



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, and the objectives of the **Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing** are marked in green.



Ministry of Regional Development

Approved by the Czech Government in March 2021

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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.a., 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 serves 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 outlines the sponsors, instruments/measures intended to meet the specified commitments, relevant documents, and policies as well as implementation timeline. The document is regularly updated and submitted for information to the government of the Czech Republic. MoRD from time to time presents the state of progress of the Implementation Plan on both domestic and international platforms. *The Report on Implementation of the New Urban Agenda* has been drawn up on the basis of the said Implementation Plan.

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 Vice-Chair 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. In 2017, MoRD also held an international conference, the European Cities Forum, where representatives of 56 UNECE countries shared experience and discussed urban development prospects. At present, MoRD with the OECD implement the project “Housing affordability in cities in the Czech Republic”, financed from the EU Structural Reform Support Programme. It aims to analyse the current situation on the housing market and to propose recommendations for enhancing housing affordability for broader population groups. The Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR, whose thematic priorities are also closely linked to the 2030 Agenda, is

also a vital instrument for implementing the New Urban Agenda. Under the current strategy for 2018–2030, aid is directed chiefly to five priority countries – Ethiopia, Georgia, Moldova, Cambodia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Czech Republic implements projects, e.g., in support of local infrastructure development, environmental protection or enhancement of resilience to disasters. Humanitarian aid, whether in the form of material or financial aid or specific projects, to countries and regions affected by, e.g., armed conflicts or natural disasters is also of significance. Based on its own experience with democratic and social transition, the Czech Republic also supports initiatives focusing on human rights and democracy promotion under the 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 Operational Programme (Programme number IV is currently under preparation). 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), Integrated Area Development Plans (IADP) or Community-led Local Development (CLLD), which are related to specific measures/goals of ESI Funds.

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>	MoRD, MoC, MoFA, MoE, MoA	<p>Implementation of integrated instruments (ITI, IADP 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 7, IADP in 6 cases) and in rural areas through 178 Local Action Groups.</p> <p>National subsidy schemes targeted at development of housing, urban and rural development.</p> <p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Culture, through the State Cultural Fund and European Structural and Investment Funds, from the EEA/Norwegian Financial</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 until 2020</p> <p>Principles of Urban Policy (2017) – the document summarizes an approach to the issue of urban development in five principles:</p>	<p>As per individual horizons – 2020, 2023</p> <p>Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.</p> <p>Implementation of current integrated instruments will last until 2023 and analogous instruments are expected also in the next programming period of the EU</p>

			Mechanisms, and others	<p>1 Strategic and integrated 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 People and society (strategic objective 3), Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 16, 17, 18, 20)</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>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2010–2017), (2018–2030). <i>Agriculture and Rural Development</i> has been included among programme priorities in the updated strategy.</p>	
28	Respect the human rights and humanitarian needs of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants	GO CR, Mol, MoLSA	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	At the national level – Act No. 325/1999 Coll., on asylum and amendments to Act No. 283/1991 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic, as amended, and Act No.	Continuous – by improving the current model; specific tasks are stipulated by various concept documents of the government.

			<p>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 Centres for Support of Integration of Foreign Nationals, providing a full 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, often in cooperation with the non-governmental sector.</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>326/1999 Coll., on the residence of foreign nationals in the territory of the Czech Republic and amendments to some acts, which are regularly amended</p> <p>National 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>Policy for the Integration of Foreign Nationals in support of long-term migrants in the Czech Republic</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 (2010–2017), (2018–2030).</p> <p>Humanitarian aid in the framework of the CR's foreign</p>	<p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates on an annual basis performance of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2014–2020, Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030, and Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p>
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				<p>policy (the CR provides financial aid each year to support internally displaced persons and refugees, e.g., from Afghanistan, Venezuela and Colombia, Burma/Myanmar or Syria and Iraq).</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>MoRD, GO CR</p> <p>MoI, 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 OP Employment, priority axis 4: Efficient public administration). These projects aim, e.g., at improving the efficiency of municipal authorities, training and enhancing competencies of 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</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 (2010–2017), (2018–2030). Activities focus, i.a., on participatory planning in public administration.</p>	<p>Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public administration services – deadline: December 2018</p> <p>Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</p> <p>Permanent national and regional conferences are supported until 2030.</p>

			<p>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>Thematic partnerships with European cities under the Urban Agenda for the EU.</p>		
32	<p>Promote an inclusive approach in the area of employment, education, healthcare, social integration, and housing</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>The CR has introduced a number of measures in support of joint schooling and education. Pursuant to an amendment to the Education Act (the Act amending Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on pre-school, basic, secondary, tertiary professional and other education (the Education Act), as amended, which has been effective since 2016, children with health-related, social or other disadvantages are given an opportunity to be educated at standard schools with their peers and are entitled to support which may help them overcome educational obstacles with regards to their individual needs and capabilities.</p> <p>Support measures are provided free of charge to a broad range of children, pupils and students. There are also rules in support of pupils with a different cultural background and with different living conditions (foreign nationals, minorities, socially disadvantaged pupils). Inclusive education is also</p>	<p>In September 2016, the significantly amended Framework Education Programme for Basic Education became effective, incorporating also conditions for the education of pupils with a minor mental handicap.</p> <p>An amendment to the Education Act (the Act amending Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on pre-school, basic, secondary, tertiary professional and other education (the Education Act), as amended, has introduced mandatory pre-school education for children who will have completed 5 years of age by the beginning of the school year since 2017. This measure aims to improve the preparation of children for primary education.</p> <p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR until 2020 (revised) – basic vision: Housing affordability, Strategic objective: Ensuring</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates on an annual basis performance of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030, Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030 and Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p>

			<p>supported by other instruments (subsidy schemes, systemic support).</p> <p>Support for joint schooling and education in local projects and support for the implementation of social inclusion strategies in municipalities with emphasis on joint schooling and education is implemented through projects in calls under the OP RDE Inclusive Education, Local Action Plans, and planned calls for municipalities involved in the Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Areas. The objective of the Inclusive Education call is to enhance inclusive education by promoting the participation of socially and economically disadvantaged children with a different cultural background. It focuses on addressing specific situations namely of Roma pupils. The Local Action Plans call aims at promoting joint planning or sharing of activities in the area, which will enhance the quality of education at schools, with an emphasis on support for low-performing schools. The call for municipalities deals with the support for inclusive education in socially excluded localities.</p> <p>Performance of the Housing Policy Concept until 2020.</p> <p>MoRD is drafting a bill on housing affordability which will, beside defining social housing, also provide for other ways of support including co-operative property</p>	<p>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>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</p> <p>National Strategy for the Development of Social Services 2016–2025</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area People and society (strategic objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</p>	
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			<p>development.</p> <p>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities</p> <p>MoH implements the project “Improving access to health care and creating healthcare options for homeless people” under the Operational Programme Employment funded by the EU from the European Social Fund. MoH supports social inclusion in healthcare also from national resources by means of projects promoting equal opportunities for persons with disabilities – both non-investment and investment. 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 – the Deinstitutionalization, and New Services projects aim, i.a., at enabling people with mental illness to live in their own social environment outside of large psychiatric hospitals.</p>		
33	Stimulate the supply of a variety of adequate housing options that are safe, affordable and accessible for members of different income groups of	MoRD, MoLSA	MoRD and SISF implement subsidy and loan schemes to support housing (construction, refurbishment, acquisition,	Housing Policy Concept of the CR until 2020 (revised) approved by government resolution No. 673/2016 – basic	Continuous MoLSA monitors and evaluates on an annual

	<p>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>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 policy-making, research and economic development; and make use of global and regional data repositories to support the policy-making process</p>		<p>improving the quality of the housing stock...).</p> <p>MoRD is drafting a bill on housing affordability which will, beside defining social housing, also provide for other ways of support including co-operative property development.</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_017/0003539).</p> <p>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)</p>	<p>vision: Housing affordability, Strategic objective: Ensuring reasonable affordability of all housing forms</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>Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030</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>	<p>basis performance of the Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030 and Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p>
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>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</p>	MoRD and other ministries	<p>Support through the national subsidy scheme Obstacle-free Municipalities.</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:</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR until 2020 (revised) approved by government resolution No. 673/2016 – basic vision: Quality, Strategic objective: reducing investment debt for housing, including improving the quality of the outside environment of residential areas, Priority 6: Implementation of the principles of "universal design" and Priority 7: Systemic</p>	Continuous

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>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 renewal and housing maintenance, including utility systems and the encouragement of green investments in the sector</p>	MoRD and other ministries	<p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Culture, through the State Cultural Fund and European Structural and Investment 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.</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)</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 access to such spaces and their mutual interconnection, objective 2.2 Ensure good quality of public spaces using integrated and complex solutions).</p> <p>Zoning studies of public spaces.</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>IROP 2021–2027 will also focus on promoting public spaces.</p>
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>	MoRD MoC, MoFA, (MoE, MoRD)	<p>Support through integrated instruments (ITI, IADP and CLLD) and national subsidy schemes.</p> <p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Culture, through the State Cultural Fund and European Structural and Investment Funds, from the EEA/Norwegian Financial</p>	<p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 6)</p> <p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+</p> <p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>In the National Cultural Policy</p>	<p>In case of ITI, IADP and CLLD, by the end of 2023.</p> <p>Continuous until 2020</p>

			Mechanisms, and others	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	
39	Promote a safe, healthy, inclusive and secure environment	MoRD, MoE, MoI	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 2016 to 2020. Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU	Crime Prevention Strategy in the CR for 2016 to 2020 approved by the Czech government on 25 January, 2016 CR 2030 – key area People and society (strategic objective 3), Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 18)	Implementation takes place based on a yearly assessment of tasks stipulated in the strategy.
40	Strengthen social cohesion, intercultural dialogue and understanding, tolerance, mutual respect, gender equality, innovation, entrepreneurship, inclusion, identity and safety, and the dignity of all people	MoLSA, GO CR, MoC, MoRD, MoFA	MoLSA monitors and evaluates performance of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2014–2020 on an annual basis. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government. 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	Updated Policy for the Integration of Foreign Nationals – In Mutual Respect Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030 CR 2030 – key area People and society (strategic objective 1) 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	Strategy until 2020. Three three-year action plans will be implemented under the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030.

			<p>services, research).</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>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 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>Government Strategy for Equality of Women and Men for 2014–2020</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 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 (2010–2017), (2018–2030).</p> <p>Transition Promotion Program (implemented as part of CR's foreign policy) – implementing projects in support of human</p>	
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				rights and democracy (e.g., in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, the Ukraine, or Cuba)	
41	<p>Promote institutional, political, legal and financial mechanisms to broaden inclusive platforms in line with national policies</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>GO CR, MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, Mol, MoE, MoFA</p>	<p>Spatial planning instruments – partially – public participation</p> <p>Local Agenda 21</p> <p>SEA and EIA instruments</p>	<p>CR 2030 – key area Good governance – (strategic objectives 18, 20)</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR (objective 6.1 Expand education of public officers, i.a., in the area of participation and communication with the public).</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – activities focused on participatory planning in public administration</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, the Ukraine, or Cuba)</p>	Continuous until 2030
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>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>Promoting community centres under the Common Agricultural Policy</p>	<p>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration.</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – activities focused on participatory planning in public</p>	<p>Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public administration services – December 2018</p> <p>Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</p>

				administration CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 17, 18, 20)	
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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 programmes¹*

NUA article	Commitment / Vision / Goal	Responsible and co-responsible entities in the CR	Instruments / Resources / Measures to meet goals and commitments	Documents	Timing
27	Promote the shared opportunities and benefits that urbanization can offer – support instruments 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	MoRD	Projects of the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the CR (Municipalities for Themselves, and Centres of Shared Services). Support for non-governmental non-profit organizations. Subsidy schemes of MoRD and SISF – see Article 33.	Spatial Development Policy of the CR CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 17, 18)	Continuous

¹ 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>

	<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>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)</p> <p>Promotion of community centres under the Common Agricultural Policy.</p>		
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>Performance on objectives detailed by the Housing Policy Concept</p> <p>MoRD is drafting a bill on housing affordability which will, beside defining social housing, also provide for other ways of support, including co-operative property development.</p> <p>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR until 2020 (revised) approved by government resolution No. 673/2016 – basic conceptual document for the state housing policy, formulates the basic visions: Affordability, Stability, Quality, and sets out the main strategic objectives: Ensuring adequate availability in all forms of housing; Creating a stable environment in the area of finance, legislation and institutions for all housing market stakeholders; Reducing housing investment debt, including improving the quality of the outside environment of residential areas.</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-</p>	<p>Continuous, per deadlines in the Housing Policy Concept.</p>

				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.	
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 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>	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>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 comprehensive land readjustments. The process of comprehensive 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 comprehensive land readjustments, which should, i.a., enable all agricultural land owners to offer their property on the agricultural land market without any problems, is of major significance for the CR.</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>The decisive motion to start comprehensive land readjustments is a requirement raised by the owners with the major tenure of agricultural land in the given cadaster. The state administration usually initiates comprehensive 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>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>If the current trend regarding comprehensive land readjustments continues, it is expected to be completed in the CR no sooner than in 20 years.</p>

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	MoI, 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>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</p> <p>Act No. 221/1999 Coll., on professional soldiers</p> <p>Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Criminal Code</p> <p>Act No. 126/1992 Coll., on the protection of the Red Cross emblem and name and on the Czechoslovak Red Cross</p> <p>CR Army Doctrine</p> <p>The rules for the use of force in missions</p> <p>Humanitarian aid in the</p>	Continuous

				<p>framework of the CR's foreign policy (the CR provides financial and material assistance to countries and regions affected by armed conflicts, a comprehensive humanitarian crisis or natural/human-made disasters)</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Global development (strategic objectives 21, 22)</p>	
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>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>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)</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>MoLSA monitors and evaluates performance of the Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025 on an annual basis. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p>

114	<p>Promote access for all to safe, affordable, and sustainable urban mobility; in particular by supporting the public transport infrastructure, 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, MoI, GO CR, MoLSA, MoFA</p> <p>MoT, MoRD, MoE</p>	<p>Strategic objectives in transport. Co-funding from OPT – priority axis 1.4. Railway and other sustainable transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</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, 2nd Phase; sustainable urban mobility plans of Czech cities</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 18, 19)</p>	Continuous
119	<p>Promote adequate investments in protective, accessible and sustainable infrastructure and service provision systems for water, sanitation and hygiene, sewage, solid 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>MoA, MoE</p> <p>MoF</p> <p>MoE, MoFA</p>	<p>Support to projects in the following areas: Water and sewerage mains, wastewater treatment plants, Rain Water programme, waste management, adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Regulation of water supply and sewerage segment, protection 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</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>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</p>	<p>Continuous</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</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>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 intervention in pricing is admissible only in cases strictly defined by the provisions of S. 1(6) of the said Act. One of the cases is a threat to the market by effects of competition distortion. Since water supply and sewerage systems rank among the utilities sectors with a natural, not artificial monopoly where the seller has a certain economic advantage over the buyer, drinking water and wastewater are in the long run included in the list of goods with regulated prices (at present Part II(2) of MoF Assessment No. 01/2020 specifying the list of goods with regulated prices). The purpose of price regulation in the water supply and sewerage systems sector is to</p>	<p>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 Ministry of Agriculture.</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 (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – implementation of projects in priority countries (e.g., in Ethiopia) in support of sustainable water management, ensuring access to drinking water, etc.</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 16, 18, 19)</p>	<p>plans. Second planning period 2015–2021; third planning period 2021–2027</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p>
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		<p>protect the interests of customers who cannot choose another supplier in the given location. It thus aims to ensure affordable water too.</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 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</p>		
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			<p>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>		
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>	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>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>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)iii. - Apply building codes and standards for energy efficiency and the environmental safety of new and existing residential buildings;</p>	<p>MoE, MoIT, MoRD</p> <p>MoIT</p> <p>MoIT</p>	<p>RES, programmes promoting energy efficiency in buildings (New Green Savings Programme, OP 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; support for improving energy efficiency and development of renewable</p>	<p>State Energy Concept of the CR</p> <p>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the CR</p> <p>National Renewable Energy Action Plan for 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</p>	Continuous

	<p>18(a)v. - Increase the use of low carbon and renewable energy technologies in housing;</p>	<p>MoIT</p>	<p>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. For example, public buildings will be newly supported from the National Recovery Plan (RRF). Commercial buildings (used for business purposes) are supported under OP EIC. Act No. 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, as amended, and Decree No. 264/2020 Coll., on the energy performance of buildings are presented in some cases as available instruments. The requirements of the two legal regulations do not apply only to residential buildings but in general to all types of buildings (i.e., also commercial buildings, work buildings, public buildings, etc.).</p>	<p>objective 10), Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 16)</p> <p>EFFECT programme</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>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>Since June 2020</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Since 1 January, 2020, continuous</p>
<p>122</p>	<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</p>	<p>MoE, MoIT</p>	<p>Waste management hierarchy, increasing the material and energy utilization of waste, voluntary instruments (eco-</p>	<p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p>	<p>Continuous</p>

	<p>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>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	<p>design, eco-labelling, etc.).</p>	<p>A bill on products that have passed their shelf life – Document for discussion at the sitting No. 677 (MoIT as co-owner)</p> <p>The Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – implementation of projects improving waste management efficiency (e.g., in Gaza)</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 19)</p>	
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>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>MoA, MoE, MoIT, MoLSA, MoRD</p>	<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”).</p>	<p>Coordination of food policies with energy, water, health care, transport and waste policies is based on the Strategy of the Czech Ministry of Agriculture 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>	<p>Continuous until 2020</p> <p>In December 2020, a draft amendment to the Social Services Act was presented to the government and is currently discussed by the government legislative council. The act is expected to take effect on 1 January, 2022.</p>

			<p>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 authorized to perform these activities through their staff and operations just like their other core activities stipulated by law.</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>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>

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, 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>	<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.</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>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>	<p>Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR, zoning plans, regulatory plans, zoning studies</p>	Continuous
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>MoLSA, MoH, MoE</p>	<p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030 (Health 2030)</p> <p>From 5 to 18 August, 2020, public consultation was held regarding updated implementation plans of the Strategic Framework Health</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</p>	<p>Reports on the implementation of strategic materials and on the achievement of healthcare objectives are presented to the government of the</p>

			<p>2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary care reform • Prevention of diseases, health promotion and protection; promotion of health literacy • Implementation of integrated care models, integration of health and social care, mental health care reform • Stabilization of human resources in healthcare • Digitization in healthcare • Optimizing the reimbursement system in healthcare <p>Use of science and research in addressing priority healthcare tasks</p>	<p>priorities for the coming years are seen in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.; - Investment in disease prevention, promoting health and health literacy in the population, in other words, the promotion of individual involvement and responsibility for own health; - Alleviating the burden placed on the population by hazardous substances and noise; - Promoting healthy ageing already from the start of a professional career – that is, extending healthy life expectancy; - Investments in, stabilization and development of healthcare staff; - Provision, improvement and availability of medical data and statistics, including health condition indicators. <p>These principles are communicated</p>	<p>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>The report on air quality and related health risks has been presented to the government by the Minister of the Environment on an annual basis since 2007.</p> <p>In line with the Ostrava Declaration, countries should compile a National Portfolio of Actions by the end of 2018 which would focus on individual priorities while WHO would measure the progress achieved by the countries in fulfilling the prescribed objectives. The National Portfolio of Actions is regularly prepared</p>
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				<p>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 Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Czech Medical 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>Mid-term Strategy (until 2020) for Air Quality Improvement in the CR (+ National Emission Reduction Programme + air quality improvement programmes)</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 16), People and society (strategic objective 5)</p>	<p>in cooperation of MoFA and MoE for each year. Two Portfolios have been prepared so far – for 2019 and 2020.</p> <p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates performance of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030 on an annual basis. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p>
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56	Increase economic productivity through the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work and livelihood opportunities	MoLSA		Employment Policy Strategic Framework 2030	2020
57	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	MoLSA, GO CR, MoI	<p>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 generations).</p> <p>Support for the needs and potential of women, youth, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities, etc. through subsidy schemes aimed at integrating the Roma minority, a programme to support the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.</p> <p>Support for the activities of associations focusing on equality between men and women and the programme in support of associations of disabled persons.</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>Government Strategy for Equality of Women and Men for 2014–2020</p>	<p>Continuous performance, in particular, through the gradual implementation of new EU law in the monitored areas.</p> <p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates on an annual basis performance of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030, Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030 and Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p>

58	Promote an enabling, fair and responsible business environment based on the principles of environmental sustainability and inclusive prosperity	MoIT, MoE, ERO	<p>Support for the business environment, in particular, in the area of reducing administrative burden and regulatory impact assessment. Fulfilment of tasks and strategic objectives.</p> <p>Support for small and medium-sized enterprises.</p> <p>Business conditions in the energy sectors (e.g., conditions for simplified grid connection).</p> <p>Voluntary agreements under EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme), BAT (exchange of information), research, development and innovation.</p>	<p>Act No. 90/2012 Coll., on business corporations and cooperatives (Act on Business Corporations); the Building Act (Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (Building Act), as amended); the Public Procurement Act (Act No. 134/2016 Coll., on public procurement), etc.</p> <p>Report on the Development of Business Environment in the Czech Republic, submitted annually to the government and the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament.</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Economic model (strategic objective 7)</p>	<p>Continuous until 2030</p> <p>An annual report on the state of administrative burden reduction and SME development and support.</p>
59	Recognize the contribution of the working poor in the informal economy ² , particularly women, including unpaid, domestic and migrant workers	MoFF, 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</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.</p>

² 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.

			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 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.		
61	Promote access for youth to education, skills development and employment	MoEYS, MoLSA	<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. The current general shortage of workforce may, due to changes</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>associated with Industry 4.0, result in high structural unemployment accompanied by further decline in the competitiveness of regions 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>		
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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 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>	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 until 2020 (revised) 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)</p>	<p>Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.</p> <p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates performance of the Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025 on an annual basis. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p>
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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	Develop vibrant, sustainable and inclusive urban economies, building on endogenous potential, competitive advantages, cultural heritage and local resources	Mol, MoC, MoRD	<p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Culture, through the State Cultural Fund and European Structural and Investment 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>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration</p> <p>CR 2030 (chapter Economic model, strategic objective 7)</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 of cultural skills and knowledge of the</p>	Proposals for reduction of the risk of local government insolvency – continuous.

				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 & 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).	
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>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>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 instruments is the implementation of the BIM guidelines in the CR.</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>Support for financing has been extended to include other forms of construction</p>	<p>Housing Support 2016–2020 programme documentation</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 regions (strategic objective 17)</p>	Continuous until 2030

			<p>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	<p>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.</p>	<p>Mol, MoRD</p>	<p>Coordination of the measures covered by the Partnership Agreement and the corresponding OPs (public administration is directly supported under OPE and IROP).</p> <p>Strategic work aimed at improving strategic governance and planning in public administration (national, regional and local levels).</p>	<p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration; CR 2030 (key area Good governance – strategic objective 24); Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+; Partnership Agreement, etc.</p> <p>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration</p>	<p>Based on the schedule and contents of particular strategies.</p> <p>Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public administration services – 2018</p> <p>Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</p>
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-</p>	<p>MoRD, MoA</p> <p>MoRD, MoFA</p>	<p>Meeting strategic objectives in the given area.</p> <p>The Rural Development Concept is a fundamental</p>	<p>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration.</p>	<p>Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public</p>

	<p>urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p>	<p>(MoA, MoE)</p>	<p>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 Rural Development Programme 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 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 Rural</p>	<p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>Rural Development Programme approved by the European Commission on 26 May, 2015 for the period of 2014–2020</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 Republic's priorities)</p> <p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+</p>	<p>administration services – December 2018</p> <p>Continuous</p>
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			Development Programme.		
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>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 by taking the following measures</p>	<p>MoRD, MoT, MoE</p> <p>MoRD, MoFA MoE)</p>	<p>Spatial planning instruments – partially.</p> <p>Strategic objectives in transport; MoT has a certified methodology for the preparation of sustainable mobility plans for Czech cities.</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>Spatial Development Policy of the CR, spatial development principles, zoning plans; spatial planning needs to respond to territorial changes and developments.</p> <p>White Paper – Public Transport Policy 2015–2020 with Outlook until 2030. Sustainable urban mobility plans</p> <p>State Environmental Policy</p> <p>CR 2030 (key area Economic model (strategic objective 10), Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 17, 18)</p> <p>Air strategy</p> <p>Mid-term Strategy (until 2020) for Air Quality Improvement in the CR (+ National Emission Reduction Programme + 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>Implemented on a continuous basis through updates and changes to binding spatial planning documentation.</p>
54	<p>Generate and use renewable and affordable energy and develop and use sustainable and efficient transport infrastructure and services</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>MoIT, MoE, MoT, ERO</p> <p>MoT, MoRD, MoE</p>	<p>Strategic objectives in transport. Co-funding from OPT – priority axis 1.4. Railway and other sustainable transport infrastructure.</p> <p>It is proposed that RES in transport be funded from the Modernization 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</p>	<p>Action Plan for the Deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in the CR until 2020 (with Outlook until 2050), and the follow-up Implementation Plan; Transport Sector Strategies, 2nd Phase; White Paper – Public Transport Policy 2015–2020 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)</p> <p>Air Strategy, Mid-term Strategy (until 2020) for Air Quality Improvement in the CR (+ National Emission Reduction</p>	<p>Continuous; until 2020, 2030 and 2050.</p>

			<p>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>Programme + air quality improvement programmes)</p> <p>National Energy and Climate Plan of the CR (until 2030 with outlook until 2050)</p> <p>State Energy Concept of the CR (until 2040) and the follow-up National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the CR (until 2020)</p> <p>Updated National Action Plan for Clean Mobility</p>	
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>MoRD, MoC, MoE, MoIT, GO CR</p>	<p>Implementation of the Concept of the 2014–2020 National Tourism Policy of the CR and the Concept-related follow-up action plans (for the periods of 2017–2018, 2019–2020)</p> <p>Preparation of the Tourism Development Strategy 2021–2030</p> <p>Implementation of projects co-financed from ESIF (IROP, OP ENVI, RDP, OPs for cross-border cooperation, etc.)</p> <p>Implementation of projects financed from national programmes of MoRD (National Support Programme for Tourism in Regions, NGO support)</p> <p>Support of tourism organization and management in destinations through a technical standard for destination management organizations</p>	<p>Concept of the 2014–2020 National Tourism Policy of the CR</p> <p>National Research, Development and Innovation Policy of the CR for 2016–2020, as amended for 2019–2020, approved by the government in February 2019, and the new 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>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</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>

		<p>(Categorization of destination management organizations at https://organizace.csks.cz/cs/certifikace-organizaci-destinacniho-managementu/)</p> <p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives at the national and regional levels.</p> <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</p>	<p>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 ETA Programme funded by the Technology Agency of the CR focuses on social science research, the outputs of which will also benefit cities and towns. The programme is designed to support social and human dimensions in applied research projects, experimental development and innovation, in order to maintain and improve the quality of people's lives in the context of dynamic social, economic, globalization, cultural and technological changes.</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 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</p>	
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		<p>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 matching between knowledge and skills supplied and demanded on the labour market.</p> <p>Cultural projects – supported from subsidy schemes of the Ministry of Culture, through the State Cultural Fund and European Structural and Investment Funds, from the EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms, and others.</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</p>	<p>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 & 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 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>	
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			<p>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.</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>18(a)xiii. - Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for disadvantaged groups of population.</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</p> <p>Support of landscape studies for zoning purposes from IROP. In the new programming period 2021–2027, landscape studies for zoning purposes should be eligible for support under OP ENVI.</p> <p>Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU.</p>	<p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 18, 19)</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>Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.</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>	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. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (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 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. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (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)</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>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>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</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</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>			ecosystems and Municipalities and regions	minimize the extent of damage.
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 governing emergency and crisis planning (regional emergency plans, emergency plans for zones around nuclear power plants and major chemical plants), 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 2020 with Outlook until 2030 and the Civil Protection Status Report of the CR</p> <p>Link to the Building Act (Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (the Building Act), as amended), and Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue System and on amendments to certain acts, including implementing regulations and available methodologies</p> <p>Concept of Environmental Security 2016–2020 with Outlook until 2030 (updated in 2016)</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>MoE</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	Adaptation and migration projects	<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 (2010–2017),</p>	Continuous

	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			(2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Biodiversity 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 (e.g., in Ethiopia, Zambia or Cambodia). CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 19)	
80	Support the medium- to long-term climate change adaptation planning process, as well as assessments of climate vulnerability and impact 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. 18(a)viii. Adopt green housing policies and integrate them into sustainable urban and territorial development policies;	MoE MoE, MoRD, MoFA	Adaptation projects at the regional level.	National Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change in the CR Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Biodiversity Protection. The CR implements, e.g., projects focusing on the ability to adapt to climate change, or on environmental aspects of industry and agriculture. CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objective 19)	Continuous

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	<p>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 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>MoE, MoRD</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	<p>Solving adaptation and mitigation problems (energy, clean mobility), air, noise, water management, flood control measures</p>	<p>CR 2030 (key area: Municipalities and regions – strategic objective 19)</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>Climate Protection Policy</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p> <p>Mid-term Strategy (until 2020) for Air Quality Improvement in the CR (+ National Emission Reduction Programme + air quality improvement programmes)</p> <p>Flood Risk Management Plans</p> <p>Concept of Environmental Security 2016–2020 with Outlook until 2030</p> <p>Development Cooperation</p>	<p>Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.</p>

				Strategy of the CR (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Biodiversity 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 (e.g., in Ethiopia, Zambia or Cambodia).	
66	<p>Adopt a smart-city approach that makes use of opportunities arising from digitization, clean energy and technologies, as well as 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>	MoRD, MoT, MoE, MoIT	<p>Strategic objectives in transport.</p> <p>Digitization of construction and energy sectors.</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"> - methodological support for cities based on the certified methodology Smart Cities; work on the Smart Cities Concept is in progress - Smart Cities Working Group under the Government Council for Sustainable Development and coordination of relevant ministries, - organizing technical seminars for city representatives and promoting the Smart Cities concept, - preparing and updating an 	<p>National Action Plan for Clean Mobility (update approved by government resolution No. 469 of 27 April, 2020); Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans based on the Smart Cities concept; Action Plan for the Deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in the CR until 2020 (with Outlook until 2050), and the follow-up Implementation Plan</p> <p>Smart Cities methodology, Smart Cities concept (approval of the document at the government level: Q3–Q4/2020)</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</p>	<p>Continuous, per deadlines in approved documents.</p> <p>The Implementation Plans of the programme Digital Czech Republic (incl. the DES concept) are evaluated and updated annually.</p>

			<p>overview of calls related to Smart Cities,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participation in expert conferences. <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>Smart Governance projects</p> <p>The project “Strategic framework of the Union of Towns and Municipalities for Smart Cities”</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	<p>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>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	Preserve and promote the ecological and social function of land	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</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>	Continuous

		<p>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>Pursuant to Government Decree No. 48/2017 Coll., since 2019, the area of protected arable land has been expanded to approximately 25% under the standard of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions – GAEC 5.</p> <p>In 2020, a new standard of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC 7d) was introduced, the aim of which is to grow one crop on max. 30 ha of an erosionally endangered area through dividing land with protection zones and rotating several crops. From 2021, DZES 7d requirements shall apply to all standard arable land.</p> <p>Subsidy for every registered wetland landscape element.</p> <p>At present, the concept of social farming is getting increased attention due to financial and non-financial</p>		
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			<p>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>		
70	Support local provision of goods and basic services and leverage the proximity of resources	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 or 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>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, 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</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>Mid-term Strategy (until 2020) for Air Quality Improvement in the CR (+ National Emission Reduction Programme + air quality improvement programmes).</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the CR for 2015–2024</p>	Continuous

			<p>biogas and the use of liquid biofuels instead of fossil fuels in transport.</p> <p>Forest planning, water planning or comprehensive 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 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>Renewable energy sources are tackled both in strategic documents (State Energy Concept of the CR, National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the CR, Biomass Action Plan 2012–2020) and in legislation (Act No. 165/2012 Coll., on promoted energy sources, and follow-up decrees). The use of raw 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).</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 (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Biodiversity Protection. The CR implements, e.g., projects focusing on the</p>	
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				ability to adapt to climate change, or on environmental aspects of industry and agriculture. Also, there are projects improving waste management efficiency (e.g., in Gaza).	
73	<p>Promote the conservation and sustainable use of water by rehabilitating water resources within the urban, peri-urban and rural areas, reducing and treating wastewater, minimizing water losses, promoting water reuse and increasing water storage, retention and recharge</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>	MoE, MoA, MoIT	<p>Support to projects in the following areas: Water retention in the landscape, water supply and sewerage systems, wastewater 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>Through the specific objective – SO 4.1: Support of industrial water management under OP Technologies and Application for Competitiveness (OP TAC, 2021–2027); support will focus on, i.a., the efficient use of industrial water, optimization of water consumption in the production process, as well as the introduction of</p>	<p>State Environmental Policy CR 2030 (key area Resilient ecosystems, strategic objective 14)</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>The measures in the river basin management plans adopted to 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</p> <p>Fulfilment of measures against drought: Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p> <p>Continuous</p>

			technological changes and innovations aimed at reduction of primary water consumption.		
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 management.</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>MoE, MoIT</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	<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 Technologies and Application for Competitiveness (OP TAC, 2021–2027), support will focus on, i.a., innovative technology to extract and better re-use secondary raw materials and waste and to improve material recycling</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 (key area: Municipalities and regions – strategic objective 19)</p> <p>Rural Development Concept</p> <p>Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – the existing thematic priorities include Sustainable Management of Natural Resources; one of the cross-cutting priorities is Environmental and Biodiversity Protection. The CR implements, e.g., projects focusing on the ability to adapt to climate change, or on environmental aspects of industry and agriculture. Also, there are projects improving waste management efficiency (e.g., in Gaza).</p>	Continuous; until 2020, 2024.
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>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>State Energy Concept of the CR</p> <p>National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 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>	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>Construction of nearly zero-energy buildings; meeting the energy performance requirements in the event of major renovations of existing buildings</p> <p>Support of wooden houses – amending legislation in the construction sector in order to increase the use of wood</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 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>The Concept of State Forestry Policy until 2035</p>	
76	<p>Make sustainable use of natural resources and focus on the resource efficiency of raw and construction materials</p> <p>18(a)v. - Increase the use of low carbon and renewable energy technologies in housing</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 Concept 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>	Continuous until 2024

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.	Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration	Analysis of the scope of performance of public administration in statutory towns, urban districts and boroughs – December 2018 The analysis “Validation and options for possible adjustments to the financing system of the delegated performance of state administration” – deadline: December 2018.

88	<p>Ensure coherence between goals and measures of sectoral policies</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>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, MoI, MoA, MoE, MoFA</p>	<p>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.a., the guideline “Types of strategic and implementation documents” has been prepared, incorporated in the updated “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.a., 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 (2017).</p>	<p>CR 2030 (key area Good governance – strategic objective 24)</p> <p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration</p> <p>Methodology for preparation of public strategies</p> <p>Environmental strategies (air, biodiversity, water, soil, energy, mobility...)</p> <p>Client-oriented Public Administration 2030</p>	<p>Based on the schedule and contents of particular strategies.</p>
89	<p>Take measures to establish legal and policy frameworks, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination</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>	<p>GO CR, MoLSA</p>	<p>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 the Government Strategy for Equality of Women and Men.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Act No. 198/2009 Coll., on equal treatment and legal protection against discrimination and on amendments to certain acts (Anti-discrimination Act), relevant strategies</p> <p>Government Strategy for Equality of Women and Men for 2014–2020</p> <p>Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-based Violence for 2015–2018</p> <p>Action Plan for Equal Representation of Women and Men in Decision-making Positions for 2016 to 2018</p>	<p>Continuous</p>

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	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>The OP URBACT III in the programming period 2014–2020 enhances the quality of strategic management, 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, entered into force. Among other things, the Act</p>	<p>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration</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>Analysis of the scope of performance of public administration in statutory towns, urban districts and boroughs – December 2018</p> <p>The analysis “Validation and options for possible adjustments to the financing system of the delegated performance of state administration” – December 2018.</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>
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		<p>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>Public administration across administrative borders is taking place, e.g., through the Intermunicipal Cooperation project or through voluntary associations of municipalities. 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>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, training and enhancing competencies of 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,</p>		
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			towns and regions – network for the development, communication and collaboration in territorial public administration (<i>Beneficiary: Healthy Cities of the CR</i>).		
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>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, training and enhancing competencies of 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>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 4: Professionalization and development of human resources in public administration (Specific objective 4.3 Human resources development of territorial self-governing units)</p> <p>Implementation plan for strategic objective 1: Modernization of public administration</p> <p>Methodological support for quality management at the level of territorial self-governing units (2017)</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	<p>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</p> <p>18(c)vii. - Ensure that housing policy and legislation, and their implementation, are non-discriminatory.</p>	GO CR, MoLSA, MoRD	<p>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 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>	<p>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 No. 71/2019; at the same time, it was harmonized with the regional level. All these instruments must reflect the age and gender equality.</p>	Continuous
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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	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 17, 19) 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 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	MoRD, MoA MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA, MoFA	Urban agriculture and farming is particularly important for and has an impact on urban population (self-sufficiency, recreation, positive impact on urban microclimate, etc.). Gardening can be considered a traditional form of urban farming.	Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans Urban agriculture needs to be tackled particularly by municipal self-governments, responsible for acquiring and preparing their own	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>	MoRD, MoFA, (MoA, MoE)	<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.</p>	development documents (urban strategic plans, zoning plans, etc.).	
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>	MoRD, MoFA, (MoA, MoE)	Spatial and urban planning instruments.	Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans Principles of Urban Policy 2017	Continuous
97	Promote planned urban extensions and infill; promote integrated and participatory approaches	MoRD, MoE, MoIT	Support of activities in the areas of: Suburbanization, brownfields, EIA, SEA.	State Environmental Policy CR 2030 (key area Municipalities and regions, measure 18, 18.3)	Continuous

	<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>	MoC, MoFA, (MoE, MoRD)	<p>Spatial development instruments The Building Act (Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (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" (now Call 4). 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 Ministry of Industry and Trade and the organization receiving applications is CzechInvest: Investment and Business Development Agency.</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> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR</p> <p>National Brownfield Regeneration Strategy 2019–2024</p>	
98	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	MoRD	Spatial development instruments	<p>Czech Spatial Development Policy, spatial development principles, zoning plans</p> <p>Principles of Urban Policy 2017</p>	Continuous

	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				
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>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)</p> <p>Security in Public Spaces Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	<p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</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> <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>	<p>MoRD, MoI, GO CR</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoT</p>	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Implementation of measures to prevent gender-based violence in public spaces.</p>	<p>Crime Prevention Strategy in the CR for 2016 to 2020 approved by the Czech government on 25 January, 2016</p> <p>Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-based Violence for 2015–2018</p> <p>Zoning studies of public spaces.</p>	<p>Implementation takes place based on a yearly assessment of tasks stipulated in the strategies and the action plan.</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>GO CR, MoE, MoI, 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. 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. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (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), 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>Continuous; in accordance with the schedule outlined in the Concept of Population Protection until 2020 with Outlook until 2030 and the Civil Protection Status Report of the CR.</p>

				CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 18, 19) Development Cooperation Strategy of the CR (2010–2017), (2018–2030) – implementation of projects aimed at enhancing resilience and reducing disaster risk (e.g., in Ethiopia, Zambia or Cambodia).	
102	Strive to improve capacity for urban planning and design and the provision of training for urban planners	MoEYS, MoRD	Creating and updating methodologies; cooperation with universities and regional and local administrations.	Methodologies, good practices, cooperation.	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	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.	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.	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	Functioning of the real estate cadastre. 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.	System of public registers – public administration.	When the SLO was established, the ambition was to complete land readjustments in less than 20 years.
105	Foster the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. 11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries. 18(b)i. - Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services	MoRD MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA, MoFA MoRD, MoE, MoFA MoRD, MoA, MoE, MoFA	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. Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)	Housing Policy Concept of the CR until 2020 (revised) approved by government resolution No. 673/2016 – basic conceptual document for the state housing policy, formulates the basic vision: Affordability, Stability, Quality Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030	Continuous until 2030

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>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, MoFA</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> <p>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR until 2020 (revised) approved by government resolution No. 673/2016; basic vision: Housing affordability, Strategic objective: Ensuring reasonable affordability of all housing forms</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> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030</p>	<p>Continuous until 2030</p> <p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates performance of the Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025 and the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030 on an annual basis.</p> <p>Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</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>11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p>	MoRD	<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.</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR until 2020 (revised) approved by government resolution No. 673/2016; basic vision: Housing affordability, Strategic objective: Ensuring reasonable affordability of all housing forms</p> <p>Housing Support 2016–2020 programme documentation</p> <p>Act No. 211/2000 Coll., on the State Investment</p>	<p>Continuous</p> <p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates performance of the Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025 on an annual basis. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</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, GO CR, MoLSA, MoFA</p>	<p>CZ.03.2.63/0.0/0.0/15_017/000353 9)</p> <p>In 2016, the research Municipal Housing Structure was carried out with the aim of determining the structure and use of municipal apartments in the CR. A specific part of the analysis is dedicated to apartments used to meet the social needs of citizens. The research also focused on how municipalities and cities define and perceive social housing, how broad the definition is at the municipal level and what target groups are provided with this type of housing. The purpose of the research is also finding facts about municipal apartments from the viewpoint of segregation.</p> <p>Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)</p>	<p>Support Fund and its implementing regulations (government decrees)</p> <p>Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025</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>18(c)i - Improve access for all to good quality and healthy housing, reduce homelessness and improve access to barrier-free housing</p>	<p>MoLSA, MoEYS, MoH, MoRD</p>	<p>The issue of education and schools accessibility is tackled using both national sources and the ESIF.</p> <p>In the long run, the CR has had a dense network of schools and schooling facilities, thus ensuring available capacity and preventing exclusion. By amending the Education Act (the Act amending Act No. 561/2004 Coll., on pre-school, basic, secondary, tertiary professional and other education (the Education Act), as</p>	<p>Housing Policy Concept of the CR until 2020 (revised) approved by government resolution No. 673/2016; basic vision: Housing affordability, Strategic objective: Ensuring reasonable affordability of all housing forms</p> <p>Housing Support 2016–2020 programme documentation</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</p>

			<p>amended; the accessibility of pre-school education is further improving and, in combination with primary and secondary education, it reinforces the outputs from integrated approaches. Integrated approaches are also promoted through calls under the OP RDE; through the Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities – an instrument assisting cities, municipalities and municipal associations with social inclusion of socially excluded inhabitants. The aim of the Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities is to ensure better targeting, coordination, consistency and synergy of local social integration measures based on local needs. The measures will be implemented through the ESIF.</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>	<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>Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030</p> <p>CR 2030 (key area Municipalities and regions; measures 17.3 and 17.4)</p> <p>Updated Principles of Urban Policy 2017 – Update 2017</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>Mental Health Care Reform</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>	<p>even on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates performance of the Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025 and the Concept of Preventing and Tackling Homelessness Issues 2021–2030 on an annual basis.</p> <p>Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.</p> <p>MoH announces subsidy schemes supporting accessibility of GPs’ health care and dental care services in areas with limited access to healthcare.</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 – Transport Research Centre) – 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>11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p>	<p>MoRD, MoLSA</p> <p>MoRD, GO CR, MoLSA, MoFA</p>	Prevention of socially excluded localities	<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 regulations (government decrees).</p>	<p>MoLSA monitors and evaluates performance of the Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025 on an annual basis.</p> <p>Continuous until 2030</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.	MoE, MoRD		EU projects, MoRD's projects documentation. 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.	
110	Support efforts to define and reinforce inclusive and transparent monitoring systems for reducing the proportion of people living in slums and informal settlements	MoLSA	Prevention of socially excluded localities	Social Housing Concept of the CR 2015–2025 Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030	Continuous until 2025 MoLSA monitors and evaluates on an annual basis performance of the Social Housing Concept 2015–2025 and of the Social Inclusion Strategy 2021–2030. Progress reports are submitted to the Czech government.
111	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	MoRD	Legislative activity in the area of housing, spatial planning and housing construction.	Building Act (Act No. 183/2006 Coll., on spatial planning and building rules (the Building Act), as amended	Continuous

	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			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. Spatial Development Policy of the CR	
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. Joint MoRD/OECD project: Housing Affordability in Czech Cities (launched September 2019)	Spatial Development Policy of the CR Principles of Urban Policy 2017	Continuous
113	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 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 MoT, MoRD, MoE	Strategic objectives in transport MoT has a certified methodology for the preparation of sustainable mobility plans for Czech cities. Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU	National Road Safety Strategy 2011–2020 National Cycling Development Strategy for 2013–2020 Transport Sector Strategies, 2nd Phase; sustainable urban mobility plans Transport Policy of the CR for the Period of 2021–2027 with Outlook until 2050	Continuous

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, MoFA, MoI</p> <p>MoT, MoRD, MoE</p>	<p>Strategic objectives in transport Co-funding from OPT – priority axis 1.4. Railway and other sustainable transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</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, 2nd Phase; sustainable urban mobility plans of Czech cities</p> <p>CR 2030 – key area Municipalities and regions (strategic objectives 18, 19)</p>	Continuous
115	<p>Develop mechanisms and common frameworks at the national, subnational and local levels to evaluate the wider benefits of urban and metropolitan transport schemes</p>	MoT	<p>Certified methodology for the preparation of sustainable mobility plans for Czech cities (mechanisms and common frameworks to evaluate the wider benefits are being developed under the EU funded PROSPERITY project).</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	Sustainable urban mobility plans of Czech cities	Continuous
116	<p>Support the development of these mechanisms and frameworks, based on sustainable national urban transport and mobility policies</p>	MoT	<p>Financial support to cities from ESIF-funded operational programmes</p>	<p>Transport Policy of the CR for the Period of 2021–2027 with Outlook until 2050</p>	Continuous

117	<p>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</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>MoT, MoRD, MoE</p>	<p>Holding regular seminars</p> <p>Publishing data on the MoT website</p> <p>Partnership for Urban Mobility under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	<p>Methodologies and their updates</p>	<p>Continuous</p>
118	<p>Encourage national, subnational and local governments to develop and expand financing instruments, enabling them to improve their transport and mobility infrastructure and systems</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>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>MoT</p> <p>MoT, MoRD, MoE</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoFA</p>	<p>Amendment to Act No. 104/2000 Coll., on the State Transport Infrastructure Fund 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, made it possible to extend the funding from the Fund also to cities and regions.</p> <p>Training on the use of financial instruments – in the form of technical assistance.</p>	<p>Act No. 104/2000 Coll., on the State Transport Infrastructure Fund 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</p>	<p>Continuous</p>
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>MoA, MoE, MoIT, MoLSA, MoRD</p>	<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</p>	<p>Coordination of food policies with energy, water, health care, transport and waste policies is based on the Strategy of the Czech Ministry of Agriculture with Outlook until 2030. This strategic document was approved by the Czech</p>	<p>Continuous until 2020</p> <p>In December 2020, a draft amendment to the Social Services Act was presented to the government and is currently discussed by the government legislative council. The</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>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 authorized to perform these activities through their staff and operations just like their other core activities stipulated by law.</p>	<p>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>	<p>act is expected to take effect on 1 January, 2022.</p>
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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 Ministry of Culture, 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>National Action Plan for Positive Ageing for the Period of 2013–2017</p> <p>National Plan for the Promotion of Equal Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities 2015–2020</p> <p>Government resolution No. 385 of 25 May, 2015 (continuous 2015–2020)</p> <p>Social Inclusion Strategy 2014–2020; Government resolution No. 24 of 8 January, 2014 (continuous 2014–2020)</p> <p>CR 2030: item 159</p> <p>Methodological guidance of the Ministry of Culture for volunteering in culture and arts (NIPOS)</p> <p>CR 2030: item 164</p> <p>Spatial Development Policy of the CR (Chapter 2.2 Republic's priorities)</p> <p>The Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the CR</p>	Continuous
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>	MoRD, MoC	<p>Identification and documentation of traditional folk culture manifestations by museums, universities and academic institutions, involving also local</p>	National Cultural Policy 2020 priorities	Continuous

	<p>11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>MoE, MoRD, MoC</p>	<p>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 schemes in support of traditional folk culture) and funding through organizations receiving funds from the state budget</p>		
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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	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	MoF	<p>Opportunities that local governments in the CR have to expand their revenue base have been little exploited so far. It seems therefore unfounded to offer municipalities additional instruments if they have not exploited those already available (even relatively new ones).</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 tax multipliers. 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>Act No. 338/1992 Coll., on real estate tax</p> <p>Multiplier for adjusting tax rate on land:</p> <p>S. 6(4)(b) – For different parts of a municipality, the municipality may issue a generally binding decree whereby its respective multiplier stipulated under (a) can be raised one level up or lowered one to three levels down (following levels in (a)); multiplier 4.5 can be raised to 5.0.</p> <p>Multiplier for adjusting tax rate on buildings:</p>	Continuous

				<p>S. 11(3)(a) – For different parts of a municipality, the municipality may issue a generally binding decree whereby its respective multiplier can be raised one level up or lowered one to three levels down; multiplier 4.5 can be raised to 5.0.</p> <p>S. 11(3)(b) – [the tax rate] For particular types of taxable buildings pursuant to par. 1(b) through (d), increased in line with par. 2, if applicable, and for taxable units pursuant to par. (1)(c) and (d), can be multiplied in the entire municipality by 1.5; this additional multiplier shall be imposed by the municipality through a generally binding decree.</p> <p>S. 12 Local multiplier – A municipality may issue a generally binding decree subjecting all real property within the municipality territory to a single local multiplier of 2, 3, 4 or 5. This multiplier shall be applied to the payer’s aggregate tax for different types of land, taxable buildings or taxable units with the exception of land specified under S. 5(1) of the Real Estate Tax Act. Up to now, the option under S. 12 of the Real Estate Tax Act has been used rarely by municipalities. .</p>	
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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 taxes to territorial self-governing units and certain state funds (Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes) 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 No. 243/2000 Coll., the Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes, as amended).</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>	<p>The calculation methods and applicable criteria are clearly stipulated by Act No. 243/2000 Coll., on budgetary allocation of taxes to territorial self-governing units and certain state funds (Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes) and the implementing regulation (for municipalities). Criteria, on the basis of which 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 and amendment to some related acts (Budgetary Rules) and by Act No. 250/2000 Coll., on budgetary rules for territorial budgets.</p>	Continuous
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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. 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 http://monitor.statnipokladna.cz/; budgets and budgetary implementation reports of the government and municipalities are publicly available; information on subsidies granted is also mandatorily disclosed.</p>	Key adjustments to the tax redistribution parameters among municipalities were implemented by amendments to Act No. 243/2000 Coll., on budgetary allocation of taxes to territorial self-governing units and certain state funds (Act on Budgetary Allocation of Taxes) taking effect from 2008 and 2013. The latest adjustment to tax redistribution parameters among municipalities was implemented by amendment to Act No. 243/2000 Coll., 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
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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 CUZK.</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). Upon issuing such decree, a municipality is obliged to send the decree to MoF for publishing in the Price Bulletin.</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 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 m² 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>	Continuous
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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 for socially and economically vulnerable population groups, including through alternative forms of funding, such as housing microfinance;</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>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, training and enhancing competencies of 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>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
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			Public Procurement Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU		
139	<p>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 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>	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 an annual report on the economic management of municipalities and regions.	<p>Act No. 23/2017 Coll., on budgetary responsibility rules</p> <p>Monitoring of economic management of municipalities and regions</p>	Continuous
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</p> <p>MoFA</p> <p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD</p>	SISF, Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank, project co-financing	<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>	Continuous

141	Consider establishing urban and territorial transport infrastructure and service funds at the national level, based on a variety of funding sources	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 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.		
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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	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	Mol, MoRD, MoE	Fulfilment of strategic objectives. 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, training and enhancing competencies of 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>).	Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration Client-oriented Public Administration 2030	Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public administration services – December 2018 Analysis of the scope of performance of public administration in statutory towns, urban districts and boroughs – December 2018 Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept
148	Promote the strengthening of the capacity of national, subnational and local governments, including local government associations	Mol	Fulfilment of strategic objectives. 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, training and enhancing competencies of authorities' officials and staff, and good practice sharing. Examples of	Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for	Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public administration

	<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>	<p>MoRD, MoI</p> <p>MoI</p>	<p>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>Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration</p> <p>Client-oriented Public Administration 2030</p>	<p>services – December 2018</p> <p>Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</p>
149	<p>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</p>	MoRD, MoI	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</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, training and enhancing competencies of 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>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration</p> <p>Principles of Urban Policy 2017</p> <p>Client-oriented Public Administration 2030</p> <p>Regional Development Strategy of the CR 21+</p>	<p>Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public administration services – December 2018</p> <p>Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</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(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	<p>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</p>	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 thus transparency of the accounting system and records (financial statements, etc.) filed in the Central system of national accounting information. The accounting data 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 accounting units, or rather of the Czech Republic's accounts and state closing account.</p>	<p>Methodological guidance: answering methodological and technical queries, holding guidance days on state accounts, publishing frequently ask questions with answers and methodological aids on MoF website, holding lectures, trainings and workshops.</p>	Continuous

	<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(d)iv. - Develop capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management;</p> <p>18(a) - Limit the negative impact of housing on the environment and enhance the energy efficiency of the housing sector by taking the following measures:</p>	MoE, MoRD, MoFA	<p>Methodological guidance available on the website of the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance published a methodological handbook– Guidance Document of the Central Harmonization Unit No. 7 – Managing risks in municipal economy. The practical handbook is intended for management of financial risks associated with municipal economy. The primary target group is municipal mayors who take their role responsibly and want the municipality to manage its economy with due professional care. The handbook will be certainly of use also to elected representatives and councillors as well as employees of local authorities. The handbook is available at: https://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2018/metodicky-pokyn-chj-c-7--rizeni-rizik-sp-33155</p> <p>The handbook was distributed to all municipalities and regions. In this regard, the Ministry of Finance also organizes workshops for representatives of local self-governments.</p> <p>Public Procurement Partnership under the Urban Agenda for the EU</p>	New Green Savings Programme OP ENVI	Continuous
153	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	Mol, MoRD	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</p> <p>Partnerships under the Urban Agenda for the EU. 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>	Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration	<p>Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public administration services – December 2018</p> <p>Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</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;				
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

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	<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>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, training and enhancing competencies of authorities' officials and staff, and good practice sharing. Examples of particular</p>	<p>Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration for the Period of 2014–2020 and its Implementation Plans; The Strategy defines themes for the next stage of public administration and e-government modernization and development, in particular towards enhanced efficiency and quality of public institutions performance</p> <p>Development strategy for ICT services in public administration and its measures to improve efficiency of ICT services, which further details the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration 2014–2020</p> <p>The Strategy of the Development of the National Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the CR up to 2020 (GeoInfoStrategy) and its Action Plan</p>	Continuous

			<p>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>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 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>	
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - Implementation and Development of 5G Networks in the CR (approved by the government in January 2020) 	
157	<p>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</p> <p>18(d)ii. - Encourage investment in research and innovation in all aspects of sustainable housing;</p>	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 for 2016–2020, as amended for 2019–2020, approved by the government in February 2019, and the new 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 2018, an update to the National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization of the CR (RIS3) was approved. 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</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>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 view of the specific aspects of research and innovation potential in a given region.</p> <p>The ETA Programme funded by the Technology Agency of the CR focuses on social science research, the outputs of which will also benefit cities and towns. The programme is designed to support social and human dimensions in applied research projects, experimental development and innovation, in order to maintain and improve the quality of people's lives in the context of dynamic social, economic, globalization, cultural and technological changes.</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>	
158	Strengthen data and statistical capacities at national, subnational and local levels	CSO, MoI	<p>Preparation, implementation and distribution of the population and housing census in 2021.</p> <p>Implementation of a monitoring framework for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030, • CR 2030 (key area Good governance – strategic objective 25) 	<p>Act No. 89/1995 Coll., on the state statistical service</p> <p>CSO priority tasks for 2017 (and following)</p>	Continuous; until 2021, 2030.

	<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> <p>18(d)iv. - Develop capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management;</p>				
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>	CSO, MoI	<p>Fulfilment of strategic objectives.</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, training and enhancing competencies of 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</i></p>	<p>Implementation plan of the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the CR for the Period of 2014–2020 for Strategic objective 2: Review and optimization of territorial public administration and for Strategic objective 1: Modernization of public administration, Specific objective 1.4.</p> <p>Client-oriented Public Administration 2030</p>	<p>Analysis of selected territorial aspects of public administration and improving access to public administration services – December 2018</p> <p>Incorporation in the Client-oriented Public Administration 2030 concept</p> <p>Introducing an evaluation system for public administration performance – December 2020.</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;		<i>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>).		
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 2020.</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

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 two 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>Presentation on behalf of the CR at conferences and working sessions</p>	As per the UNO deadlines; every four years until 2036.
169	<p>Continue to strengthen mobilization efforts through partnerships, advocacy and awareness-raising activities relating to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda using existing initiatives</p>	Respective ministries by their scope of competence	<p>Activities in the working groups Smart Cities or Local Agenda 21, in the framework of the Healthy Cities of the CR, etc.</p> <p>EU level working groups on urban matters (e.g., the Urban Development Group)</p> <p>Cooperation with partners</p>		Continuous

Conclusion

In the Czech Republic, the key instrument for accomplishing the Implementation Plan for 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 in particular 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:³

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 and number of people threatened by poverty. Correspondingly, the proportion of socially excluded people has also been reduced. This trend could be however significantly hindered or reversed due to the consequences and impacts of the current Covid-19 pandemic. 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

³ 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.

housing, employment, debt resolution, community work, and in particular prevention of social exclusion. The Czech Republic has a number of strategic documents on this particular issue. 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

The key issue in the CR is in particular ensuring affordable housing in all forms. State support to different forms of housing has been unfortunately inadequate. Existing schemes have not had major impact on improving the availability of housing in the country, namely due to insufficient fund allocation. The excess in demand for support from these schemes is enormous and the proportion in the total volume of mortgage loans provided is negligible. The CR has not established a social housing system yet. For the time being, instead of a law on social housing, there is a programme for the acquisition of social flats and houses and social mix houses, and for the expansion of municipally owned housing stock. On the EU scale, the CR has a rather low proportion of municipal housing, as well as low numbers of newly developed social flats. Tenure is adequately addressed by Czech legislation. Slums as such do not exist in the CR; in the local context, it is more appropriate to talk about socially excluded localities (city districts, houses, neighbourhoods or settlements). These are places 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.

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, IADP 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. Yet, a comprehensive strategy of support to electricity generation from renewable energy sources is missing.

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 trend in proportion of young people who are unemployed and not studying is also very positive. Yet, these trends may change in the future due to the consequences and impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. 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 now has been significantly hit by the pandemic. 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. 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. At the moment, a comprehensive approach to landscape and environmental protection in the CR is missing. The current situation in waste production and management is not overly positive either. Waste generation has been increasing year-on-year. Starting from this year, though, a new law on waste management is in effect which should lead to more efficient control of waste management. 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 is 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.

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, ITI, IADP), 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, ITI or IADP 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 Czech-Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank.

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

CLLD	Community-led Local Development
CNB	Czech National Bank
CR 2030	Strategic Framework Czech Republic 2030
CSO	Czech Statistical Office
CUZK	Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre
DES	Digital Economy and Society concept
EEA	European Economic Area
ERO	Energy Regulatory Office
ESIF	European Structural and Investment Funds
GO CR	Office of the Government of the Czech Republic
IADP	Integrated Area Development Plans
IROP	Integrated Regional Operational Programme
ITI	Integrated Territorial Investments
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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

Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-based Violence for 2015-2018

https://www.dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/action_plan_domestic_and_gender_based_violence.pdf

Architecture and Building Culture Policy of the Czech Republic (2015)

https://www.dataplan.info/img_upload/7bdb1584e3b8a53d337518d988763f8d/architecture-and-building-culture-policy-of-the-czech-republic.pdf

Civil Code

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

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

Employment Policy Strategy 2020 (2015)

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