

Přílohy

Příloha 1: Přehled strategických a koncepčních dokumentů vlády souvisejících s NPR 2022

Kapitola NPR	Název dokumentu	Stav přípravy	Gestor
3.1 Environmentální udržitelnost	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
	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
	Dlouhodobá strategie renovace budov (2020)	Schváleno	MPO
	Aktualizace ¹ Strategie přizpůsobení se změně klimatu v podmínkách ČR (2021)	Schváleno	MŽP
	Národní akční plán adaptace na změnu klimatu (1. aktualizace pro období 2021 – 2025)	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	

¹ 1. aktualizace pro období 2021 - 2030

	Plán odpadového hospodářství ČR pro období 2015 - 2024	Schváleno ²	MŽP
	Strategický rámec cirkulární ekonomiky ČR 2040	Schváleno	MŽP
	Akční plán pro období 2022-2027 Strategického rámce cirkulární ekonomiky ČR 2040	V přípravě	MŽP
	Národní program snižování emisí ČR (aktualizace 2019)	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 (2021)	Schváleno	MŽP, MZe
	Národní plány povodí (2021)	Schváleno	MZe, MŽP
	Strategie resortu Ministerstva zemědělství ČR s výhledem do roku 2030	Schváleno	MZe
	Strategický plán Společné zemědělské politiky pro období 2023 – 2027	V přípravě	MZe
	Akční plán ČR pro rozvoj ekologického zemědělství 2021 – 2027	Schváleno	MZe
	Koncepce státní lesnické politiky do roku 2035	Schváleno	MZe
	Státní energetická koncepce (2015)	Schváleno	MPO
	Vnitrostátní plán ČR v oblasti energetiky a klimatu (2020) ³	Schváleno	MPO, MŽP
	Aktualizace Národního akčního plánu ČR pro energii z obnovitelných zdrojů (2016)	Schváleno	MPO
	Vodíková strategie ČR (2021)	Schváleno	MPO
	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
3.2 Produktivita	Program Digitální Česko: Informační koncepce ČR	Schváleno	MV
	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

² Aktualizace v přípravě.

³ Tzv. národní klimaticko-energetický plán

Průmysl 4.0	Schváleno	MPO
Národní strategie elektronického zdravotnictví ČR 2016 - 2026	Schváleno	MZd
Akční plán k Národní strategii elektronického zdravotnictví ČR 2016 – 2026	Schváleno	MZd
Strategie elektronizace zadávání veřejných zakázek pro období let 2022 - 2030	V přípravě	MMR
Národní strategie umělé inteligence v ČR (2019)	Schváleno	MPO
Strategický rámec Národního cloud computingu – eGovernment cloud ČR (2016)	Schváleno	MV
Strategie rozvoje infrastruktury pro prostorové informace v ČR po roce 2020 (GeoInfoStrategie2020+)	Schváleno	MV
Národní strategie kybernetické bezpečnosti ČR 2020 - 2025	Schváleno	NÚKIB
Akční plán k Národní strategii kybernetické bezpečnosti ČR na období let 2021 – 2025	Schváleno	NÚKIB
Národní akční plán pro chytré sítě 2019 - 2030 (aktualizace Národního plánu rozvoje sítí nové generace)	Schváleno	MPO
Strategie rozvoje zemského digitálního televizního vysílání (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
Strategie rozvoje a podpory kulturních a kreativních odvětví pro roky 2021 – 2025	Vzato na vědomí	MK
Národní investiční plán do roku 2050	Schváleno	MMR
Koncepce rozvoje kapitálového trhu v ČR na období 2019 – 2023	Schváleno	MF
Politika územního rozvoje ČR (Aktualizace č. 4 - 2021)	Schváleno	MMR
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 regionálního rozvoje ČR 2021+	Schváleno	MMR

	Akční plán Strategie regionálního rozvoje ČR 2021 - 2022	Schváleno	MMR
	Koncepce rozvoje venkova 2021 – 2027	Schváleno	MMR
	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	MŠP
	Akční plán boje proti korupci na roky 2021 a 2022	Schváleno	MŠP
	Akční plán ČR Partnerství pro otevřené vládnutí na období let 2020 až 2022	Schváleno	MŠP
	Státní kulturní politika na roky 2021 – 2025+	Vzato na vědomí	MK
	Koncepce Klientsky orientovaná veřejná správa 2030	Schváleno	MV
	Akční plán ke koncepci Klientsky orientovaná veřejná správa 2030 na léta 2021 - 2023	Schváleno	MV
	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 - 2025	Schváleno	ÚV
	Národní výzkumná a inovační strategie pro inteligentní specializaci ČR - Národní RIS3 strategie 2021 - 2027	Schváleno	MPO
	Cestovní mapa velkých výzkumných infrastruktur ČR pro léta 2016 - 2022 (aktualizace 2019)	Vzato na vědomí	MŠMT
	Národní kosmický plán 2020 - 2025	Schváleno	MD
3.3 Sociální spravedlnost	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	V přípravě	MPSV ⁴
	Národní strategie prevence a snižování škod spojených se závislostním chováním 2019 - 2027	Schváleno	ÚV

⁴ Spolupráce s ÚV.

	Koncepce rodinné politiky (2017)	Schváleno	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	V přípravě	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 ⁵	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
	Národní strategie rozvoje sociálních služeb na období 2016 - 2025	Schváleno	MPSV
	Strategický rámec přípravy na stárnutí společnosti 2021 - 2025	Schváleno	MPSV
	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
	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	V přípravě	MZd
	Koncepce bydlení ČR 2021+	Schváleno	MMR
	Koncepce sociálního bydlení ČR 2015 - 2025	Schváleno	MPSV
3.4 Makroekono	Konvergenční program ČR 2022	V přípravě	MF
	Makroekonomická predikce ČR - duben 2022	Publikováno	MF

⁵ V prosinci 2021 rozšířena o vybraná témata z oblasti bezdomovectví.

mická stabilita	Rozpočtová strategie sektoru veřejných institucí ČR na léta 2021 až 2023	Schváleno	MF
	Rizika pro finanční stabilitu a jejich indikátory - prosinec 2021	Publikováno	ČNB
	Zpráva o finanční stabilitě 2020 / 2021	Publikováno	ČNB
Průřezové dokumenty	Strategický rámec ČR 2030	Schváleno	MŽP
	Implementační plán Strategického rámce ČR 2030	Schváleno ⁶	MŽP
	Implementace Agendy 2030 pro udržitelný rozvoj (Cílů udržitelného rozvoje OSN) v ČR	Schváleno	MŽP
	Dohoda o partnerství pro programové období 2014 - 2020 (revize březen 2018)	Schváleno	MMR
	Dohoda o partnerství pro programové období 2021 - 2027	V přípravě ⁷	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
	Návrh Plánu legislativních prací vlády na rok 2022	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	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 ⁸	MMR

Informace o vybraných schválených dokumentech jsou k dispozici také v Databázi strategií⁹, která je celostátním informačním systémem dokumentů strategického charakteru. Materiály jsou do systému vkládány jednotlivými gestory.

⁶ Aktualizace Implementačního plánu je v přípravě.

⁷ Návrh Dohody schválen vládou v září 2021, probíhá schvalovací proces na úrovni EK.

⁸ Implementační dokument v přípravě.

⁹ Dostupné z: <https://www.databaze-strategie.cz>

Příloha 2: Naplňování doporučení Rady dle databáze CeSaR

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

Semester Cycle 2022

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 (15/02/2022 14:45 PM)</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</p>

	<p>investment projects, including the National Recovery Plan, are an important part of the budgetary strategy of both proposals. In 2021, the Recovery and Resilience Facility was used for physical infrastructure to the tune of CZK 9.2 billion.</p>
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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	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 14:46 PM)</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 2021 and continues in the first half of 2022 (within Temporary Framework).</p>
Comments	
State of play	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>The previous government prepared a draft state budget with a deficit of CZK 376.6 billion. The proposal was based on the</p>

	<p>set expenditure frameworks compatible with a structural deficit of 6.1% of GDP. The new government has the ambition to rework the budget and propose a deficit of no more than CZK 300 billion. However, it can also be assumed that the year 2021 will end up significantly better than predicted at the time of the expenditure ceilings in the summer of 2021. Consolidation has started in 2022 and has to continue by at least 0.5 percentage point every year until the MTO is achieved.</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 (15/02/2022 14:46 PM)</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</p>

the end of the school year 2022/2023 the program will be followed by a program of tutoring and supporting schools from the National Recovery Plan (NPO) with a total allocation of CZK 1 billion. In total, there is CZK 1.5 billion set aside in addition to the already possible resources available for tutoring from the Operational Program Research, Development and Education. Funds are provided for tutoring and methodological support for schools. Indicators of pupil identification for tutoring, the possibility of using various resources (SR, RRF, ESIF) and the offer of materials and materials usable for the implementation of self-tutoring will be prepared for teachers and principals. As an immediate response for COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has announced a call for support for summer camps, which happened in the period from 1 July to 31 August 2021 and was completely free of charge for participants. The call was designed to support 412 applicants with funding of 259,830,000 CZK. Period from 1/2022-6/2023 will be covered by the NPO component of the Recovery and Resilience Fund (RRF) by CZK 1 billion. School pupils will be provided with support through tutoring directly in schools or school facilities. The aim is to offer students various forms of teaching support, ie:

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

NPO also responds the need for further digitalisation of educational systems. We will focus on digitalisation of existing content and forms of education. Here we want to allocate 1,315 million CZK. These funds are primarily for ICT equipment for teaching new informatics; target groups are: public elementary schools, high schools, kindergartens, high schools. Funds will be provided through the so-called ad hoc standard, which proved very successful in autumn 2020, and schools praise this mechanism for minimal administration. Another 485 milion CZK will go to digital and information literacy along with the critical thinking of pupils and students. These are courses for teachers in the field of

	<p>computer science and digital literacy in the period 2022-2025. Intervention is necessary for the real implementation of the new curriculum in the field of informatics and the transformation of educational forms and content. Another measure is Fund for mobile digital devices for disadvantaged pupils and digitalisation of schools. Here we want to create a pool of mobile digital devices for disadvantaged pupils at each school in order to ensure that all pupils have access to mobile digital devices for mainstream and distance learning. We want to allocate total of 5000 million CZK.</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 (15/02/2022 14:47 PM)</p> <p>Fiscal rules, currently determined by the Fiscal Responsibility Act, should be strengthen by adoption of the constitutional law. The savings should primarily stem from the expenditure side of the public budgets, mainly from the operational costs of the state administration. In health care, the government wants to push for multi-year funding and planning for health care reimbursement, continue to implement the CZ-DRG in reimbursement and eliminate inequities in reimbursement in other segments. By the end of the term, the aim is to push for regular indexation of payments for the state insured. Regarding the pensions, the plan is to come up with pension reform until the end of year 2023. A proposal for pension reform should consist of two main components (basic, earning-related) and a third one, voluntary. In order to improve adequacy of pension benefits the annual pension indexation, carried out in Jan 2022, increased pension by additional CZK 300 in addition to the amount defined by the standard pension indexation rules.</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</p>

	<p>January 2022 pension indexation. Based on the one time rules the pensions in payment are to be increased by additional CZK 300 over the standard indexation. The measure aimed at alleviating the adverse income situation of pensioners brought about by the COVID epidemic and the energy prices spike. While the measure has mostly immediate connotations it has potential to slightly improve mid- to long-term pension adequacy. Additional reform measures which should cover both future pension adequacy and long-term fiscal sustainability are expected to 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.</p>
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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	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 14:30 PM)</p> <p>Until May 2021, the government (through the “Antivirus” programme) contributes 80 percent of wages (incl. SSC) to employers if employees are sent into quarantine (Mode A) and 100 percent of wages (incl. SSC) if employers’ businesses have been closed or reduced as a result of the crisis management or emergency measures taken by the Government (Mode A Plus). Until May 2021, the government contributes 60 percent of wages (incl. SSC) to employers due to obstacles to work on the part of the employer caused by the current epidemiological situation and related measures to prevent the spread of the disease both locally and abroad (Mode B). Since 1st June 2021 only Mode A is in charge, actually until 28th</p>

February 2022. Temporally Mode B was reopened from 1st November 2021 to 31st December 2021. New legal form of short-time work scheme is effective from 1st July 2021, but it cannot be used before approval by European Commission. Between June and end-August 2020, the government waived social security contributions paid by employers (24.8%) with a maximum of 50 employees (if certain conditions are met). This support was provided concurrently with the wage compensation, but it was not possible to utilize both programs simultaneously in the same month. The government also lowered the VAT rate (from 15% to 10%) on selected services (accommodation, culture, sport), decreased road tax for vehicles above 3.5t (by 25%) and introduced a loss carryback measure: in case of a reported tax loss in 2020 due to the state of emergency, taxpayers will be able to reduce their tax bases for this tax period for the tax years 2019 and 2018 by this loss (maximum tax loss is set at CZK 30million). Advance payments on personal and corporate income tax were suspended for Q2 2020 and again from October until the end of 2020 (for selected businesses) and penalties waived for failing to pay property tax and file income tax returns on time. The government approved the postponement of the electronic registration of sales for all subjects until the end of 2022. Between April and June, the state further covered 50% of rents of all businesses after mandating a reduction of 30%, while tenants covered the remaining 20%. Between July and December (due to the next wave of the pandemic) the state again covered 50% of rents of selected businesses, this time without the necessary reduction of 30%. Self-employed were able to apply for a lump sum of CZK 500 and contractors of CZK 350 per day for the period between Mar 12 and Jun 8. The CZK 500 lump sum also applied to very small businesses (Ltd) for the period between Mar 12 and Jun 8. Self-employed, contractors and small businesses (Ltd) will be again able to apply for a lump sum of CZK 500 per day for the period between Oct 5 and 13 Dec. The government also approved a one-off benefit for pensioners of CZK 5,000 as well as a bonus for workers in social services and the health-care system of CZK 16.9bn in total. As part of selected support, the government approved grants for tourism (e.g. spas, hotels, etc.), culture, sport, agriculture, bus transportation in total amount of CZK

	<p>15bn. Beyond this fiscal package, the government further pledged close to CZK 500bn (EUR 19bn, 9 percent of GDP) in potential state guarantees and approved a moratorium on bank loans (subject to certain criteria and limitations) of up to six months, which ended at the end of October. In 2021, the compensatory bonuses (with the double support compared to 2020 scheme), Antivirus programmes (A and B), supporting programmes for various branches of the economy (culture, sport, accommodation, agriculture etc.) continued. There were also two new schemes approved that were meant to unify the support under specified conditions (Uncovered costs and Covid 2021). An extraordinary salary received in 2021 health care sectors workers, armed forces and workers in social services.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>State of play</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>The government and the Parliament approved the whole bunch of support measures that amounted until the end of 2021 to around CZK 650 billion. These measures include direct support, transfers to health care, changes in taxation and guarantees granted. It is expected that the support should be largely mitigated in 2022. The Act on Fiscal Responsibility Rules contains an explicit consolidation trajectory. Another amendment to this Act was approved by the Parliament in December 2020, which should have allowed more fiscal space in 2021 but has retained the same pace of consolidation. This means that from 2022 onwards, the structural deficit has to be decreased by at least 0.5 percentage points until the MTO is achieved. Other fiscal rules, such as the debt rule for general government or debt rule for local governments are still in power and no changes have been made here.</p>

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	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 14:31 PM)</p> <p>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.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	<p>One of the main investment priorities for drawing on EU funds for the period 2021-2027 is the need to expand and accelerate the electronic public administration - building eGovernment, implementing eHealth services and pan-European interoperable services. Governmental program named The Digital Czechia represents the main strategy of coordinated and comprehensive digitization of the CZ after 2019. The area of healthcare digitization has an irreplaceable spot within the Digital Czechia program. The Ministry of Health has included more than 30 project plans in the Digital Czechia program. A total of 15 projects were identified under the National Recovery Plan. CZ participates in the preparation of EU investment programs, eg. through the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Some plans from the Digital Czechia program will be included in the National Recovery Plan for funding. As part of the National Recovery Plan, the Ministry of Health participates in the preparation of Digital Services and Digital Systems components from the Digital Transformation pillar, which aims to implement efficient and secure eGovernment services, offer open access to data and implement agile architecture and implementation. The inclusion of approximately 15 reform investments / project plans for the area of eHealth under the auspices of the Ministry of Health was proposed in the Digital Transformation pillar in the total amount of CZK 3, 44 billion. A program to support the management of the development of electronics through the</p>

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

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 eReceipt (ePrescription) system. The legislative amendment to Act 378/2007 on Medicinal Products, effective from 1 December 2019, enshrined the so-called shared drug record of a patient, which takes into account the drug history. This reduces unwanted drug interactions and ensures a higher level of patient safety. As of June 1, 2020, the sharing of the patient's drug record was made available to physicians and pharmacists. To ensure a conceptual system solution, the Ministry of Health prepared a conceptual material Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030 and approved by the government in November 2019. Due to the subsequent

COVID-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health decided to update to place more emphasis on protection and promotion of public health. Government Resolution No. 743 of July 2020 approved the Strategic Framework for Health 2030. 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 eReceipt (ePrescription) system has been in routine operation since July 2017, as of June 1, 2020, as well as the function of a shared drug record of the patient. In addition to mobile applications for tracing, CZ also focuses on the use of other digital solutions, especially the CMSS (Clinical Management Support System) and CPMS (Clinical Patient Management System) and telemedicine systems. In 2021 in regard to EU Digital Covid Certificate two mobile applications were developed, Tecka (Wallet) and cTecka (Validate). In 2020, a bill on electronic health care was prepared and submitted for comments, in which the basic parameters for the needs of the electronic healthcare act were defined - e-health standards, ie standards defining the structure, content and format of data files and data messages, administration interface and transmission of medical records in electronic form and their security, classification, nomenclature and terminology for their use. The Act on Electronic Healthcare was approved under No. 325 in 2021. Through the National Health Information Portal, state-guaranteed information in the field of healthcare is newly provided to the general public. The area of e-health is addressed by the law on the electronic healthcare. An amendment to Decree No. 98/2012 on medical documentation was implemented with effect from 1 July 2020, where the definition of a "patient summary" for the needs of cross-border health services was supplemented. The Departmental Strategy of Cyber Security for the years 2021 - 2025 is another systemic measure in the field of increasing the resilience of the entire healthcare system to cyber threats.

CSR.2020.2

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

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 14:33 PM)</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</p>
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	<p>The labour market situation in CZ is still relatively favourable, the employment rate in group of 20-64 years old was 79.4% in 2Q2020 (decrease by 0.8 p.p.) and 79,2 % in 2Q2021, female employment rate was 71.6%, resp. 71,1 %, and employment rate of older workers (55-64 years old) was 68.1%, resp. 68,4 %. The unemployment increased by 0.5 p.p. to 2.4% in 2Q2020. The growth of the unemployment rate continued, reaching 3.0% in 2Q2021. In 2020, the key focus was on job retention and mitigating the consequences of the pandemic: the program Antivirus (short-time work scheme) has been launched and continuous in 2021. Furthermore, the project Outplacement has been launched, helping people who are at risk of losing their jobs. However, thanks to government measures,</p>

	<p>especially the Antivirus program, there have been no mass layoffs. A significant part of the Outplacement project funds was transferred to Antivirus. The implementation of the project Supporting employment of the long-term unemployed continued in 2020 and 2021. The project involves counselling, retraining, job mediation, including short-term employment “on trial”.</p>
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CSR 2 Subpart 2: the provision of skills, including digital skills, and access to digital learning.

Measures	
Comments	
State of play	
<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. • In 2020, an amendment to the above-mentioned key decree was prepared, the aim of which is to streamline the provision of pedagogical intervention to pupils in schools so that administratively demanding external diagnostics are not needed in order to provide this tutoring support from teachers and waiting period can be eliminated. • For the period from 2021, funds for pedagogical intervention will be transferred directly to the schools’ budget and support complementing the teaching of children with special educational needs will be provided flexibly when the child needs it to improve educational outcomes. Skills development • In 2020, work continues on revising the framework educational program for primary education. The goal is to define a new, simple and binding scope and content of education that is common to</p>

	<p>all, which should be the foundation for individual development of each pupil. The development of literacy, digital education and computational thinking will be reinforced. • In 2021, CZ was preparing implementation of RRF: Component 3.1: Innovation in education in the context of digitization, and its goal: at least 9 260 schools will be equipped with both basic and advanced digital technologies necessary for promoting digital literacy and teaching new informatics according to the revised curricula. For 2022, the plan is to prioritise support for schools that have already signed up or will sign up to adopt the revised curriculum in 2022. Those schools will receive finances to purchase advanced digital technologies. •</p> <p>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. •</p> <p>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.</p>
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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 (15/02/2022 14:34 PM)</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</p>

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 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

	<p>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.</p>
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	<p>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</p>

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

CSR 3 Subpart 2: reducing the administrative burden and improving e-government.

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 14:36 PM)</p> <p>The implementation of digital transformation programme Digital Czechia is ongoing and its implementation plans are being reviewed and updated in compliance with the government resolution. The programme is being reviewed annually reflecting the changes in the implementation plans for the year ahead. The most recent updates took place in June 2020. 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 2021 are considered as priorities for 2022. In the framework of the implementation plans, the overall priorities of the Digital Czechia programme were evaluated in 2021 at almost CZK 1.26 billion. 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 the year 2021 and beyond, financed from the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Key deadlines and milestones of the programme have been met. Since January 2020, the Czech Republic adopted “Digital Constitution”, the Act on the Right to Digital Services. This legislation establishes that within five years, natural and legal persons will have a possibility of dealing with government solely digitally. Following the adoption of the Act on the Right to Digital Services, the national public administration bodies are regularly filling the Catalogue of public administration services. The responsible authorities identify services suitable for digitization and define the way these services will be digitized. To this date, the Catalogue of public administration services is filled in by more than 90%. Remaining 30 “agendas”, which are legally defined areas of public administration services, are being analysed by the entities responsible of their provision. After this work is finalised, the Catalogue will be completed. The roadmap towards the 2025 is specified in the National</p>

Digitization Plan, which defines deadlines for public authorities to provide their services digitally to the public. In compliance with the Act on the Right to Digital Services, the Digitization plan was approved by the government in February 2021. Such public services identified as suitable for digitization become a part of the Catalogue of intentions (i.e. planned projects) of the Digital Czechia programme. The Chamber of Deputies approved amending of several laws with regard to on-going digitization of public administration procedures on March 5, 2021. The Czech Republic is aligning desired eGovernment services provided by different public administration bodies into one "Internet Self-Service" system of public administration – the national Public Administration Portal with its transaction part called "Citizen's Portal". 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/>). The government took several steps aiming at improve the use of digital services by citizens. These measures include a more user-friendly and unified description of digital services available for key life events; targeted eGovernment promotion campaigns and their evaluation, evaluation of user's feedback and user's engagement during the service design process as well as number of workshops for regional public administrations focused on available eGovernment services and their benefits. Due to the pandemic situation, important annual eGovernment conferences were streamed online and therefore available for the larger public contributing to

improved awareness and the trust in the digital transformation process in the context of Digital Europe. In order to simplify access to digital services of the government the Czech Republic introduced the Bank ID as another option for the online identification. To provide legal basis for the use of Bank ID, the Act No. 21/1992 Coll., on Banks, was amended, and therefore the banks can offer their banking identity service after successfully completing the accreditation process. 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

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

	<p>level. The main goal of ISCR is to build and provide user-friendly and efficient online government services for citizens and companies, as well as efficient governance of government ICT. National Architectural Framework for eGovernment and National Architecture Plan for eGovernment represent integral components of ISCR. The main objectives and the implementation status in the field of eGovernment for the period CSRs 2019 and CSRs 2020 are described in the section "Member State - Measures". The Ministry of Industry and Trade has completed the preparation of the SME Support Strategy for the period 2021 – 2027 which aims to set the appropriate SME support policy and create suitable conditions for improving the position of the Czech SMEs at the European and international level. By the end of this year, the Strategy will be submitted to the Government of the Czech Republic for approval.</p>
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CSR 3 Subpart 3: Front-load mature public investment projects and

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 14:37 PM)</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	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>Part of the support for project preparation is specifically support for the preparation of pilot projects.</p>

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 (15/02/2022 14:38 PM)</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	MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 14:39 PM) The selected investment model Private Design, Build and Operate Model will be used for the following program period (2021-2027).
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 (15/02/2022 14:41 PM) 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

	<p>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, public lighting, transition towards “greener” transport sector). New Green Savings programme supports increased use of renewables in residential buildings, together with energy savings measures and accumulation of energy. 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.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>State of play</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>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,</p>

	<p>which are currently being set up in order to suit the next programming period.</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 (15/02/2022 14:42 PM)</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.</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</p>

	<p>speeding up the permitting procedures needed to the start the construction of needed transport infrastructure projects in the regions. Measures included in the RE:START strategy focused on sustainable mobility (where the calls from IROP program were announced and evaluated). Similar proposals of type activities and measures are part of current proposal of TJTP in accordance with the JTF Regulation.</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.

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 14:43 PM)</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>
Comments	
<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 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.</p>

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 gestion of MEYS. From 1 January 2021, the implementation of the relevant parts of the National Policy for Research, Development and Innovation of the Czech Republic 2021+ (NP RDI 2021+) was started 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

	<p>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.</p>
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CSR.2019.1

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

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Not Defined (15/02/2022 14:15 PM)</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	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<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 newly formed Government plans to propose a new pension reform in 2022. The basic outline of the reform should be derived from the existing proposal (2020), but some changes are expected, which would steer the reform towards fiscal sustainability. The reform should be implemented gradually, with concrete measures being specified and subsequently adopted throughout 2022 and 2023. Newly implemented CZ-DRG patient classification has brought more transparency, fairness and efficiency into the hospital financing system.</p>

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

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 14:17 PM)</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 must start again from the beginning. The Act on Whistleblowing and its accompanying Act were approved in their first reading in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament on 12 May 2021 (as Chamber of Deputies Documents No. 1150 and 1151). Same as in the previous case, with the end of the term of the Chamber of Deputies in October 2021 their process of adoption was ended and must start again from the beginning. The</p>

commitment to propose and adopt the Act on Whistleblowing and its accompanying Act anew is included in the Programme Declaration of the present Government. These acts were to transpose the Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law, where the period for transposition ended on 17 December 2021. To ensure the implementation of the aforementioned Directive at least to some extent the Ministry of Justice is, based on the direct vertical effect, playing the role of the external reporting channel and it is also providing consistent methodological support and guidance. The ministry is also striving to secure operation of the internal reporting channels of entities in public sector in accordance with the Directive. In this regard it issued a Methodology for those entities that have some obligations based on the direct vertical effect of the Directive and it is also organizing trainings and Q&A sessions. The ministry also launched a website (<https://oznamovatel.justice.cz/>) containing all the important information regarding the Directive to both – whistleblowers and the abovementioned entities. At the website, there is also a secured form that allows the whistleblowers to submit their report. The Amendment to Act No. 6/2002 Coll., on Courts, Judges, and State Administration of Courts and on Amendments to Certain Other Acts (Act on Courts and Judges), as amended, was on 1 June 2021 signed by the president and on 9 June 2021 Published in the Collection of Laws as Act No. 218/2021 Coll. The amendment is effective since 1 January 2022. The Amendment to Act No. 7/2002 Coll., On Proceedings in Matters of Judges, Public Prosecutors and Bailiffs, as amended, and other related acts, was approved in the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament in its first reading on 10 December 2020 (as Chamber of Deputies Document No. 683) and was subsequently discussed in the Constitutional and Legal Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. With the end of the term of the Chamber of Deputies in October 2021, the process of adoption of the amendment was ended and must start again from the beginning. 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

	<p>powers of Supreme Audit Office had been discussed in the Chamber of Deputies in its third reading and the discussion was interrupted as the appropriate constitutional act amending the necessary articles of Constitution was not discussed nor approved by the Senate. In this case finding the consensus in both chambers of Parliament was essential as without the appropriate changes at the constitutional level the Act could not be adopted. With the end of the term of the Chamber of Deputies in October 2021, the process of adoption of the amending act was ended and must start again from the beginning.</p>
Comments	
State of play	
Entry 1	<p>Most pending anti-corruption measures that were mentioned as pending in the CSRs for 2019 with the exception of Act No. 218/2021 Coll., were not completed. 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 must start again from the beginning.</p>

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 (15/02/2022 14:18 PM)</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</p>

	<p>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.</p>
<p>Comments</p>	
<p>State of play</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>Despite recent increase, the number of children under 3 in formal childcare is still relatively low (6.3% compared to 35.5% in the EU in 2019). The negative employment impact of parenthood on women is high in CZ (45.3%). The CSR has been addressed through measures of the Family Policy Conception, adopted in 2017. The Act on Children's Group introduced new form of childcare for children aged 1+ and tax deductions for both employers providing and employees using childcare. In October 2021, the amendment to the Children's Groups Act was approved with the aim to ensure quality affordable modern service for the youngest children from 6 months to compulsory school age through stable state funding. Also new decree on the implementation of certain provisions of the Children's Groups Act was approved with the aim to set out requirements for the premises and operation of children's groups of up to 12 children, as well as requirements for quality standards of care and nutritional standards for children under 3 years of age. Thanks to these changes, comprehensive and follow-up system of quality preschool services is now dynamically developing in the Czech Republic. In January 2022, 1240 children's groups with more than 16,300 places have been registered. By the end of 2021, ERDF has funded by Integrated regional operational program (IROP) 387 projects of childcare and preschool educational facilities with target</p>

	<p>capacity of 19684 persons (of which 3016 places are for children under 3 years). The new supported capacity is 9810 places (out of which 2150 places are for children under 3 years in children's groups and kindergartens). Year-on-year, the number of nursery schools rose from 5314 to 5344 and the number of classes increased by 274. Year-on-year, the number of children in nursery schools increased by 2,886. From the IROP project, 3 761 980 476 CZK was approved for the development of nursery schools for the period 2021-2027.</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 (15/02/2022 14:20 PM)</p> <p>Vocational education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures, which are currently being prepared by the MEYS to support vocational education and training focus primarily on support for cooperation between schools and employers. The MEYS moved to update the vocation component of the FEP on the basis of Section 4 (2) of the Education Act, which states that framework educational programs must correspond to the newest findings of the scientific disciplines. • Link between the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) and VET education content (VET school curricula) has now been updated. This is meant to help schools navigate through the NQF and motivate them in designing school curricula in order to allow pupils to expand their knowledge to include another related field through professional qualification. <p>Teachers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	<p>experts in school teaching. The amount of financing for pedagogical teachers' salaries was increased by 15% in 2019. In 2021, a grant call "Teachers matters" was announced, which supported projects to support teachers, including projects aimed at strengthening the prestige of the teaching profession and increasing interest in the teaching profession. A total of 14 applications were submitted in the call, while 12 projects were supported. The intention is to present a similar challenge in 2022. Increasing the prestige of the study of teaching and thus of the teaching profession itself is also one of the main 6 goals of the planned Reform of Teacher Training in the Czech Republic.</p>
<p>Entry 2</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 14:21 PM)</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, which also included a verification of the new content of informatics and ICT and new textbooks. • From 31 October 2018 until 28 February 2019, a call Implementation of the Digital Education Strategy II was underway with a total allocation of CZK 616 980 767. This call can finance activities for supporting the creation of digital education resources, connecting formal and informal

	<p>education in cooperation with other institutions (cultural/memory, ecological or scientific centres) or activities to support digital skills of school teaching staff. • The MEYS continues to manage the Czech National Coalition for Digital Skills and Jobs, the so-called DigiKoalice, which continues to be one of the most active in EU. In 2020, its activity was expanded to meetings on the pressing topics through the creation of advisory groups on cyber security and digital infrastructure.</p>
<p>Entry 3</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 14:21 PM)</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 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</p>

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

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. The implementation of the Strategy 2030+ in the first period 2020–2023 will be based on the identification of five key measures that have the most significant potential to contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of the Strategy itself. These will then be processed into separate implementation cards with a defined structure. At the end of the first implementation period in 2023, the implementation process will be evaluated and a selection of other key implementation measures will be made for the second implementation period. The Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports have already prepared within National Recovery Plan the component 3.1 Innovation in Education in the Context of Digitalisation. The component contains initiatives addressing the insufficient level of digital skills of both pupils and educators. In line with the Strategy 2030+, it focuses on content transformation, promotion of

	<p>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.</p>
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CSR.2019.3

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

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 14:23 PM)</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	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<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</p>

	<p>of innovation could be implemented into the project design. In this regard, the Yellow book standard is probably the most convenient (design and build, design, build, operate and maintain). In this regard They should be used well in the public tenders based on the FIDIC Yellow books, as approved to be used together with modifications of contract conditions for all transport investors. For the cases based on the FIDIC Red books (modifications of contract conditions approved as well) it is harder to define, as the criteria such as the period of construction phase are not always suitable due to the hard and relatively long claim management process. Good progress has been made on the tenders for reconstruction, where the length of construction is crucial for drivers or passengers traveling in trains.</p>
<p>State of play</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<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 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>

CSR 3 Subpart 2: , digital infrastructure

<p>Measures</p>	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Implemented (15/02/2022 14:24 PM)</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</p>

	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.
Comments	
Entry 1	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.
State of play	
Entry 1	The Ministry of Industry and Trade realises following strategic documents: National Plan of Development of Very High Capacity Networks, and Implementation and Development of 5G Networks in the Czech Republic. Both documents were approved by the Czech Government. In 2021, together with external experts, CZ has prepared 'School Security and Connectivity Standard' and the 'Guide for School Principals on IT Management in Schools', which both will help schools to update their digital infrastructure to 21st century standards and will be published at the beginning of 2022. These documents will especially help small schools, such as those in rural areas etc. Regarding the high-speed internet for schools, both key ministries (MYES and MIT) strengthened their cooperation, also on regional level (BCO coordinators with regional ICT methodologists).

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

Measures	
Entry 1	MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 14:25 PM)

Operational programmes, which will fund energy efficiency and energy savings measures, as well as measures in the field of renewables and low carbon sources, are being set up. Additionally, there are several national programmes, the new Modernisation fund which shall focus on energy transition, including energy efficiency as one of its priority areas and Recovery and Resilience Facility, which will provide support through National Recovery Plan to energy efficiency projects (renovation of the public building stock, public lighting, transition towards “greener” transport sector). The “EFEKT” programme 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 will also be part of the national Territorial Just Transition Plan (TJTP) plan. However, TJTP is not yet approved and its negotiation with EC is ongoing process at this time.

Comments

Entry 1

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

the impacts of investment measures on the development of clean mobility. When it comes to support of infrastructure for alternative fuels, the Ministry of Transport has already implemented a granting scheme in this area. In the years 2018-20, more than 2 300 recharging points, 9 hydrogen refuelling stations and 18 LNG refuelling stations were supported. Allocation for such granting scheme (implemented via Operational programme Transport) was in about 1 billion CZ crowns. There is a plan for allocation within Operational programme of Transport in about 6 billion CZ crown for the new programming period. This financial support should make a significant contribution to achieving the objectives proposed in the so-called AFIR Regulation proposed within the Fit for 55 Package in 2021. Moreover, in 2014–2020 other subsidies for the acquisition of electric cars and charging stations were provided mainly from the European funds, i.e. the Structural Funds and CEF. From national sources, support for electromobility in municipalities and regions was provided by the Ministry of the Environment through the National Programme Environment. The implementation of individual projects continues after 2021. OP PIK (Operation Programme Entrepreneurship and Innovation for Competitiveness) - under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Trade – provides support for the purchase of electric cars and charging stations for entrepreneurs CZK 0.6 billion according to approved projects; i.e. over 1,100 EV and more than 200 charging stations, IROP (Integrated Regional Operational Program) - under the responsibility of the Ministry of Regional Development – provides support for alternative fuel vehicles (public transport); CZK 8.5 billion approved projects; i.e. approx. 1,150 vehicles, 79 electric buses, 156 trolleybuses, 39 trams and 511 CNG buses were purchased by 31 December 2020.

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. 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 obligations set in the Articles 5 and 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. In the sector of transport, there is the Integrated Regional Operational Programme which supports measures aimed at investment aid for the acquisition of low-emission and zero-emission public transport vehicles; IROP shall continue with this support in the next obligation period. Moreover, there is the Operational Programme Transport which focuses on infrastructure, including railway and shall continue to support transition towards sustainable transport in the next obligation period. The Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness supports purchases of electric vehicles and the development of needed electric infrastructure in private sector. The support is planned to continue in the next obligation period as well, under successive Operational Programme Competitiveness. Last but not least, is the National Programme Environment focusing on sustainable transport in public sector (e.g. purchases of electric vehicles by administrations). Modernisation Fund will support sustainable public transport and sustainable commercial transport (both in terms of fuel infrastructure as well as vehicle procurement) with more than 500 mil. EUR allocation in these subprogrammes. Current focus is on the correct setting of the next obligation period, which will promote implementation of energy savings measures. Operational Programme Just Transition Fund that is being prepared and comes from TJTP and targets at coal regions may also cover some specific issues related to energy savings. However, the fund will focus rather on other issues of energy transition or highly specific issues of coal regions to avoid the overlaps and to fill in the gaps that are not covered by other planned measures. 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

	<p>Article 3 and the obligations set in the Articles 5 and 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. In the sector of transport, there is the Integrated Regional Operational Programme which supports measures aimed at investment aid for the acquisition of low-emission and zero-emission public transport vehicles; IROP shall continue with this support in the next obligation period. 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.</p>
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CSR 3 Subpart 4: Reduce the administrative burden on investment

Measures	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Announced (15/02/2022 14:26 PM)</p> <p>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.</p>
Comments	
<p>Entry 1</p>	<p>The proposed measures are in the legislative process and are expected to be approved by the end of 2020.</p>

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 (15/02/2022 14:27 PM)</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

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

Measures	
Entry 1	<p>MEASURE TYPE: Adopted (15/02/2022 14:28 PM)</p> <p>The Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019 – 2030 approved in February 2019.</p>
Comments	
Entry 1	<p>1) A major amendment to the Act 130/2002 Coll., on the support of RDI, which should bring in particular the promotion of innovation, the introduction of non-subsidy instruments supporting research, development and innovation, to simplify and increase the flexibility of the support system, etc. The amendment to the act was forwarded to the government and subsequently to the legislative process. 2) National RDI Policy of the Czech Republic 2021+ with effect from 1. 1. 2021, which was approved by the government in July 2020.</p>
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</p>

prosperity – research, development and innovation on the one hand, and digitization on the other hand, and their support directs the economy of CZ towards future prosperity. The 2019-2021 systemic measures include, in particular, the implementation of measures from the National RDI Policy of the CZ for the years 2016-2020, which has been updated for the period 2019-2020, implementation of the Innovation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2019-2030, approval of technical amendment to the Act 130/2002 Coll., on the support of RDI, and gradual on-the-move Methodology 17+. An important milestone in RDI was the preparation in 2020 of a major amendment to the Act 130/2002 Coll., on the support of RDI, which should bring in particular the promotion of innovation, the introduction of non-subsidy instruments to support research, development and innovation, simplify and increase the flexibility of the support system, etc. The amendment to the act was forwarded to the government and subsequently to the legislative process.

Příloha 3: Implementace Národního plánu obnovy dle databáze FENIX

Bude předloženo Evropské komisi samostatně prostřednictvím systému FENIX do 30. 4. 2022.

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. Rekvalifikace uchazečů/záměrných o zaměstnání a podpora odborného vzdělávání zaměstnanců 2. Vytvoření databáze rekvalifikací 3. Vytvoření individuálních vzdělávacích účtů.	Zvýšení účasti na dalším vzdělávání, zlepšení dovedností pracovních sil.
2. Rovnost žen a mužů	1. Strategie rovnosti žen a mužů 2021-2030 2. Projekt 22 % K ROVNOSTI, Akční plán rovného odměňování 2022–2026	1. Podpora rovnosti žen a mužů a širokém spektru oblastí 2. Snížení genderových rozdílů v odměňování
3. Rovné příležitosti	1. Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030 obsahuje opatření zaměřená na zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům. 2. Doučování žáků – podpora žáků se slabším socioekonomickým zázemím a ohrožených školním neúspěchem 3. Komplexní podpora pro nejohroženější školy, s nadprůměrným zastoupením žáků se socioekonomickým a jiným znevýhodněním 4. Finanční prostředky pro školy na prevenci digitální propasti	1. Zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům 2. Vyrovnání vzdělávacích ztrát v důsledku distanční výuky a zvýšení školní úspěšnosti u sociálně znevýhodněných žáků 3. Zvýšení kvality podpory žáků u škol s vyšším zastoupením sociálně znevýhodněných žáků a tím zvýšení jejich školní úspěšnosti 4. Zvýšení digitálních kompetencí znevýhodněných žáků (zejména těch s nižším socio-ekonomickým statutem) díky zapůjčení digitálních učebních pomůcek.

4. Aktivní podpora zaměstnanosti	1. Rozvoj sociálního podnikání 2. Inovace nástrojů APZ	Snížení dlouhodobé nezaměstnanosti, snížení podílu dlouhodobě nezaměstnaných na celkové nezaměstnanosti
5. Bezpečné a adaptabilní zaměstnání	1. Garance spravedlivého a rovného zacházení se všemi zaměstnanci. 2. Zajištění nezbytné flexibility pro zaměstnavatele prostřednictvím umožnění flexibilních forem práce. 3. Zkušební doba je regulována zákoníkem práce.	Ochrana zaměstnanců
6. Odměňování	1. Zvýšení minimální mzdy o 6,6 % na 16,200 Kč od ledna 2022. 2. Akční plán rovného odměňování 2022–2026	1. Snížení míry chudoby pracujících osob 2. Transparentnost odměňování, snížení genderových rozdílů v odměňování
7. Informace o pracovních podmínkách a ochrana v případě propuštění	1. Zaměstnanci jsou informováni o právech a povinnostech vyplývajících z pracovního poměru. 2. Výpověď z pracovního poměru ze strany zaměstnavatele musí být zaměstnanci odůvodněna jedním ze zákonem stanovených důvodů. 3. Zaměstnanci mají možnost se obrátit na nezávislý soud (včetně možnosti podat žalobu pro neoprávněné skončení pracovního poměru).	Ochrana zaměstnanců
8. Sociální dialog a zapojení pracovníků	1. Sociální partneři jsou připomínkovými místy v legislativním procesu. 2. Podpora kolektivního vyjednávání – zprostředkovatelé a rozhodci v kolektivních sporech. 3. Posilování sociálního dialogu – poskytování příspěvku sociálním partnerům na podporu sociálního dialogu k aktuálním tématům.	Podpora sociálního dialogu
9. Rovnováha mezi pracovním a	Novela zákona o dětských skupinách /schválena	Zlepšení nabídky kvalitní a dostupné péče pro děti od 6 měsíců do věku

soukromým životem	v říjnu 2021)	zahájené povinné školní docházky
10. Zdravé, bezpečné a dobře uzpůsobené pracovní prostředí a ochrana údajů	1. Průběžné hodnocení rizik bezpečnosti a ochrany zdraví při práci, s využitím práce Výzkumného ústavu bezpečnosti práce. 2. Poradenská a osvětová činnost, podpora příkladů dobré praxe, aktuálně s důrazem na digitální ekonomiku a práci prostřednictvím platform	Zlepšení bezpečnosti a ochrany zdraví při práci
11. Péče o děti a podpora dětí	Novela zákona o dětských skupinách /schválena v říjnu 2021)	Zlepšení nabídky kvalitní a dostupné péče pro děti od 6 měsíců do věku zahájené povinné školní docházky
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.	
13. Podpora v nezaměstnanosti	Rovný přístup k podpoře v nezaměstnanosti zajišťuje nastavení příslušných pravidel v rámci zákona č. 435/2004 Sb., o zaměstnanosti.	
14. Minimální příjem	1. Novela zákona o hmotné nouzi s cílem zvýšit rozsah možností dávkové podpory a modifikovat dávky tak, aby dokázaly reagovat na nové výzvy (na základ zkušeností z dopadů pandemie nebo rostoucích cen energií) pro osoby s nízkými příjmy. Předpokládané předložení vládě ve 3.Q.2022. 2. Novela zákona o státní sociální podpoře, která má umožnit prarodičům dostávat rodičovský příspěvek.	1. Pozitivní dopad na osoby v hmotné nouzi a osoby těsně nad hranicí hmotné nouze, prevence zadlužování, ztráty bydlení či sociálního vyloučení. 2. Pozitivní dopad na rodiče a prarodiče malých dětí, možnost flexibilnější distribuce péče v rodině.

15. Příjem ve stáří a důchody	<p>1. Mimořádné zvýšení důchodů při pravidelné valorizaci od ledne 2022 o dodatečných 300 Kč.</p> <p>2. Navýšení důchodů osob, které vychovaly děti (primárně žen), o 500 Kč za každé vychované dítě. Předpokládané předložení vládě ve 3.Q.2022.</p> <p>3. Novela zákona o sociálních službách, kterou se zavede valorizační mechanismus příspěvku na péči a zefektivní správní řízení o příspěvku na péči.</p>	<p>1. Snížení míry ohrožení chudobou populace důchodců.</p> <p>2. Snížení míry ohrožení chudobou žen, které měly historicky obtížnější možnosti získání přiměřených důchodových nároků.</p> <p>3. Pozitivní dopady na životní úroveň osob závislých na péči i pečujících osob.</p>
16. Zdravotní péče	Strategický rámec rozvoje péče o zdraví v ČR do roku 2030 - Zdraví 2030 a jeho Implementační plán	Zajištění kvalitní a dostupné zdravotní péče
17. Začlenění osob se zdravotním postižením	<p>1. Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030 obsahuje opatření zaměřená na zajištění osob sociálně vyloučených, osob ohrožených sociálním vyloučením a přístupem osob s různým stupněm znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům, vytváření podmínek pro jejich vstup na trh práce, zajištění adekvátního příjmu a prevenci ztráty příjmu a vytváření podmínek pro snižování prahů pobytových a ambulantních služeb pro osoby v extrémním sociálním vyloučení v případech, kdy podmínky vymezující působnost sociálních služeb, spoluúčast klientů i přístup (pravidla) poskytovatelů omezují či znemožňují řešení nepříznivé sociální situace, resp. přístup cílové skupiny ke službám.</p> <p>2. Nastavení pravidel pro uznání podniku za sociální podnik jakožto alternaci k současnému chráněnému trhu práce</p>	<p>1. Podpora sociálního začleňování a prevence sociálního vyloučení osob se zdravotním postižením.</p> <p>2. Podpora zaměstnanosti osob se zdravotním postižením.</p>
18. Dlouhodobá péče	Provedení systémových změn k integraci a provázání sociálních a zdravotních služeb	Rozvoj dostupných a kvalitních služeb dlouhodobé péče

	<p>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 odlehčovací 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 efektivnosti využití stávajících zdrojů financování tak, aby systém adekvátně reagoval na potřeby klientů.</p>	
<p>19. Bydlení a pomoc pro osoby bez domova</p>	<p>1. Návrh zákona o podpoře v bydlení.</p> <p>2. Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030 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>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>3. V roce 2022 je odhadováno ukončení výstavby 288 podporovaných bytů.</p> <p>4. V roce 2022 budou vyhlášené výzvy k podávání žádostí o podporu.</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 byty formou zvýhodněných nízkouročených úvěrů.</p> <p>8. Program Výstavba pro obce.</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. V roce 2022 je odhadováno 150 dokončených bytů.</p> <p>8. V roce 2022 je odhadováno 190 dokončených bytů.</p>
20. Přístup k základním službám	<p>Strategie sociálního začleňování 2021-2030 obsahuje opatření zaměřená na zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům a vytváření podmínek pro snižování prahů pobytových a ambulantních služeb pro osoby v extrémním sociálním vyloučení v případech, kdy podmínky vymežující působnost sociálních služeb, spoluúčast klientů i přístup (pravidla) poskytovatelů omezují či znemožňují řešení nepříznivé sociální situace, resp. přístup cílové skupiny ke službám</p>	<p>Zlepšení přístupu osob sociálně vyloučených nebo sociálním vyloučením ohrožených a osob s různým typem znevýhodnění ke společenským zdrojům a k sociálním službám</p>

Příloha 5: Naplňování Cílů udržitelného rozvoje OSN

SDG	Seznam hlavních opatření přispívajících k naplňování	Odhadovaný dopad opatření
1. Konec chudoby	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. vytvoření databáze rekvalifikačních kurzů 2. nový koncept podpory osob se specifickými potřebami na trhu práce 3. návrh zákona o sociálním podnikání 	
2. Konec hladu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provádění pozemkových úprav s pozitivním vlivem na prevenci eroze a zachycování srážek 	
3. Zdraví a kvalitní život	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. změna úhrad akutní lůžkové péče s využitím nově vyvinutého klasifikačního systému CZ-DRG 2. Vybudování centra kardiovaskulární a transplantační medicíny 3. zavedení monitoringu vakcinace proti HPV 4. Příprava Národního onkologického plánu ČR 2030 	
4. Kvalitní vzdělání	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rozšíření nabídky kurzů dalšího profesního vzdělávání, zejména v oblasti IT a průmyslu 4.0 2. zvýšení kapacit zařízení péče o děti (dětské skupiny, mateřské školy) 3. 	
5. Rovnost mužů a žen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Podpora vytváření sdílených pracovních míst a generačních tandemů (projekt FLEXI) 2. Úprava konceptu sdíleného pracovního místa jakožto nové flexibilní formy práce v Zákoníku práce 3. rozvoj a testování analytického nástroje Logib v rámci projektu 22 % K ROVNOSTI 	
6. Pitná voda, kanalizace	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Podpora výstavby kanalizací a ČOV, jako prevence ochrany zdrojů pitné vody. 2. Podpora výstavby nových vodovodů, výstavby nové vodárenské infrastruktury a podpora zabezpečení a zajištění větší odolnosti vodárenské infrastruktury a předcházení možným dopadům nedostatku pitné vody. 3. Soustavné vedení a rozvoj metodiky benchmarkingu vlastníků a provozovatelů vodovodů a kanalizací s cílem udržitelnosti technické infrastruktury VaK a ochrany odběratelů. 	
7. Dostupné a čisté energie	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realizace opatření ke snížení energetické náročnosti budov ve vlastnictví veřejných subjektů 	

	<p>2. Podpora výměny nevyhovujících zdrojů vytápění v domácnostech na pevná paliva za nízkoe emisní zdroje</p> <p>3. Podpora předprojektové přípravy a osvěty v oblasti úspor energie, využívání OZE a snižování emisí skleníkových plynů</p> <p>4. Aktualizace Národního akčního plánu čisté mobility a splnění požadavku na dosažení 14% podílu OZE v dopravě</p> <p>5. Podpora modernizace tepláren, výstavby fotovoltaických elektráren a zlepšení energetické účinnosti.</p>	
8. Důstojná práce a ekonomický růst	<p>1. Reforma certifikace a zlepšení managementu jakosti</p> <p>2. Podpora začínajících podniků a scale-upů</p> <p>3. Podpora zelených investic malých a středních podniků od Národní rozvojové banky</p> <p>4. Podpora rekvalifikace pracovníků skrze databázi rekvalifikačních kurzů a úpravu metodiky Úřadu práce</p> <p>5. Proklientský přístup (např. snižování byrokratické zátěže, rušení nesystémových daňových výjimek, opatření proti daňovým únikům) k daňovým subjektům v daňové politice</p>	
9. Průmysl, inovace a infrastruktura	<p>1. Dokončení projektů v oblasti podpory železniční infrastruktury</p> <p>2. Dopracování a implementace strategie Cirkulární Česko 2040</p> <p>3. Podpora budování sítí elektronických komunikací tam, kde není reálná výstavba na tržním principu</p> <p>4. Vybudování kvantové komunikační infrastruktury</p> <p>5. Podpora rozvoje moderních technologií a start-upů</p>	

	<p>6. Podpora výzkumu a vývoje v podnicích a zavádění inovací do podnikové praxe, zejména malých a středních podniků</p> <p>7. Rozvoj čisté mobility: podpora pořízení a instalace dobíjecích stanic pro elektromobily, podpora nákupu vozidel s alternativním pohonem)</p>	
10. Méně nerovností		
11. Udržitelná města a obce	<p>1. Podpora projektové přípravy a renovace budov tak, aby byly udržitelnější: instalace nízkoemisních zdrojů tepla, adaptační a mitigační opatření apod.), zvyšování informovanosti o úsporách energie</p> <p>2. Podpora přechodu na oběhové hospodářství prostřednictvím NPO, OP ŽP. Investice Budování recyklační infrastruktury pro oblast biologicky rozložitelných odpadů (NPO)</p> <p>3. Podpora bydlení: zajištění sociálního bydlení, program podporované byty, prevence ztráty bydlení, návrh zákona o podpoře bydlení, aj.</p> <p>4. Implementace strategického rámce Cirkulární Česko 2040</p> <p>5. Podpora nákupu vozidel na alternativní pohon (elektřina, vodík) a neveřejné dobíjecí infrastruktury pro veřejný sektor</p>	
12. Odpovědná výroba a spotřeba	<p>1. Návrh nového zákona o omezení dopadu vybraných plastových výrobků na životní prostředí.</p> <p>2. Aktualizace Plánu odpadového hospodářství ČR pro období 2015–2024.</p> <p>3. Podpora budování recyklační infrastruktury prostřednictvím NPO, OP ŽP.</p> <p>4. Rozvoj cirkulární ekonomiky, Investice v oblasti nakládání s biologicky rozložitelnými odpady – dotační podpora pro řešení problematiky zapravování kompostu (digestátu či fugátu) vyprodukovaného z</p>	

	<p>biologicky rozložitelných odpadů v kompostovacích zařízeních nebo bioplynových stanicích do zemědělské půdy prostřednictvím NPO</p> <p>5. Implementace strategického rámce Cirkulární Česko 2040</p> <p>6. Podpora cirkulární ekonomiky v podnikatelském sektoru prostřednictvím NPO, OP TAK a implementací Politiky druhotných surovin ČR a strategického rámce Cirkulární Česko 2040</p>	
13. Klimatická opatření	<p>1. Zlepšování ochrany před povodněmi především v oblastech s významným povodňovým rizikem.</p> <p>2. Investice do obnovy lesů ve smyslu pozměnění druhové, věkové a prostorové skladby lesních porostů odolných vůči klimatické změně.</p> <p>3. Investice Provádění pozemkových úprav s pozitivním vlivem na prevenci eroze a zachycování srážek</p>	
14. Život ve vodě	Není relevantní.	
15. Život na souši	<p>1. Opatření na drobných vodních tocích a malých vodních nádržích</p> <p>2. provádění pozemkových úprav s pozitivním vlivem na prevenci eroze a zachycování srážek</p> <p>3. Obnova lesních porostů melioračními a zpevňujícími dřevinami v min. rozsahu 12 000 ha</p> <p>4. Investice do obnovy lesů ve smyslu pozměnění druhové, věkové a prostorové skladby lesních porostů odolných vůči klimatické změně.</p> <p>5. Investice do zlepšení zadržování vody v lesích</p> <p>6. Péče o zvláště chráněná území a území soustavy Natura 2000 a péče o zvláště chráněné druhy rostlin a živočichů</p>	

	<p>4. 7. podpora adaptace vodních, nelesních a lesních ekosystémů na změnu klimatu. Na výzvy je dohromady alokováno 0,234 mld. Kč (pro rok 2022).</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>	<p>2. Protikorupční reformy mají potenciál přispět k naplňování podcílů „16.5 Podstatně omezit korupci a úplatkářství ve všech formách“ a „16.6 Vytvořit účinné, odpovědné a transparentní instituce na všech úrovních“ například prostřednictvím zvýšení motivace zaměstnanců oznamovat korupci a související trestnou činnost, zvýšení transparentnosti rozhodovacích procesů na úrovni vlády i parlamentu, účinnější prevence a omezování střetu zájmů nebo poskytování relevantnějších dat o korupci v jednotlivých sektorech ČR za účelem umožnit přijímání odpovídajících a cílených protikorupčních opatření.</p>
17. Partnerství ke splnění cílů	<p>1. Zavedení jednotného systému zpracovávání ex post RIA (aktualizace Obecných zásad pro RIA a metodická činnost)</p> <p>2. Analýza kapacit pro provádění kvalitní RIA (dotazníkové šetření ve spolupráci s MŽP)</p> <p>3. Identifikace a možné rušení nesystémových daňových výjimek, zajištění lepších opatření proti zneužívání transfer pricingu a nelegálním praktikám optimalizace a daňovým únikům</p>	