

Přílohy Národního programu reforem ČR 2023

Úřad vlády České republiky



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Příloha 1: Přehled strategických a koncepčních dokumentů vlády souvisejících s NPR 2023

Kapitola NPR	Název dokumentu	Stav přípravy	Gestor
2. Makroekonomický kontext	Konvergenční program ČR 2023	V přípravě	MF
	Makroekonomická predikce ČR - duben 2023	Publikováno	MF
	Rozpočtová strategie sektoru veřejných institucí ČR na léta 2021 až 2023	Schváleno	MF
	Rozpočtová strategie sektoru veřejných institucí ČR na léta 2023 až 2025	Schváleno	MF
	Zpráva o finanční stabilitě – jaro 2022	Publikováno	ČNB
	Zpráva o finanční stabilitě – zima 2022	Publikováno	ČNB
3.1 Digitální transformace	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
	Národní strategie elektronického zdravotnictví ČR 2016 - 2020	Schváleno	Mzd
	Akční plán k Národní strategii elektronického zdravotnictví ČR 2016 – 2026	Schváleno	MZd
	Strategie elektronizace zadávání veřejných zakázek pro období let 2022 - 2030	Schváleno	MMR
	Národní strategie umělé inteligence v ČR (2019)	Schváleno	MPO
Strategický rámec Národního cloud computingu –	Schváleno	MV	

	eGovernment cloud ČR (2016)		
	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 (2016)	Schváleno	MPO
	Akční plán 2.0 k provedení nedotačních opatření pro podporu plánování a výstavby sítí elektronických komunikací (2019)	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
3.2 Fyzická infrastruktura a zelená tranzice	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
	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 (2017)	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
Strategie BESIP 2021-2030	Schváleno	MD
Koncepce městské a aktivní mobility pro období 2021 - 2030	Schváleno	MD
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
Politika ochrany klimatu v ČR (2017)	Schváleno	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
Programy zlepšování kvality ovzduší 2020+	Schváleno	MŽP
Koncepce ochrany před následky sucha pro území ČR (2017)	Schváleno	MŽP 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	Schváleno	MZe

¹ 1. aktualizace pro období 2021 - 2030

² Doplněno o výhled do roku 2035

	a výživy 2030		
	Koncepce státní lesnické politiky do roku 2035	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 (2015)	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 2021 - 2022	Schváleno	MMR
	Akční plán Strategie regionálního rozvoje ČR 2023-2024	Schváleno	MMR
	Koncepce rozvoje venkova 2021 – 2027	Schváleno	MMR
3.3 Vzdělávání a trh práce	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 období od roku 2021	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 na léta 2019 - 2022	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
	Koncepce rodinné politiky (2017)	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
	Strategie migrační politiky ČR (2015)	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 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 2021 - 2025	V přípravě	MSPV
3.4 InSTITUTE, regulace a podpora podnikání v reakci na COVID-19	Průmysl 4.0	Schváleno	MPO
	Strategie rozvoje a podpory kulturních a kreativních odvětví pro roky 2021 – 2025	Schváleno	MK
	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

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

	Koncepce rozvoje kapitálového trhu v ČR na období 2019 – 2023	Schváleno	MF
	Strategie podpory malých a středních podniků v ČR pro období 2021 - 2027	Schváleno	MPO
	Plán systémového snížení administrativní zátěže podnikání na období 2019 - 2022	Schváleno	MPO
	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
	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
	Vládní koncepce boje s korupcí na léta 2018 až 2022	Schváleno	MSp
	Akční plán boje proti korupci na roky 2021 a 2022	Schváleno	MSp
	Akční plán ČR Partnerství pro otevřené vládnutí na období let 2020 až 2022	Schváleno	MSp
	Akční plán Partnerství ČR pro otevřené vládnutí na období let 2023 až 2024	Schváleno	MSp
	Státní kulturní politika na roky 2021 – 2025+	Schváleno	MK
	Koncepce Klienty orientovaná veřejná správa 2030	Schváleno	MV
	Akční plán ke koncepci Klienty orientovaná veřejná správa 2030 na léta 2021 - 2023	Schváleno	MV
3.5 Výzkum, vývoj a inovace	Program na podporu aplikovaného výzkumu a inovací v oblasti dopravy – DOPRAVA 2030	Schváleno	TACR
	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
	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 2021+	Schváleno	ÚV
	Koncepce Informačního systému výzkumu, experimentálního vývoje a inovací na období 2021	Schváleno	ÚV

	- 2025		
	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
	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 REPowerEU	Dlouhodobá strategie renovace budov (2020)	Schváleno	MPO
	Národní program snižování emisí ČR (aktualizace 2019)	Schváleno	MŽP
	Státní energetická koncepce (2015)	Schváleno	MPO
	Vnitrostátní plán ČR v oblasti energetiky a klimatu (2020) ⁴	Schváleno	MPO MŽP
	Aktualizace Národního akčního plánu ČR pro energii z obnovitelných zdrojů (2016)	Schváleno	MPO
	Vodíková strategie ČR (2021)	Schváleno	MPO

⁴ Tzv. národní klimaticko-energetický plán

	Koncepce bydlení ČR 2021+	Schváleno	MMR
	Koncepce sociálního bydlení ČR 2015 - 2025	Schváleno	MPSV
Průřezové dokumenty	Programové prohlášení vlády - aktualizace	Schváleno	ÚV
	Strategický rámec ČR 2030	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
	Aktualizovaná koncepce výzkumu, vývoje a inovací Ministerstva životního prostředí na léta 2016 až 2035 s výhledem do roku 2050	Schváleno	MŽP
	Dohoda o partnerství pro programové období 2014 - 2020 (revize březen 2018)	Schváleno	MMR
	Dohoda o partnerství pro programové období 2021 - 2027	Schváleno	MMR
	Národní koncepce realizace politiky soudržnosti v ČR po roce 2020	Schváleno	MMR
	Aktualizace Strategického rámce hospodářské restrukturalizace Ústeckého, Moravskoslezského a Karlovarského kraje (RE:START) (2021)	Schváleno	MMR
	Aktualizace Souhrnného akčního plánu Strategie restrukturalizace Ústeckého, Moravskoslezského a Karlovarského kraje 2021	Schváleno	MMR
	Souhrnný akční plán Strategie restrukturalizace Ústeckého, Moravskoslezského a Karlovarského kraje 2023-2024	Schváleno	MMR
	Návrh Plánu legislativních prací vlády na rok 2022 XXX	V přípravě	ÚV
	Výhled legislativních prací vlády na léta 2023 až 2025; Přehled implementačních prací vlády; Výhled implementačních prací vlády na rok 2022 a další léta XXX	V přípravě	ÚV
	Metodika přípravy veřejných strategií (aktualizace 2019)	Schváleno	MMR
	Strategie zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce ČR 2018 – 2030	Schváleno	MZV
	Koncepce Smart Cities - odolnost prostřednictvím SMART řešení pro obce, města a regiony	Schváleno	MMR

	Implementační plán Koncepce Smart Cities do roku 2030	Schváleno	MMR
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Informace o vybraných schválených dokumentech jsou k dispozici také v Databázi strategií⁵, která je celostátním informačním systémem dokumentů strategického charakteru. Materiály jsou do systému vkládány jednotlivými gestory.

Příloha 2: Naplňování doporučení Rady dle databáze CeSaR

Pozn. ÚV: Jde o reporting plnění CSRs 2019-2022. Tato příloha již byla dokončena a prošla tichou procedurou prostřednictvím RKP pro evropský semestr. Finální verze dokumentu byla prostřednictvím RKP pro evropský semestr rozeslána dne 16. 2. 2023 v 9:35 z emailu fiala.jan@vlada.cz

Czech Republic's contribution to the Country-specific recommendations (CSR) assessment

Semester cycle 2023

CSR.2022.1

CSR 1 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.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:38 AM)</p> <p>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</p>

⁵ Dostupné z: <https://www.databaze-strategie.cz>

	space in case of urgent need to cope with additional pressures for further measures.
Comments	
Entry 1	The forecast is based on the data known at the beginning of January 2023 and may be revised substantially during the year. This is not only case for fiscal data itself but also for other macroeconomic aggregates such as output gap.
State of play	
Entry 1	The policy is conducted mainly through the state budget that was approved at the end of 2022 with the deficit of CZK 295 billion. The budgeted deficit as well as the performance will depend on plenty of factors, including the further development of the war, prices of energies, macroeconomic situation etc.

CSR 1 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.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (16/02/2023 10:40 AM)</p> <p>New Measure is: announced/adopted/implemented 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</p>

	<p>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, 95 EV buses, 163 trolleybuses, 46 trams and 608 CNG buses have been purchased by 31 December 2022. 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.</p>
<p>Entry 2</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (16/02/2023 10:39 AM)</p> <p>Reforms and Tax measures Implementation of support measures to promote clean mobility. • As of 1 July 2022, an amendment</p>

to the Income Tax Act entered into force, which introduces 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) will no longer be 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 means a road vehicle of category M1, M2 or N1 which does 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 do 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.

- 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

	<p>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.</p>
<p>Entry 3</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (16/02/2023 10:39 AM)</p> <p>In 2022, implementing decisions of the EC were gradually issued to approve the operational programmes prepared by the Czech Republic (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</p>

	<p>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.</p>
<p>Entry 4</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (16/02/2023 10:39 AM)</p> <p>New update of the National Clean Mobility Action Plan 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</p>

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.

Comments

State of play

CSR 1 Subpart 3: For the period beyond 2023, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions.

Measures

Entry 1

MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:41 AM)

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.

Comments

State of play	
Entry 1	The coalition government set various working groups consisted of politicians and various experts that should devise list of consolidation measures. This is relevant for the area of taxes, pension expenditure, other current expenditure etc. The amount of the currently prepared package should work out at CZK 70 billion, as declared by the Minister of Finance. The list of measures should be made public in coming weeks and then go through the legislation process to be ready for 2024 state budget.

CSR 1 Subpart 4: Take measures to ensure the long-term fiscal sustainability of public finances, including the sustainability of the pension system.

Measures	
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	The Government formed in 2021 planned to propose a new pension reform in 2022 which was subsequently postponed to 2023. The reform should be implemented gradually, with measures being divide into two packages. First package is to be presented before June 2023 and it should include a mix of austerity measures aimed at improving short- and long-term financial balance of the system. The second package may bring more fundamental changes and amend some adequacy deficiencies caused by the first package.

CSR.2022.2

CSR 2 Subpart 1: 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.

Measures
Comments
State of play

CSR 2 Subpart 2: Swiftly finalise the negotiations with the Commission of the 2021-2027 cohesion policy programming documents with a view to starting their implementation.

Measures
Comments
State of play

CSR.2022.3

CSR 3 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.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:42 AM)</p> <p>Since 2022 Ministry of Regional Development in cooperation with Ministry of Social and Labour Affairs Have 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.</p>
Comments	
State of play	

CSR.2022.4

CSR 4 Subpart 1: Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels and diversify imports of fossil fuel.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (16/02/2023 10:43 AM)</p> <p>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%.</p>
Comments	
State of play	

CSR 4 Subpart 2: Accelerate the deployment of renewables, streamline permit procedures and make grid access easier.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:43 AM)</p>

	<p>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.</p>
Comments	
State of play	

CSR 4 Subpart 3: Increase the energy efficiency of district heating systems and of the building stock by incentivising deep renovations and renewable heat sources.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:43 AM)</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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 ENERG Programme, among others.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>State of play</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>With regard to increasing the energy efficiency of district heating systems, there is more than 1,6 billion CZK allocated under the Czech National Recovery Plan for the modernisation of district heating systems and Modernisation Fund provides funding as well. Concerning REPowerEU, Member States have agreed to incorporate its 'solar energy on rooftops' part into the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, that is, however, still under negotiation. To help further enhance energy efficiency and complement its numerous subsidy programmes, the government has relied on information campaigns in the form of various energy saving manuals guiding all relevant actors in achieving energy savings. The Ministry of Industry and Trade continues to manage a well-established network of Energy Consulting and Information Centres providing free-of-charge advice to all actors regarding energy saving measures, subsidy programmes, etc.</p>



CSR.2021.1

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

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:34 AM)</p> <p>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.</p>
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	<p>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</p>

	physical infrastructure to the tune of CZK 9.2 billion.
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CSR 1 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.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:35 AM)</p> <p>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 the first half of 2022 (within Temporary Framework) and continues in 2023 (under de minimis aid).</p>
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	<p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p>
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CSR 1 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.

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:35 AM)</p> <p>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 has been followed by a program of tutoring from the National Recovery</p>

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 is covered by the NPO component of the Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF) by CZK 1 billion. School pupils are provided with support through tutoring directly in schools. NPO also responds the need for further digitalisation of the educational system. In 2022 we focused on digitalisation of existing content and forms of education. o The allocation for development of digital education in CZ was approx CZK 1,5 bill. in 2022. Firstly, National Pedagogical Institute started a project focusing on implementation of new FEPs at school level including training for teachers on how to develop computational thinking and digital skills of students. The project will be in progress in the period 2022-2025 with total allocation of CZK 485 mil. Secondly, schools were provided with finances to purchase digital devices for students in line with their new, innovated, school curricula in order to develop their computational thinking and digital skills (in total CZK 977 698 832 in 2022). In 2022 the primary schools and grammar schools that chose to implement the new curricula in 2022, resp. 2021 were prioritized together with kindergartens. In 2023 the rest of primary schools and grammar schools together is vocational secondary schools will be supported. Thirdly, schools were provided with finances to purchase digital devices to prevent digital gap (in total CZK 478 300 450 in 2022). Funds were distributed according to coefficient that takes into account socio-economical situation of each school. The objective is to support 70 000 students and set up funds of mobile digital

	<p>devices in 80 % of schools. This intervention will continue in 2023 and 2024.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>State of play</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>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.</p>

CSR 1 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.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:36 AM)</p> <p>Fiscal rules, currently determined by the Fiscal Responsibility Act, should be strengthened 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. 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.</p>
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	<p>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. The Government formed in 2021 planned to propose a new pension reform in</p>

2022 which was subsequently postponed to 2023. The reform should be implemented gradually, with measures being divided into two packages. First package is to be presented before June 2023 and it should include a mix of austerity measures aimed at improving short- and long-term financial balance of the system. The second package may bring more fundamental changes and amend some adequacy deficiencies caused by the first package. In the meantime, measures aimed at promoting employment of disadvantaged groups, mainly older workers (both approaching retirement age and working pensioners) and mothers after maternity leave are being implemented. These take form of reductions in pension contributions paid by the employer for employees - members of the disadvantaged groups and reductions in contributions for people working after reaching retirement age. These measures should improve adequacy of future pensions while also bolstering state budget revenues. New Measure is: implemented/adopted 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. From the beginning of 2023, a mechanism of regular indexation of payments for the state insured (children, pensioners, unemployed etc.) was introduced into the Czech health care system. The advantage of the used indexation mechanism is not only its transparency but also its predictability, as it enables forecasting changes in payments for this large group of insured persons several years in advance. The implementation of CZ-DRG is continuing and plays a major role in reforming the Czech hospital system, both in terms of financing and organization.



CSR.2020.1

CSR 1 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.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:21 AM)</p> <p>The whole year 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 until May 2021, 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, 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</p>

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 4 Nov, extended until 15 Feb 2021. The government also approved a one-off benefit for pensioners of CZK 5,000 (in amount of CZK 15bn) as well as a bonus for workers in social services and the health-care system of CZK 16.9bn. 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 12.3bn. The government has also adjusted the parameters of care allowance for employees and has also been introduced for the self-employed. 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.
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	The government and the Parliament approved the whole bunch of support measures that amounted until the end of 2021 to around CZK 662 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.

CSR 1 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.

Measures	
Entry 1	MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:21 AM) 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.
Comments	

Entry 1

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 40 project plans in the Digital Czechia program. Priority 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 18 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 3,4 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. Within the framework of the IROP 2021-2027 new calls were launched in autumn 2022 to support cyber security for health service providers, esp. for entities providing public services in the field of health care by

the Act No. 372/2011 Coll., on health services. The calls are focused on the implementation of technical security measures pursuant to § 5 of the Cyber Security Act. The Ministry of Health presented the Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030 which was adopted by the Government on 18 November 2019 by Resolution No. 817/2019. (referred as the "Health 2030 Strategic Framework"), which also includes the Implementation Plan to sub-objective 2.1, which is focused on the implementation of integrated care models, the integration of health and social care and the reform of mental health care, a substantial part is also devoted to supporting the development of the integration of patient organizations. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health has decided to update the Health 2030 Strategic Framework and the priority areas defined therein so that greater emphasis is placed on the protection and promotion of public health and thus ensure the creation of a functional system capable of responding flexibly to any other threats. The implementation plan 2.1 was therefore adapted to the requirements and focused more on systemic solutions for the integration of health and social services, and it included emphasis on the issue of rare diseases. Czech Republic has been participating in a Joint Action JADECARE. The Ministry of Health has selected 20 basic features based on JADECARE best practices for their further processing under the Health 2030 Strategic Framework as well as 3 other national strategies that are focused on psychiatric care, primary care and eHealth. In addition, the associated subject of the Ministry of Health in the Joint Action, the University Hospital Olomouc has chosen telepsychiatry and health data sharing as the basis for the development of specific sustainable local good practice in the Czech Republic. The question of the continuity of health and social services with regard to the need for further care for patients after hospitalization is also addressed.

State of play

Entry 1

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 eRecept (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. 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 eRecept (ePrescription) system has been in routine operation since July 2017. Since 2018, new functionalities have been added, such as a shared drug record, electronic prescription of prescriptions with a blue stripe, electronic voucher for medical devices, and a number of other functionalities that are useful in providing health care. It is planned to launch a cross-border prescription that will push the boundaries of ePrescription use to other European countries. 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). The Act on Electronic Healthcare was approved under No. 325 in 2021 with effect from 1. 1. 2022. 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. In line with the Strategic Framework of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs was also introduction of a comprehensive electronic system - e-Sick Leave which was placed on 1st January 2020 to simplify and speed-up communication between the following groups of stakeholders: health services providers (doctors) – employers/self-employed persons – all citizens – public authorities (Czech Social Security Administration). This system enables to exchange automatically data on temporary incapacity to work and quarantine as well as swifter payment of cash benefits in case of illness or quarantine. During the pandemic data from this application were used for the statistic purposes as codes of diagnosis (ICD -10 codes) are collected hereby as well. The legal obligation was posed by amended Act No 187/2006, on sickness insurance which covers a number of cash benefits mainly sickness benefit (wage compensation during sickness) which are due even in case of ordering a quarantine. The system uses the same identifiers of the medical doctors which have already been introduced for purposes of the e-Prescription. Within the framework of the Health 2030 Strategic Framework, project plans were created on the basis of the measure of specific objective 2.1 to support soft objectives, namely to support the development of Regional Health and Social Plans, which will also include a methodology for monitoring, evaluation and planning of health and social care

services with regard to the specific needs of the region's population. Furthermore, in the field of comprehensive care for patients with rare diseases, where the issue of shared and transitional care for patients of young age is emphasized. Other projects are aimed at the development of general palliative care and ensuring comprehensive and safe care for patients in their own social environment, including support for their informal carers. These activities are aimed at support from the Operational Programme Employment Plus and the Swiss Contribution II. In 2022, a call was announced to support the development of rehabilitation care for patients after critical conditions within the National Recovery Plan. Strengthening the availability of healthcare workers takes place on several levels. In recent years, the capacities of medical schools (medical faculties) have been continuously increasing. At the same time the recruitment of medical workers from abroad is being strengthened. Foreign healthcare workers are offered the opportunity to carry out professional practice under direct supervision for a fixed period of time (max. 24 months) for easier understanding with the healthcare delivery system in the Czech Republic. This program is implemented very shortly after the arrival of health workers and can last up to 2 years. It is usually associated with preparation for approval exams and recognition of professional qualifications.

CSR.2020.2

CSR 2 Subpart 1: Support employment through active labour market policies,

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:22 AM)</p> <p>Specific focus has been paid to the integration of displaced persons from Ukraine into the labour market. The integration has been largely successful and displaced persons have been rather smoothly integrated into the labour market without major problems. In particular, specific counselling programmes were launched and language courses promoted.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:22 AM)</p> <p>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. A new tool "integration job" was presented in 2022. Integration job is a supported job that combines wage subsidies for hiring disadvantaged groups with specific needs and integration activities supporting personal development (training, social work, job assistance, comprehensive guidance and counselling) during the subsidised employment.</p>

Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	The labour market situation in CZ is still relatively favourable, the employment rate in group of 20-64 years old was 81.7% in 3Q2022 (increase by 1.2 p.p.), female employment rate was 74.2% (increase by 1.5 p.p.) and employment rate of older workers (55-64 years old) was 73.8% (increase by 3 p.p.). The unemployment decreased by 0.5 p.p. to 2.2% in 3Q2022. At the end of January 2023, approximately 93.5 thousand persons with temporary protection status were in employment and approximately 16 thousands were registered as job-seekers (out of total 285 thousand persons with temporary protection).

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

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:24 AM)</p> <p>Furthermore, in 2023, the implementation of measures to support digital education in companies will be launched, i.e. education provided by employers, which will be complemented by an innovative element - the possibility of supporting employee education through umbrella organisations of their employers.</p>
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:24 AM)</p> <p>In 2023, the concept of Training Centres established at the Labour Office will be further developed. The Training Centres will link the existing information and advisory centres of the Labour Office into an interconnected online network, to which training centres providing specialised and quality education using modern technologies (including e.g. virtual technologies) will be connected in the regions, according to regional needs and</p>

	<p>possibilities. These centres will be established on a partnership model in cooperation between employment services, selected educational institutions or employers and local governments. In 2023, a functional model of cooperation will be modelled.</p>
<p>Entry 3</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (16/02/2023 10:24 AM)</p> <p>In December 2022, the new active employment policy instrument - the Digital Training Course Allowance - was adopted. The allowance can be granted not only to jobseekers, but basically to anyone of working age who is interested in improving their position in the labour market by participating in further training. The amount of the contribution is 82 % of the cost of the course, 18 % is the minimum co-financing by the participant. It is granted exclusively for training with the aim of acquiring digital skills. Compared to the existing ALMP instrument (retraining), the new instrument has simplified conditions for training providers. Implementation will start in February 2023.</p>
<p>Entry 4</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (16/02/2023 10:23 AM)</p> <p>In the second half of 2022, an online Database of Retraining and Further Education Courses was created to increase the availability of reskilling and upskilling not only for jobseekers, but for the wider working-age population regardless of their economic status. The Database connects the supply of further education courses with demand and also provides for a simplified administration and financing of such courses by the employment services (Labour Office of the Czech Republic). The Database was launched in January 2023. Measures in the area of Workforce, Skills and Education of the SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027 focus on the development of pupils' and students' skills in line with the requirements of the labour market (strengthening and developing digital, STEM and soft skills), on supporting and strengthening cooperation between schools and companies (internships and placements in the corporate environment) and, last but not least, on introducing new modern teaching methods and supporting the provision of</p>

	<p>modern equipment in schools in order to better exploit the potential of ICT. One of the other key objectives is also to ensure adaptation of the workforce to changing conditions, in particular the changing structure of professions and the skill requirements of the labour market. Increasing or deepening qualifications or acquiring key professional and digital competences will strengthen the skills of the workforce and as a result, increase the competitiveness of SMEs. Supporting the improvement of managerial skills within SMEs, which can be correlated with productivity, is also fundamental.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>The individual measures contained in the SME Support Strategy are implemented on an ongoing basis and their implementation is evaluated annually in the Annual Report, which was first submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic in November 2022.</p>
<p>State of play</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>• For the period from 2021, funds for pedagogical intervention were transferred directly to the schools' budget and support complementing the teaching of children with special educational needs is provided flexibly when the child needs it to improve educational outcomes. The provision of pedagogical intervention to pupils in schools was streamline so that administratively demanding external diagnostics are not needed in order to provide this tutoring support from teachers and waiting period can be eliminated.</p> <p>Skills development • In 2020, work continues on revising the framework educational</p>

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 2022, CZ was implementing RRF: Component 3.1: Innovation in education in the context of digitization, and its goals.: In 2022, major investments in development of digital skills of both students and teachers were carried out as the first part of RRF implementation process. Firstly, National Pedagogical institute started a project focusing on implementation of new FEPs at school level including training for teachers on how to develop computational thinking and digital skills of students. Secondly, schools were provided with finances to purchase digital devices for students in line with their new, innovated, school curricula in order to develop their computational thinking and digital skills (in total CZK 977 698 832) Thirdly, schools were provided with finances to purchase digital devices to prevent digital gap (in total CZK 478 300 450).
- 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.

CSR.2020.3

CSR 3 Subpart 1: Support small and medium-sized enterprises by making greater use of financial instruments to ensure liquidity support,

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:26 AM)</p> <p>Expansion support scheme: 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. 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. 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 intends to support initial public offerings on alternative investment platforms, with the allocation of</p>

approximately 330 mil. CZK. Private co-financing will be required on the level of IPO, at least 70 % of the investment. Brownfields Fund is a fund of funds for regeneration of brownfields which intends to offer 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 will be 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). COVID programmes: The overall objective of these new programmes is 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) - provides 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. From the first call in May 2020 to 31. 12. 2020 received a total of 6 026 applications in guaranteed loans of 35 645 billion CZK. The aid is extended in accordance

with the temporary framework.

Comments

State of play

Entry 1

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

	<p>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 European 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. Under the Operational Program Technology and Applications for Competitiveness funded from the ERDF (approved by the European Commission in June 2022) are planned calls for proposals using financial instruments for SMEs as an important implementation tool for the fulfilment of the strategy's objectives. There will be calls throughout the 2023 that focus on Energy Savings, digitalisation of SMEs or generally supporting access to finance in terms of guarantees and loans. The aim of is to resolve the issue of information asymmetries related to SMEs due to their short history and insufficient financial track record, intangible assets, insufficient collateral or higher risk activities, which often lead to limited access to finance.</p>
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CSR 3 Subpart 2: reducing the administrative burden and improving e-government.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:27 AM)</p> <p>Following the COVID-19 pandemic, when e-government solutions proved to be one of key factors contributing to the resilience and efficiency of public services, the Czech Republic continues to prioritise digital transformation in the national</p>

agenda. Improved promotion of digital government services, implementation of the unified gov.cz domain by government portals and websites, as well as a more transparent government communication of the digitization plans contribute to a better awareness of citizens and businesses about available e-government services. A better cooperation between government institutions in sharing public administration data contributes to a gradual implementation of more pre-filled forms and a it is enabled to provide digitally services and number of benefits using national eID or through the Czech POINT offices. On 24 November 2022, a digital application for a voter card for the presidential election in January 2023 was made available on the Citizen Portal. The logged-in users can make the submission for card using their data mailbox and then choose for which round of the election they want to use the voter card and how they prefer to receive it. All other relevant data are pre-prepared and pre-filled. Since 1 December 2022, citizens can apply digitally for their driving license, thanks to a collaboration between the Citizen's Portal and the Transport Portal. The Implementation plans of the Digital Czechia programme is being updated annually with the involvement all sectors of public administration and other stakeholders. Reflecting digital targets for 2030 of the Europe's Digital Decade, the scope of the Digital Czechia programme will be extended focusing on education and digital skills as another dedicated "pillar". The implementation plans define investment priorities in line with the Government ICT Strategy of the Czech Republic and are a basis for budget negotiations for the next year budget, i.e. the implementation plans of 2022 are considered as priorities for 2023. In connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the related initiatives of the European Commission, the Digital Czechia programme became the cornerstone for digitization components of the National Recovery Plan for 2021 and beyond, financed from the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Following negotiations in 2020, Czech Republic decided to finance individual digital projects from the National Recovery Plan. As part of negotiations and consultations, the overall needs for digitization activities in components 1.1 Services for citizens and companies and 1.2 Digital systems of public administration were identified at the level of 23 billion for the years 2020-2026.

This amount significantly exceeded the possibilities of the National Recovery Plan. Primary determined allocation for digitization components 1.1 and 1.2 in the amount of approx. 7 billion. CZK (for the years 2020-2026) was filled with key projects from the Digital Czechia program. In September 2021, the EC and ECOFIN approved the Czech part of the RRF - i.e. the National Recovery Plan, and then the owner of the component started issuing individual calls for predefined projects. To date, 27 calls have been issued in cooperation with the managers of individual projects, which represent approximately 85% of the total allocation. The remaining 15% will be tendered in Q1 and Q2 2023, in accordance with the requirements of the managers. As part of the negotiation procedure, mainly operating funds were increased from the state budget in the total amount of approximately 1.4 billion CZK. More government portals are being federated with the central Public Administration Portal with its transactional, the "Citizen's Portal". In order to support digitalization through the self-service portal, the Ministry of Interior created "Guidelines for the planning of public administration services digitization in the Czech Republic". This document provides guidelines for central government bodies to support them in their calculations and decision-making process, whether the Self-Service Digital Portal is an optimal solution for their public service domain and for the particular services they provide. The regularly updated summary information on public administration services digitization is available at the website of the Chief Architect of eGovernment: <https://archi.gov.cz/>. The Policy Statement of the new government of the Czech Republic, in its section on digitization, places great focus on the completion of the implementation of all provisions of the Act on the Right to Digital services by 1 February 2025: (<https://www.vlada.cz/en/jednani-vlady/policy-statement/policy-statement-of-the-government-193762/>). More citizens are using their Bank ID to access digital government services since this option was introduced in 2021. Starting 2021, clients of several banks can already use their trusted high-security bank 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. More than 8.4 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). The number of electronic identification means issued by persons different from a state authority is approximately 7.74 million. Most of them have been issued by the banks – approx. 99 %. 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 eldentita.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. There has been a very significant reduction in the administrative burden of

entrepreneurs with regard to Road tax in the course of 2022. The amendment to the Road Tax Act, which was implemented by Act No. 142/2022 Coll., made a decisive contribution to this, i.e.:

- Reduction of the subject of road tax only for heavy goods vehicles with a permissible weight exceeding 3.5 tons. As a result of the changes, most vehicles that were subject to road tax are no longer subject to this tax (for example passenger cars, buses, etc).
- No tax return is filed for zero-rated vehicles (actual taxation of vehicles at rates with a maximum permissible weight of less than 12 tonnes, or less than 12 tonnes 16 tons the maximum permissible weight of the vehicle set).
- Moving the taxation of semi-trailers to the taxation of their tractors. Semi-trailers are not subject to tax.
- Cancellation of the paying tax advances and cancellation of obligatory tax registration. Registration for road tax was cancelled, and thus the obligation to fill in forms for registration, data changes or cancellation of registration to the local tax authorities was abolished.
- Cancellation of rate reduction depending on the date of first vehicle registration, thus there was achieved a simple tax calculation. The tax is simply calculated as the sum of partial taxes for individual vehicles, and the preparation of the tax return is significantly simpler administratively compared to the previous state.
- Road tax returns will be submitted only electronically with effect from 1. January 2025.
- Non-systemic exemptions and special tax-reducing regimes for different types of taxpayers were abolished. It concerns, for example, special regimes for non-profit taxpayers and regimes for reducing tax rates for vehicles used for specified activities.

Comments

Entry 1

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 12.4 billion is secured for eGovernment (CZK 6.2 billion), eHealth (CZK 2.5 billion) and cyber security (CZK 3.7 billion). 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>.

State of play

Entry 1

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 Chief Architect of eGovernment 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.". In 2021, a partial revision of the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) methodology was carried out, in particular an internal analysis of the timeliness of data. The Office of the Government of the Czech Republic is continuously revising all methodologies for assessing the impact of regulation and, in connection with the methodology under consideration, will also simultaneously prepare a revision of the related Methodology for Assessing the Impact of Regulation on Competitiveness. A set of RIA trainings were also planned for the period 2020-2021, but could not be held due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Workshops are continuously being prepared and will be held together with other thematic trainings on RIA issues in 2023 - 2024. At the same time, in 2021, the measures aimed at strengthening the information of persons wishing to set up a company on all the necessary steps and documents were successfully completed. Information on company formation is

available on the businessinfo.cz website. Useful information is also available on the special website of the Notary Chamber of the Czech Republic zaloztesro.cz. The adoption of Act No. 37/2021 Coll., on the registration of beneficial owners, namely Sections 37 to 41 of the Act, succeeded in fulfilling the measure that was intended to ensure in specific cases the gratuitous entry of data on the beneficial owner of a legal entity in the register of beneficial owners, which also reduced the administrative burden on entrepreneurs. Regarding the simplification of the tax system for SMEs, a new online channel for communication with the Financial Administration "Moje daně" was launched in 2021. A new institution of a flat-rate tax has also been introduced, the main features of which for a group of taxpayers meeting the statutory conditions are taxpayer friendliness, a significant reduction in the administrative burden for taxpayers in relation to income tax and public insurance obligations.

CSR 3 Subpart 3: Front-load mature public investment projects and

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:28 AM)</p> <p>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.</p>
Comments	

Entry 1	Part of the support for project preparation is specifically support for the preparation of pilot projects.
State of play	
Entry 1	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.

CSR 3 Subpart 4: promote private investment to foster the economic recovery.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:29 AM)</p> <p>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.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	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.
State of play	
Entry 1	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.

CSR 3 Subpart 5: Focus investment on the green and digital transition, in particular on high-capacity digital infrastructure and technologies,

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (16/02/2023 10:30 AM)</p> <p>The selected investment model Private Design, Build and Operate Model will be used for the following program period (2021-2027). 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 allocation is almost CZK 7 bln. 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. The</p>

	allocation is almost CZK 5 bln
Entry 2	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:30 AM)</p> <p>Digital Information Agency In order to achieve synergies and more efficient coordination as well as to speed up digital transformation of public administration, Digital Information Agency (DIA) was established on 1 January 2023. DIA is a central administrative office for electronic identification and public administration information systems of the Czech Republic. The aim of DIA is to provide comprehensive governance and to contribute to more focused and impactful investments in national digital infrastructure and services, including cross-border digital services, within the framework of the Digital Czech Republic government programme. In CSR No. 1 it is recommended i. a. to expand public investments for digital transition. Number of substantial financial investments addressing current digital transition challenges are included in the digital section of Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Czech Republic. These investments will also contribute to the successful implementation of relevant milestones and targets of Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Czech Republic.</p>
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	The Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic currently prepares a National Plan of Development of Very High Capacity Networks.

CSR 3 Subpart 6: clean and efficient production and use of energy,

Measures	
Entry 1	MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:31 AM)

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). Operational programmes, which will fund energy savings measures are being set up. Additionally, there are several national programmes, the new Modernisation fund which shall focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and energy communities and Recovery and Resilience Facility, which will provide support through National Recovery Plan to energy efficiency projects (renovation of the public building stock, 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. Complex renovations are preferred. The programme EFEKT will support 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 support scheme, final recipients are 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 are 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 allocation is 400 mil. CZK and to 31. 12. 2020, loan agreements have been signed in the amount of 173 mil. CZK.

Comments

Entry 1

One important part of building a green transit energy system is raw material resources, especially critical minerals. In this context, the Czech Republic has supported the development of exploration and mining of lithium and manganese ores - both of which are part of the battery value chain. What the Czech Republic is eagerly awaiting, however, is the acceleration of the development of a common pan-European strategy for the

exploration, extraction and processing of critical minerals, the production of which would fill the white spaces in traditional European value chains.

State of play

Entry 1

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. The key area Low-carbon Economy and Resource Efficiency of the SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027 includes specific objectives aimed at increasing energy efficiency, intensifying the use of RES and expanding elements of clean mobility. In 2022, implementing decisions of the EC were gradually issued to approve the operational programmes prepared by the Czech Republic (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

	<p>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".</p>
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CSR 3 Subpart 7: and sustainable transport infrastructure, including in the coal regions.

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (16/02/2023 10:32 AM)</p> <p>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 and 92 of them have been purchased by 31. 12. 2022.</p>
Comments	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>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.</p>
State of play	

<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>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 the IROP program were announced and evaluated). Similar activities and measures are part of current TJTP in accordance with the JTF Regulation.</p>
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CSR 3 Subpart 8: Ensure access to finance for innovative firms and improve public-private cooperation in research and development.

<p style="text-align: center;">Measures</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:32 AM)</p> <p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Comments</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>In the National RDI Policy of the Czech Republic 2021+, a strategic objective is included to support the expansion of</p>

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.

State of play

Entry 1

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. In 2022, work began on the evaluation of the implementation of the measures for the period 2018 – 2020. 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 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. The process of preparing the budget proposal for the area of research, development and innovation will be improved with an emphasis on the maximum use of previously accumulated entitlements from unconsumed expenses. Attention is also paid to existing instruments of indirect support for research, development and innovation (tax deductions, investment incentives), including foreign good practice. In 2022, among other things, the activities of the Research, Development and Innovation Council's working group for research and development tax deductions were renewed. The aim of the working group is to discuss and propose other forms of indirect public support for research and development with regard to foreign good practice and possible sources of funding. The key area of Research, Development and Innovation of the SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027 includes specific objectives aimed at ensuring sufficient

funding for innovation activities in order to increase the share of innovating SMEs and setting an environment that will contribute to the acceleration of their innovation activities and systematic cooperation between the business and academic sector to enable knowledge and technology transfer. The activities in 2021 also include further development of the Information System for Research, Experimental Development and Innovation for the period 2021 to 2025, replacing the system valid until 2020, and proposing appropriate development measures in line with the requirements of the National Research, Development and Innovation Policy of the Czech Republic 2021+. The first calls under OP Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness (ERDF) were opened in August 2022 - under the specific objective "Development and strengthening of research and innovation capacities and introduction of advanced technologies", which focus on research, development and innovation, especially from the perspective of corporate R&D and effective use of R&D results in innovation.



CSR.2019.1

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

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (16/02/2023 10:10 AM)</p> <p>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.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	<p>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.</p>
State of play	
Entry 1	<p>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 Government formed in 2021 planned to propose a new pension reform in 2022 which was subsequently postponed to 2023. The reform should be implemented gradually, with measures being divided into two packages. First package is to be presented before June 2023 and it should include a mix of austerity measures aimed at improving short- and long-term financial balance of the system. The second package may bring more fundamental changes and amend some adequacy</p>

deficiencies caused by the first package. From the beginning of 2023, a mechanism of regular indexation of payments for the state insured (children, pensioners, unemployed etc.) was introduced into the Czech health care system, thus fulfilling one of the key points of the Government's programme declaration. The advantage of the used indexation mechanism is not only its transparency but also its predictability, as it enables forecasting changes in payments for this large group of insured persons several years in advance. Newly implemented CZ-DRG patient classification has brought more transparency, fairness and efficiency into the hospital financing system. In 2022 and 2023, the share of acute care reimbursed by a pure case-based DRG payment system increased to 50 % which incentivized more hospital activity in elective care thus reducing waiting times. Additional reforms are now being based on the results of CZ-DRG, such as the promotion of one-day surgery and concentration of care to highly specialized centres.

CSR 1 Subpart 2: Adopt pending anti-corruption measures.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:11 AM)</p> <p>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. The draft acts were prepared anew with some necessary changes stemming from the coalition agreement and were resubmitted by the Ministry of Justice and underwent interministerial commenting procedure from 30 November to 29 December 2022. At the time of the update (February 2023), the comments that had been received were being settled. The Act on Whistleblowing and its accompanying Act were approved in</p>

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 had to start again from the beginning. The commitment to propose and adopt the Act on Whistleblowing and its accompanying Act anew was included in the Programme Declaration of the present Government. The draft acts were prepared again with some necessary changes stemming from the coalition agreement and were resubmitted by the Ministry of Justice. They were approved by the Government on 23 November 2022 and passed 1st reading in Chamber of Deputies on 12 January 2023. These acts are 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. 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 of the Czech Republic 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 had to start again from the beginning. New amendment is currently being prepared and it is expected to be sent into the inter-ministerial consultation procedure in near future. Both above mentioned amendments implement relevant GRECO recommendations given to the Czech Republic in its fourth evaluation round. 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 would have to start again from the beginning.

Comments

State of play

Entry 1

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 yet completed. 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. Most of the draft acts were prepared anew and resubmitted to the legislative procedure.

CSR.2019.2

CSR 2 Subpart 1: Foster the employment of women with young children, including by improving access to affordable childcare, and of disadvantaged groups.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (16/02/2023 10:12 AM)</p> <p>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. MoLSA is now preparing another amendment to the Child Group Act aimed at expanding the possible forms of childcare to include so-called neighbourhood childcare (along the lines of Tagesmutter). In order to war in Ukraine and coming of enormous number of refugee families to the Czech Republic, MoLSA has started to cooperate with UNICEF with the goal to support the access of UA parents to labour market and to ensure complex support to all family members. Through a closed workplan, an emergency grant was opened to support temporary integration and adaptation activities for families from Ukraine. This grant scheme enabled support of informal ECEC for pre-school kids in 2022 so it helped a lot with employment of women with young children, including by improving access to affordable UA childcare. In 2023, new grant call has been open</p>

thus in addition to informal forms of education and care for pre-school children, the grant scheme also supports the inclusion of children with special needs in children's groups (providers can apply for support of their personal capacities in the case when children with special needs is present in children's group). Through a closed workplan, seminars for caregivers (targeted to special needs of children) are just in realisation. seminars will be held in all regions of the Czech Republic. In autumn 2022, MoLSA has applied to TSI support with the aim to develop monitoring and evaluation framework in ECEC. The request was supported and just now, project preparation has started. In January 2023, the project Support and improvement of the quality of care services and reconciliation of work and family life, implemented within the Operational Programme Employment Plus, was launched (2023-2025). The main objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of inequalities in the labour market between men and women, particularly in the context of addressing the issue of reconciling care and work. The project aims to support the MoLSA and local authorities to plan competently and effectively support measures to a greater involvement of men in care, promoting carers' access to information and supporting providers of childcare services in children's groups based on up-to-date data and the needs of these groups.

Comments

State of play

Entry 1

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

	<p>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. Year-on-year, the number of nursery schools rose from 5344 to 5374 and the number of classes increased by 320. Year-on-year, the number of children in nursery schools increased by 8,715. By the end of 2022 the ERDF has funded by the IROP 2014-2020 390 projects of childcare and preschool educational facilities with target capacity 17245 persons. From the IROP 2021-2027 CZK 3.5 billion was approved for the development of nursery schools in the Czech Republic for the period 2021-2027. In 2022, three calls of IROP (allocation CZK 3.5 billion) were made, which were aimed at supporting the activities of kindergartens. In the Operational Programme Research, Development and Education (2014-2020) and Programme Johannes Amos Comenius (2021-2027) under the MEYS the aforementioned measures have been complemented by specialized personal support for two-year old children.</p>
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CSR 2 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.

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:14 AM)</p> <p>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</p>

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 counseling services in schools and school counseling facilities, as amended, stipulates which services school counseling facilities may provide for a fee. The free standard of support and provision of school counseling 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 counseling 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.

	<p>Methodological support for both tribal and designated schools is also provided by regional support centers 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 2022, the institutionalization of school psychologists and school special needs pedagogues in mainstream primary schools was being prepared. In May 2022, a call of the Jan Amos Comenius Operational Program was announced, within which primary schools can claim funds for this personnel support. Funding from the state budget is expected from 2025. In the area of addressing the digital gap, in 2022, , In line with RRF, respectively the Component 3.1: Innovation in education in the context of digitization, schools were provided with finances to purchase digital devices to prevent digital gap (in total CZK 478 300 450). Finances were distributed according to a coefficient taking into account socio-economical situation of each school. The plan is to purchase 70 000 devices and to set up a fund of mobile digital devices in 80 % of schools.</p>
<p>Entry 2</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:14 AM)</p> <p>Skills development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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,

	<p>which also included a verification of the new content of informatics and ICT and new textbooks. Based on aforementioned projects the New FEPs in the field of ICT were created and approved in 2021. Schools are now obliged to implement new FEPs into their School Educational Programmes by September 2025 at the latest. • 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 2022, its activities were focused on regular meetings of stakeholders and schools. Furthermore, it focused on raising the awareness about various topics, such as lack of women in ICT. Thanks to Structural Dialog on Digital Education initiated by the European Commission the new Interdepartmental Group for Digital Education was established. Its first objective was united approach to structural dialog with the European Commission. However, the Group chose to continue its activities bringing up important topic related to digital education that required cooperation of various stakeholders, such as support of women in ICT, lack of professionals in cybersecurity, digital gap, digital wellbeing etc. The Group received a very positive feedback and is now being formalized as a Committee for Digital Education of Government Council for Information Society. In line with the new FEPs approved in 2021, major investments in development of digital skills of both students and teachers were carried out in 2022 financed by Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Czech Republic. Firstly, National Pedagogical institute started a project focusing on implementation of new FEPs at school level including training for teachers on how to develop computational thinking and digital skills of students. Secondly, schools were provided with finances to purchase digital devices for students in line with their new, innovated, school curricula in order to develop their computational thinking and digital skills (in total CZK 977 698 832) Thirdly, schools were provided with finances to purchase digital devices to prevent digital gap (in total CZK 478 300 450).</p>
<p>Entry 3</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:13 AM)</p> <p>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</p>

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. According to the new amendment, which is now in the legislative process, the director of the school will be able to recognise the professional qualification of the teacher of the general subjects of 2nd level of primary schools and secondary schools for a period of 3 years. Such teacher must be a graduate from a non-teaching master's degree study program and gains the teacher qualification only for the period of 3 years. Within this period he/she must complete the pedagogical studies in the minimum length of 250 hours in order to become a qualified teacher. Furthermore, the director of the school will also be able to recognise professional qualification of a teacher of general subjects also for a graduate of a bachelor study program who is a student of a follow-up master's study program focused on teaching. The law also gives a period of 3 years for completing the required study program. 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. On 8 March 2021, the Government of the Czech Republic approved the SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027, which aims to set a comprehensive framework for support policy to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). One of the key areas addressed in the strategic document includes measures in the area of Workforce, Skills and Education that focus on the development of pupils' and students' skills in line with labour market requirements (strengthening and developing digital, STEM and soft skills) and, last but not least, on supporting and strengthening cooperation between schools and companies (internships and placements in the corporate environment).

Comments

State of play

Entry 1

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.

In the line support of pedagogues we focus on the education of directors of schools with the aim of strengthening their abilities as pedagogical leaders. New kind of education is the process of piloting. The amendment to the Act on pedagogical workers introduces new positions of the introducing teacher, who guides the teacher during his adaptation period, and also the accompanying teacher who methodically guides a student of a school or university who is preparing as part of practical training for the performance of the teaching profession. Furthermore, we also deal with the initial education of teachers and innovations in their preparation in order to increase their competences in teacher training. In connection with the revision of Framework Educational Programs we prepare the implementation support including teacher training. 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. In the course of 2021, a draft Monitoring Framework was created and in 2022 the overall Monitoring Framework of the state and development of the education system of the Czech Republic was created, which complements the implementation of the Strategy for Education Policy of the Czech Republic until 2030+ (hereinafter referred to as S2030+). It is an activity that builds on the commitments of the previous Strategy 2020 and is primarily intended to monitor the development of a wide range of available indicators on the state of the education system of the Czech Republic in a comparable time series from national and international surveys. Some of the key data in the Monitoring Framework are identified as Indicators, which should be used primarily to assess the impact of the Czech Republic's education policy in relation to the S2030+ objectives. Preparations are currently underway for the second implementation period (2023-2027). Key measures are being incorporated into the Long-term Plan for Education and Development of the Education System of the Czech Republic for the period 2023-2027. For the third implementation period (2027-2031) of Strategy 2030+, the long-

term plan for education and development of the education system of the Czech Republic will also have a form of a implementation document. The Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports have prepared within National Recovery Plan the component 3.1 Innovation in Education in the Context of Digitalisation. In 2022 the implementation of the component was in progress with total investments in development of digital education of approx. CZK 1,5 bill. 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.

CSR.2019.3

CSR 3 Subpart 1: Focus investment-related economic policy on transport, notably on its sustainability

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:15 AM)</p> <p>CZ had already started using the multi-criteria evaluation (MCE) in public tenders for construction works contracts, as well as for service contracts</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	<p>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 criterions 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.</p>
State of play	
Entry 1	<p>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</p>

	<p>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.</p>
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CSR 3 Subpart 2: , digital infrastructure

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:15 AM)</p> <p>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.</p>
Comments	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>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.</p>
State of play	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>The Ministry of Industry and Trade realises following strategic documents: National Plan of Development of Very High Capacity Networks, and Implementation and Development of</p>

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). MIT, also as the managing authority for the Operational Program Technology and Applications for Competitiveness funded from the ERDF (approved by the European Commission in June 2022), participates in the implementation of the development of high-speed networks. The program focuses on support for the modernization and expansion of existing infrastructure and the establishment of new networks for high-speed Internet access of very high capacity, on the construction of backhaul networks and support for the construction of transfer points to cover remote areas within larger municipalities, with the aim of ensuring connectivity throughout the territory of the Czech Republic. An allocation of EUR 192.3 million is expected for the period 2021 to 2027.

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

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:17 AM)</p> <p>Operational programmes, which will fund energy efficiency and energy savings measures, as well as measures in the field of renewables and low carbon sources, were adopted and calls for proposal for energy saving measures and deployment of renewables are already ongoing. Additionally, there are several national programmes, the new Modernisation fund which shall focus on energy transition, including energy efficiency as one of</p>

its priority areas and Recovery and Resilience Facility, which is providing support through National Recovery Plan to energy efficiency projects (renovation of the public building stock, public lighting, transition towards “greener” transport sector). The Modernisation Fund is now fully operational and in 2021 and 2022 several calls for proposals with a total allocation of almost 60 bill. CZK were opened. A significant number of projects, especially photovoltaic installations, were already implemented. The “EFEKT” programme will support 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 part of the Territorial Just Transition Plan (TJTP) plan.

Comments

Entry 1

The key document in the field of energy and climate is The National Energy and Climate Plan of the Czech Republic which was prepared on the basis of the requirements of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action. 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 European Structural and Investment 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 EIC (Operation Programme Entrepreneurship and Innovation for Competitiveness) - under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Trade – provided support for the purchase of electric cars and charging stations for entrepreneurs CZK 0.3 billion according to approved projects; i.e. over 1,100 EV and more than 200 charging stations, as of 31 December 2022. IROP - under the responsibility of the Ministry of Regional Development – provides support for alternative fuel vehicles (public transport); CZK 8.5 billion approved projects; i.e. approx. 1,150 planned vehicles. 95 electric buses, 163 trolleybuses, 46 trams and 608 CNG buses were purchased by 31 December 2022.

State of play

Entry 1

The state of play was characterised by adequately setting the subsequent obligation period that has promoted the implementation of energy saving measures. The measures aimed at ensuring that the envisaged reduction of energy intensity of the Czech economy takes place, specifically with regard to the

existing obligations stemming from the revised Energy Efficiency Directive and Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. The main goals - fulfilling the 2030 energy efficiency national contribution set in line with Article 3 and the obligations set in the Articles 5 and 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive have been met. 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. The main measures for the period 2021 – 2030 are operational and national programmes, which have been set up in a way that suits the next programming period. In the sector of transport, the Integrated Regional Operational Programme supports measures aimed at the uptake, through investment aid, of acquisitions of low-emission and zero-emission public transport vehicles; IROP has continued to provide this support in the subsequent obligation period. In addition, the Operational Programme Transport focuses on transport infrastructure, including railways has continued supporting the transition towards sustainable transport in the subsequent obligation period. In the period 2021-2027 the purchase of vehicles for business and building of infrastructure for electric mobility is applied in the framework of the National Recovery Plan. The National Programme Environment has focused on sustainable transport in the public sector (e.g. purchases of electric vehicles by public bodies). The Modernisation Fund supported sustainable public transport and sustainable commercial transport (both in terms of fuel infrastructure as well as vehicle procurement) with an allocation of more than 500 mil. EUR in the relevant subprogrammes. The Operational Programme Just Transition Fund has been set up. It's main objective is the transition of coal regions, however, it may also cover some specific issues related to energy savings. However, the fund mainly focuses on other issues of the 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, the Recovery and Resilience Plan provides finances for renovation of public buildings, as well as for modernisation of public lighting and consultation services. The key area Low-carbon Economy and Resource Efficiency of

the SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027 includes specific objectives aimed at increasing energy efficiency, intensifying the use of RES and expanding elements of clean mobility. In 2022, implementing decisions of the EC were gradually issued to approve the operational programmes prepared by the Czech Republic (OP Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness, OP Environment, Programme Just Transition, Integrated Regional Operational Programme), 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".

CSR 3 Subpart 4: Reduce the administrative burden on investment

Measures	
Entry 1	MEASURE TYPE: Announced (16/02/2023 10:18 AM)

	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.
Comments	
Entry 1	The proposed measures are in the legislative process and are expected to be approved by the end of 2020.
State of play	
Entry 1	The Ministry of Industry and Trade prepares and adopts different measures to reduce the administrative burden on the business community.

CSR 3 Subpart 5: and support more quality-based competition in public procurement.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:19 AM)</p> <p>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 (MoRD) will continue to carry out the systematic training and educational campaign, still addressing also the topic of quality based criteria.</p>
Comments	

Entry 1	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.
State of play	
Entry 1	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.

CSR 3 Subpart 6: Remove the barriers hampering the development of a fully functioning innovation ecosystem.

Measures	
Entry 1	MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (16/02/2023 10:20 AM) The Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 – 2030 approved in February 2019.
Entry 2	MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 14:28 PM) The Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 – 2030 approved in February 2019.
Comments	

Entry 1	<p>1) From January 1, 2022, the Office of the Minister for Science, Research and Innovation was established. At the same time, the government appointed the Minister for Science, Research and Innovation as the chairperson of the Council for Research, Development and Innovation. In September 2022, the government approved the new composition of the Council for Research, Development and Innovation, which combines research experience from abroad, a higher representation of women and representation of a wider spectrum of scientific fields. 2) From 2022, a new act on research, development, innovation and knowledge transfer is being prepared. 3) National RDI Policy of the Czech Republic 2021+ with effect from 1. 1. 2021, which was approved by the government in July 2020.</p>
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State of play

Entry 1	<p>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 2019-2022 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 submitted to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic in January 2021, 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</p>
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	research, development, innovation and knowledge transfer.
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Příloha 3: Implementace Národního plánu obnovy dle databáze FENIX

Bude předloženo Evropské komisi samostatně prostřednictvím systému FENIX do 30. 4. 2023.

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	1. revize rámcových vzdělávacích programů v pre-primárním, primárním a sekundárním vzdělávání 2. Inovace oborové soustavy středního a vyššího odborného vzdělávání 3. Omezení vnější diferenciacie školství 4. Omezování regionálních disparit ve vzdělávání 5. Rekvalifikace uchazečů/záměstnanců a podpora odborného vzdělávání zaměstnanců 6. Vytvoření databáze rekvalifikací 7. Realizace nástroje Příspěvek na úhradu kurzu digitálního vzdělávání. 8. Podpora podnikového vzdělávání	Podpora inovace ve vzdělávání, posilování digitálních kompetencí žáků a pedagogů, zvýšení kvality středního a vyššího odborného vzdělávání pomocí inovace oborové soustavy. Rovný přístup ke kvalitnímu vzdělávání bude podporován omezením vnější diferenciacie školství, a to mj. zkvalitněním výuky na druhém stupni základních škol. Zvýšení účasti na dalším vzdělávání, zlepšení dovedností pracovních sil, zjednodušení administrativního procesu financování individuálního dalšího vzdělávání.
2. Rovnost žen a mužů	1. 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, Akční plán rovného odměňování 2023–2026 2. Od 1. 1. 2023 projekt Podpora a zvyšování kvality služeb v oblasti péče a sladování pracovního a rodinného života	1. Snížení genderových rozdílů v odměňování 2. Komplexní podpora pečujících – snížení nerovností na trhu práce mezi muži a ženami, a to především v souvislosti s řešením problematiky sladování péče a práce
3. Rovné příležitosti	1. Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030	1. Zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům

4. Aktivní podpora zaměstnanosti	<p>1. Rozvoj sociálního podnikání, včetně návrhu zákona o registrovaném sociálním podniku</p> <p>2. Inovace nástrojů APZ – integrační pracovní místo</p>	<p>Snížení dlouhodobé nezaměstnanosti, snížení podílu dlouhodobě nezaměstnaných na celkové nezaměstnanosti, legislativní ukotvení sociálního podnikání v českém prostředí, zefektivnění nástrojů APZ</p>
5. Bezpečné a adaptabilní zaměstnání	<p>1. Garance spravedlivého a rovného zacházení se všemi zaměstnanci.</p> <p>2. Zajištění nezbytné flexibility pro zaměstnavatele prostřednictvím umožnění flexibilních forem práce.</p> <p>3. Zkušební doba je regulována zákoníkem práce.</p>	<p>Ochrana zaměstnanců</p>
6. Odměňování	<p>1. 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, Akční plán rovného odměňování 2023–2026</p> <p>2. Zvýšení minimální mzdy o 6,8% na 17.300 Kč od 1.ledna 2023.</p>	<p>1. Transparentnost odměňování, snížení genderových rozdílů v odměňování</p> <p>2. Pokrytí vyššího podílu nákladů na zabezpečení základních životních potřeb z vlastních pracovních příjmů zaměstnanců.</p>
7. Informace o pracovních podmínkách a ochrana v případě propuštění	<p>1. Zaměstnanci jsou informováni o právech a povinnostech vyplývajících z pracovního poměru.</p> <p>2. Výpověď z pracovního poměru ze strany zaměstnavatele musí být zaměstnanci odůvodněna jedním ze zákonem stanovených důvodů.</p> <p>3. Zaměstnanci mají možnost se obrátit na nezávislý soud (včetně možnosti podat žalobu pro neoprávněné skončení pracovního poměru).</p>	<p>Ochrana zaměstnanců</p>

8. Sociální dialog a zapojení pracovníků	<p>1. Sociální partneři jsou připomínkovými místy v legislativním procesu.</p> <p>2. Neformální on-line konzultace se sociálními partnery k aktuálním evropským tématům.</p> <p>3. Podpora kolektivního vyjednávání – zprostředkovatelé a rozhodci v kolektivních sporech.</p> <p>4. Posilování sociálního dialogu – poskytování příspěvku sociálním partnerům na podporu sociálního dialogu k aktuálním tématům.</p>	Podpora sociálního dialogu
9. Rovnováha mezi pracovním a soukromým životem	<p>1. Novela zákona o dětských skupinách /schválena v říjnu 2021), projekt Podpora implementace dětských skupin</p> <p>2. Od 1. 1. 2023 projekt Podpora a zvyšování kvality služeb v oblasti péče a sladování pracovního a rodinného života</p>	<p>1. Zlepšení nabídky kvalitní a dostupné péče pro děti od 6 měsíců do věku zahájené povinné školní docházky</p> <p>2. 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>
10. Zdravé, bezpečné a dobře uzpůsobené pracovní prostředí a ochrana údajů	<p>1. Průběžné hodnocení rizik bezpečnosti a ochrany zdraví při práci, s využitím práce Výzkumného ústavu bezpečnosti práce.</p> <p>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
11. Péče o děti a podpora dětí	<p>1. Novela zákona o dětských skupinách /schválena v říjnu 2021), projekt Podpora implementace dětských skupin</p> <p>2. Akční plán k naplnění záruky pro děti na období 2022–2030</p>	<p>1. Zlepšení nabídky kvalitní a dostupné péče pro děti od 6 měsíců do věku zahájené povinné školní docházky</p> <p>2. Předcházení sociálnímu vyloučení dětí v nouzi a zajištění rovného přístupu k základním službám</p>
12. Sociální ochrana	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 zodpovědnost za některé aspekty sociálního pojištění u zaměstnanců, u osob samostatně výdělečně činných. Nejsou proto navržena žádná opatření.	
13. Podpora v nezaměstnanosti	Rovný přístup k podpoře v nezaměstnanosti zajišťuje nastavení příslušných pravidel v rámci zákona č. 435/2004 Sb., o zaměstnanosti. Nejsou proto navržena žádná opatření.	
14. Minimální příjem	<p>1. 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. Předpokládané předložení vládě 12/2023.</p> <p>2. Novela zákona o státní sociální podpoře, která má umožnit prarodičům dostávat rodičovský příspěvek. Předpokládané předložení vládě v 1.Q.2023.</p> <p>3. Novela zákona o státní sociální podpoře s cílem odstranit v dávkové podpoře body zlomu a v souladu s principy digitální transformace společnosti a veřejné správy snížit administrativní náročnost poskytování dávek. Předpokládané předložení vládě 12/2023.</p>	<p>1. Pozitivní dopad na ohrožené skupiny, osoby v hmotné nouzi a osoby těsně nad hranicí chudoby, prevence zadlužování, ztráty bydlení či sociálního vyloučení. Podpora uvolnění se z pasti chudoby, prohloubení principu, že výhodnější, než pobírat dávky pomoci v hmotné nouzi dlouhodobě je být aktivní a pracovat.</p> <p>2. Pozitivní dopad na rodiče a prarodiče malých dětí, možnost flexibilnější distribuce péče v rodině.</p> <p>3. Zabránění propadu životní úrovně rodin s dětmi. Dávková podpora nastavená tak, aby se plynule snižovala s rostoucím příjmem rodiny, aby nedocházelo ke skokové ztrátě nároku a aby vzájemné působení daňového a dávkového systému bylo synergické. Jednodušší administrace dávek, proklientská orientace a digitalizace procesů snižující non-take-up.</p>

	4. Nařízení vlády o zvýšení částek životního a existenčního minima Předpokládané předložení vládě 11/2023.	4. Zachování reálné úrovně (kupní síly) experty stanovených částek k zajištění základních životních potřeb.
15. Příjem ve stáří a důchody	1. Podpora částečných úvazků starších osob (55+ a pracující důchodci) formou slevy na pojistném hrazeného zaměstnavatelem. Cílem je rozšíření nabídky částečných úvazků pro starší osoby. 2. Zvýšení motivace k setrvání v zaměstnání po dosažení důchodového věku formou slevy na pojistném hrazeného zaměstnancem. Předpokládané projednání vládou v 1.Q. 2022.	1. Podpora zaměstnávání starších osob ve flexibilním uspořádání. Umožní posílení dimenze WLB pro osoby pečující o závislé starší osoby ad. Zvýšení disponibilního příjmu starších osob. 2. Zvýšení disponibilního příjmu osob v důchodovém věku a prodloužení aktivního života.
16. Zdravotní péče	1. Strategický rámec rozvoje péče o zdraví v ČR do roku 2030 - Zdraví 2030 a jeho Implementační plán 2. Národní plán obnovy – pilíř Zdraví a odolnost obyvatel 3. Dotační program Ministerstva zdravotnictví Podpora zdraví, zvyšování efektivity a kvality zdravotní péče (vyhlašovaný každoročně)	1. Zajištění kvalitní a dostupné zdravotní péče 2. Zvýšení odolnosti systému zdravotní péče (komponenta 6.1), posílení onkologické prevence a péče (komponenta 6.2). 3. Zlepšení informovanosti veřejnosti o oblasti: - 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
17. Začlenění osob se zdravotním postižením	1. Národní plán podpory rovných příležitostí pro osoby se zdravotním postižením 2021-2025 schválený vládou v červenci 2020 definuje strategické směřování politiky vlády v této	1. Podpora rovných příležitostí pro osoby se zdravotním postižením.

	<p>oblasti, obsahuje i cíle a opatření k jejich dosažení.</p> <p>2. Návrh zákona o registrovaném sociálním podniku.</p> <p>3. Návrh revize systému podpory chráněného trhu práce – legislativní úprava</p>	<p>2. Podpora zaměstnanosti osob se zdravotním postižením a provázání sociální ekonomiky s chráněným trhem práce</p> <p>3. Zefektivnění podpory chráněného trhu práce a jeho stabilizace</p>
18. Dlouhodobá péče	<p>Provedení systémových změn k integraci a provázání sociálních a zdravotních služeb dlouhodobé péče. Cílem je rozvoj této oblasti, s důrazem na rozvoj domácí péče, terénních služeb, služeb pro rodiny a domácnost a podpory rodinných pečujících. Cílem je také rozvoj sítě odlehčovacích služeb a služeb pro osoby se speciálními potřebami (jiné druhy demencí, poruchy autistického spektra, závislostní chování) a podpora transformace pobytových zařízení na zařízení menšího, komunitního typu. Součástí úpravy je plánována také definice sociálně zdravotních služeb, definice klienta dlouhodobé péče a jeho potřeb a nároků a optimalizace a sjednocení poskytování systému dlouhodobé péče, nastavení jednotného vnímání kvality, a to jak na vstupu, tak i procesu i výstupu poskytování a zvýšení dostupnosti dlouhodobé péče a zvýšení efektivity využití stávajících zdrojů financování tak, aby systém adekvátně reagoval na potřeby klientů.</p>	<p>Rozvoj dostupných a kvalitních služeb dlouhodobé péče</p>
19. Bydlení a pomoc pro osoby bez domova	<p>1. Návrh zákona o podpoře v bydlení.</p> <p>2. Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030</p>	<p>1. Zvýšení nabídky nájemního bydlení pro osoby v bytové nouzi nebo ohrožené bytovou nouzí</p> <p>2. Zvyšování dostupnosti bydlení a snižování rizika ztráty bydlení</p>

	<p>obsahuje opatření zaměřená na zvyšování dostupnosti bydlení pro osoby ohrožené vyloučením z bydlení nebo po jeho ztrátě., zajištění dostatečně rozvinutého systému sociálních služeb a snižování rizika ztráty bydlení a bezdomovectví na základě komplexní a individualizované podpory.</p> <p>3. Podprogram <i>Podporované byty</i> v rámci programu <i>Podpora bydlení</i>.</p> <p>4. Aktivita Sociální bydlení IROP 2021–2027.</p> <p>5. Poradenství 50 obcím, na jejichž území se nacházejí SVL, mj. i v oblasti bydlení.</p> <p>6. Poradenství při přípravě záměrů 10 obcím, které projeví zájem čerpat v r. 2022 podporu na projekty bydlení z prostředků OPZ+.</p> <p>7. Program Nájemní bydlení – podpora formou kombinace dotace a zvýhodněných nízkoúročených úvěrů.</p> <p>8. Program Podpora dostupného nájemního bydlení – podpora formou kombinace dotace a zvýhodněných nízkoúročených úvěrů.</p> <p>9. Návrh komponenty podpory dostupného bydlení v rámci Národního plánu obnovy.</p>	<p>3. Rozšíření dostupnosti podporovaných bytů pro vybrané cílové skupiny (senioři, osoby se zdr. postižením).</p> <p>4. V roce 2022 byly vyhlášené výzvy k podávání žádostí o podporu IROP+ sociální bydlení.</p> <p>5. Vznik a šíření příkladů dobré praxe v oblasti snižování míry sociálního vyloučení na komunální úrovni.</p> <p>6. Vznik a šíření příkladů dobré praxe v oblasti ukončování bezdomovectví na komunální úrovni.</p> <p>7. Zvýšení dostupnosti nájemního bydlení (s tržními cenami nájmu).</p> <p>8. Rozšíření kapacity dostupného nájemního bydlení (se zvýhodněnými cenami nájmu).</p> <p>9. Zvýšení dostupnosti bydlení díky investiční podpoře (odhadem kolem 5 000 bytů).</p>
20. Přístup k základním službám	<p>Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030</p> <p>Její obsahem jsou mimo jiné i opatření zaměřující se na vytváření podmínek pro snižování prahů pobytových a ambulantních služeb pro osoby v extrémním sociálním</p>	<p>Zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům a k sociálním službám</p>

	vyloučení v případech, kdy podmínky vymezující působnost sociálních služeb, spoluúčast klientů i přístup (pravidla) poskytovatelů omezují či znemožňují řešení nepříznivé sociální situace, resp. přístup cílové skupiny ke službám	
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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 6,8 % na 17 300 Kč od 1. ledna 2023.</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>	
2. Konec hladu	1. příprava a schválení Strategického plánu SZP	
3. Zdraví a kvalitní život	<p>1. Dotační program Ministerstva zdravotnictví: Podpora zdraví, zvyšování efektivity a kvality zdravotní péče (vyhlašovaný každoročně)</p> <p>2. Vybudování centra kardiiovaskulární a transplantační medicíny.</p> <p>3. Návrh revize systému podpory chráněného trhu práce – legislativní úprava</p>	
4. Kvalitní vzdělání	1. Aktualizace Rámcového vzdělávacího program pro předškolní a základní vzdělávání	

	<p>2. Vytvoření databáze rekvalifikací</p> <p>3. Realizace nástroje Příspěvek na úhradu kurzu digitálního vzdělávání.</p> <p>1. Od 2023 projekt Podpora a zvyšování kvality služeb v oblasti péče a sladování pracovního a rodinného života</p> <p>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</p>	
5. Rovnost mužů a žen	<p>3. Novela zákona o dětských skupinách a projekt Podpora implementace dětských skupin</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>	
6. Pitná voda, kanalizace	<p>1. hospodaření se srážkovými vodami v intravilánu v podobě opatření ke zpomalení odtoku a k akumulaci vody v městských aglomeracích</p>	
7. Dostupné a čisté energie	<p>1. Výzva pro fotovoltaické systémy s/bez akumulace</p> <p>2. Výzva pro Modernizaci distribuce tepla v systémech dálkového vytápění</p> <p>3. Realizace opatření ke snížení energetické náročnosti budov ve vlastnictví veřejných subjektů</p>	
8. Důstojná práce a ekonomický růst	<p>1. Podpora rekvalifikace pracovníků skrze databázi rekvalifikačních kurzů a rozvoj poradenství při Úřadu práce, zejména zaměřené na digitální vzdělávání</p> <p>2. rozvinutí širší role kultury a rozvoj kulturních a kreativní odvětví (KKO) jako součást přechodu k nízkouhlíkové ekonomice</p> <p>3. Proklientský přístup (např. snižování byrokratické zátěže,</p>	

	rušení nesystémových daňových výjimek, opatření proti daňovým únikům) k daňovým subjektům v daňové politice	
9. Průmysl, inovace a infrastruktura	<p>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+</p> <p>2. zřízení Platformy pro digitalizaci hospodářství</p> <p>3. zřízení Evropských digitálních center inovací</p> <p>4. projekt evropských referenčních testovacích a experimentálních zařízení v oblasti umělé inteligence (AI TEFs) pro oblast výroby</p> <p>5. dvě výzvy na podporu digitální transformace podniků – Digitální a Virtuální podnik</p> <p>6. modernizace digitálních sítí, které umožňují vysokorychlostní připojení k internetu</p> <p>7. podpora nákupu vozidel na elektrický a vodíkový pohon a výstavba související infrastruktury pro podnikatelský sektor a veřejnou správu</p> <p>8. Implementace strategického rámce Cirkulární Česko 2040</p> <p>9. Podpora budování recyklační infrastruktury prostřednictvím NPO, OP ŽP.</p> <p>3. Rozvoj cirkulární ekonomiky, Investice v oblasti nakládání s biologicky rozložitelnými odpady – dotační podpora pro řešení problematiky zapravování kompostu (digestátu či fugátu) vyprodukovaného z biologicky rozložitelných odpadů v kompostovacích zařízeních nebo bioplynových stanicích do zemědělské půdy prostřednictvím NPO</p>	
10. Méně nerovností		
11. Udržitelná města a obce	1. opatření ke zpomalení odtoku a zadržování a akumulace vody v městských aglomeracích prostřednictvím zvýšení členitosti povrchu, vsakovacích pásů a nádrží, dešťových	

	<p>zahrad, podzemních vsakovacích zařízení, drenáží, retenčních podzemních nádrží a zelených střech</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 obnovitelné zdroje</p> <p>5. podpora sociálního bydlení a dostupného nájemního bydlení</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 NPO, OP ŽP. Investice Budování recyklační infrastruktury pro oblast biologicky rozložitelných odpadů (NPO)</p> <p>8. 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. Podpora budování recyklační infrastruktury prostřednictvím NPO, OP ŽP.</p>	

	<p>3. Rozvoj cirkulární ekonomiky, Investice v oblasti nakládání s biologicky rozložitelnými odpady – dotační podpora pro řešení problematiky zapravování kompostu (digestátu či fugátu) vyprodukovaného z biologicky rozložitelných odpadů v kompostovacích zařízeních nebo bioplynových stanicích do zemědělské půdy prostřednictvím NPO</p> <p>4. Implementace strategického rámce Cirkulární Česko 2040</p>	
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. k projednání v PSP ČR v roce 2023 vládní novela zákona o lesích č. 289/1995 Sb</p> <p>3. ochrana proti suchu a přírodě blízká povodňová ochrana intravilánu města Brna, při níž jsou realizovány úpravy koryta řeky Svratky a její nivy</p> <p>4. podpora péče o zvláště chráněná území a území soustavy Natura 2000 a péče o zvláště chráněné druhy rostlin a živočichů</p>	

	<p>5. 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 šíření dat o korupci, pravidla lobbyingu, ochrana oznamovatelů protiprávního jednání, opatření proti střetu zájmů apod.)</p> <p>3. evidence-informed policy-making</p>	
17. Partnerství ke splnění cílů	<p>1. dokončení schválení jednotného systému zpracování ex post RIA</p> <p>2. realizace školení RIA a další metodické kroky navazující na problematiku kapacit a konzultací</p> <p>3. zlepšení dostupnosti digitálních vysokokapacitních sítí pro všechny obyvatele ČR</p>	