnictví veřejných subjektů 4. Výzva OPŽP pro Snížení energetické náročnosti veřejných budov	
8. Důstojná práce a ekonomický růst	1. Podpora rekvalifikace pracovníků skrze databázi rekvalifikačních kurzů a rozvoj poradenství při Úřadu práce, zejména zaměřené na digitální vzdělávání 2. rozvinutí širší role kultury a rozvoj kulturních a kreativní odvětví (KKO) jako součást přechodu k nízkouhlíkové ekonomice 3. Proklientský přístup k daňovým subjektům v daňové politice (např. snižování byrokratické zátěže). Dále rušení nesystémových daňových výjimek a implementace opatření proti daňovým únikům).	
9. Průmysl, inovace a infrastruktura	1. příprava vyhlášení veřejné soutěže zaměřené na podporu výzkumu a vývoje v tématech podporujících rozvoj národní infrastruktury pro prostorové informace v souladu s vládou schválenou GeoInfoStrategií2020+ 2. zřízení Platformy pro digitalizaci hospodářství 3. zřízení Evropských digitálních center inovací 4. projekt evropských referenčních testovacích a experimentálních zařízení v oblasti umělé inteligence (AI TEFs) pro oblast výroby 5. dvě výzvy na podporu digitální transformace podniků – Digitální a Virtuální podnik 6. výzva na demonstrativní projekty rozvoje aplikací pro průmyslové oblasti za použití sítí 5G 7. modernizace digitálních sítí, které umožňují vysokorychlostní připojení k internetu 8. podpora nákupu vozidel na elektrický a vodíkový pohon a výstavba související infrastruktury pro podnikatelský sektor a veřejnou správu 9. Implementace strategického rámce Cirkulární Česko 2040	

	<p>10. Podpora budování infrastruktury odpadového a oběhového hospodářství prostřednictvím dotačních výzev v rámci OP ŽP a NPO.</p> <p>11. Podpora zvyšování podílu recyklátu ve výrobcích v rámci OPŽP.</p> <p>12. podpora inovací v oblasti odpadového a oběhového hospodářství v rámci OPST.</p> <p>13. Rozvoj cirkulární ekonomiky, Investice do podpory zařízení pro zpracování biologicky rozložitelných odpadů (BRO) a aplikace a zapravování kompostu vyprodukovaného ze zařízení na zpracování bioodpadů na zemědělskou půdu v rámci NPO.</p>	
10. Méně nerovností	<p>1. Národní dotační programy Prevence sociálního vyloučení a komunitní práce a Podpora terénní práce</p> <p>2. Bezplatné právní poradenství pro osoby s nízkým příjmem v dluhové či jiné krizi</p> <p>Dále viz oblast SDG 1 nebo SDG 5</p>	
11. Udržitelná města a obce	<p>1. opatření ke zpomalení odtoku a zadržování a akumulace vody v městských aglomeracích prostřednictvím zvýšení členitosti povrchu, vsakovacích pásů a nádrží, dešťových zahrad, podzemních vsakovacích zařízení, drenáží, retenčních podzemních nádrží a zelených střech Opatření jsou realizována.</p> <p>2. podpora nákupu vozidel na elektrický a vodíkový pohon a výstavba související infrastruktury pro podnikatelský sektor a veřejnou správu</p> <p>3. dotační výzva na Pakt starostů a primátorů pro klima a energii na podporu tvorby SECAP</p> <p>4. snižování energetické náročnosti budov veřejných subjektů a státu, renovace a revitalizace budov, výměna škodlivých zdrojů vytápění za</p>	

	<p>obnovitelné zdroje</p> <p>5. podpora sociálního bydlení a dostupného nájemního bydlení</p> <p>Příprava programu Nájemní bydlení (duben 2024) a programu Dostupné bydlení (podzim 2024) prostřednictvím Státního fondu podpory investic</p> <p>6. stanovení požadavku na ekodesign pro všechny podporované kotle na biomasu za účelem snižování emisí znečišťujících látek do ovzduší z jejího spalování</p> <p>7. Podpora přechodu na oběhové hospodářství prostřednictvím dotačních výzev v rámci OPŽP;</p> <p>8. Rozvoj cirkulární ekonomiky – dotační výzva na podporu využití a zpracování biologicky rozložitelných odpadů v rámci NPO;</p> <p>9. Implementace strategického rámce Cirkulární Česko 2040.</p>	
12. Odpovědná výroba a spotřeba	<p>1. Příprava nového Plánu odpadového hospodářství ČR pro období 2025–2035;</p> <p>2. Implementace strategického rámce Cirkulární Česko 2040 (naplňování Akčního plánu pro období 2022-2027);</p> <p>3. Podpora budování infrastruktury odpadového a oběhového hospodářství prostřednictvím dotačních výzev v rámci OPŽP;</p> <p>4. Podpora zvyšování podílu recyklátu ve výrobcích v rámci OPŽP;</p> <p>5. Podpora inovací v oblasti odpadového a oběhového hospodářství v rámci OPST;</p> <p>6. Rozvoj cirkulární ekonomiky - Podpora zařízení pro zpracování biologicky rozložitelných odpadů (BRO) a aplikace a zapravování kompostu vyprodukovaného ze zařízení na zpracování bioodpadů na</p>	

	zemědělskou půdu v rámci NPO.	
13. Klimatická opatření	<p>1. podpora adaptace vodních, nelesních a lesních ekosystémů na změnu klimatu, je podporováno zlepšení druhové a prostorové skladby lesa, zajištění péče o cenné nelesní terestrické biotopy, tvorba a obnova mokřadů</p> <p>2. podpora adaptačních a zmírňujících opatření typu zelené střechy, využívání dešťové vody, rekuperace tepla z odpadní vody a vzduchu, stínění apod.</p>	
14. Život ve vodě	Není relevantní	
15. Život na souši	<p>1. opětovné zalesnění 24 000 ha ploch melioračními a stabilizujícími dřevinami</p> <p>2. ochrana proti suchu a přírodě blízká povodňová ochrana intravilánu města Brna, při níž jsou realizovány úpravy koryta řeky Svratky a její nivy</p> <p>3. podpora péče o zvláště chráněná území a území soustavy Natura 2000 a péče o zvláště chráněné druhy rostlin a živočichů</p> <p>4. zadržování vody v lese různými šetrnými opatřeními zlepšit druhovou a prostorovou skladbu lesa, zajistit péči o cenné nelesní biotopy, včetně podpory mokřadů, vodních toků, výsadby dřevin mimo les</p>	
16. Mír, spravedlnost a silné instituce	<p>1. Digitální Česko (např. e-Legislativa a e-Sbírka, nové postupy v otevírání dat, úplné elektronické podání, katalog služeb, životní situace na Portálu občana atd.)</p> <p>2. protikorupční reformy (např. analýza a následné využití dat o korupci v sektorech ČR, pravidla lobbování, ochrana oznamovatelů protiprávního jednání, opatření proti střetu zájmů apod.)</p> <p>3. evidence-informed policy-making</p>	

	<p>4. Strategie spolupráce veřejné správy s nestátními neziskovými organizacemi na léta 2021 až 2030 a doporučení PGR. Strategie přispívá k naplňování cíle 16.7 Zajistit odpovědné, inkluzivní, participační a zastupitelské rozhodování na všech úrovních.</p>	
17. Partnerství ke splnění cílů	<p>1. dokončení schválení jednotného systému zpracování ex post RIA 2. realizace školení RIA a další metodické kroky navazující na problematiku kapacit a konzultací 3. revize Strategie zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce 2018 – 2030 v návaznosti na vyhodnocení dosavadní implementace 4. zpracovaná a aktuálně pilotně implementovaná Metodika participace nestátních neziskových organizací v poradních a pracovních orgánech a při tvorbě dokumentů státní správy přispívá k naplňování cíle 17.17 Podněcovat a podporovat efektivní partnerství veřejných institucí, partnerství veřejného a soukromého sektoru a partnerství v rámci občanské společnosti, a to na základě zkušeností a využívání zdrojových strategií partnerství.</p>	