



# SECOND REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW URBAN AGENDA IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

## National level

The overview also includes links to other approved documents, primarily as regards individual goals of the **New Urban Agenda**. The relevant goals of the **Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development** are marked in red, the objectives of the **Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing** are marked in green and the objectives of the **State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2030 with outlook to 2050** are marked in blue.



Ministry of Regional Development

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# Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PART 1: TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty .....	6
1.1.1. Social inclusion and ending poverty .....	6
1.1.2. Access to adequate housing .....	23
1.1.3. Access to basic services .....	26
1.2. Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all .....	37
1.2.1. Inclusive urban economy.....	37
1.2.2. Sustainable prosperity for all .....	48
1.3. Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development .....	58
1.3.1. Resilience and adaptation of cities and human settlements .....	58
1.3.2. Sustainable management and use of natural resources .....	64
<b>PART 2: EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>	<b>74</b>
2.1. Building the urban governance structure: establishing a supportive framework .....	74
2.2. Planning and managing urban spatial development.....	80
2.3. Means of implementation .....	103
2.3.1. Mobilization of financial resources .....	103
2.3.2. Capacity development.....	112
2.3.3. Information technology and innovation .....	118
<b>PART 3: FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW .....</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>List of acronyms and abbreviations .....</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Links .....</b>	<b>138</b>



## Introduction

The Czech Republic ranks among highly urbanized countries. At present, approximately 75 percent of the Czech population live in cities and this proportion is expected to grow in the future. Support of urban development is thus a key priority and the New Urban Agenda represents a useful instrument to tackle the issues and challenges related to rising urbanization. The Czech Republic was actively engaged already in preparing and negotiating the New Urban Agenda. In 2016, the European Habitat conference, i.e., was held in Prague for countries from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region. The Ministry of Regional Development (MoRD), as the sponsor of the housing and urban development agenda, has prepared the Implementation Plan for the New Urban Agenda in cooperation with other ministries, the Government Office and relevant partners and stakeholders. It served to monitor the achievements in individual objectives on an ongoing basis while emphasizing linkage with the relevant goals and objectives of other international documents such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (hereinafter the “2030 Agenda”) and the Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing. The Implementation Plan outlined the sponsors, instruments/measures intended to meet the specified commitments, relevant documents, and policies as well as implementation timeline. *The Report on Implementation of the New Urban Agenda* has been drawn up on the basis of the said Implementation Plan. The Czech Republic submitted its first implementation report in the spring of 2021, after it was approved by the government. The submitted second national report is an updated version of the 2021 report.

A broad range of stakeholders at all levels are involved in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda in the Czech Republic. Although the submitted report deals primarily with the national level, the activities of cities, municipalities and regions, as well as various associations and non-profit organizations, greatly contribute to meeting the commitments.

As far as the international dimension of implementation is concerned, beside the UN-Habitat, the Czech Republic is also active in the already mentioned UNECE. The representative of the Czech Republic has been elected as a Bureau member of the Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management. The Committee’s activities are especially targeted at supporting less developed countries of the region (in the Balkans and the Caucasus). International expert teams compile for member states analyses and recommendations for the area of urban development, housing, real estate market, spatial planning, and social cohesion. During 2021, MoRD with the OECD implemented the project “Housing affordability in cities in the Czech Republic”, financed from the EU Structural Reform Support Programme. It aimed to analyse the situation on the housing market and to propose recommendations for enhancing housing affordability for broader population groups.

The New Urban Agenda is also taken into account in the implementation of the Strategy for the Czech Republic's Development Cooperation, whose thematic priorities are closely linked to the 2030 Agenda. Under the current strategy for the period 2018–2030, assistance is primarily directed to six priority countries – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Georgia, Cambodia, Moldova, and Zambia. The Czech Republic implements projects aimed, for example, at supporting the development of local infrastructure, environmental protection, and strengthening disaster resilience, and it also promotes the introduction of smart city elements. In the context of humanitarian assistance, sustainable conditions for internally displaced persons and refugees in urban settings are supported. Based on its own experience with democratic and societal transition, the Czech Republic also supports initiatives focused on human rights, strengthening democracy, and civic participation through its Transformation Promotion Programme.

At the EU level, the Czech Republic helps coordinate the Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU. It is also a member of the Public Procurement Partnership or the Partnership for Security in Public Spaces. The objectives of the Urban Agenda for the EU include sharing of experience with other European cities, associations or institutions, as well as devising recommendations with regard to resolution of challenges in these areas. One of the instruments used for urban development in the Czech Republic is the URBACT IV. Operational Programme. It focuses on enhancing the strategic management quality and exchange of experience between European cities in the field of sustainable development. Furthermore, the Czech Republic successfully implements urban integrated instruments such as Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) or Community-led Local Development (CLLD), which are related to specific measures/goals of EU Funds. EU Cohesion Policy therefore plays a crucial role in the implementation of the measures of the New Urban Agenda, and other operational programmes also contribute significantly through their priorities and specific objectives.

# PART 1: TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## 1.1. Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty

### *1.1.1. Social inclusion and ending poverty*

#### **Goals**

1. *Eradicate poverty in all its forms*
2. *Reduce inequality in urban areas by promoting equally shared opportunities and benefits*
3. *Achieve social inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities and migrants)*
4. *Ensure access to public spaces including streets, sidewalks, and cycling lanes*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
26	<p>Urban and rural development – aid instruments</p> <p>11. 4. Strengthen the effort to protect and conserve the world cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>17. 5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>	MoRD, MoC, MoFA, MoE, MoA	<p>Implementation of integrated instruments (ITI and CLLD).</p> <p>The Czech Republic (CR) applies a multi-fund approach to metropolitan areas and agglomerations in 13 cities and their hinterlands (ITI in 13 regions) and in rural areas through 180 Local Action Groups. The first seven urban Local Action Groups have also been established.</p> <p>National subsidy schemes targeted at development of housing, urban and rural development.</p> <p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the MoC, through the State Cultural Fund</p>	<p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+</p> <p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR, which puts a great emphasis on the quality of built environment and respect to local values.</p> <p>Housing Policy Concept 2021+</p> <p>Principles of Urban Policy (2023) – the document summarizes an approach to the issue of urban development in five principles:</p> <p>1 Strategic and integrated</p>	<p>As per individual horizons – 2020, 2023, 2030</p> <p>Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.</p> <p>Implementation of current integrated instruments will continue until 2029 including n+2 and analogous instruments are expected also in the next programming period of the EU 2028+.</p>

			<p>and EU Funds, from the EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms, and others</p> <p>Using the grant support of MoC in the area of traditional folk culture and methodological assistance provided by the National Institute of Folk Culture to ensure an effective preservation of local traditional folk culture and to support the community of its representatives.</p>	<p>approach to urban development</p> <p>2 Polycentric development of the population pattern</p> <p>3 Promotion of the development of towns as development poles in a territory</p> <p>4 Care for the urban environment</p> <p>5 Ensuring implementation of the New Urban Agenda</p> <p>CR 2030 – key areas 1 People and society (strategic objective 3, 6), Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)</p> <p>In the National Cultural Policy 2018-2030, fostering cultural identity, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue is defined as the first priority (1.1 Fostering national and cultural identity in a globalized world; 1.2 Developing cultural diversity; 1.3 Streamlining the intercultural dialogue).</p> <p>The State Cultural Policy for years 2021-2025: Objective 2: Effective care of cultural heritage</p> <p>Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic 2023-2030</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030). Cross-cutting emphasis on the protection of natural and</p>	
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				cultural heritage.	
28	<p>Respect the human rights and humanitarian needs of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants</p> <p>10. 7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p>	GO CR, Mol, MoLSA, MoFA	<p>In the Czech Republic, adherence to human rights and humanitarian needs is addressed by accession to international conventions regarding the refugee and related agendas – for example, the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The CR is a member of the EU and has implemented all commitments ensuing from the refugee acquis.</p> <p>At the regional level, the network of 18 Centres for Support of Integration of Foreign Nationals, providing a wide range of integration activities, plays a key role.</p> <p>Cooperation with cities and municipalities has been established through support for integration projects at the local level.</p> <p>Language and integration courses, assistance, and counselling services are available; multicultural community meetings are organized. Integration is supported by the government, mainly through network of 18 Centres for Support of Integration of Foreign Nationals and often in cooperation with the non-governmental sector.</p> <p>Within the framework of the implementation of the State Integration Programme, cooperation with local governments is established to ensure the</p>	<p>At the national level – Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on asylum and amendments. Act No. 326/1999 Coll. on the residence of foreign nationals in the territory of the Czech Republic and amendments to later acts, which are regularly amended</p> <p>The state integration programme for refugees (persons recognized to be in need of international protection) designed to assist them in the area of housing, employment, language and further education complemented by social assistance</p> <p>Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreign Nationals – In Mutual Respect</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p> <p>Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>National Strategy for the Development of Social Services 2016–2025</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR, (2018–2030).</p> <p>Humanitarian and stabilization aid in the framework of the CR's foreign policy (the CR</p>	<p>Continuous – by improving the current model; specific tasks are stipulated by various concept documents of the government.</p> <p>The Mol prepares an annual Report on the situation in the field of migration and integration of foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p>



			<p>conditions of stay and integration of disabled holders of international protection in social service facilities.</p> <p>There is also close communication with the public administration, all of which contributes to better mutual coexistence and ability to resolve any potential issues (internally displaced persons are not an issue in the CR).</p> <p>Support for human rights and humanitarian needs, e.g., by monitoring the human rights situation in the CR through annual human rights reports</p>	<p>provides financial aid each year to support internally displaced persons and refugees, e.g., from Afghanistan, Burma/Myanmar, Sahel, Syria and Ukraine).</p> <p>CR 2030 – Strategic objective 21</p>	
29	<p>Strengthen the coordination role of public administration and cooperation with partners; identify opportunities for facilitating solutions</p> <p>11 .3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>17. 5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>	<p>MoRD, GO CR</p> <p>Mol, MoE, MoFA</p>	<p>Public administration development – promotion of partnerships at all levels.</p> <p>Permanent national and regional conferences as platforms for implementing the partnerships.</p> <p>Coordination in agglomerations and metropolitan areas through ITI; in the territories through LAGs (CLLD)</p> <p>Implementing projects in support of strategic management and planning in public administration and strengthening of administrative capacity (funded under IROP, OPTP). These projects aim, e.g., at improving the efficiency of municipal authorities, digitalisation, administrative capacity support.</p> <p>Thematic partnerships with European cities under the Urban Agenda for the EU.</p>	<p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the Czech Republic for the Period of 2014–2020</p> <p>CR 2030 – chapter Good governance (strategic objectives 26, 27) and Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 20)</p> <p>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration</p> <p>Client-oriented Public Administration 2030</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030). Activities focus, i.a., on participatory planning in public</p>	<p>Standards of public services, 2021, Mol, MoRD</p> <p>Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</p> <p>Permanent national and regional conferences are supported until 2030.</p>

				administration. Transition Promotion Programme (within the framework of the Czech Republic's foreign policy)	
32	<p>Promote an inclusive approach in the area of employment, education, healthcare, social integration, and housing</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>10. 4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p>	MoLSA, MoEYS, MoH, MoRD	<p>One of the main objectives of the Education Policy Strategy 2030+ is to reduce inequalities in access to quality education and to enable the maximum development of the potential of children, pupils and students.</p> <p>The strategy is developed in this sense by the currently valid conceptual document Long-term plan of education and development of the educational system of the Czech Republic 2023-2027 (DZ ČR 2023-2027). In the tab of measure E. Equal access and effective support for all pupils without distinction, it addresses support for children, pupils and students with any type of disadvantage - socio-cultural, socio-economic, linguistic, special educational needs, etc. It includes, for example, a proposal to anchor index-based funding for schools (differentiate state financial support to schools depending on the proportion of disadvantaged pupils) or the institutionalization of specialized positions (support positions of school psychologist and school special educator and social educator help to create a safe environment in schools and effectively manage co-education, etc.). Both proposals are promoted by the MEYS in the amendment to the Education Act.</p>	<p>In the field of education, the issue is addressed in the following documents:</p> <p>Strategy of the Education policy of the Czech Republic until 2030+</p> <p>Long-term plan of education and development of the educational system of the Czech Republic 2023-2027</p> <p>Framework educational programmes for pre-school and primary education.</p> <p>The MEYS is also involved in the National Development Programme for Mobility for All 2016-2025 and the National Accessibility Programme for All 2026-2035 (promoting equal opportunities for people with disabilities).</p> <p>Housing Policy Concept 2021+ – basic vision: Housing affordability, Strategic objective: Ensuring reasonable affordability of all housing forms</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p> <p>Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>MoRD analyses of housing policy</p>

			<p>The issue is also addressed in the Cross-Cutting Measures such as Education for Sustainability (reducing social tensions), Education of children and pupils with insufficient knowledge of the language of instruction or Digital Education and Artificial Intelligence in Education (e.g. reducing the digital divide and ensuring the use of digital aids also for pupils from families with low socio-economic status, etc.)</p> <p>Common (inclusive) education is also supported by the new formulated Framework Education Programmes for pre-school and primary education, approved at the end of 2024.</p> <p>The MEYS also supports equal opportunities for persons with disabilities by spending funds (10 million per year) on building modifications to remove barriers and promote accessibility outside and inside school buildings.</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments, especially for municipalities, for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, in some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the</p>	<p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>National Strategy for the Development of Social Services 2016–2025</p> <p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area People and society (strategic objectives 3, 4, 5), key area Municipalities and Regions, objective 17.3</p>	
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		<p>principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p> <p>The MoH implemented the project Increasing the availability and creation of health care options for homeless people from 1 August 2020 to 31 December 2022, registration number CZ.03.2.63/0.0/0.0/15_039/000964 1, as part of the OPE, financed by the European Union from the ESF.</p> <p>The project was based on the identified need to ensure the availability of health care for homeless people and people at risk of homelessness in selected localities, where it is provided to a limited extent or is not addressed at all in some regions. The project responded to the issue of homelessness, which is often referred to as an extreme form of social exclusion. The main objective of the project was to increase the availability of health services and health care in localities at risk of homelessness for persons without shelter and persons at risk of losing shelter. The secondary objective of the project was to strengthen primary prevention for homeless people and people at risk of losing their shelter.</p> <p>After the completion of the project, VZP and other health insurance companies introduced 1 additional service for a doctor and 1 for a nurse (this is essentially a benefit)</p>		
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			<p>from 2023. These services are listed in the VZP code list on the website, they are not in the reimbursement decree. By providing these additional services, health care for homeless people was improved, which led to fewer emergency medical service trips and lower costs for financing hospitals and ambulances.</p> <p>Currently, there are offices of practitioners and partner social services, specifically Naděje in Prague, Armáda Spásy in Prague and Ostrava, Caritas ČR in Olomouc and SKP-CENTRUM in Pardubice.</p> <p>Social inclusion in the field of health care is supported by the MoH also from national sources through non-investment projects within the following grant programs: the Equal Opportunities Program for People with Disabilities (PVP) and the Health Promotion and Health Care Program (PZ). Investment projects allow for the construction of comprehensive barrier-free routes in cities and municipalities under the National Development Programme for Mobility for All, which aims at removing barriers at entrances to and within healthcare facility buildings and in the buildings of healthcare institutions, thus ensuring better access for disabled persons to these institutions.</p> <p>Also, activities under the mental health care reform are under way – by projects and systematic</p>		
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			<p>changes aim, i.a., at enabling people with mental illness to live in their own social environment outside of large psychiatric hospitals and fully engage in society (activities e.g.: establishment of mental health care centers, outpatient clinics with extended care or day care centers, expanding the possibilities of mental health promotion and protection, prevention, increasing the number and expertise of workers focused on mental health and illness, including peer workers, i.e. people with lived experience of mental illness or their family members).</p> <p>MoH is involved in the design and dissemination of the concept of a "dementia-friendly society", i.e. supporting activities at the local level that will enable people with dementia to be part of society.</p> <p>Funding from OPE+, Priority 2 (Social Inclusion)</p>		
33	<p>Stimulate the supply of a variety of adequate housing options that are safe, affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of society, and take positive measures to improve the living conditions of homeless people, with a view to facilitating their full participation in society</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>	MoRD, MoLSA	<p>MoRD, SISF and NRB introduced new types of programmes which support investments in affordable rental housing and also advisory services. These services help foster absorption capacities of municipalities.</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments, especially for municipalities, for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, in some of its parts from July 2026. The objective</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR 2021+</p> <p>Affordable rental housing and Rental housing programmes documentation</p> <p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund and its implementing regulations (government decrees)</p> <p>Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030</p>	Continuous

	<p>10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>10. 4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>18(c)i. - Improve access for all to good quality and healthy housing, reduce homelessness and improve access to barrier-free housing</p> <p>18(c)vii. - Ensure that housing policy and legislation, and their implementation, are non-discriminatory.</p> <p>18(d)i. - Gather data on housing, including on homelessness, using common international standards to ensure data comparability between Member States; make these data and national statistics publicly available in order to support policymaking, research and economic development; and make use of global and regional data repositories to support the policy-making process</p>		<p>is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p> <p>There is a new legal definition of affordable rental housing (in the SISF Act).</p> <p>Since January 2016, MoLSA has implemented the project “Social housing – methodological and information support in the area of social agendas” (abbreviated title “Social Housing Support”, project registration No. CZ.03.2.63/0.0/0.0/15_017/000353 9).</p> <p>As a part of project named “The Support of social housing and its systemic introduction in the CR”, the MoLSA does the scrutiny of homeless people, which helps monitor the situation in the CR and focus on measures that would eventually help reduce their number. This project also methodologically supports 42 implementers of the calls on social housing.</p> <p>MoLSA is also responsible for the Conception of social housing of the CR 2015 – 2025, whose interim reports were abolished but the final</p>	<p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>CR 2030 – key areas Municipalities and regions (measure 17.3), and People and society (strategic objective 3)</p>	
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			report on implementation will be made. MoLSA is currently planning the next conceptual direction. The topics of housing and homelessness are also part of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021 – 2030.		
36	<p>Promote appropriate measures that facilitate access for persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment of cities, in particular to public spaces, public transport, housing, education and health facilities</p> <p>10. 3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>11. 7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>11. 2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p>	<p>MoRD and other ministries</p> <p>MoE, MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA</p>	<p>Support through the national subsidy scheme Apartment buildings without barriers.</p> <p>MoRD and SISF implement subsidy and loan schemes to support housing (construction, refurbishment, acquisition, repair, social housing, improving the quality of the housing stock and public spaces of residential areas...)</p> <p>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p> <p>The European Global Navigation Satellite Systems Agency (GSA) has been based in Prague since 2012. The Agency operates the Galileo navigation satellite system and the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS). It was transformed in 2021 into the European Space Agency.</p> <p>National Development Programme for Mobility for All (NDPMA – aims to support the building of comprehensive network of barrier-free routes in cities and municipalities). This Programme is</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR 2021+</p> <p>Apartment buildings without barriers programme documentation</p> <p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund and its implementing regulations (government decrees)</p> <p>Building Act (Act No. 283/2021 Coll., (the Building Act), as amended and Decree No. 146/2024 Coll., on construction requirements, as amended – the originally applicable regulation was Decree No. 398/2009 Coll., on general technical requirements ensuring barrier-free use of buildings, which was an implementing regulation to Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building regulations (the Building Act), as amended.</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area People and society (strategic objective 3), Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 16, 17, 18, 19)</p> <p>National Plan for the Promotion of Equal Opportunities for</p>	Continuous



			funded through the NDPMA Government Funding Plan for the period of 2016–2025, which was adopted by government resolution No. 568 dated 14 July 2014.	Persons with Disabilities 2015–2020 (with follow-up National Plan 2021–2025).  Action Plan for the Deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in the CR until 2020 (with outlook until 2050) – strategic objective 3: Improving Road Safety. It is a strategic document addressing the use of state-of-the-art detection, diagnostic, information, management and safety technology based on intelligent transport systems, global navigation satellite systems, and Earth survey systems.	
37	<p>Promote safe, inclusive, accessible green and quality public spaces, including streets, sidewalks and cycling lanes, squares, waterfront areas, gardens and parks</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>11. 7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>18(c)iii. - Encourage healthy living through housing design, maintenance and retrofitting as well as through public and green spaces around and within housing areas</p> <p>18(b)v. - Develop and review policies and procedures for integrated urban</p>	MoRD and other ministries	<p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the MoC, through the State Cultural Fund and EU funds, from the EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms, and others. Subsidy schemes of MoRD and SISF.</p> <p>MoRD subsidy scheme Support for Architectural and Urban Design Competitions introduced for the purpose of ensuring quality of buildings and public space funded from public budgets</p> <p>Zoning studies of public spaces under IROP have been supported within the framework of public spaces support in 2014-2020.</p> <p>Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU.</p>	<p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 18, 19)</p> <p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change</p> <p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>In the National Cultural Policy 2015–2020, fostering cultural identity, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue is defined as the first priority (1.1 Fostering national and cultural identity in a globalized world; 1.2 Developing cultural diversity; 1.3 Streamlining the intercultural dialogue).</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR (objective 2.1 Ensure sufficient availability of public spaces within the settlement, easy</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>IROP 2021–2027 also focuses on promoting public spaces.</p>

	renewal and housing maintenance, including utility systems and the encouragement of green investments in the sector			access to such spaces and their mutual interconnection, objective 2.2 Plan public spaces comprehensively).	MoRD – methodology of public spaces
38	<p>Leverage natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, through integrated urban and territorial policies</p> <p>11. 4. Strengthen the effort to protect and conserve the world cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>MoRD</p> <p>MoC, MoFA, (MoE, MoRD)</p>	<p>Support through integrated instruments (ITI and CLLD) and national subsidy schemes.</p> <p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the MoC, through the State Cultural Fund and EU funds, from the EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms, and others</p> <p>Using the grant support of MoC in the area of traditional folk culture and methodological assistance provided by the National Institute of Folk Culture to ensure an effective preservation of local traditional folk culture and to support the community of its representatives.</p>	<p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 6), key area Municipalities and Regions - - strategic objective 18.3</p> <p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+</p> <p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>In the National Cultural Policy 2015–2020, fostering cultural identity, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue is defined as the first priority (1.1 Fostering national and cultural identity in a globalized world; 1.2 Developing cultural diversity; 1.3 Streamlining the intercultural dialogue). Priority 3 – Preservation of cultural heritage – delineates conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the role of self-government in fulfilment of this task</p> <p>UNESCO: Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.</p> <p>The State Cultural Policy for</p>	<p>In case of ITI and CLLD, support from IROP continues also in 2021-2027 programming period.</p>

				<p>years 2021-2025:</p> <p>Objective 2: Effective care of cultural heritage</p> <p>Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic 2023-2030</p>	
39	<p>Promote a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>	MoRD, MoE, Mol	<p>This issue is currently addressed on the basis of the Czech government's resolutions and tasks stipulated by the Crime Prevention Strategy in the CR for 2022 to 2027.</p> <p>Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	<p>Crime Prevention Strategy in the CR for 2022 to 2027.</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area People and society (strategic objective 3), Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 18)</p>	Implementation takes place based on a yearly or two-yearly assessment of tasks stipulated in the strategy.
40	<p>Strengthen social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people</p> <p>17. 14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>	MoLSA, GO CR, MoC, MoRD, MoFA	<p>Using the grant support of MoC in the area of traditional folk culture and methodological assistance provided by the National Institute of Folk Culture to ensure an effective preservation of local traditional folk culture and to support the community of its representatives.</p> <p>The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS), an organization receiving contributions from the MoC budget, contributes to the implementation of this measure by mapping public cultural services and cultural participation of the population (statistical surveys, expert advisory services, research).</p> <p>A significant number of museum organisations under the MoC deal with the topic. The most important are Terežín Memorial, Lidice Memorial, The Bubny Center for Memory and Dialogue, Museum of</p>	<p>Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreign Nationals – In Mutual Respect</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area People and society (strategic objective 1), key area Municipalities and Regions – strategic objective 18</p> <p>In the National Cultural Policy 2015–2020, fostering cultural identity, cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue is defined as the first priority (1.1 Fostering national and cultural identity in a globalized world; 1.2 Developing cultural diversity; 1.3 Streamlining the intercultural dialogue).</p> <p>The National Cultural Policy 2015–2020 – implementation of sections 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.1.4 Stimulating the development of</p>	Three three-year action plans will be implemented under the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030.

			<p>Romani Culture etc.</p> <p>Strengthening of social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people – through subsidy programmes targeted at integrating the Roma minority, programme for promotion of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, and support for multilingual signs in towns and cities (in minority languages).</p> <p>Under the Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities, supporting municipalities in implementing relevant instruments and policies directed at eliminating or at least mitigating social exclusion and social tension.</p> <p>Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p> <p>Funding from OPE+, Specific Objective 1.2 Gender Equality</p>	<p>personality by means of amateur art, and 2.1.7 Encouraging projects facilitating the access of the elderly, the disadvantaged citizens and the minorities to cultural services, including personal fulfilment activities for disadvantaged persons</p> <p>The State Cultural Policy for years 2021-2025: Objective 1: Increasing the availability and accessibility of culture Objective 2: Effective care of cultural heritage Objective 3: Development of arts Objective 4: Development of cultural and creative industries Objective 5: The broader role of culture in the Czech Republic</p> <p>Constitution papers of individual organizations and related conceptual documents.</p> <p>Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic 2023-2030</p> <p>Strategy for Equality of Women and Men for 2021–2030</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p> <p>Roma Integration Strategy until 2020 (Strategy for 2021–2030 is being prepared).</p> <p>The Report on the Roma Minority Situation in the CR is submitted to the government</p>	
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				<p>annually; the Report deals in detail with the issues of coexistence, understanding, tolerance and dialogue between the majority population and the Roma minority.</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR, (2018–2030).</p> <p>Transition Promotion Program (implemented as part of CR's foreign policy) – implementing projects in support of human rights and democracy (e.g., in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Ukraine, or Cuba)</p> <p>Funding from OPE+, Specific Objective 1.2 Gender Equality</p>	
41	<p>Promote institutional, political, legal and financial mechanisms to broaden inclusive platforms in line with national policies!</p> <p>10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>11. 3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>17. 17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies</p>	<p>GO CR, MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, MoI, MoE, MoFA</p>	<p>Spatial planning instruments – partially – public participation</p> <p>Local Agenda 21</p> <p>SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) and EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) instruments</p>	<p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and Regions – strategic objective 18, key area Good governance – (strategic objectives 18, 20)</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR (objective 6.1 Develop lifelong and in-depth training of relevant public administration officials in the fields of architecture, urban planning, spatial planning, landscape architecture, monument care and in other fields related to construction and in building and related regulations, as well as in the field of participation and communication with the public).</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the, (2018–2030) –</p>	Continuous until 2030

	of partnerships			activities focused on participatory planning in public administration  Transition Promotion Program (implemented as part of CR's foreign policy) – implementing projects in support of human rights and democracy (e.g., in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Ukraine, or Cuba)	
42	<p>Support subnational and local governments, as appropriate, in fulfilling their key role in strengthening the interface among all relevant stakeholders</p> <p>11. 3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>17. 17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>Mol</p> <p>MoRD, Mol, MoE, MoFA</p>	<p>Participatory methods of public administration planning and functioning.</p> <p>Promoting an integrated approach to the preparation and discussion of strategic, conceptual and implementing documents at all levels.</p>	<p>Concept Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030, Strategic Objective 5: Informed and Participating Citizens + 2nd Action Plan</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR), (2018–2030) – activities focused on participatory planning in public administration</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 17, 18, 20)</p>	<p>Project "Improving Conditions for Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".</p>

### 1.1.2. Access to adequate housing

#### Goals

1. *Ensure access to adequate and affordable housing*
2. *Ensure access to sustainable housing finance options*
3. *Establish security of tenure*
4. *Establish slum upgrading programmes<sup>1</sup>*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
27	<p>Promote the shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer – support instruments</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>11. 3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>18(b)i. - Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and</p>	MoRD	<p>Support for non-governmental non-profit organizations.</p> <p>Subsidy schemes of MoRD and SISF – see Article 33.</p> <p>Methodology of public strategies.</p> <p>Urbact IV – support of international cooperation of towns.</p>	<p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 17, 18)</p>	Continuous

<sup>1</sup> The term “slum” is not commonly used in the Czech Republic. In the Czech context, it would be more appropriate to talk about socially excluded localities. Socially excluded locality is a place inhabited by socially excluded people who, for a number of reasons (poverty, ethnicity), have difficulty accessing the resources needed to become integrated in society, including access to institutions and services. Such a space may be a city district, street, house or neighbourhood as well as a separate settlement. The majority society usually perceives such a place in a negative way, calling it a “ghetto”, “bad address” or “problematic locality”. For more information see the Analysis of Socially Excluded Localities in the CR, available at: <https://www.esfcr.cz/documents/21802/791224/Analýza+sociálně+vytlučených+lokalit+v+ČR/65125f3c-3cd9-4591-882b-fd3935458464>

	affordable housing and basic services				
31	<p>Promote national, subnational and local housing policies</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>18(b)i. - Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services</p>	MoRD	<p>MoRD, SISF and NRB introduced new types of programmes which support investments in affordable rental housing and advisory services. These services help foster absorption capacities of municipalities.</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments, especially for municipalities, for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, in some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p> <p>There is a new legal definition of affordable rental housing (in the SISF Act).</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR 2021+</p> <p>Under the MoLSA Social Housing Support project, partner municipalities have produced 16 local concepts of shared housing, supporting thus over 500 households. Each concept, as well as the whole project, are subject to evaluation with regards to future setting of other shared housing schemes in the CR.</p> <p>The Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities, which is a government policy instrument in support of higher and fundamental territorial self-governing units, including their associations and key partners, and which relies on interdepartmental cooperation, proactively targets social inclusion, using national and EU funds with the aim of including socially excluded citizens and preventing social exclusion in all areas of life.</p>	Continuous, per deadlines in the Housing Policy Concept.
35	<p>Promote increased security of tenure for all, recognizing the plurality of tenure types</p> <p>18(b)xiv. - Promote the use of spatial, cadastral and land registration information and services to create an environment conducive to investment in housing and the security of land and</p>	MoE, MoA	<p>Generally governed by the Civil Code, which stipulates the said issue sufficiently; low tenure safety or protection is not an issue.</p> <p>The institute of ownership has been fully restored in the CR after 1990. After the manner of church property restitution has been resolved, the restitution process is reaching its final stage.</p>	<p>Act No. 89/2012 Coll., Civil Code, as amended</p> <p>Act No. 184/2006 Coll., on the forfeiture or restriction of title to land or buildings (the Expropriation Act), as amended</p> <p>Act No. 139/2002 Coll., on land adjustments and land offices and amendment of No. 229/1991 Coll., Amendment to Ownership relationships to</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>If the current trend regarding land readjustments continues, it is expected to be completed in the CR no sooner than in 20 years.</p>



	<p>housing tenure</p> <p>18(b)ii. - Promote secure tenure and the availability of housing options, including the neutral treatment of tenure options (such as ownership or renting), in order to encourage the development of adequate supplies of affordable housing</p>		<p>Identification of the ownership of agricultural land parcels and their clear delimitation in the area (they usually make part of larger land blocks) take place within the framework of land readjustments. The process of land readjustments, which also addresses a number of other tasks (e.g., revitalization of agricultural landscape), is progressing at a slower pace than initially expected.</p> <p>The completion of land readjustments, which should, i.e., enable all agricultural landowners to offer their property on the agricultural land market without any problems, is of major significance for the CR.</p>	<p>Land and other Agricultural assets, as amended. The decisive motion to start land readjustments is a requirement raised by the owners with the major tenure of agricultural land in the given cadastre. The state administration usually initiates land readjustments in the areas where it plans public investment projects whose implementation would considerably affect the organization of land fund in the given area (e.g., a new motorway route).</p>	
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### 1.1.3. Access to basic services

#### Goals

1. *Provide access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal*
2. *Ensure access to safe and efficient public transport system*
3. *Provide access to modern renewable energy*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
30	Reaffirm full respect for international humanitarian law	Mol, MoD, MoFA, MoH	<p>The CR complies with its commitments as a party to the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols.</p> <p>MoFA is one of the competent ministries in charge of ensuring access to health care in times of armed conflicts and disasters, defining the legal status of humanitarian aid workers and other volunteers providing care, enhancing preparedness against epidemics and pandemics, and mitigating violence against healthcare professionals and healthcare institutions. MoFA is a member of the National Committee for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law. The agenda is monitored on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Access to healthcare services is guaranteed not only during periods of armed conflict but</p>	<p>The international humanitarian law is governed namely by the Geneva Conventions relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts and their Additional Protocols.</p> <p>Act No. 219/1999 Coll., on the armed forces of the CR, as amended</p> <p>Act No. 221/1999 Coll., on professional soldiers, as amended</p> <p>Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code, as amended</p> <p>Act No. 126/1992 Coll., on the protection of the Red Cross emblem and name and on the Czechoslovak Red Cross, as amended</p> <p>CR Army Doctrine</p> <p>The rules for the use of force in</p>	Continuous

			also in peacetime, primarily through participation in the public health insurance system. This entitlement extends, inter alia, to all individuals granted asylum or subsidiary protection.	missions  International humanitarian law – cooperation with the ICRC, ensuring humanitarian access and the protection of humanitarian workers as well as recipients of humanitarian aid. CR 2030 – key area Global development (strategic objectives 21, 22)  Act No. 48/1997 Coll., on Public Health Insurance	
34	<p>Promote equitable and affordable access to sustainable basic physical and social infrastructure; encourage the elimination of legal, institutional, socioeconomic and physical barriers</p> <p>9. 1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	MoRD and other ministries	<p>Activities and projects (including support instruments) in the following areas: drinking water, sewerage, waste management, renewable resources, sustainable mobility.</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments, especially for municipalities, for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, in some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on</p>	<p>Concept/studies to render public services in rural areas</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p> <p>Climate Protection Policy 6A, 2D, 1E, 2E, 3E, 6H</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area People and society (strategic objective 3), Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 16, 18, 19)</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>Standards for accessible public infrastructure – a certified methodology</p> <p>Smart Cities methodology – water management annex</p>	<p>2024 (Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024)</p> <p>According to the deadlines in the strategic documents – 2030, 2050.</p>



<p>11. 5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>6. 3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>17. 5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p> <p>18(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management.</p> <p>18(a)ix. - Make waste and water management an integral part of sustainable housing strategies and policies;</p> <p>Strategic objective 2.1. greenhouse gas emissions are being reduced</p> <p>2.1.1 greenhouse gas emissions are decreasing</p> <p>2. 2 Circular economy in the Czech Republic guarantees efficient management of raw materials, products, and waste.</p> <p>2.2.3 Waste management</p>	<p>11. 5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>6. 3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>17. 5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p> <p>18(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management.</p> <p>18(a)ix. - Make waste and water management an integral part of sustainable housing strategies and policies;</p> <p>Strategic objective 2.1. greenhouse gas emissions are being reduced</p> <p>2.1.1 greenhouse gas emissions are decreasing</p> <p>2. 2 Circular economy in the Czech Republic guarantees efficient management of raw materials, products, and waste.</p> <p>2.2.3 Waste management</p>	<p>MoE, MoFA</p>	<p>of consumers and promotion of competition given the natural monopoly in this sector, accommodating the demand for the supply of drinking water, wastewater collection and treatment, ensuring the supervision over the development and implementation of funding plans for water and sewerage systems restoration.</p> <p>Given the large number of owners and operators, the regulation takes the form of factual price regulation, which allows for the individual financial conditions of each seller to be taken into account. The water supplier cannot thus freely set the prices but must adhere strictly to the pricing regulations; compliance is monitored by the pricing control authorities.</p> <p>The pricing policy is governed by Act No. 526/1990 Coll., on Prices, as amended. State interventions in the area of pricing may only be carried out in cases specifically defined in Section 3(2) of the aforementioned Act. One such case is the threat to the market caused by the effects of restricted economic competition.</p>	<p>Flood Risk Management Plans</p> <p>National River Basin Management Plans</p> <p>River Basin Management Plans prepared by river basin administrators based on their scope of competence in cooperation with relevant regional authorities and central water rights bodies; the Plans are approved by the regional authorities within their territorial scope of competence</p> <p>Outputs from the work of the Committee for the Coordination of the Regulation of Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in the CR are published by the MoA.</p> <p>Development Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in the CR</p> <p>Development Plans for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in the Regions of the CR</p> <p>The Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030) – implementation of projects in priority countries) in support of sustainable water management, ensuring access to drinking water, sanitation,</p>	<p>The measures in the river basin management plans adopted to achieve the water protection objectives must be implemented within 3 years from the approval of the river basin management plans. Second planning period 2015–2021; third planning period 2021–2027; fourth planning period 2027 – 2033.</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p>
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	<p>hierarchy is followed</p> <p>1.1.3 The supply of safe drinking water to the population is improving</p> <p>1.1.4 The quality of wastewater treatment is improving</p>		<p>Since water supply and sewerage systems are part of network industries with a natural monopoly—not an artificially created one—where the seller holds a relatively stronger economic position compared to the buyer, the prices of drinking water and wastewater have been subject to long-term regulation (currently under a separate decree of the MoF No. 01/VODA/2022 on price regulation in the field of water supply and sewerage systems, as amended).</p> <p>The purpose of price regulation in the water supply and sewerage sector is primarily to create market conditions that ensure a balanced position between the seller and the buyer, thereby also protecting the interests of the consumer, who cannot choose a different supplier in a given locality. This regulation also aims to ensure the affordability of water.</p> <p>The rules for price regulation do not prevent the creation of the necessary means for water supply and sewerage systems restoration and development, thus enabling water infrastructure owners (in particular municipalities, towns, cities and their associations) to acquire funds, e.g., from rent if</p>	<p>waste management, digitalisation – smart cities etc.</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 16, 18, 19) and Economic model (strategic objective 10)</p>	
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			<p>they assign the operation to another entity. There are no hindrances to expanding the infrastructure, allowing thus for connection of new customers. Pricing regulations also do not prevent the municipalities from providing subsidies, e.g., to decrease water price.</p> <p>On the one hand, the price regulation respects the interest of entrepreneurs in prosperity, on the other hand, it determines universal and transparent limits for including costs in the calculation of a factually regulated price. In connection with the permanent price control, it creates a set of instruments to compensate for consumers' weaker position that places them at a disadvantage against the seller with a natural monopoly. The objective cannot be achieved through pricing policy as its purpose is not creating and providing new capacity.</p> <p>Activities of the Committee for the Coordination of the Regulation of Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in the CR since 2015</p> <p>Funding from OP ENVI, Specific Objective 1.4 Water and Specific Objective 1.5 Circular Economy</p>		
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120	<p>Work to equip public water and sanitation utilities with the capacity to implement sustainable water management systems, including sustainable maintenance of urban infrastructure services</p> <p>18(a)ix. - Make waste and water management an integral part of sustainable housing strategies and policies</p> <p>6. 3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>Specific target 1.1.3 The supply of safe drinking water to the population is improving</p> <p>Specific target 1.1.4 The quality of wastewater treatment is improving</p>	MoE, MoA	<p>Support for projects in the following areas: water and sewerage, wastewater treatment plants, waste management, adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Rain Water programme.</p> <p>Funding from OP ENVI, Specific Objective 1.4 Water and Specific Objective 1.5 Circular Economy, and from OP TAC, Priority 5 – More Efficient Resource Management, Specific Objective 1.4 Water and Specific Objective 1.5 Circular Economy.</p>	<p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p> <p>Flood Risk Management Plans</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 16, 18, 19)</p>	Continuous
121	<p>Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by promoting energy efficiency and sustainable renewable energy and supporting subnational and local efforts to apply them in public buildings, infrastructure and facilities</p> <p>7. 1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>18(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management;</p>	<p>MoE, MoIT, MoRD</p> <p>MoIT</p> <p>MoIT</p>	<p>RES, programmes promoting energy efficiency in buildings (New Green Savings Programme, NP ENVI), carbon footprint reduction.</p> <p>Supporting projects in the energy sector</p> <p>Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, as amended; Act No. 165/2012 Coll., on promoted energy sources and on amendments to certain acts; 458/2000 - Energy Act as amended</p> <p>Support for improving energy efficiency and development of</p>	<p>State Energy Policy of the CR</p> <p>National Energy and Climate Plan of the CR</p> <p>Climate Protection Policy of the CR</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Economic model (strategic objective 10), Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 19)</p> <p>EFFECT programme</p> <p>State Environmental Fund support programs - RES+, HEAT, ENERG, GREENGAS</p>	Continuous



	<p>18(a)iii. - Apply building codes and standards for energy efficiency and the environmental safety of new and existing residential buildings;</p> <p>18(a)v. - Increase the use of low carbon and renewable energy technologies in housing;</p> <p>2.1. Greenhouse gas emissions are being reduced</p> <p>2.1.3 The use of renewable energy sources is increasing</p>	MoIT	<p>renewable energy sources under OPs and under programmes funded from the state budget.</p> <p>Construction of nearly zero-energy buildings; meeting the energy performance requirements in the event of major renovations of existing buildings</p> <p>Renovation options for existing residential buildings.</p> <p>Energy efficiency of buildings is supported through various state subsidy schemes. The New Green Savings Programme is a programme aimed at energy savings in family and apartment buildings. Public buildings are newly supported by the National Renewal Plan (RRF). The reduction of energy consumption of business buildings, production and technological processes is supported under OPTAC. Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, as amended, and Decree No. 264/2020 Coll., on the energy performance of buildings as amended by Decree No 222/2024 Coll. are presented in some cases as available instruments. The requirements of the two legal regulations do not apply only to residential</p>	<p>Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, as amended, and Decree No. 264/2020 Coll., on the energy performance of buildings, as amended by Decree No 222/2024 Coll.</p> <p>Act No. 165/2012 Coll., on Supported Energy Sources and on Amendments to Certain Acts; Act No. 458/2000 - Energy Act as amended; A long-term renovation strategy to support the renovation of the national fund of public and private residential and non-residential buildings. This strategy details the government's approach to renovation of buildings until 2050 aimed at achieving a decarbonized building stock, instruments to be used, etc. (Chapter 4).</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 19)</p> <p>The Covenant of Mayors</p>	<p>Since June 2020</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Since 1 January 2020, continuous</p>
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			<p>buildings but in general to all types of buildings (i.e., also commercial buildings, work buildings, public buildings, etc.).</p> <p>There is also a call within OPTAC to support the construction of solar, wind, small hydro and heat pump power plants and the injection of biomethane.</p> <p>Thanks to the National Environment Programme, energy education and consultancy is being promoted and the professional competences of those providing basic energy consultancy services are being enhanced.</p> <p>Funding from OP ENVI, Specific Objective 1.2 Renewable Energy Sources</p>		
122	<p>Support decentralized decision-making on waste disposal; promote extended producer-responsibility schemes that include waste generators and producers in the financing of urban waste management systems</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>12. 5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	<p>MoE, MoIT</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	<p>Waste management hierarchy, increasing the material and energy utilization of waste, voluntary instruments (eco-design, eco-labelling, etc.).</p>	<p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p> <p>Act No. 542/2020 Coll., on products that have passed their shelf life.</p> <p>The Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030) - Implementation of projects supporting sustainable water management, ensuring access to drinking water, sanitation, waste management, and digitalization – smart cities.</p>	Continuous

	<p>2. 2 Circular economy in the Czech Republic guarantees efficient management of raw materials, products, and waste</p> <p>2.2.1 The resource intensity of the economy is decreasing</p> <p>2.2.2. Waste generation is prevented as much as possible</p>			CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 19)	
123	<p>Promote the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning; promote the coordination of food policies with energy, water, health, transport and waste policies</p> <p>10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>18(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management;</p>	MoA, MoE, MoIT, MoLSA, MoRD	<p>Improving access to food and coordinating food policies with other policies</p> <p>Supporting projects in the energy sector</p> <p>Public interest in the spatial planning process; veterinary administration; and land readjustments.</p> <p>Ensuring food and nutrition security – nation-wide significance</p> <p>The sector of social services does not address the issue of food banks directly, but there are efforts to create conditions for future improved access of people in need to food aid. In the course of 2020, MoLSA drafted amendment to Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on social services, as amended (hereinafter the “Act”). The suggested amendments include extending the range of core activities defined in S. 35 of the Act with “mediating food and material aid”. The providers will provide such</p>	<p>Coordination of food policies with energy, water, health care, transport and waste policies are based on the Strategy of the Czech MoA with Outlook until 2030. This strategic document was approved by the Czech government in May 2016. The document comprises, i.a., structural policy and food production themes.</p> <p>In the sector of social services, food aid is regulated by the Social Services Act.</p>	Continuous

			<p>defined core activities as a part of the respective social services at asylum homes, outreach contact centres, low-threshold day-care centres, shelter homes and in field programmes. Thus the legislation and practice in providing this type of activity will be aligned (responding to field workers demand), i.e., the providers will be authorized to perform these activities through their staff and operations just like their other core activities stipulated by law. The amendment is currently in the final stage of the legislative process – it has been approved by the Parliament of the Czech Republic and is now awaiting the President's signature. The expected effective date is January 1, 2026.</p> <p>Funding from OPE+, Priority 4 – Material Assistance to the Most Deprived</p>		
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## 1.2. Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all

### 1.2.1. Inclusive urban economy

#### Goals

1. Achieve productive employment for all including youth employment
2. Strengthen the informal economy
3. Support small- and medium-sized enterprises
4. Promote an enabling, fair and responsible environment for business and innovation

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
51	<p>Promote the development of urban spatial frameworks, including urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, appropriate compactness and density, polycentrism and mixed uses</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p> <p>1.6.1 Settlements effectively adapt to risks associated with climate change</p> <p>1.6.2 The development of settlements is conceptual, prioritizing the use of brownfields</p>	<p>MoRD</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	<p>Spatial planning instruments – partially. The aim of spatial planning is to create the preconditions for the construction and sustainable development of the area. Spatial planning in the public interest protects and develops the natural, cultural and civilization values of the given area, including urban, architectural and archaeological heritage. Buildable areas are defined with regards to the potential for land development and the rate of utilization of the built-up area.</p> <p>Addressing challenges in the area of suburbanization, conversion of agricultural land, and brownfields.</p>	<p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR, spatial development principles, zoning plans; spatial planning needs to respond to territorial changes and developments</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR</p> <p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>CR 2030 – key areas Resilient ecosystems, Municipalities and regions – strategic objectives 16, 17, 18, 19, 20</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p>	<p>Implemented on a continuous basis through updates and changes to binding spatial planning documentation.</p>

	<p>and previously utilized areas</p> <p>1.6.3 A water management system is implemented in settlements, including rainwater</p> <p>1.6.4 The quality of green infrastructure contributing to the improvement of the microclimate in settlements is increasing</p>				
53	<p>Promote safe, inclusive, accessible green and quality public spaces – leverage their potential to generate increased social and economic value</p> <p>11. 7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>18(a)xiii. - Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, especially for disadvantaged groups of population.</p> <p>1.6.4 The quality of green infrastructure contributing to the improvement of the microclimate in settlements is increasing</p>	<p>MoRD</p> <p>MoE, MoRD</p>	<p>Spatial planning instruments – partial solution.</p> <p>Public spaces represent one of the crucial topics of the Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR.</p> <p>MoRD subsidy scheme Support for Architectural and Urban Design Competitions introduced for the purpose of ensuring quality of buildings and public space funded from public budgets</p> <p>Support of zoning studies for public spaces from IROP 2014-2020.</p> <p>Specific goal 2.2 IROP in 2021-2027 supports green infrastructure in municipal and urban public spaces. Expenditures on spatial analyses and architectonic studies, as part of construction projects, can be covered as well.</p> <p>Energy Regulatory Office – operational support for renewable energy sources and its impact on energy prices for consumers (energy and heat prices).</p>	<p>Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR, zoning plans, regulatory plans, zoning studies</p>	<p>Continuous</p>

			<p>The National Action Plan for Clean Mobility addresses promotion of the development of public infrastructure for alternative fuels and developing non-public charging infrastructure for urban public transport.</p> <p>Community Gardening Concept.</p> <p>Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>		
55	<p>Foster healthy societies by promoting access to adequate, inclusive and quality public services, a clean environment, taking into consideration air quality guidelines, including those elaborated by the World Health Organization, and social infrastructure and facilities, such as healthcare services</p> <p><a href="#">1.3 The exposure of residents and the environment to hazardous chemicals is decreasing</a></p> <p><a href="#">1.2 The air quality is improving</a></p>	MoLSA, MoH, MoE	<p><a href="#">Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030 (Health 2030)</a></p> <p>Currently, the Strategic Framework for Health Care Development in the Czech Republic is being updated and extended, with significant attention being devoted to Primary Prevention and Public Health Protection. This area is supported through projects within the following grant programs: the Equal Opportunities Program for People with Disabilities (PVP), the Health Promotion and Health Care Program (PZ), and the National Program for Addressing HIV/AIDS Issues (NPŘP HIV/AIDS).</p> <p>Use of science and research in addressing priority healthcare tasks</p> <p>Funding from OPE+, Priority 2 (Social Inclusion) and from OP ENVI</p>	<p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p> <p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030 (Health 2030)</p> <p>The Strategic Framework builds on the strategy Health 2020 – healthcare priorities for the coming years are seen in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting health throughout life – the function of healthcare should not be only purely responsive to an already emerging disease, but it should also prevent diseases from occurring. It is therefore a question of promoting health and disease prevention through more massive preventive check-ups, including screening campaigns, etc.;</li> <li>- Investment in disease prevention, promoting health and health literacy in the population, in other words, the promotion of individual involvement and responsibility</li> </ul>	<p>Reports on the implementation of strategic materials and on the achievement of healthcare objectives are presented to the government of the CR on a regular basis and further discussed by the relevant governmental committees. Reports are usually submitted once a year, in specific cases even on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Since 2024, the "Report on Air Pollution in the Territory of the Czech Republic" has been published, along with a report titled "Monitoring</p>

				<p>for own health;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alleviating the burden placed on the population by hazardous substances and noise;</li> <li>- Promoting healthy ageing already from the start of a professional career – that is, extending healthy life expectancy;</li> <li>- Investments in, stabilization and development of healthcare staff;</li> <li>- Provision, improvement and availability of medical data and statistics, including health condition indicators.</li> </ul> <p>These principles are communicated and incorporated in related strategies in the area of urban and regional development.</p> <p>Concept of public health service and primary prevention in public health protection</p> <p>Strategy for the Reform of Psychiatric Care in the CR</p> <p>National eHealth Strategy in the CR</p> <p>National Health Information Portal (NHIP) – serves as an online source of information from various areas of the Czech healthcare such as prevention, healthy lifestyle, and information on diseases. Its main objective is to provide the general public with an internet communication channel with FAQs. The NHIP content is prepared under the auspices of the MoH in cooperation with the Czech Medical</p>	<p>System of the Health Status of the Population of the Czech Republic in Relation to the Environment."</p> <p>In line with the Budapest Declaration, countries are to develop a national portfolio of actions focused on specific priorities, with the WHO monitoring progress in achieving the prescribed goals. The national portfolio of actions is prepared annually in cooperation between the MoH and the MoE. So far, two portfolios have been prepared – for 2019 and 2020. Currently, the portfolio of actions for 2025–2026 is being finalized.</p>
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				<p>Association of Jan Evangelista Purkyně, National Institute of Public Health, and the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic. The topics are addressed in a language comprehensible for the general public.</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>National Emission Reduction Programme of the CR</p> <p>Air Quality Improvement Programmes</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 17, 18, 19), People and society (strategic objective 5)</p>	
56	Increase economic productivity through the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work and livelihood opportunities	MoLSA		Employment Policy Strategic Framework 2030	2030
57	<p>Pay special attention to the needs and potential of women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, refugees, and internally displaced persons and migrants, particularly the poorest and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p>	MoLSA, GO CR, Mol	The EU law has brought and continues to bring a high degree of harmonization of legal regulations governing the social status of refugees and migrants on the territory of the Member States. All these commitments are implemented on an ongoing basis. Access to the labour market may be considered as open, especially for refugees. Specific needs of refugees (persons recognized as in need of international protection) are addressed by the National Integration Programme approved by the government. Special support is focused on the needs and potential of vulnerable persons (women, children, youth – migrants of the 2nd and 3rd	<p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p> <p>Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>Strategy for Equality of Women and Men for 2021–2030</p>	Continuous performance, in particular, through the gradual implementation of new EU law in the monitored areas.



			<p>with the strategic objectives establish an effective and measurable government strategy for public procurement aimed at promoting quality, sustainability, resilience, innovation, and digital solutions for strategic contracts across key sectors.</p> <p>Funding from OP TAC</p>	2024–2028	6/2026
59	<p>Recognize the contribution of the working poor in the informal economy<sup>2</sup>, particularly women, including unpaid, domestic and migrant workers</p> <p>5. 4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p> <p>8. 8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>	MoLSA	<p>Adopting a balanced approach combining incentives and measures aimed at complying with the applicable regulations and requirements of the formal economy.</p> <p>Employment substitute period (for the purposes of entitlement to unemployment benefits).</p> <p>The issue of informal economy in the CR is rather marginal and the employment policy does not recognize it as socially beneficial. Any gainful activity which is carried in a hierarchic system and has a nature of employment must be performed pursuant to Act No. 262/2006 Coll., the Labour Code and is thus part of the formal economy. The social benefit of such an activity is recognized by the employment policy, e.g., in the form of employment substitute period for the purpose of entitlement to unemployment</p>	<p>Employment Policy Strategy 2020</p> <p>Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended</p>	<p>Continuous performance since October 2004, i.e., the effective date of Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment as amended.</p>

<sup>2</sup> The informal economy is a part of the economy that is neither taxed nor supervised by any form of government. It is a diversified set of economic activities, companies, jobs and workers that are neither regulated nor protected by the state. This is also known as the informal sector, the shadow economy or the grey economy.

			<p>benefits, which includes, under S. 41(3) of Act No. 435/2004 Coll., on employment, as amended, care for a child up to 4 years of age, personal care for a person dependant on the care of another natural person or long-term volunteering. However, other forms of social recognition of informal economy activities are part of other policies – such as pensions.</p> <p>Funding from OPE+, Specific Objective 2.2 – Access to Services</p>		
61	<p>Promote access for youth to education, skills development and employment</p> <p>4. 3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p> <p>8. 6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>	MoEYS, MoLSA	<p>One of the main objectives of the Strategy for Education Policy of the Czech Republic 2030+ is to focus education more on the acquisition of competences needed for active civic, professional and personal life.</p> <p>The strategy is developed in this sense by the currently valid conceptual document Long-term plan of education and development of the education system of the Czech Republic 2023-2027 (DZ ČR 2023-2027). For example, under the tab of measure C. General and vocational education for further studies, it focuses on the creation of a new structure of the secondary education sectoral system that will correspond to the needs of the labour market and the social, technological and economic development of society. In the Innovation of the content of</p>	<p>In the field of education, the issue is addressed in the following documents:</p> <p>Strategy of educational policy of the Czech Republic until 2030+</p> <p>Long-term plan of education and development of the educational system of the Czech Republic 2023-2027.</p> <p>Employment Policy Strategic Framework 2030</p> <p>Competencies 4.0</p> <p>The Digital Economy and Society concept (part of the programme Digital Czech Republic approved by government resolution No. 629/2018) builds on and replaces the Action Plan for Society 4.0 in its content and activities. It summarizes the direction of the government's policy and key measures in support of the development of the digital market and digital economy in the Czech Republic.</p>	<p>Continuous; per deadlines in particular documents.</p> <p>Implementation Plans for the programme Digital Czech Republic (incl. DES concept) were updated in 2020 and approved by the government on 15/06/2020 (by government resolution No. 644/2020).</p>

			<p>the Framework Curriculum for Secondary Education, the emphasis is not only on strengthening the general foundation, but also on strengthening key competences and basic literacy.</p> <p>The purpose is to support the development of competences needed for further studies, lifelong learning, better employment in practice and personal life. This is also the aim of the Support for the Quality of Education in Secondary Schools (e.g. Support for Language Education for Pupils and Teachers or Improving the Quality of Practical Teaching and Training in Vocational Schools).</p> <p>Labour market developments require flexible workforce – anticipating the future demands of the economy for skilled labour is an important prerequisite for creating long-term concord between labour market supply and demand, preventing structural unemployment, and the effective use of not only young workforce.</p> <p>The project Competencies 4.0 is targeted at mitigating the negative impacts of the fourth industrial revolution (Industry 4.0) on the labour market in the CR.</p> <p>The current general shortage of workforce may, due to changes associated with Industry 4.0, result in high structural unemployment accompanied by further decline in the competitiveness of regions</p>		
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			<p>because of the lack of duly qualified workforce.</p> <p>It poses new demands on the labour market institutions, educational institutions and employers, i.e., on employment forecasts, new competencies that will be required on the labour market within approx. 5 years.</p> <p>This is essential for the effective functioning of not only educational entities but also of the Labour Office of the CR in terms of timely updating educational and/or retraining programmes and enhancing access to career counselling.</p> <p>The programme Digital Czech Republic (government resolution No. 629 of 2018, comprising the Digital Economy and Society (DES) concept), is an umbrella document for the digital agenda and the digital economy as a whole. The main goals of the programme are developed into feasible tasks comprising measurable indicators, milestones and entities responsible for these goals in the Implementation Plans for the programme Digital Czech Republic, which are evaluated and updated on a yearly basis.</p> <p>Funding from OPE+, Priority 1 – Future of Work, and also from OP JAK</p>		
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62	<p>Address the social, economic and spatial implications of ageing populations</p> <p>18(b)iv. - Contribute to well-functioning, efficient, equitable and transparent housing markets and land markets, which cater to different types of housing demands as well as enabling credit access for socially and economically vulnerable population groups through alternative forms of funding, such as housing microfinancing</p>	MoLSA and other ministries, MoRD	<p>MoRD and SISF implement subsidy and loan schemes to support housing, including for the elderly (construction, refurbishment, acquisition, repair, social housing, elimination of barriers in housing and public spaces of residential areas...)</p> <p>Competencies 4.0</p> <p>The demographic change requires modifications in the area of state administration, affordable housing, financing and quality of social care and health care, lifelong learning, employment, recognition and remuneration of work in social services, protection of the rights of the elderly, and functioning of public spaces.</p> <p>On 3 October, 2018, by resolution No. 629, the government approved the programme Digital Czech Republic, which comprises the Digital Economy and Society (DES) concept, an umbrella document for the digital agenda and the digital economy as a whole. The DES concept follows upon and replaces the Action Plan for Society 4.0 and all other previous government strategies addressing the coordination of the digital agenda, incl. the Digital Marketing Action Plan, Digital Czech Republic 2.0 and others. The main goals of the programme Digital Czech Republic are developed into feasible tasks comprising measurable indicators, milestones and entities responsible for these goals in the</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR 2021+ approved by government resolution No. 673/2016 – basic vision in relation to housing for the elderly: Affordability and Quality, the main strategic objectives: Ensuring adequate availability in all forms of housing; Reducing investment debt for housing, including improving the quality of the outside environment of residential areas</p> <p>Housing Support 2016–2020 programme documentation</p> <p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund and/or Act No. 113/2020 Coll., amending Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Fund for Housing Development and on amendments to Act No. 171/1991 Coll., on powers of authorities of the Czech Republic in matters regarding the transfer of state assets to other persons and on the National Property Fund of the Czech Republic, all as amended, and other related acts</p> <p>State Investment Support Fund and its implementing regulations (government decree)</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 17, 18)</p>	Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.
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			Implementation Plans for the programme Digital Czech Republic, which are evaluated and updated on a yearly basis.		
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### 1.2.2. Sustainable prosperity for all

#### Goals

1. Diversity of the urban economy and promote cultural and creative industries
2. Develop technical and entrepreneurial skills to thrive in a modern urban economy
3. Develop urban-rural linkages to maximize productivity

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
45	<p>Develop vibrant, sustainable and inclusive urban economies, building on endogenous potential, competitive advantages, cultural heritage and local resources</p> <p>8. 2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, upgraded technologies and innovation, including focusing on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status</p>	Mol, MoC, MoRD	<p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the MoC, through the State Cultural Fund and EU funds, from the EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms, and others</p> <p>Implementation of the training programme for elected local councillors and preparation of training materials</p> <p>Using the grant support of MoC in the area of traditional folk culture and methodological assistance provided by the National Institute of Folk Culture to ensure an effective</p>	<p>Concept Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030 - Strategic Objective 2: Effective Public Administration System + 2nd Action Plan</p> <p>CR 2030 (chapter Economic model, strategic objective 7, key area Municipalities and Regions – strategic objective 18.3, 18.4)</p> <p>Under the National Cultural Policy 2020, obligations are met primarily through Priority 2. Development of creativity; promotion of cultural activities and of the creation of cultural goods; the provision of public cultural services; work with the audience; promotion of the access to culture and the development of a participatory culture to facilitate social inclusion (2.1 Promoting the development</p>	Proposals for reduction of the risk of local government insolvency – continuous.



			<p>preservation of local traditional folk culture and to support the community of its representatives.</p>	<p>of cultural skills and knowledge of the entire population), Priority 3. Preservation of cultural heritage (3.3 The preservation of the cultural heritage in the collections of the sites of remembrance, 3.4 The protection and conservation of movable cultural heritage) and Priority 4. Use of cultural heritage and cultural activities, goods and services for economic development and increasing competitiveness; encouragement of mobility (4.1 Encouraging cultural &amp; creative sectors, 4.3 Streamlining the existing methods of making use of the cultural heritage for tourism, 4.4. Streamlining the use of the cultural heritage for providing cultural services to the population).</p> <p>The State Cultural Policy for years 2021-2025:  Objective 1: Increasing the availability and accessibility of culture  Objective 2: Effective care of cultural heritage  Objective 3: Development of arts  Objective 4: Development of cultural and creative industries  Objective 5: The boarder role of culture in the Czech Republic</p> <p>Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic 2023-2030</p>	
46	<p>Promote the role of affordable and sustainable housing and housing finance, and the contribution of the sector to stimulating productivity in other economic sectors</p> <p>11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p>	<p>MoRD, MoIT,</p> <p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA, MoFA</p>	<p>Support for investment activities directed to the housing construction sector.</p> <p>Affordable and sustainable housing is also closely linked to the increase in energy efficiency, both in construction and in operation. One of the</p>	<p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Fund for Housing Development, as amended; the amendment through Act No. 113/2020 Coll., changed the name of the fund to the State Investment Support Fund, and the name of the law to Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund, as amended</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and</p>	Continuous until 2030

	<p>18(b)i. - Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services</p> <p>18(b)vii. - Increased investment in sustainable housing promoted through private and public investments, including public-private partnerships and other financing instruments</p>		<p>instruments is the implementation of the BIM guidelines in the CR.</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments, especially for municipalities, for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, in some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p> <p>MoRD, SISF and SEF (State Environmental Fund) implement subsidy and loan schemes to support housing (construction, refurbishment, acquisition, repair, social housing, improving the quality of the housing stock and public spaces of residential areas...).</p> <p>Building Savings Banks provide a soft loan to beneficiaries of the subsidy for insulation to cover part of</p>	regions (strategic objective 17, 18)	
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			<p>the difference between eligible expenses and the subsidy provided by the New Green Savings Programme.</p> <p>The MoIT has entered into voluntary agreements with the banking sector to incentivise property owners to implement energy-saving measures while ensuring that data on the energy savings achieved are shared.</p> <p>Support for financing has been extended to include other forms of construction such as cooperative construction</p> <p>Support for individual and self-build construction</p> <p>Support for the development of new construction products and technology (use of secondary raw materials, 3D technology, robotization)</p> <p>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)</p>		
47	Take appropriate steps to strengthen national, subnational and local institutions to support local economic development, fostering integration, cooperation, coordination and dialogue across levels of government and functional areas and relevant stakeholders.	Mol, MoRD	<p>Coordination of the measures covered by the Partnership Agreement and the corresponding OPs.</p> <p>Strategic work aimed at improving strategic governance and planning in public administration (national, regional and local</p>	<p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+; Partnership Agreement, etc.</p> <p>Concept Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030 - Strategic Objective 2: Effective Public Administration System + 2nd Action Plan</p>	<p>Based on the schedule and contents of particular strategies.</p> <p>Project "Improving Conditions for</p>

			levels).		Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".
49	<p>Support territorial systems that integrate urban and rural functions into the national and subnational spatial frameworks and the systems of cities and human settlements</p> <p>11. (a) Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p>	<p>MoRD, MoA</p> <p>MoRD, (MoA, MoE)</p>	<p>Meeting strategic objectives in the given area.</p> <p>The Rural Development Concept is a fundamental concept document for strategic rural development in 2021–2027.</p> <p>The sustainable development of rural settlements is essential for agriculture, both as a necessary platform for the implementation of primary agricultural production and for ensuring the necessary management of agricultural landscape, which accounts for more than 40% of the territory of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>At present, the Czech Republic has the CAP Strategic Plan with a number of priorities which are directly or indirectly linked to the objectives of the New Urban Agenda – such as competitiveness in all types of agricultural activities, promotion of food chain organization, restoration, conservation and improvement of ecosystems</p>	<p>Concept Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030 - Strategic Objective 2: Effective Public Administration System + 2nd Action Plansystem of public administration</p> <p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>The CAP Strategic Plan approved by the European Commission on 24 November 2023 for the period of 2023-2027</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR (objective 1.1 Positively influence development of settlement structure)</p> <p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR (Chapter 2.2 State's priorities)</p> <p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+</p>	<p>StandardsProject "Improving Conditions for Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".</p> <p>Public Administration Atlas - map portal making public administration data available in the form of interactive map applications.</p> <p>Continuous</p>

			<p>related to agriculture and forestry, promotion of resource efficiency, poverty reduction, and economic development support.</p> <p>In addition to other EU programmes, national subsidy schemes, methodological support, etc., one of the rural development instruments is the CAP SP.</p>		
50	<p>Encourage urban-rural interactions and connectivity by strengthening sustainable transport and mobility, and technology and communication networks and infrastructure, underpinned by planning instruments based on an integrated urban and territorial approach</p> <p>9. 1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p> <p>11(a) Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p> <p>18(a) – Limit the negative impact of housing on the environment and enhance the energy efficiency of the housing sector</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p> <p>2.1. Greenhouse gas emissions are being reduced</p>	<p>MoRD, MoT, MoE</p> <p>MoRD, MoE)</p>	<p>Spatial planning instruments – partially.</p> <p>Strategic objectives in transport;</p> <p>Clean mobility, or suburbanization.</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility and the Partnership on Air Quality under the Urban Agenda for the EU.</p> <p>Support for European Mobility Week (MŽP).</p> <p>Preparation of the Social Climate Plan (SKP), which includes the transport sector—particularly the promotion of demand-responsive transport (Demand Mobility).</p> <p>Financing from IROP 2021-2027 – specific goal 6.1 Support of multimodal urban mobility in support of the transition to net zero economy.</p>	<p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR, spatial development principles, zoning plans; spatial planning needs to respond to territorial changes and developments.</p> <p>Public Transport Policy 2020 - 2025 with Outlook until 2030. Sustainable urban mobility plans</p> <p>Conception of urban and active mobility for 2021 – 2030.</p> <p>Plans for transport availability in regions and cities.</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>CR 2030 (key area Economic model (strategic objective 10), Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 17, 18 19)</p> <p>Air strategy</p> <p>National Emission Reduction Programme of the CR</p> <p>Air Quality Improvement Programmes</p> <p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>Traffic noise abatement action plans</p> <p>Transport Policy of the CR for the Period of 2021–2027 with Outlook until 2050</p> <p>Conception of urban and active mobility</p>	<p>Implemented on a continuous basis through updates and changes to binding spatial planning documentation.</p>

				for the period 2021-2030.	
54	<p>Generate and use renewable and affordable energy and develop and use sustainable and efficient transport infrastructure and services</p> <p>7. 1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>7. 2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>11. 2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p> <p>2.1.3 The use of renewable energy sources is increasing</p>	<p>MoIT, MoE, MoT, ERO</p> <p>MoT, MoRD, MoE</p>	<p>Strategic objectives in transport. Co-funding from OPT 2021 – 2027.</p> <p>RES in transport is funded from the Modernization Fund –in the program called TRANSPORT.</p> <p>for example, support for passenger and freight locomotives with alternative propulsion (especially battery storage). Support for the purchase of public mass transit with alternative propulsion (IROP and the Modernization Fund), with expansion to demand-responsive transport (Social Climate Fund).</p> <p>Solving problems related to air pollution, transport inefficiencies, noise, urban heat islands.</p> <p>Act No. 165/2012 Coll., on promoted energy sources and on amendments to certain acts; various forms of support to develop renewable energy sources, support under OPs and under programmes funded from the state budget.</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility and the Partnership on Air Quality under the Urban Agenda for the EU.</p>	<p>Action Plan for the Development of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in the Czech Republic until 2020 (with outlook to 2050); Transport Sector Strategies, 2nd Phase; Public Transport Policy 2020 - 2025 with Outlook until 2030</p> <p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>CR 2030 (key area Resilient ecosystems, strategic objectives 9, 10, key area Municipalities and Regions – strategic objective 19)</p> <p>Air Strategy</p> <p>National Emission Reduction Programme of the CR</p> <p>Air Quality Improvement Programmes</p> <p>National Energy and Climate Plan of the CR (until 2030 with outlook until 2050)</p> <p>State Energy Policy of the CR (until 2040)</p> <p>Updated National Action Plan for Clean Mobility</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p>	Continuous; until 2020, 2030 and 2050.

60	<p>Support urban economies to transition progressively to higher productivity through high-value-added sectors, by promoting diversification, technological upgrading, research and innovation, including the creation of quality, decent and productive jobs, including through the promotion of cultural and creative industries, sustainable tourism, performing arts and heritage conservation activities, among others.</p> <p>8. 2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>8. 3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	MoRD, MoC, MoE, MoIT, GO CR	<p>Implementation of the Tourism Development Strategy of the Czech Republic 2021-2030 and related Action Plans to the Strategy</p> <p>Implementation of projects co-financed from EU funds (IROP, OP ENVI, OPs for cross-border cooperation, etc.)</p> <p>Implementation of projects financed from national programmes of MoRD (Subsidies for NGOs: the area of support Sustainable development of tourism at the national level; Programme Revitalisation of tourism by supporting tourism infrastructure; Programme Support for Destination Management Organisations 2025+)</p> <p>Support of tourism organization and management in destinations through a technical standard for destination management organizations (Categorization of destination management organizations at <a href="https://organizace.csks.cz/cs/certifikace-organizaci-destinacniho-managementu/">https://organizace.csks.cz/cs/certifikace-organizaci-destinacniho-managementu/</a>)</p> <p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives at the national and regional levels.</p>	<p>Tourism Development Strategy of the Czech Republic 2021-2030 20214–20300</p> <p>National Research, Development and Innovation Policy of the CR 2021+, approved by the government in July 2020, significantly focus on support of applied research meeting economic demands. Its measures include, e.g., support for cooperation by and between research and application spheres, business digital transformation or support for the creation of an innovative system in public administration.</p> <p>In June 2023, the Government Committee for Strategic Investments was established, whose task is to help improve the conditions for faster and more effective implementation of strategic investments in selected areas, including the support of research, development and innovation. The Government Committee, among other things, defined strategic technologies for the Czech Republic, which are artificial intelligence, semiconductors and quantum technologies. In July 2024, the government approved an update of the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy (NAIS). The NAIS and its action plans include, among other things, the topic of artificial intelligence in research, development and innovation. The National Semiconductor Strategy, approved by the government in October 2024, focuses on supporting an increase in the growth rate of the semiconductor sector in the Czech Republic in order to achieve the goals of the Digital Decade (to increase the EU's share of chip production from 10% to 20% by the end of 2030). A national quantum strategy is currently being prepared, responding to global challenges in the field of quantum technologies. Its key areas</p>	<p>Continuous; per deadlines in particular documents</p> <p>In March 2017, the Work 4.0 Action Plan was discussed at the plenary session of the Council of Economic and Social Agreement.</p>
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			<p>Implementation of the programme Technology, whose aim is to increase amounts of newly implemented business plans by small business owners and small and medium-sized enterprises in economically disadvantaged regions, in order to enhance regional development and employment.</p> <p>Implementation of OP EIC – support of research, development and innovation – municipalities are eligible for support under some of the supported activities.</p> <p>The study Work 4.0 deals with expected impacts of informatization and cybernetization on the labour market and on selected social aspects. Attention is also paid to further education that must be developed and used as a prerequisite for the acquisition of knowledge and skills that are currently required by the labour market. Based on the clarification of selected aspects of the impact of technological development on the labour market, broadly defined measures were proposed, addressing the need for further research and monitoring of certain phenomena, as well as measures aimed at better</p>	<p>include research and development.</p> <p>National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization of the CR (RIS3). The National RIS3 Strategy is a precondition for the drawing of EU funds in the spheres of research, development and innovation in the programming period of 2021–2027. Its purpose is to efficiently spend EU, national, regional and private funds on activities aimed at the strengthening of innovation capacity in the promising areas that are given priority at the national and regional levels. RIS3 also comprises social challenges and their solutions through research, innovation and technology. The regional dimension of the National RIS3 Strategy is provided by 14 regional RIS3 strategies reflecting specific aspects of research and innovation potential in a given region.</p> <p>The SIGMA program implemented by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic represents a comprehensive long-term tool for supporting research, development and innovation across disciplines, oriented towards the needs of society and the economy. Sub-objective 3 of the program is focused on supporting the innovation potential of social sciences, humanities and arts.</p> <p>Employment Policy Strategy 2020</p> <p>Employment Policy Strategic Framework 2030</p> <p>Strategy of Digital Literacy of the CR</p> <p>CR 2030 (key area Economic model – strategic objective 7, People and society – strategic objective 6)</p> <p>Under the National Cultural Policy 2020, obligations are met primarily through</p>	
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			<p>matching between knowledge and skills supplied and demanded on the labour market.</p> <p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the MoC, through the State Cultural Fund and EU funds, from the EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms, and others.</p> <p>Using the grant support of MoC in the area of traditional folk culture and methodological assistance provided by the National Institute of Folk Culture to ensure an effective preservation of local traditional folk culture and to support the community of its representatives.</p> <p>The Work 4.0 Action Plan outlines, in the broad sense, specific measures associated with the expected impacts of digitization on employment, labour market and on selected related social aspects. Considerable attention is paid to further education, too.</p> <p>On 3 October, 2018, by resolution No. 629, the government approved the programme Digital Czech Republic, which comprises the Digital Economy and Society (DES) concept, an umbrella document for the</p>	<p>Priority 2. Development of creativity; promotion of cultural activities and of the creation of cultural goods; the provision of public cultural services; work with the audience; promotion of the access to culture and the development of a participatory culture to facilitate social inclusion (2.1 Promoting the development of cultural skills and knowledge of the entire population), Priority 3. Preservation of cultural heritage (3.3 The preservation of the cultural heritage in the collections of the sites of remembrance, 3.4 The protection and conservation of movable cultural heritage) and Priority 4. Use of cultural heritage and cultural activities, goods and services for economic development and increasing competitiveness; encouragement of mobility (4.1 Encouraging cultural &amp; creative sectors, 4.3 Streamlining the existing methods of making use of the cultural heritage for tourism, 4.4. Streamlining the use of the cultural heritage for providing cultural services to the population)</p> <p>Cultural and Creative Industries Strategy</p> <p>Implementation Plans for the programme Digital Czech Republic (incl. DES concept) were updated in 2020 and approved by the government on 15/06/2020 (by government resolution No. 644/2020).</p> <p>The State Cultural Policy for years 2020-2025:</p> <p>Objective 4: Development of cultural and creative industries</p> <p>Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic 2023-2030</p>	
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			<p>digital agenda and the digital economy as a whole. The DES concept follows upon and replaces the Action Plan for Society 4.0 and all other previous government strategies addressing the coordination of the digital agenda, incl. the Digital Marketing Action Plan, Digital Czech Republic 2.0 and others.</p> <p>The main goals of the programme Digital Czech Republic are developed into feasible tasks comprising measurable indicators, milestones and entities responsible for these goals in the Implementation Plans for the programme Digital Czech Republic, which are evaluated and updated on a yearly basis.</p>		
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## **1.3. Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development**

### ***1.3.1. Resilience and adaptation of cities and human settlements***

#### **Goals**

1. *Minimize urban sprawl and loss of biodiversity resulting from it*
2. *Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions*
3. *Develop systems to reduce the impact of natural and human-made disasters*
4. *Build urban resilience through quality infrastructure and spatial planning*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
67	<p>Promote the creation and maintenance of well-connected and well-distributed networks of open, multipurpose, safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces; improve the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p> <p>11. 7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>13. 1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>18(a)xiii. - Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for disadvantaged groups of population.</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p> <p>1.6.1 Settlements effectively adapt to risks associated with climate change</p> <p>1.6.2 The development of settlements is conceptual, prioritizing the use of brownfields and previously utilized areas</p>	<p>MoRD, MoE</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p> <p>MoE, MoRD</p>	<p>Solving problems of biodiversity, noise, air, adaptation to climate change, floods, droughts, heat waves, urban greenery, light pollution</p> <p>In the programming period 2021–2027, landscape studies for zoning purposes are supported under OP ENVI.</p> <p>Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU.</p> <p>Specific goal 2.2 IROP in 2021-2027 supports green infrastructure in municipal and urban public spaces. Expenditures on spatial analyses and architectonic studies, as part of construction projects, can be covered as well.</p>	<p>CR 2030 (KO Municipalities and Regions, KO Resilient Ecosystems)</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>National Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>Landscape study for zoning purposes</p> <p>Czech Republic's Development Cooperation Strategy (2018-2030) – implementation of projects supporting disaster risk reduction and resilience in fragile countries.</p>	Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.

	<p>1.6.3 A water management system is implemented in settlements, including rainwater</p> <p>1.6.4 The quality of green infrastructure contributing to the improvement of the microclimate in settlements is increasing</p>				
68	<p>Achieve sustainable urban and territorial planning and development</p> <p>18(c)xvi. - Promote integrated spatial planning which supports: the efficient spatial distribution of economic activities; the improvement of technical and social infrastructure; urban regeneration and integrated urban renewal; and affordable housing and which also addresses urban sprawl</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p> <p>1.6.1 Settlements effectively adapt to risks associated with climate change</p>	MoRD	<p>Spatial planning instruments – partially. Spatial planning ensures the coordination of water resources with other spatial elements. Pursuant to the Building Act (Act No. 283/2021 Coll., (the Building Act), as amended), the involvement of relevant stakeholders and communities is ensured.</p>	<p>Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans.</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR</p> <p>MA21</p> <p>EIA, SEA</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 16, 18, 20)</p>	<p>Implemented on a continuous basis through updates and changes to binding spatial planning documentation.</p>
72	<p>Long-term urban and territorial planning processes and spatial development practices that incorporate integrated planning</p> <p>11(a) Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p>	<p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD (MoA, MoE)</p>	<p>Spatial planning instruments – partially. Spatial planning ensures the coordination of water resources with other spatial elements. Pursuant to the Building Act (Act No. 283/2021 Coll., (the Building Act), as amended), the involvement of relevant stakeholders and communities is ensured.</p> <p>Supported by MoRD through subsidies earmarked for urban zoning plans under IROP. Small-scale urban zoning plans were also supported with MoRD national subsidies.</p>	<p>Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans</p> <p>Development Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in the CR</p> <p>Development Plans for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in the Regions of the CR</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 16, 17, 20)</p>	<p>Implemented on a continuous basis through updates and changes to binding spatial planning documentation.</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p>

77	<p>Strengthening the resilience of cities and human settlements, including through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning, by adopting integrated policies and plans</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>11. 5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p> <p>18(b)xii. - Encourage the use of efficient solutions for the design, construction, refurbishment and maintenance of sustainable housing while respecting the cultural and geographic particularities of Member States</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p> <p>1.6.1 Settlements effectively adapt to risks associated with climate change</p> <p>1.6.2 The development of settlements is conceptual, prioritizing the use of brownfields and previously utilized areas</p> <p>1.6.3 A water management system is implemented in settlements, including rainwater</p> <p>1.6.4 The quality of green infrastructure contributing to the improvement of the microclimate in settlements is increasing</p>	<p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA, MoFA</p>	<p>Adaptation to climate change, disaster prevention.</p> <p>Using spatial planning instruments, this issue can be solved only marginally and only the part aimed at the strengthening of human settlement resilience.</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments, especially for municipalities, for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, in some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p>	<p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans</p> <p>Standards for accessible public infrastructure – a certified methodology</p> <p>CR 2030 – key areas Resilient ecosystems and Municipalities and regions</p> <p>Czech Republic's Development Cooperation Strategy (2018-2030) – implementation of projects supporting disaster risk reduction and resilience in fragile countries.</p>	<p>Fulfilled on a continuous basis through updates and changes of binding spatial planning documents, creating conditions for the preventive protection of the territory and its population against potential hazards and natural disasters in the territory in order to minimize the extent of damage.</p>
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78	Support moving from reactive to more proactive risk-based, all-hazards and all-of-society approaches, such as raising public awareness of risks and promoting <i>ex ante</i> investments	MoRD, MoE, MoI	<p>The objective is addressed by legal regulations in the area of preparedness for and response to emergencies and crisis situations, along with related documentation of emergency and crisis planning (regional emergency plans, emergency plans for zones around nuclear power plants and major chemical plants, crisis plans and crisis preparedness plans), legal regulations governing state aid for the restoration of the environment in areas affected by natural and other disasters, strict adherence to the civil protection rules applicable to existing and planned construction projects.</p> <p>Reducing the impacts of emergency and crisis situations.</p>	<p>Concept of Population Protection until 2025 with Outlook until 2030 and the Civil Protection Status Report of the CR</p> <p>Link to the Building Act (Act No. 283/2021 Coll., (the Building Act), as amended), and Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue System and on amendments to certain acts, as amended, including implementing regulations and available methodologies</p> <p>Concept of Environmental Security 2021–2030 with Outlook until 2050</p>	Continuous monitoring of the functionality and application of legal regulations, emergency and crisis documentation in practice; taking into account comments when updating and amending documents – in accordance with the schedule.
79	<p>Promote national, subnational and local climate action, including climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>13. 1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13. 2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>8(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p>	MoE  MoE, MoRD, MoFA	<p>Adaptation and migration projects</p> <p>Funding from OP ENVI</p>	<p>Climate Protection Policy</p> <p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change</p> <p>Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Climate Protection. The CR implements, e.g., projects focusing on the ability to adapt to climate change, or on environmental aspects of industry and agriculture. It also supports projects aimed at enhancing resilience and reducing disaster risk in priority countries. CR 2030 (KO</p>	Continuous

	1.6.1 Settlements effectively adapt to risks associated with climate change			Municipalities and Regions, KO Resilient Ecosystems, KO Economic model - strategic objective 10) State environmental policy	
80	<p>Support the medium- to long-term climate change adaptation planning process, as well as assessments of climate vulnerability and impact</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>13. 1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13. 2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>18(a)viii. Adopt green housing policies and integrate them into sustainable urban and territorial development policies.</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p> <p>1.6.1 Settlements effectively adapt to risks associated with climate change</p>	<p>MoE</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p> <p>MoRD</p>	<p>Adaptation projects at the regional level.</p> <p>A public procurement platform as a center for sharing best practices with the aim of motivating contracting authorities at the municipal and local levels to find the best possible solutions for their needs/purchases.</p> <p>In construction matters, apply social and environmental aspects and modern procedures in the preparation and evaluation of public procurement quality.</p>	<p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change</p> <p>Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Climate Protection. The CR implements, e.g., projects focusing on the ability to adapt to climate change, or on environmental aspects of industry and agriculture.</p> <p>CR 2030 –Municipalities and regions (KO Resilient Ecosystems, KO Economic model - strategic objective 10)</p> <p>State environmental policy</p> <p>National Public Procurement Strategy of the Czech Republic for the period 2024–2028</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous until 6/2026</p>

			The method of preparation and the public procurement process itself should motivate the market to offer high-quality, sustainable, safe, resilient, and innovative solutions so that their implementation fully exploits the potential of society as a whole, in terms of effectively reducing the negative impacts of climate, environmental, geopolitical, security, and socioeconomic risks, while also taking advantage of the economic opportunities offered by this process.		
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### 1.3.2. Sustainable management and use of natural resources

#### Goals

1. *Strengthen the sustainable management of natural resources in urban areas*
2. *Drive resource conservation and waste reduction, reuse, and recycling*
3. *Implement environmentally sound management of water resources and urban coastal areas*
4. *Adopt a smart-city approach that leverages digitization, clean energy and technologies*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
65	Facilitate the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution and promotes disaster risk reduction and	MoE, MoRD	Solving adaptation and mitigation problems (energy, clean mobility), air, noise, water management, flood control measures	CR 2030 (key area: Municipalities and regions, KO Resilient Ecosystems, KO Economic model - strategic objective 10)  State Environmental Policy	Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.



	<p>management, by supporting the development of disaster risk reduction strategies and periodical assessments of disaster risk caused by natural and human-made hazards</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>12. 2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>13. 1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>13. 2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p> <p>1.6.1 Settlements effectively adapt to risks associated with climate change</p> <p>1.6.2 The development of settlements is conceptual, prioritizing the use of brownfields and previously utilized areas</p> <p>1.6.3 A water management system is implemented in settlements, including rainwater</p> <p>1.6.4 The quality of green infrastructure contributing to the improvement of the microclimate in settlements is increasing</p>	MoE, MoRD, MoFA		<p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>Climate Protection Policy</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p> <p>National Emission Reduction Programme of the CR</p> <p>Air Quality Improvement Programmes</p> <p>Flood Risk Management Plans</p> <p>Concept of Environmental Security 2021–2030 with Outlook until 2050</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR , (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Climate Protection. The CR implements, e.g., projects focusing on the access to water and sustainable management, the ability to adapt to climate change, or on environmental aspects of industry and agriculture. It also supports projects aimed at enhancing resilience and reducing disaster risk</p>	
66	Adopt a smart-city approach that makes use of opportunities arising from digitization, clean energy and technologies, as well as	MoRD, MoT, MoE, MoIT	Strategic objectives in transport. Digitization of construction and energy sectors. The builder portal	National Action Plan for Clean Mobility (update approved by government resolution No. 590 of	Continuous, per deadlines in approved

	<p>innovative transport technologies</p> <p>18(b)xv. - Support cities and human settlements adopting and implementing smart city concepts, integrated policies and plans to support: inclusion, including socially mixed communities; resource efficiency; and resilience to climate change and disasters</p>		<p>was established.</p> <p>Possibility to draw funds under OPT calls for specific objective 2.3</p> <p>Smart Cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- methodological support for cities based on the certified methodology Smart Cities; work on the Smart Cities Concept is in progress</li> <li>- Smart Cities Working Group under the Government Council for Sustainable Development and coordination of relevant ministries,</li> <li>- organizing technical seminars for city representatives and promoting the Smart Cities concept,</li> <li>- preparing and updating an overview of calls related to Smart Cities,</li> <li>- participation in expert conferences</li> <li>- 5G projects support.</li> </ul> <p>The programme Digital Czech Republic (government resolution No. 629 of 2018, comprising the Digital Economy and Society (DES) concept), is an umbrella document for the digital agenda and the digital economy as a whole. The main goals of the programme are developed into feasible tasks comprising measurable indicators, milestones and entities responsible for these goals in the Implementation Plans for the</p>	<p>28<sup>th</sup> August 2024), Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans based on the Smart Cities concept; Action Plan for the Development of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in the Czech Republic until 2020 (with outlook to 2050)</p> <p>Smart Cities methodology, Smart Cities concept (2021)</p> <p>Climate Protection Policy 6A</p> <p>In 2020, Act No. 47/2020 Coll., amending Acts Nos. 200/1994 Coll., on surveying and amending certain laws related to the implementation thereof, as amended; and 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (the Building Act), as amended, along with other related regulations, was approved.</p> <p>The amendment to the act on surveying (see above) has introduced the digital technical map of regions. The amendment to the Building Act (see above) has introduced the digitized building permit and spatial planning procedures. The Building Act introduces, i.a., the National Geoportal for Spatial Planning, where spatial planning information and outputs should become available. The above amendment to the Building Act also addresses electronic tasks and IT systems for public administration (including a builder's portal, registry of zoning and building permit procedures, registry of electronic files).</p>	<p>documents.</p> <p>The Implementation Plans of the programme Digital Czech Republic (incl. the DES concept) are evaluated and updated annually.</p>
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			<p>programme Digital Czech Republic, which are evaluated and updated on a yearly basis.</p> <p>Smart Governance projects</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	<p>Implementation Plans for the programme Digital Czech Republic (incl. DES concept) were updated in 2020 and approved by the government on 15/06/2020 (by government resolution No. 644/2020).</p> <p>Transport Policy of the CR for the Period of 2021–2027 with Outlook until 2050</p>	
69	<p>Preserve and promote the ecological and social function of land</p> <p>15. 3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p> <p>3.2.1 Soil degradation, including accelerated erosion and the widespread loss of agricultural land, is decreasing</p>	MoA, MoE	<p>Protection of the ecological functions of soil is of the utmost importance for the CR. Soil is an exhaustible non-renewable resource needed to produce crops for human nourishment and to maintain at least the minimum required level of environmental stability of agricultural landscape, which has a range of non-productive functions.</p> <p>Projects and support focused on soil, ecosystem services, sustainable consumption and production, suburbanization.</p> <p>Establishment and support of Demonstration Farms, ensuring the operation of the Soil Erosion Calculator.</p> <p>Erosion monitoring, subsidy policy aimed at supporting environmental measures in the landscape through the Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS).</p> <p>Setting standards for agricultural activity complying with environmental protection requirements, support of landscape design elements.</p> <p>As of July 1, 2025, the area covered by GAEC 5 has been expanded and</p>	<p>Land use limitations; acquisition of the Manual for the Protection or Agricultural Land against Erosion</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>National Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>Concept of State Forestry Policy until 2035</p> <p>CR 2030 (KO Resilient Ecosystems, KO Economic model - strategic objective 10)</p>	Continuous

			<p>newly classified into highly erosion-prone areas, moderately erosion-prone areas with high risk, and moderately erosion-prone areas with low risk. Currently, 65% of arable land is protected against erosion through the GAEC 5 standard.</p> <p>Since 2020, the GAEC 7B standard for good agricultural and environmental condition of soil has been in place. Its aim is to limit the area of a single crop to a maximum of 30 hectares. On highly erosion-prone areas larger than 2 hectares and with more than 50% of the area at risk (up to 10 hectares), this is achieved through the use of buffer strips, crop diversification, or landscape features. Since 2021, the GAEC 7 conditions apply to all land classified as standard arable land.</p> <p>Since 2025, the MoA has supported the creation of new landscape features (terrace, grassy valley, group of trees, solitary tree, tree in line, ditch, rock, wetland) also supported the maintenance of landscape features.</p> <p>At present, the concept of social farming is getting increased attention due to financial and non-financial support of the agricultural sector and due to public awareness; this practice is recognized as beneficial, with enormous potential for society and rural areas.</p> <p>Increasing the efficiency of recreational forest use for urban and rural population.</p>		
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70	<p>Support local provision of goods and basic services and leverage the proximity of resources</p> <p>2.2.1 The resource intensity of the economy is decreasing</p>	MoIT, MoLSA, MoA, MoE	<p>Support of projects focusing on energy, water (including water resources) and food.</p> <p>Support of local agricultural products</p> <p>Support of trade services in rural areas.</p> <p>Support of jobs in local agricultural and forestry companies in order to prevent rural population decline.</p>	<p>Land use limitations; Manual for the Protection of Agricultural Land against Erosion</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Adopt measures supporting small stores in rural areas.</p> <p>The Concept of State Forestry Policy until 2035</p>	Continuous
71	<p>Strengthen the sustainable management of resources, including land, water, energy, materials, forests and food, with particular attention to the environmentally sound management and minimization of all waste</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>12. 2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>12. 5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>15. 1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>18(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management</p> <p>1.1.3 The supply of safe drinking water to the population is improving</p>	<p>MoE, MoA, MoIT</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	<p>Support of projects focusing on soil, air, water, GHG emissions, noise, ecosystem services, circular economy, forests, hazardous chemical substances.</p> <p>Secondary raw materials policy and their implementation.</p> <p>Renewable energy sources include a full range of raw materials and technologies; the main goal of their use is to replace fossil (non-renewable) resources, i.e., coal, oil and natural gas in particular. They typically include power generation in hydro-, wind- and solar power plants, however, the use of purposefully grown or waste agricultural materials for power generation is also very important. In practice, these include primarily direct combustion of biomass, the production and use of biogas and the use of liquid biofuels instead of fossil fuels in transport.</p> <p>Forest planning, water planning or land readjustments.</p> <p>Energy use of agricultural waste raw materials.</p> <p>Support of organic farming – the goal is to work with the latest scientific</p>	<p>Action plan to implement the Secondary Raw Materials Policy – deals with transitioning to a circular economy.</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Climate Protection Policy</p> <p>National Energy and Climate Plan of the CR</p> <p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>National Emission Reduction Programme of the CR</p> <p>Air Quality Improvement Programmes</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p> <p>Renewable energy sources are tackled both in strategic documents (State Energy Policy of the CR, National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the CR,) and in legislation (Act No. 165/2012 Coll., on promoted energy sources, and follow-up decrees). The use of raw</p>	Continuous

	<p>1.1.4 The quality of wastewater treatment is improving</p> <p>1.1.5 The efficiency of water use, including its recycling, is increasing</p> <p>2.1.1 Greenhouse gas emissions are decreasing</p> <p>2.2.1 The resource intensity of the economy is decreasing</p> <p>3.1.3 The non-productive functions and ecosystem services of the landscape, particularly agricultural areas, ponds, and forests, are strengthened</p>		<p>knowledge along with traditional best practices.</p> <p>Environmentally friendly soil and waste management is also related to the acquisition of a register of agricultural sites suitable for new uses.</p> <p>Provide for rehabilitation of forests after disasters, increase environmental stability, improve landscape water drainage.</p> <p>Include wood among strategic commodities of the state; prepare strategic materials focusing on a more frequent use of timber, timber research and bioeconomics.</p> <p>Funding from OP ENVI, Specific Objective 1.5 – Circular Economy, and from OP TAC, Specific Objective 4.2 – Renewable Energy and Specific Objective 5.2 – Circular Economy</p>	<p>materials is addressed by the Raw Materials Policy of the CR in the field of minerals and their resources, and related legislation (Act No. 44/1988 Coll., on the protection and utilization of mineral resources (the Mining Act) and related decrees) and Czech National Wood Policy.</p> <p>Methodological guidelines, e.g.: Utilization of organic waste from agricultural production and rural settlements. Organic waste recovery, sorting and recycling (2009); Wastewater treatment as an instrument of environmental protection in agriculture and in rural areas (2008); publication Biomass Utilization Options for Power Generation (2013)</p> <p>The Concept of State Forestry Policy until 2035</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Climate Protection. The CR implements, e.g., projects focusing on mapping of natural resources and their sustainable management.</p> <p>CR 2030 (KO Resilient Ecosystems, KO Economic model - strategic objective 9)</p>	
73	Promote the conservation and sustainable use of water by rehabilitating water resources within the urban, peri-urban and rural areas, reducing and treating	MoE, MoA, MoIT	Support to projects in the following areas: Water retention in the landscape, water supply and sewerage systems, wastewater	State Environmental Policy CR 2030 (KO Resilient ecosystems)	The measures in the river basin management plans adopted to

	<p>wastewater, minimizing water losses, promoting water reuse and increasing water storage, retention and recharge</p> <p>6. 4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>15. 1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>18(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management</p> <p>18(a)ix. - Make waste and water management an integral part of sustainable housing strategies and policies</p> <p>1.1.4 The quality of wastewater treatment is improving</p> <p>1.1.5 The efficiency of water use, including its recycling, is increasing</p> <p>1.6.4 The quality of green infrastructure contributing to the improvement of the microclimate in settlements is increasing</p>		<p>treatment plants, grey water, water resources.</p> <p>The holistic concept of “water” is a necessary prerequisite for solving the problems associated with it. E.g., the CR has established the interdepartmental commission WATER–DROUGHT Since 2014, it has focused on conceptual, systemic and supradepartmental approaches to solving water-related problems.</p> <p>Fundamental water management tasks in the CR include: rehabilitation of water resources in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, wastewater reduction and treatment, minimization of water loss, promotion of water reuse and more extensive water storage, retention and replenishment, prevention of deterioration in the status of surface and ground waters and achieving their good status.</p> <p>Funding from OP TAC, Specific Objective 5.1 – Sustainable Water Management, and from OP ENVI, Specific Objective 1.4 – Water</p>	<p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>National River Basin Management Plans</p> <p>River Basin Management Plans</p> <p>Concept of Protection against the Consequences of Drought for the Czech Republic (2017)</p> <p>Development Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in the CR</p> <p>Development Plans for Water Supply and Sewerage Systems in the Regions of the CR</p>	<p>achieve the water protection objectives in the programme of measures must be implemented within 3 years from the approval of the river basin management plans. Second planning period 2015–2021; third planning period 2021–2027; fourth planning period 2027 – 2033.</p> <p>Fulfilment of measures against drought: Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p>
74	<p>Promote environmentally sound waste management and substantially reduce waste generation by reducing, reusing and recycling waste; minimize landfills</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste</p>	MoE, MoIT	<p>Concerning the use of natural resources: support of projects in the following areas – Waste – disposal, recycling, landfilling</p> <p>Through the specific objective – Support of transitioning to a circular economy under OP TAC, 2021–2027), support will focus on, i.a., innovative technology to extract and</p>	<p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p> <p>Secondary Raw Materials Policy of the CR for the period of 2019–2022</p> <p>CR 2030 (KO Municipalities and regions –, KO Resilient</p>	Continuous; until 2020, 2024.



	<p>management.</p> <p>12. 5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>15. 5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>18(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management</p> <p>18(a)ix. - Make waste and water management an integral part of sustainable housing strategies and policies</p> <p>2.2.1 The resource intensity of the economy is decreasing</p> <p>2.2.2. Waste generation is prevented as much as possible</p> <p>2.2.3 Waste management hierarchy is followed</p>	MoE, MoRD, MoFA	<p>better re-use secondary raw materials and waste and to improve material recycling</p> <p>Funding from OP ENVI, Specific Objective 1.5 – Circular Economy</p>	<p>Ecosystems, KO Economic Model – Strategic Goal 9)</p> <p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Climate Protection. The CR implements, e.g., projects focusing on waste management efficiency</p>	
75	<p>Encourage national, subnational and local governments, as appropriate, to develop sustainable, renewable and affordable energy and energy-efficient buildings and construction modes and to promote energy conservation and efficiency</p> <p>7. 1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>13. 2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>18(a)iii. - Apply building codes and standards for energy efficiency and the environmental safety of new and existing residential</p>	MoE, MoRD, MoIT, MoA	<p>Support to projects in the following areas: Energy efficiency, GHG emissions, sustainable consumption and production, passive houses.</p> <p>Energy sector and energy conservation – recycling of building materials as a substitute for primary raw materials.</p> <p>Construction of nearly zero-energy buildings; meeting the energy performance requirements in the event of major renovations of existing buildings</p>	<p>State Energy Policy of the CR</p> <p>National Energy and Climate Plan of the CR</p> <p>Secondary Raw Materials Policy and the related Action Plan.</p> <p>Raw Materials Policy.</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Climate Protection Policy of the CR</p> <p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate</p>	Continuous



	<p>buildings</p> <p>18(a)iv. - Increase the proportion of low-energy housing units also as a part of an integrated urban renewal approach;</p> <p>2.1.1 Greenhouse gas emissions are decreasing</p> <p>2.1.2 Energy efficiency is increasing</p> <p>2.1.3 The use of renewable energy sources is increasing</p>		<p>Support for energy consulting (National Recovery Plan)</p> <p>Support of wooden houses – amending legislation in the construction sector in order to increase the use of wood</p> <p>Funding from OP ENVI, Specific Objective 1.2 – Renewable Energy Sources</p>	<p>Change in the CR</p> <p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, as amended, and Decree No. 264/2020 Coll., on the energy performance of buildings</p> <p>Czech National Wood Policy</p> <p>CR 2030 (KO Resilient Ecosystems, KO Economic Model – Strategic Goal 9, 10)</p>	
76	<p>Make sustainable use of natural resources and focus on the resource efficiency of raw and construction materials</p> <p>12. 2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>18(a)v. - Increase the use of low carbon and renewable energy technologies in housing</p> <p>2.2.1 The resource intensity of the economy is decreasing</p> <p>3.1.3 The non-productive functions and ecosystem services of the landscape, particularly agricultural areas, ponds, and forests, are strengthened</p>	MoE, MoIT, MoA	<p>Promoting the use of secondary raw materials.</p> <p>Support for the use of RES in households under OPs and under programmes funded from the state budget.</p> <p>Ensure the competitiveness of forestry and related industries and their importance for regional development</p>	<p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>State Energy Policy of the CR</p> <p>National Energy and Climate Plan of the CR</p> <p>Secondary Raw Materials Policy</p> <p>Concept of State Forestry Policy until 2035</p> <p>CR 2030 – Key Area Economic Model – Strategic Goal 9Czech National Wood Policy</p>	Continuous

## PART 2: EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

### 2.1. Building the urban governance structure: establishing a supportive framework

#### Goals

1. *Decentralize to enable Subnational and local governments undertake their assigned responsibilities*
2. *Link urban policies to finance mechanisms and budgets*
3. *Develop legal and policy frameworks to enhance the ability of governments to implement urban policies*
4. *Build the capacity of local and Subnational governments to implement local and metropolitan multilevel governance*
5. *Implement participatory, age- and gender-responsive approaches to urban policy and planning*
6. *Achieve women's full participation in all fields and all levels of decision-making*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
87	Foster stronger coordination and cooperation among national, subnational and local governments, including through multilevel consultation mechanisms and by clearly defining the respective competences, tools and resources for each level of government	MoRD, Mol	Fulfilment of strategic objectives.  Proposals to amend legislation governing the funding through a delegated act.	Concept Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030 - Strategic Objective 2: Effective Public Administration System + 2nd Action Plan of public administration	
88	Ensure coherence between goals and measures of sectoral policies	MoRD	CR 2030 aims at policy coherence (rather a top-down view); MoRD is working to develop and make more efficient the hierarchy of public policies in the CR (i.e., the guideline "Types of strategic and implementation documents" has been prepared, incorporated in the updated	CR 2030 (key area Good governance – strategic objective 24)  Methodology for preparation of public strategies	Based on the schedule and contents of particular strategies.

	11. 3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	MoRD, Mol, MoA, MoE,	“Methodology for preparation of public strategies” approved by government resolution No. 71/2019), which forms part of the strategic work in public administration and forming policy cohesion, i.e., a bottom-up approach from the view point of regional development (the point of intersection is the Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+ and the Principles of Urban Policy (2023).	Environmental strategies (air, biodiversity, water, soil, energy, mobility...)  Client-oriented Public Administration 2030	
89	Take measures to establish legal and policy frameworks, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination  10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard  18(d)iii. - Support good governance at all levels, cooperation between relevant government agencies within countries, effective public participation in decision making and the rule of law in housing;	GO CR, MoLSA	Achieving equal representation of women and men in decision-making positions, reducing the gender pay gap, achieving work-life balance, promoting women’s employment and gender equality on the labour market, preventing and combating gender-based violence and other priority areas listed in Strategy for Equality of Women and Men for 2021 - 2030.  Gender equality in the media sector and in the virtual space, gender equality in education, institutional transformation towards gender equality, male involvement in the promotion of gender equality, gender equality in other areas (environment, transport, sport, etc.), focus on persons facing multiple discrimination.  Funding from OPE+, Specific Objective 1.2 – Gender Equality	Act No. 198/2009 Coll., on equal treatment and legal protection against discrimination and on amendments to certain acts (Anti-discrimination Act), relevant strategies  Strategy for Equality of Women and Men for 2021–2030  Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-based Violence for 2019 -2022  Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-based Violence for 2023-2026  Action Plan for Equal Representation of Women and Men in Decision-making Positions for 2016 to 2018	Continuous

90	<p>Support strengthening the capacity of subnational and local governments to implement effective local and metropolitan multilevel governance, across administrative borders</p> <p>18(d)iii. - Support good governance at all levels, cooperation between relevant government agencies within countries, effective public participation in decision making and the rule of law in housing;</p>	Mol, MoRD, MoF	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>The OP URBACT IV in the programming period 2021–2027 enhances the sustainable development, digitalisation, social inclusion, facilitates the sharing of experience between cities and the capitalization and dissemination of knowledge in all areas related to sustainable urban development. It is also suitable for second tier cities.</p> <p>The Urban Agenda for the EU (established by the Pact of Amsterdam in 2016) – is a specific initiative with 14 Partnerships implemented on a gradual basis. It is implemented through activities set out in their action plans; each of them offering 5–15 tangible outputs proposing solutions for a particular problem at every public administration level. They comprise recommendations of type measures, examples of good practice, etc., targeted at cities and regions and focused in general on areas such as the regulatory framework, financing and exchange of experience. The CR is a co-coordinator of the Partnership for Urban Mobility. It is currently also a member of the Partnership for Public Procurement and the Partnership for Security in Public Spaces</p> <p>Municipalities and regions had been in good financial standing until the coronavirus crisis. On the average, they reported a stable economic surplus, their indebtedness declined and the aggregate surpluses on their current accounts exceeded the amount of total debts.</p> <p>In February 2017, Act No. 23/2017 Coll., on budgetary responsibility rules, as</p>	<p>Indicative documents, action plans and outputs from 14 Partnerships of the Urban Agenda for the EU. Accompanying press releases for publication purposes, published articles, etc.</p> <p>The Urban Agenda for the EU has become the implementation mechanism for the New Leipzig Charter (the general document adopted during the Germany's Presidency of the Council of the EU Q3–Q4/2020, the implementation document adopted in 2021) and its principles will be incorporated in the currently prepared Urban Agenda for the EU.</p> <p>Client-oriented Public Administration 2030</p>	<p>The Urban Agenda for the EU has the nature of rotating groups of thematic partnerships, where the first four partnerships were launched in mid-2016 and the remaining ones at semi-annual intervals.</p> <p>The outputs of these three-year and multi-annual projects are available, each with a corresponding interval.</p> <p>Analysis of institutionalization and strengthening motivation of metropolitan cooperation in the Prague-Central Bohemia area (2024)</p>
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			<p>amended, entered into force. Among other things, the Act stipulates a debt framework for territorial self-governing units. This rule should regulate the level of indebtedness of municipalities and regions on an individual basis. The information above suggests that the CR has currently established in its legal system clear rules for regulating both municipalities' and regions' financial management and indebtedness.</p> <p>The regions and the Capital City of Prague may already submit bills. The existing constitutional definition of a legislative initiative can thus be considered adequate.</p> <p>Implementation of projects to support strategic management and planning, strengthening administrative capacity and expanding the use of informed decision-making principles in public administration (e.g. EEA and Norway Grants, National Recovery Plan, operational programs).</p> <p>Activities of the MoI and the Association of Voluntary Unions of Municipalities of the Czech Republic in supporting the new institute of the Community of Municipalities (<a href="http://spolecenstviobci.gov.cz">spolecenstviobci.gov.cz</a>), focused on strategic cooperation of municipalities and cities in functional micro-regions (especially on improving the coordination of public services).</p> <p>In metropolitan areas, agglomerations, and their hinterlands, the ITI (Integrated Territorial Investment) instrument is implemented, contributing to the achievement of objectives through measures defined in integrated territorial strategies. During the EU programming</p>		
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			period 2021–2027, the MoRD allocates financial resources amounting to CZK 378 million to strengthen the administrative capacities of cities.		
91	<p>Support local governments in determining their own administrative and management structures; encourage appropriate regulatory frameworks</p> <p>18(d)iii. - Support good governance at all levels, cooperation between relevant government agencies within countries, effective public participation in decision making and the rule of law in housing</p>	Mol	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Implementation of projects to support strategic management and planning, strengthening administrative capacity and expanding the use of informed decision-making principles in public administration (e.g. EEA and Norway Grants, National Recovery Plan, operational programs).</p> <p>Activities of the Mol and the Association of Voluntary Unions of Municipalities of the Czech Republic in supporting the new institute of the Community of Municipalities (spolecenstviobci.gov.cz), focused on strategic cooperation of municipalities and cities in functional micro-regions (especially on improving the coordination of public services).</p>	<p>Concept Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030 – Strategic Goal 1: Accessible and high-quality services, Strategic Goal 2: Effective public administration system and Strategic Goal 4: Competent human resources + 2. Action Plan</p>	<p>Analysis of human resource management in public administration – December 2019.</p> <p>Preparing a quality management implementation methodology – deadline: December 2020.</p>
92	Promote participatory age- and gender-responsive approaches at all stages of the urban and territorial policy and planning processes, from conceptualization to design, budgeting, implementation, evaluation and review	GO CR, MoLSA, MoRD	Financial management of municipalities and regions falls within their independent competences. The rules of financial management are laid down in Act No. 250/2000, on budgetary rules of territorial budgets. Any further attempt of the state to enforce regulatory frameworks or their own administrative and management structures at the local level could be perceived as interfering with the constitutional right of self-government. At present, the main boundaries of administrative, or rather managing	Methodology for preparation of public strategies (one of the strategic work instruments) and the methodology for preparation of strategic materials for territorial units at lower levels. The methodology comprises the principles of preparing strategic documents (thus responding to the participatory approach requirements); The methodology for preparation of public strategies was updated by government resolution	Continuous

	18(c)vii. - Ensure that housing policy and legislation, and their implementation, are non-discriminatory.		<p>structures of municipalities and regions are set by laws on municipalities, regions and the Capital City of Prague.</p> <p>Promoting participatory approaches that take into account the issue of age and gender equality through activities carried out by working and advisory bodies of the government – some also have special bodies cooperating with local governments (e.g., Committee on Cooperation with Local Governments of the Government Council for Roma Minority Affairs). Participatory principles also support local partnerships created through a coordinated approach to excluded localities by the Department (Agency) for Social Inclusion</p>	No. 71/2019; at the same time, it was harmonized with the regional level. All these instruments must reflect the age and gender equality.	
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## 2.2. Planning and managing urban spatial development

### Goals

1. *Implement integrated, and balanced territorial development policies*
2. *Integrate housing into urban development plans*
3. *Include culture as a priority component of urban planning*
4. *Implement planned urban extensions and infill, urban renewal and regeneration of urban areas*
5. *Improve capacity for urban planning and design, and training for urban planners at all levels of government*
6. *Strengthen the role of small and intermediate cities and towns*
7. *Implement sustainable multimodal public transport systems including non-motorized options*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
94	Implement integrated planning that aims to balance short-term needs with the long-term desired outcomes of a competitive economy, high quality of life and sustainable environment  <i>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</i>	MoRD, MoE	EIA, SEA  Spatial planning documents comprise the evaluation of the impact on the sustainable development of the territory.	CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (measures 16, 17, 18, 19, 20)  State Environmental Policy  Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans	Continuous
95	Support the implementation of integrated, polycentric and balanced territorial development policies and plans; support urban agriculture and farming  <i>11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</i>	MoRD, MoA  MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA,	Urban agriculture and farming are particularly important for and has an impact on urban population (self-sufficiency, recreation, positive impact on urban microclimate, etc.).	Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans  Urban agriculture needs to be tackled particularly by municipal self-governments, responsible for acquiring	Continuous



	<p>11(a) Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p> <p>18(c)i. - Improve access for all to good quality and healthy housing, reduce homelessness and improve access to barrier-free housing</p>	<p>MoRD, MoFA, (MoA, MoE)</p>	<p>Gardening can be considered a traditional form of urban farming.</p> <p>Agricultural land management in cities often took the form of horticulture, which responded to the demand of local residents for fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers and planting stock.</p> <p>Common large-scale agriculture does not suit urban environment.</p> <p>On the one hand, farmers are harmed by theft of agricultural produce, walking over planted crops, etc., on the other hand, agriculture has negative environmental impacts – noise, emissions, odours, chemical protection and fertilization. MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which especially for municipalities introduces basic instruments for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p>	<p>and preparing their own development documents (urban strategic plans, zoning plans, etc.).</p>	
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96	<p>Encourage the implementation of sustainable urban and territorial planning, including city-region and metropolitan plans, to encourage synergies and interactions among urban areas of all sizes and their peri-urban and rural surroundings, including those that are cross-border, and support the development of sustainable regional infrastructure projects</p> <p>11(a) Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p>	<p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, , (MoA, MoE)</p>	<p>Spatial and urban planning instruments.</p>	<p>Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans</p> <p>Principles of Urban Policy 2023</p> <p>CR 2030, key area Municipalities and Regions – strategic objective 16</p>	Continuous
97	<p>Promote planned urban extensions and infill; promote integrated and participatory approaches</p> <p>11. 4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>18(b)xvi. - Promote integrated spatial planning which supports: the efficient spatial distribution of economic activities; the improvement of technical and social infrastructure; urban regeneration and integrated urban renewal; and affordable housing and which also addresses urban sprawl</p> <p>1.6.2 The development of settlements is conceptual, prioritizing the use of brownfields and previously utilized areas</p>	<p>MoRD, MoE, MoIT</p> <p>MoC, MoFA, (MoE, MoRD)</p>	<p>Support of activities in the areas of: Suburbanization, brownfields, EIA, SEA.</p> <p>Spatial development instruments The Building Act (Act No. 283/2021 Coll., (Building Act), as amended) ensures the involvement of relevant stakeholders and communities in spatial planning.</p> <p>The subsidy scheme “Regeneration and commercial use of brownfields”. The aim of the programme is the regeneration and revitalization of obsolete and unused areas and their subsequent transformation into industrial and commercial areas up to 10 ha. The granting authority is the MoIT and the organization receiving applications is CzechInvest: Investment and Business Development Agency.</p>	<p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>CR 2030 (key area Municipalities and regions, measure 18, 18.3)</p> <p>National Cultural Policy 2020, priority 6. More efficient environment for the promotion of cultural activities, provision of public cultural services, production of cultural goods (6.1 Streamlining the performance of public administration in heritage conservation, 6.2 Streamlining the performance of public administration in movable cultural heritage conservation).</p> <p>Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans.</p>	Continuous

				<p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR</p> <p>National Brownfield Regeneration Strategy 2019–2024</p> <p>UNESCO: Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.</p>	
98	<p>Promote integrated urban and territorial planning, including planned urban extensions based on the principles of equitable, efficient and sustainable use of land and natural resources, compactness, polycentrism, appropriate density and connectivity, and multiple use of space, as well as mixed social and economic uses in built-up areas</p> <p>18(b)xvi. - Promote integrated spatial planning which supports: the efficient spatial distribution of economic activities; the improvement of technical and social infrastructure; urban regeneration and integrated urban renewal; and affordable housing and which also addresses urban sprawl</p>	MoRD	Spatial development instruments	<p>Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans</p> <p>Principles of Urban Policy 2023</p>	Continuous

99	<p>Support the implementation of urban planning strategies, as appropriate, that facilitate a social mix through the provision of affordable housing options with access to quality basic services and public spaces for all, enhancing safety and security</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>17(c)i. - Improve access for all to good quality and healthy housing, reduce homelessness and improve access to barrier-free housing</p> <p>18(c)ii. - Develop socially mixed communities and avoid social segregation, gentrification and gated communities</p>	MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	<p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>Standards for accessible public infrastructure – a certified methodology</p> <p>The Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities, which is a government policy instrument in support of higher and fundamental territorial self-governing units, including their associations and key partners, and which relies on interdepartmental cooperation, proactively targets social inclusion, using national and EU funds with the aim of including socially excluded citizens and preventing social exclusion in all areas of life.</p>	Continuous
100	<p>Support the provision of well-designed networks of safe, accessible, green and quality streets and other public spaces that are accessible to all and free from crime and violence; measures that allow for the best possible commercial use of street-level floors, local markets, non-for-profit community initiatives; promote walkability and cycling</p>	MoRD, MoI, GO CR	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Implementation of measures to prevent gender-based violence in public spaces.</p> <p>SG 2.2 IROP in the period 2021-2027 supports green infrastructure in municipal and urban public spaces.</p>	<p>Crime Prevention Strategy in the CR for 2022 to 2027.</p> <p>Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-based Violence for 2019 - 2022</p> <p>Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-based Violence for 2023 - 2026</p>	Implementation takes place based on a yearly and two-yearly assessment of tasks stipulated in the strategies and the action plan.

	<p>11. 7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>18(a)xiii. - Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for disadvantaged groups of population.</p>	MoE, MoRD, MoT		<p>Zoning studies of public spaces.</p> <p>Urban and active mobility concept for 2021 – 2030.</p> <p><a href="#">The Transport Research Center website (in Czech only)</a></p>	
101	<p>Support the development of urban and territorial development plans that take into account the issue of age or gender equality, including aspects and measures to reduce the risk of disasters and adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>18(a)vii. - Put in place strategies to ensure that the design and construction of dwellings apply principles of environmental sustainability, with special regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation;</p> <p>1.5 The preparedness and resilience of society to extraordinary events and crisis situations are increasing</p> <p>1.6 Adapted settlements enable a high-quality and safe life for residents</p>	<p>GO CR, MoE, Mol, MoRD</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	<p>Observing civil protection requirements in zoning and building permit procedures (especially A – location of new buildings and the modifications of existing buildings in emergency planning zones, floodplains, etc.</p> <p>Updating methodologies, examples of good practice, positive and negative experiences.</p> <p>Subsidy scheme “Family- and age-friendly municipality” - a non-capital programme, which aims at supporting activities for families and senior citizens (administered by MoLSA).</p>	<p>Legal framework (Building Act – Act No. 283/2006 Coll., (the Building Act), as amended), Act on Integrated Rescue System (Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue System and on amendments of certain acts, as amended), implementation decrees)</p> <p>National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change and Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR</p> <p>Climate Protection Policy</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 18, 19)</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2018–2030) – implementation of projects aimed at enhancing resilience and reducing disaster risk</p>	<p>Continuous; in accordance with the schedule outlined in the Concept of Population Protection until 2025 with Outlook until 2030 and the Civil Protection Status Report of the CR.</p>

102	Strive to improve capacity for urban planning and design and the provision of training for urban planners	MoEYS, MoRD	<p>Creating and updating methodologies; cooperation with universities and regional and local administrations.</p> <p>At the municipal level, the development of the education system is usually handled in cooperation with the departments of education, urban planning and other relevant departments.</p> <p>The Education Act imposes obligations on municipalities to ensure the availability of pre-school and primary education.</p>	<p>Methodologies, good practices, cooperation.</p> <p>In the field of education, the issue is solved at the municipal level according to the obligations arising from the Education Act (Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on pre-school, primary, secondary, higher vocational and other education (Education Act), as amended).</p>	Continuous
103	Integrate measures for urban safety and the prevention of crime and violence, including terrorism and violent extremism in developing urban strategies and initiatives	Mol	<p>A system of conceptual activities has been developed for the area of internal security and public order that responds to the crime areas that must be drawn to attention. The areas are defined and endorsed by the government in the annual reports on the situation in the areas of internal security and public order. The main purpose of the reports is to provide a set of information about internal security issues and a comprehensive view of crime; the acquired knowledge is used to develop efficient protection measures against crime including all its aspects. At the level of decision-making and management, the findings are developed into conceptual, legislative and other measures.</p>	<p>General security situation analysis is used to define certain priorities of the government's security policy on which particular attention must be drawn. These periodic reports are submitted by the Minister of the Interior also to the National Security Council and the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament.</p>	Continuous

			Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU.		
104	Promote compliance with legal requirements through strong, inclusive management frameworks and accountable institutions that deal with land registration and governance	MoA	<p>Functioning of the real estate cadastre.</p> <p>Pursuant to Act No. 503/2012 Coll., on State Land Office and on amendments to certain acts, the State Land Office (SLO) was established as of 1 January, 2013. The main priorities of the organization include completion of the return of expropriated properties to rightful owners, privatization of state land and land readjustments.</p>	System of public registers – public administration.	When the SLO was established, the ambition was to complete land readjustments in less than 20 years.
105	<p>Foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>11. 3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>18(b)i. - Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services</p>	<p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA,</p> <p>MoRD, MoE,</p> <p>MoRD, MoA, MoE,</p>	<p>The state housing policy is based on the claim that the provision of housing remains primarily the personal responsibility of an individual. The state should create a stable environment promoting such responsibility and motivating citizens to provide for their basic needs independently, while creating conditions and instruments for those who are unable to provide for their own housing on objective grounds.</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments for municipalities to solve and prevent the housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR 2021+</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p>	Continuous until 2030

			vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, elderly citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.		
106	<p>Promote housing policies based on the principles of social inclusion, economic effectiveness and environmental protection; support the effective use of public resources for affordable and sustainable housing.</p> <p>10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>18(b)i. - Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services</p>	<p>MoRD, MoLSA, MoE</p> <p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA,</p>	<p>MoRD, SISF and NRB introduced new types of programmes which support investments in affordable rental housing and also advisory services. These services help foster absorption capacities of municipalities.</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments for municipalities to solve and prevent the housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR 2021+</p> <p>Housing Support programmes documentation</p> <p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund and its implementing regulations (government decrees)</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p>	Continuous until 2030



			<p>There is a new legal definition of affordable rental housing (in the SISF Act).</p> <p>Since January 2016, MoLSA has implemented the project "Social housing – methodological and information support in the area of social agendas" (abbreviated title "Social Housing Support", project registration No. CZ.03.2.63/0.0/0.0/15_017/000353 9)</p>		
107	<p>Encourage the development of policies, tools, mechanism and financing models that promote access to a wide range of affordable, sustainable housing options, including rental and other tenure options, as well as cooperative solutions that would address the evolving needs of persons and communities, in order to improve the supply of housing (especially for low-income groups)</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>18(b)ii. - Promote secure tenure and the availability of housing options, including the neutral treatment of tenure options (such as ownership or renting), in order to encourage the development of adequate supplies of affordable housing;</p>	<p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA,</p>	<p>MoRD, SISF and NRB introduced new types of programmes which support investments in affordable rental housing and also advisory services. These services help foster absorption capacities of municipalities.</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments, especially for municipalities, for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, in some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR 2021+)</p> <p>Housing Support 2016–2020 programme documentation</p> <p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund and its implementing regulations (government decrees)</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p>	Continuous

			<p>There is a new legal definition of affordable rental housing (in the SISF Act).</p> <p>Since January 2016, MoLSA has implemented the project "Social housing – methodological and information support in the area of social agendas" (abbreviated title "Social Housing Support", project registration No. CZ.03.2.63/0.0/0.0/15_017/000353 9)</p>		
108	<p>Supporting the development of housing policies that foster integrated approaches by addressing the links between education, employment, housing and health, preventing exclusion, promoting active inclusion and combating homelessness</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>18(c)i - Improve access for all to good quality and healthy housing, reduce homelessness and improve access to barrier-free housing</p>	MoLSA, MoEYS, MoH, MoRD	<p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments, especially for municipalities, for solving and prevention of housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026, in some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p> <p>As a part of the project named "The Support of social housing and its systemic introduction in the CR", the MoLSA does the scrutiny of homeless people, which helps monitor the situation in the CR and focus on measures that would</p>	<p>In the field of education, the issue is addressed in the following documents:</p> <p>Strategy of educational policy of the Czech Republic until 2030+</p> <p>Long-term plan of education and development of the educational system of the Czech Republic 2023-2027.</p> <p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR 2021+</p> <p>Housing Support 2016–2020 programme documentation</p> <p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund and its implementing regulations as amended (government decrees)</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>Reports on the implementation of strategic materials and on the achievement of objectives are submitted to the government of the CR on a regular basis and further discussed by the relevant government committees. Reports are usually submitted once a year, in specific cases even on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>MoH announces subsidy schemes supporting accessibility of GPs' health care and dental care services in areas with limited access to healthcare.</p>

			<p>eventually help reduce their number. This project also methodologically supports 42 implementers of the calls on social housing.</p> <p>MoLSA is also responsible for the Conception of social housing of the CR 2015 – 2025, whose interim reports were abolished but the final report on implementation will be made. MoLSA is currently planning the next conceptual direction. The topics of housing and homelessness are also part of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021 – 2030.</p> <p>In the field of education, it can be stated that the Czech Republic has long had a dense network of schools and school facilities that ensures available capacity and acts as a prevention of exclusion. Funding is provided from national and European sources. Measures to ensure accessibility are also contained in the currently valid concept document Long-term plan of education and development of the education system of the Czech Republic 2023-2027, which emphasises accessibility in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in pre-school education (Measure Card A. Quality and accessible pre-school education, key activity A.2.2 Ensuring the necessary capacities) - public founders are</li> </ul>	<p>Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030</p> <p>CR 2030 (key area Municipalities and regions; measures 17.3 and 18.1)</p> <p>Updated Principles of Urban Policy – Update 20123</p> <p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+</p> <p>Smart Cities Methodology</p> <p>Healthy Cities of the CR</p> <p>Local Agenda 21</p> <p>National Action Plan on Mental Health 2020-2030</p> <p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030 (namely 1.2 Prevention of diseases, health promotion and protection, promotion of health literacy and 2.1 Implementation of integrated care models, integration of health and social care, mental health care reform)</p>	
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			<p>supported to establish new kindergartens, for example from IROP calls 2021-2027 and other EU funds and national sources and in cooperation with territorial development instruments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in secondary education (Cross-cutting measure: 3.6 Ensuring the necessary capacities of secondary and higher vocational schools) - recommendations for regions in strengthening the capacities of secondary schools in localities with a higher demand for general secondary education, which concerns mainly Prague, Central Bohemia and South Moravia.</li> </ul> <p>Cooperation of all actors in education, especially municipalities and schools at the local and regional level, is essential for accessibility, which is also supported by EU funds, specifically from OP JAK (Call No. 02_23_018 Action Planning in the Territory - IDZ).</p> <p>The Czech Republic has long maintained a sufficient network of schools and educational institutions, ensuring accessible capacity and acting as a safeguard against exclusion.</p>		
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			<p>The availability of preschool education is improving thanks to increasing capacity in response to demographic developments and is being addressed through inter-ministerial cooperation between MoEYS, MoLSA and MoRD. Calls under the OP JAK focus on improving the quality of education and reducing social exclusion in education, thereby fulfilling the Long-term Plan for Education and the Development of the Education System of the Czech Republic 2023–2027 and the Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities 2021+, which serves as a tool to support cities, municipalities, and associations of municipalities in the social inclusion of socially excluded populations.</p> <p>MoRD and SISF implement subsidy and loan schemes to support housing (construction, refurbishment, acquisition, improving the quality of the housing stock...)</p> <p>Since January 2016, MoLSA has implemented the project “Social housing – methodological and information support in the area of social agendas” (abbreviated title “Social Housing Support”, project registration No. CZ.03.2.63/0.0/0.0/15_017/000353 9).</p>		
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			<p>The planning and management of urban spatial development should not be limited to the provision of services; it should mainly create conditions for the active involvement of population in everything that cultivates them and increases the quality of their life. In order to ensure the availability of public services, incl. healthcare, negative urbanization phenomena must be suppressed, e.g., uncoordinated and spontaneous urban sprawl, i.e., creation of isolated islands with a residential or commercial function not connected to technical, transport, health, social and educational infrastructure with significant impacts on the environment of regions, but also concepts and public services, incl. healthcare.</p> <p>Activities under the SUMP – Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (MoT – Committee for reviewing urban mobility plans, composed of the representatives: Transport Research Centre), MoE, MoRD, academia – a member of the task force from MoH – to be agreed.</p>		
109	<p>Consider increased allocations of financial and human resources, as appropriate, for the upgrading and, to the extent possible, prevention of slums and informal settlements, with respective strategies</p> <p>10. 4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>	MoRD, MoLSA	<p>Prevention of socially excluded localities</p> <p>MoRD and MoLSA drafted a bill on housing support, which introduces basic instruments for municipalities to solve and prevent the housing shortage. The act is supposed to be in force from February 2026,</p>	<p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Fund for Housing Development, and/or Act No. 113/2020 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund and its implementing</p>	Continuous until 2030

	<p>11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA,</p> <p>MoE, MoRD</p>	<p>some of its parts from July 2026. The objective is to support the housing needs of the most vulnerable people on the housing market, e.g. single parents, senior citizens, victims of domestic violence, people with mental illness, homeless people etc. The bill is based on the principle of guarantees and assistance in housing; the objective is to be able to sustain the housing and prevent its loss.</p>	<p>regulations (government decrees).</p> <p>EU projects, MoRD's projects documentation.</p> <p>The Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities, which is a government policy instrument in support of higher and fundamental territorial self-governing units, including their associations and key partners, and which relies on interdepartmental cooperation, proactively targets social inclusion, using national and EU funds with the aim of including socially excluded citizens and preventing social exclusion in all areas of life.</p>	
110	<p>Support efforts to define and reinforce inclusive and transparent monitoring systems for reducing the proportion of people living in slums and informal settlements</p> <p>10. 2. By 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>	MoLSA	Prevention of socially excluded localities	<p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p>	Continuous until 2025

111	<p>Promote the development of adequate and enforceable regulations in the housing sector, including, as applicable, resilient building codes, standards, development permits, land-use by-laws and ordinances, and planning regulations</p> <p>18(b)xiii. - Establish effective, clear and transparent regulations and procedures, as well as appropriate institutions for issuing building permits, with the objective of helping ensure fairness and non-discrimination and fighting corruption in the housing sector</p>	MoRD	Legislative activity in the area of housing, spatial planning and housing construction.	<p>The Act (Act No. 283/2021 Coll., (the Building Act), as amended</p> <p>In 2020, the government approved the new Building Bill and the related amending bill. Both bills have been presented for consideration to the Chamber of Deputies of the Czech Parliament. The aim is simplification of the public construction law and acceleration of the necessary building permit processes.</p> <p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR</p>	Continuous
112	Promote the implementation of sustainable urban development programmes with housing and people's needs at the centre of the strategy, prioritizing well-located and well-distributed housing schemes	MoRD	Creation and discussion of relevant strategic documents.	<p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR</p> <p>Principles of Urban Policy 2023</p>	Continuous
113	<p>Take measures to improve road safety and integrate it into sustainable mobility and transport infrastructure planning and design; work to adopt, implement and enforce policies and measures to actively protect and promote pedestrian safety and cycling mobility</p> <p>11. 2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p>	<p>MoT</p> <p>MoT, MoRD, MoE</p>	<p>Strategic objectives in transport</p> <p>Certified Methodology of the MoT.</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p> <p>Financing from IROP 2021-2027 – specific goal 6.1 Support of multimodal urban mobility in support of the transition to net zero economy.</p>	<p>National Road Safety Strategy 2021 – 2030.</p> <p>Transport Sector Strategies, 3rd Phase; sustainable urban mobility plans; Conception of urban and active mobility for 2021 – 2027.</p> <p>Plans for transport availability of regions and cities.</p>	Continuous



				<a href="#">SUMP Overview - MoT website</a> Transport Policy of the CR for the Period of 2021–2027 with Outlook until 2050	
114	<p>Promote access for all to safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban mobility, in particular by supporting infrastructure for public transport, equitable transit-oriented development, better and coordinated transport and land-use planning and urban freight planning and logistics concepts</p> <p>11. 1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>11. 2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p>	<p>MoT, MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA, , MoI</p> <p>MoT, MoRD, MoE</p>	<p>Strategic objectives in transport Co-funding from OPT 2021 - 2027.</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p> <p>Financing from IROP 2021-2027 – specific goal 6.1 Support of multimodal urban mobility in support of the transition to net zero economy.</p> <p>Ensuring access to basic public services also relates to measures 16.2 and 16.3 of CR 2030.</p>	<p>Transport Sector Strategies, 3rd Phase; Conception of urban and active mobility for 2021 – 2030</p> <p>Sustainable urban mobility plans of Czech cities; <a href="#">SUMP Overview - MoT website</a></p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 18, 19)</p> <p>Conception of urban and active mobility for 2021 - 2030</p> <p>Public Transport Concept for 2020 – 2025 with outlook until 2030</p> <p>National Road Safety Strategy 2021- 2030.</p>	Continuous
115	Develop mechanisms and common frameworks at the national, subnational and local levels to evaluate the wider benefits of urban and metropolitan transport schemes	MoT	<p><a href="#">MoT - Methodology (in Czech only)</a></p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	<p>Sustainable urban mobility plans of Czech cities</p> <p>Conception of urban and active mobility for 2021- – 2030.</p> <p><a href="#">SUMP Overview - MoT website</a></p>	Continuous

116	Support the development of these mechanisms and frameworks, based on sustainable national urban transport and mobility policies	MoT	Financial support to cities from EU-funded operational programmes	Transport Policy of the CR for the Period of 2021–2027 with Outlook until 2050  Conception of urban and active mobility for 2021 – 2030	Continuous
117	Support better coordination between transport and urban and territorial planning departments, in mutual understanding of planning and policy frameworks, at the national, subnational and local levels  11. 2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	MoT, MoRD  MoT, MoRD, MoE	Holding regular seminars  Publishing data on the MoT website  Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU	Methodologies and their updates  <a href="#">MoT - Methodology (in Czech only)</a>	Continuous
118	Encourage national, subnational and local governments to develop and expand financing instruments, enabling them to improve their transport and mobility infrastructure and systems  11. 2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.  11. 6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	MoT  MoT, MoRD, MoE  MoE, MoRD,	Novelisation of Act No. 104/2000 Coll., on the State Transport Infrastructure Fund, as amended and of Act No. 171/1991 Coll., on powers of authorities of the Czech Republic in matters regarding the transfer of state assets to other persons and on the National Property Fund, as amended, made it possible to extend the funding from the Fund also to cities and regions.  Training on the use of financial instruments – in the form of technical assistance.	Act No. 104/2000 Coll., on the State Transport Infrastructure Fund, as amended and on amendment to Act No. 171/1991 Coll., on powers of authorities of the Czech Republic in matters regarding the transfer of state assets to other persons and on the National Property Fund, as amended	Continuous

123	<p>Promote the integration of food security and the nutritional needs of urban residents, particularly the urban poor, in urban and territorial planning; promote the coordination of food policies with energy, water, health, transport and waste policies</p> <p>10. 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>18(a)ii. - Decrease the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air and water quality, and waste management;</p>	MoA, MoE, MoIT, MoLSA, MoRD	<p>Improving access to food and coordinating food policies with other policies</p> <p>Supporting projects in the energy sector</p> <p>Public interest in the spatial planning process; veterinary administration; and land readjustments.</p> <p>Ensuring food and nutrition security – nation-wide significance</p> <p>The sector of social services does not address the issue of food banks directly, but there are efforts to create conditions for future improved access of people in need to food aid. In the course of 2020, MoLSA drafted amendment to Act No. 108/2006 Coll., on social services, as amended (hereinafter the “Act”). The suggested amendments include extending the range of core activities defined in S. 35 of the Act with “mediating food and material aid”. The providers will provide such defined core activities as a part of the respective social services at asylum homes, outreach contact centres, low-threshold day-care centres, shelter homes and in field programmes. Thus, the legislation and practice in providing this type of activity will be aligned (responding to field workers demand), i.e., the providers will be</p>	<p>Coordination of food policies with energy, water, health care, transport and waste policies are based on the Strategy of the Czech MoA with Outlook until 2030. This strategic document was approved by the Czech government in May 2016. The document comprises, i.e., structural policy and food production themes.</p> <p>In the sector of social services, food aid is regulated by the Social Services Act.</p>	Continuous
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			<p>authorized to perform these activities through their staff and operations just like their other core activities stipulated by law. The amendment is currently in the final stage of the legislative process – it has been approved by the Parliament of the Czech Republic and is now awaiting the President's signature. The expected effective date is January 1, 2026.</p> <p>Funding from OPE+, Priority 4 – Material Assistance to the Most Deprived</p>		
124	<p>Include culture as a priority component of urban plans and strategies in the adoption of planning instruments, including master plans, zoning guidelines, building codes, coastal management policies and strategic development policies that safeguard a diverse range of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and landscapes</p> <p>11. 4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>MoRD, MoC</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoC</p>	<p>Implementation in the field of culture is secured through subsidy schemes of the MoC, support from EU funds, methodological guidance by organizations receiving funds from MoC and other cultural stakeholders.</p> <p>Systemic financial support of public cultural services and infrastructure – support to organizations established and funded by territorial self-governing units, direct and indirect support to NGOs and their cultural activities</p> <p>Using the grant support of MoC in the area of traditional folk culture and methodological assistance provided by the National Institute of Folk Culture to ensure an effective preservation of local traditional folk culture and to support the community of its representatives.</p>	<p>Strategic Framework for the Preparation for Social Ageing 2021-2025, Government resolution No. 786 of 13 September 2021</p> <p>National Plan for the Promotion of Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2025</p> <p>Government resolution No. 385 of 25 May 2015 (continuous 2015–2020)</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021-2030; Government resolution No. 55 of 20 January, 2020 (continuous 2021-2030)</p> <p>CR 2030: item 159</p> <p>Methodological guidance of the MoC for volunteering in culture and arts (NIPOS)</p>	Continuous

				<p>CR 2030: item 164</p> <p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR (Chapter 2.2 State's priorities)</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR</p> <p>The State Cultural Policy for years 2021-2025: Objective 1: Increasing the availability and accessibility of culture Objective 2: Effective care of cultural heritage Objective 5: The broader role of culture in the Czech Republic</p> <p>Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic 2023-2030</p>	
125	<p>Support the leveraging of cultural heritage for sustainable urban development; promote innovative and sustainable use of architectural monuments and sites, with the intention of value creation, through respectful restoration and adaptation</p> <p>11. 4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>MoRD, MoC</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoC</p>	<p>Identification and documentation of traditional folk culture manifestations by museums, universities and academic institutions, involving also local communities and self-governments, as appropriate</p> <p>Presenting and conveying traditional folk culture values</p> <p>Supporting international cooperation</p> <p>Providing subsidies to individuals and entities for projects in cultural activities (competitions for subsidy</p>	<p>National Cultural Policy 2020 priorities</p> <p>The State Cultural Policy for years 2021-2025: Objective 1: Increasing of availability and accessibility of culture Objective 2: Effective care of cultural heritage Objective 5: The boarder role of culture in the Czech Republic</p>	Continuous

			<p>schemes in support of traditional folk culture) and funding through organizations receiving funds from the state budget</p> <p>Using the grant support of MoC in the area of traditional folk culture and methodological assistance provided by the National Institute of Folk Culture to ensure an effective preservation of local traditional folk culture and to support the community of its representatives.</p>	Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic 2023-2030	
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## 2.3. Means of implementation

### 2.3.1. Mobilization of financial resources

#### Goals

1. *Develop financing frameworks for implementing the NUA at all the levels of government*
2. *Mobilize endogenous (internal) sources of finance and expand the revenue base of Subnational and local governments*
3. *Formulate sound systems of financial transfers from national to Subnational and local governments based on needs, priorities and functions*
4. *Mobilize and establish financial intermediaries (multilateral institutions, regional development banks, Subnational and local development funds; pooled financing mechanisms etc.) for urban financing*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
134	<p>Support appropriate policies and capacities that enable subnational and local governments to register and expand their potential revenue base, for example, through multipurpose cadastres, local taxes, fees and service charges, in line with national policies</p> <p>17. 1. Strengthen domestic resources mobilization, including international support, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p>	MoF	<p>Municipalities have and use tools to increase their income, but not to their full potential, so there is no need to develop them further now</p> <p>The revenue potential of the local government is not mainly used, especially in the area of renting of flats and non-residential premises, waste management and operation of water supply and sewerage systems. In these areas, local governments have considerable scope for raising revenue where the revenue from these services falls far short of the full cost for providing them, i.e. these services are inappropriately 'subsidised' by tax revenues.</p> <p>From the government viewpoint, the goal has been met through the valid and effective legislation which allows municipalities to influence the real property</p>	<p>Act No. 338/1992 Coll., on real estate tax, as amended</p> <p>Section 6/4 - The municipality may, by a generally binding decree, increase the coefficient under paragraph 3 by one category according to the classification of coefficients for all building land in the territory of a single cadastral area or a single municipal district or a single municipal part. The coefficient of 4.5 may be increased to a coefficient of 5.0. If the coefficient thus adjusted does not meet the conditions set out in the first and second sentences, the coefficient under paragraph 3 shall</p>	Continuous

			<p>tax multipliers. Municipalities are authorized to impose some of the local fees in their territory too based on the Act. No 565/1990 Coll., as amended. The system of fees is included in local fees law. Other instruments to expand the revenue base of municipalities should only be considered once analyses indicate that the existing instruments have been exhausted.</p>	<p>be considered as if it had not been adjusted.</p> <p>Coefficient for adjusting the tax rate for taxable buildings and taxable units:</p> <p>§11/5 - The municipality may, by a generally binding decree, increase the coefficient under paragraph 4 by one category according to the classification of coefficients for all taxable buildings classified in the group of residential buildings and all taxable units classified in the group of other taxable units in the territory of an individual cadastral area, individual municipal district or individual municipal part. The coefficient of 4.5 may be increased to a coefficient of 5.0. If the coefficient thus adjusted does not meet the conditions set out in the first and second sentences, the coefficient under paragraph 4 shall be considered as if it had not been adjusted.</p> <p>Local multiplier for adjusting the tax amount:</p> <p>§ 12 - The municipality may set a local multiplier ranging from 0.5 to 5.0, accurate to one decimal place,</p> <p>a) by a generally binding decree in the case of a local multiplier for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the municipality,</li> <li>2. individual cadastral areas,</li> </ol>	
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				<p>3. individual municipal districts or individual city districts,</p> <p>4. individual groups of immovable property, or</p> <p>b) by a measure of a general nature in the case of a local multiplier for specified immovable property.</p> <p>§ 12/2 - In the case of a group of selected agricultural land, permanent grassland or unusable areas, the local multiplier for an individual group may only be set at between 0.5 and 1.5.</p> <p>§ 12/3 - The local multiplier for immovable property for which the municipality does not set a local multiplier pursuant to paragraph 1 is 1.0.</p> <p>Act No. 565/1990 Coll., as amended:</p> <p>S. 1 The municipality may introduce these local fees:</p> <p>a) Dog fee</p> <p>b) Fee on stay</p> <p>c) Fee on use of public space</p> <p>d) Fee on entry tickets</p> <p>e) Motor vehicle entry fee</p> <p>f) Fee on building land betterment</p> <p>g) Municipal waste fees</p>	
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				S. 14 The municipality is authorized to set the fee rate, exemptions and reliefs.	
135	Promote sound and transparent systems for financial transfers from national Governments to subnational and local governments based on the latter's needs, priorities, functions, mandates and performance-based incentives	MoF	<p>Municipalities and regions receive funds from taxes collected on national level (tax revenue).</p> <p>The existing budgetary allocation of taxes is sound, transparent and predictable. Tax revenues of municipalities and regions have been regularly increased. Since January 2016, the amendment to Act No. 243/2000 Coll., on budgetary allocation of revenue from selected taxes to territorial self-governing units and certain state funds (Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes), as amended, has been in effect which increased annual tax revenues of regions by ca CZK 4 bn. Amendment effective since January 2018 increased tax revenues of municipalities by CZK 9.1 bn (Act No. 260/2017 Coll., amending Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes).</p> <p>Effective from 2021, the tax shares of municipalities and regions on shared tax revenues increased due to unwillingness of local governments to adequately bear the negative effects of the super-gross wage. This increase in the budgetary allocation of taxes to territorial self-governing units (Act on budgetary allocation of taxes) lasted without change until the end of 2023. The latest amendment to the Act on budgetary allocation of taxes is the change made in the "consolidation package" (Act No. 349/2023 Coll., which changes some Acts in correlation of public budgets, as amended, on changes to certain acts in connection with the consolidation of public budgets) – this change reduced the shares of municipalities and regions in shared tax revenues with the effect from 2024 and then again from 2025. Nevertheless, the total participation of municipalities and regions continues to exceed the tax shares valid at the end of 2020 (the shares of regions in</p>	<p>The calculation methods and applicable criteria are clearly stipulated by Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes and the implementing regulation (for municipalities). Criteria, on which basis tax revenues are calculated, reflect current requirements of territorial self-governing units. Budgetary allocation of taxes has been subject to number of modifications; currently, tax revenues of municipalities take into consideration various factors with major impact on municipal expenditures – the calculation criteria include size of the area, population and numbers of children and pupils in municipally run schooling facilities. Note: Tax revenues of regions correspond in fact to transformed subsidy volumes historically granted to the respective territories.</p> <p>Granting of subsidies – governed by Act No. 218/2000 Coll., on budgetary rules, as amended, and amendment to some related acts (Budgetary Rules) and by Act No. 250/2000 Coll., on budgetary rules for territorial budgets, as amended.</p>	Continuous

			<p>shared tax revenues from 2025 are 9.45%, while at the end of 2020 they represented 8.92%; the total shares of municipalities in shared tax revenues are 24.16%, while at the end of 2020 they represented 23.58%).</p> <p>Requests from municipalities and regions for adjustments in the budgetary allocation of certain taxes, including possible definition of new criteria, are regularly discussed with the representatives of municipalities and regions, expert public, and MPs at meetings of the working group for the amendment of the Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes.</p>		
136	Support the development of vertical and horizontal models of distribution of financial resources to decrease inequalities across subnational territories, within urban centres and between urban and rural areas, as well as to promote integrated and balanced territorial development	MoF	<p>Although there is no balancing mechanism for municipal budgets in the CR so far, municipalities are regularly consulted during the joint working group meetings concerning the appropriate setting of criteria for tax revenues redistribution. The Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes, namely the parameters for tax revenues redistribution to municipalities, are amended from time to time. Therefore, the differences in tax revenue per capita among municipalities of different sizes are being gradually reduced.</p> <p>Amendments to the Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes have enhanced tax revenues especially in small and medium-sized municipalities. These, as well as other parametric adjustments resulted in reduction of the original disproportion in shared tax revenue per capita between the Capital City of Prague and the smallest municipalities (originally about 6.5-fold) to about one half.</p> <p>Municipalities and regions bring their ideas about new elements in the Act on budgetary allocation of taxes. Unfortunately, many of them contradict each other. At the same time, local governments have been unwilling to bear the negative consequences</p>	Key adjustments to the tax redistribution parameters among municipalities were implemented by amendments to on budgetary allocation of taxes taking effect from 2008 and 2013. The key adjustment to tax redistribution parameters among municipalities was implemented by amendment to Act on budgetary allocation of taxes (Act No. 260/2017 Coll., amending Act No. 243/2000 Coll., on budgetary allocation of taxes, as amended), which took effect from 1 January, 2018. This amendment attributed, among others, more weight to the quantitative criterion of children and pupils in municipal-run schooling facilities.	Continuous

			<p>of potential spillovers across municipalities or regions for a long time. Therefore, any change to the Act on budgetary allocation of taxes is difficult to find (even over several years), and in the vast majority of cases ends with additional impacts on the state (further reduction of the state's tax shares in shared tax revenues). At the same time, municipalities and regions permanently accumulate an enormous and ever-growing amount of resources in their bank accounts often without adequate investment activities (and thus these resources lose value due to inflation). Additional negotiations to continue the trend are anticipated.</p> <p>For several years now, economic management data of the government and self-governments have been available online at <a href="http://monitor.statnipokladna.cz/">http://monitor.statnipokladna.cz/</a>; budgets and budgetary implementation reports of the government and municipalities are publicly available; information on subsidies granted is also mandatorily disclosed.</p>		
137	<p>Promote best practices to capture and share the increase in land and property value generated as a result of urban development processes, infrastructure projects and public investments</p> <p>18(b)iv. - Contribute to well-functioning, efficient, equitable and transparent housing markets and land markets, which respond to different types of housing demand as well as favouring credit access for socially and economically vulnerable population groups, including through alternative forms of funding, such as housing microfinance;</p>	MoF, MoRD	<p>Registry of land parcels, buildings and their prices – Cadaster of Real Estate maintained by CÚZK.</p> <p>Purchase prices are recorded in the Cadaster of Real Estate and also analysed and processed by MoF and CSO.</p>	<p>The legislative framework is in place and CR meets the commitment in all cases.</p> <p>Price maps – complying with provisions of S.10 of Act No. 151/1997 Coll., on property valuation and amendment to certain acts, as amended, municipalities may issue price maps of building plots (through a generally binding decree).</p> <p>Taxation on added land property value: pursuant to Act No. 565/1990 Coll., on local fees, a municipality may introduce a fee charged to owners of building plots whose value increased due to availability of connection to municipal water mains or sewer, after the effective date of Act No. 274/2001 Coll., on water mains and sewers for public</p>	Continuous

				<p>use and on amending some Acts (the Act on Water Mains and Sewers), as amended. The fee recipient is the municipality within the territory of which the plot in question is located. The fee rate may not exceed the difference in price between the building plot with and without availability of connection to municipal water mains or sewer. The fee rate per 1 m<sup>2</sup> of the improved building plot shall be stipulated by the municipality in a generally binding decree.</p> <p>Preventing urban sprawl – S. 6(4) of Act No. 338/1992 Coll., on real estate tax, as amended, stipulates multipliers, scaled by municipality population size, which the municipalities may legally further adjust for different municipality parts.</p>	
138	<p>Support subnational and local governments in their efforts to implement transparent and accountable expenditure control instruments for assessing the necessity and impact of local investment and projects, based on legislative control and public participation, as appropriate, in support of open and fair tendering processes, procurement mechanisms and reliable budget execution, as well as preventive anti-corruption measures</p> <p>18(b)iv. - Contribute to well-functioning, efficient, equitable and transparent housing markets and land markets, which respond to different types of housing demand as well as favouring credit access</p>	MoF, MoRD	<p>Educational activities intended for regional and local self-government officers The purpose of the educational activities is to raise awareness of requirements for effective, economical and efficient public administration, share good practice in ex-ante checks of expenditure operations, including investments, public procurement and subsidies; and to set efficient controls of public funds management, namely through reviews of territorial self-governing units' economic management, which should also serve as an important tool for public control.</p> <p>In the context of transparency of local government management and control of expenditure, all data on local government management (e.g. detailed data on revenues and expenditures, assets and liabilities, transfers received from the central government, loans received and individual recipients of transfers provided by the local government - effective as of 1 January 2026) are publicly available on the specialised information</p>	<p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in CR for the Period of 2014–2020</p> <p>Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</p>	Continuous

	for socially and economically vulnerable population groups, including through alternative forms of funding, such as housing microfinancing;	MoRD	<p>portal of the MoF MONITOR, which allows the public free access to budgetary and accounting information of the central and local government.</p> <p>These activities are implemented continuously, depending on available capacities of the stakeholders. Workshops are also planned for representatives of municipalities and regions.</p> <p>Implementing projects in support of strategic management and planning in public administration and strengthening of administrative capacity (funded under OP Employment, priority axis 4: Efficient public administration). These projects aim, e.g., at improving the efficiency of municipal authorities' officials and staff, and good practice sharing. Examples of particular supported projects: Strengthening the administrative capacity of municipalities via intermunicipal cooperation (<i>Beneficiary: Union of Towns and Municipalities of the CR</i>); Effective management of municipal development as the elementary prerequisite for efficient public administration and public service provision on municipal level (<i>Beneficiary: Union of Towns and Municipalities</i>); Healthy cities, towns and regions – network for the development, communication and collaboration in territorial public administration (<i>Beneficiary: Healthy Cities of the CR</i>).</p> <p>Public Procurement Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>		
139	Support the creation of robust legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable national and municipal borrowing, on the basis of sustainable debt management, supported by adequate revenues	MoF	The Constitution guarantees municipalities and regions autonomy in financial management, including in receiving loans. The banking sector, obliged to observe Basel prudential rules and assess credit risks, provides for certain self-regulation in the segment. The government receives	Act No. 23/2017 Coll., on budgetary responsibility rules, as amended.  Monitoring of economic management of municipalities and regions	Continuous

	<p>and capacities, by means of local creditworthiness</p> <p>18(b)iv. - Contribute to well-functioning, efficient, equitable and transparent housing markets and land markets, which respond to different types of housing demand as well as favouring credit access for socially and economically vulnerable population groups, including through alternative forms of funding, such as housing microfinance;</p>		an annual report on the economic management of municipalities and regions.		
140	<p>Support the development of appropriate and affordable housing finance products and encourage the participation of a diverse range of multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks and development finance institutions</p> <p>11.1 . By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>18(b)vii. - Promote investment in sustainable housing through private and public investments, public-private partnership, and other means of financing;</p>	<p>MoRD (MoF)</p> <p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD</p>	<p>SISF, National Development Bank, project co-financing</p> <p>A system that collects relevant data and generates practical outputs for managerial decision-making, public oversight, and contracting authorities without significant administrative burden.</p> <p>Development of a structured portfolio of awareness-raising and educational programs in the field of public procurement for public entities, aligned with international best practices.</p> <p>A competence center as a key tool for managing and transferring knowledge and skills in public procurement, including consultancy services and educational opportunities at the local government level, aimed at supporting strategic management and planning in public purchasing.</p>	<p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Fund for Housing Development, as amended; the amendment through Act No. 113/2020 Coll., changed the name of the fund to the State Investment Support Fund, and the name of the law to Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment Support Fund, as amended</p> <p>EU funds</p> <p>National Public Procurement Strategy of the Czech Republic for the period 2024–2028</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous until 6/2026</p>
141	Consider establishing urban and territorial transport infrastructure and service funds at the national level,	MoT	At the moment, CR is not considering establishing such funds. Since 2005, the condition of class II and III roads is the responsibility of regions which	Transport sector strategies of 3 <sup>rd</sup> phase.	

	based on a variety of funding sources		<p>receive the necessary means for their repair and maintenance from budgetary allocation of taxes. Local roads are the responsibility of municipalities. This agenda should be therefore funded from budgetary allocation of taxes, rather than from subsidies.</p> <p>MoT (through SFTI) provides funding for road safety of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> category roads, cycling tracks.</p> <p>In case of cities, MoT provides funding for construction of bypasses on 1<sup>st</sup> category roads and highways. It also ensures railway network for city and commuter transport.</p>		
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### 2.3.2. Capacity development

#### Goals

1. *Expand opportunities for city-to-city cooperation and fostering exchanges of urban solutions and mutual learning*
2. *Implement capacity development as an effective, multifaceted approach to formulate, implement, manage, monitor and evaluate urban development policies*
3. *Build capacity at all levels of government to use data for evidence-based policy formulation including collecting and using data for minority groups*
4. *Build the capacity of all levels of government to work with vulnerable groups to participate effectively in decision-making about urban and territorial development.*
5. *Engage local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development*
6. *Implement capacity development programmes on the use of legal land-based revenue, financing, and other tools*
7. *Implement capacity development programmes of Subnational and local governments in financial planning and management*
8. *Increase cooperation and knowledge exchange on science, technology and innovation to benefit sustainable urban development*



NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
147	<p>Promote capacity development as a multifaceted approach that addresses the ability of multiple stakeholders and institutions at all levels of governance and combines the individual, societal and institutional capacity to formulate, implement, enhance, manage, monitor and evaluate public policies for sustainable urban development</p> <p>17. 14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>	Mol, MoRD, MoE	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Implementation of projects to support strategic management and planning, strengthening administrative capacity and expanding the use of informed decision-making principles in public administration (e.g. EEA and Norway Grants, National Recovery Plan, operational programs).</p> <p>Activities of the Mol and the Association of Voluntary Unions of Municipalities of the Czech Republic in supporting the new institute of the Community of Municipalities (spolecenstviobci.gov.cz), focused on strategic cooperation of municipalities and cities in functional micro-regions (especially on improving the coordination of public services).</p>	Client-oriented Public Administration 2030	Project "Improving Conditions for Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".
148	Promote the strengthening of the capacity of national, subnational and local governments, including local government associations	<p>Mol</p> <p>MoRD, Mol</p>	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Implementation of projects to support strategic management and planning, strengthening administrative capacity and expanding the use of informed decision-making principles in public administration (e.g. EEA and Norway Grants, National Recovery Plan, operational programs).</p> <p>Activities of the Mol and the Association of Voluntary Unions of Municipalities of the Czech Republic in supporting the new institute of the Community of Municipalities (spolecenstviobci.gov.cz), focused on strategic cooperation of municipalities and cities in functional</p>	Client-oriented Public Administration 2030	Project "Improving Conditions for Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".

	<p>11. 3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>18(d)iii. - Support good governance at all levels, cooperation between relevant government agencies within countries, effective public participation in decision making and the rule of law in housing;</p>	Mol	micro-regions (especially on improving the coordination of public services).		
149	Support local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development, recognizing and strengthening, as appropriate, both their involvement in national consultations on urban policies and development priorities and their cooperation with subnational and local governments, along with civil society, the private sector, professionals, academia and research institutions	MoRD, Mol	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Implementation of projects to support strategic management and planning, strengthening administrative capacity and expanding the use of informed decision-making principles in public administration (e.g. EEA and Norway Grants, National Recovery Plan, operational programs).</p> <p>Activities of the Mol and the Association of Voluntary Unions of Municipalities of the Czech Republic in supporting the new institute of the Community of Municipalities (<a href="http://spolecenstviobci.gov.cz">spolecenstviobci.gov.cz</a>), focused on strategic cooperation of municipalities and cities in functional micro-regions (especially on improving the coordination of public services).</p>	<p>the Principles of Urban Policy 20</p> <p>Client-oriented Public Administration 2030</p> <p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+</p>	Project "Improving Conditions for Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".

	<p>11. 3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>18(d)iii. - Support good governance at all levels, cooperation between relevant government agencies within countries, effective public participation in decision making and the rule of law in housing;</p>	MoRD, MoI, MoA, MoE			
151	Promote capacity-development programmes to help subnational and local governments in financial planning and management, anchored in institutional coordination at all levels, including environmental sensitivity and anti-corruption measures, embracing transparent and independent oversight, accounting, procurement, reporting, auditing and monitoring processes.	MoF, MoE, MoRD	<p>MoF providing methodological guidance on accounting and reporting matters to accounting units in the public sector</p> <p>Methodological guidance belongs to fundamental tools in the state accounting reform, with MoF providing methodological guidance to selected accounting units, in particular with the aim of enhancing validity and transparency of the accounting system and financial reporting, and thus the accounting records (annual accounts, etc.) and financial statements filed in the Central system of national accounting information. These accounting records and data statements are then used by the accounting units for financial management, by other users in the public administration (e.g., MoF, CSO, CNB, SAO), international organizations, other stakeholders, as well as expert and general public.</p> <p>Currently there is a project under way aiming to harmonize accounting and budgetary records of transfers; its purpose is to clarify the settings of financial flows from public budgets, simplify the administrative tasks related to book-keeping of transfers, and to enhance validity and transparency of the accounting system and records (financial statements, etc.) and of financial reports of selected</p>	Methodological guidance: answering methodological and technical queries, holding guidance days on state accounts and financing of territorial budgets, publishing frequently ask questions with answers and methodological aids on MoF website, holding lectures, trainings and workshops.	Continuous



153	<p>Promote the systematic use of multi-stakeholder partnerships in urban development processes, as appropriate, establishing clear and transparent policies, financial and administrative frameworks and procedures, as well as planning guidelines for multi-stakeholder partnerships</p> <p>17. 17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> <p>18(d)iii. - Support good governance at all levels, cooperation between relevant government agencies within countries, effective public participation in decision making and the rule of law in housing;</p>	Mol, MoRD	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Activities of the Mol and the Association of Voluntary Unions of Municipalities of the Czech Republic in supporting the new institute of the Community of Municipalities (spolecenstviobci.gov.cz), focused on strategic cooperation of municipalities and cities in functional micro-regions (especially on improving the coordination of public services).</p>	<p>Concept Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030 - Strategic Objective 2: Effective Public Administration System + 2nd Action Plan</p>	<p>Project "Improving Conditions for Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".</p>
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155	<p>Promote capacity-development initiatives to empower and strengthen the skills and abilities of women and girls, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as persons in vulnerable situations</p> <p>18(d)iii. - Support good governance at all levels, cooperation between relevant government agencies within countries, effective public participation in decision making and the rule of law in housing;</p>	GO CR	<p>Promoting capacity-development plans with the aim of strengthening the skills of women and girls and youth through the programme Activation and Empowerment of Roma Actors through the National Roma Platform, financed from the EU funds.</p> <p>Measures promoting participation and civil engagement (empowerment) of disadvantaged population groups will be supported under the Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities, sponsored by the Department for Social Inclusion (Agency).</p>	<p>Programmes of support</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p>	Continuous
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### 2.3.3. Information technology and innovation

#### Goals

1. Develop user-friendly, participatory data and digital platforms through e-governance and citizen-centric digital governance tools
2. Expand deployment of frontier technologies and innovations to enhance shared prosperity of cities and regions
3. Implement digital tools, including geospatial information systems to improve urban and territorial planning, land administration and access to urban services
4. Build capacities at all levels of government to effectively monitor the implementation of urban development policies
5. Strengthen all levels of government and the civil society in the collection, disaggregation, and analysis of data

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
156	Promote the development of national information and communications technology policies and e-government strategies, as well as citizen-centric digital governance tools, tapping into technological innovations	Mol, MoIT, DIA	<p>Promoting development of national ICT policies and e-government strategies is one of the government's priorities. Details of implementation schedule are contained in the specific implementation plans for each strategy; the implementation is currently under way.</p> <p>Promoting exchange of spatial planning information through the National Geoportal for Spatial Planning.</p> <p>Implementation of projects to support strategic management and planning, strengthening administrative capacity and expanding the use of informed decision-making principles in public administration (e.g. EEA and Norway Grants, National Recovery Plan, operational programs).</p> <p>Activities of the Mol and the Association of Voluntary Unions of Municipalities of the Czech Republic in supporting the new institute of the Community of Municipalities (<a href="http://spolecenstviobci.gov.cz">spolecenstviobci.gov.cz</a>), focused on strategic cooperation of municipalities and cities in functional micro-regions (especially on improving the coordination of public services).</p>	<p>Concept Client-Oriented Public Administration 2030</p> <p>National Cultural Policy 2020, priority 5: The use of e-culture tools for the development of culture, and priority 6: More efficient environment for the promotion of cultural activities, provision of public cultural services, production of cultural goods and preservation of cultural heritage (6.1 Streamlining the performance of public administration in heritage conservation, 6.2 Streamlining the performance of public administration in movable cultural heritage conservation) to develop the economy and improve competitiveness and support mobility.</p> <p>In 2020, Act No. 47/2020 Coll., amending Acts Nos. 200/1994 Coll., on surveying and amending certain laws related to the implementation thereof, as amended; and 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (the Building Act), as amended, along with other related regulations, was approved.</p> <p>The amendment to the act on surveying (see above) has introduced the digital technical map of regions. The amendment to the Building Act (see above) has introduced the digitized building permit and spatial planning procedures. The Building Act introduces, i.a., the National Geoportal for Spatial Planning, where spatial planning information and outputs should become available. The above amendment to the</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>Project "Improving Conditions for Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".</p>

				<p>Building Act also addresses electronic tasks and IT systems for public administration (including a builder's portal, registry of zoning and building permit procedures, registry of electronic files).</p> <p>Strategic vision in support of development of 5G networks in the CR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Plan for the Development of Very High-Capacity Networks (the Plan is to be submitted to the government for approval in Q1 2021). The Plan describes the development strategy for high-speed internet access in the CR in years 2021–2027 (through 2030).</li> <li>- Implementation and Development of 5G Networks in the CR (approved by the government in January 2020)</li> </ul>	
157	Support science, research and innovation, including a focus on social, technological, digital and nature-based innovation, robust science-policy interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation and institutionalized mechanisms for sharing and exchanging information, knowledge and expertise	GO CR, MoRD, MoIT	<p>Strategic objectives on the national and regional levels; using support from public resources.</p> <p>The programme Digital Czech Republic (government resolution No. 629 of 2018, comprising the Digital Economy and Society (DES) concept), is an umbrella document for the digital agenda and the digital economy as a whole. The main goals of the programme are developed into feasible tasks comprising measurable indicators, milestones and entities responsible for these goals in the Implementation Plans for the programme Digital Czech Republic, which are evaluated and updated on a yearly basis.</p>	<p>National Research, Development and Innovation Policy of the CR 2021+, approved by the government in July 2020, significantly focus on support of applied research meeting economic demands. Its measures include, e.g., support for cooperation by and between research and application spheres, business digital transformation or support for the creation of an innovative system in public administration.</p> <p>In June 2023, the Government Committee for Strategic Investments was established. The task is to help improving the conditions for faster and more effective implementation of strategic investments in selected areas, including the support of research, development and innovation. The Government Committee defined strategic</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>The Implementation Plans of the programme Digital Czech Republic (incl. the DES concept) are evaluated and updated annually.</p>



	<p>9. 5. Enhancing scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development of workers per 1 million people, public and private research and development</p> <p>18(d)ii. - Encourage investment in research and innovation in all aspects of sustainable housing;</p>			<p>technologies for the Czech Republic, which are artificial intelligence, semiconductors and quantum technologies. In July 2024, the government approved an update of the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy (NAIS). The NAIS and its action plans include, among other things, the topic of artificial intelligence in research, development and innovation. The National Semiconductor Strategy, approved by the government in October 2024, focuses on supporting an increase in the growth rate of the semiconductor sector in the Czech Republic to achieve the goals of the Digital Decade (to increase the EU's share of chip production from 10% to 20% by the end of 2030). A national quantum strategy responding to global challenges in the field of quantum technologies is currently being prepared. Its key areas include research and development.</p> <p>The National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization of the CR (RIS3) is a precondition for the drawing of EU funds in the spheres of research, development and innovation in the programming period of 2021–2027. Its purpose is to efficiently spend EU, national, regional and private funds on activities aimed at the strengthening of innovation capacity in the promising areas that are given priority at the national and regional levels. RIS3 also comprises social challenges and their solutions through research, innovation and technology. The regional dimension of the National RIS3 Strategy is provided by 14 regional RIS3 strategies detailing the national priorities in</p>	
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				<p>view of the specific aspects of research and innovation potential in a given region.</p> <p>The SIGMA program implemented by the Technology Agency of the Czech Republic represents a comprehensive long-term tool for supporting research, development and innovation across disciplines, oriented towards the needs of society and the economy. Sub-objective 5 of the program focuses on cross-cutting support, which for example includes strengthening/developing regional innovation ecosystems.</p> <p>Implementation Plans for the programme Digital Czech Republic (incl. DES concept) were updated in 2020 and approved by the government on 15/06/2020 (by government resolution No. 644/2020).</p> <p>CR 2030 – Key Area Economic Model – Strategic Goal 8</p>	
158	<p>Strengthen data and statistical capacities at national, subnational and local levels</p> <p>18(d)i. - Gather data on housing, including on homelessness, using common international standards to ensure data comparability between member States; make these data and national statistics publicly available in order to support policy-making, research and economic development; and make use of global and regional data repositories to support the policymaking process;</p>	CSO, MoI	<p>Preparation, implementation and distribution of the population and housing census in 2031.</p> <p>Implementation of a monitoring framework for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agenda 2030,</li> <li>• CR 2030 (key area Good governance – strategic objective 25)</li> </ul>	<p>Act No. 89/1995 Coll., on the state statistical service, as amended.</p> <p>scitani.gov.cz</p> <p><a href="https://data.csu.gov.cz/datastat/dash">https://data.csu.gov.cz/datastat/dash</a></p> <p>CSO priority tasks for 2025 (and following)</p>	Continuous; until 2021, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033.

	18(d)iv. - Develop capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management;				
159	<p>Support the role and enhanced capacity of national, subnational and local governments in data collection, mapping, analysis and dissemination and in promoting evidence-based governance, building on a shared knowledge base using both globally comparable as well as locally generated data, including through censuses, household surveys, population registers, community-based monitoring processes and other relevant sources</p> <p>18(d)i. - Gather data on housing, including on homelessness, using common international standards to ensure data comparability between member States; make these data and national statistics publicly available in order to support policy-making, research and economic development; and make use of global and regional data repositories to support the policymaking process;</p>	Mol	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Implementation of projects to support strategic management and planning, strengthening administrative capacity and expanding the use of informed decision-making principles in public administration (e.g. EEA and Norway Grants, National Recovery Plan, operational programs).</p> <p>Activities of the Mol and the Association of Voluntary Unions of Municipalities of the Czech Republic in supporting the new institute of the Community of Municipalities (spolecenstviobci.gov.cz), focused on strategic cooperation of municipalities and cities in functional micro-regions (especially on improving the coordination of public services).</p>	Client-oriented Public Administration 2030	<p>Project "Improving Conditions for Decentralization and Accessibility of Public Administration in the Territory - 04/2023".</p> <p>The Unified Information System for Data Collection (JISSD) project as an electronic tool for collecting, sharing and searching data on public administration activities (2025).</p>

160	Foster the creation, promotion and enhancement of open, user-friendly and participatory data platforms using technological and social tools available to transfer and share knowledge among national, subnational and local governments and relevant stakeholders	Mol	<p>Transfer and sharing of knowledge across the entire public administration, effective urban and municipal planning and management, efficiency and transparency of the steps.</p> <p>Sharing of knowledge, experience and plans for further development among different state administration bodies, the state administration and self-governments, the digital agenda coordinator and other stakeholders takes place through the Government Council for Information Society and Government Council for Public Administration, Joint Steering Committee for eGovernment and Information Society Services in Public Administration and their working groups.</p>	<p>Initiative 202020.</p> <p>Position of a digital agenda coordinator</p> <p>The Strategy of the Development of the National Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the Czech Republic up to 2020 (GeoInfoStrategy) and its Action Plan</p>	Continuous
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## PART 3: FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
161	<p>Carry out a periodic follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda, ensuring coherence at the national, regional and global levels, in order to track progress, assess impact and ensure the Agenda's effective and timely implementation</p> <p>18(d)v. Intensify the regional and international exchange of experience and cooperation in housing, urban planning and land management;</p>	MoRD	<p>Drafting the Report on the performance on goals and commitments of the New Urban Agenda</p> <p>Cooperation with partners</p> <p>Operating the Implementation Centre of the Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing.</p> <p>Regular participation of MoRD representatives at international events focused on spatial planning and related topics (e.g., events related to cross-border cooperation, Architecture Policies, European Landscape Convention, New Leipzig Charter)</p>		Every four years
166	<p>Voluntary inputs from countries (every four years) for the report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda</p> <p>18(d)v. Intensify the regional and international exchange of experience and cooperation in housing, urban planning and land management;</p>	MoRD	<p>Presentation on behalf of the CR during the UN platform meeting.</p> <p>International cooperation within UNO and EU.</p>	<p>Presentation of the Report on the performance on goals and commitments of the New Urban Agenda in the CR</p> <p>Cooperation with MoE on Voluntary National Review under Agenda 2030, presented at HLPF UN New York</p> <p>Presentation on behalf of the CR at conferences and working sessions</p>	As per the UNO deadlines; every four years until 2036.

169	Continue to strengthen mobilization efforts through partnerships, advocacy and awareness-raising activities relating to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda using existing initiatives	Respective ministries by their scope of competence	Activities in the working groups Smart Cities or Local Agenda 21, in the framework of the Healthy Cities of the CR, etc.  EU level working groups on urban matters (e.g., the Urban Development Group)  Cooperation with partners		Continuous
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## Conclusion

In the Czech Republic, the key instrument for accomplishing the New Urban Agenda is the umbrella strategic document Czech Republic 2030. Its aim is improving the quality of life, sustainable in social, economic, as well as environmental terms. The document also covers housing and urban development. There are numerous linked subordinate sectoral and thematic strategies. Implementation of the New Urban Agenda emphasizes involvement of a broad spectrum of relevant partners and ongoing monitoring of performance on the goals and commitments ensuing from other international documents. The New Urban Agenda represents one of the instruments for meeting the sustainable development goals under Agenda 2030, especially Goal 11 (Sustainable cities and settlements). Progress in performing on this Goal is also regularly monitored and evaluated. Making the cities and municipalities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable will continue to be the Czech Republic's priority.

## Overview of performance on individual goals:<sup>3</sup>

### PART 1: TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### 1.1. Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty

##### *1.1.1. Social inclusion and ending poverty*

CR is an economically advanced country with an established system of social protection for its citizens which reaches out to all major vulnerable population groups. In recent years, the CR has reported a decreasing trend in the number of socially excluded localities. The proportion of people at risk of poverty has remained around 10 % over the long term. Correspondingly, the proportion of socially excluded people has also been reduced. In the Czech Republic, social exclusion and income poverty are a threat particularly to a part of the Roma minority. Activities of the Office of the Government as the Roma integration coordinator, in collaboration with other stakeholders, support suitable housing, employment, debt resolution, community work, and in particular prevention of social exclusion.

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<sup>3</sup> Most of the information comes from documents Report on Quality of Life and its Sustainability and National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the CR, both approved by the Government on 25 January, 2021.

The issue of social integration is also addressed by the Department for Social Inclusion (Agency), which operates under the Ministry of Regional Development. The Czech Republic has a number of strategic documents on this particular issue, for example, the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030 or the Strategy for Equality, Inclusion, and Participation of Roma (Roma Integration Strategy) 2021–2030. Unfortunately, long-term evaluation of how equal approach to population groups threatened by discrimination is ensured is not possible.

#### *1.1.2. Access to adequate housing*

One of the main goals of housing policy is to address and prevent housing distress. A bill on housing support has been prepared (currently in the legislative process and expected to take effect in 2026), which will primarily provide municipalities with essential tools in this area. An important ongoing objective is also the development of social housing capacity, which remains highly insufficient. Another priority goal is to support affordable rental housing, especially in municipalities – new investment support programs have been prepared for this area, intended for both municipalities and private entities. It is necessary to create a viable alternative to home ownership, which is increasingly difficult to access. Additional forms of housing are also being developed, particularly limited-profit housing associations.

#### *1.1.3. Access to basic services*

The CR so far lacks binding national standards of basic service accessibility, but they are being developed. In promotion of public service accessibility, various support activities are implemented towards integrated territorial approach (subsidy schemes for zoning plans, landscape studies for zoning purposes, integrated tools ITI and CLLD). There is also a national methodological guidance promoting that prerequisites for accessible public services be addressed as early as in the zoning and strategic planning stage; however, actual implementation of the methodology in practice is very limited. Some public services remain unavailable to certain vulnerable groups especially in socially excluded localities. Drinking water is generally accessible in the CR, collection of municipal waste is commonplace. There is a relatively developed system of public transport, but road safety remains an issue. Mortality in road accidents is high, in excess of the EU average. The CR promotes exploitation of renewable energy source through national and EU subsidy programmes. The CR is working to simplify and accelerate permitting procedures for renewable energy sources. The permitting process has been simplified for small, license-free installations, making it easier to implement, especially for photovoltaic systems. Larger projects are being supported through auctions. The construction of renewable energy sources has been legally recognized as being in the public interest. Legislation has also been adopted to support community energy, introducing energy communities and renewable energy communities. These allow individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises, local governments,



voluntary associations of municipalities, and other publicly funded organizations to share electricity from renewable sources. Thanks to these changes, municipalities can become active participants in the electricity market and can establish energy communities. A new law aimed at accelerating the use of renewable energy sources is currently in the legislative process. It will enable the designation of so-called acceleration areas for the faster deployment of RES. These areas will be classified into three levels according to their importance, and each acceleration zone will have spatial guidelines setting out detailed conditions and criteria for RES development. The CR is also taking and planning numerous steps to increase energy efficiency and reduce the energy consumption of buildings, in line with European legislation—particularly the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the Energy Efficiency Directive. One of the main instruments is the “New Green Savings” subsidy program, which supports both comprehensive and partial renovations—mainly insulation, window replacement, installation of photovoltaic systems, heat pumps, or heat recovery systems. The program is available to individual households, apartment buildings, municipalities, businesses, and the public sector. Within the NZÚ Light program, additional subsidies are available for low-income households. A similar type of support is provided by the OP TAC programme, which focuses on energy savings in businesses, for example through building insulation or the installation of energy-efficient technologies. In the CR, it is also mandatory to prepare Energy Performance Certificates for buildings, which are required when constructing new buildings, carrying out major renovations, or when selling or renting properties. Since 2022, stricter requirements have been in force for nearly zero-energy buildings, encouraging investors to adopt more energy-efficient solutions. In addition, there is growing support for smart technologies that enable efficient energy management—for example, intelligent systems for controlling heating, lighting, or the use of renewable energy sources in combination with batteries.

## **1.2. Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all**

### *1.2.1. Inclusive urban economy*

The unemployment rate in the CR is extremely low in the long run, even compared to EU countries. The issue is regional variations in unemployment rate. The CR makes effort to promote further professional training, provides for career counselling, reskilling, or direct creation of new jobs. The proportion of young people who are unemployed and not studying has been gradually increasing since 2019. The informal economy is a rather marginal issue in the CR and the employment policy does not recognize it as socially beneficial. Until 2020, the domestic economy had seen a positive development but was significantly hit by the pandemic. Since then, the economic situation has been gradually improving. During the boom period, numbers of small and medium-sized enterprises grew, and so did their employment rate and added value. Still, they remain the least developed sector since the Czech economy remains centred around large corporations. There are numerous programmes and administrative measures implemented in the CR in support of small and medium-sized companies; they are financed especially from OP EIC. There are currently also support programmes for businesses affected by the pandemic. In terms of fostering innovation, the CR has so far been a minor innovator since research, development and innovation are the domain of international and large enterprises.

### *1.2.2. Sustainable prosperity for all*

The CR implements multiple activities in support of enterprising, start-ups and awareness-raising in the business sector. Raising positive awareness of enterprising among the public makes part of educational programmes at schools. The cultural and creative industries also play a significant role in the CR and represent a distinct segment with economic growth potential. In 2020, the Cultural and Creative Industries Strategy has been completed which aims to enhance CR's competitiveness through the cultural and creative industries. Similarly, support for sustainable tourism, addressed by the concept document Tourism Development Strategy of the Czech Republic 2021-2030, contributes to increasing the competitiveness of the CR and the development of urban economies. Regional policy of the CR is a tool reflecting positive ties among urban, suburban and rural areas. The Regional Development Strategy of the CR 2021+ therefore defines different types of territories to which it aims to offer solutions for further development.

### **1.3. Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development**

#### *1.3.1. Resilience and adaptation of cities and human settlements*

Although uncontrolled suburban sprawl is not a major form of suburbanization in the CR, it can still be traced in the local landscape in various forms. However, there are only scarce tools available for its control on the regional level. Large cities and authorities at municipalities with extended powers develop strategies for adaptation to climate change which also address adaptation of settlements on the spatial planning level. The CR has a functional framework in place to reduce the risks associated with natural disasters or technical accidents. There are also flood management plans in place. There is an interconnected system of crisis management, integrated rescue system, and emergency planning. The mortality rate in natural disasters or industrial accidents is very low. The infrastructure in the CR is stable, accessible and relatively resilient. Nearly the entire area of the country is covered by the municipal spatial planning documentation.

#### *1.3.2. Sustainable management and use of natural resources*

So far, the CR has not been very successful in meeting its commitments in landscape and environmental protection. Economic exploitation of landscape negatively impacts the ecosystems; it deteriorates the condition and quality of soil and contributes to water and air pollution. Landscape fragmentation results in reduced biodiversity. The CR also adopted the Czech National Wood 2024 to support higher added value timber products with longer life cycle, mainly in construction sector, in order to store more carbon in the long term. One of the goals for 2035 is to build 25% of new buildings out of wood. There has been a slight improvement in the area of waste production and management – in the past two years, waste generation has slightly decreased, and the rate of material recovery is gradually increasing. However, landfilling remains a persistent issue, especially for municipal waste, where this method of disposal still represents a significant share.

Waste separation is increasing, especially due to high accessibility of the separation system and awareness campaigns. Majority of houses in the CR are connected to a wastewater treatment plant. Implementation of Smart Cities projects is supported long-term by MoRD and the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the CR, both through methodological guidance and in practical terms. The project “Strategic framework of the Union of Towns and Municipalities for Smart Cities” can serve as an example. Its aim was to improve, optimize and make more efficient the functioning of public administration on the town and municipal levels by creating favourable methodological conditions for introducing the Smart City concept in the Czech environment.

The issue of biodiversity loss is also linked to the installation of new LED lighting fixtures with a high proportion of blue light component. While this technology can lead to significant energy savings, it comes at the expense of the environment and all organisms sensitive to light at night, including humans. A modest step forward can be seen in the inclusion of Section 24 on limiting the adverse effects of outdoor lighting in Decree No. 146/2024 Coll. on construction requirements.

## **PART 2: EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION**

### **2.1. Building the urban governance structure: establishing a supportive framework**

The territorial self-governance system in the CR has two tiers. Each territorial self-governing unit (i.e., either a municipality or a region) has its autonomous competences. Municipalities and regions, beside their autonomous competences, also perform delegated acts of the state administration in their delegated competence. Budgets of towns and municipalities are primarily comprised of tax revenues, and also of funds transferred from different levels of the public budgets and of their own generated income. Towns and municipalities also have the opportunity to fund their goals using subsidies (national and European) or, e.g., integrated tools (CLLD and ITI), which are tied to EU funds. The institutional capacity for developing cohesion policies is not improving much in public administration. Generally speaking, Czech public administration is rather administrative output-oriented; systemic impact monitoring is usually not performed. Participatory development planning is supported across public administration and takes the form of, e.g., advisory and working bodies for the government, or of local partnerships. The proportion of women nominated and elected to local councils has been on a constant grow in recent years.

### **2.2. Planning and managing urban spatial development**

Spatial planning nation-wide as well as on the regional and municipal levels draws on the document Spatial Development Policy of the CR. Majority of towns and municipalities have their own zoning plans and their creation is supported also from national subsidies. Integrated approach to territories is promoted through the use of tools such as CLLD and ITI and through direct subsidies from EU funds. Still, methodological guidance is missing on national level for coordination of the spatial and strategic planning, while competent authorities are confronted with lacking capacities. Housing availability is taken into account in spatial planning, since the analytical

support materials are required to assess both the existing status and future developments in this respect. Public cultural services and infrastructure receive systemic financial support. The CR faces difficulties associated with urban densification in city centres, low-rise developments and fragmentation, which eventually contributes to suburban sprawl to the detriment of open landscape. The government, however, strives to financially support revitalization of areas, such as regeneration of brownfields. In developing and updating methodologies for spatial planning, MoRD collaborates with universities and regional and local administrations. Cycling infrastructure is being developed and makes part of strategic objectives; however, due to lack of data, its development cannot be evaluated.

## **2.3. Means of implementation**

### *2.3.1. Mobilization of financial resources*

The Constitution guarantees municipalities and regions autonomy in financial management. The government receives an annual report on their economic management. Municipalities and regions are financed from taxes collected on national level. The existing budgetary allocation of taxes is sound, transparent and predictable. Tax revenues are distributed among municipalities based on criteria such as the population size, number of children and pupils in schools, or the municipality area size. Although there is no balancing mechanism for municipal budgets in the CR so far, municipalities are regularly consulted concerning the appropriate setting of the criteria. Local self-governments have opportunities to expand their revenue base, e.g., by adjusting the real property tax multipliers. Towns can also use funds from national as well as European subsidies. There are also convenient loans available to municipalities from the National Development Bank. MoE provides support for energy consulting for municipalities and regions.

### *2.3.2. Capacity development*

There is a formal system of training for public servants in the CR. Many towns and municipalities implement projects in support of more efficient management of their authorities or to enhance competencies of their staff or officials. Collaboration across administrative borders takes place, e.g., through the Intermunicipal Cooperation project, or through voluntary associations of municipalities. Their potential has not been fully exploited yet. The CR also cooperates and exchanges its experience with other European cities through several partnerships under the Urban Agenda for the EU. But the institutional capacity for developing cohesion policies is still inadequate. As for ensuring validity and transparency of accounts, accounting units in the public sector receive methodological guidance from the Ministry of Finance. For the time being, there is no system to foster innovation during policy development.

### *2.3.3. Information technology and innovation*

Digitization of public administration is gradually progressing in the CR and belongs to government priorities. There is a system of data collection and sharing in Czech public administration, however its more extensive development faces numerous obstacles. Information and data from public administration are accessible by the general public to a certain extent, but rather scarcely in electronic form. Access for persons with disabilities to information and services of the public administration is supported. An amendment to the Building Act was adopted late last year which introduces the digitized building permit and spatial planning procedures. It also introduced the National Geoportal for Spatial Planning to facilitate exchange of information in spatial planning. Sharing of knowledge and experience among different state administration bodies of different levels takes place through government advisory bodies and relevant working groups.

## List of acronyms and abbreviations

<b>CAP SP</b>	Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan
<b>CLLD</b>	Community-led Local Development
<b>CNB</b>	Czech National Bank
<b>CR 2030</b>	Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030
<b>CSO</b>	Czech Statistical Office
<b>CUZK</b>	Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre
<b>DES</b>	Digital Economy and Society concept
<b>DIA</b>	Digital and Information Agency
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EEA</b>	European Economic Area
<b>ERO</b>	Energy Regulatory Office
<b>GO CR</b>	Office of the Government of the Czech Republic
<b>IROP</b>	Integrated Regional Operational Programme
<b>ITI</b>	Integrated Territorial Investments
<b>MoA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MoC</b>	Ministry of Culture
<b>MoD</b>	Ministry of Defence
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of the Environment
<b>MoEYS</b>	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
<b>MoF</b>	Ministry of Finance

<b>MoFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoI</b>	Ministry of the Interior
<b>MoIT</b>	Ministry of Industry and Trade
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MoLSA</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<b>MoRD</b>	Ministry of Regional Development
<b>MoT</b>	Ministry of Transport
<b>NGO</b>	Non-government non-profit organization
<b>NHIP</b>	National Health Information Portal
<b>NUA</b>	New Urban Agenda
<b>NP RDI</b>	National Research, Development and Innovation Policy
<b>OP EIC</b>	Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness
<b>OP ENVI</b>	Operational Programme Environment
<b>OP RDE</b>	Operational Programme Research, Development and Education
<b>OP TAC</b>	Operational Programme Technologies and Application for Competitiveness
<b>OPE</b>	Operational Programme Employment
<b>OPT</b>	Operational Programme Transport
<b>RES</b>	Renewable Energy Sources
<b>SAO</b>	Supreme Audit Office
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>SISF</b>	State Investment Support Fund



**SEF**

State Environmental Fund

## Links

Action Plan for the Deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in the Czech Republic until 2020 (with the Prospect of 2050)

[https://www.dataplan.info/img\\_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/001-ap-its-main-document.pdf](https://www.dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/001-ap-its-main-document.pdf)

Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the Czech Republic (2022)

[Politika architektury a stavební kultury České republiky](#) **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

Civil Code

<http://obcanskyzakonik.justice.cz/images/pdf/Civil-Code.pdf>

Crime Prevention Strategy in the Czech Republic for 2022 to 2027

<https://mv.gov.cz/soubor/spk-2022-2027-strategie-pk-en-pdf.aspx>

Czech Statistical Office

<https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/home>

Czech Republic Housing Policy to 2020 (revised)

[https://www.mmr.cz/getmedia/da7228a5-5eb8-4d62-a015-0c6765d6cd1e/KB-R\\_VIII-2016\\_ENG\\_fin.pdf.aspx?ext=.pdf](https://www.mmr.cz/getmedia/da7228a5-5eb8-4d62-a015-0c6765d6cd1e/KB-R_VIII-2016_ENG_fin.pdf.aspx?ext=.pdf)

Employment Policy Strategy 2020 (2015)

[https://www.dataplan.info/img\\_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/spz-2020-aj.pdf](https://www.dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/spz-2020-aj.pdf)

Strategy for Equality of Women and Men for 2021 -2030

[Gender Equality Strategy 2021-2030.pdf](#)

National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Czech Republic); Voluntary National Review 2017

[15717Czech\\_Republic.pdf](#)

National Tourism Policy of the Czech Republic 2014-2020

[https://www.dataplan.info/img\\_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/mmr-cestovni-ruch-v-ceske-republice.pdf](https://www.dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/mmr-cestovni-ruch-v-ceske-republice.pdf)

Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic

<https://mmr.gov.cz/cs/ministerstvo/stavebni-pravo/koncepcie-a-strategie/politika-uzemniho-rozvoje-ceske-republiky>

State Energy Policy of the Czech Republic (2015)

[https://www.dataplan.info/img\\_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/state-energy-policy-2015-.pdf](https://www.dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/state-energy-policy-2015-.pdf)

Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030

[Strategic Framework CZ2030.pdf](#)

Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030; Appendix 2: Development Analysis

[15654 Strategic Framework CZ2030 Development Analysis.pdf](#)

Concept „Client-oriented Public Administration 2030

[Koncepce Klientsky orientovaná veřejná správa 2030 - Ministerstvo vnitra České republiky](#)

The State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic 2030 with outlook to 2050

[OPZPUR-SEP\\_2030\\_EN-20220525.pdf](#)

The Transport Policy of the Czech Republic for 2014-2020 with the prospect of 2050

[https://www.dataplan.info/img\\_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/b13-00298\\_ministerstvo\\_dopravy\\_2014\\_2020\\_eng-05\\_1.pdf](https://www.dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/b13-00298_ministerstvo_dopravy_2014_2020_eng-05_1.pdf)

The National Energy and Climate Plan of the CR

[https://commission.europa.eu/publications/czechia-final-updated-necp-2021-2030-submitted-2024\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/publications/czechia-final-updated-necp-2021-2030-submitted-2024_en)

Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018 – 2030

[CZ\\_Development\\_Cooperation\\_Strategy\\_2018\\_2030.pdf](#)

Human rights and transition promotion policy concept of the Czech Republic (2015)

[Human rights and transition promotion policy concept of the Czech Republic .doc](#)