



EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropský fond pro regionální rozvoj
Integrovaný regionální operační program

I INTEGRATED REGIONAL OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

FOR PERIOD 2014 - 2020

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1 A STRATEGY, WHICH WILL ALLOW THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE EU STRATEGY FOR SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL COHESION..... 8

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1 A strategy, which will allow the operational programme to contribute to the EU strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and to the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion

(Article 27(1) and Article 96(2)(a) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

1.1 A strategy, which will allow the operational programme to contribute to the EU strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and to the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion

1.1.1. Description of the programme strategy in terms of its contribution to the fulfilment of the EU strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and to the achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion

The strategy of the Integrated Regional Operational Programme is based on the synergistic combination and linking of appropriately selected interventions of regional character complemented by interventions at the national level with a strong projection into the territory, as a means of strengthening regional competitiveness and quality of life of people with a significant impact on the balanced development of the territory. An important aspect of the strategy is the consideration of selected solutions with regard to the diversity of needs in different types of territories.

IROP integrates development priorities of municipalities, cities and regions and related national priorities, taking into account the nature of their specifics and requirements for thematic and territorial concentration. By linking interventions, so far implemented independently at regional and central levels, IROP allows for their optimal combination within the territory, their integration in terms of content and time, thus achieving positive synergies.

The need to implement territorially specific interventions through regionally-oriented operational programme is intensified by the current trends in the development of Czech regions and the existence of areas where economic development, living standards and overall quality of life stagnate or even decline. Due to the persistent economic crisis, the affected regions report an increasing number of people approaching the relative poverty line (according to CSO, during the years 2005–2011 the poverty line increased from CZK 81,000 per year to CZK 114,000 per year). These regional disparities began to intensify after 2008 and gradually led to the emergence of a group of territories with concentrated problems concerning jobs, living standards and social conditions of the population.

The IROP strategy reflects the National Reform Programme 2014 (NRP), which is a conceptual document of the national economic policy and, in line with the economic priorities of the EU, it sets out the plan of key measures to promote economic growth in the Czech Republic while observing a responsible fiscal policy. The National Reform Programme represents the strategy of the Czech Government aimed at supporting the country's economic prosperity and the Czech Republic's contribution to meeting the Europe 2020 strategy. IROP's focus also relies on four fundamental objectives of regional policy of the Czech Republic for the years 2014–2020 formulated in the Czech Republic's Regional Development Strategy 2014– 2020:

- support increased competitiveness and utilisation of the economic potential of the regions (growth objective)
- reduce the deepening of negative regional differences (equalizing objective)
- strengthen environmental sustainability (preventive objective),
- optimize the institutional framework for regional development (institutional objective).

IROP's strategic framework is made up of Czech regional policy objectives aimed at encouraging growth in the economic development poles and reducing regional disparities.

The definition of IROP also takes into account the main pillars of the Strategy of the International Competitiveness of the Czech Republic 2012–2020 and the main principles of the Europe 2020 (smart growth, inclusion, sustainable development) and the Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development of the Czech Republic (strengthening competitiveness and cohesion, sustainable development).

Considering the above resulted in the formulation of the **IROP's vision**:

"Competitive municipalities and regions constitute a competitive Czech Republic."

This vision defines **IROP's global objective**:

"Ensure balanced territorial development, improve public services and public administration to increase competitiveness and ensure sustainable development in municipalities, cities and regions."

IROP's internal strategy is based on increasing regional competitiveness, which will materialise by stimulating the three main factors of its development, these factors being **infrastructure, inhabitants and institutions** (3i). IROP's tripolar strategic scheme was used to break down its global objective into basic three priority axes, which will contribute to achieving the objectives of the programme.

Priority Axis 1: Competitive, accessible and secure regions (competitiveness factor: "infrastructure")

The priority axis is aimed at increasing the competitiveness of regions, achieved by improving the accessibility of economic development centres and interconnecting the major transport axes, improving the infrastructure, developing alternative and eco-friendly transport systems and increasing regional security while having regard to sustainable development. The ability to adequately respond to new risks

and eliminate them is one of the basic conditions for the long-term development of competitiveness in the regions.

Priority Axis 2: Enhancing public services and living conditions for the inhabitants of regions (competitiveness factor: "*inhabitants*")

Achieving regional competitiveness requires the existence of a skilled workforce, as well as the quality and availability of public services. The interventions in this area aim to reduce social disparities and ensure better access to public services in urban and rural areas. In order to support human resource development in the regions and their success in the labour market, the IROP develops conditions for improving the education level of inhabitants and responds to the need to align education and the regional labour market needs through measures aimed at supporting qualified and territorially differentiated workforce. Equally important is the support of centres of highly specialized care, after-care and psychiatric care, which significantly contribute to increasing healthcare efficiency and improving quality of life, eliminating the risk of social exclusion and accelerating the return to work and to the labour market. Action taken on energy efficiency in housing will benefit the quality of the environment.

Priority Axis 3: Good territorial governance and higher effectiveness of public institutions (competitiveness factor: "*institutions*")

Strengthening and modernizing the institutional and administrative capacity of the public administration is of strategic importance. The interactions between PA, inhabitants, non-profit and business sectors, as well as the introduction of innovative solutions its provision creates the conditions and constitutes a prerequisite for smart growth and increased competitiveness at the local, regional and national levels.

Good local planning constitutes an important tool for this interaction and the means of stable and sustainable development of the territory as a prerequisite for the planning of social and economic activities implemented in it. Local planning documents provide clear rules for public administration on how to decide on investments. Their existence makes decision-making faster, more efficient and more transparent. These tools represent a complex system promoting territorial cohesion in accordance with the priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy, with growth priority promoting inclusion, the essence of which is to promote high-employment economy that is characteristic for social and territorial cohesion. These documents also public, i.e. it is possible to consult them; in most cases they are available on the websites of municipalities and information on all of them is kept in the Records of Planning Activities. In their absence, decision making concerning the territory would be longer, more complicated and in some cases the implementation of projects would be impossible.

A key element necessary for enhancing the competitiveness and balanced development of the territory is the activation of the cultural heritage potential, which forms an important component of local employment. Access to cultural heritage is reflected positively in the growth of employment and economic competitiveness of regions.

Priority Axis 4: Community-led local development

The priority axis builds on three previous axes using community-led local development. The purpose is to create and develop local partnerships and local development strategies based on the principle of decentralized bottom-up activities. The axis is subject to the rules applicable to all the above priorities, the rules being elaborated into community-led development strategies using local partnerships.

Priority Axis 4 supports the activities of the Priority Axes 1, 2 and 3, namely Specific Objectives 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1 and 3.3.

Priority Axis 5: Technical Assistance

The Priority Axis is based on experience from the previous programming period. It relies on the findings from evaluations of operational programmes and the National Coordination Authority.

The main requirements that had an influence on the formulation of specific objectives and activities:

- removing complexity and administrative difficulties of the programme implementation;
- reducing the complexity and time-consuming nature of operations in the submission of grant applications, monitoring project implementation, disbursement and controls;
- impacts of the State Service Act on the status, stability and the system of training of implementing structure employees;
- computerization of processes.

Main cohesion policy themes derived from the EU 2020 strategy are reflected in IROP as cross-cutting themes. Incidence matrix illustrates the IROP specific objectives in which the themes are applied.

Incidence matrix – illustrating the application of Europe 2020's main themes in IROP

	Strengthening institutions as a means to achieve smart growth	Efficient use of resources and strengthening the core network infrastructure aimed at increasing regional competitiveness as a means to achieve sustainable growth	Balanced territorial development and improvement of public services as a means to achieve inclusive growth
Priority axis 1 Competitive, accessible and safe regions Priority axis 4 Community-led local development	SO 1.3: Increasing the readiness to address and manage risks and disasters	SO 1.1: Increasing regional mobility through modernization and development of networks of regional road infrastructure connecting to the TEN-T SO 1.2: Increasing the proportion of sustainable forms of transport SO 1.3: Increasing readiness for action to deal	

	Strengthening institutions as a means to achieve smart growth	Efficient use of resources and strengthening the core network infrastructure aimed at increasing regional competitiveness as a means to achieve sustainable growth	Balanced territorial development and improvement of public services as a means to achieve inclusive growth
		with and manage risks and disasters	
<p>Priority axis 2 Enhancing public services and living conditions for the inhabitants of regions</p> <hr/> <p>Priority axis 4 Community-led local development</p>	<p>SO 2.1: Improving the quality and availability of services leading to social inclusion</p> <p>SO 2.2: Establishment of new and development of existing business activities in the field of social entrepreneurship</p> <p>SO 2.3: Development of infrastructure for the delivery of health services and health care</p> <p>SO 2.4: Increasing the quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning</p>	SO 2.5: Reducing energy consumption in the residential sector	<p>SO: 2.1 Improving the quality and availability of services leading to social inclusion</p> <p>SO 2.2: Establishment of new and development of existing business activities in the field of social entrepreneurship</p> <p>SO 2.3: Development of infrastructure for the delivery of health services and health care</p> <p>SO 2.4: Increasing the quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning</p>
<p>Priority axis 3 Good territorial administration and improvement in the effectiveness of public institutions</p> <hr/> <p>Priority axis 4 Community-led local development</p>	<p>SO 3.2: Increasing the efficiency and transparency of public administration by developing the use and quality of ICT systems</p> <p>SO 3.3: Support for the preparation and implementation of spatial planning documents</p>	SO 3.1: More efficient presentation, strengthening the protection and development of cultural heritage	<p>SO 3.1: More efficient presentation, strengthening the protection and development of cultural heritage</p> <p>SO 3.2: Increasing the efficiency and transparency of public administration by developing the use and quality of ICT systems</p> <p>SO 3.3: Support for the preparation and implementation of spatial planning documents</p>

1.1.1.1 Analysis of potentials and needs – the basis for the formulation of the strategy and choice of interventions in different areas

Thematic Objective 2: Enhancing access to, use and quality of ICT

The thematic objective is implemented in the chosen IROP strategy as a tool to streamline public administration. An indispensable element of modern, functioning institutions of central and local public administration is to ensure the quality of information systems, which constitute an effective tool for innovation. Their implementation in the performance of administration ensures, inter alia, the transfer and sharing of data, communication within and between individual institutions and communication with the public. The use of quality information systems will result in more efficient public administration and reducing red tape.

According to the 2011 Czech Statistical Office survey, the Czech Republic is below average in Europe in the use of eGovernment. Only 17% of individuals aged 16–74 used the Internet in the last 3 months for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information from public authority websites, downloading administrative forms from public authority websites, filling in and sending online forms on public authority websites. The EU average is 31%.

We can see large differences in the use of eGovernment services by various groups of users. Electronic registries were operated by 86% of the state organisational units in 2011, up 30 percentage points compared to 2005; as at 31 December 2011, 64% of the state organisational units had at least one form to download on their websites, 32% of the state organisational units offered forms to be filled in on-line and 39% of the state organisational units offered a complete electronic submission through their websites. Compared to 2007, the average increase in the provision of the above services was only 2 percentage points.

In relation to citizens, the statistics are rather unfavourable: in 2014, less than 0.5% of persons aged over 18 years had the official electronic delivery system (data box); in terms of sending on-line forms to public authorities, the Czech Republic ranks last in the European Union. In 2007, only 29% of the population used electronic services for citizens, which places the Czech Republic far below the European average. The increase in the use of eGovernment services to 40% in 2011 was also due to a user-friendly environment of the services being offered, as well as to the added value in the form of time savings. Despite some partial success in the use of eGovernment services, it is necessary to focus on promoting the use, further development and user simplicity of these services.

In the Czech Republic, significant steps to enhance the availability and the use of ICTs in public administration started in the 2007–2013 period. A functional and proven foundation for the next stage focused on increasing the efficiency, transparency and simplicity of the processes in the carrying out public administration was prepared thanks to a successful implementation of strategic projects supported by IOP. Thanks to commencing the process of computerisation and sharing of data, exact and reliable data were made accessible, which enabled a simpler and faster contact of citizens and entrepreneurs with public administration, e.g. through creating a network of data boxes ensuring reliable and safe e-submission and e-delivery of decisions. The creation of contact points known as CzechPOINT enabled

a search for and obtaining verified outputs thanks to the project of national registers, which created a database for the public administration providing updated and legally binding data on the identity of natural and legal persons, authorities and real estate. Concerning eProcurement, the NIPEZ project was implemented in 2007–2013. IROP builds on these activities and develops them in line with the eProcurement strategy. A number of other projects will be based on the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the Czech Republic 2014+ and the subsequent implementation plans. The defined objectives of the Strategic Framework are consistent with the objectives of the Digital Agenda for Europe.

The aim of the measures linked to the Strategic Framework is to increase the transparency and efficiency of public administration by completing the sharing of the data resources of the public administration over the national registers and the related computerization of agendas and electronic submission in selected agendas.

The public administration will ensure increased transparency by the computerization of the Collection of Laws and the enactment of laws, as well as by the introduction of the open data principle. Cultural heritage will be computerised in line with the Europeana initiative and the Strategy for the Digitization of Cultural Content 2013–2020 approved by the Czech Government. The eJustice and eHealth projects will build on the 2007–2013 programming period projects, relying on ministerial strategies and action plans (e.g. eHealth action plan) and completing the process started in the previous period. Concerning eHealth, projects will focus on computerization, which will include health care administration, support of diagnostics and therapeutic care. In this segment, a European reference network has been established in accordance with Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare. Its aim is to improve interoperability of electronic health care systems and ensure access to safe and high-quality healthcare. The first step towards creating a common interoperability framework were guidelines on the list of the minimum health patient records, which are to be shared as part of cross-border interoperability.

Concerning e-justice, projects will focus on the use of electronic tools for effective administration of processes within the justice system and the judiciary, particularly on the development of programmes aiming to facilitate data exchange between individual elements of the judicial system.

Support will be provided to projects to modernize infrastructure and data storage and specific ICTs that will bring new functionality for improved comfort of citizens, for example during emergencies. In this case, projects will also build on the steps initiated in the programming period 2007–2013 (ITS projects, central service point, etc.).

In line with the development of cross-border eGovernment services, projects will be implemented under EU Electronic Identification and Signature (eIDAS) and based on the Secure Identity Across Borders Linked 2.0 (STORK 2.0) project. The eIDAS regulation will allow identification and authentication of a citizen of one Member State in another Member State and create uniform basic conditions for the provision of "confidence-building services". The STORK 2.0 project aims to contribute to the interoperability of electronic identification based on defined pilot scenarios of cross-border services using electronic identity (e.g. eBanking, eHealth, eLearning & Academic Qualification).

Another area targeted by the Czech Republic is cyber security. Data from the National Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) show a dramatic increase in incidents in cyberspace, which requires a response and changes in the security of (especially) ICTs and critical public administration infrastructure.

To ensure controlled and secure data exchange within public administration, the Czech Republic intends to implement projects to protect the ICT infrastructure in line with the Strategy for Cyber Security of the Czech Republic 2015–2020. This strategy is in line with the Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union: An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace.

Strategic context – a contribution to achieving the objectives of the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

The implementation of TO 2 contributes to the meeting of the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy through the flagship initiative "Digital Agenda for Europe", which, at the national level, also requires support for the deployment and use of modern accessible Internet services, online health services (eHealth), Action Plan for ICT and eGovernment for 2011– 2015. Support will contribute to the introduction of digital technology and the streamlining and improved transparency of public administration.

Measures implemented through TO 2 in IROP also aim to achieving the objectives under the flagship initiative "An industrial policy for the globalization era", which foresees the modernization of procurement as one of the instruments for improving industrial policy. The initiative also emphasises the reduction of the administrative burden on companies at the national level. Measures (open data, electronic submission, electronic authentication and identification, etc.) will, inter alia, reduce the administrative burden on companies and facilitate entrepreneurship and contribute to progress towards the objectives of the Initiative.

Thematic Objective 2 responds to the state of Czech public administration, also mentioned in the justification of the Council Recommendation of 8 July 2014 on the 2014 NRP of the Czech Republic, and in the Council Opinion on the 2014 Convergence Programme of the Czech Republic (recommendations adopted under the European Semester 2014) which, among other things, state that the "quality and efficiency of the public administration continue to represent a challenge with negative economic repercussions". Recommendation no. 7 calls on the Czech Republic to strengthen the fight against corruption and increase transparency in public procurement. These recommendations can be immediately implemented through improving the quality of procurement tools and procurement computerization (eProcurement) in TO 2.

Similarly, the thematic objective is also related to the need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public employment services (Recommendation no. 4), for which the implementation and modernization of information and communication systems represents one of the tools for improving quality and efficiency.

Thematic Objective 4: Supporting the shift towards low-carbon economy in all sectors

Specific emissions per capita in the Czech Republic exceed the EU average. Production and consumption of energy, together with other industrial production and transport, are the largest producer of pollutants, which significantly exceed acceptable limits in particularly affected areas with a high concentration of industrial production and high level of urbanization.

Measures to support the improvement of energy standards of buildings will contribute to fulfilling the objectives of the EU and the Czech Republic concerning energy and climate change and the transition to a low carbon economy, constituting an important growth- promoting measure contributing to an increase in employment and the competitiveness of the Czech economy reducing costs of energy for consumers.

Concerning energy savings, the household sector represents a very significant potential (30.5%). According to data from the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, the Czech Republic has more than 2 416 apartments which could be supported by IROP. The estimated investment cost of renovations to a cost-effective standard exceeds CZK 300 billion. Energy savings supported by IROP in the apartment building sector are part of the strategy to meet Czech Republic's obligations to energy savings in accordance with EP and Council Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency.

Strategic context – a contribution to achieving the objectives of the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

The support for the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors directly aims at achieving one of the five main objectives of the Europe 2020: *"Greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990, 20% of our final energy consumption from renewables and 20% increase in energy efficiency"*.

The thematic objective fulfils Europe 2020 by contributing to the implementation of the flagship initiative *"Less resource-intensive Europe"*, which emphasizes support for decoupling economic growth from resource use by supporting the transition to a low carbon economy and greater use of renewable energy sources, modernizing the transport sector and promoting energy efficiency.

Thematic Objective 4 responds to the challenges identified in the Recommendations adopted under the European Semester 2014, specifically to Recommendation no. 6 *"Intensify efforts to increase energy efficiency in the economy"*. The justification states that *"the potential for energy saving is still significant and more ambitious measures would also help to reduce energy dependence"*. In relation to the recommendations, IROP implements activities under SO 2.5 leading to a reduction in energy consumption in the residential sector.

It also responds to the Integrated Guideline 5: *"Improving resource efficiency and reducing greenhouse gases"*.

Thematic Objective 5: Support for climate change adaptation, risk prevention and risk management

Prevention of existing and effective management of new risks (in terms of their intensity and frequency), such as hurricanes, prolonged droughts accompanied by extensive fires and other phenomena are currently much debated issues in the Czech Republic. The reason is the significant impact of climate change on landscape, water and forest management and agriculture and on the overall socio-economic situation of regions. Climate change phenomena put the resilience of infrastructure at risk and have an impact on the general security and stability of the country. Similarly, emergency situations of anthropogenic and technological nature pose another fundamental problem, threatening surface water and groundwater, soil and population and may be enhanced by climate change.

IRS units are not always effectively deployed in relation to the new risks and climate change and their infrastructure is not sufficiently robust. These deficiencies cause reduced preparedness and resilience of the affected areas to climate change and new risks. In addition to investments of preventive and organizational type aimed at preventing risks of emergencies, it is necessary to ensure preparedness to deal with emergencies, adapt the equipment of IRS units and strengthen the resilience of the territory, especially in places where there is an accumulation of phenomena and risks.

The long-term competitiveness of regions requires ensuring an adequate response to the increased incidence and intensity of emergencies in order to protect human life and health, property and economic activities.

Long-term competitiveness of the Czech economy and increasing disaster resilience will also be achieved by increasing the readiness of human resources to deal with emergencies and managing new risks. It is necessary to adapt the training and learning centres of IRS units.

Strategic context – a contribution to achieving the objectives of the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Under its chapter "*Sustainable growth – promoting a more competitive, greener and resource-efficient economy*", the Europe 2020 strategy stresses the need to "*strengthen the resilience of European economies against risks arising from climate change, as well as capacity for disaster prevention and response.*"

In its Flagship Initiative "*Resource Efficient Europe*", the Commission formulates its intention to implement measures for disaster prevention and response, as part of a vision of structural and technological changes required to move to an energy-efficient low-carbon economy more resilient to climate changes.

Thematic Objective 6: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency

Cultural heritage affects not only the quality of life in a territory, but also represents a significant economic potential for increasing competitiveness and sustainable development of regions. Cultural

heritage in disadvantaged regions is of particular importance, as it is one of the few long-term development potentials and sources of employment.

Cultural heritage in the form of collections and library resources plays an important role in the further development of culture. To make them available, it is effective to use new technologies and digitize the collections, thereby preserving the existing cultural values. At European and international levels, there are intense efforts to maximize the use of modern communication technologies to develop information society, create content and promote new online services.

Access to and efficient use of cultural heritage is prevented by missing or improperly dimensioned complementary infrastructure that would serve all visitors, including persons with reduced mobility. In places with high traffic, it is necessary to focus on the protection, security and prevention of irreversible damage to cultural heritage.

The Integrated Strategy to Support Culture 2020 shows that in the case of the most visited sites (such as UNESCO heritage sites), lack of investment for the protection and organizational support of the visitor traffic and additional infrastructure may lead to their devastation due to the disproportionate number of visitors concentrated in one place and time.

The Ministry of Culture has been consistently monitoring the economic benefits of the revitalization of cultural heritage sites and the effective use of museum and library collections. The study "Effectiveness of financial contributions to the restoration of cultural heritage sites in urban conservation areas" has shown the creation of a significant number of jobs in conservation and other areas, with CZK 1.38 of new values being created with every CZK 1 of investment.

Strategic context – a contribution to achieving the objectives of the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

The Flagship Initiative *"An industrial policy for the globalization era"* defines one of the specific objectives of the Commission as *"enhance the competitiveness of the European tourism industry."*

The need to digitize collections refers to the EU's Flagship Initiative leading to smart growth *"Digital Agenda for Europe"*, which states the need for digitization of cultural heritage, and the *"Innovation Union"*.

Thematic Objective 7: Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures

Transport of materials, products and people is a key prerequisite for economic and social stability of regions and a prerequisite for the fulfilment of the principles of free trade as one of the fundamental pillars of the EU. The quality of transport accessibility is one of the most important factors of regional competitiveness. In relation to the ongoing processes of economic concentration and specialization, there is growing importance of regional transport, with especially economically troubled regions or peripheral areas being at a disadvantage, as the quality of the socio-economic conditions in these regions or areas is significantly limited by the reduced accessibility to centres. The absence of the development

of the regional-level networks will also result in insufficient effectiveness of projects supported under the Operational Programme Transport in the TEN-T and on Class 1 roads.

Although the density of the Czech Republic's road network is among the highest in Europe, it faces fundamental shortcomings limiting the competitiveness of regions, such as the incomplete interconnectivity of regional transport (road) infrastructure, interconnectivity of regional centres and the nationwide backbone network (in particular TEN-T), as well as the interconnectivity of lower-class regional transport systems linking smaller towns and rural villages with regional centres. The quality of the network of regional roads and its capacity, safety and other parameters is low. The transport infrastructure also insufficiently implements intelligent transport systems (ITS).

The data from the Ministry of Transport and the Road and Motorway Directorate can illustrate the significance and position of the various categories of roads in transport infrastructure. Of the total length of the road network, motorways, high-speed roads and Class 1 roads (state network under the responsibility of the Road and Motorway Directorate) account for 13% and networks managed by the regions account for 26% and 61% for Class 2 and Class 3 roads, respectively. The share of the traffic performance on State and regional roads is approximately 1:1 (49%: 51%).

Regions manage more than 48,000 km of Class 2 and Class 3 roads, of which more than 21% can be considered in various regions as key to enhancing regional mobility, in order not to reduce or even put at risk their competitiveness. Priorities of individual regions concern about 8.2 thousand km, primarily on Class 2 roads, which account for about 16% of the total length of all roads owned by the regions, and only about 1% of Class 3 roads which can be considered to play the role of higher-class roads. Projects financed by the IROP will cover only sections of these priority roads. The allocated amount corresponds to the intensity of construction investment in modernization, bypasses and relocations.

This does not concern cross-the-board support for the renewal of the road network, but targeted interventions in the most important roads that meet defined criteria for improving the accessibility and the removal of barriers to the development of marginalized and peripheral areas while increasing their safety.

Inadequate and poor infrastructure lacking interconnection causes increased load on the environment by emissions of air pollutants, noise pollution, especially in built-up urban areas and ultimately threatens the safety of transport. Therefore, it is desirable to promote transport which is as environmentally friendly as possible, which is one of the pillars of sustainable growth and quality of life in the regions. Support must comply with the principles established in the Medium-term Strategy to Improve Air Quality in the Czech Republic and strategic documents for sustainable urban mobility. Urban mobility frameworks will be prepared according to the methodology that will be developed in cooperation with JASPERS.

According to the European Cycling Federation, bicycle as the main means of transport is used by the about 7% of the Czech population. Along with Lithuania and Slovenia, this figure puts the Czech Republic at 9th - 11th place in Europe. The Czech Republic reports a dynamic growth in the number of cities and associations of municipalities that, being members of the Association of Cities for Cyclists, encourage systematic and targeted promotion of cycling as an important part of urban mobility.

Strategic context – a contribution to achieving the objectives of the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

IROP deals with the issue of transport and transport infrastructure in accordance with Europe 2020, directly contributing to enhancing regional mobility and to fulfilling one of the main objectives of Europe 2020: *"Greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990."*

Selecting the Thematic Objective 7 aims to meet the goals of the Flagship Initiative "Resource Efficient Europe" as one of the two EU initiatives directly targeting sustainable growth and addressing, among other things, the need to modernize the transport sector.

The issue of transport is also referred to in select Integrated Guidelines, which emphasise intelligent, interconnected transport infrastructure and low-carbon transport. Transport has a strong link to IG 5 *"Improving resource efficiency and reducing greenhouse gases"* in connection with the environmental dimension of transport measures, and IG 6 *"Improving entrepreneurial and consumer environment, modernizing and developing the industrial base"*. Transport has also a link to IGs focusing on education and the labour market.

The implementation of TOs is based on the European transport policy, and thus also its fundamental strategy *"White Paper - Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area - Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system"*. At the national level, the key strategic document is the Transport Policy of the Czech Republic 2014–2020 with a view to 2050 and the Transport Sector Strategies, Phase 2 (2014–2020).

Regionally, the issue of transport infrastructure outlined in IROP is in accordance with one of the fundamental principles of territorial cohesion in accordance with the Territorial Agenda 2020, namely the *"Improving territorial connectivity for individuals, communities and businesses."*

In IROP, the implementation of Thematic Objective 7 is linked to the calls made in the Recommendations adopted as part of the European Semester 2014. Recommendation no. 1 calls on the Czech Republic to prioritize growth-promoting expenditure in order to support the recovery and improve prospects for growth. Interventions planned in IROP through TO 7 have a growth-promoting character by supporting the construction of priority sections of the regional road network in order to increase connectivity to the TEN-T network. The realization of this infrastructure is one of the prerequisites for economic recovery and overall economic growth.

Thematic Objective 9: Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination

Social area

In recent years, the Czech Republic has seen continued increase in diversity among developing and rural areas, increase in diversity within regions and increase in internal disparities on regional borders. Regional and local concentration of problems associated with poverty and social exclusion is most clearly manifested in the municipalities which are home to socially excluded localities. Their problem

is the low quality of housing, low level of education and functional literacy, high unemployment, material poverty, indebtedness of the population, social pathologies and negative perception of socially excluded localities in public opinion. In some regions, problems lead to the disintegration of social cohesion and the escalation of social problems. Poverty and social exclusion in the Czech Republic does not affect the broad categories of the population; however, it is concentrated in particular groups, such as long-term or repeatedly unemployed people, single-parent and large families, the elderly, persons leaving institutions or prison, the homeless, persons with disabilities, persons living in socially excluded localities (including Roma) and others. This is closely related to the growing isolation of the Roma minority in the municipalities which are home to socially excluded localities. 310 of 400 socially excluded localities are predominantly inhabited by the Roma population. When comparing the number of Roma in these areas with the total number of Roma in the Czech Republic, the expected impact of IROP investments is on 36% of the Roma population in the Czech Republic.

There is a very close link between poverty and social exclusion and unemployment. Almost half (46.4 %) of households with at least one unemployed person is at risk of poverty in the Czech Republic. Long-term unemployed people lose their work habits and their chances in the labour market further decrease. At the same time, there is a growing specific group of young people who do not continue their studies at secondary schools. After the completion of compulsory schooling they become unemployed and will not even acquire working habits.

In line with the European concept of active inclusion, there is a need for infrastructure development, enhancing the absorption capacity of community-based services and the construction of social service centres aimed at integration. It is necessary to focus on building facilities for field services that complement regional network of social services and improve their availability.

Social Inclusion Strategy 2014–2020 reports that in 2013, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the Czech Republic amounted to 15.3%. The value is has consistently been the lowest in the EU 28, although it is alarming that the current measures have not produced any downward trend in the number of people who are socially excluded.

When addressing the social situation of excluded and vulnerable groups, the Czech Republic has been increasingly using the services of institutional care, which do not contribute to the integration of supported persons in society; conversely, they can lead to isolation and segregation. Community-based services allow members of the vulnerable population groups to remain in their natural environment or in close contact with close persons. High-quality infrastructure represents a basic prerequisite for the provision of social services and allows socially unacceptable phenomena to be eliminated or dealt with and social tensions to be reduced. Social stability and the preservation of social skills and contacts increases the chances of getting and keeping a job.

Emphasis must be placed on promoting social inclusion and social cohesion in structurally affected regions with higher unemployment rate and with socially excluded localities. An integral part of the stability and development of the territory is to maintain and increase employment. Especially people who are socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion must be supported in terms of their entry into

and remaining in the labour market. This can be achieved through social entrepreneurship, which needs to be further developed and promoted.

In 2007–2013, financial support from the IOP of CZK 110 million created 270 jobs in the social entrepreneurship. Support in SO 2.2 with an allocation of CZK 2.6 billion can create up to 5,750 jobs for people who are socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion. Social inclusion of the Roma population is addressed using the coordinated approach to social inclusion organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Agency for Social Inclusion. During the years 2015–2020, systematic support will be provided to at least 70 most vulnerable municipalities, micro-regions or municipalities with extended powers which are home to socially excluded localities. This way, direct and coordinated support will be distributed to about 60-70% of the territory which is home to primarily socially excluded Roma.

IROP activities are linked with Roma Integration Strategies 2020, Priority Axis 2 being available to support people socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion for investments in social services, which contribute to reducing inequalities. This concerns the building of infrastructure for outreach, outpatient and low-capacity residential forms of social, health and related services for people who are socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion, building of infrastructure of community centres, purchase of apartments and apartment houses for social housing or investment to support social enterprises.

One of the tools for the stabilization and further development of the territory is the provision of basic necessities of life, including housing. Support for social housing in this context is understood as a contribution to the creation of conditions for the implementation of social policy. The Czech Republic currently lacks a sufficient number of apartments for social housing for different population groups in relation to their social status and dependencies due to reduced ability to care for oneself.

IROP is conceived as highly inclusion-promoting, being aimed at all socially disadvantaged, vulnerable and discriminated social groups. The Roma are listed as a relevant target group, i.e. "Residents of socially excluded localities and ethnic minorities, especially the Roma". The support is aimed at helping citizens who live in social exclusion to address extreme poverty, social exclusion and discrimination. It should also ensure social cohesion, because experience in the implementation of SFs in the period 2007–2013 showed that pro-Roma activities induce anti-Roma sentiment, which often obstructs the implementation of integration measures. Significant inclusive-promoting set-up of IROP, the systematic application of proven practice from the previous period and a significant focus on areas with socially excluded localities enable effective response to the situation of the Roma minority, which is most affected by poverty and social exclusion.

Health care

An important requirement which affects the health care system and its parameters is the maximum effectiveness of medical care and reduced time of treatment.

Despite the commencement of the restructuring process, health care is characterized by inadequate bed structure, deficient state of infrastructure and the underestimation of post- acute and rehabilitation care

and care for people with disabilities and psychiatric illnesses. The Czech Republic has seen rapid increase in the number of mental disorders, which become one of the biggest socio-economic burdens, without this fact being reflected in the capacity and availability of care.

The availability of services in some fields is negatively affected by inadequate interconnection between social and health care, such fields relying on institutional care without an outpatient or field alternative. This also applies to highly centralized system of psychiatric care that does not meet current requirements for optimal care, focused as close as possible on the actual social environment of the patient.

The functioning of the psychiatric care system is mainly characterized by its high degree of institutionalization and the unavailability of non-institutional services, as non-institutional forms of care are virtually absent. In some regions, psychiatric hospitals (formerly psychiatric institutions) are the only facilities providing acute inpatient or outpatient care. Some of these institutions have a catchment area of over hundred kilometres, leading to further institutionalization of patients, determining their social exclusion, social stigma and a low rate of participation in the labour market.

Currently there are approximately three to five hundred thousand individuals living in the Czech Republic who suffer from serious psychiatric illnesses and, as suggested by 2011 WHO study, almost one-third of the entire population has suffered some type of mental illness at least once during their life. The number of individuals who seek professional help continues to grow (it is up by 60 % since 2000). Mental and behavioural disorders are the second most common reason for the payment of disability pension in the Czech Republic (the most common reason in the case of third-degree disability). A psychiatric diagnosis excludes a patient from normal life in society for the rest of the patient's life. Disintegrated social ties, combined with poverty, may lead up to homelessness (25-40% of the homeless population suffer from some type of mental illness). Despite the fact that psychiatric care is provided by 30 departments of psychiatric hospitals, the size of the network is insufficient. In late 2012, care was provided in 18 psychiatric hospitals for adults with 8,847 beds (with 188 beds for paediatric patients) and 3 hospitals only for paediatric patients with 250 beds. Since 1990, the number of beds in psychiatric hospital has fallen by less than 30%. Compared to 2011, the number of beds in psychiatric hospitals decreased by 157; however, emergency, ambulatory and community care capacities have not been adequately increased.

There are differences among regions in the availability of quality services in certain fields of highly specialized care and in the quality and availability of care that directly follows up on highly specialized care. The follow-up care, forming a prerequisite for uniform access to all levels and areas of health services, simultaneously leads to cost optimization of hospital care, responding to the specific recommendations of the Council for Health.

Highly specialized care is concentrated in big cities and focuses specifically on the treatment of the diseases from epidemiologically most important areas (circulatory, digestive, respiratory system and oncological diseases). Highly specialized care facilities are subsequently followed by facilities of regional importance that provide comprehensive care at least in four basic fields and whose capacity is at least 300 beds. These facilities provide the majority of care to patients and their level determines the speed and accuracy of diagnosis and successful treatment of highly specialized care. The quality of the

individual levels of health care significantly affects the health of the inhabitants of the region, and in particular it shortens the periods of treatment, sick leaves and the time spent outside the patients' natural environment.

In terms of streamlining health care, it is essential to put sufficient emphasis on disease prevention and support of healthy lifestyle. If neglected, it leads to a growing occurrence of risk factors in the population and therefore to a higher cost of the system in general. As a result, the population loses the ability to work, which entails deteriorated quality of life, social exclusion and risk of poverty. Interventions to support health aim to completely prevent illnesses or diagnose them in time and reduce the financial cost of treatment.

Strategic context – a contribution to achieving the objectives of the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Concerning the intervention contributing to the fulfilment of the main objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy ("*Reduce the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25%, lifting over 20 million people out of poverty*") in the area of poverty reduction, the Czech Republic has set a national goal to "*Maintain the limit of the number of people at risk of poverty, material deprivation, or living in households with very low work intensity by 2020 at the 2008 level, with efforts to reduce it by 30 thousand people*". The growth priority defines a Flagship Initiative European Platform against Poverty, which aims to strengthen social and territorial cohesion so that the benefits of growth and jobs are widely shared and people experiencing poverty and social exclusion are enabled to live in dignity and take an active part in society.

Proposed measures in the social and health areas have a direct link to the IG no. 10 "*Promote social inclusion and combat poverty*", which identifies the need to ensure access to high quality, affordable and sustainable services, including social and health policy.

Thematic Objective 9 responds to the challenges of the recommendations adopted under the European semester 2014, namely Recommendation no. 3, which calls on the Czech Republic to adopt measures to significantly improve cost efficiency and administration in health care, especially hospital care. In relation to this recommendation, the programme implements measures under the SO 2.3, leading to a concentration of highly specialized care and follow-up care, which is aimed not only at improving the quality of care provided, but also its effectiveness.

Thematic Objective 10: Investing in education, vocational education and training to acquire skills and lifelong learning by developing infrastructure for education and training

Concerning preschool education, problems include lack of availability of quality facilities, despite the fact that it is pre-school education that creates and enhances the basic requirements for learning skills and social integration of individuals. Especially for children from socially disadvantaged families, preschool education is one of the few available and functioning ways to reduce the risk of their later failed education and labour market integration.

Pre-school education is directly tied to the labour market, where there is still a significant gender inequality and discrimination of women due to maternity, childcare and lack of high-quality childcare facilities, which would facilitate their return to work. In the context of mothers returning to the labour market and their low employability, particular attention is paid to facilities for children under three years of age.

Basic education insufficiently compensates for the handicaps of disadvantaged children from underprivileged families, from the Roma community, the families of third country nationals, including internationally protected persons or handicapped children and does not develop the individual potential of each student.

Pupils quickly lose the level of math, reading and science skills, with information literacy and language skills being insufficient. At the same time it does not create conditions for an increased pupil's interest in technical and natural sciences. Other shortcomings also include outdated equipment of schools and school facilities for teaching of these subjects and skills, which has a negative effect on the level of education and the provision of educational services.

Material facilities of a significant part of schools and school facilities are inadequate to the needs of individual integration of children with special educational needs, and do not allow for their teaching, let alone the actual school attendance. Other problems include the trend of increasing regional and local disparities in access to basic education due to the uneven demographic development, migration trends and other factors.

One of the biggest problems of vocational education is its inconsistency with the requirements of regional labour markets. This is also one of the reasons why the unemployment rate of recent graduates of secondary schools is well above the overall unemployment rate and is rising. The quality of vocational education with technical, scientific and agricultural focus is often limited by a lack of material and technical facilities of schools and the lack of modern teaching aids. In the long run, this adversely affects the interest of applicants to study disciplines that are in high demand by the employers and are key for future competitiveness of regions and the Czech Republic.

Urgent calls should be addressed in further education. The dynamics of the economic development very quickly changes work organization, job opportunities and demands for knowledge and skills of the workforce. Initial education cannot provide its graduates with training for the entire period of their professional career. In a situation where the supply of labour and its structure does not correspond to the needs of the economy and the demand of employers, the role of lifelong learning increases. Its offer is still inadequate and unsystematic and does not significantly contribute to the development and flexible change of labour skills required by the labour market. The conditions for access to lifelong learning also vary geographically and in comparison between urban and rural areas.

Strategic context – a contribution to achieving the objectives of the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

The implementation of interventions in education is directly linked to two of the main objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy: the objective *"Reducing the share of early school leavers from the current 15% to 10% and increasing the share of the population aged 30–34 with a completed tertiary education from 31% to at least 40%"*. It also contributes to the Employment objective *"Raise the employment rate of people aged 20-64 years from the current 69% to at least 75%"*.

There is an apparent strong link to IG 8: *"Developing skilled workforce responding to labour market needs, promoting job quality and lifelong learning"* and IG 9: *"Improving the performance of education and training at all levels and increasing participation in tertiary education."*

Thematic Objective 10 directly contributes to the implementation of the Recommendations adopted in the framework of the European Semester 2014. Recommendation no. 4 calls on the Czech Republic to increase the availability of affordable and high-quality childcare facilities and services, focusing particularly on children under three years of age.

The justification of the 2014 Recommendation mentions concerns raised by the quality of the Czech educational system and its relevance to the needs of the labour market as well as the low participation of Roma children in the inclusive majority education, which are reflected in the wording of Recommendation no. 5 towards supporting schools and students with poor results and increasing the inclusiveness of education, especially encouraging the participation of socially disadvantaged and Roma children.

Thematic Objective 11: Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and improving the efficiency of public administration through measures for strengthening institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, contributing to the implementation of measures supported by the ESF in the area of institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration

Concerning the public administration, it is necessary to implement measures to strengthen public participation in public governance, ensure its transparency and reduce the bureaucratic burden. One of the tools to achieve this goal is to support the development of open government and open data for the use of the non-profit sector, entrepreneurial community and citizens.

Necessary prerequisite for growth and increased competitiveness of regions include stability, sustainability and predictability of regional development, which are dependent on the quality of decision-making of local public administration and are based on the balance among the conditions for a favourable environment, economic development and cohesion of the population. According to the Building Act, these tasks are to be performed through spatial planning tools as a basis for decision-making about the territory, their acquisition being closely related to the improvement of public administration. Non-transparent, poor-quality and non-strategic decision-making about the territory can be avoided by commissioning the absent planning studies, which form the professional basis for all

levels of decision-making about the territory, as well as the absent local plans and regulatory plans, which are binding for the decision making about the territory. Without these documents, decision making within the territory would be procedurally and temporally complicated and non-strategic, with some projects not being capable of being realized at all.

Spatial planning tools can also be used to comprehensively address the endowment of the territory with the necessary infrastructure and its availability and coordinated position in the residential structure. The absence or obsolescence of land use documentation negatively affects the development of the territory in terms of investment or economic development, environmental protection and social stability of the territory, thereby undermining its competitiveness.

Strategic context – a contribution to achieving the objectives of the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Concerning the development of land use planning as part of the public administration and a prerequisite for sustainable growth and increase in regional competitiveness, the implementation of TO 11 is linked to the *Territorial Agenda of the Europe 2020*. Its objectives are, among other things, expressed in territorial development priorities of the European Union. Support is provided to the strategic approach to territorial development and coordination of the related land-use-oriented policies based on an integrated approach.

At the national level, TO 11 is used to implement the contribution to the two basic territorial development strategies. Concerning the *Regional Development Strategy 2014–2020*, which stresses out the need to improve the quality of strategic and land use planning and the vital role of spatial planning as an instrument of risk prevention (in relation to climate change). In addition to the *Spatial Development Policy of the Czech Republic*, which is used to coordinate territorial development at the national level and, among other things, ensures the implementation of documents of the European Union (EU Territorial Agenda etc.).

The justifications of the Recommendations adopted for the Czech Republic as part of the European Semester 2014 state that "the quality and efficiency of public administration is a problem with negative economic consequences". The implementation of TO 11 in IROP aims to increase the transparency and quality of public administration decision-making by supporting the acquisition and application of spatial planning documents.

TO 11 activities have an implicit link to Recommendation no. 1, which calls on the Czech Republic to prioritize growth-promoting expenditure in order to support the recovery and improve prospects for growth. Good local planning provides a framework for the implementation of infrastructure projects.

Green infrastructure

The activities listed in the IROP's Programming Document are based on the Commission Communication "*Green infrastructure – improving the natural capital of Europe*" and the opinions of the European Economic and Social Committee. This type of support is not the primary aim of IROP, but the programme uses it as a successfully tested tool with major environmental, economic and social

benefits. The key factors in green infrastructure are local and regional authorities which, taking into account the interests of all population groups, can optimize the development of the territory within the regional strategic plans in order to improve the quality of life.

The concept of green infrastructure addresses the interconnection of ecosystems, their protection and the provision of ecosystem services and is directly linked to regional policy, cohesion policy, climate change, transport policy and civil protection. These are complementary activities, which separately cannot be implemented, because they would not fulfil the respective thematic objectives.

1.1.1.2 Link of the proposed IROP strategy to strategies and policies at European, national and regional levels

IROP is based on a series of strategies adopted at European, national and regional levels and intervention are set to maximize the contribution to the achievement of their goals. From the perspective, contribution to Europe 2020 is essential.

A comprehensive overview of strategic documents and concepts forms Annex 3.

1.1.2 Justification for choosing the thematic objectives and corresponding investment priorities, having regard to the Partnership Agreement on the basis of identification of regional and possibly national needs, including the need to address the challenges defined in the relevant country-specific recommendations that were adopted in accordance with Article 121(2) TFEU and the relevant Council recommendations adopted in accordance with Article 148(4) TFEU, taking into account the ex-ante evaluation.

Table 1 Reasons for choosing thematic objectives and investment priorities

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
Thematic Objective 2: Enhancing access to, use and quality of ICT	IP 2c): Strengthening ICT applications for eGovernment, eLearning, eInclusion, eCulture and eHealth.	<p><u>NRP 2014</u> Measures for effective PA and good legislative environment. The strategic framework for the development of the Czech PA 2014+ – 85% of all PA submissions to be made in electronic form by 2020.</p> <p><u>Position paper</u> Develop and implement eGovernment services in accordance with national IAS. Promote the development of a coherent proposal for eGovernment to ensure the use of all available information across institutions. "A modern and professional administration" – TO 2 contributes to the reduction of administrative burdens, the fight against corruption and transparency in governance, eProcurement and eGovernment aim to implement the</p>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
		<p>funding priority "Innovation benefiting the business environment."</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u></p> <p>1.1.3 Public administration – 5. Unfinished eGovernment and 6. Inadequate security of IS PA.</p> <p><i>Funding priority</i></p> <p>Transparent, efficient PA with low administrative and regulatory burden, effectively responding to emergencies, with focus on completing eGovernment, on a full operation and communication of information registers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More robust eGovernment ○ Increased security of IS PA
<p>Thematic Objective 4: Supporting the shift towards low-carbon economy in all sectors</p>	<p>IP 4c): Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of energy from renewable energy sources in public infrastructures, inter alia, in public buildings and in the area of housing</p>	<p><u>NRP 2014</u></p> <p>Council Recommendation no. 7 “Take further measures to improve energy efficiency in buildings and industries”, the objective of the Czech Republic is to save 47.84 PJ (13.29 TWh) in final energy consumption by 2020.</p> <p><u>Position paper</u></p> <p>Improving the energy performance of buildings by increasing their energy efficiency.</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u></p> <p>Area 1.1.5, Environment, 1.1.5.1 Environmental protection – 1. Air pollution and 4. Energy performance – Smart City concept</p> <p><i>Funding priority</i></p> <p>Protecting the environment and the landscape and adapting to climate change – the objective is to reduce pollution and energy consumption in urbanized areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing the share of production / consumption of energy from renewable sources ○ Increasing energy performance of primary school Klučnice
<p>Thematic Objective 5: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management</p>	<p>IP 5b): Supporting investment aimed at addressing specific risks, by ensuring disaster resilience and by development of crisis management systems.</p>	<p><u>NRP 2014</u></p> <p>Measures aimed at higher preparedness of flood authorities.</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u></p> <p>IP implements area 1.1.5.2 Climate change and dealing with risks – 2. Insufficient readiness of regions (IRS) to adapt to climate change and to prevent and deal with risks</p> <p><i>Funding priorities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing the readiness and resilience of territory to adapt to climate changes and to prevent and deal with risks Improving the readiness (training) and ensuring

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
<p>Thematic Objective 6: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency</p>	<p>IP 6c): Preservation, protection, promotion and development of natural and cultural heritage</p>	<p>robustness and adequate deployment and corresponding facilities (IRS) across the territory.</p> <p><u>NRP 2014</u> Reform measure "<i>Attractive business environment</i>" emphasizes the development of SMEs and enhancing their ability to contribute to economic growth.</p> <p><u>Position paper</u> The possibility to support investments in the cultural sector, which can be supported under integrated plans for the development of the economy.</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u> The priority corresponds to the relevant problem area 1.1.5. Environment – 1.1.5.1 Environmental protection - 7. Under-utilisation of the potential of cultural and natural heritage</p> <p><i>Funding priorities</i> Revitalization, rehabilitation and promotion of cultural and natural heritage having strong potential for economic development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improvement and modernisation of public infrastructure to make natural and cultural heritage accessible, streamlining the presentation of cultural values and strengthening its protection and development through investments in their appropriate use.
<p>Thematic Objective 7: Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures</p>	<p>IP 7b): Enhancing regional mobility through connecting secondary and tertiary nodes to TEN-T infrastructure, including multimodal nodes.</p>	<p><u>NRP 2014</u> The current state of the Czech transport network in terms of quality and functionality fails to meet the standards of the original 15 EU states. This state is seen as one of the obstacles to achieving higher economic growth the Czech Republic.</p> <p><u>Position paper</u> Investment in local roads, which contribute to the restoration of disadvantaged urban and rural areas, if they provide the necessary connection with the network of motorways and high-speed roads.</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u> Link to 1.1.2.1 Transport infrastructure and accessibility/mobility – 1. Unfinished backbone transport network</p> <p><i>Funding priority</i> Sustainable infrastructure enabling competitiveness of the economy and the corresponding transport services and</p>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
		<p>accessibility in the area, improved connection of regions and lower-level centres to the backbone infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extending transport infrastructure outside the TEN-T and promoting the development of sustainable transport ○ Increasing the availability of lower-level settlements and peripheral or otherwise disadvantaged regions by improving their connection to the TEN-T. ○ Increasing the number of bypasses of major cities outside TEN-T
<p>Thematic Objective 7: Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures</p>	<p>IP 7c): Developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low-noise) and low- carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility.</p>	<p><u>NRP 2014</u></p> <p>The development of ITS that increase traffic safety, improve traffic management, raise awareness about the situation in traffic, improve accessibility to public transport and are a tool for optimizing the utilization of the transport infrastructure capacity.</p> <p><u>Position paper</u></p> <p>Investment in sustainable urban transport strategies to promote integrated and sustainable mobility in agglomerations.</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u></p> <p>Link to 1.1.2 Infrastructure, 1.1.2.1 Transport infrastructure and accessibility / mobility – 5. Insufficient infrastructure conditions for the development of cities and agglomerations.</p> <p><i>Funding priorities</i></p> <p>Increasing the level of multi-modal transport as a whole, improvement of transport infrastructure conditions and increasing the attractiveness of public transport and non-motorized transport in cities, agglomerations and regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of low-carbon integrated public transport systems at the level of towns and cities ○ Development of stationary and bicycle traffic ○ Better utilisation of alternative energy sources in transport.
<p>Thematic Objective 9: Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination</p>	<p>IP 9a): Investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting</p>	<p><u>NRP 2014</u></p> <p>Reform measure <i>Soc. Inclusion and combating poverty</i> Council Recommendation no. 3 <i>Adopt measures that would significantly improve the cost-effectiveness of health care.</i></p> <p><u>Position paper</u></p>

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
	social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services.	<p>Support for improving access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u></p> <p>The priority corresponds to the relevant area 1.1.4 Soc. inclusion, fighting poverty and the health care system – 3. Low availability of social housing</p> <p><i>Funding priorities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social system encouraging the inclusion of socially excluded groups and combating poverty ○ Improved availability of social housing ○ Better availability and setting of social services ○ Increased capacity of supported soc. services ○ Adopted measures to improve the health condition of the population ○ Increased share of healthcare facilities meeting the standards of the given type of care. ○ Modernized infrastructure of providers of highly specialized and follow-up care ○ Restructured psychiatric care
Thematic Objective 9: Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination	IP 9c): Providing support to social enterprises	<p><u>NRP 2014</u></p> <p>Reform measure <i>Social inclusion and combating poverty</i> counts on the support of employment within and in the vicinity of socially excluded localities (development of social entrepreneurship is one of the tools).</p> <p><u>Position paper</u></p> <p>It mentions the support of social enterprises in relation to SMEs.</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u></p> <p>Link to the relevant area 1.1.4 Soc. inclusion, fighting poverty and the health care system – 1. Poor employability and low employment of socially excluded people or at risk of social exclusion in the labour market</p> <p><i>Funding priorities</i></p> <p>Social system incorporating socially excluded groups and acting pre-emptively against poverty – Increasing the employability of socially excluded persons and persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion in the labour market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better conditions and a developed system of social entrepreneurship. ○ Increased number of social enterprises and the jobs created in them.

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanded and upgraded social enterprise facilities leading to the reduction of unemployment, and promoting social inclusion.
<p>Thematic Objective 9: Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination</p>	<p>IP 9d) Investing in community-led local development strategies</p>	<p><u>Position paper</u> Improving the quality of life in rural settlements and improving their attractiveness, related interventions in the areas of employment and labour mobility, education, skills and life-long learning.</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u> Chapter 3.1.1. Community-led local development: <i>Funding priority</i> Ensure transport services, ensure quality and accessible health care, deal with the prevention and promotion of healthy lifestyle, raise the employability of people at risk of social exclusion, ensure the development, increase the openness and enhanced capacities for pre-school education (school facilities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase rural functional amenities ○ Creating conditions for cooperation in order to improve the quality and accessibility of service networks (e.g. social, health and follow-up networks). ○ Support for the development of the local economy in rural areas.
<p>Thematic Objective 10: Investing in education, vocational education and training to acquire skills and lifelong learning by developing infrastructure for education and training</p>	<p>IP 10: Investing in education, vocational education and training to acquire skills and lifelong learning by developing infrastructure for education and training</p>	<p><u>NRP 2014</u> Reducing the number of early school leavers to 5.5%. Council Recommendation no. 4 – use funds to create additional capacity in kindergartens.</p> <p><u>Position paper</u> Increasing the number of affordable and high-quality childcare facilities, improving the quality of compulsory education, a better link between the offer of education and the labour market, improving cooperation between educational institutions and enterprises.</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u> Link to Advanced and high-quality education system – 1. Insufficient quality of initial education, 3. Unequal approach and low ability to develop individual potential of pupils and students, 4. Mismatches between training and labour market requirements</p> <p><i>Funding priorities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing the quality of training and labour market requirements

Selected thematic objective	Selected investment priority	Justification of selection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensuring modern premises and equipment of schools and educational organizations ○ Modifications allowing greater involvement of pupils and students with SEN. ○ Ensuring sufficient capacity of childcare facilities, especially those aged under 3
<p>TO 11 Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and contributing to efficient public administration.</p>	<p>IP 11: Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and improving the efficiency of public administration through measures for strengthening institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, contributing to the implementation of measures supported by the ESF in the area of institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration</p>	<p><u>NRP 2014</u> NRP link to Spatial Development Policy, a strategic document of the Government, which determines the strategy and basic conditions for fulfilling the tasks of spatial planning in the Czech Republic.</p> <p><u>Position paper</u> Modern and professional administration; section Administrative Arrangements deals with administrative burden and recommendations to strengthen regional planning</p> <p><u>Partnership Agreement</u> Content of IP is linked to area 1.1.3 Public Administration - 2. Low efficiency and expertise of PA and 5. Unfinished eGovernment.</p> <p><i>Funding priorities</i> Transparent and effective public administration with low administrative and regulatory burdens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing the efficiency of management and development of municipalities and improving the decision-making by supporting the acquisition and application of spatial planning documents.

1.2 Justification for the allocation of funds

Financial allocation distribution builds on the needs identified in the individual specific objectives and priority axes, and reflects their contribution to achieving the programme's objectives and Europe 2020. Also incorporated were recommendations from the European Commission Position Paper for the Czech Republic, the National Reform Programme 2014, Specific Council recommendations and objectives set out in the Partnership Agreement. The entire allocation of IROP is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

Financial allocations were determined on the basis of:

- **thematic concentration rules contained in the ESI regulations;**
- **Programme and chapter 1.1 strategies**, confirming the correctness of the choice of thematic objectives and corresponding investment priorities;
- **analyses of potentials and needs;**
- **links to horizontal principles**, which are the strongest in Priority Axis 2 (TO 4, 9 and partially 10);
- **analysis of the absorption capacity** from the end of 2013;
- **impacts of geographic concentration of support** and the definition of the territorial dimension of the activities supported;
- **experience from the programming period 2007–2013.**

Priority Axis 1 **Competitive, accessible and secure regions**, related to the Thematic Objectives 5 and 7, anticipates second highest allocation under the programme amounting to 34.62%. IROP is paying increased attention to improving the accessibility of peripheral regions. Investments in core regional transport network should therefore reach 20.36% of the allocation. Take into account the recommendations for investments in sustainable urban mobility with impacts on economic activity and the overall living environment in agglomerations. These activities should be supported by 11.02% of the allocation. In the area of increasing readiness to deal with and manage disasters and risks, account was taken of investments and objectives achieved in the programming period 2007–2013 and the proposed allocation amounts to 3.24%.

Priority Axis 2 **Enhancing public services and living conditions for the inhabitants of regions**, related to Thematic Objectives 4, 9 and 10, expects the maximum allocation of 37.54% of the total programme allocation. The funding priorities identified by the Position Paper include growth based on human capital, improving the offer of education, links with the labour market and the involvement of parents with young children in the labour market. For the area of regional education, IROP therefore expects 12.57% of the allocation.

The key aspects identified by the Position Paper include access to sustainable and high quality health care and social services for the integration of socially excluded groups. The allocation of TO 9 in the amount of 22.34% is determined by the size of the main target group, consisting of people who are socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion. These public services contribute to improving the quality of life, availability of services and are complementary to the activities supported by OP Employment and OP Research, development and education, co-financed by the ESF.

Concerning the shift to energy-efficient, low-carbon economy, it mentions the need to improve the energy performance of buildings by increasing their energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources. This relates to the Council Recommendation for the Czech Republic in response to the NRP 2014 to take further measures to improve the energy performance of buildings and use of RES in electricity production. This objective is also related to the fulfilment of the commitments of the Czech Republic under the Directive on energy efficiency. Its fulfilment is part of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the Czech Republic.

Priority Axis 3 **Good territorial administration and improvement in the effectiveness of public institutions**, related to Thematic Objectives 2, 6 and 11, expects the allocation of 16.43 % of the total programme allocation. The Position Paper identifies the need to increase the efficiency and transparency of public administration. It emphasizes the measures to reduce administrative burdens, improve access and efficiency and properly use the ICT. This area has been assigned 7.12% of the allocation, especially with regard to investments made in the period 2007–2013. The area of procurement and implementation of spatial planning documents has been assigned 0.15% of the allocation. Enhanced protection, accessibility and development of cultural heritage has been assigned 9.16% of the allocation. Financial resources allocated to national programmes in the field of cultural heritage are in tens of thousands of crowns per project and most of the cultural heritage sites must be repaired over many stages. In the case of national cultural monuments and UNESCO sites, regional and municipal financial resources are insufficient. Starting in July 2014, the Ministry of Culture carried out a survey of the absorption capacity of historical sites, museums and libraries, which indicated that, for example, the financial requirements of six museums of national importance amount to about CZK 3.1 billion. The financial requirements of regional libraries exceed CZK 2.5 billion. Enhanced protection, accessibility and development of cultural heritage has been assigned 9.16% of the programme's allocation. The Ministry of Culture estimates the actual absorption capacity at CZK 19 billion, of which CZK 11.7 billion in SO 3.1 The Satellite account of tourism shows that foreign visitors (total of 22 600 000 million) were directed mainly into monuments inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site (Prague, Brno, Český Krumlov, Kutná Hora), or attractions on the indicative list of World Heritage Sites (Karlovy Vary, Františkovy Lázně, Mariánské Lázně).

Priority Axis 4 **Community-led local development**, related to Thematic Objective 9, expects the allocation of 8.39% of the total programme allocation. Account was taken of the recommendations in the Position Paper on the activation of the economic potential of rural areas, creating conditions for improving competitiveness and diversification, and current experience with the implementation of CLLD in the Czech Republic. This priority axis finances operation and animation Local Action Groups with an expected allocation of 1.85% of the programme.

Priority Axis 5 **Technical assistance** expects allocation of 2.99% of the total programme allocation. Distribution of this allocation to individual supported activities will be based on the experience with the implementation of technical assistance in the period 2007–2013 and in relation to the allocation and activities financed under OP Technical Assistance.

Table 2: Overview of the investment strategy of the Operational Programme

Priority Axis	Fund	EU support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators, for which an objective has been set
1	ERDF	945,062,951	20.36	7	7 b)	1.1 Increased regional mobility through modernization and development of networks of regional road infrastructure connected to TEN-T	- Area accessible within 45 minutes using TEN-T
		511,846,345	11.02		7 c)	1.2 Increasing the share of sustainable forms of transport	- The share of public transport in the total output of passenger transport - The share of cycling in transportation output
		150,551,052	3.24	5	5 b)	1.3 Increasing readiness for action to deal with and manage risks and disasters	- Number of exposed areas with inadequate readiness of IRS units - Readiness of IRS units
2	ERDF	337,812,752	7.28	9	9 a)	2.1 Improving the quality and availability of services leading to social inclusion	- Capacity of services and social work - Average number of persons using social housing
		25,522,658	0.55		9 c)	2.2 Establishment of new and development of existing business activities in the field of social entrepreneurship	- Unemployment rate in people with the lowest education
		283,518,885	6.11		9 a)	2.3 Development of infrastructure for the delivery of health services and health care	- Capacities of modernized and highly specialized follow-up health care - Average length of hospitalization in institutions of long-term psychiatric care
		583,552,125.84	12.57	10	10	2.4 Increasing the quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning	- Share of early school leavers - Share of three-year-old children placed in pre-school establishments

Priority Axis	Fund	EU support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators, for which an objective has been set
		511,775,835.00	11.02	4	4 c)	2.5 Reducing energy consumption in the residential sector	- Final household energy consumption in the Czech Republic
3	ERDF	425,278,328	9.16	6	6 c)	3.1 More efficient presentation, strengthening the protection and development of cultural heritage	- Share of sub-collections and funds having been streamlined and made accessible - Number of visits to cultural monuments and heritage institutions made accessible for admission
		330,247,845	7.12	2	2 c)	3.2 Increasing the efficiency and transparency of public administration by developing the use and quality of ICT systems	- Number of electronic submissions made through Czech Point, ISDS, PVS and agenda portals
		7,092,124.67	0.15	11	11	3.3 Support for the preparation and implementation of spatial planning documents	- Area of the territory covered by a spatial plan, regulatory plan and a territorial study
4	ERDF	303,932,245	6.55	9	9 d)	4.1 Strengthening community-led local development to improve the quality of life in rural areas and to mobilise local potential	- The share of public transport in the total output of passenger transport - The share of cycling in transportation output - Capacity of services and social work - Number of exposed areas with inadequate readiness of IRS units - Average number of persons using social housing - Unemployment rate in people with the lowest education - Average length of hospitalization in institutions of long-term psychiatric care - Share of early school leavers

Priority Axis	Fund	EU support (EUR)	Share of total EU support for the operational programme	Thematic Objective	Investment priorities	Specific objectives corresponding to investment priority	Common and specific programme result indicators, for which an objective has been set
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share of three-year-old children placed in pre-school establishments - Number of visits to cultural monuments and heritage institutions made accessible for admission - Share of sub-collections and funds having been streamlined and made accessible - Surface area covered by the local plan, regulatory plan and the planning study
		85,631,397	1.85	9		4.2 Strengthening the capacity of community-led local development to improve management and administration skills of LAGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Success rate of project applications
5	ERDF	138,874,827	2.99	-	-	5.1 Ensuring quality programme management and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of permanently employed staff of the implementation structure - Take-up rate of the programme

2 Priority axes

(Article 96(2) (b) and (c) of the General Regulation 1303/2013)

2.1 Description of priority axes other than technical assistance – Priority Axis 1

(Article 96(2)(b) of the General Regulation 1303/2013)

2.1.1 Priority Axis 1: Competitive, accessible and safe regions

2.1.2 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or fund

Priority 1 is aimed at improving infrastructure directly related to enhancing competitiveness, accessibility and security of the regions of the Czech Republic. Linked to TO 5 and TO 7. Their combined support in one priority axis provides significant strengthening of the integrated nature and enables support for the basic factor of regional competitiveness, i.e. the infrastructure.

Continuity of specific targets with investment priorities

Investment Priority	Specific Objective
IP 7b: Enhancing regional mobility through connecting secondary and tertiary nodes to TEN-T infrastructure, including multimodal nodes.	1.1 Increased regional mobility through modernization and development of networks of regional road infrastructure connected to TEN-T
IP 7c: Developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low-noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility.	1.2 Increasing the share of sustainable forms of transport
IP 5b: Supporting investment aimed at addressing specific risks, by ensuring disaster resilience and by development of crisis management systems.	1.3 Increasing readiness for action to deal with and manage risks and disasters

2.1.3 Fund, region category and basis for the calculation of EU support

Fund	ERDF
Region category	Less developed regions
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	total eligible expenditure

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 7b of Priority Axis 1: Enhancing regional mobility through connecting secondary and tertiary nodes to TEN-T infrastructure, including multimodal nodes.

2.1.4 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.1: Increasing regional mobility through modernization and development of networks of regional road infrastructure connected to TEN-T

The aim is to contribute to economic, social and territorial cohesion through good connection of secondary and tertiary nodes to the backbone networks, with emphasis on the TEN-T network by roads with satisfactory technical and capacity parameters. Connection to the TEN-T will connect the Czech Republic and Europe.

The completion of the missing links and reconstruction of the existing roads to achieve the desired technical and capacity parameters will eliminate one of the main obstacles to the free movement of goods and persons in the Member States and between them. The new infrastructure will help create multimodal connections and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which the Czech Republic and the EU have as one of the main objectives by 2050.

Direct benefits include:

- time savings,
- energy saving (fuels),
- reduced wear of vehicles,
- reduced accident rate.

Indirect impacts include:

- tax payments of companies and employees,
- increased employment opportunities,
- improved environmental conditions,
- enhanced value of territory by connecting business and industrial zones,
- increased economic power of municipalities and cities due to improved transport accessibility,
- improved status of regions,
- improved accessibility of territory for tourism,
- revived construction activity when constructing transport routes and during aftercare.

In accordance with the Partnership Agreement, support will be provided to construction, reconstruction and modernization of selected sections of Class 2 roads, building bypasses around settlements and selected sections of Class 3 roads that perform the role of higher-class roads. In the case of connecting an economically troubled region or a peripheral area (according to the RDS 2014–2020) to TEN-T or a

secondary or tertiary node, support will be provided to the construction, reconstruction and modernization of the section of a lower- category road, which will provide access from priority regional road network to the destination node.

Despite significant support for the regional road network in the past (ROP was used to newly build 40.9 km and reconstruct 1,092 km of roads, with almost 18 km of bypasses and more than 50 km of local roads built or renovated), the Czech Republic still has peripherals areas insufficiently connected to the TEN-T, regional centres and neighbouring regions. This limits the possibility of commuting and leads to uneven development in the territory. To start the development of these areas, it will be necessary to support the construction and reconstruction of key sections of Class 2 roads. It is necessary to focus on the reconstruction of roads in inadequate and emergency condition and increasing their capacity.

The obligation to prepare a plan of administration and maintenance of Class 2 and 3 roads and annually update it lies with their owner – the relevant region – pursuant to Section 9 of Act no. 13/1997 Sb., on roads, and Decree no. 104/1997 sb. implementing the Roads Act. The region provides for the administration and maintenance of the road network in its ownership through its organization to which the administration of roads was entrusted.

Table 3 SO 1.1: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
7 22 10	Area accessible within 45 minutes using TEN-T	km ²	67,761	2014	68,079	MA	Annual

2.1.5 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.1.5.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

▪ Reconstruction, modernization or construction of roads

The reconstruction, modernisation or construction of selected sections of Class 2 roads, construction of bypasses around cities and selected sections of Class 3 roads, technical appreciation and construction of bridges, reducing traffic on arterial roads, construction of roundabouts, which perform the role of higher-class roads on selected regional road network in order to increase connectivity to the TEN-T. The aim is to connect the economically troubled region or peripheral territory to the TEN-T or secondary or tertiary node.

Additionally, support will be provided to technical improvements and construction of **noise walls and barriers, public lighting in urban areas, sensors and active elements of ITS** to increase road safety to reduce accidents and warning of dangerous meteorological phenomena. Support will be provided to the planting of additional greenery along roads and to elements of road infrastructure in order to reduce fragmentation of the landscape (ecoducts, underpasses and overpasses).

The projects will be implemented on priority regional road network.

The supported roads that meet the following criteria, are shown on a map of selected regional road network (Annex 3). The Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries will indicate the supported sections of roads.

Transport and economic importance of road

- a) the road serves as a connection of secondary (municipalities with extended powers over 7 thousand inhabitants) and tertiary (other MEPs and MDPs) nodes to TEN-T,
- b) the road is used as a connection of an economically troubled region or a peripheral area (according to the RDS 2014–2020) to TEN-T or a secondary or tertiary node, a section of a lower-category road, which will provide access from priority regional road network to the destination node,
- c) the road serves as the connection of the industrial zone or economic centre (node with min. 1,000 jobs) to a secondary or tertiary node or the TEN-T.

Construction and technical condition and width arrangement

- a) The road must be in categories inadequate or emergency – Classification 4–5 according to TP87 in a given year (in case only a bridge is to be constructed, it must be classified in the category of very poor or emergency – Classification 5–7 – an information concerning the "bottom" or "top" structure)
- b) roads that do not have the required width arrangement conforming to ČSN,

- c) relocation, bypass or a new section if the existing road meets the required criteria.

Traffic volume, accident rate and environmental impact

- a) the road goes through at least one municipality with a population of more than 1 000, in which, according to the Medium-term strategy to improve air quality, more than 1 limit value is exceeded at least for a part of the residential area of the municipality,
- b) inclusion of roads, where the traffic volume exceeds the value $SV > 500$
- c) the road reports above-average accident rate as compared to the average in the region.

The criterion is met if at least one sub-criterion indicated by a letter is met. The road is included in the selected priority regional road network if it meets the first and, simultaneously, the second or third criterion.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- residents
- visitors
- commercial entities

Types of beneficiaries

- Regions
- organizations established by regions

Regional focus of support

The entire Czech Republic excluding the City of Prague

The selected priority regional road network is presented in Annex 3.

State aid

Specific Objective 1.1 will support only projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

2.1.5.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

MA IROP chooses specific eligibility criteria relevant to the activities supported in the given call.

- The project is in line with the Transport Policy of the Czech Republic 2014–2020;
- the applicant has ensured national funding;

- the project will contribute to the elimination of the negative effects of transport on the environment.

2.1.5.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.1.5.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.1.5.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 1.1: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
7 22 00 (CO13)	Total length of newly built roads	km	ERDF	146	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
7 23 00 (CO14)	Total length of reconstructed or modernised roads	km	ERDF	729	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 7c of Priority Axis 1: Developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low-noise) and low-carbon transport systems, including inland waterways and maritime transport, ports, multimodal links and airport infrastructure, in order to promote sustainable regional and local mobility.

2.1.6 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2: Increasing the share of sustainable forms of transport

Sustainable transport creates functional, safe and economic conditions for the transfers of people and goods, and does not conflict with the sustainable consumption of natural resources, reducing environmental pollution and eliminating negative impacts on human health.

Sub-objectives:

- enhance transport performance of public transport,
- reduce the burden of the personal vehicular traffic,
- develop a fleet of city buses with alternative drive,
- develop and integrate the ITS in traffic in cities and agglomerations,
- meet the needs of specific groups of the population in transport,
- ensure safe and barrier-free transport in order to increase the share of sustainable forms of transport,
- provide road access of labour, services and education,
- exploit the potential of non-motorized transport for labour mobility,
- create conditions for mobility and optimize the network of cycle paths and cycle routes.

Particular attention should be paid to the interconnection of different modes of transport and to defining the areas and corridors necessary for efficient public transport system, which allows efficient links between residential areas, public amenities, public spaces, production and other areas with requirements for high-quality environment. This creates conditions for the development of an effective and accessible system that will provide residents with equal opportunities for mobility and accessibility throughout the territory of the city and the surrounding area covered by the transport service.

Especially non-motorized transport should become part of urban mobility and infrastructure planning. Extensive fleets of urban buses are particularly suitable for the introduction of alternative drive systems and fuels to reduce the carbon burden of urban transport.

The development of transport infrastructure for all modes of transport includes using ITS technologies that enhance the comfort and safety of transport. They are a tool for optimizing the use of infrastructure capacity and increased awareness of road users in real time about common as well as emergency situations.

In accordance with the Transport Policy 2014–2050 with a view to 2020, support will be provided to the introduction of electronic registration of passengers, integrated tariff and a single transport document. The preference for public transport and the implementation of quality standards and performance creates conditions for access to public transport for persons with reduced mobility.

Achieving this objective should decrease the use of car transport in favour of cleaner modes of transport, such as public transport, cycling or walking. Developing alternative means of transport should lead, among other things, to a decreased rate of traffic accidents, congestion, improved environment by reducing emissions, vibration and noise while increasing safety and ensuring accessibility.

Support for public transport cannot be focused only on cities. Also because of the link with the upcoming ITI, its inclusion under TO 7 is important, as transport accessibility and labour mobility across the region (not only in cities) is its key issue.

Support will contribute to a decline in the use of personal vehicular traffic, the growth in public transport performance and alternative modes of transport and to a reduction in the environmental burden. Finally, it is possible to use improved transport access to contribute to the integration of socially excluded localities.

Impact of projects on the environment and sustainable development will be monitored by environmental monitoring indicators ENVI MI – 7 51 10 – "The number of persons transported by public transport" and 3 61 11 – "The amount of emissions of primary particles and precursors of secondary particles within the supported projects".

Table 3 SO 1.2: Specific programme result indicators by specific objectives (less developed regions)

ID	Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
7 51 20	The share of public transport in the total output of passenger transport	%	30	2011	35	Statistics	Annual
7 63 10	The share of cycling in transportation output	%	7	2011	10	Statistics	Annual

2.1.7 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.1.7.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

▪ Terminals

Construction and modernization of transfer terminals, associated P+R car parks and parking garages directly linked to public transport (PT) – P+R (car parks with transfer to PT), C+R (combined transport for cars with possible transfer to PT), facilities for PT, construction of follow-up systems B+R (secure storage space for bikes with transfer to PT). In the case of separate parking system projects (P+R, P+G, B+R), it is necessary to adjust the size of the project to the expected load and usability to support multimodality and use of PT.

Additionally, projects may include greenery around transfer terminals and buildings, and on buildings.

▪ Telematics

Construction, installation, reconstruction or modernization of intelligent transport systems (ITS) and transport telematics for public transport, the introduction or upgrading of passenger information systems, communication systems of public transport drivers with control centre, reservation, fare collection and payment systems for public transport

▪ Safety

Increasing traffic safety, for example wheelchair-accessible stops, audio and other signalling for the blind, adapting roads for non-motorised transport for persons with reduced mobility.

▪ Low-emission vehicles and associated filling stations

Purchase of low-emission and zero-emission vehicles using alternative fuel sources such as electricity, CNG and others with Euro 6 for passenger transport, purchase of urban transport traction vehicles (trams, trolleybuses) to ensure basic transport services within the public service obligation. Vehicles take into account the specific needs of road users with limited mobility.

Construction of filling and charging stations for low-emission and zero-emission vehicles for the transport of persons, in order to mitigate the negative effects of transport. Support is provided to projects of entities that provide transport services within the public service obligation.

▪ Bicycle transport

Construction and modernization of cycling paths in the form of roads with construction modifications and traffic signs where car traffic is excluded.

Construction and modernization of cycling routes aimed at promoting integrated solutions, e.g. bicycle lanes on roads or multi-purpose lanes.

Projects may include building the accompanying infrastructure, e.g. bike racks, bike storage, rest areas and traffic signs.

Additionally, projects may include greenery, for example greenbelts and linear plantings along cycling paths and routes.

Supported can be provided to cycling paths and routes for commuting and access to schools and services.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- residents
- visitors
- commuting and access to services
- public transport users

Types of beneficiaries

- Regions
- municipalities
- Voluntary associations of municipalities
- organizations established by regions
- organizations established by municipalities
- organizations established by voluntary associations of municipalities
- railway or railway transport operators pursuant to Act no. 266/1994 Sb., on railways
- Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic
- operators providing transport services referred to in Section 8(1) of Act No 194/2010 Coll., on public passenger transport services and amending other acts, i.e. the State, regions and municipalities if they provide public passenger transport services themselves, and carriers, based on an agreement on public passenger transport services

Regional focus of support

The entire Czech Republic excluding the City of Prague

State aid

Activities Telematics, Safety and Cycling

Specific Objective 1.2 will typically support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

Activity Terminals

Activity Terminals will support projects complying with Commission Regulation No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014, which, in accordance with Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, declares certain categories of

aid to be compatible with the internal market; Section 13 – Support for local infrastructure, Article 56 Investment support for local infrastructure.

Activity Low-emission vehicles

The activity Low-emission vehicles will support projects complying with Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1370/2007 of 23 October 2007 on public passenger transport services by rail and by road and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1191/69 and No 1107/70.

2.1.7.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

MA IROP chooses specific eligibility criteria relevant to the activities supported in the given call.

- The project is in line with the Transport Policy of the Czech Republic 2014–2020;
- project in municipalities with population exceeding 50 thousand, in calls announced by the end of 2017 it documents compliance with the Project compliance card, with the principles of sustainable mobility, or with the Strategic urban mobility framework or Sustainable urban mobility plan;
- project in municipalities with population exceeding 50 thousand, in calls announced from 2018 it documents compliance with the Strategic urban mobility framework or Sustainable urban mobility plan;
- projects in municipalities with population of less than 50 thousand, document Project compliance card with the principles of sustainable mobility;
- the project contributes to the elimination of the negative effects of transport on the environment;
- vehicles purchased for public transport are adapted for transporting persons with reduced mobility;
- vehicles purchased for public transport comply with Euro 6;
- project contributes to increased safety;
- project is in line with the National Cycling Development Strategy for the Czech Republic 2013–2020.

2.1.7.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.1.7.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.1.7.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 1.2: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
7 52 01	Number of new or reconstructed transfer terminals in public transport	Terminals	ERDF	100	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
7 40 01	Number of parking places created	Parking places	ERDF	8,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
7 04 01	Number of facilities and services for traffic control	pcs.	ERDF	20	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
7 48 01	Number of newly purchased public transport vehicles	Vehicles	ERDF	620	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
7 50 01	Number of implementations leading to increased traffic safety	Operation	ERDF	60	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
7 61 00	Length of new cycling paths and routes	km	ERDF	225	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
7 62 00	Length of reconstructed cycle paths and cycle routes	km	ERDF	50	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
7 64 01	Number of parking places for bicycles	Parking places	ERDF	5,600	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 5b of Priority Axis 1: Supporting investment aimed at addressing specific risks, by ensuring disaster resilience and by development of crisis management systems.

2.1.8 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3: Increasing readiness for action to deal with and manage risks and disasters

The implementation will achieve greater protection of life, health, property and economic activities in relation to new risks and climate change such as torrential and prolonged heavy rainfall, above average snowfall, massive rime, floods, prolonged droughts, windstorms, landslides, widespread fires and emergencies of anthropogenic origin. These risks are new mainly in terms of their intensity, frequency and extent of impacts. In 1997–2013, floods caused the death of 138 people in the Czech Republic. The biggest damage to property was incurred in 2002, reaching CZK 75.1 billion (3.04% of Czech GDP, 25.63% of the total budgetary expenditure in 2002). The total damage caused by the floods of 1997 are estimated at CZK 189.6 billion. Climate change has a significant impact also on the landscape, water management, forestry and agriculture.

Among fundamental problems are also emergencies of anthropogenic origin, such as leaks of hazardous substances into the environment. These events threaten surface water, groundwater, soil and population and may be compounded by climate change.

With regard to forecasts, manifestations of climate change and the development of regional industrial infrastructure and trade, it is necessary to ensure that the Czech Republic has effective tools to mitigate the consequences and manifestations of emergencies, as an adequate response capability is one of the basic conditions for the development of regional competitiveness.

Although progress has been made, IRS units are faced with a lack of equipment and robustness, especially in areas with high or expected occurrence of incidents and the resulting risks, or with accumulated emergencies and risks associated with climate change, human and technological risks. Educational and training centres do not provide IRS units with quality facilities to train operations in dealing with emergencies caused by climate change or human activity.

To achieve full readiness, endowment and robustness of infrastructure of basic IRS units will be upgraded in the exposed areas of the Czech Republic, along with their self-sufficiency and specialized technical and technological means. To increase the readiness to deal with and manage risks and disasters and reduce the time needed for successful completion of rescue and relief work, training and education centres for IRS units will be modernised to simulate the conditions of operations in emergencies. These activities constitute the focus of SO 1.3, ensuring the readiness of the IRS units to rapidly and effectively

assist the population affected by an emergency, which will alleviate the consequences and manifestations of emergencies.

The SO is in line with the Europe 2020 strategy, whose priority is to promote more competitive, greener and more resource efficient economy. Reliable transport, uncongested arterial roads and cities are among the conditions for a sustainable economy and the common market of the EU. The Czech Republic is located at the intersection of major European transport routes. To contribute to the fulfilment of the principles of the Strategy, it must ensure free passage of goods, services, people and capital, and must be prepared as quickly and effectively as possible to solve diverse incidents in order to minimize the economic and environmental damage, negative impacts on the lives and health of people and on the overall security and stability of the country. Readiness to new risks and adapting to climate change becomes a basic condition for the development of competitiveness.

The activities are linked to preventive and environmental measures planned under the OP ENV (link to PA 1 and 3).

Table 3 SO 1.3: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 75 30	Readiness of IRS units	Persons	1,400	2014	71,200	MA	Annual
5 75 20	Number of exposed areas with inadequate readiness of IRS units	Territory	108	2014	48	MA	Annual

2.1.9 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.1.9.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

- **Ensuring adequate robustness, with emphasis on adaptation to climate change and new risks** – indicative allocation of 43%

Building alterations of basic IRS unit stations in the current dislocation. The purpose is to increase the robustness of the station to withstand the effects of extraordinary events so that the IRS unit may fulfil its tasks during emergencies. Construction will include alterations of the existing building, in justified cases construction of a new building, and purchase of the necessary equipment or technology. For example, this may include:

- construction of new parking spaces to properly preserve the vehicles and equipment, storage of equipment to protect it from the weather and ensuring their ongoing preparedness for deployment,
- acquisition of power generators to provide for a replacement power source in the case of emergency operation of the station.

Construction of a basic IRS unit station by changing its dislocation to a place with the conditions for a rapid deployment of IRS units in the case of emergencies. The station's dislocation will be made from a place where, for example, there is lack of assured resistance to repetitive occurrences of emergencies that threaten the operation of the station, making it unable to provide adequate assistance at the time of the emergency, or not allowing acceptable response times for the deployment of the unit because of the large distances from the operation site. The aim is to ensure acceptable response times for the effective deployment of IRS units. Building will be constructed, its equipment purchased and surrounding spaces adapted.

- **Upgrading the equipment of the basic IRS units to include technology and material resources to ensure the readiness of the basic IRS units in exposed areas with an emphasis on the adaptation to climate change and new risks** – indicative allocation of 36%

Purchase of specialized technology and material resources for removing the consequences of above-average snowfalls and massive rime

The aim is to upgrade the equipment IRS units for dealing with emergencies associated with these phenomena, which have a negative impact on transport and industry infrastructure and residential and public buildings. Purchases will also include the appropriate equipment and material resources, for example special vehicles and equipment for emergency survival.

Purchase of specialized technology and material resources intended for the performance of activities associated with hurricanes and windstorms

The aim is to upgrade the equipment of IRS units for dealing with emergencies due to windstorms and hurricanes that have an impact on the landscape, agricultural crops and forests, supply infrastructure and manufacturing. Purchases will also include the appropriate equipment and material resources, for example special vehicles, emergency roofing kits for residential buildings and static reinforcement of damaged parts of buildings.

Purchase of specialized technology and material resources intended for the performance of activities associated with extreme drought

The aim is to strengthen the equipment IRS units for dealing with emergencies due to drought, which leads to the emergence of forest fires. Lack of groundwater and surface water causes restrictions of water and electricity supply. Purchases will include the appropriate equipment and material resources, e.g. mobile container generator or special forest fire fighting vehicle.

Purchase of specialized technology and material resources intended for the performance of activities associated with accidents related to leakage of hazardous substances

The aim is to upgrade the equipment of IRS units for dealing with the impact on transport and industry infrastructure, municipalities and the environment. Purchases will include the appropriate equipment and material resources, for example equipment for detecting, stopping or containing hazardous substances.

- **Modernizing education and training centres for basic IRS units (e.g. simulators, trainers, polygons and related equipment) focused on developing specific skills and cooperation of basic IRS units when dealing with emergencies** – indicative allocation of 21%.

Building simulators to teach specialized activities of IRS units

Emphasis will be on creating conditions for the acquisition of professional knowledge and training of skills needed to deal with real situations. These include the simulators, trainers and equipment for:

- teaching tactical management,
- driving,
- operations related to hazardous substances,
- operations in difficult areas,
- training at heights and over open spaces.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- population of the Czech Republic
- crisis management bodies of municipalities and regions and State organisational components
- IRS units

Types of beneficiaries

(pursuant to Section 4 of Act no. 239/2000 Sb., on the integrated rescue system and amending certain acts)

- Ministry of Interior – General Directorate of Fire and Rescue Service
- regional FRS
- Rescue Department of the FRS CR
- municipalities that establish fire protection units (Section 29 of Act no. 133/1985 Sb., on fire protection) – volunteer fire brigade units, category 2 and 3 (according to the annex to the Fire Protection Act)
- Police Presidium of the Czech Republic
- regional Police Directorates
- regions (except Prague)
- organizational state components and organizations established by them that provide for education and training of the IRS units
- State organization that establishes an enterprise FRS unit with territorial coverage

Regional focus of support

The exposed areas (Annex 5) for activities concerning increased robustness and purchasing equipment for IRS units are based on climatological maps created by the Ministry of Interior in cooperation with the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute. They are defined in the document *"Ensuring the resilience and the equipment of basic components of the Integrated Rescue System - Czech Police and Fire Brigade (including volunteer firemen units) in the territory, with an emphasis on adaptation to climate change and new risks in the period 2014 to 2020"*, or *"Ensuring the resilience and the equipment of basic components of the Integrated Rescue System - Regional ambulance services in the territory, with an emphasis on adaptation to climate change and new risks in the period 2014 to 2020"*.

For the activity of the modernization of educational and training centres in the Czech Republic except the territory of Prague.

State aid

Specific Objective 1.3 will support only projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

2.1.9.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

MA IROP chooses specific eligibility criteria relevant to the activities supported in the given call.

- The project is in line with the Strategy for the Protection of Population 2020 with a view to 2030;

- the project is in accordance with the Strategy for the Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic;
- the project is in accordance with the document entitled *"Ensuring robustness and the availability of basic IRS units – Police of the Czech Republic and Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic (including voluntary FRS) in the territory, with an emphasis on adaptation to climate change and to new risks in the period 2014–2020"*, or *"Ensuring the robustness and the equipment of the basic IRS units – regional emergency medical services in the territory, with an emphasis on adaptation to climate change and to new risks in the period 2014–2020"*, depending on the beneficiary;
- municipalities that establish fire protection units (Section 29 of Act no. 133/1985 Sb., on fire protection) – volunteer fire brigade units, category 2 and 3 (according to the annex to the Fire Protection Act), shall present the approval of the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic;
- State organizations that establish fire protection units (Section 29 of Act no. 133/1985 Sb., on fire protection) – enterprise IRS Units venture with territorial coverage shall present the approval of the FRS of the Czech Republic.

2.1.9.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.1.9.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.1.9.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 1.3: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 75 01	Number of new and modernized buildings to be used by IRS units	Sights	ERDF	86	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
5 70 01	Number of new technology items and material resources of IRS units	Sets	ERDF	913	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

2.1.10 Performance framework

Table 6 PA 1: Performance framework of the priority axis (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(v) of and Annex II to Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Indicator type	ID	Indicator or key step in the implementation	Unit of measurement	Fund	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Data source	Explanation of indicator relevance, if applicable
<i>financial indicator</i>	-	<i>Total certified eligible expenditure</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>ERDF</i>	298,565,239.2	1,844,877,035.0	MA	-
output	7 23 00 (CO14)	Total length of reconstructed or modernised roads	km	ERDF	104	729	Applicant/beneficiary	-
output	7 52 01	Number of new or reconstructed transfer terminals in public transport	Terminals	ERDF	28	100	Applicant/beneficiary	-
output	7 48 01	Number of newly purchased public transport vehicles	Vehicles	ERDF	177	620	Applicant/beneficiary	-
output	5 75 01	Number of new and modernized buildings to be used by IRS units	Sights	ERDF	25	86	Applicant/beneficiary	-

2.1.11 Categories of intervention

Tables 7 – 11 Categories of intervention (Article 96 (2)(b)(vi) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Fund and region categories: ERDF, less developed regions									
Dimension 1: Dimension 1: Area of intervention		Dimension 2: Form of funding		Dimension 3: Type of territory		Dimension 4: Area performance mechanism		Dimension 5: Thematic Objective	
Cod e	€	Cod e	€	Cod e	€	Cod e	€	Cod e	€
34	696,862,951.00	01	1,607,460,348.00	07	1,607,460,348.00	01	356,761,264.00	05	150,551,052.00
30	223,380,000.00					02	139,396,786.00	07	1,456,909,296.00
31	24,820,000.00					07	1,111,302,298.00		
43	488,219,771.20								
44	23,626,573.80								
87	120,440,841.60								
88	30,110,210.40								

2.1.12 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries;

Priority Axis 1 does not envisage any specific use of technical assistance funds beyond the activities described in Priority Axis 5.

2.2 Description of priority axes other than technical assistance – Priority Axis 2

(Article 96(2)(b) of the General Regulation 1303/2013)

2.2.1 Priority Axis 2: Enhancing public services and living conditions for the inhabitants of regions

2.2.2 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or fund

Priority Axis 2 focuses on enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations. Priority 2 is linked to TO 4, 9 and 10. Combined support for several TOs in one priority axis ensures significant strengthening of the integrated nature of the programme and enables support for the basic factor of regional competitiveness, i.e. the people. Specific objectives 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 are complementary to the support from the ESF in Operational Programme Employment and Specific Objective 2.4 with support from the ESF in Operational Programme Research, Development and Education. For a detailed description of the links, see Annex 1.

Continuity of specific targets with investment priorities

Investment Priority	Specific Objective
IP 9a: Investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services.	2.1 Improving the quality and availability of services leading to social inclusion
IP 9c: Providing support to social enterprises	2.2 Establishment of new and development of existing business activities in the field of social entrepreneurship
IP 9a: Investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services.	2.3 Development of infrastructure for the delivery of health services and health care
IP 10: Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure,	2.4 Increasing the quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning
IP 4c: Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of energy from renewable energy sources in public infrastructures, inter alia, in public buildings and in the area of housing	2.5 Reduction in energy consumption in the residential sector

2.2.3 Fund, region category and basis for the calculation of EU support

Fund	ERDF
Region category	Less developed regions
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	total eligible expenditure

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 9a of Priority Axis 2: Investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services.

2.2.4 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1: Improving the quality and availability of services leading to social inclusion

The specific objective contributes to achieving the Europe 2020 objective in the fight against poverty and social exclusion and achieving the national objective of maintaining the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion at the level of 2008 (i.e. a reduction of at least 30 000 people), as determined in NRP 2014. The expected result is higher availability and quality of services, leading to social inclusion, social housing available to the needy and reducing the number of socially excluded persons and persons at risk of social exclusion and poverty.

To tackle social exclusion, it is necessary to complete the infrastructure for the provision of social services and supporting programmes. Support will focus on field and outpatient services, de-institutionalization and residential services, which conform to the current principles of social inclusion. Support will also be provided to primary prevention services, which have community character. For the social inclusion of socially excluded localities, especially the Roma, use will also be made of tools of the Coordinated approach to dealing with socially excluded localities.

The issue of social exclusion in housing relates to low-income households and the associated over-indebtedness and migration. The state provides financial contributions or allowances for housing to approximately 260 thousand households (approximately 6%). 15 thousand households live in hostels. The Czech Republic does not have enough social housing to meet the needs of all households in need of housing. A significant problem in social housing is the lack of tools to prevent loss of housing and under-funding of social services in this area. Social housing serves as the infrastructure for social inclusion.

If, during the implementation of IROP, legislation governing social housing is adopted, MA IROP will take it into account in the programme documentation.

When addressing the social situation of excluded and vulnerable groups, the Czech Republic has been using the services of institutional care, which do not contribute to the integration of supported persons in society; conversely, they can lead to isolation and segregation. Considering the degree of concentration of socially excluded people, the capacity of community services centres is insufficient and

in some types of social services and social and preventive programmes it is unavailable (e.g. integration activities for people released from prison or in the performance of alternative punishment, services for families and children).

In the previous programming period, the transformation of facilities was included in support from the IOP and OP HRE. Approval was given to 22 transformation plans and 41 deinstitutionalization projects of around CZK 1 billion. Strategic documents demonstrate the need for further deinstitutionalization. The transformation of the facilities will lead to community-based social services in a natural environment.

The activities in the SO are followed up by activities in Priority Axis 2 OP Employment.

Support will not be provided to hostels and homes for the elderly.

Table 3 SO 2.1: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
6 75 10	Capacity of services and social work	Clients	1,121	2014	7,270	MA	Annual
5 53 20	Average number of people using social housing	Persons/year	1,388	2014	9,634	MA	Annual

2.2.5 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.2.5.1 Description of the types or examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

- **Deinstitutionalization of social services in order to increase social inclusion and employability**

Deinstitutionalization of services transforms institutional (inpatient) care to community-based care. It systematically closes institutions and develops community-based social services. Support will be provided to the construction, establishment and renovation of existing facilities for the provision of community-based care, also including residential facilities. Support may be provided, for example, to special regime homes or homes for people with disabilities. The project aims to purchase a house or apartment and reconstruct and equip it according to the needs of users. The building will be arranged as a common household with bedrooms, a kitchen or kitchenette, living room, toilet, bathroom and necessary technical facilities. The building or apartment can have the necessary space for the staff who will provide support to help users manage the household and other activities that they cannot handle themselves.

The project can include an extension or establishment of a social therapeutic workshop aimed at practicing the skills of its users and gaining experience outside the household duties. Social therapeutic workshop consists of several operations aimed at various activities.

- **Infrastructure for the availability and development of social services**

Support will be provided to the purchase of buildings, facilities and equipment and construction work, which will create conditions for good provision of social services, rehabilitation and improvement of material and technical basis of the existing social work with target groups. Social services are defined by Act no. 108/2006 Sb., on social services, as amended.

Projects focus on building facilities for **field services**, purchasing equipment that allows work in hard-to-reach locations, the acquisition of equipment for the mobile team providing health and social assistance in excluded localities or building facilities for the implementation of optional activities in the outpatient group form of field services and social prevention or professional social counselling.

Outpatient social services focus on the spatial separation of outpatient services from residential forms, renovation and equipping of existing premises or the construction or purchase of buildings for the implementation of existing social services in inadequate premises, construction of facilities for sanitary service in outpatient facilities, reconstruction and alteration of the building for example to therapeutic workshops and the establishment of a contact centre in the non-residential areas of the house.

Support for **residential social services** is focused on, for example, rebuilding shelters, which are together occupied by different target groups, or those with a high concentration of people. Support may also be provided for the reconstruction and alteration of a smaller house to a shelter for parents with children.

- **Support for the development of community centre infrastructure in order to ensure social inclusion and increase employability**

This concerns public multi-purpose facilities, allowing the meeting of members of the community in order to realize social, educational, cultural and recreational activities to improve the social situation of these individuals and the community as a whole. To achieve these objectives, the facility provides a combination of community-based and public services, at least basic social counselling, social service in outpatient and field form focused on addressing difficult social situation and social inclusion. The equipment of integration centres must always facilitate interaction between members of the target groups and their contacts with professionals in the social area.

Development of the infrastructure of the community centres will include: construction, building alterations, purchase of equipment and any related adjustments to the outdoor areas (greenery, landscaping) to create a space where members of communities at risk of social exclusion can meet. The aim is to create materially and technically suitable space for:

- public hearings with the ambition to facilitate meetings between residents of the community (locality) and neighbours or other inhabitants of the municipality in order to reduce prejudice and bridging gaps between cultures;
- the formation of core groups to start community work;
- focus group meetings to deal with identified community problems;
- the realization of leisure activities, cultural and hobby events stemming from the traditions and customs of the community or regional area;
- activities aiming to empower motivated residents of the community and gain skills for negotiating and solving everyday problems and situations (classrooms and training rooms) with respect to the support element of social integration and the labour market success.

Simultaneously, community centres create space to resolve crisis situations of individuals as the first contact for the establishment of social and other services. The goal is not to build cultural centres or spaces for mass entertainment.

- **Social housing**

Support will be provided for the purchase of apartments, residential buildings, non-residential premises and their adaptation to the needs of social housing and the acquisition of the necessary basic equipment. Social housing provides for the access to and keeping of long- term, standard-quality and spatially non-segregated housing.

Parameters of social housing in IROP:

- Social housing meets the construction and technical parameters given by building regulations intended for the construction of residential buildings,
- a social apartment means a standard housing unit with basic equipment without additional furnishing,
- a social apartment must be placed in a location with available public facilities for education and training, social services and family care, health services, culture, public administration and protection of the population,
- the area must be connected to public transport,
- social housing is intended for persons from the target groups identified in this document,
- support does not lead to segregation of people from target groups,
- acquisition costs of social housing must not exceed the specified limit, set out in the call for grant applications.

Examples of projects

Purchase and renovation of individual apartments for social housing purposes (purchase of kitchen cabinets, bathroom renovation, etc.) in non-segregated urban areas.

Purchase of a building lot and construction of a residential building with four to six residential units.

Extension or loft conversion of apartments to an existing apartment building.

Purchase of a real property approved for housing or other purposes, including related land, and its reconstruction to an apartment building with social apartments.

Reconstruction of an apartment building which will change the lay-out of residential units (splitting larger apartments to smaller ones) in order to create social apartments.

- **Additional activity**

As an additional activity, support will be provided to the inclusion of greenery around buildings and on buildings, for example green walls and roofs, alleys, playgrounds and parks in completed projects.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- socially excluded persons
- persons at risk of social exclusion
- persons with disabilities
- people in need of housing

Types of beneficiaries – social services

- non-governmental non-profit organisations
- state organisation unit
- publicly co-funded organizations established by State organisational units
- regions
- organizations established by regions
- municipalities

- organizations established by municipalities
- Voluntary associations of municipalities
- organizations established by voluntary associations of municipalities
- churches
- religious organizations

Types of beneficiaries – social housing

- municipalities
- non-governmental non-profit organisations
- churches
- religious organizations

Regional focus of support

The entire Czech Republic excluding the City of Prague

Targeted calls in the volume of at least 60% of the allocation of Specific Objective 2.1 will focus on projects implemented in the administrative district of municipalities with extended powers which are home to socially excluded localities. This area will be determined on the basis of a study identifying the socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

State aid

In the Specific Objective 2.1, support will be provided to projects in accordance with Paragraph 11 of the Commission Decision of 20 December 2011 on the application of Article 106(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest (2012/21/EU).

Activity Social housing

Within the social housing activity, support will also be provided to projects in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 360/2012 of 25 April 2012 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid granted to undertakings providing services of general economic interest.

Support for social housing is intended exclusively for disadvantaged or excluded persons. The concept does not compete with the private housing sector and fully complies with the EU definition of social housing as a service of general economic interest, which the Commission formulated in its Communication of 20 December 2011. It limits the exemption from the obligation to report the costs of the public service to *"the provision of social housing for disadvantaged citizens or members of socially less advantaged groups, who due to solvency constraints are unable to obtain housing at market conditions"* (SO C 44/54 Official Journal of the EU 15.2. 2013).

The activity Social housing can support also projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

2.2.5.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

MA IROP chooses specific eligibility criteria relevant to the activities supported in the given call.

- The project is in line with the Strategy for Social Inclusion 2014 - 2020 and the National Strategy for Development of Social Services 2014 - 2020;
- the project is in line with the Strategic Plan for Social Inclusion and with the community plan or Regional medium-term plan of social services development;
- the deinstitutionalization project has a transformation plan;
- project focused on social housing is aimed at people in the economically active (working) age;
- the project meets the parameters of social housing, given in the description of the specific target.

2.2.5.3 Planned use of financial instruments

Activities Deinstitutionalizing social services, Infrastructure for accessibility and development of social services, Support for the development of the community centres infrastructure

The use of financial instruments is not planned.

Activity Social housing

Support through financial instruments will be provided in the form and territory identified in the conclusions of the ex-ante evaluation of the financial instrument.

2.2.5.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.2.5.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 2.1: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicators	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 54 01	Number of supported facilities for services and social work	Facilities	ERDF	700	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
5 53 01	Number of supported	Housing units	ERDF	5,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

ID	Indicators	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
	social housing apartments					
5 51 01	Number of supported multi-purpose community centres	Facility	ERDF	13	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 9c of Priority Axis 2: Providing support to social enterprises

2.2.6 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.2: Establishment of new and development of existing business activities in the field of social entrepreneurship

The development of social entrepreneurship helps to address the adverse situation of socially excluded persons and persons at risk of social exclusion, being an appropriate instrument for active inclusion, whose potential is however not yet fully exploited. In addition to promoting the emergence of new business activities, it is necessary to support the development, capacity expansion and innovative solutions in existing social enterprises.

The social economy is a summary of activities that originate and develop based on the triple benefit concept: economic, social and environmental benefit. Social enterprises can generate profits, which are used primarily for the development of the activities of the enterprise or for the needs of the local community. By conducting independent business activities and participating in the labour market, social entrepreneurship addresses the issues of unemployment, social cohesion and local development and its activities support solidarity, social inclusion and growth of social capital at the local level, with maximum respect for sustainable development.

Business activities meet the principles of social entrepreneurship and have social, environmental and economic benefits. Social enterprise employees receive wages for their work, they become economically self-sufficient and not dependent only on the financial support of the State. Social enterprise offers job opportunities to disadvantaged persons who would otherwise find it difficult to succeed on the labour market, thus contributing to reducing unemployment. The existence and development of social enterprises benefits not only employees themselves, but ultimately the whole society.

Among the most vulnerable in terms of labour market are the low-skilled, people older than 55, people with disabilities, mothers with small children, graduates, residents of socially excluded localities and ethnic minorities, especially the Roma. The aim is to support business environment, taking into account the needs and target group specificities in their integration into the labour market and taking into account the needs and capacities of the region.

Promoting social entrepreneurship has a positive impact not only on macroeconomic indicators, such as reducing unemployment or increasing employment of excluded groups. Social economy in the EU employs over 11 million people, i.e. 6% of total employment, and its benefit are enjoyed especially by the disadvantaged groups. The jobs they find bring them not only income in the form of wages, but also their integration into the life of mainstream society. This often leads to better mental and physical health, increased confidence, activating their potential for further development and greater autonomy. Promoting social entrepreneurship has significant potential for social integration by acting on the open

market, thereby filling the gap between the State and the social services and employment services it guarantees, and the business sector.

As part of the specific objective, funding will not be provided in relation to operating costs of existing or newly established social enterprises.

If, during the implementation of IROP, legislation governing social entrepreneurship is adopted, MA IROP will take it into account in the programme documentation.

The activities in this SO are followed up by activities in Priority Axis 2 OP Employment.

Table 3 SO 2.2: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
1 04 11	Unemployment rate in people with the lowest education	%	28.5	2012	22	Statistics	Annual

2.2.7 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.2.7.1 Description of the types or examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

- **Construction, renovation and equipping of social enterprises**

Support is aimed at the creation and development of social enterprises. These activities will enable socially excluded people and those at risk of social exclusion to enter the labour market and business environment. It is suitable to interconnect investment needs with activities to be implemented through the OP Employment in this area.

IROP will support the purchase of buildings, facilities, equipment and construction work, which will create conditions for social entrepreneurship. Support cannot be understood only as a subsidy for creating jobs for disadvantaged employees, but in terms of investment support for emerging and sustainable business activities, which will continue to test and develop the concepts and principles of social entrepreneurship.

It is impossible to finance current business activities and operating expenses of the applicant. Eligible project expenses only apply to the extension of the enterprise. New jobs for people from disadvantaged target groups must be created. It is required that the increase in the number of employed persons from target groups must not follow after previous reduction in the existing number of employees.

Creation of a new social enterprise

A social enterprises creates new jobs for people from disadvantaged target groups. The whole enterprise works on the principle of social enterprise, which is stated in its founding documents.

Example of project

A building is purchased and reconstructed, so that it is suitable for the operation of a social enterprise. When reconstructing and purchasing equipment, account is taken of specific needs of target groups, e.g. wheelchair-accessibility of premises, facilities for disadvantaged employees.

Expansion of enterprise capacity

When reconstructing a building so that it is fit for the operation of a social enterprise, reconstructing and purchasing of equipment, account is taken of the specific needs of target groups.

In an existing social enterprise, new premises can be purchased and the capacity of the enterprise expanded, or the social enterprise starts a new entrepreneurial activity. It is always necessary to create

new jobs for people from target groups, thus increasing the number of employed persons from the target groups.

Activities of self-employed persons in social entrepreneurship

A self-employed person falls within disadvantaged target groups and also meets the principles of social entrepreneurship. The project will create a new entrepreneurial activity or expand the portfolio of its products and services.

The applicant shall submit the application for support together with a business plan with at least the following information:

- I. Information about the social enterprise and the strategy of its further development
- II. Description of business activities
- III. Definition and analysis of the market
- IV. Marketing strategy
- V. Schedule of activities during the implementation and sustainability of the project
- VI. Technical and technological solutions
- VII. Financial plan
- VIII. Description of the expansion the enterprise capacity, if any
- IX. Management and human resources
- X. Needs and sources of fixed and current assets
- XI. Risk analysis of the enterprise
- XII. Social aspects of entrepreneurship

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- socially excluded persons
- persons at risk of social exclusion
- persons with disabilities

Types of beneficiaries

- self-employed persons
- small and medium-sized enterprises
- municipalities
- regions
- organizations established by regions
- organizations established by municipalities
- voluntary associations of municipalities
- organizations established by voluntary associations of municipalities
- non-governmental non-profit organisations

- churches
- religious organizations

Regional focus of support

The entire Czech Republic excluding the City of Prague

Targeted calls in the volume of at least 60% of the allocation of Specific Objective 2.2 will focus on projects implemented in the administrative district of municipalities with extended powers which are home to socially excluded localities. This area will be determined on the basis of a study identifying the socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

State aid

Support will be provided to projects in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1407/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid. The total amount of de minimis aid granted to a single enterprise over a three-year period may not exceed EUR 200 000/ EUR 100 000 to an enterprise operating road freight transport for hire or reward, regardless of the form of aid or the objective pursued and regardless of whether the aid is financed fully or partially from EU funds.

2.2.7.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

- The project is in line with the principles of social entrepreneurship:
 - social benefit
 - the enterprise contributes to the promotion of social inclusion, at least 30% of employees of the total number of employees of the social enterprise must come from target groups,
 - relations in the social enterprise are aimed at maximum participation of workers in decision making,
 - economic benefit
 - Profit is primarily used for the development of the social enterprise,
 - environmental and local benefit,
 - preferably meeting local needs and preference for the utilization of local resources, takes into account environmental aspects,
- project to expand the capacity of the enterprise must meet at least one of the following activities:
 - extension of the range of products and services,

- expansion of enterprise's spatial capacity
- introduction of new production technologies,
- streamlining of processes in the enterprise,
- establishing a division at a new location or in another region.

2.2.7.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.2.7.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.2.7.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 2.2: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
1 00 00 (CO01)	Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	383	MS2014+	Interim
1 01 05 (CO05)	Number of new enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	320	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
1 04 00 (CO08)	Increasing employment in supported enterprises	FTE	ERDF	1988	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
1 01 02 (CO02)	Number of enterprises receiving grants	Enterprises	ERDF	383	MS2014+	Interim
1 03 00 (CO06)	Private investment matching public aid to enterprises (grants)	EUR	ERDF	4,503,998	MS2014+	Interim

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 9a of Priority Axis 2: Investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services.

2.2.8 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.3: Development of infrastructure for the delivery of health services and health care

The aim is to improve the system of functional and sustainable care, promoting social inclusion of people at risk of social exclusion due to their health conditions, difficult access to health services and reducing the period outside the natural environment and the time of working incapacity. SO 2.3 activities are aimed at equalizing the position of ill persons in the healthcare system in the Czech Republic, strengthening social integration and enabling the transfer of care to the community. It will provide access to high-quality health services that have so far not been available in all regions.

In the health sector, the problem is regional disparity in the quality and availability of highly specialized and follow-up health care. This has an impact on health of population, family members and people close to patients who are ill over a long term if there is no professional care available locally. Significant gaps exist in the social care on the borderline between social and health sectors. Post-acute care, rehabilitation and care for people with disabilities are underestimated. Enabling the concentration of follow-up care into the selected facilities will lead to levelling off regional disparities concerning this care, also releasing capacities for long-term care and gradually transferring care at the borderline between health and social services into communities.

The health care system does not respond to current trends involving the deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care and development of community-based care. Community care is a set of services provided to patients, which, to a certain extent, represent an alternative to institutional care. The aim is to provide care in a natural environment, which allows patients to remain in the community. This type of care is unavailable in the Czech Republic, which results in a high institutionalization of patients and their social exclusion. The main priority of psychiatric care is the transfer of its core aspects to the community, leading to social inclusion of the mentally ill and their gradual return to the labour market.

Given the lack of other types of care, the majority of long-term psychiatric patients are forced to rely on the psychiatric hospitals (formerly institutions), where 80% of all inpatient care is provided. Psychiatric hospitals are unevenly distributed in the Czech Republic and sometimes have a catchment area of up to a hundred kilometres. ESIF investments will lead to better

regional availability of different kinds of community-based care without unnecessary segregation of psychiatric patients, as is currently the case. A prerequisite for the integration of the mentally ill into the society and the labour market is setting a balanced system of care with special support for the deinstitutionalisation and the elements of community-based care, which does not exist in the Czech Republic at the moment. IROP, in accordance with the Strategy for the reform of psychiatric care in the Czech Republic, aims to improve the quality of life of the mentally ill by restructuring the services and establishing a network of facilities providing care across the society.

This specific objective is followed-up by OP Employment in Priority Axis 2.

Table 3 SO 2.3: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 79 10	Capacities of modernized and highly specialized follow-up health care	Beds	44,211	2014	38,368	MA	Annual
5 74 10	Average length of hospitalization in institutions of long-term psychiatric care	Days	115	2012	103	MA	Annual

2.2.9 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.2.9.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

▪ Increasing the quality of highly specialized care

The highly specialised care provided in the centres of the national network of providers of such care is focused on treating diseases with the highest epidemiological occurrence. In 2007–2013, the IOP funded a network of centres of trauma, oncology and cardiovascular care and cerebrovascular and ictal centres. In these areas, the quality of care lagged behind the EU 25 average, which was manifested in worse indicators of health status of the Czech population, such as increased morbidity, mortality, longer hospital stay and higher rates of disability.

With regard to the high morbidity and mortality and the socio-economic impacts of illness, IROP involves support for newly defined centres of highly specialised care in perinatology and gynaecological oncology. An important factor is the fact that in the case of oncogynaecological care the target group consists of women (mostly aged over 50 years) who represent the most vulnerable group in the labour market even without health complications. In the case of perinatal care, in addition to preterm infants it includes also their mothers and families, because the care of a preterm new-born deteriorates the social and economic situation of the whole family and has a significant impact especially on socially vulnerable groups.

Highly specialized care centres are specifically determined in the MoH bulletins. Oncogynaecological care is covered by Bulletins no. 3/2013 and 3/2014, perinatal care by Bulletins no. 7/2013 and 2/2014. The network is designed and created so that its availability is the same in all regions.

The implementation of projects consists in purchasing technology and instrumentation based on the standards specified in the Bulletins of the MoH and defined by professional medical societies.

No support will be provided to investments in a network of highly specialized centres supported by the IOP 2007–2013.

▪ Increasing the quality of follow-up care

The principle of follow-up care, its importance and role are described in the Strategy of follow-up care of the MoH.

The provider of follow-up care refers patients directly to highly specialized care centres or such patients are directly referred to the provider from highly specialized care centres. This condition does not apply to follow-up on perinatology centres, because new-borns may not always be referred to or from highly

specialized care centres. Improving the system of functional and sustainable care will be achieved by an equally regionally available highly specialised care and follow-up care of sufficient quality in relation to the epidemiological situation at national and regional level while maintaining the principles of concentration and taking into account the regional dimension needs through targeted investments in the modernization of instrumentation and the related building alterations.

The parameters of follow-up care are defined in the Follow-up Care Strategy of the MoH:

- it is provided to the patient before being given highly specialized care; the patient's condition requires highly specialized care and the patient is therefore referred to a specialized centre of the national network of care providers; this group includes mainly preventive care, diagnostic care, dispensary care and, to a lesser extent, medical care in outpatient and inpatient form;
- it is provided to the patient after receiving highly specialized care, which is no longer required given the patient's condition; this group includes mainly medical care and medical rehabilitation care, mainly in inpatient form;
- care whose follow-up on highly specialized care is defined in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Health (perinatal intermediate care follows up on highly specialized perinatal care, see Article 6 of Bulletin no. 7/2013).

Implementation of the projects will involve the purchase of technologies and instrumentation needed to provide care in the supported field.

Examples of projects

An example of a field that precedes highly specialized oncological care is urology, whose support may lie in the modernization of diagnostic instruments such as ultrasounds, tomography, endoscope or x-ray. In the case of support to a field, which follows after highly specialized care, typically rehabilitation and physical medicine, this will concern the modernization of equipment in the form of anti-decubitus mattresses, rehabilitation equipment such as kinetic splints, therapeutic sidewalks or energotherapy consoles. Examples of support for related activities and methods that are part of the follow-up care include upgrading laboratory diagnostics and the acquisition of cultivation devices, centrifuges or extractor hoods.

▪ **Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care**

Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care, its objectives and measures are described in the Strategy to reform psychiatric care. Mental illness is accompanied by significant social stigma and the mentally ill are discriminated in the labour market, in dealing with life situations and in normal social contact. That is why support is targeted at vulnerable groups at risk of social exclusion or socially excluded groups. The aim is to increase the availability and quality of mental health care by changing the organization for its delivery and increasing success rate of the integration of the mentally ill into society.

Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric hospitals means equipping mobile teams, establishing new or renovating existing facilities for the provision of community-based care (mental health centres, day care centres, extended outpatient departments, etc.) and the establishment of new or renovation of existing

facilities to achieve deinstitutionalized care (acute psychiatric care in general hospitals). Reconstruction applies to the existing infrastructure which will be used to provide community-based or non-institutional care. Interventions supporting the development of community-based services, deinstitutionalisation of care and destigmatisation of the society will enable and foster the transformation changes in the psychiatric care system.

Purchase of premises and the necessary building alterations for providing mental health care in mental health centres, psychiatric outpatient clinics and psychiatric wards of hospitals. Mental health centres provide e.g. the services of mobile assertive teams, field services in the home environment of patients, crisis centres and day care centres. In the case of acute psychiatric wards in general hospitals, acute inpatient care and day care centres will be established.

Support may be provided for equipping with medical technology, information technology and furniture. In the case of mobile teams, support can also be provided for the acquisition of vehicles for the provision of services in the field.

No support will be provided for investments in long-term inpatient care infrastructure in psychiatric hospitals.

- **Additional activity**

As an additional activity, support will be provided to the inclusion of greenery around buildings and on buildings, for example green walls and roofs, alleys, parks and gardens.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- patients in highly specialized care
- patients in follow-up care
- persons with mental and behavioural disorders and their families

Types of beneficiaries

- publicly co-funded organizations established by the Ministry of Health
- regions
- organizations established by regions
- municipalities
- organizations established by municipalities
- entities providing public services in health care under the Act No 372/2011 and Act No 258/2000 Coll., as amended
- non-governmental non-profit organisations
- voluntary associations of municipalities
- organizations established by voluntary associations of municipalities
- churches
- religious organizations

Regional focus of support

Targeted calls in the volume of at least 60% of the allocation of Specific Objective 2.3 will focus on projects implemented in the administrative district of municipalities with extended powers which are home to socially excluded localities. This area will be determined on the basis of a study identifying the socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Activity for Highly specialized care

Facilities specified in the Bulletins of the Ministry of Health which define the national network of specialized centres. The basic criteria for the classification of specialized medical centres in national networks include: the availability of specialized medical care following a defined catchment area, ensuring standards of workplace equipment, expertise and qualifications of staff. Support is foreseen for fourteen oncogynaecological and twelve perinatal centres.

Highly specialized centres in Prague provide health care services also to inhabitants of less developed regions. The amount of support from the ERDF will be converted to the share corresponding to the number of inhabitants of less developed regions.

Activity for Follow-up care

Supportable hospitals include those that provide four basic fields of care – obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, surgery and internal medicine, have a minimum of 300 beds and linked to the care of one of the highly specialized centres (oncogynaecological, perinatal, cardiovascular, trauma, cerebrovascular/ictus, oncology centre). The Follow-up Care Strategy helps to also support smaller care providers, if the LAU1 region is only home to facilities with a smaller capacity of beds which meet all other criteria. According to the Follow-up Care Strategy, in 2014 71 providers of medical services complied with the criteria for follow-up care (or exemption criteria).

No support will be provided in the territory of Prague.

Activity for Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care

The entire Czech Republic excluding the City of Prague

State aid

Activities Highly specialized care and Follow-up care

Support will be provided to projects in accordance with the Commission Decision of 20 December 2011 on the application of Article 106(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to State aid in the form of public service compensation granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of services of general economic interest (2012/21/EU).

Activity for Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care

The activity Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

2.2.9.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

MA IROP chooses specific eligibility criteria relevant to the activities supported in the given call.

- The care provider is a centre of highly specialized care pursuant to Act no. 372/2011 Sb., on health services in the field of perinatology and gynaecologic oncology, and is listed in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Health, defining a network of specialized centres;
- the follow-up care provider meets the following conditions:
 - o provides care and services in the fields of gynaecology and obstetrics, paediatrics, surgery and internal medicine;
 - o provides care in at least four fields/methods defined by the Follow-up Care Strategy of the MoH and is linked to a highly specialized centre;
 - o the provider has at least 300 acute beds, or less if the LAU1 region is only home to facilities with a smaller capacity of beds;
- the project is in line with the Strategy to reform psychiatric care.

2.2.9.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.2.9.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.2.9.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 2.3: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 78 05	Supported health care workplaces	Workplace	ERDF	83	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
5 73 01	Number of supported providers of psychiatric care	Providers	ERDF	65	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 78 01	Number of supported mobile teams	Teams	ERDF	30	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 10 of Priority Axis 2: Investing in education, vocational education and training to acquire skills and lifelong learning by developing infrastructure for education and training

2.2.10 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.4: Increasing the quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning

The objective is to use high-quality and affordable infrastructure to ensure equal access to education and the acquisition of key competences defined in the Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on key competences for lifelong learning (2006/962/EC), thereby ensuring real employability.

The objective will be achieved by supporting investments in construction, building alterations and purchase of equipment in order to ensure equal access to quality education with an emphasis on the development of key competencies of students.

Support will be provided educational facilities (schools, school facilities and other facilities participating in the implementation and quality improvement of educational activities), which will allow the development of key competencies, improve the quality of formal education (pre-school, primary, secondary, higher vocational), leisure and non-formal education of youth and further education of adults.

In terms of ensuring the availability of infrastructure in the territory, it will be essential to ensure support for the facility with the lack of these capacities, especially in areas with positive demographic trends. The problem with the lack of capacity is most pronounced in early childhood education; support for the construction of new infrastructure will therefore be directed into preschool education as a priority. The low availability of quality pre-school child care creates barriers to parental involvement in the labour market and limits the use of pre- school education to create and develop study skills and social integration of individuals. This need is particularly urgent for children with SEN and children from socially disadvantaged and culturally diverse families.

Emphasis will be placed on promoting high-quality infrastructure for the teaching of key competencies to be used by primary and secondary school pupils in practice; the purpose is to eliminate the mismatch between the supply and demand on the regional labour market and take into account the specificities of the regional economy. Cross-cutting emphasis will be placed on teaching technical and craft skills to increase the interest of students in science and technical fields, foreign language teaching and digital technologies, construction of facilities usable for lifelong learning and retraining in accordance with labour market requirements. To ensure the development of key competencies, use will also be made of leisure informal education.

The issue of ensuring equal access to education will be addressed with regard to children from socially and culturally disadvantaged families and children with SEN, where it is necessary to adapt the education facility to the inclusion of persons in accordance with the requirements of Act no. 561/2004 Sb., on pre-school, elementary, secondary, vocational and other education, in order to create conditions for their involvement in the educational process and develop their key skills.

In terms of ensuring internal connectivity of schools, good Internet connection and possibly the purchase of digital educational teaching aids, emphasis will be placed on improving the quality of teaching through these measures.

The activities in the SO are followed up by activities in Priority Axis 3 OP RDE.

Table 3 SO 2.4: Specific programme results indicators according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 00 30	Share of early school leavers	%	5.4	2013	5.0	Statistics	Annual
5 00 20	Share of three-year-old children placed in pre-school establishments	%	77.3	2013	90.5	Statistics	Annual

2.2.11 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.2.11.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

- **Support for the infrastructure for preschool education – support for childcare facilities caring for children up to the age of 3, children's groups and nursery schools**

Construction, building alterations, purchase of equipment in order to ensure sufficient capacity of high-quality and affordable childcare facilities, in relation to the territory with a demonstrable lack of these capacities, thus allowing a better involvement of parents with preschool children in the labour market. The project includes the construction or building alterations of infrastructure for pre-school facilities, including outdoor areas (greenery, gameplay elements).

Promoting social inclusion through alterations of buildings, classrooms and outdoor areas, purchase of equipment, assistive aids and equipment, necessary to ensure equal access to education for socially excluded persons.

Example of project

Extending the capacity of childcare facilities for children up to 3 years, children's groups and kindergartens in order to meet the demand for preschool education and allow the involvement of parents in the labour market. The project implementation will involve new extension, leading to the construction of new classes, purchase of equipment and SEN in order to improve the integration of children. Necessary adjustments will be made to the facilities of kindergartens, childcare facilities or children's groups, e.g. expansion of locker rooms, common areas, and dining rooms. As an additional activity, the project will involve the landscaping of outdoor areas.

- **Support for the infrastructure of basic education in primary schools**

Building alterations, purchase of equipment to ensure the development of pupils in the following core competencies:

- communication in foreign languages,
- technical and craft disciplines, natural sciences,
- the ability to work with digital technologies.

The aim is to improve the quality of education in relation to future employability and the need to match supply and demand in the regional labour market.

Expanding the capacity of primary schools outside the links to key competencies, this is possible only on the territory of the administrative district of a MEP with a socially excluded locality.

Promoting social inclusion through alterations of buildings and classrooms, school counselling centres, purchase of equipment, assistive aids and equipment for children with SEN, necessary to ensure equal access to education for socially excluded persons.

Ensuring internal connectivity of schools and Internet connection – development of internal connectivity on the premises of schools and educational facilities and Internet connection.

Examples of projects

Modernization of specialized classrooms for physics and chemistry at primary schools in order to provide adequate spaces for learning and development of pupils in natural sciences as one of the key competencies. The necessary building alterations will be made to classrooms and equipment will be purchased.

Reconstruction and equipping of the existing premises of the primary school in order to create conditions for education of pupils with special educational needs in order to strengthen the integration of pupils. The necessary building alterations will be made on the premises, including an extension, and the necessary equipment will be purchased.

- **Support for the infrastructure of schools and school facilities for secondary and higher vocational education**

Building alterations, purchase of equipment to ensure the development of key competencies in the communication in foreign languages and in technical and craft disciplines, natural sciences and the ability to work with digital technology in order to improve the quality of education in relation to future employability and the need to match the supply and demand in the regional labour market.

Expanding secondary and higher vocational schools outside the link to the above key competencies is possible only to ensure social inclusion on the territory of the administrative district of a MEP with a socially excluded locality.

Promoting social inclusion through alterations of buildings and classrooms, school counselling centres, purchase of equipment, assistive aids and equipment for children with SEN, necessary to ensure equal access to education for socially excluded persons.

Ensuring internal connectivity of schools and Internet connection – development of internal connectivity on the premises of schools and educational facilities and Internet connection.

Examples of projects

Modernization of specialized classrooms in secondary vocational schools of engineering to improve the quality of teaching and pupils' readiness for professional practice and to match the requirements of supply and demand on the regional labour market. This project will include building alterations of classrooms (partial changes in interior layout, purchase and installation of equipment for practical training – CNC machines). The project may involve as a partner a representative of regional employers in engineering and a technical guarantor of practical training.

Improvement of educational facilities of a technical secondary school through the modernization of premises for teaching technical subjects, increasing the range of instrumentation and technology by

purchasing new equipment of classrooms and workshops and new ICT technologies and software for technical work and laboratory practice.

School farm modernization project is aimed at building alterations and equipment upgrade of farm buildings and structures of secondary agricultural production, which are used for practical training and practice for students of agricultural fields. The project aims to increase the quality of teaching, thus improving employability of graduates on the labour market.

Improvement of educational facilities of a vocational education centre (secondary school with technical or natural science focus with a comprehensive range of fields). The school is located in several different buildings, which organizationally and technically do not meet the requirement for a comprehensive approach to education. The project includes the reconstruction of the existing premises and the extension or construction of new ones, their furnishing and equipping with didactic and instrument aids to the extent necessary.

- **Support for the infrastructure of lifelong learning in the following key competencies:**
 - communication in foreign languages,
 - technical and craft disciplines, natural sciences,
 - the ability to work with digital technologies.

Building alterations, purchase of equipment for the construction and improvement of the capacities for further education in relation to the need to match supply and demand in the regional labour market.

Example of projects

Modernization of specialized classrooms for computer science to teach registered job seekers within retraining courses and other interested persons within lifelong adult education. The project aims to develop key competencies of lifelong learning students to improve their employability. The necessary building alterations will be made to the classroom and equipment will be purchased.

- **Support for the infrastructure for leisure and informal education of young people**

Building alterations, purchase of equipment to ensure the development of key competencies in the form of leisure and informal education:

- communication in foreign languages,
- technical and craft disciplines, natural sciences,
- the ability to work with digital technologies.

Examples of projects

Building alterations of the premises for teaching hobby groups in order to develop key competencies in the field of technology in school age children, as a prerequisite for their future participation in the labour market. This project will include building alterations of the room and purchase of equipment.

- **Measures leading to social inclusion**

Children and pupils from schools established separately for pupils with disabilities (according to Section 16 paragraph 9 and Section 48 of Act No 561/2004 Coll.) will be supported by actions that will lead to their transition to mainstream schools and to an independent way of life (preparation for the transition to work and non-institutional forms of independent housing).

IROP will not support any measures that lead to discrimination and segregation of marginalized groups such as Roma children and pupils and other children and pupils with the need for support measures. The principle of deinstitutionalization must also be respected, particularly through funding for community services and individualized support programmes for the project participants.

IROP will not support schools established in facilities for institutional and protective education, or the facilities themselves and other facilities of segregation and discriminatory character. In the field of social inclusion, IROP will also not support any activities for which statutory entitlement exists. Support will be given only to such schools that are involved in desegregation, which will be apparent from the local action plans for education that specify schools and measures aimed at desegregation.

To achieve the above objectives, construction modifications will be carried out on buildings and classrooms, school counselling centres and pedagogical and psychological counselling centres, acquisition will be made of equipment, assistive devices and compensation equipment.

Additional activities

As an additional activity, support will be provided to the inclusion of greenery around buildings and on buildings, for example green walls and roofs and gardens.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- children under 3 years
- children in pre-school education
- pupils
- students
- socially excluded persons
- persons at risk of social exclusion
- persons with special educational needs
- pedagogical workers
- employees and volunteers of organisations in the field of education or assistance services and in the field of informal and leisure education of children and youth
- adults in further education

Types of beneficiaries

- care facilities for children up to 3 years
- schools and educational facilities in the field of preschool, primary and secondary education and higher vocational schools

- other entities involved in the provision of educational activities
- regions
- organizations established by regions
- municipalities
- organizations established by municipalities
- non-governmental non-profit organisations
- churches
- religious organizations
- state organisation unit
- publicly co-funded organizations established by State organisational units

Regional focus of support

The entire Czech Republic excluding the City of Prague.

The territorial dimension for nursery, primary, secondary and higher vocational schools will be established in the action plans for educational development.

Targeted calls in the volume of at least 60% of the allocation of Specific Objective 2.4 will focus on projects implemented in the administrative district of municipalities with extended powers which are home to socially excluded localities. This area will be determined on the basis of a study identifying the socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic, prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

State aid

Specific Objective 2.4 will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU. Support for education may be considered compatible with the internal market under Art. 107(3)(c) of TFEU. This support is to facilitate the development of certain economic activities or economic areas, provided that it does not change the trading conditions to an extent that would be in conflict with the common market.

Specific Objective 2.4 will support activities within the scope of Act no. 561/2004 Sb., on preschool, primary, secondary, higher vocational and other education (the Education Act) and Act no. 247/2014 Sb., on the provision of childcare services in children's groups and amending related acts.

2.2.11.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

MA IROP chooses specific eligibility criteria relevant to the activities supported in the given call.

- The project is in line with the Long term Plan for Education and the Development of the Education System of the Czech Republic 2015–2020;
- the project will ensure physical accessibility, including wheelchair accessibility, of educational facilities;
- the project is in line with the action plan for the development of education.

2.2.11.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.2.11.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.2.11.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 2.4: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 00 01 (CO35)	Capacity of supported childcare or education facilities	Persons	ERDF	385,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
5 00 00	Number of supported educational facilities	Facility	ERDF	1,550	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 4c of Priority Axis 2: Supporting energy efficiency, smart energy management systems and the use of energy from renewable energy sources in public infrastructures, inter alia, in public buildings and in the area of housing

2.2.12 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.5: Reducing energy consumption in the residential sector

The objective is to improve energy performance of residential buildings (buildings with four or more residential units) in the housing sector to the cost-optimal level based on an analysis and evaluation (see Article 5(15) of Directive 2010/31/EU; Article 3(16) and (21) and (1)(a) and Article 4(b) and (c) of Directive 2012/27/EU) and increase the share of renewable energy sources. Energy performance indicators of the supported buildings (apartment buildings) will be achieved as required by Decree no. 78/2013 Sb., on energy performance of buildings, or better. Article 7 of Directive no. 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and Council Directive on energy efficiency sets a binding objective for the Czech Republic to achieve savings in final energy consumption by 2020. This objective corresponds to achieved new savings of 1.5% of annual energy sales to final customers. After conversion to absolute data and use of all allowances provided for in the Directive, this objective stands at 51.1 PJ of new annual savings and total cumulative savings of 204.39 PJ by 2020. Priority will be given to projects using renewable energy sources.

Reduction of energy intensity will lead to a significant reduction in energy supplies and final energy consumption of buildings in comparison with the current level of consumption (see Paragraph 16 of Directive 2012/27/EU). In addition to reducing emissions, the achievement of the specific objective will improve standard of living for households by lowering the cost of housing.

Energy-intensive operation of the housing stock is reflected in the high load of households with energy expenditure and can become a risk, contributing to the social exclusion of families with low incomes. Reducing the energy cost of household will significantly reduce the housing costs of these households and thus reduce the risk of social exclusion.

In addition to the direct effects, it contributes to the reduction of primary household costs (energy costs make up about 50% of total housing costs), it will help to increase employment, increase energy security, reduce emissions and achieve savings of primary (fossil) resources, contributing to social cohesion with significant positive health effects. The needs analysis shows that this area still has the potential for improving the environment due to substantial energy savings by transitioning to a low carbon economy. The projects must comply with environmental standards and EU legislation (e.g. Directive no. 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products).

The Specific Objective will contribute to meeting the obligations of the Czech Republic under the Directives on energy performance of buildings and energy efficiency, to creating a long-term and stable framework to meet global objectives and to promoting energy-efficient construction sector in the Czech Republic.

Support will not be provided to the construction of hydroelectric power plants.

Impact of projects on the environment and sustainable development will follow the environmental monitoring indicators ENVI MI – 3 48 00 – "Production of heat from renewable sources", 3 23 00 – "Reduction of final energy consumption in supported entities", 3 61 11 – "Amount of emissions of primary particles and precursors of secondary particles in supported projects "and 3 24 03 – "Number of households which changed energy source."

Table 3 SO 2.5: Specific programme results indicators according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
3 24 00	Final household energy consumption in the Czech Republic	MWh/year	70,027,778	2012	64,583,333	MA	Annual

2.2.13 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.2.13.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

▪ Reducing energy consumption by improving thermal performance of buildings

Projects focus on one or several activities: insulation of the envelope, wall, roof, ceiling and floor structures, replacement and refurbishment of windows and doors. For the same purpose, financing will be provided to passive heating and cooling elements, shading and installation of controlled ventilation systems with heat recovery of exhaust air.

▪ Technology for heating or hot water

The project results in a new source for heating an apartment building, using efficient, environmentally-friendly sources instead of solid or liquid fossil fuels. Buildings connected to a central heating source are subject to complete thermal insulation, replacement of the transfer station, regulation or upgrading of the entire heating system of the building; heat sources of the apartment building for hot water preparation which utilize solid or liquid fossil fuels can be replaced with efficient, environmentally friendly sources. Support can only be provided to boilers of up to 1 MW.

▪ Transition to economical and eco-friendly resources

The aim is to purchase efficient and low-emission biomass boilers, efficient heat pumps and condensing boilers using natural gas or technology for the combined production of electricity and heat using renewables or natural gas and primarily covering the energy needs of buildings in which they are located.

For the same purpose, it is possible to replace the distribution of heat and water and install systems for the measurement and control of the heating system.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- residents of apartment buildings
- owners of apartment buildings
- residents of municipalities and cities

Types of beneficiaries

- in the case of grants: the beneficiaries are the owners of apartment buildings and condominiums, in addition to natural persons not engaged in business, housing cooperatives as managers of residential buildings under Act No 311/2013 Coll., on the transfer of ownership rights to units and to group family houses of housing cooperatives and amending some Acts
- in the case of the financial instrument: the final beneficiaries are the owners of apartment buildings and condominiums, housing cooperatives as managers of residential buildings under

Act No 311/2013 Coll., on the transfer of ownership rights to units and to group family houses of housing cooperatives and amending certain Acts; - the beneficiary is a fund of funds manager / the financial instrument manager based on the result of the ex-ante assessment of financial instruments

Regional focus of support

Support will be provided in the form of a grant in the entire Czech Republic excluding Prague.

Credits will be provided in the territory defined in the conclusions of the ex-ante evaluation of the financial instrument.

State aid

Specific Objective 2.5 will support projects in accordance with Regulation no. 651/2014 of 17 June 2014, which, in accordance with Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, declares certain categories of aid to be compatible with the internal market; Section 7 Aid for environmental protection, Article 38 Investment aid for measures to increase energy efficiency and Article 39 Investment aid for projects to improve energy efficiency in buildings.

Support will be provided to projects in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1407/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid. The total amount of de minimis aid granted to a single enterprise over a three-year period may not exceed EUR 200 000, regardless of the form of aid or the objective pursued and regardless of whether the aid is financed fully or partially from EU funds.

2.2.13.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

MA IROP chooses specific eligibility criteria relevant to the activities supported in the given call.

- Achieving cost-optimal levels of energy performance of the building as required by the applicable Decree on the energy performance of buildings (Decree no. 78/2013 Sb., on the energy performance of buildings);
- presenting an expert evaluation within the meaning of Act no. 406/2000 Sb., on energy management, as amended, to demonstrate the adequacy of the selected solution;
- reflecting the needs of wild animals bound to settlements when improving the energy performance of buildings (insulation, replacement of doors/windows);
- achieving the values of energy performance indicators only for the replaced elements will be permitted only in the case of listed buildings.

2.2.13.3 Planned use of financial instruments

Support through financial instruments will be provided in the form and territory identified in the conclusions of the ex-ante evaluation of the financial instrument. Eligible costs are, in the case of aid through an IROP financial instrument, the total expenditure on the project intended to increase energy efficiency.

2.2.13.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.2.13.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 2.5: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
3 24 01 (CO31)	Number of households with better energy classification	Households	ERDF	123,000	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
3 24 02	Number of households with reduced energy consumption without improvements in energy consumption classification	Households	ERDF	15,429	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
3 60 10 (CO34)	Estimated annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	Tons of CO2 equivalent	ERDF	334,993	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

2.2.14 Performance framework

Table 6 PA 2: Performance framework of the priority axis (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(v) of and Annex II to Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Indicator type	ID	Indicator or key step in the implementation	Unit of measurement	Fund	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Data source	Explanation of indicator relevance, if applicable
<i>financial indicator</i>	-	<i>Total certified eligible expenditure</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>ERDF</i>	323,588,113.7	2,049,626,184.0	MA	-
Outcome	5 53 01	The number of supported social housing apartments	Housing units	ERDF	500	5000	Applicant/beneficiary	-
Outcome	1 00 00 (CO01)	Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	ERDF	55	383	MS2014+	-
Output	5 78 05	Supported health care workplaces	Workplace	ERDF	24	83	Applicant/beneficiary	-
Output	5 00 00	Number of supported educational establishments	Facility	ERDF	134	1,550	Applicant/beneficiary	-
Output	3 24 01 (CO31)	Number of households with better energy classification	Households	ERDF	28,252	123,000	Applicant/beneficiary	-

2.2.15 Categories of intervention

Tables 7 – 11 Categories of intervention (Article 96 (2)(b)(vi) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Fund and region categories: ERDF, less developed regions									
Dimension 1: Area of intervention		Dimension 2: Form of funding		Dimension 3: Type of territory		Dimension 4: Area performance mechanism		Dimension 5: Thematic Objective	
Cod e	€	Cod e	€	Cod e	€	Cod e	€	Cod e	€
14	511,775,835.00	01	1,664,332,695.38	07	1,742,182,256.00	01	204,182,517.00	04	511,775,835.00
51	468,164,287.77	04	77,849,560.62			02	93,065,791.00	09	646,854,295.00

52	115,387,838.23					07	1,444,933,948.00	10	583,552,126.00
53	283,518,885.00								
54	137,459,145.05								
55	20,353,606.95								
73	25,522,658.00								

2.2.16 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries;

Priority Axis 2 does not envisage any specific use of technical assistance funds beyond the activities described in Priority Axis 5.

2.3 Description of priority axes other than technical assistance – Priority Axis 3

(Article 96(2)(b) of the General Regulation 1303/2013)

2.3.1 Priority Axis 3: Good territorial administration and improvement in the effectiveness of public institutions

2.3.2 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or fund

In line with the IROP strategy, Priority Axis 3 aims at ensuring good territorial administration and streamlined activities of public administration institutions.

Integrity of the programme is ensured by the inclusion of TO 2, 6 and 11 to Priority Axis 3, allowing comprehensive promotion of the key regional competitiveness factor, i.e. institutions.

The Czech Republic has extensive cultural heritage. Its appropriate maintenance and effective use can increase the quality of life of the population and create a prosperous environment for the development of the region. This can have a positive and significant effect on employment and economic prosperity. There is the need to support cultural heritage for the purpose of its protection, accessibility and development. In order for the assistance to be effective, it is appropriate to support projects and activities that lead to a long-term, meaningful and sustainable use.

Among urgent tasks is digitization of cultural heritage, which offers a convenient way to preserve it and allow access to digitized material regardless of its physical location.

Public administration will expand digital communication with the State administration and with each other to ensure interconnection of information systems and secure transfer and sharing of data.

The objective is to streamline public administration performance through the creation and utilization of strategic documents aimed at promoting regional development, promote comprehensive approaches to address it, and improve the quality, speed and transparency in decision-making on the territory.

The purpose is to create conditions for the construction and sustainable development of the territory, consisting of balanced conditions for favourable environment, economic development and cohesion of communities of inhabitants of the area and meeting the needs of the current generation without compromising the living conditions of future generations.

SO 3.2 covers both categories of regions in the Czech Republic, because the SO contains some interventions of systemic nature which have an impact on the whole Czech Republic. Another reason is the aspect of programme implementation and the associated simplification of management, monitoring and control of the use of ERDF resources, which are spent on the same activities in both categories of regions. This approach is also easier for the beneficiary, as in the case of interventions with nationwide impact, it allows one project to cover the entire territory of the Czech Republic without the need to submit one project in IROP and another one in OP PGP.

To ensure compliance and uniform course of action with the other OPs, especially with priority area 4 of OP Employment intended for the development of public administration, IROP uses a pro rata formula to calculate the distribution of allocations among regions at NUTS 3 level. The ratio is based on the ratio of the population of the more developed region (Prague) and the less developed regions (regions of the Czech Republic).

Continuity of specific objectives with investment priorities

Investment Priority	Specific Objective
IP 6c: Preservation, protection, promotion and development of natural and cultural heritage	3.1 More efficient presentation, strengthening the protection and development of cultural heritage
IP 2c: Strengthening ICT applications for eGovernment, eLearning, inclusion, eCulture and eHealth.	3.2 Increasing the efficiency and transparency of public administration by developing the use and quality of ICT systems
IP 11: Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and improving the efficiency of public administration through measures for strengthening institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, contributing to the implementation of measures supported by the ESF in the area of institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration	3.3 Support for the preparation and implementation of spatial planning documents

2.3.3 Fund, region category and basis for the calculation of EU support

Fund	ERDF
Region category	less developed regions more developed regions
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	total eligible expenditure

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 6c of Priority Axis 3: Preservation, protection, promotion and development of natural and cultural heritage

2.3.4 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1: More efficient presentation, strengthening the protection and development of cultural heritage

The aim is to preserve, protect and develop the potential of cultural heritage and use it for balanced territorial development with positive impacts on local or regional employment and competitiveness. The main problems outlined in the Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Culture by 2020 include the impact of long-term underfunding of care for part of the cultural heritage sites and collection and library stocks, poor technical facilities, administrative inefficiencies, difficulty in accessing certain sites and limited use of memory institutions, i.e. museums, galleries (Museum of Fine Arts) and libraries.

Use of cultural heritage in the regional economy is limited by its condition and availability. A prerequisite is the restoration and revitalization of the heritage fund and the modernization of the technological and technical support facilities of the memory institutions. Memory institutions are facing a completely new stage of digitization and use of information and communication technologies to streamline the administration of collection and library resources and making them available to the public.

In the Czech Republic there are more than 40,000 cultural monuments (sites). Due to concentration, support is directed in restoration and development of buildings that have the greatest potential for social and economic development of regions. They include a set of extra-Prague sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site list, sites included in the UNESCO Indicative World Heritage Site list, national cultural heritage sites and sites included in the indicative list of national cultural heritage sites. This set of historical sites includes historic parks and gardens (garden art sites), which belongs to these sites. Their restoration and increased attractiveness will achieve the desired synergy between the revitalization of cultural and natural heritage. The restoration of monuments can be accompanied by modernisation or construction of the necessary social, technical and technological facilities that will enable the functionality, accessibility, protection, and full use of the sites.

This set accounts for a very small segment of monuments in the Czech Republic, specifically about 1% of the total number.

In the Czech Republic there are about 500 museums and galleries which take care of more than 60 million exhibits, as well as approximately 6 500 libraries, i.e. 1/10 of all European libraries, which annually provide its users with more than 72 million borrowed books and other documents and annually report more than 22 million visitors. Due to concentration, support is limited to the most important museums and regional libraries.

Support will not be provided to commercial tourist facilities such as leisure facilities, spa facilities, accommodation and restaurant facilities.

Table 3 SO 3.1: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
9 10 10	Number of visits to cultural monuments and heritage institutions made accessible for admission	Visitors / year	26,553,793	2013	27,500,000	MA	Annual

2.3.5 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.3.5.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

In accordance with Article 3.1(e) of Regulation no. 1301/2013 on the European Regional Development Fund, support for cultural infrastructure is restricted to small scale investments. The proposal from the European Commission limits "small scale" projects to EUR 5 million of total expenditure. In the case of sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, the limit is increased to EUR 10 million of total expenditure. If the European Commission adjusts these limits, they will be provided in the documents concerning calls.

▪ Revitalization of a set of selected monuments

Support will be provided to the revitalization and increased attractiveness of the following set of sites:

- sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site List,
- sites included in the UNESCO Indicative World Heritage Site list under Cultural Heritage
- national cultural heritage sites as of 1 January 2014,
- sites listed in the indicative list of national cultural heritage sites as of 1 January 2014 (the Indicative List of NCHS).

The Indicative List of NCHS of the Ministry of Culture is maintained by the National Heritage Institute as entrusted by the Strategy of more effective care for the heritage fund, approved by the Government in 2011. The Indicative List of NCHS includes sites that meet the criteria set by the Ministry of Culture. Proposals are submitted by the Ministry of Culture to the National Heritage Institute for opinion and to the Scientific Board of the Minister of Culture for state care of monuments for approval. From the approved Indicative List of NCHS, the Ministry of Culture selects groups of sites (technical sites, folk architecture sites, etc.) and proposes them to the Government to declare them a national cultural monument.

Examples of projects

The revitalization will include measures necessary for efficient access, full use, increased attractiveness and securing of the set of sites:

- ensuring greater safety of visitors,
- removing access barriers,
- increasing the protection of the site and its security,
- restoration of sites,
- reconstruction of existing exhibitions and depositories and building new ones,
- digitization of sites and furniture,
- restoration of parks and gardens attached to sets of sites,

- modernization or construction of the necessary social, technical and technological facilities.

Promotion and marketing of the sites will be funded from national sources.

- **Streamlining the protection and use of collection and library stocks and making them available**

Projects prepared by museums and libraries will focus on:

- increased protection of collection and library stocks,
- restoration protection of collection and library stocks,
- ensuring greater safety of visitors,
- removing access barriers,
- digitization of collections and library stocks (only as part of comprehensive projects),
- securing of buildings and their lighting,
- reconstruction of existing exhibitions and depositories and building new ones,
- modernization or construction of the necessary social, technical and technological facilities.

Conditions for the selection of museums and libraries to be supported by IROP:

- The museum is established by the State or region.
- The museum administers a collection according to Act no. 122/2000 Sb., on protection of museum collections and amending certain other acts, as amended.
- Museum attendance, calculated as an annual average for the last three years, has exceeded 30,000 visitors.
- The library is established in accordance with Section 3b of Act no. 257/2001 Sb., on libraries and conditions for the operation of public library and information services.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- visitors
- owners of sites, museums and libraries or entities with the right of management
- local residents and entrepreneurs

Types of beneficiaries

- owners of monument sites, museums and libraries or entities with the right of management (as registered in the Real Estate Register), except for natural persons not pursuing business activities

Regional focus of support

Set of cultural heritage sites and memory institutions, mentioned in chapter 2.3.5.1 Description of the types and examples of actions. The entire Czech Republic excluding the City of Prague

State aid

Specific Objective 3.1 will support projects in accordance with Commission Regulation no. 651/2014 of 17 June 2014, which, in accordance with Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, declares certain

categories of aid to be compatible with the internal market; Section 11 – Promotion of culture and conservation of cultural heritage, Article 53 Promotion of culture and conservation of cultural heritage.

2.3.5.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

MA IROP chooses specific acceptability criteria relevant to the activities selected in the given call.

- The project is in line with the Integrated Strategy for the Promotion of Culture in 2020;
- The project includes a plan to make the supported set of sites available.

2.3.5.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.3.5.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan any major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.3.5.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 3.1: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2) (b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
9 05 01	Number of revitalized heritage sights	Sights	ERDF	90	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
9 07 03	Number of newly accessible and streamlined sub-collections and funds	Sub-collections / Funds	ERDF	119	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
9 10 05 (CO09)	Increasing the expected number of visits to supported cultural and natural monuments and attractions	Visitors / year	ERDF	698,025	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 2c of Priority Axis 3: Strengthening ICT applications for eGovernment, eLearning, inclusion, eCulture and eHealth.

2.3.6 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.2 Increasing the efficiency and transparency of public administration by developing the use and quality of ICT systems

The aim is to achieve high quality of public administration by coordinated interconnection and sharing of information and data of public administration (PA), completing the process of computerization of PA agendas (eJustice, eCulture, eHealth, eProcurement, eCollection, eLegislation and eIdentity etc.), and by the introduction of full electronic submission by developing services over the national registers. Other key areas include providing specific information and communication systems, radio communication systems of IRS units and functional infrastructure and data centres for PA and meeting the standards of cybersecurity of public authorities.

The specific objective is aimed at strengthening the effectiveness and transparency of PA through the development and use of ICT systems. Successful realization of the most important strategic projects of the IOP, i.e. the national registers of PA, IS data boxes or CzechPOINT, forms the basis for the next stage of the modernization of PA. Achieving an ideal state is hindered by the fragmentation of existing systems, which reduces the possibility of their use for PA, citizens and entrepreneurs.

In accordance with the principles of the EU's Digital Agenda, emphasis in the 2014–2020 programming period will be put on users' needs, increased confidence in electronic transactions and data security, reduced administrative burden, simplified organizational processes and the use of data by the PA.

Most supported activities focus on the entire Czech Republic incl. Prague. In particular, the implementation of PA information systems with nationwide scope is impossible to be separated for the more and less developed regions. PA services must be available throughout the Czech Republic to all clients in comparable quality.

The basic premise and the aim of the activities is based on the principle of modern PA and eGovernment, based on bringing public administration closer to citizens and other clients and on the maximum simplicity and reliability of handling PA agendas at the same level of service throughout the Czech Republic.

The strategic objectives include further development of computerization in sectors such as eHealth, eLegislation, eCollections, eJustice etc. Another strategic objective is to achieve a significant degree of interoperability of health care systems to support sharing of information, reducing costs and increasing efficiency and system performance. The implementation of activities will bring the expected change in the form of completing full electronic submission for individuals and entrepreneurs, the use of data by

public administration, reduced red tape and administrative burdens thanks to the computerization of processes within the PA, an increase of confidence in electronic transactions through data security and data networks and the completion of a single electronic identification, authentication and authorization at EU level and ultimately strengthened capacity of PA at various levels during emergencies.

The needs analysis shows that improving the quality of electronic services and security is required to ensure the corresponding quality of service. Support for electronic communication between the public and PA among PA officials is one of the benefits of eGovernment.

Table 3 SO 3.2: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Region category	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
3 05 10	Number of electronic submissions made through Czech Point, ISDS, PVS and agenda portals	Electronic submissions	<i>Less developed regions</i>	16,417,142,84	2014	25,824,165.70	MA	Annual
			<i>More developed regions</i>	1,262,857.14	2014	1,986,474.29		

2.3.7 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.3.7.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

▪ eGovernment

Support for projects in the field of eGovernment and ICT systems of public administration concerning expansion, interconnection, consolidation of systems, applications and data resources of public administration and its publishing, including cloud solutions. The aim is an efficient and safe use of individual agendas based on the "open data" principle, the use of collected data based on the principle of sharing of collected data and their accessibility to other public administration entities and beyond. Another type of projects is ensuring full electronic submission and computerization of agendas (e.g. eCulture, eHealth, eJustice, eProcurement, eCollections, eLegislation, electronic identification, authentication and authorization).

Examples of new functionalities:

- self-service obtaining of copies from certain public administration registers and electronic submissions to public administration,
- connecting the data resources of the public administration, construction of centralized agenda information systems of public administration to enable data sharing,
- ensuring operational reliability, safety, operational and safety oversight, interconnection of major ISs and critical infrastructure elements with a monitoring system, linking monitoring system CMS 2.0 to CERT NBU,
- interoperability on the national territory with an extension to the EU.

▪ Cybersecurity

To enhance cybersecurity, support will be provided to projects of public authorities aimed at protecting information and communication (including radio communication) technology of PA, including its infrastructure, in accordance with the standards defined in Act no. 181/2014 Sb., on cybersecurity – the creation and equipping monitoring centres, projects implementing technical measures set out in the Cybersecurity Act (redundancy solutions, etc.).

▪ Specific information and communication systems and infrastructure

Creation of new and modernization of existing information and communication systems for the needs of public administration bodies and IRS units in records management, archiving, government connections, information systems for the needs of self-government agendas, developing radio communications infrastructure of the State and technology.

Examples of new functionalities:

- self-service process for public officials,
- integration of data fund of a public authority and its connection with other institutions in order to share data with and use it in other public administration IS,
- interoperability of the national territory with an extension to the EU, e.g. the implementation of the system in accordance with eIDAS Regulation on electronic identification and trust services.
- logical centralization and nationwide availability of operating information systems in public authorities,
- nationwide availability of specific information and communication systems, e.g. a system for communication for IRS units,
- acceleration and simplification of internal processes and computerization of internal processes by the establishment of standards of PA performance and by the creation or modification of agenda information systems with potential support for procedural progress,
- improved reliability, security and throughput of operational information systems.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- citizens
- entrepreneurs
- public administration employees

Types of beneficiaries

- state organisation unit
- publicly co-funded organizations established by State organisational units
- state organizations
- regions
- organizations established by regions
- municipalities
- organizations established by municipalities
- state enterprise

Regional focus of support

Entire Czech Republic including the City of Prague Activities are inseparable in terms of geographic coverage. Most public authorities with nationwide scope of competences is based in Prague and thus the investments in their ICT systems will be located in Prague.

State aid

The Specific Objective will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

2.3.7.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

- The project is in line with the Strategic framework for the development of public administration in the Czech Republic 2014+ and its implementation plans;
- approval of the Chief Architect of eGovernment for projects of local self-governing units over CZK 15 million of total eligible costs, if they are not linked to central public administration systems, or all projects that will be linked to the central public administration systems, and for all projects of State organisational components.

2.3.7.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.3.7.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.3.7.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 3.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less and more developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Region category	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
3 05 00	Number of procured information systems	Number of IS	ERDF	<i>Less developed regions</i>	96.59	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
				<i>More developed regions</i>	7.43		
3 04 00	New or upgraded elements to ensure cyber security standards	Features	ERDF	<i>Less developed regions</i>	455	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim
				<i>More developed regions</i>	35		

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 11 of Priority Axis 3: Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and improving the efficiency of public administration through measures for strengthening institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration and public services related to the implementation of the ERDF, contributing to the implementation of measures supported by the ESF in the area of institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration

2.3.8 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.3: Support for the preparation and implementation of spatial planning documents

Spatial planning documents create conditions for construction and ensure sustainable development of the territory and coordination of public and private interests. The long-term problem in the Czech Republic is demanding territorial preparation of major investments aimed at transport and technical infrastructure. It is spatial planning documents that define the rules for land use and for public administration decisions with regard to the requirements of Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (e.g. TEN-T, TEN-E, EU Adaptation Strategy, green infrastructure). Spatial planning documentation represents the consensus of the relevant public administration bodies and is subject to public consultation with the possibility of judicial review; therefore its preparation increases the transparency, quality and speed of decision-making about the territory, preventing conflicts in the territory and streamlining public administration. Transparency and quality of spatial planning documents are ensured directly during their preparation and approval. This has also a positive impact on the support for projects funded by ESIF, which is often conditional on compliance with spatial planning documentation.

The aim of support is a comprehensive approach to the use of the territory, response to the needs of the territory in terms of public interest, the development of the economy, climate change, and flood hazard and also to the changing demands on public infrastructure.

In 2007–2013, IOP and RDP supported the preparation of planning analytical materials and local plans. IROP continues to support the preparation of local plans and newly also planning studies and regulation plans. The aim is to find strengths of the territory and reflect the principles of sustainable and balanced development in them.

Local plans define the basic strategy for the development of the municipality's territory, protection of its values and its area and spatial arrangement. They are a precondition for investment and implementation of projects financed from the ESIF.

Regulation plans set out detailed conditions for the use of land, spatial arrangement of structures, protection of values and the character of the area and creation of a favourable environment. IROP supports only regulation plans procured on the own initiative of the municipality. They are prepared for territories such as those where more detailed regulation is necessary because of increased pressure to protect public interests.

Planning studies suggest, examine and assess alternative solutions to selected problems and form the necessary basis for decision-making in the territory. Planning studies will be used for subsequent local planning activities, which, among other things, lays down conditions for the implementation of changes in the territory. In IROP, planning studies are aimed at addressing public transport and technical infrastructure of national and European importance, public spaces and on comprehensive local plans.

Table 3 SO 3.3: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
9 02 10	Surface area covered by the local plan, regulatory plan and the planning study	km ²	26,793	2014	45,493	MA	Annual

2.3.9 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.3.9.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

▪ Local plan procurement

Examples of projects

- Municipality with extended powers with a significant flood risk needs to ensure its development and protection of its territory by allowing the implementation of transport and technical connections and proposing flood control measures. Local plan defines corridors for transport and technical infrastructure in an optimal variant, with regard to the protection of the landscape and taking into account flood risks. It will define areas for the construction and flood protection measures and developable area in terms of a significant flood risk. Buildings and measures are placed in accordance with this local plan.
- If a planning study focusing on public infrastructure or addressing the landscape implies the necessity to change the local plan of a municipality with extended powers, the change of the local plan will be supported.

▪ Preparation of regulatory plans not replacing planning permission

Example of project

- The regulation plan sets out detailed conditions for the use of individual plots of land and individual structures for municipalities with extended powers with a conservation zone or a national park in its territory. It ensures that no structures which could distort historical values due to their location and parameters are built in the territory.

▪ Preparation of planning studies

Examples of projects

Planning study focusing on public technical infrastructure

- The construction of an underground gas storage facility is proposed within the administrative district of a municipality with extended powers, which is crossed by an energy corridor TEN-E (e.g. high-pressure gas pipeline). The municipality with extended powers needs to use a planning study in its administrative district to examine in detail the territory in terms of the local plan with regard to local conditions.

Planning study focusing on public transport infrastructure

- The administrative district of the municipality with extended powers has a transport corridor mentioned in the Spatial development policy (SPD) located within its territory (e.g.

expressway R). The municipality with extended powers needs to explore the optimum possibility of the corridor's route, taking into account all aspects, e.g. in relation to protected areas, including Natura 2000, floodplain areas, other connected transport and technical infrastructure and settlements.

Planning studies focusing on public spaces

- Municipality with extended powers may use a planning study to examine alternative plans for public spaces in its administrative district, specifying its definition, taking into account the nature of the buildings as well as the possibility of filling vacant lots, defining green areas, rest and relaxation areas and in particular examining the need for the transport connection and designing pedestrian routes and zones. On the basis of this planning study, it is possible to conceptually deal with important central public space to meet the needs of local residents and the settlement itself.

Planning studies focusing on the landscape

- A planning study of landscape in the administrative district of the municipality with extended powers addresses conceptual problems of landscape, for example it proposes measures to achieve or maintain the target characteristics of the landscape, systemic conditions for solving specific problems of the landscape, e.g. territory with poor environmental stability, erosion and flood control, conditions for maintaining biodiversity, protecting Natura 2000 sites, passableness of landscape, coordination of land use with regard to economic use, recreation, placing public transport and technical infrastructure, natural and civilizational values, etc. This study will be particularly useful for preparing local plans and specific follow-up implementation measures leading to the achievement of principles of sustainable development, the European Landscape Convention, EU Adaptation Strategy and ensuring green infrastructure.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

- public administration
- citizens
- entrepreneurs
- nature protection entities
- municipalities
- regions

Types of beneficiaries

- municipalities

Regional focus of support

The entire Czech Republic excluding the City of Prague

State aid

Specific Objective 3.3 will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

In individual cases it will be assessed whether the spatial planning documents constitute State aid. In the case of cumulative fulfilment of defining elements, support will be provided to projects in accordance with Regulation no. 1407/2013 of 18 December 2013 on the application of Article 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union to de minimis aid. The total amount of de minimis aid granted to a single territorial self-governing unit over a three-year period may not exceed EUR 200,000, regardless of the form of aid or the objective pursued and regardless of whether the aid is financed fully or partially from EU funds.

2.3.9.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

The main principles for the selection of projects are uniform for all specific objectives and are listed in chapter 7.1.

Specific criteria of acceptability

Planning studies focused on public infrastructure must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- planning study of an MEP is prepared for a public technical infrastructure project in relation to the TEN-E or projects resulting from the SDP for the administrative district of the MEP;
- planning study of an MEP is prepared for a public transport infrastructure project in relation to the TEN-T or projects resulting from the SDP for the administrative district of the MEP;
- planning studies of the MEP is prepared for public spaces in accordance with local plans for selected territory of the administrative district of the MEP.

Planning studies focused on local plans must meet the following criteria:

- the planning study addresses landscape in detail in all respects in relation to green infrastructure, EU Adaptation Strategy, flood protection and the European Landscape Convention in the administrative district of the MEP.

2.3.9.3 Planned use of financial instruments

The specific objective does not plan the use of financial instruments.

2.3.9.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan any major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.3.9.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 3.3: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2) (b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
9 02 00	Number of local plans, regulatory plans and planning studies	Documents	ERDF	255	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

2.3.10 Performance framework

Table 6 PO 3: Performance framework of the priority axis, (Article 96(2)(b)(v) of and Annex II to Regulation no. 1303/1013)

Indicator or type	ID	Indicator or key step in the implementation	Unit of measurement	Fund	Region category	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Data source	Explanation of indicator relevance, if applicable
financial indicator	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	ERDF	Less developed regions	137,161,131.2	915,039,476.5	MA	-
					More developed regions	7,625,319.6	48,299,224		
output	905001	Number of revitalized heritage sights	Sights	ERDF	Less developed regions	8	90	Applicant/beneficiary	-
output	305000	Number of procured information systems	Number of IS	ERDF	Less developed regions	28.73	96.59	Applicant/beneficiary	-
					More developed regions	2.21	7.43		
output	902000	Number of local plans, regulatory plans and planning studies	Documents	ERDF	Less developed regions	45	255	Applicant/beneficiary	-

2.3.11 Categories of intervention

Tables 7 – 11 Categories of intervention (Article 96 (2)(b)(vi) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Fund and region categories: ERDF, less developed regions									
Dimension 1: Area of intervention		Dimension 2: Form of funding		Dimension 3: Type of territory		Dimension 4: Area performance mechanism		Dimension 5: Thematic Objective	
Code	€	Code	€	Code	€	Code	€	Code	€
78	293,854,303.68	01	738,468,686.00	07	738,468,686.00	01	52,776,065.31	02	306,098,233.00
81	12,243,929.32					02	18,321,818.18	06	425,278,328.00
85	17,011,133.12					07	667,370,802.51	11	7,092,125.00
94	408,267,194.88								
96	7,092,125.00								

Fund and region categories: ERDF, more developed regions									
Dimension 1: Area of intervention		Dimension 2: Form of funding		Dimension 3: Type of territory		Dimension 4: Area performance mechanism		Dimension 5: Thematic Objective	
Code	€	Code	€	Code	€	Code	€	Code	€
78	23,183,627.52	01	24,149,612.00	01	24,149,612.00	07	24,149,612.00	02	24,149,612.00
81	965,984.48								

2.3.12 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes and beneficiaries;

Priority Axis 3 does not envisage any specific use of technical assistance funds beyond the activities described in Priority Axis 5.

2.4 Description of priority axes other than technical assistance – Priority Axis 4

(Article 96(2)(b) of the General Regulation 1303/2013)

2.4.1 Priority Axis 4: Community-led local development

The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through financial instruments at EU level	<input type="checkbox"/>
The entire priority axis will be implemented exclusively through community-led local development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2.4.2 Reasoning for the creation of a priority axis which includes more than one category of regions or more than one thematic objective or fund

The preparation of the priority axes relied on the following key documents: Common Guidelines of the European Commission DG Agriculture, Employment, and Mare and Regional policy for CLLD in ESIF and the Partnership Agreement. Priority Axis 4 Community- led local development is focused on improving the quality of life and exploiting the potential of the rural areas. CLLD facilitates the involvement of citizens at local level in addressing social and economic problems defined in the Partnership Agreement such as the disparities between rural and urban areas. This is a cross-cutting priority axis, which builds on the investment priority 9d) Investing in community-led local development strategies, as defined in Article 5(9)(d) of Regulation no. 1301/2013. This priority axis contributes to the achievement of thematic objectives – TO 5 Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management, TO 6 Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency, TO 7 Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures, TO 9 Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and discrimination, TO 10 Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning and TO 11 Increasing institutional capacity of public authorities.

The key factor for CLLD success is local knowledge, which leads to better targeting of support and development of cooperation among stakeholders at the local level. This brings new ideas and their joint implementation. An important aspect of using CLLD is community involvement at local action group level in decision-making on project selection. LAGs are responsible for the compliance of the projects supported in the region within their competence with the objectives set out in their strategy. The responsibility for achieving the objectives of the strategy is aimed at the community, which the LAG represents. Support will be provided to projects which meet the SCLLD objectives and are selected by the appropriate LAG.

The application of the CLLD methods in the Czech Republic developed very intensively. Long-term evaluation of initiatives and methods shows that it produces high-quality and beneficial results. It

involves local actors who contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for local development, which is one of the main attributes of how the method works. It contributes to more efficient use of local resources.

Successful development can be achieved by the implementation of a well-prepared SCLLD, which defines development priorities. In addition to development objectives, it is important to define measures leading to their fulfilment. By supporting the method, it is possible to achieve greater cost-effectiveness in the use of public resources – by using a more accurate assessment of the project's relevance for the locality and the synergies of individual ESIF programmes.

Continuity of specific objective with investment priority:

Investment Priority	Specific Objective
IP 9d: Investing in community-led local development strategies	4.1 Strengthening community-led local development to improve the quality of life in rural areas and to mobilise local potential.
IP 9d: Investing in community-led local development strategies	4.2 Strengthening the capacity of community-led local development to improve management and administration skills of LAGs

2.4.1 Fund, region category and basis for the calculation of EU support

Fund	ERDF
Region category	less developed regions
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	total eligible expenditure

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 9d of Priority Axis 4: Investing in community-led local development strategies

2.4.2 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.1: Strengthening community-led local development to improve the quality of life in rural areas and to mobilise local potential

Rural areas in the Czech Republic are often a place of the accumulation of negative phenomena and characteristics arising from inadequate endowment of the territory with services and infrastructure, poor functioning of local economy, lack of jobs, poor transport accessibility or insufficient use of resources.

The Specific Objective is designed to make the supported activities contribute to reducing local unemployment, better exploit the economic potential of rural areas, improve the situation of persons socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion, protect the cultural heritage and develop local services and transport services.

The primary and overarching objective is the contribution to balanced and sustainable territorial development of rural areas by reducing regional disparities with respect to peripheral areas, the long-term stabilization of rural areas, preventing the outflow of people and exploitation of endogenous potential. Setting the territorial scope of CLLD follows from the experience of the programming period 2007–2013. Currently, the territorial coverage is embodied in the government document “*Methodology to standardize LAGs.*” Given the overall number of LAGs, ITIs and IADPs, the territorial coverage of CLLD will not extend beyond what is provided in the government document.

In comparison with other European countries of similar size, the Czech Republic is home to many more individual municipalities. Based on the agreement between DG Agriculture, DG Regional policy and the CSO, rural areas are considered to include sparsely populated areas, which make up 86% of the entire territory of the Czech Republic (i.e. 5,773 out of the total of 6,251 municipalities). Approximately 80% of the municipalities have fewer than 1,000 inhabitants and have the most serious problems in providing basic services to the population. According to the census data from 2011, the oldest demographic area are being formed on the border between Central Bohemia, Pilsen, South Bohemia and the Vysočina regions. These areas mostly include sparsely populated municipalities with poor access to employment centres that are not attractive to the younger generation. Conversely, the youngest areas include the Central Bohemia region, more specifically the hinterland of Prague, and Ústí and Moravian-Silesian regions, although even here a decrease in population aged 0-14 years has been reported. In connection with the change of population structure and its focus on customer-oriented approach, public services will gain in importance in the future. In the context of an aging population, social and health services are becoming an inevitable part of municipal interest.

The unemployment rate in 2011 was slightly higher in rural areas (9.9%) than in urban areas (9.7%). The analysis of the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic suggests that 38% of respondents consider the main problem of municipalities to be the state of municipal roads. Approximately 20% of those surveyed considered the main problems to be transport accessibility, which may be one of the barriers to rural economic development. More than 55% of those surveyed sees a problem in the lack of job opportunities in rural areas and the distances of their homes from work, schools, medical care and services, which need to be covered.

Impact of projects on the environment and sustainable development will be monitored by environmental monitoring indicators ENVI MI – 7 51 10 – "The number of persons transported by public transport" and 3 61 11 – "The amount of emissions of primary particles and precursors of secondary particles within the supported projects".

Table 3 SO 4.1: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
7 51 20	The share of public transport in the total output of passenger transport	%	30	2011	35	Statistics	Annual
7 63 10	The share of cycling in transport output	%	7	2011	10	Statistics	Annual
5 75 20	Number of exposed areas with inadequate preparedness of IRS units	Territory	108	2014	48	MA	Annual
6 75 10	Capacity of services and social work	Clients	1,121	2014	7,270	MA	Annual
5 53 20	Average number of persons using social housing	Persons /year	1,388	2014	9,634	MA	Annual
1 04 11	Unemployment rate in people with the lowest education	%	28.5	2012	22	Statistics	Annual
5 74 10	Average length of hospitalization in institutions of long-term psychiatric care	Days	115	2012	103	MA	Annual
5 00 30	Share of early school leavers	%	5.4	2013	5.0	Statistics	Annual

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
5 00 20	Share of three-year-old children placed in pre-school establishments	%	77.3	2013	90.5	Statistics	Annual
9 10 10	Number of visits to cultural monuments and heritage institutions made accessible for admission	Visitors / year	26,553,793	2013	27,500,000	MA	Annual
9 02 10	Surface area covered by the local plan, regulatory plan and the planning study	km ²	26,793	2014	45,493	MA	Annual

2.4.3 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.4.3.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Supported activities include those that meet the objectives set out by the SCLLD. The implemented activities are in line with the substantive and territorial focus and conditions set out in the specific objectives of IROP. Selected activities include monitoring indicators set out in the specific objectives of IROP and contribute to their achievement.

The aim is that the implemented projects have a clear impact on rural areas and contribute to job creation, development of the local economy, infrastructure and public facilities in rural areas.

Priority Axis 4 supports the activities of Priority Axes 1, 2 and 3, namely the following Specific Objectives:

- SO 1.2 Increasing ;the share of sustainable forms of transport
- SO 1.3 Increasing readiness for action to deal with and manage risks and disasters
- SO 2.1 Improving the quality and availability of services leading to social inclusion
- SO 2.2 Emergence of new and development of existing business activities in the field of social entrepreneurship;
- SO 2.3 Development of infrastructure for the delivery of health services and health care;
- SO 2.4: Increasing the quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning;
- SO 3.1 More efficient presentation, strengthening the protection and development of cultural heritage;
- SO 3.3: Support for the preparation and implementation of spatial planning documents.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

Residents and visitors of rural areas that fall within the LAG territory with an approved local development strategy.

Types of beneficiaries

Entities that implement projects within the approved strategies of community-led local development in the LAG territory. Categories of beneficiaries are specified in the individual specific objectives of IROP.

Regional focus of support

Rural areas with an approved strategy of community-led local development, consisting of administrative territories of municipalities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. The LAG size may not be less than 10

000 inhabitants and may not exceed 100 000 inhabitants. Projects are carried out in accordance with the territorial dimension, as defined for each specific objective.

State aid

Projects will be supported in line with State aid rules laid down for each specific objectives.

In accordance with Article 120(5) of Regulation no. 1303/2013, co-financing rate increases by 10 percentage points if the whole priority axis is delivered through community-led local development.

2.4.3.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

Announcements of calls:

- 1) at program level: calls are announced by the Managing Authority of IROP,
- 2) at local level, calls are announced by the strategy promoter – local action group.

For evaluation carried out by MASs, the mandatory procedure is set out in Chapter 7.1. Specific acceptability criteria are set out under each specific objective. The LAGs may add their own criteria for the selection of operations that take into account local priorities.

2.4.3.3 Planned use of financial instruments

In the Specific Objective 4.1, the use of financial instruments will be in line with the conditions set out for each specific objective.

2.4.3.4 Planned use of major projects

The specific objective does not plan major projects as defined by the Regulation.

2.4.3.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 4.1: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
9 00 01	Number of supported CLLD strategies	Strategy	ERDF	160	MA	Annual

INVESTMENT PRIORITY 9d of Priority Axis 4: Investing in community-led local development strategies

2.4.4 Specific objectives corresponding to the priority and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.2: Strengthening the capacity of community-led local development to improve management and administration skills of LAGs

Following an agreement of the managing authorities of the operational programmes, IROP has been determined as the main programme for the funding of operating and animation costs of LAGs. These costs are eligible even if the strategy is focused on one operational programme.

The local level of rural settlements is typical for a wide variety of needs and challenges that each area faces. When identifying them, it is necessary to find a solution with a direct impact on the territory, provided that the local community has the organizational, technical and financial capacity to address them.

The LEADER or CLLD methods are implemented through LAGs. Their main task is to activate the citizens of the micro-region, build partnerships and promote volunteering activities at all levels of the activities of the rural population (Article 34(3) of the General Regulation).

Most LAGs which were created in the Czech Republic in the period 2004–2013 have experience in preparing and implementing local development strategies and the administration of smaller projects. Implementing multi-sectoral operations, including innovative aspects, is difficult to coordinate and requires substantial human capital which is significantly limited in rural areas and transferred to urban centres with respect to the outflow of young people.

In the previous programming period, the CLLD method was implemented only in the Rural Development Programme, which, however, lacked sufficient funds that would allow significant impact on the territory and implementation of development policy. There were no unified monitoring indicators, so it was very difficult to evaluate the success of LAGs in implementing SCLLD and compare them with each other. Based on this experience, the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Finance and the relevant managing authorities, prepared a methodology to standardize the LAGs. Too detailed formulation of eligible costs in RDP under Action IV 1.1 LAGs and inconsistent interpretation of the various regional offices of SAIF resulted in complications and financial losses (non-recognition of costs, penalties) for LAGs in the first phase of implementation of the RDP. In the course of the programme, cooperation between MoA, SAIF and NN LAG led to a significant improvement. Of the more than one hundred LAGs in the Czech Republic, most managed to successfully meet the set objectives. The RDP led to the increased capacity of LAGs consisting in attracting and retaining quality staff, increasing the number of active members, the formation of partnerships among stakeholders active in the region from various sectors as well as in the growth of expertise, skills and readiness of LAG partners and local applicants.

Table 3 SO 4.2: Specific programme results indicators, according to specific objective (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
8 02 10	Success rate of project applications	%	73	2015	75	MA	Annual

2.4.5 Measures to be supported within the investment priority

2.4.5.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

The text gives indicative examples; their list and content is demonstrative.

▪ Preparatory support

Preparatory support, which consist of capacity building, training and networking with a view to preparing and implementing a community-led local development strategy (Article 35 of the General Regulation), e.g. training activities, studies, consultation on strategy preparation.

In recent years, LAGs received funding for SCLLD preparatory support from OP TA, RDP 2007–2013 and regions. In the preparatory support phase of IROP, support is provided to activities related to the finalization of the integrated strategy. These activities are eligible under the condition that the LAG submits an application to the call for integrated strategies by the end of 2016. Concerning preparatory support, funds are provided until 2017. In the following years, support is provided only to those LAGs, which have an approved SCLLD.

▪ Operating activities

Activities associated with the implementation of SCLLD, e.g. preparing and announcing calls, receiving applications, evaluation and selection of projects, monitoring and evaluation of SCLLD implementation, SCLLD updates, development of professional and organizational capacity of LAGs.

▪ Animation

Activities beyond the mandatory activities that the LAG decides to implement to better implement the strategy. These include promoting partnerships, cooperation and information exchange between local stakeholders, informing about the focus of SCLLD and its promotion and animation of school facilities on the LAG territory.

A detailed breakdown of activities will be presented in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Identification of the main target groups

Persons involved in implementing the strategy of community-led local development

Types of beneficiaries

Local action groups with legal personality:

- a publicly beneficial company pursuant to Act no. 248/1995 Sb., on publicly beneficial companies, as amended,
- association pursuant to Sections 214 and 3045 of Act no. 89/2012 Sb., the Civil Code, as amended,
- institute pursuant to Sections 214 and 402 of Act no. 89/2012 Sb., the Civil Code, as amended,

- professional association of legal persons pursuant to Section 20, letter f) of Act No 40/1964 Coll., the Civil Code, as amended.

Regional focus of support

Support is provided to rural areas with an approved strategy of community-led local development, consisting of administrative territories of municipalities with fewer than 25,000 inhabitants. The LAG size may not be less than 10 000 inhabitants and may not exceed 100 000 inhabitants.

State aid

Specific Objective 4.2 will support only projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

2.4.5.2 Guiding principles for the selection of operations

Specific criteria of acceptability

- The LAG has been granted the Certificate of LAG Standards;
- the LAG has submitted a strategy of community-led local development to the call for CLLD strategies (this does not concern expenditure on animation for school establishments);

the LAGs are required to observe the principles of LEADER, one of the fundamental principles of community led local development is an approved strategy of the LAG. LAGs are entitled to apply for funds from this specific objective if they have an approved strategy.

2.4.5.3 Planned use of financial instruments

With regard to the focus of the specific objective, use of financial instruments is not expected.

2.4.5.4 Planned use of major projects

Irrelevant for Specific Objective 4.2.

2.4.5.5 Output indicators by investment priorities and, if applicable, by region category

Table 5 SO 4.2: Table 5 SO 1.2: Common and specific programme output indicators (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
9 35 08	Number of calls successfully implemented by a local action group	Calls	ERDF	2,506	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Fund	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
8 20 00	Number of training sessions, seminars, workshops and conferences	Activities	ERDF	5,728	Applicant/beneficiary	Interim

2.4.6 Performance framework

Table 6 PA 4: Performance framework of the priority axis (less developed regions), (Article 96(2)(b)(v) of and Annex II to Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Indicator type	ID	Indicator or key step in the implementation	Unit of measurement	Fund	Milestone for 2018	Final objective (2023)	Data source	Explanation of indicator relevance, if applicable
<i>financial indicator</i>	-	<i>Total certified eligible expenditure</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>ERDF</i>	<i>64,740,002.6</i>	<i>410,066,992.0</i>	<i>MA</i>	-
output	9 00 01	Number of supported CLLD strategies	Strategies	ERDF	160	160	MA	-

2.4.7 Categories of intervention

Tables 7 – 11 Categories of intervention (Article 96 (2)(b)(vi) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Fund and region categories: ERDF, less developed regions									
Dimension 1: Area of intervention		Dimension 2: Form of funding		Dimension 3: Type of territory		Dimension 4: Area performance mechanism		Dimension 5: Thematic Objective	
Code	€	Code	€	Code	€	Code	€	Code	€
97	389,563,642.00	01	389,563,642.00	03	389,563,642.00	06	389,563,642.00	09	389,563,642.00

2.4.8 Summary of the planned use of technical assistance including, where necessary, actions to reinforce the administrative capacity of

**authorities involved in the management and control of the programmes
and beneficiaries;**

Priority Axis 4 does not envisage any use of technical assistance funds beyond the activities described in Priority Axis 5.

2.5 Description of priority axes for technical assistance – Priority Axis 5

(Article 96(2)(b) of the General Regulation 1303/2013)

2.5.1 Priority Axis 5: Technical assistance

Priority Axis 5 is a cross-cutting priority area, which covers all other priority axes and areas in IROP during programming period 2014–2020.

2.5.2 Reason for determining a priority axis which covers more than one region category

Not relevant for Priority Axis 5

2.5.3 Fund and region categories

Fund	ERDF
Region category	less developed regions
Basis for calculation (total eligible expenditure or eligible public expenditure)	total eligible expenditure

2.5.4 Specific objectives and expected results

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5.1: **Ensuring high-quality management and implementation of the programme**

The main objective is to contribute to achieving the objectives of the operational programme through the creation of conditions for high-quality and efficient management of IROP and for proper utilization of financial allocations according to the rules laid down by European and national legislation. Technical assistance provides support activities of IROP's Managing Authority and the Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic in order to increase the effectiveness of support.

Experience from previous programming periods clearly shows that the success of an operational programme depends on its effective administration and the quality and efficient implementation of projects. Therefore, interventions under this priority axis will promote increased quality and efficiency of management structures, improving competencies, human resource skills and ensuring functional and efficient systems and tools. The proposed measures will focus on central and regional levels.

The main implementation weaknesses identified in previous programmes included mainly management of programmes with several IBs, unpreparedness of the final beneficiaries to implement investment projects and shortcomings in announcing procurement procedures. Annex no. 6 presents the experience from implementing programmes in 2007–2013 and major shortcomings, both in the administration and in the various thematic areas. Priority Axis 5 will address the removal of identified shortcomings and the effective implementation of the programme in order to meet the objectives of the programme.

In the programming period 2014+, the number of operational programmes in the Czech Republic as well as the number of providers were reduced compared to the previous period. IROP has only one grant provider – the Ministry of Regional Development. At the same time, the number of intermediary bodies was reduced, these bodies now being the Centre for Regional Development and the intermediary bodies of ITI promoters.

Problematic experience from SF implementation in 2007–2013 included high turnover at MA and IB, with experienced staff leaving their jobs. The turnover was mainly due to political influence and the transfer of employees between the bodies of the implementation structure. The stability of the administrative capacity was also negatively affected by the high demand of the private sector for SF specialists and a lower ability of the public sector to motivate employees. Good implementation of IROP especially requires stable employee teams in the implementation structure and the related staff training. Model calculation of the administrative capacity necessary for the implementation of IROP is based on the assumption that each employee will receive approximately the same share of the allocation as in the previous period. The estimation included simplification, rationalization and computerization of agendas.

Despite the allocation of substantial technical assistance funds to support administrative capacity (labour costs of the implementation structure employees), the MAs and IBs do not have such administrative and technical capacity to fully abandon the outsourcing of certain types of services. However, outsourcing will not apply to services that can be internally provided by the implementation structure (e.g.

preparation of the Operational Manual of IROP). When deciding on contracting activities outside the implementation structure, the 3E principle will apply¹.

2.5.5 Result indicator

Table 12 Specific programme result indicators (Article 96(2)(c)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Target value (2023)	Data source	Reporting frequency
8 25 20	Number of permanently employed staff of the implementation structure	FTE	57.78	2014	169.9	MA	Annual
8 08 10	The absorption rate of the programme	%	0	2015	100	MA	Annual

¹from English Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness

2.5.6 Measures to be supported and their expected contribution to the specific objectives

The essence of the specific objective is to ensure the administration and monitoring of the programme, combined with effective implementation, and ensuring the effective functioning and implementation of the programme strategy leading to reinforcing the absorption capacity and the smooth and effective take-up of financial allocation of the programme.

The prerequisites for achieving this objective mainly include professional human resources, uniformly and clearly elaborated program documentation and procedures for implementation, targeted communications strategy, determined information links to the public and target groups.

Emphasis is also placed on the fight against corruption in connection with the Strategy to combat fraud and corruption concerning the use of CSF funds in 2014–2020, which was integrated in the control documents of IROP. During the implementation of the IROP, use will be made of horizontal recommendations set out in a reporting mechanism on the fight against corruption, from the European Commission decision of 6 June 2011. Important tools for eliminating corruption are SME, eProcurement, codes of ethics, State Service Act and systematic training of employees in the fight against corruption.

To improve public awareness about EU funds, it is necessary to ensure good media coverage and targeting of information and communication campaigns directly on potential applicants and beneficiaries through the preparation of the programme and the programming period by means of consultations and counselling, specialized seminars, publications and user-friendly programme websites.

The results the MA IROP wishes to achieve:

- optimal setting of the administrative capacity for effective programme management,
- ensuring optimal conditions to reduce implementation structure staff turnover,
- better education and training to ensure adequate quality of human resources,
- preparing clear rules, manuals and methodologies to eliminate frequent changes, differing interpretations and the resulting mistakes, and to simplify procedures,
- effective use and transfer of information,
- effective actions and meetings of the IROP Monitoring Committee, working groups and teams,
- effective settings of the control and monitoring system,
- strengthening and ensuring the absorption capacity of the programme,
- better public awareness about the programme,
- higher success rate of project applications,
- ensuring optimum utilization of programme funds through good projects and efficient use of the results of evaluation studies,
- implementation of IROP's anti-corruption strategy and preventing the risk of conflicts of interest by using ARACHNE, a tool for identifying potentially risky projects, in order to minimize the risk of fraud and corruption,
- reducing administrative burden for applicants and beneficiaries.

2.5.6.1 Description of the types and examples of actions to be supported and their expected contribution to meeting specific objectives, possibly including the identification of the main target groups, specific target territories and types of beneficiaries

Supported activities will lead to increasing the quality and effectiveness of management structures, to increasing the competencies, human resource skills and to ensuring a functional and efficient systems and tools.

Examples of supported activities leading to the achievement of specific objectives:

- **Management, implementation and monitoring of the programme** – allocation of max. 11% of the SO
 - technical and operational provision for the functions of MA IROP and IBs
 - creation and updating of uniform methodological documents, manuals, guidelines and recommendations,
 - ensuring the selection, evaluation, administration and monitoring of projects,
 - document archiving,
 - activities of IROP's Monitoring Committee,
 - preparing external expert opinions and analyses to assess the accuracy and functionality of the implementation process systems,
 - completion of the implementation of the programming period 2007–2013,
 - ex-post evaluation of the programme,
 - preparing programme documents for programming period 2021+, ex-ante evaluation, SEA,
 - preparation of evaluations according to Articles 54–57 of the General Regulation, the implementation of IROP's Evaluation Plan, supporting studies and analyses,
 - the transfer of good practice into the preparation of the programming period 2021+,
 - setting and ensuring checks (e.g. procurement check) in order to minimize errors and irregularities,
 - ensuring anti-corruption mechanisms in line with the Strategy to combat fraud and corruption concerning the use of CSF funds in the period 2013–2014, with the Government strategy to combat corruption 2020–2014 and the EU Anti- Corruption Report.

- **Support for administrative capacity** – allocation max. 85 % of the SO
 - rewarding employees involved in the preparation and implementation of the programme,
 - educating the implementation structure, seminars, workshops, international exchange of experiences,
 - activities of external experts,

- **Support for applicants and beneficiaries** – allocation min. 1 % of the SO
 - seminars and training for applicants and beneficiaries,

- consulting and advisory services in project preparation,
 - exchange of experience, best practices, networking,
 - measures to reduce the administrative burden for applicants, beneficiaries and implementation structure bodies,
 - consulting services for applicants leading to an increase in the absorption capacity of the programme,
 - developing research studies and surveys aimed at further developing the programme.
- **Publicity and promotion** – allocation max. 3 % of the SO
 - programme promotion through seminars, information campaigns, communication through the media,
 - development, management, and technical support of information and communication tools,
 - ensuring programme publicity through promotional materials.

Identification of the main target groups

- applicants
- Beneficiaries
- public
- implementation structure employees
- integrated strategy promoters

Types of beneficiaries

- IROP MA
- CRD

State aid

The Specific Objective will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

Complementary and synergistic relationship with OP TA

1) Financing labour costs of the administrative capacity

OP TA finances labour costs of the central bodies involved, at horizontal level, in implementing the ESIF, i.e. MA OP TA, NCA, PCA of the Ministry of Finance, Audit Authority of the Ministry of Finance and European territorial cooperation. OP TA pays part of operational and labour costs of ITI promoters.

Technical assistance of IROP finances only employees implementing the IROP.

2) The system of administrative capacity education

OP TA finances education at a horizontal level and provides for educational activities relating to common themes, applicable across all operational programmes.

Technical assistance under IROP provides for educational activities in specific areas of the operational programme.

3) Ensuring the absorption capacity

The OPTA primarily focuses the absorption capacity on the communication of the Partnership Agreement and creating a basic awareness of ESIF, where the main target group consists of potential applicants.

The main part of the surveys of and support for absorption capacity is financed through technical assistance under IROP.

4) Single monitoring system 2014+

OP TA funds all activities related to the operation, administration, system support, hardware upgrade, licenses, Data Warehouse, technical interface implementation, user training in MS2014+ and other systems in relation to the single monitoring system 2014+, the central development of MS2014+, resulting from EU legislative requirements of the EU and the Czech Republic, including related government documents, methodical regulations to implement ESIF at the central level and suggestions for optimizing the method of implementation of some functionalities on which all MAs agree.

2.5.6.2 Output indicators which are expected to contribute to the results

Table 13 Output indicators (Article 96(2)(c)(iv) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Target value (2023)	Data source
8 02 00	Number of created information materials	Unique materials	45	Applicant/beneficiary
8 06 00	Number of meetings of authorities, working or advisory groups	Meetings	55	Applicant/beneficiary
8 22 00	Purchase of materials, goods and services needed to ensure implementation of the programme	CZK	400,000	Applicant/beneficiary
8 05 00	The number of written and published analytical and strategic documents (incl. evaluation)	Documents	30	Applicant/beneficiary
8 20 00	Number of training sessions, seminars, workshops and conferences	Activities	226	Applicant/beneficiary
6 00 00	Total number of participants	Persons	1,500	Applicant/beneficiary
8 00 01	Number of information and publicity activities carried out	Activities	150	Applicant/beneficiary

ID	Indicator	Unit of measurement	Target value (2023)	Data source
8 01 03	Number of created communication tools	Tools	8	Applicant/beneficiary
8 25 00	Number of jobs funded by the programme	FTE	407.4	Applicant/beneficiary
8 23 00	Quantity of newly acquired equipment	Inventory numbers	500	Applicant/beneficiary

2.5.7 Categories of intervention

Tables 14–16 Categories of interventions (Article 96(2)(c)(v) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Fund and region categories: ERDF, less developed regions					
Dimension 1: Area of intervention		Dimension 2: Form of funding		Dimension 3: Type of territory	
Code	€	Code	€	Code	€
121	128,459,214.98	01	138,874,827.00	01	138,874,827.00
122	4,860,618.95				
123	5,554,993.07				

3 Financing plan

(Article 96(2)(d)(i) of General Regulation no. 1303/2013)

3.1 Financial support from each Fund and the amounts relating to the performance reserve

Table 17 Total amount of planned financial commitments in the form of support from various funds, determining the allocations related to the performance reserve (EUR) (Article 96(2)(d)(i) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

	Fund	Region categories	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		Total	
			Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve	Main allocation	Performance reserve
1	ERDF	In less developed regions	0	0	1,179,074,422	75,260,070	607,298,019	38,763,703	619,452,027	39,539,491	631,848,905	40,330,781	644,493,469	41,137,881	657,389,932	41,961,059	4,339,556,774	276,992,985
3	ERDF	In more developed regions	0	0	6,167,849	393,693	3,176,834	202,777	3,240,413	206,835	3,305,263	210,974	3,371,407	215,196	3,438,869	219,502	22,700,635	1,448,977
1 2	Total		0	0	1,185,242,271	75,653,763	610,474,853	38,966,480	622,692,440	39,746,326	635,154,168	40,541,755	647,864,876	41,353,077	660,828,801	42,180,561	4,362,257,409	278,441,962

3.2 Total amount of financial support from each Fund and national co-financing (EUR)

Table 18A Financing plan (Article 96(2)(d)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	Basis for the calculation of EU support	Support EU	National contribution	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total financing	Rate of co-financing	For information EIB contributions	Main allocation (total funds minus performance reserve)		Performance reserve		Share of performance reserve (EU support) in the total EU support
						Financing from national public sources	Financing from national private sources				Support EU	National contribution	Support EU	National contribution	
				(a)	(b) = (c) + (d)	(c)	(d)	(e) = (a) + (b)	(f) = (a)/(e) (2)	(g)	(h)=(a)-(j)	(i) = (b) – (k)	(j)	(k)= (b) * ((j)/(a))	(l) =(j)/(a) *100
Priority axis 1	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total eligible expenditure	1,607,460,348	283,669,474	270,120,600	13,548,874	1,891,129,822	85%	-	1,508,021,409	266,121,426	99,438,939	17,548,048	6.19
Priority axis 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total eligible expenditure	1,742,182,256	307,443,928	216,931,694	90,512,234	2,049,626,184	85%	-	1,634,409,300	288,425,171.00	107,772,956	19,018,757.00	6.19
Priority axis 3	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total eligible expenditure	738,468,686	130,318,004	122,813,091	7,504,913	868,786,690	85%	-	692,786,352	122,256,416	45,682,334	8,061,588	6.19
		More developed regions	Total eligible expenditure	24,149,612	24,149,612	24,149,612	0	48,299,224	50%		227 00 635	22,700,635	1,448,977	1,448,977	6.00

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	Basis for the calculation of EU support	Support EU	National contribution	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total financing	Rate of co-financing	For information EIB contributions	Main allocation (total funds minus performance reserve)		Performance reserve		Share of performance reserve (EU support) in the total EU support
						Financing from national public sources	Financing from national private sources				Support EU	National contribution	Support EU	National contribution	
				(a)	(b) = (c) + (d)	(c)	(d)	(e) = (a) + (b)	(f) = (a)/(e) (2)	(g)	(h)=(a)-(j)	(i) = (b) – (k)	(j)	(k)= (b) * ((j)/(a))	(l) =(j)/(a) *100
Priority axis 4	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total eligible expenditure	389,563,642	20,503,350	9,917,789	10,585,561	410,066,992	95%	-	365,464,886	19,234,994.00	24,098,756	1,268,356.00	6.19
Priority axis 5	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total eligible expenditure	138,874,827	24,507,323	24,507,323	0	163,382,150	85%	-	138,874,827	24,507,323.00			
Total	ERDF	Less developed regions	Total eligible expenditure	4,616,549,759	766,442,079	644,290,497	122,151,582	5,382,991,838	85.76%	-	4,339,556,774	720,545,330.00	276,992,985	45,896,749.00	6.00%
Total	ERDF	More developed regions		24,149,612	24,149,612	24,149,612	0	48,299,224	50.00%	-	22,700,635	22,700,635.00	1,448,977	1,448,977.00	6.00%

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	Basis for the calculation of EU support	Support EU	National contribution	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total financing	Rate of co-financing	For information EIB contributions	Main allocation (total funds minus performance reserve)		Performance reserve		Share of performance reserve (EU support) in the total EU support
						Financing from national public sources	Financing from national private sources				Support EU	National contribution	Support EU	National contribution	
				(a)	(b) = (c) + (d)	(c)	(d)	(e) = (a) + (b)	(f) = (a)/(e) (2)	(g)	(h)=(a)-(j)	(i) = (b) – (k)	(j)	(k)= (b) * ((j)/(a))	(l) =(j)/(a) *100
Total				4,640,699,371.00	790,591,691.00	668,440,109.00	122,151,582.00	5,431,291,062.00	85.44%	0.00	4,362,257,409.00	743,245,965.00	278,441,962.00	47,345,726.00	

Table 18C Distribution of financing plan by priority axes, fund, region category and thematic objective (EUR) (Article 96(2)(d)(ii) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	Thematic Objective	Support EU	National contribution	Total financing
Priority axis 1	ERDF	Less developed regions	7	1,456,909,296	257,101,641	1,714,010,937
			5	150,551,052	26,567,833	177,118,885
Priority axis 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	9	646,854,295	114,150,757	761,005,052
			10	583,552,126	102,979,788	686,531,914
			4	511,775,835	90,313,383	602,089,218
Priority axis 3	ERDF	Less developed regions	6	425,278,328	75,049,118	500,327,446
			2	306,098,233	54,017,335	360,115,568
			11	7,092,125	1,251,551	8,343,676
		More developed regions	2	24,149,612	24,149,612	48,299,224
Priority axis 4	ERDF	Less developed regions	9	389,563,642	20,503,350	410,066,992
Priority axis 5	ERDF	Less developed regions		138,874,827	24,507,323	163,382,150
Total	ERDF	Less developed regions		4,616,549,759	766,442,079	5,382,991,838
		More developed regions		24,149,612	24,149,612	48,299,224

Table 19 Indicative amount of support to be used for objectives concerning climate change (Article 27(6) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Priority Axis	Indicative amount of support to be used for objectives concerning climate change (EUR)	Share of the total allocation for the operational programme (%)
PA 1	325,179,379.20	7.01%
PA 2	511,775,835.00	11.03%
PA 3	6,804,453.25	0.15%
Total	843,759,667.45	18.18%

4 Integrated approach to territorial development

(Article 96(3) of General Regulation No. 1303/2013)

Basis for integrated tools (IT) are defined in the National Development Strategy 2014–2020 (Government Decision no. 344/2013) and the Partnership Agreement.

The IROP implements Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI), Integrated Area Development Plans (IADPs) and community-led local development (CLLD). IT are implemented through territorial strategies. Projects approved for implementation within the integrated strategies must respect the conditions set out in the IROP documentation.

More detailed specifications on the use of the IT and their implementation are set out in the National Document on the Territorial Dimension of the Czech Republic and in the Guidance for the Use of Integrated Tools in the Programming Period 2014–2020.

For more information about the role of cities in the ITI and the procedure for the selection of integrated projects ITI and CLLD, see Chapter 7.1. The selection of IADP projects is described in the Operational Manual of IROP.

The implementation of IT involves the following entities:

- The Managing Authority of IROP – participates in the evaluation of integrated strategies, assigns financial allocation reserve for its implementation, sets out the conditions for its utilization for the IT promoter, decides on cancelling the relevant part of the financial allocation if the IT promoter fails to fulfil the take-up predictions, announces call for proposals for Integrated Projects and issues Grant Decision for these projects, monitors the activity of LAGs.
- National Permanent Conference (NPC) – contributes to ensuring the interdependence and coordination between the State and local partners in the implementation of the territorial dimension and the implementation of programmes co-financed by ESIF. Monitors the take-up of funds from various operational programmes to implement ITI, IADP, CLLD and gives recommendations concerning the setting of the schedule of calls. Acknowledges approved integrated strategies.
- Regional Permanent Conference (RPC) – established in individual regions; Prague and Central Bohemia region establish a joint RPC. Gives IT promoters recommendations concerning strategy implementation, supports the creation of synergies and the continuity of projects with integrated tools.
- The Department of Regional Policy of the MoRD (MoRD-DRP) – Prepares and updates the National Document on the Territorial Dimension of the Czech Republic and Guidance on the Use of Integrated Tools in the Programming Period 2014–2020, coordinates the implementation of ITs, is involved in the evaluation of integrated strategies and provides NPC with information and materials for its decisions.

- IT promoter – is responsible for the preparation, implementation, performance, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy in collaboration with the beneficiaries of Integrated Projects, it is responsible for the implementation of the principle of partnership and coordination of the activities of local stakeholders.
- Intermediate Body (IB) – participates in the selection of integrated projects in accordance with the procedures set out in Chapter 7.1.
- Intermediate body of ITI – responsible for the selection of integrated projects at ITI level, proposes selection criteria for the evaluation of integrated projects, analyses and promotes absorption capacity, participates in monitoring and evaluation.
- Beneficiary – responsible for the implementation and sustainability of an integrated project in accordance with the terms of a Grant Decision and in collaboration with the IT promoter.
- NCA MoRD – provides a unified methodology environment, monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the objectives of the Partnership Agreement.

The share of ITs in IROP is expected at 26.28% of its allocation, i.e. approximately double compared with 2007- 2013. Of these, ITI accounts for 13.22%, IADP 4.67% and 8.39% is earmarked for CLLD. The allocation was determined based on negotiations with territorial partners and IT promoters.

4.1 Instruments to ensure community-led local development

Community-led local development in accordance with Articles 32–35 of the General Regulation is used in rural areas, i.e. in the LAG territories consisting of municipalities with less than 25 000 inhabitants, where the maximum area covered by the LAG’s activities cannot exceed 100 000 inhabitants and cannot be less than 10 000 inhabitants.

The CLLD is a bottom-up tool which shows higher efficiency in rural areas than across-the-board central management and will contribute to the overall improvement in the characteristics of rural areas of the Czech Republic. The main effects of well-implemented local development strategies include sustainable development of the territory and landscape, diversification and development of local economy, job creation, service development, educational development, promotion of welfare of the community and ensuring accessibility of the territory and its coverage by services.

The community-led local development aims to strengthen the territorial cohesion of rural areas and to ensure the long-term sustainable development of the territory, addressing the relationships between municipalities with peripheral and stable typology and rural development centres (Article 33(6) of the General Regulation). Community-led local development is used where it is beneficial to understand the place of project implementation, and the integration of thematic objectives and specific objectives of IROP with other grant programmes.

The LAG will draw up an integrated strategy pursuant to Article 33 of the General Regulation. The LAGs propose and implement SCLLD, which may be consistent with the focus and objectives of IROP. Strategies and individual projects to be implemented on its basis can also be funded from resources other than just European funds.

Each LAG must meet the required standards, thus demonstrating that it is able to participate in the implementation of programmes funded by ESI funds. The Partnership Agreement provides that the body in charge of the setting of the standards is the Ministry of Agriculture. More information concerning the granting of the “certificate of compliance with LAG standards” is provided in the Methodology to standardize local action groups. LAGs, which successfully passed this process, may submit applications for support for their SCLLD to the MoRD. In accordance with Article 33 of the General Regulation, the first round of the selection of CLLD strategies will be completed within two years from the date of approval of the Partnership Agreement (no later than on 31 December 2017). The selection of strategies consists of the following stages – formal check (responsibility of the MoRD-DRP), acceptability check (responsibility of MoRD-DRP) and factual assessment of the strategy’s compliance with the objectives, focus and conditions of the individual operational programmes (responsibility of individual MAs). If the strategy successfully passes all selection rounds, the MA will prepare the Declaration of acceptance of the integrated strategy.

The LAGs perform activities provided for in Article 34 of the General Regulation and act in the capacity of the promoter of the integrated strategy. In addition to IROP, CLLD will be involved in RDP, OP E, OP ENV and OP RDE.

Operational and animation costs of SCLLD implementation will be covered by the Specific Objective 4.2 of IROP.

4.2 Integrated measures for sustainable urban development

IROP finances sustainable urban development through ITI and IADPs. In accordance with Article 7(4) of the ERDF and the Partnership Agreement, only ITI allocations are counted in the 5% of the ERDF allocation for sustainable urban development. Allocation that is not in the approved strategies of ITI and IADP will be used to support individual projects.

Integrated Territorial Investment (pursuant to Article 36 of the General Regulation) are carried out in IROP in accordance with the National Development Strategy 2014–2020 in the metropolitan areas of national importance. Cores of the metropolitan areas consist of areas with a concentration of population of over 300 thousand. These agglomerations account for more than 55% of the Czech Republic's GDP and are home to 45% of the population. These agglomerations include: Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Pilsen, including their functional hinterland. Due to the population concentration, the list of these centres was extended to include Ústí- Chomutov, Olomouc and Hradec Králové-Pardubice agglomerations.

ITI is seen as a tool for implementing integrated territorial development strategies enabling coordination between interconnected and geographically targeted interventions from various priority axes of one or more ESI fund programmes. The territory in question is an agglomeration or conurbation and its catchment area is defined on the basis of functional links. Project implementation requires an approval of the integrated regional strategy that defines its targets, sets the indicators and will define the necessary allocations from operational programmes in the financial plan for their achievement.

In addition to IROP, ITI can be supported by OP T, OP EIC, OP PGP, OP RDE, OP E and OP ENV.

Integrated area development plans (IADPs) are specific in implementing sustainable urban development. They can (but are not required to) be implemented in České Budějovice, Jihlava, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Mladá Boleslav and Zlín, and their functional hinterland. These areas represent agglomerations of regional cities and their hinterlands that act as regional growth poles with a natural catchment area. Mladá Boleslav is a statutory city (in Czech: statutární město), a major industrial centre and source of economic growth throughout the Czech Republic.

IADPs describes the problems and needs of a defined territory, objectives and priorities resulting from them (including investment and non-investment plans). IADPs systematically follow up on a IDPs implemented in the 2007–2013 programming period; however, they are adapted for use in a wider area.

In addition to IROP, IADPs may also be supported from OP T and OP E.

The Managing Authority of IROP, in cooperation with regional partners, identified specific objectives, in which it is appropriate to implement projects through integrated approaches ITI and IADP – 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 and 3.1. It therefore covers thematic objectives 6, 7, 9 and 10.

Personnel and operating costs for the implementation of the ITI will be paid from the OP TA. Concerning IADP, operating and personnel costs will not be paid from the ESIF.

The selection of ITI and IADP strategies will consists of the following stages – formal and acceptability check (responsibility of the MoRD-DRP) and factual assessment of the strategy’s compliance with the objectives, focus and conditions of the individual operational programmes (responsibility of individual MAs). If the strategy successfully passes all rounds of selection, it will be approved. For more information about the role of cities in the ITI and the procedure for the selection of integrated projects ITI, see Chapter 7.1.

Table 20 Integrated actions for sustainable urban development (ITI) – indicative amounts of ERDF support

Fund	Indicative ERDF support (EUR)	Share of the total fund allocation for the operational programme (%)
Total ERDF – ITI	613,719,845.00	13.22%

4.3 Integrated Territorial Investments

Integrated territorial investments other than those listed in Section 4.2 are not implemented in IROP.

4.4 The arrangements for interregional and transnational measures under the operational programme with beneficiaries located in at least one other Member State

4.5 Contribution of the planned programme measures to the implementation of the macro-regional strategies and sea-basin strategies depending on the needs of the programme area determined by each Member State

The territory of the Czech Republic is part of the territory covered by the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (OP Transnational Cooperation Danube). IROP also contributes to achieving the objectives of this strategy by providing support for social inclusion, public administrations and promoting culture, in accordance with the Action Plan for the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube region (Priority Area 3 – Support for culture, tourism and interpersonal relationships, Priority Area 9 – Investing in people and skills, Priority Area 10 – Institutional capacity and cooperation). Access to complementary and synergy links is described in Chapter 8.

The link to the EU Strategy for the Danube region is the strongest in the areas supported by IROP, which fall within the catchment area of the Danube River (South Moravia, Olomouc and Zlín regions and partly the Vysočina region).

5 The specific needs of geographical areas most affected by poverty or target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion

(Article 96(4)(a) of the General Regulation 1303/2013)

5.1 Geographical areas most affected by poverty / target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion

The Czech Republic has areas with identified occurrence or higher risk of social exclusion, which, in a number of cases, are associated with poverty and the existence of social pathologies. Addressing the specific needs of these areas is very difficult not only from the perspective of the causes of these problems and it is impossible to do without the broader coordinated cooperation of multiple entities, including active assistance provided by the State.

According to the estimates made by the Agency for Social Inclusion in 2013, in the Czech Republic there are about 400 socially excluded localities with a population of about 100 thousand, of which a substantial part suffers from long-term unemployment, over- indebtedness and lack of the necessary education and qualification. The Roma are often forced to these localities. An update of the socially excluded localities will be available in spring 2015 in order to effectively target support in those localities.

As a matter of priority, support should be provided to those municipalities, which are home to socially excluded localities or run the risk of the emergence of such localities. For this reason, Specific Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 will announce targeted calls for projects implemented in the administrative district of municipalities with extended powers with socially excluded localities. This area will be determined on the basis of a study identifying the socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic.

Identification of the main target groups

The target groups of individuals who are socially excluded or at risk of social exclusion consist primarily of ethnic minorities (especially the Roma), individuals living in socially excluded localities, the homeless, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, low-income groups, long-term (repeatedly) unemployed persons, persons at risk of addiction or addicted to habit-forming substances, families living in unfavourable social conditions and children, youth and other individuals leaving institutional facilities or prison. Increased attention should be given to persons at multiple risks (cumulative disadvantage in several respects, such as age, gender, disability, financial resources, and ethnicity).

5.2 Strategies to address the specific needs of geographical areas affected by poverty / target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion and, where applicable, contribution to the integrated approach set out for this purpose in the Partnership Agreement

The strategy is based on the national objective of the Europe 2020 strategy in the fight against poverty and social exclusion: *“Maintain the limit of the number of people at risk of poverty, material deprivation or living in households with very low work intensity by 2020 at the 2008 level”*. Its aim is to at least maintain the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion at the 2008 level (with efforts to reduce it by 30 thousand people), contained in the National Reform Programme of the Czech Republic 2014, as well as the objective of improving the position of the Roma in society. According to the Principles of the Long-term Strategy for Roma Integration 2025 (Government Resolution no. 393/2006), the Government considers the social exclusion of a part of the Roma communities and their successful integration to be a problem of the whole society and is committed to finding a solution acceptable to all stakeholders.

In addressing social exclusion, it is vital to ensure the coherence of employment services, social services and health services, education and housing availability.

People living in excluded localities are mostly unemployed, they often have a low education attainment and no or minimal qualifications. In these localities, there is a greater degree of risk phenomena such as multigenerational manifestations of the social exclusion and poverty trap, leading eg. to a high level of indebtedness, lack of social skills and impaired health of the residents. This situation has reproductive tendencies and attempts to address it have been failing in the long term.

A fundamental problem is the inaccessibility of adequate housing for socially excluded people or people at risk of social exclusion, especially for the homeless, young people leaving institutional care, over-indebted people without a steady income and financial reserves, or specifically for members of the Roma minority. More and more people are pushed into substandard forms of accommodation, specifically into segregated lodging-houses.

The successful solutions to problems in the regions, including the integration of socially excluded citizens, are conditional upon an inter-institutional and comprehensive approach. A comprehensive approach will be ensured through the development of Strategic Plans for Social Inclusion and implementation of projects under the strategic plans.

To ensure synergies and comprehensive solution to the situation of the socially excluded localities or regions, it is essential that social inclusion financed from IROP is supplemented by activities financed from:

- OP Employment (link to Priority Axis 2);
- OP Research, Development and Education (link to Priority Axis 4).

Upcoming Strategic plans for social inclusion, community plans of municipalities and local plans for social inclusion will comprehensively address the issue of the localities concerned, they will address the

following areas: employment, housing, social services, education and security. An important aspect of project implementation under the Strategic plan for social inclusion is the implementation of substantively and temporally coordinated projects from OP E, IROP and OP RDE. Methodological support for the preparation of the Strategic Plan will be provided by the Office of the Government – Human Rights Section. Projects under the approved strategic plans will be financed from OP Emp, OP RDE and IROP.

Concerning projects implemented in excluded localities, the relevant area will be defined by the territorial district of the municipality with extended powers (addressing all socially excluded localities within the territory). Based on the agreement of local stakeholders, the territory may be expanded or restricted.

After the approval of the Strategic plan for social inclusion, project fulfilling its objectives will be implemented. In the case of IROP, the projects will be implemented through Priority Axis 2:

- SO 2.1 Improving the quality and availability of services leading to social inclusion (IP 9a ERDF),
- SO 2.2 Emergence of new and development of existing business activities in the field of social entrepreneurship (IP 9c ERDF)
- SO 2.4 Increasing the quality and availability of infrastructure for education and lifelong learning (TO 10 ERDF)

Integrated tools ITI, IADP and CLLD can represent another tool ensuring integrated solutions for social inclusion and the issue of socially excluded localities. It will depend on the holder of the given integrated strategy whether it will choose to address the topic.

All supported activities will aim to improve the situation of people at risk of social exclusion and socially excluded so that they can be better involved in the society and in the labour market. Social housing must meet minimum technical and financial parameters and conditions for preventing segregation. It will be impossible to build or buy social flats in localities specified by the Office of the Government - Section for Human Rights. The supported activities in the case of infrastructure for social services must lead to the inclusion of target groups (socially excluded persons, persons at risk of social exclusion or persons with disabilities). In the case of community centres, at least one person educated according to the Social Services Act must be ensured during the project sustainability period to work in the community centre.

Table 232 Measures for addressing specific needs of geographical areas most affected by poverty/ target groups at highest risk of discrimination or social exclusion

Target group / geographical area	The main types of planned measures as part of an integrated approach	Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	Investment Priority
Socially deprived areas Socially excluded localities Persons at risk of social exclusion and persons socially excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure for the availability and development of social services - Support for the development of community centre infrastructure in order to ensure social inclusion and increase employability - Social housing 	PA 2 - Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations	ERDF	LDR	9a, c 10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction, renovation and equipping of social enterprises - Support for the infrastructure for preschool education – support for childcare facilities caring for children up to the age of 3, children's groups and nursery schools - Support for the infrastructure of basic education in primary schools - Support for the infrastructure of schools and school facilities for secondary and higher vocational education - Support for the infrastructure of lifelong learning in the following key competencies: - Support for the infrastructure for leisure and informal education of young people - Measures leading to social inclusion 				
<p>Socially deprived areas/ socially excluded localities / territory covered by the given Local Action Group</p> <p>Persons at risk of social exclusion and persons socially excluded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure for the availability and development of social services - Support for the development of community centre infrastructure in order to ensure social inclusion and increase employability - Social housing - Construction, renovation and equipping of social enterprises - Support for the infrastructure for preschool education – support for childcare facilities caring for children up to the age of 3, children's groups and nursery schools - Support for the infrastructure of basic education in primary schools - Support for the infrastructure of schools and school facilities for secondary and higher vocational education - Support for the infrastructure of lifelong learning in the following key competencies: - Support for the infrastructure for leisure and informal education of young people - Measures leading to social inclusion 	PA 2 - Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations	ERDF	LDR	9a, c 10

6 Specific needs of geographical areas which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps

(Article 96(4)(b) of General Regulation no. 1303/2013)

This chapter of the operational programme is not relevant for the Czech Republic as it does not have any regions to which the parameters defined in Article 174 of the Treaty apply.

7 Authorities and bodies responsible for the management, control and audit and the role of relevant partners

(Article 96(5)(a) and (b) of General Regulation no. 1303/2013)

7.1 Relevant authorities and bodies

All management and implementation activities are set to be performed with maximum efficiency, while preserving the principle of subsidiarity. The proper and efficient management of the Integrated Regional Operational Programme falls within the responsibility of the Managing Authority of IROP. In accordance with Article 110 of the General Regulation, the Monitoring Committee of IROP shall supervise the implementation of the programme and monitor the use of all funds under the programme. The MA IROP may delegate part of its activities or powers to Intermediate Bodies. The division of activities between the MA and IBs will be laid down in writing and binding.

All employees of the implementation structure sign a Code of Ethics which, in accordance with the “Guidance on the Development of Human Resources in the Programming Period 2014–2020 and the Programming Period 2007–2013”, sets out, among other things, ethical requirements of impartiality, equal access and non-discrimination, prevention and resolution of conflict of interest or the prevention of improper relations and corruption.

The implementation structure of IROP consists of:

- Managing Authority of IROP: Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic
- Intermediate Body (IB): Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic
- Intermediate bodies of ITI (IB ITI) Prague City Hall
 - Brno City Hall
 - Ostrava City Hall
 - Pilsen City Hall
 - Ústí nad Labem City Hall
 - Pardubice City Hall
 - Olomouc City Hall
- Paying and Certifying Authority: Ministry of Finance (Department of National Fund, Public Budgets section)
- Audit Authority: Ministry of Finance (Department of Audit Authority, Financial Management and Audit section)

- The administrator of the financial instrument selected pursuant to Act no. 134/2006 Sb., on public procurement, as amended

Table 23 – Relevant authorities and bodies (Article 96(5)(a) and (b) of Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Authority / body	Name of authority/body and department or division	Head of authority/body (position or title)
Managing authority	MoRD – Department for the Management of Operational Programmes	Head of the Department
Certifying Authority	Ministry of Finance – National Fund	Head of the Department
Audit Authority	Ministry of Finance – Department of Audit Authority	Head of the Department
Body to which payments are to be made by the Commission	Ministry of Finance – Department of National Fund	Head of the Department

IROP's Managing Authority is responsible for a transparent, impartial and efficient system for the selection of projects to ensure their quality and consistency with the programme objectives. It ensures proposals of criteria for the selection of projects for each of the specific objectives, which are subject to approval by IROP's Monitoring Committee. The Managing Authority will ensure that the proposed criteria are clear, transparent and objective. The aim is to transparently select quality projects that will substantively and financially achieve the objectives of the programme. The criteria for the selection of projects under the integrated tools are proposed by the promoter of the integrated tool. The Managing Authority will assess the criteria and submit them together with CLLD criteria for approval to the Monitoring Committee of IROP.

The system of call management and project selection is designed in accordance with the Guidance for the Management of Calls, Evaluation and Selection of Projects in the Programming Period 2014–2020.

Projects will be selected:

- in ongoing calls – evaluation and approval of applications for support is ongoing until the disbursement of the entire allocation of the call,
- In round calls – applications for support are evaluated and approved after the deadline for the submission of applications until the disbursement of the entire allocation of the call,

The working group of the IROP Monitoring Committee acts as the platform for the preparation of calls. Once a year, MA IROP prepares a schedule of calls, i.e. a list of calls to be announced in the following calendar year. The schedule of calls is approved by the Monitoring Committee of IROP. The discussions on the schedule are based on the recommendations of NPC and working teams on IROP's specific objectives. NPC recommendations include proposals for the setting of the schedule of specific calls and integrated project calls, their territory or, where applicable, substantive focus, and is based on documents from the RPC and the promoters of integrated tools. The schedule of calls will be published on the website of the programme.

For every call, the MA IROP prepares a plan. It contains information on the expected take-up of funds and progress towards monitoring indicators.

Announcement of the call for projects falls within the responsibility of the MA IROP in cooperation with the intermediate body on the basis of the rules laid down in the programme documentation. The MA IROP will ensure, no later than on the date of the announcement of the call, the publication of the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries. Project approval has two phases – project evaluation and project selection.

The first phase includes a check of eligibility and formal requirements, substantive evaluation, ex-ante risk assessment and, where applicable, ex-ante on-site check.

In the case of individual projects, these activities are ensured by the IB. The procedure for projects implemented through integrated tools is given below.

The second phase, which includes project selection, and the preparation and issuing of the legal act on the provision of support, is carried out by the Managing Authority.

Check of project's eligibility and formal requirements

General criteria common for all specific objectives:

- The focus of the project is in line with the objectives and supported activities of the call,
- The project is in line with the conditions of the call,
- The applicant meets the definition of eligible beneficiary for the respective specific objective and the call,
- the project respects the minimum and maximum limit of the total eligible expenditure (if determined),
- the project respects the limits of eligible expenditure (if determined),
- the project results are sustainable,
- the project does not negatively influence any of the IROP's horizontal priorities (sustainable development, equal opportunities and non-discrimination, gender equality),
- the necessity for the project implementation is justified,
- the grant application has been submitted in the prescribed form,
- the application for support has been signed by an authorized representative of the applicant,
- the project is in line with State aid rules,
- all required annexes have been submitted and their content meets the requirements required in the documentation of the call.

Specific criteria of acceptability

The description of the specific objectives in Chapter 2 lists specific acceptability criteria. The criteria are subject to approval by the Monitoring Committee of IROP. If, during the programme implementation, it will be necessary to supplement the criteria, their proposal will be discussed and approved by the MC on proposal by the MA IROP.

The criteria will be evaluated as YES (fulfilled), NO (not fulfilled). If a project fails to meet any of the acceptability criteria and formal requirements, it will be excluded from further evaluation.

Technical appraisal

Projects that meet the acceptability criteria and formal requirements criteria will be subject to a substantive evaluation through criteria approved by the Monitoring Committee of IROP.

The aim of the substantive evaluation of projects is to assess the quality of projects with regard to fulfilling the substantive objectives of the programme and the nature of supported activities. Substantive evaluation of projects is carried out by at least two evaluators independently. The evaluators may not conduct the evaluation jointly or consult together.

If scoring is used, a minimum score that each project must reach will be laid down in the call. Evaluation criteria will be specified in the documentation for calls.

Evaluation system will be based on a set of questions evaluated on the basis of the submitted application and the mandatory annexes to the project. The set of questions will vary according to the specific objective. When scoring, different weights can be assigned to different criteria for each specific objective.

In the substantive evaluation of projects, primarily the following aspects will be evaluated:

- project effectiveness,
- project need,
- project efficiency,
- project economy,
- project feasibility,
- compliance with horizontal themes.

Ex-ante risk analysis

Ex-ante risk analysis is performed for all projects that have passed the previous stages of evaluation, particularly to verify the feasibility of the project, project sustainability, respect for the 3E principles, unlawful state aid, eligibility of expenditure, procurement, risk of double funding and risk of fraud. The result is a recommendation of the application for funding without on-the-spot ex-ante checks or on-the-spot ex-ante checks of the project.

On-the-spot ex-ante control

On-the-spot ex-ante project checks are carried out in selected projects based on ex-ante risk analysis. Their aim is to verify the feasibility and sustainability of the project, to verify the accuracy of the information specified in the grant application and a check of public procurement processes. The outcome of the check is a list of projects recommended and not recommended for a grant.

Selection of projects

The IB provides the MA IROP with a list of projects recommended for funding along with a confirmation that all stages of evaluation and checking of the grant applications submitted were in accordance with the documentation of the programme. If the project has met the acceptability criteria, formal requirements criteria and has met all the substantive evaluation criteria and reached the minimum score, ex-ante risk analysis or ex-ante check identified no deficiencies that would prevent the implementation of the project, and there is sufficient allocation, the MA IROP will approve the project for funding and issue a legal act on granting support.

The projects that have met all the requirements of evaluations and checks but were not recommended for funding due to full take-up of the call's allocation may be categorized as pipeline projects, if allowed under the call.

The Managing Authority will publish information on approved projects on the website of the programme.

Preparation and issuance of the legal act on granting support

The legal act on granting support constitutes a basic legal framework and defines the rights and obligations of the beneficiary and the Managing Authority. The legal act on granting support may only be issued if all the conditions set out in the call have been met.

Integrated tools – ITI and CLLD

- The first phase involves evaluation and approval of the strategies of the integrated tool promoters.
- In the second phase, the holders of integrated tools will assess (non)compliance of projects with the integrated strategy.
 - o Holders of ITI integrated tools will assess (non)compliance of the project intents with the integrated strategy.
 - o ITI IBs will assess the formal requirements, eligibility or carry out substantive appraisal of the grant applications, according to the criteria approved by the IROP Monitoring Committee.
 - o In the case of CLLD, LAGs conduct acceptability check, formal requirement check and substantive evaluation.
- In the third phase, CRD receives the selected integrated projects and conducts final verification of eligibility of projects.
- The MA IROP provides for project approval and issuance of the legal act to provide support.

The procedures for evaluating projects in IADP will be provided in the Operational Manual of IROP.

Financial Instruments

Projects are evaluated and approved by the financial instrument administrator, appointed in accordance with the rules of the EU and the Czech Republic according to established procedures.

Public procurement in IROP

Procurement procedures will be carried out in accordance with the applicable EU and national legislation. Act No 134/2016 Coll., on public procurement, took effect on 01.10.2016, transposing the content of Directives of the European Parliament and of the Council Directive 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU into the Czech legal order and replaced Act No 137/2006 Coll., on public contracts and Act No 139/2006 Coll., on concession contracts and concession proceedings. The Public Procurement Act regulates the procurement of above-threshold and below-threshold contracts. Procurement of contracts excluded from the scope of the Public Procurement Act is governed by Guidance on procurement in the 2014 - 2020 programming period.

More detailed information is provided in the table showing progress towards the general EAC 4 – Definition of the applicable general ex-ante conditionalities and their implementation at national level.

State aid in IROP

The financial resources provided by the ESI funds are considered public; their provision must therefore follow all EU rules and regulations on State aid. The MA IROP will ensure that all State aid is provided in accordance with the procedural and substantive State aid rules applicable at the time it was provided. Allocation of state aid under Article 107(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU will be duly notified and approved by the Commission pursuant to Article 108(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU.

In the event that State aid is provided outside the scope of the exemptions, Article 108(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU will apply, i.e. the European Commission will be informed of any plans to provide or modify the system of State aid in IROP. The relevant aid schemes in IROP will not be implemented until the Commission takes a final decision on the compatibility of the aid for IROP with the internal market pursuant to Article 107 TFEU.

The coordinating authority in the field of State aid in the Czech Republic is the Office for the Protection of Competition (the "Office"). The powers of the Office are defined by Act no. 215/2004 Sb., adapting certain relations in the field of State aid and amending the act on the promotion of research and development, as amended. The MA IROP consults the setting of State aid in the programme with the Office, provides information on aid granted and provides cooperation when aid is being approved by the European Commission. Management check ensures monitoring of compliance with State aid rules at all levels of implementation.

Specific objective of IROP	Activity	Regulation to be used as a basis for granting an exemption from the ban on State aid
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction, modernization or construction of roads 	The activity will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terminals 	Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 which, in accordance with Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, declares certain categories of support compatible with the internal market.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telematics Safety Bicycle transport 	The activities will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-emission vehicles 	Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 1370/2007 on public passenger transport services by rail and by road and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1191/69 and No 1107/70
1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring adequate resilience Strengthening the equipment of basic IRS components Modernizing education and training centres 	The Specific Objective will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deinstitutionalization of social services Infrastructure for the availability and development of social services 	Commission Decision No 2012/21/EU on the application of Art. 106(2) of TFEU to State aid in the form of compensation for public service obligations granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of SGEI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social housing 	Commission Decision No 2012/21/EU on the application of Art. 106(2) of TFEU to State aid in the form of compensation for public service obligations granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of SGEI
		Commission Regulation (EU) No 360/2012 on the application of Article 107 and 108 TFEU to de minimis aid granted to undertakings providing SGEI
		The activity can support also projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction, renovation and equipping of social enterprises 	Commission Regulation (EU) No 1407/2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 TFEU to de minimis aid
2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the quality of highly specialized care Increasing the quality of follow-up care 	Commission Decision No EC 2012/21/EU on the application of Art. 106(2) of TFEU to State aid in the form of compensation for public service obligations granted to certain undertakings entrusted with the operation of SGEI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric care 	The activity will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.
2.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for infrastructure for pre-school education Support for the infrastructure of basic education in primary schools Support for infrastructure of schools and educational establishments of secondary 	The Specific Objective will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

Specific objective of IROP	Activity	Regulation to be used as a basis for granting an exemption from the ban on State aid
	<p>schools and post-secondary vocational schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the infrastructure of lifelong learning in the key competences of IROP • Support for the infrastructure for non-formal and informal education 	
2.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing energy consumption by improving thermal performance of buildings • Technology for heating or hot water • Transition to economical and eco-friendly resources 	Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 which, in accordance with Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, declares certain categories of support compatible with the internal market.
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalization of a set of selected monuments • Streamlining the protection and use of collection and library stocks and making them available 	Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 which, in accordance with Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty, declares certain categories of support compatible with the internal market.
3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eGovernment • Cybersecurity • Specific information and communication systems and infrastructure 	The Specific Objective will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.
3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of spatial plans • Acquisition of regulatory plans not replacing planning decisions • Acquisition of planning studies 	<p>The Specific Objective will support projects that do not constitute State aid.</p> <p>If projects meet the definition of State aid, they will be supported in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1407/2013 on the application of Articles 107 and 108 TFEU to de minimis aid.</p>
4.1	Activities meeting the targets set in SCLLD	In Specific Objective 4.1, State aid will be dealt with according to individual specific objectives.
4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory support activities • Operating activities • Animation activities 	The Specific Objective will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management, implementation and monitoring of the programme • Support for administrative capacity • Support for applicants and beneficiaries • Publicity and promotion 	The Specific Objective will only support projects that do not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 107(1) TFEU.

MA IROP, in accordance with Article 125(4)(c) of the General Regulation and the Strategy to combat fraud and corruption concerning the use of CSF funds in the period 2014–2020, shall take into account the measures outlined in the strategy in the programme documentation. This will establish rules for the use of support containing elements to prevent fraudulent and corrupt practices. The aim is to set up appropriate preventive measures to minimize financial losses.

7.2 Involvement of the relevant partners

7.2.1 Actions taken to involve the relevant partners in the preparation of the operational programme, and the role of those partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the operational programme

IROP is prepared based on the principle of partnership. In the initial stages of preparation of the Programming document of IROP, active cooperation was established with all partners and managing authorities of operational programmes. In this case, the cooperation was aimed at matching the synergies and complementarities of support in the newly created operational programmes.

In accordance with Article 5 of the General Regulation, the MoRD has established Steering Committee for the preparation of IROP, which will discuss the progress of preparation of IROP. IROP. The members of the Steering Committee were selected on the basis of the General Regulation, the draft delegated act of the EC on the Code of Ethics for Partnerships and the Guidance of the NCA for the Preparation of Programming Documents for the Programming Period 2014–2020. The MA IROP established working groups for each part of the programme. Members of the working group were selected based on being part of IROP content framework, representativeness, experience and active participation in the relevant area. Discussions were also held on the text of IROP and on the comments of members of the working group raised in relation to the various IROP variants, discussions and presentations on IROP implementation system.

In accordance with the partnership principle, the Steering Committee of IROP and its working groups are attended by the representatives of:

- Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Finance, Min of Labour and Social Affairs, Minis of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture,
- Department of Management and Coordination of EU Funds (MoRD),
- Office of the Government,
- Office of the Government - Section for Human Rights,
- Ombudsman,
- regional and local authorities (Association of Regions of the Czech Republic, Prague, Union of Towns and Municipalities, Association of Local Self-Governing Authorities of the Czech Republic),

- Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic,
- non-profit sector, economic and social partners (Association of NGOs, Czech Bishops' Conference, the National Network of Local Action Groups of the Czech Republic, Association for Rural Reconstruction, Economic Chamber of the Czech Republic, Czech-Moravian Confederation of Trade Unions).

Overview of IROP Steering Committee meetings:

Meeting of IROP SC	Date	Items discussed
1. meeting of IROP SC	22. 1. 2013	Brief information on the state of preparation of the Partnership Agreement and on the progress of work on the EU side Preparation of IROP Institutional setup for the IROP preparations and the position of IROP SC Proposal of IROP priority axes Setup of working groups and task assignment
2. meeting of IROP SC	18. 2. 2013	Current information on the preparation by the EU and at national level Progress in the preparation of IROP Information on the activities of the working groups The next steps
3. meeting of IROP SC	19. 3. 2013	Current information on the preparation by the EU and at national level Progress in the preparation of IROP Presentation of the proposal of IROP intervention logic The next steps and preparation schedule
4. meeting of IROP SC	23. 4. 2013	Current information on preparations carried out by the EC and at the national level Settlement of comments on the first version of IROP PD and the next steps Proposal of the percentage share of priority axes in the programme allocation Proposition for setting up the IROP management and control system Information on the development of the territorial dimension and integrated approaches
5. meeting of IROP SC	4. 6. 2013	Cancelled
6. meeting of IROP SC	2. 7. 2013	Current information on preparations carried out by the EC and at the national level Information about the current state of IROP preparation and the next steps Settlement of comments on the second version of IROP PD
7. meeting of IROP SC	15. 8. 2013	Current information on preparations carried out by the EC and at the national level Information on the current status of IROP preparation, on the comments of NCA concerning IROP PD and settlement of open comments at the working groups Information on addressing border areas with other operational programmes Outputs from the meeting with regional partners on the territorial dimension in the IROP Information on State aid in IROP Information on the financial allocation of IROP
8. meeting of IROP SC	20. 9. 2013	Current information on preparations carried out by the EC and at the national level

Meeting of IROP SC	Date	Items discussed
		Information about the current state of IROP preparation Information on version 3 of IROP PD Information on the state of preparations of the territorial dimension and integrated tools
9. meeting of IROP SC	29. 10. 2013	Current information on preparations carried out by the EC and at the national level Information on the current state of preparation of IROP – focused on issues of complementarity and synergy with other operational programmes, mapping absorption capacity, the state of preparation of strategies and the fulfilment of ex-ante conditionalities Settlement of comments on version 3 of IROP PD
10. meeting of IROP SC	13. 12. 2013	Current information on the preparations in the Commission and at national level, the first observations from an informal meeting with the Commission to the Partnership Agreement Information about the current state of IROP preparation Information from the first phase of the ex-ante evaluation of IROP Information on the territorial dimension of integrated tools
11. meeting of IROP SC	6. 2. 2014	Current information on preparations carried out by the EC and at the national level Findings from the informal meeting with the Commission
12. meeting of IROP SC	17. 4. 201	Current information on the preparation of the Partnership Agreement Findings from the second round of informal negotiations of IROP to the Commission Interim report of the ex-ante evaluator of IROP PD Information on the state of preparation of the national document to the territorial dimension Timetable of the IROP PD preparation
13. meeting of IROP SC	1. 12. 2014	Information on the timetable of the IROP PD preparation Settlement of Commission comments on the IROP PD

In addition to the working group meetings, negotiations were held with representatives of the various partners, their subject being the presentation of the state of preparation of IROP 2014–2020, cooperation in the formulation of the necessary inputs in the PD IROP, such as investment logic, thematic objectives, investment priorities or regional needs.

The MA IROP held a series of meetings with representatives of integrated strategy promoters to clarify IROP's supported activities, procedures for preparing strategies, the position of the promoters in the implementation structure and during programme implementation.

Involvement of partners in the Programme document is also realized through NCA working groups in its coordinating competence in the preparation and implementation of economic and social cohesion in the Czech Republic. Working groups follow on from the activities of the Inter-ministerial expert advisory group and discuss methodological environment and processes in the implementation system of 2014–2020.

The MA IROP arranged an informal meeting with the European Commission on the various proposals of PD IROP, which was held on 28– 30 January 2014 and 9 April 2014, and a videoconference on selected topics. On 20 May 2014, the Commission discussed Priority Axis 1 Competitive, accessible and secure regions. All the comments were taken into account in the PD IROP, as well as currently available information necessary for the completion of certain chapters (monitoring indicators, financial tables, classification of intervention areas, territorial dimension). The PD IROP was adapted so that the structure of chapters and the extent of the information provided is in accordance with the model OP issued by the European Commission in its implementing regulation.

After internal and inter-ministerial comment procedure, the PD IROP was submitted to the Government, which approved it in its Resolution no. 555 of 9 July 2014 and instructed the Minister of Regional Development to modify the programme to include adjustments that arise from formal negotiations with the European Commission.

The document was officially sent to the European Commission on 15 July 2014. IROP MA received Commission comments on the document on 3 October 2014. This was followed by a number of meetings with partners and the coordinators responsible for each area concerning the manner of their settlement and incorporation into the text of the document. There were also several informal talks with the European Commission: On 29 October 2014 on the issue of integrated tools and implementation structure of IROP, on 27 November 2014 a joint meeting with the European Commission and the Ministry of Transport on conditions for the support of transport and on the same day meeting with the European Commission and OP E concerning the pro-rata formula and eGovernment. An all-day videoconference with the European Commission concerning PD IROP was held on 22 January 2015.

In accordance with Article 55 of the General Regulation, the process of ex-ante evaluation of the programme was ensured. In order to carry out an ex-ante evaluation of the PD IROP, a procurement procedure was organised to select a contractor with whom a contract was concluded on 7 October 2013. The contractor drew up the Final Report of the Ex-ante evaluation of the Integrated Regional Operational Programme for the programming 2014– 2020. The main conclusions and recommendations on the individual evaluation areas are shown in Annex 9.

In addition to the ex-ante evaluation, SEA was also carried out, i.e. an assessment of consistence of the programme with Act no. 100/2001 Sb., on the assessment of environmental impacts, as amended. A meeting with the SEA evaluator was held on 9 June 2014. Opinion of the Ministry of Environment under Act no. 100/2001 Sb., on the assessment of environmental impacts and amending certain related acts (the Environmental Impact Assessment Act), as amended, on the proposed strategy “Integrated Regional Operational Programme for Programming Period 2014–2020” is specified in Annex 11. The results of this assessment are reflected in the document.

8 Coordination between the funds, EAFRD, the EMFF and other Union and national financial instruments and the EIB

In the programming period 2014–2020, the emphasis is on achieving quality and proven results of interventions, which implies, among other things, effective setting of synergistic and complementary links. Basic coordinating mechanism at the national level is established by the Partnership Agreement, the overarching managing platform is the Council for ESIF, whose main task is to address the setting of synergies between ESIF.

All major synergistic and complementary links identified between IROP interventions and other tools are examined in further detail in Annex 1.

8.1 Coordination mechanisms

a) Coordination between funds - PA

IROP coordination mechanisms with other ESIF programmes are based on the PA. The aim is to ensure mutual complementarity, avoiding duplication and creating synergies between interventions supported by the various programmes, and directing efforts at all levels to achieve the best results of individual operational programmes and of the entire Partnership Agreement. Coordination of the negotiation process on boundaries between OPs was entrusted to the MoRD.

b) Coordination of calls

To ensure the effectiveness of individual interventions and ensure synergies between IROP and the relevant OPs, platforms will be used to coordinate the preparation and evaluation of calls. A coordinated process of adjustment of calls and their evaluation will contribute to the implementation of projects that ensure maximum consistency of the various interventions across the relevant OPs. The calls will be coordinated in accordance with the Guidance on the Management of Calls, Evaluation and Selection of Projects in the Programming Period 2014–2020.

c) Common Implementation Strategies

To ensure continuity of projects, synergistic and complementary areas will use common strategies at national and regional levels, which determine the objectives to which projects should contribute and parameters that projects must meet. These mainly represent links, where projects financed from IROP are complementary with programmes financed by the ESF.

d) Integrated instruments

For the purposes of synergies and complementarities in the territory, integrated tools will be used. The IT promoter will manage the absorption capacity of the territory, timing of the calls and coherence of individual projects. By identifying and supporting projects that contribute to the implementation of integrated strategy, the IT promoter can achieve the maximum effect of interventions. The implementation of integrated tools between OPs will be coordinated mainly through the NPC.

e) Content supervisor

Public bodies that have a substantive and expert competence in certain IROP activities and are responsible for policies and instruments for their implementation. Substantive guarantors in IROP are relevant departments of the Ministry of Regional Development and Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture and regions. Substantive guarantor is involved in setting the schedule of calls, guarantees their content and technical specifications and collaborates on IROP evaluations.

f) Monitoring Committee of the Operational Programme

The coordination between the OPs synergistic with IROP is ensured through information exchange and mutual membership of representatives of the MA IROP in monitoring committees.

Ensuring coordination with other ESIF programmes

Among the programmes co-financed by ESIF where a complementary or synergistic link was identified in relation to the IROP are OP RDE, OP E, OP T, OP ENV, OP EIC, OP PGP, OP F and RDP.

The following summary gives brief information about TOs and PAs, which are subject to coordination between these programmes and IROP.

1. Social entrepreneurship (OP Emp, OP PGP)

- Complementarity with OP Emp, when IROP and OP Emp promote social entrepreneurship in TO 9 (PA 2 of IROP and PA 2 of OP Emp). IROP focuses on projects for the acquisition or renovation of buildings for social entrepreneurship, OP E additionally supports education, operation, development of human capacities and creating conditions for social enterprises.
- Complementarity with OP PGP, where OP PGP and IROP promote social entrepreneurship in TO 9 (PA 2 of IROP and PA 4 of OP PGP) in a different category of regions.

2. Energy savings (OPE, OP EIC, OP PGP, RDP)

Complementary link can be observed at TO level, because these operational programmes will contribute to increasing the energy efficiency of the Czech Republic, although each OP focuses on a different area:

- Complementary link in terms of reducing energy intensity in TO 4 (PA 2 IROP and PA 5 OP ENV), where IROP supports the housing sector (apartment buildings), OP ENV supports public buildings and the RDP focuses on reducing energy intensity in the agricultural business.
- Complementarity in improving energy performance in TO 4 (PA 2 and PA 3 of IROP and PA 3 of OP PGP) in a different category of regions.
- Complementary link in terms of reducing energy intensity in TO 4 (PA 3 OP EIC and PA 2 IROP), where OP EIC focuses on reducing energy intensity in the business sector.

3. High Speed Internet Access (OP EIC)

- Concerning access to high speed internet and ICT, a complementary link has been identified in TO 2 (PA 3 IROP and PA 4 OP EIC), where IROP will finance the acquisition of data networks, while the OP EIC will finance building of high speed Internet for commercial purposes.

4. Efficient public administration (OP Emp)

- Complementary link in IROP TO 2 (PA 3) and OP E TO 11 (PA 4), which is based on the Strategic framework for the development of public administration of the Czech Republic 2014+, is coordinated at a strategic level through the Coordination mechanism in the area of public administration and at planning level by Chief eGovernment Architect Department.

5. Road infrastructure (OP T)

- Complementary link TO 7 – modernization and development of regional road infrastructure networks (PA 1 IROP and PA 1 OP T) at the level of interconnected or follow-up activities. The OP T will support investments in the TEN-T, which can be followed up by interventions from IROP in roads, linked to the TEN-T network.

6. Integrated transport systems and sustainable mobility (OP T, OP PGP)

- Complementarity in TO 7 (PAs 1, 2 and 3 of OP T and PA 1 of IROP) when OP T will finance projects on traffic control (eg. traffic management, traffic monitoring by cameras, traffic preferences at intersections) and IROP projects focusing on other aspects of transport telematics (eg. passenger information, communication of public transport drivers with the control centre, check-in systems for public transport).
- Synergy in integrated transport systems (TO 7 in IROP and TO 4 in OP PGP) in different categories of regions. The synergy is part of the Prague metropolitan ITI.

7. Risk management with respect to climate change (OPE)

- Complementarity in TO 5 (PA 1 of IROP) and TO 6 (PAs 1, 3 of OPE) when the OPE will implement technical and flood protection measures and the IROP will support the readiness of the IRS components.

8. Social inclusion and combating poverty (OP Emp, OP RDE, OP PGP and RDP)

- Complementarity, when IROP and OP PGP will support investment in the social area under TO 9 (PA 2 of IROP and PA 4 of OP PGP) in different categories of regions.
- Complementarity in TO 9 (PA 2 of OP Emp and PA 2 in IROP), where IROP will finance infrastructure and OP Emp will finance the follow-up activities utilising the built capacities.
- Complementarity in TO 10 (PA 3 of OP RDE) related to inclusive education, where IROP will finance infrastructure and OP RDE will finance the follow-up activities utilising the built capacities.
- Complementary link in TO 9 (PA 6 RDP and PA 4 IROP), where IROP (under CLLD) finances complementary activities to LEADER from the RDP and a complementary link in TO 10 (PA 1 RDP and PA 2 IROP), where IROP will finance infrastructure and the RDP will finance follow-up education activities. The Memorandum between the MoRD and Ministry of Agriculture is the coordinating mechanism.

9. Health services and health care (OP Emp)

- Support for health care infrastructure, complementary link in TO 9 (PA 2 OP Emp and PA 2 IROP), where IROP will finance infrastructure and OP Emp will finance follow-up activities.

10. Education and lifelong learning (OP RDE, OP PGP)

- Complementarity in education and lifelong learning TO 10 (PA 2 of IROP and PA 5 of OP PGP) in different categories of regions.
- Complementarity in TO 10 (non-investment activities of OP RDE, PA 3), where IROP will finance infrastructure and reconstruction and OP RDE will finance the follow-up activities utilising the built capacities.
- The basic strategy of coordination of territorial priorities in education are the action plans for education development, prepared according to the MEYS methodology. Coordination will be based on the Memorandum between MEYS and MoRD and on the Agreement on Cooperation in implementing IROP and OP RDE.

11. Visitor infrastructure (OPE, RDP, OPF)

- Complementarity in building public visitor infrastructure under TO 6 (PA 3 of IROP and PA 4 of OPE) where OPE implements investments in SPA, Natura 2000 sites and geoparks. IROP will include measures necessary for efficient access to monuments (the removal of access

barriers, increased security of visitors), carried out as part of projects aimed at revitalization of cultural heritage.

- Complementarity in building visitor infrastructure under TO 6 (PA 3 of IROP and SO 8.4 of RDP) where RDP implements investments in forests and IROP as an accompanying activity in projects supporting cultural heritage.
- Complementarity in building visitor infrastructure (PA 3 of IROP and SO 2.2 of OP F), where OP F invests in fishing tourism, ie. in aquaculture and IROP as a complementary activity in projects supporting cultural heritage.

12. Cross-border projects (OP ETC)

- Existing complementarities in ETC programmes, which are territorially limited, and where the implementation requires a partner entity on the other side of the border.

13. Alternative sources of fuel in transport (OP EIC, OP T, OP PGP)

- Complementarity TO 7 support for the purchase of low-emission and emission-free vehicles for passenger transport (PA 1 in IROP, PA 2 in OP T, PA 2 in OP Prague and PA 3 in OP EIC).
- Complementarity when IROP will follow up OP PGP in TO 4 (PA 1 of IROP and PA 2 of OP PGP), the construction of P+R car parks at the stops/stations of rail transport, or B+R.

14. Education and care for children up to 3 years of age (OP Emp, OP RDE, OP PGP)

- Complementarity in TO 8 (OP Emp), which will support the construction, quality settings, and development of a network of affordable and locally available childcare services of the type of children's groups and other types, with an emphasis on covering services for children up to 3 years.
- Complementarity with OP PGP in TO 8 - support for similar activities in different categories of regions.
- Complementarity in TO 10 (OP RDE, OP PGP), where the IROP interventions include investments in construction, renovation or rebuilding of the facilities for children up to 3 years. OP RDE will support activities related to improving the quality of educational programmes and investment in the equipment of the infrastructure acquired from IROP.

15. Migration permeability of transport infrastructure (OPE, OP T)

- Complementarity in TO 7 (OP T) and TO 6 (OPE) is monitored in connection with the construction of new sections of the road TEN-T. Focused on clearance of migration barriers for aquatic and terrestrial animals and measures limiting animal mortality rates connected to the development of technical infrastructure.

16. Revitalization of residential greenery (OPE)

- Complementarity in TO 6 (OPE) where the IROP will be additionally finance restoration of parks and gardens adjacent to a set of selected monuments and OPE the revitalization of functional areas and elements of residential greenery.

Ensuring coordination with other EU instruments

- **Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)**, where projects funded from IROP will build on the backbone ICT projects funded from the CEF at EU level.
- **LIFE programme**, where there is complementarity between LIFE sub-program for Climate Action - PA 2, PA 3 and SO 2.5 of IROP. The LIFE programme can finance the preparation and implementation of integrated approaches, which may include actions financed from the IROP. IROP will finance measures improving energy performance in the residential sector. The LIFE programme will be able to finance information activities to disseminate the best available solutions and strengthen the knowledge base related to the EU policy on climate change adaptation.
- EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), it is a loose link, where the support in IROP is provided as grants and EaSI partly uses a credit mechanism.
- **Creative Europe Programme** with a loose link between programmes. Complementarity is in activities subsequently implemented in the revitalized and renovated monuments. Coordination will be provided through the programme offices established at the Arts and Theatre Institute and the National Film Archive.
- **Internal Security Fund (ISF)**, a loose link, where the support of the ISF may involve investment in cyber security. Coordination will be ensured by the MoI, which is responsible for strategies in the field of eGovernment and the implementation of ISF in the Czech Republic.
- **Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)**, a complementary link between TO 9 IROP and SO 2 AMIF – National Objective 2: Integration. Promoting social entrepreneurship from IROP suitably complements AMIF investments in supporting the integration of third country nationals, including internationally protected persons.

Ensuring coordination with relevant national support instruments

- **New Green Savings**

Complementary link to the activities in TO 4 in IROP (PA 2 of IROP). The borderline between NGS and IROP is defined technically by the number of apartments in the building. Coordination mechanism will be set by the Memorandum between the MoRD and MoE, which also includes cooperation in the use of financial instruments.

- **PANEL 2013+**

Complementary link to the activities in TO 4 in IROP (PA 2 of IROP). The borderline between IROP and PANEL 2013+ is defined technically and structurally. PANEL 2013+ aims to remedy the structural defects in prefabricated houses, IROP focuses on energy savings.

9 Ex ante conditionalities

(Article 96(6)(b) of General Regulation no. 1303/2013)

Valid thematic and general ex-ante conditionalities of IROP were determined by evaluating the links between ex-ante conditionalities and investment priorities of IROP and according to the EU Guidance on ex-ante conditionalities.

Given that IROP is co-financed by the ERDF, the determination of ex-ante conditionalities concerns only investment priorities and ex-ante conditionalities co-financed by this fund.

Ex-ante conditionalities with Small direct impact

Ex-ante conditionality 7.2 Rail transport concerns the Specific Objective 1.2 (Development of integrated transport systems) only marginally. Rail transport represents activities with a small share of SO 1.2 (modernisation or construction of railway stations as part of integrated transport systems) and with little impact on its implementation; public road transport is significantly dominant. Development of railway transport is not addressed under Specific Objective 1.2 IROP.

9.1 Ex ante conditionalities

Table no. 24 defines the general and thematic ex-ante conditionalities of IROP. Each conditionality has been assigned a priority axis to which it relates. Information on the fulfilment of ex-ante conditionalities is taken from the coordinators of individual ex-ante conditionalities. Bodies responsible for partial unfulfilled ex-ante conditionalities continuously create and update action plans that are included in Annex 4, always as of a given date upon the submission by the responsible bodies.

Table 24 Determining general ex-ante conditionalities and assessing their fulfilment

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
<p>1. The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of Union anti-discrimination law and policy in the field of ESI Funds</p>	<p>IROP, PA 2 – Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations IROP, PA 5 – Technical assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the involvement of bodies responsible for the promotion of equal treatment of all persons throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes, including the provision of advice on equality in ESI fund-related activities;</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/ http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/zmocnenec-vlady-pro-lidska-prava/organizace-sekce-lp/organizace-sekce-lidskych-prav-107606/</p>	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES Tasks related to the ex-ante conditionality “Existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of European anti-discrimination law and ESI funds policy is ensured by the Office of the Government. MA: Fulfilment YES To systematically secure and strengthen administrative capacity for efficient application of anti-discrimination law and ESI Funds policy, the MA IROP appointed a specific contact person, who systematically deals with the implementation and application of anti-discrimination law, is responsible for coordinating activities in this field and cooperates closely with the Office of the Government – Human Rights Section and the MoLSA, to whom it provides consulting and guidance.</p>
			<p>Measures for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the field of</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</p>	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES Schedules of training concerning equal treatment and non- discrimination have been prepared for all relevant employees collaboratively by the Office of the Government and the Ombudsman. Progress towards this criterion is ongoing throughout the programming period. The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds are</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			EU anti-discrimination law and policy.			trained under the Education System; the Human Rights Section of the Office of the Government provides content and lecturers for the training. MA: Fulfilment YES All employees of MA IROP and IBs, who deal with the issues of equality and non-discrimination can benefit from training programmes prepared for them in co-operation with the Office of the Government. The appointed contact of MA IROP cooperates with the Ombudsman and the Office of the Government – Human Rights Section on specifying an adequate scope and content of training.
2. The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of EU gender equality law and ESI Funds policy	IROP PA 1 Competitive, accessible and safe regions PA 2 Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations PA 5 Technical Assistance	Yes	Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the involvement of bodies responsible for an equal gender treatment throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes, including the provision of advice on gender equality in ESI fund-related activities;	Yes	http://www.ochrance.cz/en/discrimination/ http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/12152	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The tasks related to the applicable ex-ante conditionality are performed by the Office of the Government as the national coordinator of the gender equality agenda, together with contact persons appointed by the MAs of individual ESI Funds. MA: Fulfilment YES To systematically ensure and strengthen administrative capacity for efficient application of gender equality and ESI Funds policy, the MA IROP appointed a specific contact person who systematically deals with the implementation and application of gender equality law and is responsible for coordinating the activities in this area and collaborates closely with the Office of the Government – Human Rights Section.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			Measures to train staff of the bodies involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds in the fields of EU gender equality legislation and policy as well as gender mainstreaming.	Yes	http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>The MoRD-NCA ensures, at the horizontal level, that employees implementing EU funds are trained under the Education System; the Office of the Government provides content and lecturers for the training.</p> <p>The area of education is included in the Guidance on Human Resources Development in the Programming Period 2014–2020 and the Programming Period 2007–2013 (Government Resolution no. 444 of 16 July 2014).</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>All employees of MA IROP and IBs, who deal with the issue of gender equality can benefit from training programmes. Progress towards this criterion is ongoing throughout the programming period. Training will be intensive at the beginning of the programming period and then provided as needed in connection with programme implementation. The contact person appointed by the MA IROP collaborates with representatives of the Office of the Government.</p>
<p>3. The existence of administrative capacity for the implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in the field of ESI Funds in accordance with Council</p>	<p>IROP All priority axes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Arrangements in accordance with the institutional and legal framework of Member States for the consultation and involvement of bodies in charge of protection of rights of persons with disabilities or</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vzppo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvoreni-rovnych-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010---2014-70026/</p>	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>Most tasks related to the applicable ex-ante conditionality are performed by the MoLSA in close cooperation with the Government Committee for People with Disabilities along with designated MA contacts for each programme.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>To systematically ensure and strengthen administrative capacity for efficient application of the UN Convention in the field of ESI Funds, the MA appointed a specific contact person who is obliged to systematically deal with the implementation and application of law on people with disabilities, is responsible for coordinating activities in this area and collaborates closely with the MoLSA and with the Government Committee for People with Disabilities.</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
Decision 2010/48/EC			representative organisations of persons with disabilities and other relevant stakeholders throughout the preparation and implementation of programmes;			A representative of the MoLSA and a representative of the Government Committee for People with Disabilities are invited to MA IROP and will also be invited to the IROP Monitoring Committees once the programme has been approved. Deputy Ombudsman will also attend in the IROP Monitoring Committee.
			Measures for the training of staff of the bodies involved in the management of the ESI Funds in the applicable EU and national disability law and policy, including accessibility and the practical application of the UNCRPD as transposed in EU or national legislation, if applicable;	Yes	http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vzpo/dokumenty/zprava-oplneni-opatreni-narodniho-planu-vytvoreni-rovných-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010-2014-v-roce-2012-110987/ http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>Under the National Plan of the Creation of Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities for the period of 2010–2014, every year – a report on the implementation of measures. The arrangement for training for staff of the authorities involved in the management and control of the ESI Funds is already being fulfilled.</p> <p>The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds are trained under the Education System; the MoLSA provides content and lecturers for the training.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>All employees of MA IROP and IBs, who deal with the issue of protecting the rights of persons with disabilities can benefit from training programmes. Progress towards this criterion is ongoing throughout the programming period. Training will be intensive at the beginning of the programming period and then provided as needed in connection with programme implementation. The contact person appointed by the MA IROP collaborates with the representatives of the MoLSA.</p>
			Measures to ensure monitoring of the	Yes	http://www.vlada.cz/cz/ppov/vzpo/dokumenty/narodni-plan-vytvoreni-rovných-prilezitosti-pro-osoby-se-zdravotnim-postizenim-na-obdobi-2010---2014-70026/	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>The National Plan contains measures to equalize opportunities for people with disabilities. Performance in these measures is subject to</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			implementation of Article 9 of the UNCRPD in relation to the ESI Funds as part of the preparation and the implementation of the programmes.			<p>annual evaluation. The National Plan's design follows the elements of CRPD and its Chapter 4 deals with Accessibility of buildings, transport and information.</p> <p>Accessibility requirements for public buildings, the share of public transport vehicles, which must allow for the transport of persons with reduced mobility are defined in Act no. 183/2006 Sb., Decree no. 398/2009 and Government Decree no. 63/2011.</p> <p>The Anti-Discrimination Act no. 198/2009 Sb., provides that all providers of services for the public are obliged to take reasonable measures for people with disabilities.</p> <p>Measures to ensure that the information related to the performance of public administration published in a manner allowing remote access can be accessed by persons with disabilities is governed by Act no. 365/2000 Sb. and Decree no. 64/2008 Sb.</p>
4. The existence of measures for the effective application of EU public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.	IROP for all priority axes	Partially	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms;	No	<p>http://www.portal-vz.cz</p> <p>http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/Narodni-organ-pro-koordinaci/Dokumenty</p> <p>http://mmr.cz/cs/Ministerstvo/Ministerstvo/Pro-media/Tiskove-zpravy/2014/Zakon-o-verejnych-zakazkach-pripravuje-siroke-kole</p> <p>http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121</p>	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>Legislative and non-legislative measures were adopted and published (Act no. 137/2006 Sb., Act no. 139/2006 Sb., amendment to Act no. 55/2012 Sb.), legislation related to the Public Procurement Act (Decree no. 230/2012 Sb., 231/2012 Sb., 232/2012 Sb., 133/2012 Sb.), Statutory Measure of the Senate no. 341/2013 Sb., Guidance for the area of procurement for the period 2014–2020 (GR no. 44 of 15 January 2014).</p> <p>WG PP and WG OPC were established.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY:</p> <p>IROP public procurement system will build on the current practice in IOP where the projects are subject to a check of procurement specifications before starting the procurement procedure and a check during the procurement procedure before the conclusion of the agreement for the performance of the public contract in above-</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						threshold public contracts. Based on the results of checks, the MA will identify the most frequently recurring errors in awarding public contracts. On the basis of this analysis, other control activities will follow (selection of the control sample).
			Arrangements which ensure transparent contract award procedures;	Yes	http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Legislativa-a-Judikatura/Legislativa/Narodni-legislativa-aktualni-a-uplne-zneni-z(1) http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Jak-na-zadavani-verejnych-zakazek/Metodiky-stanoviska/Metodicke-pokyny http://www.vestnikverejnychzakazek.cz/ http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Informace-k-postupu-pri-uverejnovani-v-souvislosti http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Aktuality/Uverejneni-dokumentace-k-moznosti-napojeni-Individ	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES Adopted, published: Act no. 55/2012 Sb., methodology of public procurement; methodical opinion on the annex to Decree no. 9/2011 Sb.; methodology to Decree 133/2012 Sb., a technical amendment to Act no. 137/2006 Sb., on public procurement, Methodology to the Decree on publishing the announcements for the purposes of the Public Procurement Act and the formalities of the contracting authority's profile; Journal of Public Contracts. MA: Fulfilment YES Use is made of existing document templates for frequent (recurring) procurement subjects. During programme implementation, methodological support will be provided to beneficiaries and applicants in accordance with applicable methodical documents and regulations.
			Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	No	Providing consultation and legal support for public contract award procedures; Disseminating explanatory statements on the application of the Public Procurement Act; Preparing and sending responses to questions regarding the award of public contracts; Participation of lecturers in seminars and conferences organised for staff involved in the implementation of the funds; Organizing educational seminars on public procurement for entities in the implementation structures of operational programmes and other structures involved in the implementation of the RDS;	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY WG PP Educational seminars for beneficiaries and for the bodies of implementation structures of programmes; Providing interpretation of the PPA and Guidance on Public Procurement. The MoRD-NCA ensures at the horizontal level that employees implementing EU funds take-up are trained under the Education System; the MoRD Public Procurement and Concession Law Section provides content and lecturers for the training. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY The IROP provides for an employee education system that covers all employees of the MA and

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					<p>Active participation in working groups that address public procurement issues</p> <p>Exchange of information and experience with other EU Member States</p> <p>http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Spoluprace-a-vymena-informaci/Info-forum/Otazky-a-odpovedi</p> <p>http://www.mmr.cz/cs/Verejne-zakazky/Verejne-zakazky-a-PPP/Informace-Udalosti/Konference-Pripravovane-zmeny-v-oblasti-verejneho</p> <p>http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju</p>	<p>IBs who work with the projects of applicants or beneficiaries and assess the procurement procedures or ensure methodological guidance for this area. Education of employees will be primarily focused on development of knowledge and the ability to implement the applicable EU and national legislation concerning PP and the Guidance on Public Procurement for the Programming Period 2014–2020 and the exchange of experience from the preparation and checking of contracts. Transfer of information and knowledge will be ensured through IROP Knowledge Academy.</p>
			Measures to ensure administrative capacity for the implementation and application of EU public procurement rules.	No	<p>Partial hiring of staff for positions at the Department of Public Procurement and Concessions Law at the Ministry of Regional Development</p>	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>New obligations laid down in the Public Procurement Act and a larger number of public contracts awarded according to the Public Procurement Act required new employees for the above Department at the MoRD (coordinator of the Public Procurement Act). Based on the needs analysis of the administrative capacity of the individual MAs, the MoRD-NCA prepared the Summary Final Report.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>Public procurement agenda will be provided for by an organizational unit with sufficient planned staffing. During 2015, the IROP will reinforce the specialised public procurement capacities, especially for employees who will check public contracts. The administrative capacities concerning the administration and checking of public contracts will be reinforced on the basis of Administrative capacity needs analysis prepared according to the guidance on the development of human resources in the programming period 2014–2020 and the programming period 2007–2013.</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
5. The existence of measures for the effective application of EU State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.	IROP PA 1 Competitive, accessible and safe regions PA 2 Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations	Partially – (fulfilment takes place on an ongoing basis, depending on the approval of EC regulations)	Measures for the effective implementation of Union rules on State aid.	No	Act no. 215/2004 Sb. (http://www.uohs.cz/cs/legislativa/verejna-podpora.html) Decree no. 456/2009 Sb Act no. 218/2000 Sb., Act no. 250/2000 Sb., Act no. 320/2001 Sb., Act no. 456/2011 Sb., http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/metodiky/2014/metodika-financnich-toku-a-kontroly-prog-17121 http://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/manualy-metodiky-a-dalsi-dokumenty.html http://eagri.cz/public/web/mze/farmar/registr-podpor-de-minimis/ Method. recom. for impl. of fin. tools in 2014–2020. Method. recom. for State aid	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The aid provider that is subject to State aid rules cooperates with the central coordinating body (OPC, MoA). Coordinating authorities set the programmes with the providers in accordance with the State aid regulations (Act No 215/2004 Coll.) At the level of funds, the supervisor is MoRD. Act No 218/2000 Coll., Act No 250/2000 Coll., Act No 320/2001 Coll. The necessary functioning of MS 2014+ in State aid and the transfer of data between the system and the central de minimis register has been ensured. The central de minimis register has been brought into compliance with the requirements of EU legislation. Data concerning State aid provided from ESI Funds are included in the MS2014+ and will be available on the central website. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY In IROP, State aid is set in accordance with EC rules. The OPC provides consultancy at any stage of the programme implementation. All supports are approved in cooperation with the OPC. The MA will, prior to granting a small scale aid, verify in the central register, whether the provision of the support does not cause the recipient to exceed the limit for de minimis aid.
			Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	Yes	www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/akuality-z-verejne-podpory.html http://www.vzdelavaninsrr.cz/ www.strukturalni-fondy.cz http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Metodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The OPC provides for ongoing training of State aid providers. The MoRD-NCA and the OPC publish methodological documents. The OPC also ensures that all information sent by the European Commission is forwarded to providers. WG SA was established. Current information on State aid is available at: www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora.html . For ESI funds: www.strukturalni-fondy.cz .

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						<p>MA: Fulfilment YES</p> <p>At the level of IROP, a system of training of all employees who deal with State aid is ensured. The individual training activities are carried out continuously as needed (eg. in response to changes arising from new regulations or according to the requirements of individual providers of support) in order to increase qualifications in SA. Staff training is mainly focused on the development of knowledge and ability to implement EU and national legislation concerning State aid and methodologies governing the treatment of irregularities and violations of budgetary discipline and on exchange of experience in the assessment of SA.</p>
			Measures to strengthen administrative capacity for implementation and application of EU legislation on State aid	No	www.compet.cz , www.mze.cz , www.strukturalni-fondy.cz	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>Central coord. body for State aid is the OPC/MoA (Act no. 215/2004 Sb.). Coord. and advisory body for managing authorities concerning State aid ESI is the MoRD-NCA.</p> <p>Published Guidance on the Implementation of Financial Instruments in the Programming Period 2014–2020.</p> <p>Info: www.compet.cz, www.mze.cz, www.strukturalni-fondy.cz</p> <p>The MoRD-NCA and the OPC publish methodological documents on SA.</p> <p>MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY</p> <p>The IROP plans to strengthen capacities specialized on State aid, parallel with the process of launching the programme. Human resources management in the implementation structure of the MA is carried out with respect to the activities that need to be ensured. The admin. capacity is planned with respect to the number of projects in administration and to the planned calls and their allocations. The MA evaluated SA in those projects within the specific objectives, which are subject to SA rules. Based on that identification,</p>

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						estimates are made of the necessary human resources capacity for State aid. In the MA, the staffing of the verification unit is expected to increase.
6. The existence of arrangements for the effective implementation of EU environmental legislation related to EIA and SEA.	IROP PA 1 Competitive, accessible and safe regions PA 2 Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations PA 3 Good territorial administration and improvement in the effectiveness of public institutions	Yes	Measures for the effective application of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (EIA) and Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (SEA);	Yes	The relevant provisions of Act No 100/2001 Sb. on environmental impact assessment, concerning the assessment of environmental impacts of concepts. http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/sea_legislativa Section 19 of Act No 100/2001 on environmental impacts assessment: http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/static/eia_legislativa	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The amendment to the EIA Act came into force on 1. 4. 2015. The amendments were consulted and approved by the Commission. The amendment will also apply to the already initiated follow-up proceedings, thus fulfilling the requirements of the EIA directive for all projects with unfinished permitting process, and compliance of the already issued EIA opinions with the EIA directive will be checked. The guidance for projects with the authorisation procedure was issued on 20 August 2014 by the MoE and MoRD. For projects with their authorisation procedure completed prior to the effective date of the amendment, compliance of that procedure with the EIA directive will be assessed. WG set up for this purpose. MA: Fulfilment YES, see fulfilment at central level.
			Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the EIA and SEA directives.	Yes	Sections 21 and 22 of Act No 100/2001 Sb. on environmental impacts assessment Section 21 of Act no. 312/2001 Sb., on officials of territorial self-governing units GR No 1542 of 30 November 2005 http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostredi http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr + tab legislation, instructions and communications etc.	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES The MoE provides methodical guidance to all staff implementing the EIA and SEA Directives. In cooperation with MoRD-NCA, it also provides training for the MA staff. Information on EIA and SEA is provided to staff through the IS and guidances. Regional officials regularly use the possibility of individual consultations. The staff implementing the EIA and SEA directives are qualified to provide consultancy concerning EIA and SEA. Regional officials demonstrate specific competence in the field of environmental impact assessment. Specific competence is verified in a test and is demonstrated by a certificate.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
					http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_koncepce + tab Legislation, guidelines and communications http://www.strukturalni-fondy.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny/Methodika-rozvoje-lidskych-zdroju	The training of the staff involved in the implementation of the EIA Directive also includes information on the current status of the infringement proceedings and on preparation of new legislation for EIA. MoRD-NCA provides training on a horizontal level for employees implementing EU funds within the Training System, the MoE provides the content of the training and lecturers. MA: Fulfilment YES, see fulfilment at central level.
			Measures to ensure sufficient administrative capacity	Yes	Sections 21 and 22 of Act No 100/2001 Sb. on environmental impacts assessment Section 21 of Act no. 312/2002 Sb., on officials of territorial self-governing units Government Resolution No 1542 of 30 November 2005 Act No 111/2009 Sb., on basic registers http://www.mzp.cz/cz/posuzovani_vlivu_zivotni_prostredi http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/eia100_cr (+ tab legislation, instructions and communications etc.) http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/view/SEA100_koncepce (+ tab Legislation, guidelines and communications) http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/osoby/osoby	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES Pursuant to Act no. 111/2009 Sb., the process of streamlining public administration has been launched, which is now used to determine sufficient numbers of staff to perform state administration, including the number of officials ensuring the implementation of EIA and SEA directives. This number corresponds to the current requirements for administrative capacity in response to changing conditions. Technical assistance is ensured through the information system and guidance and through a system of authorized experts. MA: Fulfilment YES, see fulfilment at central level.
7 Existence of a statistical basis necessary to conduct evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes. The existence of a system of	IROP All priority axes	Partially	Arrangements are made for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data, which include the following: identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure	No		EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY On 9 August 2013, Government Resolution no. 597 approved a binding guidance determining the rules for the creation of an indicator systems (Guidance for indicators 2014–2020). A technical solution within the monitoring system MS2014+ is being prepared. In the preparation of the indicator system, individual indicators are assessed with regard to their relevance, unambiguity and accessibility. During preparation, there is also collaboration with ex-ante evaluators of programmes. For the relevant

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
<p>result indicators necessary to select actions that will effectively contribute to achieving the desired results, to monitor progress towards the targets and to assess the impacts.</p>			<p>statistical validation,</p>			<p>result indicators, which use central statistics as the source, cooperation is set up with CSO on a regular supply of the necessary data. MA: Fulfilment PARTLY, see fulfilment at central level.</p>
			<p>Arrangements are made for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data, which include the following: arrangements for publication and public disclosure of aggregate information;</p>	Yes	<p>http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny</p>	<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment YES In terms of methodology, fulfilled in the form of the following binding guidances: Guidance evaluation (approved, Gov. Resolution 597/2013), which incorporates the requirement for mandatory disclosure of all evaluation outputs. Guidance monitoring (approved) which defines the content and the regular publication of reports on the course of implementation Guidance publicity (approved, Gov. Resolution 44/2014), which defines binding rules for the creation of a single website for ESI Funds. MA: Fulfilment YES, see fulfilment at central level.</p>
			<p>An effective system of result indicators, including: the selection of result indicators for each programme providing information on what motivates the selection of strategic</p>	No		<p>EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY The indicator systems for programmes and cooperation with the CSO to define the sources of statistical data are under preparation. The preparation of programming documents includes an intensive cooperation between the MoRD- NCA, MA and ex-ante evaluators, also emphasising the correct setting of the intervention logic of the programme, including an indicator system. The indicator system and the creation of programme-specific indicators are being prepared according to a binding guidance for the creation of indicators 2014–2020 and respects the requirements of the EC, including the contents of this ex- ante conditionality. In accordance with the</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
			actions financed by the programme,			guidance monitoring and evaluation, the achievement of objectives will be regularly evaluated. The conclusions of the evaluations will be used for a potential revision of strategies or programming documents. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY, see fulfilment at central level.
			An effective system of result indicators, including: the establishment of targets for these indicators,	No		EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY They will be part of the programming documents. The baseline and target values are set as part of programme preparation. Continuously in cooperation with the ex-ante evaluators, the relevance of values is assessed in relation to the allocation for the given theme. MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY During the preparation of the IROP Programming Document, intensive cooperation is going on between MoRD-NCA, IROP MA and the ex-ante evaluators, putting emphasis, among other topics, on correct setting of the intervention logic of the programme including the related indicator system. The preparation of indicator systems and the creation of programme-specific indicators is coordinated according to a binding guidance for the creation of indicators (guidance indicators 2014– 2020) and respects the requirements of the EC, including the contents of this ex-ante conditionality. The ex- ante conditionality will be fulfilled upon the approval of the programme,

Ex ante conditionality	Priority Axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex-ante conditionality fulfilled: Yes/No/Partially	Criteria	Criteria fulfilled: Yes/No	Link (link to strategies, legal acts or other relevant documents, including links to relevant sections, articles or paragraphs, complemented by internet links or access to the full text)	Explanation
						where the indicator system, including the binding values, will be set.
			An effective system of result indicators, including: the consistency of each indicator with the following requisites: robustness and statistical validation, clarity of normative interpretation, responsiveness to policy, timely collection of data;	No		EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY It is part of the programming documents. The same rules are part of Guidance indicators (approved by GR no. 597/2013). MA: Fulfilment PARTIALLY During the preparation of the IROP Programming Document, intensive cooperation is going on between MoRD-NCA, IROP MA and the ex-ante evaluators, putting emphasis, among other topics, on correct setting of the intervention logic of the programme including the related indicator system. The preparation of indicator systems and the creation of programme-specific indicators is coordinated according to a binding guidance for the creation of indicators (guidance indicators 2014– 2020) and respects the requirements of the EC, including the contents of this ex-ante conditionality.
			Procedures to ensure that all operations financed by the programme use an effective system of indicators.	No	http://www.s-f.cz/cs/Fondy-EU/2014-2020/Metodicke-pokyny	EAC coordinator: Fulfilment PARTIALLY Mandatory procedures to meet the criterion are part of the approved binding methodological environment: Guidance indicators (GR 597/2013 and guidance selection and evaluation of projects (approved, GR 873/2013), which define binding rules for the selection and fulfilment of at least one indicator in relation to a specific objective. 3E principles for the selection and evaluation of operations are simultaneously reflected in the above guidance. Binding and uniform methodical constructions of all indicators used in the programmes and each operation are defined in National Codelist of Indicators 2014+. MA: Fulfilment PARTLY, see fulfilment at central level.

Table: Identification of thematic ex-ante conditionalities and evaluation of their fulfilment

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)	
2.1. Digital growth: Strategic policy framework for digital growth to stimulate affordable, good quality and interoperable ICT-enabled private and public services and increase uptake by citizens, including vulnerable groups, businesses and public administrations including cross border initiatives.	IROP, PA 3: Good territorial administration and improvement in the effectiveness of public institutions	Partially	As part of the national or regional strategy for smart specialization, a strategic framework for the digital growth policy has been developed, which includes:	No	http://www.mpo.cz/dokument83642.html http://www.mpo.cz/assets/cz/e-komunikace-a-posta/Internet/2013/4/Digi_esko_v.2.0.pdf http://www.mpo.cz/dokument119071.html http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-do-zoru-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020 http://www.msmt.cz/uploads/OP_VV/Narodni_RIS3_strategie_schvalena_vladou_8._12._2014.pdf	No	The measures are contained in the following documents: 1. State policy in electronic communications - Digital Czech 2. "Digital Czech Republic 2.0 – The Way to a Digital Economy" 3. Concept of Support for Small and Medium-Sized Businesses for the 2014-2020 period. 4. The strategic framework for the development of public administration of the Czech Republic 2014– 2020 and the resulting Implementation Plan no. 3. The implementation of the ICT and Strategic Services programme is continuously evaluated (OPEI support programme). From the perspective of OP EIC interventions, the strategic framework has been created. The strategic framework will also be completed by the National Smart Specialisation Strategy (the RIS3 Strategy) – for more detailed information, see Conditionality 1.1. An action plan to fulfil the conditionality has been prepared (Annex V).
			budgeting and prioritisation of actions through a SWOT or similar analysis consistent with the Scoreboard of the Digital Agenda for Europe;	Yes	http://www.mpo.cz/assets/cz/e-komunikace-a-posta/Internet/2013/4/Digi_esko_v.2.0.pdf http://www.mpo.cz/dokument119071.html	The Digital Czech Republic 2.0 document contains the primary objectives of the Government until 2020, including a summary of the analyses carried out prior to the processing of the strategic document on the basis of data from the Czech Telecommunications Office (CTO) and the Czech Statistical Office (CSO). On the basis of these analyses, Digital Czech Republic 2.0 is built on the following three pillars: support for the development of high-speed internet access networks; improved access to digital services and the development of these services; and the strengthening of the digital literacy and electronic skills of the network and services users. These three pillars are laid down timelessly, they fully comply	

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						with the spirit and purpose of the Digital Agenda for Europe and are further elaborated by the proposed measures. For this reason, the key financial management and economic aspects are continuously monitored through the regular reports of CSO, see e.g. the latest: Information and Communication Technology in the Entrepreneurial Sector in 2013; Information Economy in Numbers for 2013; and Information Society in Numbers for 2013. Concept for Supporting Small and Medium-sized Enterprises during the 2014-2020 Period, which contains an analysis of the SME sector in relation to ICT.
			an analysis of how balanced the support for ICT demand and supply is should have been conducted;	Yes	http://www.mpo.cz/dokument83642.html http://www.mpo.cz/assets/cz/e-komunikace-a-posta/Internet/2013/4/Digi_esko_v.2.0.pdf http://www.mpo.cz/dokument119071.html	A key objective of the Strategy Digital Czech is to reduce the "digital divide" between rural settlements and cities in access to broadband Internet. The Digital Czech 2 contains an appraisal of the existing offer of availability of high- speed Internet access and the need for its support. Digital Czech 2 includes selected socio-economic and other analyses, obtained primarily from CSO reports. The results of these analyses were used to define the Government's main objectives, which can be simply expressed by the three key pillars mentioned above. The concept of support for small and medium-sized enterprises for the period 2014 - 2020 includes an analysis of the necessity to support the ICT for SME growth.
			indicators to measure progress of interventions in areas such as digital literacy, e-inclusion, e-accessibility, and progress of e-health within the limits of Article 168 TFEU which are aligned, where appropriate, with existing relevant sectoral Union, national or regional strategies;	No	http://www.mpo.cz/assets/cz/e-komunikace-a-posta/Internet/2013/4/Digi_esko_v.2.0.pdf http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-dozeru-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d	This area is included in the Digital Czech 2.0, Section 5.6. Digital literacy, electronic skills (e-skills). The area is fulfilled by creating and implementing the "Digital literacy strategy of the Czech Republic for the period 2015 - 2020" at the MLSA (co-responsibility held by MEYS), which will follow up the Strategy of digital learning (responsibility of MEYS). Approval is scheduled by the end of 2Q. 2015. This strategy will include indicators to measure the progress in computer literacy and digital inclusion.

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					http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020 http://www.msmt.cz/uploads/OP_VV/Narodni_RIS3_strategie_schvalena_vladou_8._12._2014.pdf	Development of digital literacy of citizens is also addressed in the National RIS3 (Government Resolution no. 1028/2014), key area of change E.To be implemented through the Strategic Framework for the Development of Public Administration in the Czech Republic 2014–2020, specific measures adopted in the Implementation Plan no. 3 to that Strategic Framework. See Action Plan (Annex V).
			assessment of the need to reinforce ICT capacity-building.	Yes	http://www.mpo.cz/assets/cz/e-komunikace-a-posta/Internet/2013/4/Digi_esko_v.2.0.pdf http://www.mpo.cz/dokument119071.html http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/informacni_ekonomika	The area is part of the Digital Czech Republic 2.0, which highlights the problematic areas, especially with regard to the regulatory framework of services and electronic communications networks. Measures to support the building of communication infrastructure and achieving effective competition are to be complemented by initiatives on the demand support side, which will increase the motivation of consumers and entrepreneurs to use communication services, create new business models and integrate them into everyday life. It is especially important businesses and the state that have to play an active role. Strategy to support small and medium-sized enterprises 2014–2020 (Chapter 4.9). The annual figures from the CSO are also crucial for the Internet economy in numbers and Information on the development of the electronic communications market (processed by CTO).
4.1. Arrangements were made to support the cost-effective improvement of energy end-use efficiency and cost-effective investments in energy	IROP, PA2 - Improving public services and living conditions for residents of regions	No	The measures are: Measures to ensure minimum requirements for the energy performance of buildings in accordance with Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2010/31/EU.	No	Act No 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, specifically amendment to Act No 318/2012 Coll.	The Directive was transposed into Act No 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, namely the amendment to Act No 318/2012 Coll. of 24 October 2012. At present, infringement proceedings are conducted against the Czech Republic - proceedings on non-notification No 2012/0335 (started 25. 9. 2012). The Czech Republic replied to the formal notice on 31.10.2012. On 18. 10. 2013, the Czech Republic received a reasoned opinion of the Commission. The Czech Republic's response to the reasoned opinion was sent on 20.12.2013.

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efficiency in the construction and renovation of buildings.						The MIT prepared an action plan for the fulfilment.
			Measures necessary to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 11 of Directive 2010/31/EU.	No	Act No 406/2000 Coll., on energy management, specifically amendment to Act No 318/2012 Coll.	At present, infringement proceedings are conducted against the Czech Republic - proceedings on non-notification No 2012/0335 (started 25. 9. 2012). The Czech Republic replied to the formal notice on 31.10.2012 (see also above). On 18. 10. 2013, the Czech Republic received a reasoned opinion of the Commission. The Czech Republic's response to the reasoned opinion was sent on 20.12.2013. The MIT prepared an action plan to fulfil the conditionality.
			Measures to ensure strategic planning on energy efficiency consistent with Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.	No	1. Report on the progress in meeting the national energy efficiency targets in the Czech Republic	The report was sent to the European Commission. At present, infringement proceedings No 2014/0317 are conducted against the Czech Republic. The Commission criticizes the Czech Republic for untimely transposition of Directive 2012/27/EU. The transposition deadline expired on 5. 6. 2014. On 22. 7. 2014, the Czech Republic received a formal notice. The Czech Republic's response to the formal notice of the Commission was sent on 22 September 2014. The MIT prepared an action plan to fulfil the conditionality.
			Measures in accordance with Article 13 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/32/EC, ensuring that final	No	Act No 406/2000 Coll. on energy management and Act No 458/2000 Coll. and its implementing decrees	At present, infringement proceedings are conducted against the Czech Republic - substantive proceedings due to alleged incorrect transposition of Art. 13 of Directive 2006/32/EC (Directive on energy end-use

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			customers are equipped with individual meters if it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate to the potential energy savings			efficiency and energy services), which were initiated on 22.3.2013 (proceedings No 2013/4007). The proceedings are in the stage of the reasoned opinion, the response of the Czech Republic to the reasoned opinion was sent to the Commission on 27.3.2014. The MIT prepared an action plan to fulfil the conditionality.
5.1. Risk prevention and management: Existence of national or regional risk assessments for disaster management. taking into account climate change adaptation.	IROP, PA 1 - Competitive, accessible and safe regions	No	A national or regional risk assessment with the following elements shall be in place:	No	http://www.mzp.cz/cz/mapy_povodno_veho_nebezpeci_rizik_odkaz http://www.icpdr.org/participate/danube_river_basin_management_plan http://www.ikse-mkol.org/index.php?id=513&L=1 http://www.mkoo.pl/show.php?fid=2808&lang=CZ http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_narodnich_casti_mezinarodnich_povodi http://www.mzp.cz/cz/plany_oblasti_povodi http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/ochrana-obyvateilstva-v-ceske-republice.aspx	<p>The fulfilment of some criteria in this field arises from the applicable national legislation. At present, several national policy or planning documents that deal with existing risks either already exist, or are being created or updated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood risk management plans - River basin management plans - The Strategy of protection of the population 2020, with an outlook until 2030 - Environmental security strategy 2012–2015 with an outlook to 2020 Environmental security strategy 2015–2020 with an outlook until 2030 - State environmental policy of the Czech Rep. for the period 2012-2020 - Land-use Policy of the Czech Republic 2008 <p>A prerequisite for more accurate assessments and reduction of risks with regard to climate change is the approval of the Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic (hereinafter the Adaptation Strategies) and the delivery of measures for implementing those policies and plans.</p>
			a description of the process, methodology, methods, and non-sensitive data used for risk assessment as well as of the risk-based criteria for the prioritisation of investment;	No	<p>System of integrated warning services: http://portal.chmi.cz/files/portal/docs/meteo/om/sivs/sivs.html Floods information service: http://hydro.chmi.cz/hpps/METEOALARM: http://www.meteoalarm.eu/ http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/vzdelavani-v-oblasti-krizoveho-rizeni.aspx</p>	<p>The Czech Hydrometeorological Institute operates a warning forecasting service for extreme weather phenomena (precipitation, temperature, wind), flood and drought in the form of the Integrated Warning Service System (IWSS) and the Flood Forecasting and Reporting Service and is a part of the European METEOALARM alert system.</p> <p>Risks of natural disasters in the Czech Republic are contained in the Database of sources of risks, which is</p>

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					http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/dokumenty-ke-stazeni.aspx http://krizport.firebrno.cz/dokumenty/s-eznam-prehled-metodik-pro-analyzu-rizik http://krizport.firebrno.cz/dokumenty/z-asady-pro-pripravu-a-provedeni-cviceni-organu-krizoveho	<p>developed and operated by MoE and made accessible to central administrative authorities.</p> <p>Criteria for determining the investment priorities based on risk have not been set yet, that will be possible after the adoption of the Adaptation Strategy.</p> <p>The Czech Republic has a set of “emergency legislation”, as well as a comprehensive set of documents on procedures. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List – overview of methodologies for risk analysis (2004), - Methodology for the preparation of emergency plans (2011) - Methodology for the preparation of emergency preparedness plans (2012) - Directive of the Ministry of the Interior, ref. no. MV-117572-2/PO-OKR-2011.
			description of single-risk and multi-risk scenarios;	Yes	http://portal.chmi.cz/portal/dt?portal_lang=cs&menu=JSPTabContainer/P4_Historicka_data/P4_1_Pocasi/P4_1_10_Zmena_klimatu/P4_1_10_6_Projekt_VaV&last=false Samples regional crisis plans, eg.: http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/krizovy-plan-jihoceskeho-kraje.aspx http://www.hzscr.cz/clanek/dokumentace-havarijni-a-krizove-pripravenosti.aspx	<p>The Czech Republic has documents containing descriptions of scenarios, whether with single or multiple risks.</p> <p>The R&D project (SP/1a6/108/07) involved the updating of the scenarios of climate development in the Czech Republic in the water management, agriculture, and forestry sectors, the identification of the possible impacts of climate change, and preparing a description of risks concerning these areas.</p> <p>Based on the risk assessment in the Czech Republic it has been found that the combination of anthropogenic and natural sources of risk is particularly serious.</p> <p>The Czech Republic has documents concerning the assessment of risks (including risks caused by natural influences) at national and regional level. Each region and municipality with extended powers has a duty to create an emergency plan which takes into account the likely crisis situations, including those that are linked to climate change. The processor of these documents is the Fire Rescue Service of the Czech Republic.</p>

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						MoI – GD FRS CR drew up a Methodology for the preparation of emergency plans.
			taking into account, where appropriate, national climate change adaptation strategies.	No		The upcoming Strategy for the Adaptation to Climate Change in the Czech Republic represents the national strategy for climate change adaptation. The current proposal will be submitted for approval after the completion of SEA in September 2015. The principles of adaptation to climate change in accordance with the draft adaptation strategy are reflected in the approved State Environmental Policy. The proposed adaptation strategy is adequately taken into account in the forthcoming Flood Risk Management Plans and the updated River Basin Management Plans and the Environmental Security Concept. Any relevant changes to the adaptation strategy (which may be induced by SEA or an inter-ministerial objections procedure) will be integrated in the Flood Risk Management Plans and the River Basin Management Plans as part of public comments (by 22.6.2015) and in the Environmental Security Concept before its approval (by 31.12.2015). After its approval, the adaptation strategy will be applied in the appropriate crisis documentation of the ministries concerned by 31.12.2015.
7.1. Transport: The existence of a comprehensive plan or plans or framework or frameworks for transport investment in accordance with the Member States'	IROP, PA 1: Competitive, accessible and safe regions	Partially	The existence of a comprehensive transport plan or plans or framework or frameworks for transport investment which complies with legal requirements for strategic environmental assessment and sets out:	Yes	www.dopravnistrategie.cz Transport Sector Strategies, Phase 2 - Medium-term plan for Transport Infrastructure Development with a Long-Term Outlook (time horizon from 2014 to 2020, with an outlook until 2040)	The Transport Sector Strategies were approved by the Czech Government as the plan for transport infrastructure development and maintenance (on 13 November 2013, by means of Resolution No. 850/2013).
			contribution to the single European Transport Area consistent with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of	Yes	The process of assessment of the concept's impact on the environment according to Act No 100/2001 Coll., on environmental impact assessment, as amended, was launched in December	

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institutional set-up (including public transport at regional and local level) which supports infrastructure development and improves connectivity to the TEN-T comprehensive and core networks.			the Council, including the order of priorities for investments in: the core TEN-T and the comprehensive network where investment from the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund is envisaged; secondary transport services.		2011 and was completed by issuing a favourable opinion - see http://portal.cenia.cz/eiasea/detail/SEA_MZP129K .	Order of importance of projects was provided in Book 8 based on a multi-stage multi-criteria evaluation, including a simplified CBA.	
			a realistic and mature design of projects, which are expected to be supported from the ERDF and the Cohesion Fund.	Yes			The implementation plan in book 10 includes investments in the core and comprehensive TEN-T and corridors of the core network on the road and rail network and inland waterways.
			Measures to ensure the capacity of intermediary bodies and beneficiaries to deliver the project.	No			Detailed Action Plan according to the JASPERS Guidance Note "Methodological support to the Preparation of National and Regional Transport Plans and the related Ex-Ante-Conditionality to the 2014-2020 Programming Period" (DAP)
9.1. Existence and the implementation of a national strategic policy framework for	IROP, PA 2 – Enhancing public services and living conditions for	Yes	A national strategic policy framework for poverty reduction, aiming at active inclusion, is in place that:	Yes	Link to the Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2020: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/2014-2020/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_20117082.pdf (a translation into English will be available)	On 8 January 2014, the Government of the Czech Republic (by means of Government Resolution No. 24/2014) adopted a framework document on social inclusion, specifically the Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2020, which is the national umbrella document for active inclusion and poverty reduction.	

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poverty reduction aiming at the active inclusion of people excluded from the labour market in the light of the Employment guidelines.	regional populations					The purpose of the Strategy is to contribute towards fulfilling the national objective for reducing poverty and decreasing the level of social exclusion as defined in the National Reform Programme of the Czech Republic and based on the Europe 2020 Strategy. The Strategy contains an overview of the measures that have an effect on social inclusion.
			provides a sufficient evidence base to develop policies for poverty reduction and monitor developments;	Yes	Link to the Social Inclusion Strategy: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf	Each chapter of the Strategy assesses the situation in each of the priority areas of social inclusion. The Strategy provides an overview of measures affecting social inclusion and builds also on partial strategic and conceptual documents. The monitoring activities will include the continuous tracking of the situation in all areas (including the use of a cumulative indicator for combating poverty and social exclusion) and the proposal of appropriate updates and, if applicable, supplemental measures for the Strategy. (Note: the process for updating the Strategy is described in Chapter 5. Monitoring.) To increase the effectiveness of the Strategy, the output from the project completed by the VÚPSV (Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs) entitled "National indicators for assessing the progress in reducing poverty and social exclusion" will be used (the deadline for preparation by 31 December 2013 was fulfilled, and the methodology will be certified by March 2014). This methodology will be used to monitor the progress in combating poverty and social exclusion in relation to the Social Inclusion Strategy 2014-2020.
			contains measures supporting the achievement of the national poverty and social exclusion target (as defined in the National Reform Programme), which includes the promotion of sustainable and quality employment opportunities	Yes	Link to the Social Inclusion Strategy: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf	The purpose of the Strategy is to contribute towards fulfilling the national objective for reducing poverty and decreasing the level of social exclusion as defined in the National Reform Programme of the Czech Republic and based on the Europe 2020 Strategy. The Strategy provides an overview of measures affecting social inclusion and covers all significant areas associated with the social inclusion of individuals, including support for

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			for people at the highest risk of social exclusion,			access of persons at risk of social exclusion or socially excluded to employment and to the sustainment of employment.
			involves relevant stakeholders in combating poverty;	Yes	Link to the Social Inclusion Strategy: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf	The Committee for Social Inclusion, which is the permanent consultancy, initiative and coordination body of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for social policy and specifically focuses on combating poverty and social exclusion, participated in designing the Social Inclusion Policy 2014–2020. The Committee comprises the representatives of entities involved in tackling poverty and social exclusion, i.e. the representatives of state and local government, academia, non-governmental umbrella organizations dealing with this issue, and other social partners.
			according to identified needs includes measures for the transition from institutional care to community care.	Yes	Link to the Social Inclusion Strategy: http://www.mpsv.cz/files/clanky/17082/strategie_soc_zaclenovani_2014-20.pdf	The Social Inclusion Strategy puts emphasis on supporting the access of individuals to available and high-quality services provided within the community. The strategy includes measures to support the shift from institutional to community care in several areas: In Chapter 3.2 Social services (community social services), Chapter 3.3 Support for Families (the deinstitutionalisation in the socio-legal protection of children), and Chapter 3.6 Promoting Access to Healthcare (the deinstitutionalisation of psychiatric care). The deinstitutionalisation of social services takes place within the context of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs project entitled “Concept for supporting the transformation of residential social services to other types of social services provided in the client’s natural community and promoting the individual's social inclusion within the community”.
			Upon request and where justified, relevant stakeholders will be provided with support for submitting project applications and for implementing and managing the selected projects.	Yes	Baseline situation	As in the 2007-2013 programming period, the departments of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs active in the relevant fields are prepared to provide advice regarding the preparation of projects for the calls and also to provide consultancy during the implementation of projects. Project consultancy services

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						are provided by the Government Council for Human Rights, together with the support provided by the Regional Coordinators for Roma Community Affairs operating at the level of the regional authorities in the individual regions involved in processing project applications.
9.2 A national strategic framework for the Roma inclusion policy has been drawn up.	IROP, PA 2 – Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations	Partially	A Roma inclusion strategic policy framework is in place that:	Yes	Principles of Long-Term Strategy for Roma Integration up to 2025 Roma Integration Strategy 2020	The Czech Republic has, since 2000, had a strategic document of the Government entitled "Roma Integration Strategy". The Strategy was regularly updated. The Roma Strategy is based on the valid Principles of long-term Roma integration strategy 2025, which also formed the basis for the previous Roma Integration Strategy 2010–2013. The strategy is also aligned with key operational programmes, especially OP Employment. OP RDE and the Integrated Regional Operational Programme will finance both the projects that promote social inclusion in general, as well as programmes that are targeted at people living in socially excluded localities with a considerable number of Roma, or that are targeted explicitly but not exclusively on the Roma.
			sets achievable national goals for Roma integration to bridge the gap with the general population. These targets should address the four EU goals for Roma integration on access to education, employment, health care, social security and housing,	Yes	Principles of Long-Term Strategy for Roma Integration up to 2025 Roma Integration Strategy 2020	The Strategy addresses four objectives of the EU, which constitute the traditional content of Roma strategies. At the same time, it refers to other relevant strategic documents, for example the Social Inclusion Strategy and the Action Plan for implementation of the Judgment DH vs. the Czech Republic. The Roma strategy focuses on the development of the Roma language and culture. In education, the key tasks are support for inclusiveness of the education system and the achievement of specific objectives, esp. eliminating the inclusion of Roma children in the education stream with lower ambitions; support for disadvantaged Roma secondary school and HE students In employment, the aim is to increase employment and economic activity of Roma in socially excluded

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						localities and outside them, with an emphasis on the first job for young Roma. Concerning housing, the aim is to create social housing, to prevent further loss of housing for the Roma (and other vulnerable groups) and to address the situation of those living in substandard conditions (hostels). Concerning the access to health care, focus is on strengthening the prevention and removal of communication barriers.
			using already available socio-economic and territorial indicators (ie. very low educational attainment, long-term unemployment, etc.) it identifies where the disadvantaged micro-regions or segregated neighborhoods are, where the communities are most deprived,	Yes	Report on the status of the Roma minority in the past year (last updated in 2012) Roma Integration Strategy 2020	Report on the situation of the Roma minority and Information on the implementation of the Government resolutions on Roma integration summarize the available socio-economic indicators. The report and information are submitted annually to the Government by the Chairman of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs; the Chairman is always a member of the Government. Currently, a new "map" of socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic is being prepared. The map builds on the existing map of socially excluded Roma localities from 2006, which is updated regularly. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs commissioned the Analysis of socially excluded localities in the Czech Republic from the consulting firm GAC spol. s r.o. The map will be used for effective utilization of ESI funds for disadvantaged micro-regions and segregated urban districts with high concentrations of Roma (socially excluded localities). The map will be used to offer assistance to at least 70 municipalities through the so-called coordinated approach to socially excluded localities that concentrates support from three Operational Programmes (OP Employment, OP RDE and IROP).
			includes strong monitoring methods to evaluate the impact of Roma integration actions and a	No	The Government Council for Roma Community Affairs Roma Integration Strategy 2020	The Government Council for Roma Community Affairs and its committees monitor the implementation of the Roma Strategy.

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			review mechanism for the adaptation of the strategy;			As in previous years, the report on the implementation of the Roma Strategy will be presented annually to the Government for consideration. On that occasion, the implementation of the Roma Strategy is not only evaluated, but the Roma Strategy or its Action Plan can be also updated by a decision of the Government and individual ministries can be charged with new tasks. In addition to this basic mechanism, a monitoring mechanism will be systematically developed in relation to the fulfilment of the Roma strategy through ESI funds, so that the two mechanisms are complementary and provide for the participation of the Roma. Essential for this mechanism is the “Monitoring Committee”, a committee of the Council, which monitors and evaluates the activities of the Agency in terms of its contribution to the integration of Roma, also choosing localities where the Agency will work. This mechanism will be described in the Methodology of assessment and monitoring of the Roma Integration Strategy by 2020.
			It is designed, implemented and monitored in close cooperation and continuous dialogue with the Roma civil society, local and regional authorities.	Yes	Report on the activity of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs Report on the activities of the Agency for Social Inclusion Roma Integration Strategy 2020	The representatives of the Roma civil society are members of the Government Council for Roma Community Affairs and its working bodies (committees and working groups.) Based on the Statute, at least half of the members of the Council are Roma. The Council and its Office also cooperate closely with regional Roma coordinators who exist in all regions, with Roma field workers in the municipalities as well as with Roma civil society. An important role is played by regional Roma coordinators who comment on all the essential issues, including documents, which design, implement and check the strategy. The Council and the office also cooperate with two representatives of the Roma minority in the Government Council for National Minorities and with committees for national minorities at the regional and municipal levels.

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						Minister for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation organizes regular meetings with Roma ("Roma Forum"). In municipalities where the Agency works, it always forms local partnerships that includes all the major actors at the local level, including non-profit organizations.
			Upon request and as necessary, relevant stakeholders will be provided with support in submitting project applications and in implementing and managing the selected projects.	Yes	Report on the activities of the Agency for Social Inclusion Roma Integration Strategy 2020	Provided for by project consultancy of the Agency for Social Inclusion, which falls under the Ministry of Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation. Based on the map of socially excluded localities, assistance will be offered to at least 70 towns, municipalities and associations of municipalities through coordinated approach to socially excluded localities. In addition, the Agency may provide advice to other entities. If objectively necessary, the Agency's capacity can be increased.
9.3 Healthcare: The existence of a national or regional strategic policy framework for health within the limits of Article 168 TFEU ensuring economic sustainability.	IROP, PA 2 – Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations	Partially	A national or regional strategic policy framework for health is in place that contains: coordinated measures to improve access to quality health services,	Yes No	Links: http://www.mzcr.cz/Verejne/dokumenty/zdravi-2020-narodni-strategie-ochrany-a-podpory-zdravi-a-prevence-nemoci_8690_3016_5.html http://www.mzcr.cz/Verejne/obsah/program-zdravi-21_1101_5.html http://www.reformapsychiatrie.cz/ http://www.mzcr.cz/Verejne/dokumenty/koncepce-hygienicke-sluzby-2013_7740_5.html http://www.mzcr.cz/Unie/obsah/strategicke-dokumenty_3217_8.html	The national strategy for the protection and promotion of health and prevention of disease – Health 2020 (approved by the Government on 8.1.2014, Resolution No. 23/2014) – Strategic Framework for Health Protection and Promotion. The Strategy will be elaborated into implementation documents (action plans) according to the individual topics (to be prepared by December 2015). The documents will specify the individual objectives, responsibilities, indicators, and timeframes for fulfilment, incl. the requirement for financial and physical coverage. Details, which will be included in the action plans, are the subject of other criteria. Out of the action plans, the Follow-up care strategy (AP 8b) has already been approved. Other documents are the “Strategy for sanitation services and primary prevention in public health protection” and the “Psychiatric care reform strategy”. Already completed: Psychiatric care reform strategy – 10/2013 – access, quality, organization, help initiatives,

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
					http://www.mzcr.cz/Verejne/dokumenty/zdravi-2020-narodni-strategie-ochrany-a-podpory-zdravi-a-prevence-nemoci_8690_3016_5.html http://www.reformapsychiatrie.cz/ http://www.mzcr.cz/Unie/obsah/strategie-dokumenty_3217_8.html	<p>Follow-up care strategy 2/12/2014 (AP8b) – access, quality and organization in the regions.</p> <p>Org. of care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation: Acts No 372/2011, 373/2011, 374/2011, 48/1997, Decree 39/2011, 70/2012, 92/2012, Government Decree 307/2012. <p>H2020: AP 8 Improving the availability and quality of care, incl. follow-up and long-term: AP8 and post-acute care – now at 40%</p> <p>Phys. Access – legislation</p> <p>Service Coverage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> legislation H2020: AP 8a) AP 7 (Screenings) – now at 20% <p>Active help initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H2020: AP 4 (Limiting risk behaviour) – now at 20%, AP 6 (Managing inf. diseases) – now at 20%, AP 2 (Proper nutrition and eating habits) – now at 20%, AP 7 (Screenings) <p>eHealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H2020: National Strategy for computerization of healthcare- now 30% <p>Pharmaceutical and other preparations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation: Decree 92/2012, Act 123/2000 <p>Other measures- all AP, especially AP 4, 5, 6- now 20%</p> <p>All completed- 31.12.2015</p> <p>For more details see Action Plan to meet ex-ante conditionalities for health (9.3)</p>
			measures to stimulate efficiency in the health sector, through deployment of service delivery models and infrastructure;	No	Links: http://www.mzcr.cz/Verejne/dokumenty/zdravi-2020-narodni-strategie-	Already completed: Psych. Care Reform Strategy 10/2013 – care models, infrastructure, mapping, Follow up care strategy 02/12/2014 (AP8b) – care models, infrastructure and mapping, streamlining.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
					<p>ochrany-a-podpory-zdravi-a-prevence-nemoci_8690_3016_5.html http://www.reformapsychiatrie.cz/ http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakon.jsp?page=0&nr=372~2F2011&rpp=15#seznam http://www.mzcr.cz/Unie/obsah/strategie-dokumenty_3217_8.html</p>	<p>Service provision models</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation: Acts no. 95/2004, 96/2004, Decree 395/2004 • H2020 AP8a) post-acute care – 40% completed, Strategy for the innovation of education of health care workers. <p>Infrastructure, incl. the mapping of needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation: Act no. 372/2011 • H2020 AP post-acute care (8a) – 40% completed <p>Other measures to promote efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – H2020 - e.g AP 9 Quality and safety of health care services – 20% completed <p>All completed- 31.12.2015</p> <p>For more details see Action Plan to meet ex-ante conditionalities for health (9.3)</p>
			system of monitoring and evaluation.	No	<p>Links: http://www.mzcr.cz/Verejne/dokumenty/zdravi-2020-narodni-strategie-ochrany-a-podpory-zdravi-a-prevence-nemoci_8690_3016_5.html http://www.mzcr.cz/Unie/obsah/strategie-dokumenty_3217_8.html http://www.reformapsychiatrie.cz</p>	<p>Already completed for the The Psychiatric care reform strategy – a system of monitoring indicators and assessment system (Chapter 4.3 Results and Outputs from the Implementation of Individual Measure, and Indicators), and evaluation (Chapter 5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Implementation of the Strategy). Strategy for follow-up care (Chapter 7 Monitoring and indicators)</p> <p>The method for monitoring, the indicators as well as their target values will be included in all action plans (December 2015). The action plans are based on the document Health 21, the monitoring system will reflect and utilize the system Health 21. The system will be updated and supplemented to include the target values for the indicators. Some documents on Health 2020 in preparation. Steps to ensure fulfilment shown in the table with measures, deadlines and responsible bodies, including the “Action Plan to meet the ex-ante conditionality for health (9.3)”</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
			A Member State or region has adopted a framework outlining available budgetary resources on an indicative basis and a cost-effective concentration of resources on prioritised needs for health care.	No	Links: http://www.mfcr.cz/cs/legislativa/legislativni-dokumenty/2000/zakon-c-218-2000-sb-3443	The indicative framework of resources designated for healthcare – in the “Medium-term Outlook” of the national budget under Section 4 of Act No. 218/2000 Sb. This outlook is always prepared for a period of two years following the year for which the budget is submitted. It contains a proposal for funds in future budgets to be used to finance health care. For the same period, a “Medium-term expenditure framework” as prepared according to Section 8a of Act No. 218/2000 Sb., on budgetary rules, for each year of the medium-term outlook. The effectiveness of the funds designated (not only) for health is determined by Section 14 of Act No. 219/2000 Sb. Each implementation document for Health 2020 will specify the requirements for financial and material coverage of the necessary costs. Some documents on Health 2020 still in preparation. Steps to ensure fulfilment shown in the table with measures, deadlines and responsible bodies, including the “Action Plan to meet the ex-ante conditionality for health (9.3)” Psychiatric care reform strategy also includes the budget and sources of funding.
10.1. Early school leaving: The existence of a strategic policy framework to reduce early school leaving (ESL) within the limits of Article 165 TFEU.	IROP, PA 2 – Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations	Partially	A system for collecting and analysing data and information on ESL at relevant levels is in place that:	Yes	http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/zam_vsps http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tsdsc410	The Czech Republic is one of the countries with the lowest school drop-out rate in the world: in 2013 it was 5.4%. In the Czech Republic, the Czech Statistical Office (CSO) carries out a survey once a year, fully in line with the methodology of Eurostat, the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFSS). The outputs are sent to Eurostat and appear on the Eurostat website. LFSS has a tradition since 1992. The system provides enough underlying documents and the result is the support for verified measures – therefore the Czech Republic is not among the states that record higher numbers of early school leavers. This is mainly due to the legislative framework. The data are systematically used for monitoring, and the consolidation and development of measures to maintain

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
						a good condition, arising from legislation and used to track the differences between women and men. Time series data are available on the Eurostat website:
			- provides sufficient source materials to develop targeted policies and monitors developments.	Yes	http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tsdsc410	Explanation under the first criterion of the ex-ante conditionality 10.1 also applies to this criterion. The situation is monitored also by CSI, the Office of the Government and the Ombudsman.
			A strategic policy framework on ESL is in place that:	No	www.vzdelavani2020.cz http://www.databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt.cz/vzdelavani/skolstvi-v-cr/strategie/dlouhodoby-zamer-vzdelavani-a-rozvoje-vzdelavaci-soustavy-2011-2015 http://www.vzdelavani2020.cz/knihovna-koncepci.html http://www.msmt.cz/file/25872/download/ http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/uv/strategie/strategie-boje-proti-socialnimu-vylouceni-na-obdobi-2011-2015?typ=o http://www.mpsv.cz/cs/17081 http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/uv/strategie/koncepceromske-integrace-2010-2013?typ=o	Partially fulfilled (by 30. 6. 2015) until the approval of the Action Plan for Inclusive Education. Strategic documents: The Education Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2020 is a higher-level strategic document which will be followed on by action and implementation plans aimed at specific vulnerable target groups (approved by Government Resolution no. 538 of 9 July 2014). Strategic documents: Long-term plans: The Long-term Plan for the Development of Education and the Educational System of the Czech Republic 2011-2015 and 2015–2020. (approved by the Government of the Czech Republic on 15 April 2015) Short-term action plans: 1. Action plan to enforce the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of D.H. v. Czech Republic and the follow-up short-term action plans of measures. Interministerial strategies: 1. Strategy to Combat Social Exclusion 2011–2015 (Office of the Government) 2. Social Inclusion Strategy 2014–2020 (MoLSA) 2. Roma Integration Strategy 2010–2013 and its updated version Roma Integration Strategy

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
			- based on objective evidence;	No	http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264130852-en http://www.csicr.cz/getattachment/2dc3e27a-c68b-4a81-808a-76656860f1cf http://www.oecd.org/education/school/48631810.pdf http://www.nuv.cz/uploads/Vzdelavani_a_TP/Predc_odch_rozh_dobre_praxe_pro_www.pdf	<p>Partially fulfilled (by 30. 6. 2015) until the approval of the Action Plan for Inclusive Education.</p> <p>All of the aforementioned strategies under the ex- ante conditionality 10.1 are based on relevant analyses (see the first criterion of this conditionality). Furthermore, the OECD report: Equality and quality in education: Support for disadvantaged pupils and schools. Spotlight Report: Czech Republic (2012) and other international and national analyses and recommendations.</p> <p>In the case of specific target pupil groups with special educational needs and pupils at risk of failing school, attention is paid to early school leaving.</p>
			- applies to relevant educational sectors including early childhood development, targets in particular vulnerable groups that are most at risk of ESL including people from marginalised communities, and addresses prevention, intervention and compensation measures	No	http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/skolstvi-v-cr/dlouhodoby-zamer-vzdelavani-rozvoje-vzdelavaci-soustavy http://www.msmt.cz/vzdelavani/skolstvi-v-cr/dlouhodoby-zamer-vzdelavani-rozvoje-vzdelavaci-soustavy www.vzdelavani2020.cz	<p>All referenced strategies include measures that are in line with the Council Recommendation on policies to reduce early school leaving.</p> <p>Strategic documents, see the previous criteria of ex-ante conditionality 10.1.</p> <p>Legislative measures are contained in the Act no. 561/2004 Sb. (the Education Act) as amended in 2009, 2011 and 2015, and in Act no. 179/2006 Sb.</p> <p>The measures are financially supported by subsidies and development programmes funded by the MEYS, regions and the EU.</p> <p>1) Address prevention – increased supply of education by extending the duration of compulsory schooling, provide increased flexibility and passableness of forms of teaching.</p> <p>2) Provide remedy – ensure that schools offer a second chance, the recognition of previous studies, various options for returning to the mainstream education and vocational training system, and the recognition and acknowledgement of previous studies, including skills obtained within the context of both formal as well as informal education.</p> <p>3) Intervention measures are primarily aimed at helping at-risk groups.</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
			- involves all policy sectors and stakeholders that are relevant to addressing ESL.	No	Links in the previous criteria.	The objectives defined in the specialised strategies are focused on the detailed needs and problems of the target groups that are affected by the problem to a larger extent. The specified strategies are based on inter- ministerial cooperation, cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and cooperation with the regions.
10.3. Life-long learning (LL): The existence of a national and/or regional strategic policy framework for lifelong learning within the limits of Article 165 TFEU.	IROP, PA 2 – Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations	Partially	A national or regional strategic policy framework for lifelong learning is in place that contains:	No	www.vzdelavani2020.cz http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr-2007-2015 http://databazestrategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/dlouhodobyzamer-vzdelavani-arozvoje-vzdelavacisoustavy-2011-2015 http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/akcni-plan-podpory-odborneho-vzdelavani-2008	Fulfilment: partially Education Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2020 is a higher-level strategy document (approved by Government Resolution no. 538 of 9 July 2014), which is followed by action and implementation plans. Act No. 179/2006 Sb. The strategic framework is defined in: a) In 2014, an evaluation was conducted of the current Implementation Plan for Lifelong Learning entitled “Lifelong Learning Strategy”, with the Long-term Plan for Education and the Educational System in the Czech Republic 2015–2020 becoming its follow-up document (previous Plan for 2011–2015) b) Action Plan to Support Vocational Training (APVT) 2008–2015, whose new measures for 2013–2015 and the follow-up action plans aim to improve the conditions for the cooperation between schools, education authorities, employers and other entities that are involved in vocational education, including their motivation, and to remove barriers to that cooperation.

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
			- measures to support the developing and linking services for LL, including their implementation and skills upgrading (i.e. validation, guidance, education and training) and providing for the involvement of, and partnership with relevant stakeholders;	Yes	http://piaac.cz/vystupy http://database-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/akcni-plan-podpory-odborneho-vzdelavani-2008 http://www.msmt.cz/file/27137/ http://www.nuov.cz/uploads/koncept/k_diskusi/Monitoring_Analyticko_konc_epcni_studie.pdf http://www.nuov.cz/uploads/koncept/k_diskusi/Koncept_IPS.pdf http://portal.mpsv.cz/sz/stat http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/education/data/database http://database-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr-2007-2015	<p>Also: Research regarding adult education (PIAAC) was conducted in the Czech Republic in 2012-2013 The APVT and its new measures for the years 2013–2015 and follow-up action plans. The proposal for new measures is based on the study entitled “Systematic Development of Further Education”. A current needs analysis was created as a part of the project IPn “Strategy”. Data collection system on lifelong learning is conducted in accordance with the Eurostat methodology. The condition is met by the end of 2015 under the measures in the Implementation Plan of the LL Strategy and the Long term Plan for Education and the Development of the Educational System of the Czech Republic 2015–2020.</p>
			- measures for the provision of skills development for various target groups where these are identified as priorities in national or regional strategic policy frameworks (for example young people in vocational training, adults, parents returning to the labour market, low skilled and older workers, migrants and other disadvantaged groups, in particular people with disabilities);	No	http://www.msmt.cz/file/25872/download/ http://database-strategie.cz/cz/uv/strategie/strategie-boje-proti-socialnimu-vylouceni-na-obdobi-2011-2015 http://www.vlada.cz/cz/clenove-vlady/pri-uradu-vlady/jiri-dienstbier/aktualne/vlada-schvalila-strategii-romske-integrace-do-roku-2020-126945/ http://database-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/akcni-plan-podpory-odborneho-vzdelavani-2008 http://www.msmt.cz/file/27137/	<p>Continuing the previous text – specification: 1) Children and pupils with SEN: Plan of action to execute the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in the case D.H. and others v. the Czech Republic and prepared action plans (implementation plans) for inclusive education for the period 2016–2018 and for the period 2019–2020. This plan of action includes in particular a plan of legislative measures and also measures resulting from: Interministerial strategies: The Strategy to Combat Social Exclusion 2011–2015 and the follow-up Strategy for Social Inclusion 2016–2020. Roma Integration Strategy 2020 2) Young people in vocational training Action plan to Support Vocational Training 2008–2015 and also the Long Term Plan for the Education and the Development of the Educational System 2015–2020 3) Graduates, workers with low or poor qualifications, people returning to the labour market and adults in</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
						<p>general – the measures are contained in the Lifelong Learning Strategy.</p> <p>Permanent forms of support are integrated into Act no. 435/2004 Sb., Employment Act.</p>
			<p>- measures to make LL more accessible, including through efforts to effectively implement transparency tools (for example the European Qualifications Framework, National Qualifications Framework, European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training, European Quality Assurance in Vocational Education and Training);</p>	Yes	<p>http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr-2007-2015</p> <p>http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/dlouhodoby-zamer-vzdelavani-a-rozvoje-vzdelavaci-soustavy-2011-2015</p> <p>http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/akcni-plan-podpory-odborneho-vzdelavani-2008</p> <p>http://www.msmt.cz/file/27137/</p> <p>http://piae.cz/vystupy</p> <p>http://www.nuov.cz/uploads/ECVET_a_EQF_4_6/Informacni_materialy_k_ECVET/Priprava_zavadeni_ECVET_v_CR.pdf</p> <p>http://www.nuv.cz/vzdelavani-a-eu/msmt-schvalilo-navrh-zpusobu-zavadeni-ecvet-a-zridilo-pro</p>	<p>Strategic Framework:</p> <p>The Lifelong Learning Strategy of the Czech Republic and its implementation plan contains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. measures associated with the implementation of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) 2. measures associated with developing the recognition process, 3. measures to support the development of further education, 4. creating a systemic environment for the development of further education, 5. measures associated with the implementation of ECVET and EQAVET. <p>Also:</p> <p>The Long-Term Plan for the Development of Education and the Educational System 2011–2015 and the subsequent Long-Term Plan for 2015– 2020 replacing the Lifelong Learning Strategy</p> <p>The APVT and its new measures for the years 2013–2015 and follow-up action plans.</p> <p>Creation and development of a network of secondary schools as centres of lifelong learning (IPn UNIV).</p> <p>Implementation of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) in collaboration with the MoLSA and employers (IPn NSK).</p> <p>Linking professional qualifications (PQ) with the retraining system (IPn NSK2).</p> <p>The existence of the National Council for Qualification under the competence of the MEYS.</p> <p>2012 – document of the MEYS entitled "Proposal for the Implementation of ECVET in the Czech Republic".</p> <p>Legislative framework:</p> <p>Act No. 179/2006 Sb.</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
			- measures to improve the labour market relevance of education and training and to adapt it to the needs of identified target groups (for example young people in vocational training, adults, parents returning to the labour market, low-skilled and older workers, migrants and other disadvantaged groups, in particular people with disabilities).	No	http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr-2007-2015 http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/dlouhodoby-zamer-vzdelavani-a-rozvoje-vzdelavaci-soustavy-2011-2015	<p>Strategic Framework: Lifelong Learning Strategy of the Czech Republic (Government Resolution No. 761/2007) and its implementation plan contains the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. measures associated with the implementation of the EQF, 2. measures associated with developing the recognition process, 3. measures to support the development of further education, 4. creating a systemic environment for the development of further education, 5. measures associated with the implementation of ECVET and EQAVET. <p>Also: The Long-term Plan for Education and the Educational System 2011-2015: Guideline A.5.10–A.5.12 – Ensure the quality of vocational education in relation to European activities and initiatives. Subsequently the Long-Term Plan for Education and the Development of the Educational System 2015–2020 replacing lifelong learning strategies, which was approved by the Government on 15 April 2015.</p>
10.4 The existence of a national or regional strategic policy framework for increasing the quality and efficiency of VET systems within the limits of Article 165 TFEU.	IROP, PA 2 – Enhancing public services and living conditions for regional populations	Yes	A national or regional strategic policy framework is in place for increasing the quality and efficiency of VET systems within the limits of Article 165 TFEU which includes measures for the following:	Yes	www.vzdelavani2020.cz http://www.nuov.cz/uploads/ECVET_a_EQF_4_6/Informacni_materialy_k_ECVET/Priprava_zavadeni_ECVET_v_CR.pdf http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/akcni-plan-podpory-odborneho-vzdelavani-2008 http://www.msmt.cz/file/27137/ http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr-2007-2015 http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/dlouhodoby-zamer-vzdelavani-a-rozvoje-vzdelavaci-soustavy-2011-2015	<p>Education Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2020 as an umbrella strategy is based on the LLL principle. The measures are implemented through their implementation documents, especially the Long-term Plan for Education and Development of the Education System in the Czech Republic 2015– 2020.</p> <p>Also: Implementation of the ECVET in the Czech Republic. The approved national implementation strategy is linked to supporting the accessibility of qualifications acquired in initial and further training. In the case of initial education the potential of ECVET is and will be used to improve the attractiveness of vocational education, primarily that which has a technical focus, and to promote its quality.</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
					oby-zamer-vzdelavani-a-rozvoje-vzdelavaci-soustavy-2011-2015	<p>Strategic Framework: The APVT and its updated measures (Government Resolution no. 8/2013). The Lifelong Learning Strategy of the Czech Republic (Government Resolution No. 761/2007) and its implementation plan. The Long-term Plan for Education and the Educational System 2011- 2015: Guideline A.5.10–A.5.12 – Ensure the quality of vocational education in relation to European activities and initiatives. Subsequently in the Long-Term Plan for Education and the Development of the Educational System 2015–2020 replacing the LLL Strategy.</p>
			- to improve the labour market relevance of VET systems in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders including through mechanisms for skills anticipation, adaptation of curricula and the strengthening of work-based learning provision in its different forms	Yes	http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/strategie-celozivotniho-uceni-cr-2007-2015 http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/akcni-plan-podpory-odborneho-vzdelavani-2008 http://www.msmt.cz/file/27137/ http://www.nuv.cz/pospolu http://www.nuv.cz/nzz2	<p>Strategy of Education Policy of the Czech Republic up to 2020 and the Long-term Plan for Education and the Development of the Educational System 2015–2020. The amendment to the Education Act, establishing the duty of schools to take the final examination in all fields that provide secondary education with a vocational certificate. The Lifelong Learning Strategy of the Czech Republic and its implementation plan. APVT 2008–2015 and its updated measures. Model implementation of the approved plans is done through the IPn Together. The project and its models of cooperation also support links to the labour market. The proposal prepared to interconnect the National Qualifications System with ECVET respects the approved and applied standards for vocational qualifications in the National Qualifications System and on the basis thereof or on the basis of the components thereof defines the ECVET learning result units. New Final Exam project. Planning and implementing collaboration between secondary schools and employers – introducing annexes to school education programmes. The obligation to prepare annexes to school education programmes will be</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
			<p>- to increase the quality and attractiveness of VET including through establishing a national approach for quality assurance for VET (for example in line with the, European Quality Assurance Reference Framework for Vocational Education and Training) and implementing the transparency and recognition tools, for example European Credit system for Vocational Education and Training. (ECVET).</p>	Yes	<p>http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/msmt/strategie/akcni-plan-podpory-odborneho-vzdelavani-2008 http://www.msmt.cz/file/27137/ http://www.nuv.cz/pospolu</p>	<p>included in the proposal for legislative action to promote collaboration with secondary schools at the end of the project on 30.6. 2015.</p> <p>The Long-term Plan for Education and the Development of the Educational System 2015–2020. The initial and further vocational training in the Czech Republic already uses all indicative descriptors and indicators that are part of the recommendations on the implementation of EQAVET.</p> <p>To coordinate the activities related to the gradual introduction of ECVET in the Czech Republic, the MEYS has established a coordination centre. In addition to participating in the preparation of the strategic plans of MEYS, this centre also has the task of providing informational and methodological support to all national and foreign parties from the educational sector who are interested in ECVET, such as the implementers of international projects (Erasmus+, etc.).</p> <p>The Centre supports international activities within the framework of the structures created by the European Commission, is a part of an international network, and also cooperates with other centres for the other European instruments (such as EQF, EQAVET, and Europass). 2012 – the MEYS has approved a document entitled "Proposal for the Implementation of ECVET in the Czech Republic". ECVET and EQAVET elements are verified under the IPn project Together.</p>
11. Existence of a strategic policy framework for reinforcing the Member States' administrative efficiency including public	IROP, PA 3 Good governance of the territory and streamlined public institutions	No	A strategic policy framework for reinforcing a Member State's public authorities' administrative efficiency and their skills with the following elements are in place and in the process of being implemented:	Yes	<p>Link – The strategic framework and Implementation Plans: http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-dozoru-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d</p> <p>http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky</p>	This criterion is considered to be achieved with respect to the approval of the Strategic Framework for Development of Public Administration of the Czech Republic 2014–2020 (Strategic Framework) by the Czech Government Resolution No. 680 of 27 August 2014, and its implementation through the implementation plans for the Strategic Framework (approved by the Government Resolution No. 21 of 14 January 2015).

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
administration reform.					-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020	
			an analysis and strategic planning of legal, organisational and/or procedural reform actions;	No	<p>Link – The strategic framework and Implementation Plans: http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-doзору-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d</p> <p>http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020</p> <p>Link - Analysis: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/analiza-aktualniho-stavu-verejne-spravy.aspx</p> <p>Link - Smart Administration: http://www.smartadministration.cz/</p> <p>Link - Public Service: http://www.mvcr.cz/statni-sluzba.aspx</p>	<p>The Strategic Framework builds on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Analysis of the current state of PA (12/2011) -Strategy to implement Smart Administration 2007–2015 (7/2007) -Analysis of the performance of State administration in municipalities with a basic scope of delegated powers (1/2011) -Report on the implementation of projects with an impact on reducing the administrative burden on citizens (7/2011) -Strategy to complete the reform of public administration (submitted to the Government in 6/2012, approved) -Report on the effectiveness of the General Principles for Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) (10/2013) -Interim progress report on the process of modelling and standardization of PA activities (12/2014) <p>The Implementation Plans to the Strategic Framework (IP) also include analyses (12/2006)</p> <p>Concerning civil service: On 6. 11. 2014, Act no. 234/2014 Sb., on civil service (the CSA) became effective (the major part effective from 1.1.2015). Information on the results of data collection to systemise ministries, CAA and other administrative authorities (7/2014)</p>
			development of quality management systems	No	<p>Link – The strategic framework and Implementation Plans for strategic objective No 1: http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-doзору-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d</p>	<p>As part of the Strategic Framework in subsection Modernization of PA.</p> <p>Measures in the IP to Strategic Objective (SO) 1 Modernization of PA, Specific Objective (SpO) 1.3 Expansion of quality methods in PA (specifically in strategic management, legislative measures are not required to meet this sub-criterion).</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
					<p>http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020</p> <p>Support for the implementation of quality in public administration: http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/verejna-sprava-podpora-zavadeni-kvality-ve-verejne-sprave.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mw%3D%3D</p>	<p>The aim is to increase the quality of PA and its effectiveness through strategic quality management and implementation of quality management methods in PA.</p> <p>This area is coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior: The process at the level of territorial self-governing units (TSU) – coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior in terms of methodological guidance (support for the implementation of quality methods in TSU offices (they already have a developed system for the implementation of quality methods, e.g. CAF, Local Agenda 21 and ISO9001);</p> <p>- MoI award for quality and innovation, since 2008. Process at the level of service authorities coordinated by the MoI in terms of coordinating the implementation of quality management methods (support to implementation of quality management methods in administrative authorities falling under the CSA).</p>
			integrated actions for simplification and rationalisation of administrative procedures	No	<p>Link – Strategic Framework and Implementation Plans: http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-doзору-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d</p> <p>http://databaze-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020</p>	<p>As provided under the Strategic Framework in subsection Modernization of PA.</p> <p>Measures in IP for: SO 1 - Modernisation of PA; Sp. O 1.1 The use of elements of process management and implementation of the standards of selected agendas The aim is to improve the performance of PA and reduce the regulatory burden by preparing processing models of selected agendas and their subsequent standardization. Sp. O 1.2 Reducing the regulatory burden The aim is to reduce the time and financial burden on the relevant entities in contact with PA and within its framework, thus enhancing the quality of the functioning of PA in the Czech Republic and its contribution to greater competitiveness of the Czech Republic. Promotion of RIA ex post and improving the implementation of RIA.</p> <p>SO 2 Revision and optimizing the performance of PA in the territory;</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
						SO 3 Increasing accessibility and transparency of PA through e-Government tools. The aim is to complete a clear, transparent and flexible environment and conditions of the legal and institutional character for the smooth development of eGovernment and maximizing the benefits of its functioning.
			the development and implementation of human resources strategies and policies covering the main gaps identified in this field;	No	<p>Link - Civil service: http://www.mvcr.cz/statni-sluzba.aspx</p> <p>Link – Act No. 234/2014 Sb., on civil service. http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakonPar.jsp?idBiblio=82812&fulltext=&nr=234~2F2014&part=&name=&rpp=15#local-content</p> <p>Link – Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan for SO 4: http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-dozeru-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d</p> <p>http://database-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020</p> <p>Link – Act No. 312/2002 Sb., on officials of territorial self-governing units (TSUs) and amending certain acts: http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakonPar.jsp?idBiblio=53652&fulltext=&nr=312~2F2002&part=&name=&rpp=15#local-content</p>	<p>State service On 6.11.2014, CSA became partly effective (major part effective from 1.1.2015). Coordinator of CSA and its implementation is the MoI from 1 October 2014. Human resources are also addressed in the Strategic Framework. Measures in IP for SO 4 Professionalization and development of human resources in PA.</p> <p>TSUs Act no. 312/2002 Sb. improves the performance of PA by means of increasing the professionalism of TSU officials. This act is effective from 1 January 2003. This act also regulates the professional qualification test for TSU officials.</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
			the development of skills at all levels of the professional hierarchy of public bodies;	No	<p>Link – Act No. 312/2002 Sb., on officials of territorial self-governing units (TSUs) and amending certain acts: http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakonPar.jsp?idBiblio=53652&fulltext=&nr=312~2F2002&part=&name=&rpp=15#local-content</p> <p>Link - Civil service: http://www.mvcr.cz/statni-sluzba.aspx</p> <p>Link – Act No. 234/2014 Sb., on civil service. http://portal.gov.cz/app/zakony/zakonPar.jsp?idBiblio=82812&fulltext=&nr=234~2F2014&part=&name=&rpp=15#local-content</p> <p>Link – Strategic Framework and Implementation Plans: http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-dozeru-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d</p> <p>http://database-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020</p>	<p>State service On 6.11.2014, CSA became partly effective (major part effective from 1. 1. 2015). Coordinator of CSA and its implementation is the MoI from 1 October 2014. The CSA includes education of civil servants in order to professionalize the civil service in Title IV. It regulates the intensification of education, i.e. initial education, continuing education, education of superiors and language education. The area is further specified by implementing regulations for the CSA and the Department of the Deputy for Civil Service in the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>TSUs Efficient public administration is conditional on increasing the level of professionalism of civil servants achieved through training. Act no. 312/2002 Sb. requires civil servants to keep broadening their qualification by attending training events and take tests of their specialised technical competence.</p> <p>This area is also addressed in the Strategic Framework. Measures in IP for: SO 1 Modernisation of PA; SO 2 Revision and optimizing the performance of PA in the territory; SO 4 Professionalization and development of human resources in PA.</p>
			the development of procedures and tools for monitoring and evaluation	Yes	<p>Link – Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan for SO 1: http://www.mvcr.cz/odk2/clanek/odbor-verejne-spravy-dozeru-a-kontroly.aspx?q=Y2hudW09OQ%3d%3d</p>	<p>This criterion is considered to be satisfied with respect to the approved Strategic framework and its approved Implementation Plans.</p> <p>These documents declare the monitoring of the implementation of the proposed measures concerning the introduction of a system for the evaluation of public administration by means of annual reports on the state of public administration for each calendar year, which will</p>

Ex ante conditionality	Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies	Ex ante conditionality fulfilled (Yes/No/Partially)	Fulfillment criteria	Criterion fulfilled (yes/no/ partially)	References (for fulfilled conditionalities)	Explanation (where appropriate)
					http://database-strategie.cz/cz/mv/strategie/strategicky-ramec-rozvoje-verejne-spravy-ceske-republiky-pro-obdobi-2014-2020	<p>be presented annually to the Government for information.</p> <p>The annual reports will evaluate the performance indicators, progress made in implementing hierarchical structure of work, schedule, budget, objectives, appropriateness of risk management Ex-ante conditionality Priority axis or axes to which the conditionality applies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the annual report will be prepared for each implementation plan - the annual report will be discussed and approved by the competent Steering Committee - annual reports will be submitted to the Government Council

9.2 Description of measures to fulfil the ex-ante conditionalities, of responsible bodies and schedule

Table 25 Measures to be taken to meet the applicable general ex-ante conditionalities

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
<p>4 The existence of measures for the effective application of EU public procurement law in the field of the ESI Funds.</p>	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p><u>An entirely new law on public contracts will be prepared, which will represent the transposition of new EU directives on public procurement.</u> 18. 4. 2016</p> <p>The basic principles of the new law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) transposition of all relevant (mandatory) provisions, 2) similar arrangements for below- threshold public contracts, 3) reducing administrative workload related to procurement, 4) increasing computerization (use of electronic tools) in procurement will conform to the requirements of the new directives, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) As of 18.4.2016, the Czech Republic will adopt a statutory regulation on mandatory electronic public procurement in accordance with Directives 2014/23/EC, 2014/24/EC and 2014/25/EC. The introduction of computerization by the deadlines required by 2014/24/EU. b) Launch of full operation of the National Electronic Tool (NET), 1. 10. 2015 c) Czech government will decide on the obligation to use the NET for different types of contracting authorities 	<p>31.12.2016</p>	<p>MoRD</p>

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p style="text-align: center;">31.12.2016</p> <p>5) reflecting the principle of proportionality in the procurement procedure, 6) by analysing the practice of the OPC and control and audit findings, proposals for legislative amendments will be prepared. 31.12.2015</p>		
	<p>Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms</p>	<p><u>Performing a series of measures aimed at streamlining the oversight activities of the OPC - particularly with regard to shortening the time limits for decisions.</u></p> <p>Non-legislative measures: 1) Standardization of motions to initiate proceedings for a review of the contracting authority's actions, sent to the MA. 30 June 2015</p> <p>Legislative 2) On 6.3.2015, the Technical Amendment to the Public Contracts Act came into effect, which governs proceedings before the OPC. The subject of the regulation is the obligation of the parties to the proceedings to submit all proposals and evidence as soon as possible and no later than 15 days from initiation. 3) In preparing the new law, the proceedings before OPC will be further computerized (duty to send documents in electronic form) and the OPC activities will be streamlined. 18. 4. 2016</p> <p>The MRD will submit information to the European Commission on the progress regarding the delay in the decision-making activities of the OPC.</p>	<p>18. 4. 2016</p>	<p>MoRD, OPC</p> <p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD</p> <p>MoRD, OPC</p>

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		30.6.2016 Report on the progress in the OPC activities, including points 1), 2) and 3)		
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	<p><u>Each year, the MRD draws up a report on the activities and progress (Progress Report),</u> which will serve as the main tool for identifying the most common mistakes and problems in the procurement. After identifying the problems, measures will also be defined. The report will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a list of analysed documents of the decisions of the OPC, the courts, the Court of Justice of the EU, audit reports to be implemented by the ECA and EC auditors in the Czech Republic, focusing on the analysis of the positive and negative findings b) Assessing compliance of the setting of the methodological environment with application practice and relevant legislation c) Evaluation of the application practice concerning checks d) Evaluation of the prevention system performance e) List of measures adopted (guidances prepared, possible amendments to legislative regulations or methodologies) f) impact analysis of the measures adopted and an analysis of the causes of errors g) Proposals for legislative and non-legislative measures defined based on the above points, including a schedule. <p>31.12.2015 31.12.2016</p>	31.12.2016	MoRD, MA

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	<p>Ensuring compliance of the setting of the methodological environment across the MAs with application practice and relevant legislation:</p> <p>1) Coordinator of the Public Contracts Act will verify by means of the prepared checklists that each one managing authority has integrated the Guidance on procurement for the programming period 2014-2020 in its controlled programme documentation.</p> <p>2) Every year, the aforementioned Progress Report will assess the need for an update to the Guidance on public procurement for the programming period 2014-2020. If it is found that such update is necessary, it will be made no later than five months after the release of the progress report.</p> <p>30 June 2015 (following the approval of programmes not later than on 31.12.2015) 31.12.2015 31.12.2016</p>	31.12.2016	MoRD, MA
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	<p>Unification and improvement of the application practice in inspections. Based on analyses of the individual findings, recommendations will be issued for the MA concerning the inspection of public contracts. Methodical recommendations will be discussed at the WG Public Contracts. Progress in this area will be part of the Progress Report.</p> <p>31.12.2015 31.12.2016</p>	31.12.2016	MoRD
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Creation of an effective system of prevention for the purpose of ex ante implementation of preventive measures.	31.12.2016	MoRD MA

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The WG Public Contracts from a network of experts across the MAs, its members include, apart from the MAs and the MRD, also experts of MoF, OPC and Regions). The group's activities are primarily preventive and serve as a communication channel. • In relevant cases, recommendations will be issued. The recommendations will be discussed at WG Procurement and formalized by updates of the Guidance on Public Procurement for the Programming Period 2014–2020, which is mandatory for MAs. • Indirectly, through the MAs, recommendations for beneficiaries (contracting authorities) will be issued, concerning how to proceed in public procurement and what procedures to avoid. • In the meantime of implementing the updates, methodical opinions of the Minister for Regional Development will (may) be issued in urgent cases, which will be binding for the MA. <p>Every year, the MRD draws up a report on the activities of the group and in particular on the content and method of implementation of each of the recommendations. The report will be part of the Progress Report. 31. 12. 2015, 31. 12. 2016</p>		
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	<p><u>Measures to improve the system of disseminating information:</u> To improve the system of disseminating information and of raising awareness among all stakeholders in procurement, the following measures will be taken: 1) Technical adjustment of the Info-Forum and Portal on Public Contracts and Concessions to improve user-friendliness and easy search for</p>	31.12.2015	MoRD

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		<p>good and bad practice in the preparation and conduct of the procurement procedure based on keywords.</p> <p>The portal is publicly accessible for the bodies of the implementation structure and beneficiaries (contracting authorities).</p> <p>2) Expansion of the database of the Public Contracts Act coordinator (referred to in point 7 of non-legislative measures in the table above) with other major decisions of the Office for the Protection of Competition, Czech courts and the Court of Justice of the EU and selected anonymised most common audit findings in this area so that the database constitutes a comprehensive framework for the whole area of procurement.</p>		
	Arrangements for the effective application of Union public procurement rules through appropriate mechanisms	Integrating the issue of public contracts into the Operational Manual of IROP in accordance with the Guidance on Public Procurement for the Programming Period 2014–2020 and the applicable EU and national legislation.	30. 6.. 2015	IROP MA
	Measures to ensure administrative capacity for the implementation and application of EU public procurement rules.	Recruiting 4 additional workers by the EAC coordinator (some of the above activities of methodological nature will be carried out also by other employees of the Public Contracts Act coordinator who are not directly assigned for the ESI Funds agenda because it is a general methodological work, which the Public Contracts Act coordinator performs within its competency)	30 June 2015	MoRD
	Measures to ensure administrative capacity for the implementation and application of EU public procurement rules.	Provision of specialized capacities for the administration and control of public procurement within IROP.	31.12.2015	IROP MA
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	Completion of the final evaluation of the Training System 2007-2013	31.12.2015	MoRD

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	<p>Creation of the Training System 2014-2020, which will build on the already proven Training System 2007-2013 and will be further upgraded. Training modules in the field of public procurement will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic PPA terms 2. Preparation of specifications, defining the subject of the public contract 3. Selection criteria 4. Qualification requirements 5. The most frequent mistakes of contracting authorities in the procurement procedures 6. Exemptions from the Public Contracts Act 	31.12.2015	MoRD
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	<p>Ensuring the training of all relevant staff of MA and IB dealing with public procurement in connection with the adoption of the new Guidance on Public Procurement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The coordinator of the Public Contracts Act will train the managing authorities and intermediate bodies in public procurement according to procedures laid down by the Public Contracts Act and in accordance with the procedures set out in the Guidance for public procurement for the programming period 2014-2020 (in-class training events). 2) In cooperation with the NCA and MA and at its request, the PPA coordinator will identically educate the beneficiaries (contracting authority). 	30 June 2015	MoRD, MA
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	Providing Knowledge Academy of IROP in public procurement.	31.12.2015	IROP MA
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff	The Public Contracts Act Coordinator will identify in the new EU public procurement directives such new regulations that it	31.12.2016	MoRD

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	considers problematic/ risky (e.g. because they were not used previously, or are significantly altered compared to the previous period) and will provide training events on that topic for the implementation structure bodies. 31.12.2015 31.12.2016		
	Arrangements for training and dissemination of information for staff involved in the implementation of the ESI funds.	Submitting an application for the project Academy of Public Investment: (the objective of the project will be, inter alia: cooperation with the MA, applicants and beneficiaries in the preparation and implementation of ESIF projects, sharing best practice, training of the implementing team and the team of experts, training of applicants and beneficiaries, professional conferences and working meeting)	31. 7. 2016	MoRD
5 The existence of measures for the effective application of EU State aid rules in the field of the ESI Funds.	Measures for the effective implementation of Union rules on State aid.	Ensure incorporation of State aid (in accordance with the methodological manual) to the Operational Manual IROP, i.e. detailed description of the activities which will ensure compliance with the rules of cumulation, Deggendorf principle, audit and potential recovery of unlawfully provided aid, cooperation with the central coordination authorities when reporting and notifying aid, etc.	30 June 2015	IROP MA
		MA will ensure that all aid granted in the IROP will comply with the procedural and material State aid rules applicable at the time when such State aid is granted.	30 September 2015	IROP MA
	Measures to strengthen administrative capacity for implementation and	Assessment of building the administrative capacity in the area of State aid and any supplements to that capacity.	30 June 2016	MoRD

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	application of EU legislation on State aid	Strengthen the administrative capacity of MA IROP engaged in the area of State aid.	31.12.2015	IROP MA
<p>7 Existence of a statistical basis necessary to conduct evaluations to assess the effectiveness and impact of the programmes.</p> <p>The existence of a system of result indicators necessary to select actions that will effectively contribute to achieving the desired results, to monitor progress in achieving results and to undertake impact evaluation</p>	Arrangements are made for timely collection and aggregation of statistical data, which include the following: identification of sources and mechanisms to ensure statistical validation,	Completion of the National Codebook of Indicators for the programming period 2014-2020, which will ensure a uniform methodical construction of all indicators used across the ESI Funds programmes. Setting the cooperation with the CSO for regular supply of the necessary statistical data.	31.12.2015	MoRD, MA, CSO
		In cooperation with the ministries concerned and the Office for Personal Data Protection (OPDP) to prepare and subsequently approve and issue by OPDP an explanatory opinion on the processing of personal data of participants in providing financial support from the European Social Fund	31.12.2015	MoRD, Office of the Government (Office for Personal Data Protection) + MA of ESF programmes which have an obligation to monitor project participants under obligatory common indicators (MoLSA, CP, MEYS)
	An effective system of result indicators, including: the selection of result indicators for each programme providing information on what motivates the selection of strategic actions financed by the programme,	Completion of the National Codebook of Indicators (NCI) for the programming period 2014-2020. Completion and approval of programme strategy and the necessary follow-up programme documentation Preparation and approval of evaluation plans of programmes and the Partnership Agreement, which will define the indicative schedule for the planned evaluation programme activities.	31. 6. 2016	MoRD, MA
	An effective system of result indicators, including: the establishment of targets for these indicators	Approval of programmes	31.10.2015	MoRD, MAs, Office of the Government, Commission
	An effective system of result indicators, including: the consistency of each indicator with the following requisites: robustness and statistical validation, clarity of normative interpretation, responsiveness to policy, timely collection of data;	Setting the cooperation with the CSO for regular supply of the necessary statistical data. Completion of the monitoring system ensuring the collection and aggregation of data from operations (MS2014+). In cooperation with the OP Employment MA to prepare a technical solution for the	31. 3. 2016	MoRD, MA, CSO, CSSA, LO

General ex ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		collection of data relating to the participants of interventions in IS ESF2014+, which will provide automatic links to selected data sources of the Czech Social Security Administration (CSSA) and the Labour Office, that are necessary for evaluating the success of ESF interventions.		
	Procedures to ensure that all operations financed by the programme use an effective system of indicators.	Preparation of the programming documentation (handbooks for applicants and beneficiaries) that will reflect the approved binding methodological rules.	31.10.2015	MoRD, MA

Table 26 Measures to be taken to meet the applicable thematic ex ante conditionalities

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
<p>2.1. Digital growth: Strategic policy framework for digital growth to stimulate affordable, good quality and interoperable ICT-enabled private and public services and increase uptake by citizens, including vulnerable groups, businesses and public administrations including cross border initiatives.</p>	<p>As part of the national or regional strategy for smart specialization, a strategic framework for the digital growth policy has been developed, which includes:</p>	<p>The “Strategy of digital literacy of the Czech Republic for the period 2015 - 2020” is under preparation (background analysis, SWOT analysis, preparation of the draft strategy). Indicative schedule: 2014 – Preparation of the document (work on the strategy has been launched in collaboration with the MoLSA and MEYS) January 2015: expert consultation on the first draft of the document (round tables) – the comments from the public comments procedure will be discussed and incorporated by the end of January 2015, February 2015: by the end of February, version 2 of the Strategy was finalized, which will subsequently be submitted to the inter-ministerial comment procedure. 30. 6. 2015 – the latest deadline for the Strategy’s approval by the Czech Government.</p>	<p>30 June 2015</p>	<p>MoLSA MEYS</p>
	<p>indicators to measure progress of interventions in areas such as digital literacy, e-inclusion, e-accessibility, and progress of e-health within the limits of Article 168 TFEU which are aligned, where appropriate, with existing relevant sectoral Union, national or regional strategies;</p>	<p>Drawing up the Digital Literacy Strategy of the Czech Republic for the period 2015 - 2020, which implements the measures Czech Digital 2.0 in chapter 5.6. Digital literacy, electronic skills (e-skills). Digital Literacy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2015–2020 will be created under the coordination of the MoLSA (together with the MEYS). Preparations were started in the first quarter of 2014; in January 2015, it was completed, the first version of the document being currently discussed, and the subsequent discussion and approval is scheduled by the end of Q2 2015. This strategy will include indicators to measure the progress in computer literacy and digital inclusion.</p>	<p>30 June 2015</p>	<p>MoLSA MEYS</p>
<p>4.1. Arrangements were made to support the cost-effective improvement of energy end-use efficiency and cost-effective investments in energy efficiency in the</p>	<p>Measures to ensure minimum requirements for the energy performance of buildings in accordance with Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2010/31/EU,</p>	<p>Amendment to Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, and Decree 78/2013 Coll. Submission of the draft to the Government 7/2014 Submission to the Parliament 9/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015</p>	<p>1. 7. 2015</p>	<p>MIT</p>

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
construction and renovation of buildings.	Measures necessary to establish a system of certification of the energy performance of buildings consistent with Article 11 of Directive 2010/31/EU.	Amendment to Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on energy management, and Decree 78/2013 Coll. Submission of the draft to the Government 7/2014 Submission to the Parliament 9/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015	1. 7. 2015	MIT
	Measures to ensure strategic planning on energy efficiency, consistent with Article 3 of Directive 2012/27/EU ²	Amendment to Act No. 406/2000 Sb., on energy management. Act No. 406/2000 Sb.: Submission of the draft to the Government 7/2014 Submission to the Parliament 9/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015 Amendment to the Energy Act (Act No. 458/2000 Sb.) Act 458/2000 Sb.: Submission of the draft to the Government 8/2014 Submission to the Parliament 10/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015	1. 7. 2015	MIT
	Measures in accordance with Article 13 of the European Parliament and Council Directive 32/EC, ensuring that final customers are equipped	Supplementing the Energy Act (Act No 458/2000 Coll.) and the amendment to Decree No 194/2007 Coll., amendment to Act No 406/2000 Coll., on Energy Management Act 458/2000 Coll. Submission of the draft to the Government 8/2014 Submission to the Parliament	1. 7. 2015	MIT

²Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25.10.2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC a 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC a 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1)

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	with individual meters if it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate to the potential energy savings.	10/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015 Act No. 406/2000 Sb. Submission of the draft to the Government 7/2014 Submission to the Parliament 9/2014 Expected entry into effect: 7/2015		
5.1. Risk prevention and management: Existence of national or regional risk assessments for disaster management, taking into account climate change adaptation.	National or regional risk assessment containing the following elements has been introduced:	Approval of the Flood Risk Management Plans and River Basin Management	22.12.2015	MoE and MoA, approved by Government
		Approval of updated River Basin Management Plans	22.12.2015	MoE and MoA, approved by Government
		Approval of the Environmental Security Concept 2015-2020, with an outlook to 2030	31.12.2015	MoE, approved by Government
		Approval of the Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in the conditions of the Czech Republic (hereafter the Adaptation Strategy).	31.10.2015	Coordinated and submitted by MoE, approved by the government.
	a description of the process, methodology, methods, and non-sensitive data used for risk assessment as well as of the risk-based criteria for the prioritisation of investment;	Drawing up a comprehensive study of impacts, vulnerabilities and sources of risks related to climate change for the most vulnerable sectors	31.12.2015	MoE / collaboration with MoA, MoI, MIT, MoT, MoH
		Defining the criteria for establishing investment priorities depending on the risk.	31.12.2015	MoE / collaboration with MoA, MoI, MIT, MoT, MoH
	taking into account, where appropriate, national	Approval of Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation in the Conditions of the Czech Republic (Adaptation Strategy).	31.10.2015	Coordinated and submitted by MoE,

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	climate change adaptation strategies.			approved by the government.
		Taking into account, where appropriate, the adaptation strategies in the relevant national or regional risk assessments. The proposed adaptation strategy is adequately taken into account in the forthcoming Flood Risk Management Plans and the updated River Basin Management Plans and the Environmental Security Concept. Any relevant amendments to the Adaptation Strategy (which may be induced by SEA or ICP) will be incorporated into in the Plan for the Management of Flood Risks and River Basin Plans in the context of public comments (by 22 June 2015), and changes to the Strategy of Environmental Safety before its approval (by 31 December 2015). After its approval, the Adaptation Strategy will be reflected in the appropriate crisis documentation of the ministries concerned by 2015 December 12.	31.12.2015	Relevant ministries
7.1. Transport: The existence of a comprehensive plan or plans or framework or frameworks for transport investment in accordance with the Member States' institutional set-up (including public transport at regional and local level) which supports infrastructure development and improves connectivity to the TEN-T comprehensive and core networks.	Measures to ensure the capacity of intermediary bodies and beneficiaries to deliver the project.	Implementation of measures to strengthen the capacity of the main beneficiaries and the intermediate body designated in Annex to the action plan "Summary capacity analysis and proposed measures to ensure the capacity of intermediary bodies and beneficiaries to implement projects" - Report on the implementation of measures and updates of the target states	30 September 2015	MT in collaboration with beneficiaries and STIF
		- RMD and RIA capacity assessment by an external consultant to begin	31.10.2015	MT
		- Report on measures taken including (in the case of the RMD and RIA) recommendations based on the assessment of an external consultant and an outlook for the solution of any remaining bottlenecks	30. 9. 2016	MT in collaboration with beneficiaries and STIF
9.2 A national strategic framework for the Roma inclusion policy has been drawn up.	includes strong monitoring methods to evaluate the impact of Roma integration actions and a review mechanism for the adaptation of the strategy;	Adopt the "Methodology for the evaluation and monitoring of the Roma Integration Strategy 2020", which will include measures to evaluate the impact of the Roma Integration Strategy 2020 on the situation of Roma in the Czech Republic based on available performance indicators. The timetable for completing the measure and detailed description are given in the Annex.	31. 3. 2016	WT
9.3 Healthcare: The existence of a national or regional strategic policy	coordinated measures to improve access to quality health services,	Addressed under all action plans. Completed in the Psychiatric care reform strategy – 10/2013 – access, quality, organization, help initiatives, and in the Follow-up care strategy 2/12/2014 (AP8b) – access, quality and organization of care.	31.12.2015	MoH

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
<p>framework for health within the limits of Article 168 TFEU ensuring economic sustainability.</p>		<p>Necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial approach – finalize AP 8 (Improving access and quality of care, incl. follow-up and long-term care) part 8a) Post-acute care • Coverage of services – finalize AP 8a), elaborate AP 7 (Screenings), according to logical frameworks • Help initiatives – elaborate AP 4 (reduction of risk behaviour), AP 6 (managing inf. diseases), AP 2 (proper nutrition, diets), AP 7 according to logical frameworks • eHealth – to finalize the National Strategy for eHealth • Other measures – finalize APs 2, 4, 5 (reduce health risks from natural and health environment), AP 6 according to logical frameworks <p>By 15.3.2015, at least 50% finalized, i.e. versions including indicators. By 31 May, 90% finalized, i.e. approved by the Ministerial Working Group on the Implementation of H2020</p> <p>For more details see Action Plan to meet ex-ante conditionalities for health (9.3)</p>		
	<p>measures to stimulate efficiency in the health sector, through deployment of service delivery models and infrastructure;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressed under all action plans. Completed in Psych. Care Reform Strategy 10/2013 – care models, infrastructure, mapping; in Follow up care strategy 02/12/2014 (AP8b) – care models, infrastructure and mapping, streamlining. <p>Necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service models – finalize AP 8 (Improving the availability and quality of health care, incl. follow-up and long-term care) and develop the Strategy to innovate education of health workers within undergraduate, postgraduate (specialization) and life-long learning. • Infrastructure – Complete AP 8 (Improving the availability and quality of health care, incl. follow-up and long-term) • Efficiency measures – to finalize AP 9 (Quality and safety of health services) according to the logical frameworks <p>By 15.3.2015, at least 50% finalized, i.e. versions including indicators. By 31 May, 90% finalized, i.e. approved by the Ministerial Working Group on the Implementation of H2020</p> <p>For more details see the Action Plan to meet ex-ante conditionalities for health (9.3)</p>	<p>31.12.2015</p>	<p>MoH</p>

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	system of monitoring and evaluation.	The method of monitoring the measures, the indicators as well as their target values will be included in the individual action plans (December 2015). Given the fact that the Action Plans are based on the Health 21 document, the monitoring system will reflect and use the monitoring system specified in the Health 21 document, including the defined indicators. However, the system will be updated and supplemented to include the target values for the individual indicators. The action plans, which will fulfil the "National Strategy", will thus take into account the requirement to set the targets values. The documents entitled Psychiatric care reform Strategy and Follow-up care strategy have been finalized and contain a description of monitoring and evaluation. To eventually meet the ex-ante conditionality, it is necessary to complete the remaining implementation documents (action plans) on individual topics. A proposal of an indicator system will be contained in the version of the documents of 15 March 2015.	31.12.2015	MoH
	A Member State or region has adopted a framework outlining available budgetary resources on an indicative basis and a cost-effective concentration of resources on prioritised needs for health care.	The indicative framework of resources designated for healthcare – in the “Medium-term Outlook” of the national budget under Section 4 of Act No. 218/2000 Sb. This outlook is always prepared for a period of two years following the year for which the national budget is submitted. It contains an indicative proposal of the funds that will be designated for healthcare in the planned future national budgets, down to the level of the individual chapters and programmes and projects that will be supported. For the same period, a “Medium-term expenditure framework” as prepared according to Section 8a of Act No. 218/2000 Sb., for each year of the medium- term outlook. The effectiveness of spending the funds designated (not only) for health is determined by Section 14 of Act No. 219/2000 Sb. The various implementation documents for Health 2020 will specify the requirements for financial and material coverage of the necessary costs. Approval of the implementation documents (action plans) is a necessary measure to meet the ex- ante conditionality. For more details on the progress of fulfilment see the Action Plan to meet ex-ante conditionalities for health (9.3)	31.12.2015	MoH
10.1. Early school leaving: The existence of a strategic policy framework to reduce early school leaving (ESL) within the limits of Article 165 TFEU.	A strategic policy framework on ESL is in place that:	Based on the Educational Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2020 and its Implementation Plan of the Strategic Plan for Education and the development of the Educational System in the Czech Republic 2015–2020, short-term, targeted action plans (implementation plans) for inclusive education for 2016–2018 and 2019–2020 will be developed.	30 June 2015	MEYS

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	based on objective evidence;	Based on the Educational Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2020 and its Implementation Plan of the Strategic Plan for Education and the development of the Educational System in the Czech Republic 2015–2020, short-term, targeted action plans (implementation plans) for inclusive education for 2016–2018 and 2019–2020 will be developed.	30 June 2015	MEYS
	applies to all relevant educational sectors including early childhood, targets in particular vulnerable groups that are most at risk of ESL and that include people from marginalised communities, and addresses prevention, intervention and compensation measures	Based on the Educational Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2020 and its Implementation Plan of the Strategic Plan for Education and the development of the Educational System in the Czech Republic 2015–2020, short-term, targeted action plans (implementation plans) for inclusive education for 2016–2018 and 2019–2020 will be developed.	30 June 2015	MEYS
	involves all policy sectors and stakeholders that are relevant to addressing ESL.	Based on the Educational Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2020 and its Implementation Plan of the Strategic Plan for Education and the development of the Educational System in the Czech Republic 2015–2020, short-term, targeted action plans (implementation plans) for inclusive education for 2016–2018 and 2019–2020 will be developed.	30 June 2015	MEYS
10.3. Life-long learning (LL): The existence of a national and/or regional strategic policy framework for lifelong learning within the limits of Article 165 TFEU.	A national or regional strategic policy framework for lifelong learning is in place that contains:	Based on the Educational Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic 2020 and its Implementation Plan of the Strategic Plan for Education and the development of the Educational System in the Czech Republic 2015–2020, short-term, targeted action plans (implementation plans) for inclusive education for 2016–2018 and 2019–2020 will be developed. Also: In 2014, an evaluation was conducted of the current Implementation Plan for Lifelong Learning entitled “Lifelong Learning Strategy”, with the Long-term Plan for Education and the Educational System in the Czech Republic becoming its follow-up document (approved by Government on 15.4.2015 in Gov. Res. 340/2015).	30 June 2015	MEYS

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
	measures for the provision of skills development for various target groups where these are identified as priorities in national or regional strategic policy frameworks (for example young people in vocational training, adults, parents returning to the labour market, low skilled and older workers, migrants and other disadvantaged groups, in particular people with disabilities);	Information under the first criterion of ex-ante conditionality 10.3 also applies to this criterion.	30 June 2015	MEYS
	measures to improve the labour market relevance of education and training and to adapt it to the needs of identified target groups (for example young people in vocational training, adults, parents returning to the labour market, low-skilled and older workers, migrants and other disadvantaged groups, in particular people with disabilities).	Information under the first criterion of ex-ante conditionality 10.3 also applies to this criterion.	30 June 2015	MEYS

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
11. Existence of a strategic policy framework for reinforcing the Member States' administrative efficiency including public administration reform.	an analysis and strategic planning of legal, organisational and/or procedural reform actions;	Activities to be met under the Implementation Plan (IP) to the Strategic Objective (SC) 1 Modernisation of Public Administration Specific Objective 1.2: - analysis of the current state of reducing the regulatory burden on citizens and public administration in the Czech Republic (12/2015) Specific Objective 1.3: - preparation of an analysis of using quality methods at the level of central State administration (6/2016) - preparation of an analysis of using quality methods at the level of territorial self-governing units (6/2015) Specific Objective 1.4: - preparation of an analysis of the possibility to measure and evaluate performance of the PA (6/2015)	30 June 2016	MoI and coordinators of relevant implementation plans, in cooperation with territorial self-governing units and central government bodies
	development of quality management systems	Activities to be met under the IP to the Strategic Objective 1 Modernisation of Public Administration Specific Objective 1.3: - development of a guidance for the implementation / development of quality management methods for territorial self-governing units (12/2015) - preparation of a guidance for training concerning quality management of central State administration employees (12/2016)	31.12.2016	MoI and coordinators of relevant implementation plans, in cooperation with territorial self-governing units and central government bodies
	integrated actions for simplification and rationalisation of administrative procedures	Activities to be met under the IP to the Strategic Objective 1 Modernisation of Public Administration Specific Objective 1.1: - preparation of process models (3 agendas) (1–3/2016) - creation of a standard of 3 pilot agendas (first in 12/2015, and 6–12/2016) Specific Objective 1.2: - preparing a Methodology to measure the total cost of fulfilling the obligations under regulation (6/2016) Activities to be met under the IP to Strategic Objective 2 Review and optimisation of the performance of public administration Specific Objective 2.1: - Preparing a plan to harmonize the administrative division of the State and the most suitable alternatives to be submitted to the Government for approval and the submission to the Government (7/2016)	31.12.2016	MoI and coordinators of relevant implementation plans, in cooperation with territorial self-governing units and central government bodies

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		Activities to be met according to the IP to SO 3 Increased accessibility and transparency of public administration through eGovernment tools Specific Objective 3.1: - promoting the Open Data principle – implementation of the National open data catalogue (6–12/2016) - creation of a strategic material for the management of ICT investments (12/2016) - Implementation of security measures in accordance with the Cyber Security Act (6–12/2016)		
	the development and implementation of human resources strategies and policies covering the main gaps identified in this field;	- GD on rules for the organization of service office (3/2015) - GD on rules for the protection of State employees and appropriate measures to protect whistleblowers (6/2015) - regulation concerning the system of service evaluation of State employees and its relation to the motivational component of the salary (7/2015) Activities to be met: - preparation of the first systematization of administrative/service offices to be approved by the Czech government with effect from 1 July 2015 (6/2015); - preparation of a guidance on recruitment and selection procedures after 1 July 2015 (6/2015) - transfer of existing employees eligible for entry into the civil service (12/2015)	1. 1. 2016	Office of the deputy interior minister for the civil service within the MoI, MoI in cooperation with territorial self-governing units and central State administration bodies
	the development of skills at all levels of the professional hierarchy of public bodies;	- content, scope and other elements of the civil service examination, including the manner of its performance and evaluation (7/2015) Activity to be met: - preparation to perform the civil service examination (establishment of examination boards – identification of members, appointment) (6/2015)	31.7.2015	Office of the deputy interior minister for the civil service within the MoI, MoI in cooperation with territorial self-governing units and central State administration bodies
		Activities to be met under the IP to the Strategic Objective 1 Modernisation of Public Administration Specific Objective 1.2: – preparation and testing of eLearning course concerning RIA methods with three levels of difficulty (basic, intermediate, advanced) (9/2015) Specific Objective 1.3: - preparation of a guidance for training concerning quality management of central State administration employees (12/2016) - preparation of a guidance for TSU staff training in quality management (12/2015)	31.12.2016	MoI and coordinators of relevant implementation plans, in cooperation with territorial self-governing units and central government bodies

Thematic ex-ante conditionalities	Unfulfilled criteria	Measures to be taken	Deadline (date)	Bodies responsible for fulfilment
		Activities to be met under the IP for Strategic Objective 2 Review and optimisation of the performance of public administration in the territory Specific Objective 2.5: - preparation of training activities in the field of financial management for representatives of local governments (12/2015)		

10 Reducing the administrative burden for beneficiaries.

(Article 96(6)(c) of Regulation No 1303/2013)

Reducing administrative burden is understood primarily as a reduction of cost and time of applicants and beneficiaries from the preparation of applications for support to the payment to the beneficiary. Reducing the administrative burden is closely related to the reduction of administrative burdens for implementation structure.

Administrative burden is reduced in accordance with Government Resolution no. 184 of 21 March 2012 on the recommendations to simplify the administrative burden for applicants and beneficiaries concerning the take-up of financial resources from EU funds in the programming period 2014–2020. The resolution, available at www.strukturalni-fondy.cz, instructed the MoRD to submit a proposal for a single methodical environment for the programming period 2014–2020. It was used as a basis to create a set of guidances to ensure uniform procedures for the implementation of all operational programmes that facilitate the orientation of applicants and beneficiaries for submitting applications for support, implementing projects and disbursement. The guidances are binding for all MAs in 2014– 2020 and regulate e.g. the eligibility of expenditure and its reporting, management of calls, evaluation and selection of projects, procurement or publicity and communication.

In its Resolution no. 610 of 22 August 2012, the Government approved proposals to reduce legal barriers to the implementation of EU's SF and CF in the programming period 2014– 2020. In IROP, the steps to reduce the administrative burden for applicants and beneficiaries will be carried out on the basis of:

- guidances,
- evaluations,
- experience from the implementation of previous programming periods,
- Recommendations to simplify the administrative burden for applicants and beneficiaries concerning the take-up of financial resources from EU funds in the programming period 2014–2020.

The latter material was published by MoRD - NCA in February 2012. The document was created in close cooperation with employees involved in the implementation of SF and with experts. An important background material was a questionnaire survey of 4,851 applicants and beneficiaries.

When preparing the IROP, the emphasis was on the setting of all links and structure of the OP in order to minimise administrative burden during the implementation phase of the programme. Further reduction of administrative burden will be the objective especially during the preparation of the programming documentation of IROP, which will describe in detail the administrative activities and rules for applicants and beneficiaries.

MA IROP will prefer the following principles:

- applicants and beneficiaries only submit information and documents that are not available from public registers,

- principle of a single submission,
- maximum extent of computerization of administration processes and standardized processes with pre-established deadlines,
- harmonization of inspection activities,
- reducing the number of guidance documents and reducing the number of their changes,
- setting up and using consistent terminology when creating control documents, in the outputs of individual implementation structure bodies and in consultations with applicants and beneficiaries,
- intelligibility and clarity of documentation for applicants and beneficiaries,
- transparent evaluation procedures.

Other planned measures to reduce the administrative burden on applicants and beneficiaries and to increase transparency include:

- friendly approach to applicants and beneficiaries – the aim is to reduce the requirements for the scope of project applications and their annexes only to the information necessary to evaluate the application;
- applications for payment will as much as possible be transmitted in electronic form, as well as the mutual communication between the applicants and beneficiaries and the MAs and IBs;
- Single monitoring system MS2014+ will serve as a unified communication platform between all bodies involved in the implementation of IROP;
- optimum setting of process from the submission of the project application to its approval so that the various processes and procedures follow up on each other and have a clearly set beginning and end and preceding and follow-up process;
- clear setting of deadlines for processes – the deadlines will be part of control documentation of IROP, the aim being to achieve their measurement, evaluation, taking corrective action and possibly reducing the deadlines;
- clear and understandable calls – preference will be given to binary criteria with maximum transparency, which will be comprehensible for applicants, not burdening them with exaggerated requirements such as submission of documents and information not necessary to assess the quality of the project;
- exchange of experience with the preparation and implementation of projects;
- use of electronic tools for public procurement.

Beyond centrally prepared simplification of the administrative burden, the MA IROP is preparing other measures that aim to reduce the burden on beneficiaries. Specifically, they will include the involvement of LAGs, which will assist IROP applicants and beneficiaries in selected SOs during the preparation and implementation of projects. Financing projects through the simplified cost reporting will be considered for each call.

When preparing the IROP, emphasis is placed on reliable setting of all links between the implementation structure bodies, in order to minimise administrative obstacles in the programme implementation phase,

which would generate unnecessary administrative burden on applicants and beneficiaries. Further reducing the burden will be the objective in the Rules and when preparing the Operational Manual of IROP, which will further specify the project application administration process. Good and bad practices that have been identified within the benchmark analysis of the staff of implementation structures IOP and ROP realized in 2007–2013 will be applied. The implementation structure staff will administer IROP using the IS MS2014+. The key part of the MS2014+ application is the web portal for applicants/beneficiaries (KP2014+), which provides information about the currently announced calls, allowing them to submit grant applications or repayable financial assistance and monitor project administration and approval. The application also includes a portal for the administration of programmes/projects (CSSF2014+) that will record, process and store data about all operations that are necessary for the monitoring, evaluation, financial control, audit and other needs of the programme management.

The back office functionalities of MS2014+ are used to store data on all operations in a structured and non-structured format in an electronic form and to communicate with external systems (IS AA, IS PCA–VIOLA for accounting, etc.). MS2014+ will allow the applicants and beneficiaries to further administer their project information, communicate effectively with the managing authority / intermediate body and to administer any other necessary steps during the project implementation phase, such as regular submission of reports and project status updates, administration, change management, and requests for payments funds.

Data exchange with the applicant/beneficiary will be only in electronic form. The system for acquisition and storing of data complies with all requirements stipulated by e-Cohesion policy. MS2014+ will ensure mutual communication between the implementation structure entities involved in the preparation, administration, evaluation and verification of the provided funds, and communication with applicants and beneficiaries of ESI Funds.

11 Horizontal principles

(Article 96(7) of Regulation No. 1303/2013)

The IROP will not support projects, which could negatively affect the individual horizontal themes. Applicants be required to implement their projects ensuring at least a neutral impact on horizontal principles. In accordance with experience from the evaluation and fulfilment of horizontal themes, these themes will be included in assessing the acceptability of the project during project evaluation.

To fulfil the project's contribution to the implementation of horizontal themes, as described in the project application, the project promoter will be contractually bound. During the implementation and sustainability of the project, the declared impact of projects on horizontal themes will be monitored and evaluated. Monitoring the impact of the project on horizontal themes will be taken into account in the risk analysis, on-the-spot inspections of projects, inspections of monitoring reports and applications for payment and when assessing changes in projects.

11.1 Sustainable Development

Concerning sustainable development, IROP targets this area through activities linked to TO 4 to promote energy efficiency in the residential sector. IROP also includes support for activities carried out in TO 5 aimed at promoting investment to address specific risks, ensuring disaster resilience and development of disaster management systems (support for Integrated Rescue System in the Czech Republic). The focus of this type of support is also closely linked to the area of sustainable development.

The MA IROP will ensure that the requirements of sustainable development are reflected in the specific objectives of IROP, taking into account their specific focus. Specific requirements will be detailed in the documents for calls.

The relevant projects also include the assessment of environmental impact and on important European Natura 2000 sites. For construction projects, account will also be taken of the issue of sustainable energy in relation to reducing energy performance, increasing energy efficiency, finding suitable environmentally-friendly energy resources etc. Having regard of the requirements of sustainable development will play a role in monitoring and evaluation.

The impact of projects on the environment and sustainable development will be monitored by the environmental monitoring indicators established within the SEA. The indicators relate to specific objectives 1.2, 4.1 and 2.5. Specific Objectives 1.2 and 4.1 have been assigned environmental monitoring indicators no. 7 51 10 – "The number of persons transported by public transport" and 3 61 11 – "The amount of emissions of primary particles and precursors of secondary particles within the supported projects". Specific Objective 2.5 has been assigned environmental monitoring indicators 3 48 00 – "Production of heat from renewable sources", 3 23 00 – "Reduction of final energy consumption in supported entities", 3 61 11 – "Amount of emissions of primary particles and precursors of secondary particles in supported projects "and 3 24 03 – "Number of households which changed energy source." This objective will monitor the environmental impact through other indicators, shown in the tables with

monitoring indicators: 3 60 10 (CO34) – “Estimated annual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions” and 3 24 01 (CO31) – “Number of households with better classification of energy consumption”.

11.2 Equal opportunities and non-discrimination

Activities in IROP directly aimed at developing equal opportunities include social, health and educational infrastructure.

SO 1.2 supports the use of Galileo for the blind, and low-floor public transport, SO 2.1 wheelchair accessible infrastructure for social integration, SO 2.2 social entrepreneurship, SO 2.4 wheelchair accessibility for people with disabilities and pupils with special educational needs, SO 3.1 wheelchair access for visitors to cultural sites.

MA IROP will ensure that applicants enjoy equal conditions to receive support, regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. MA IROP will ensure that no support is provided to projects which could negatively affect equal opportunities.

Taking account of equal opportunities will play an important role in the processes of monitoring, evaluation and the implementation of the principle of partnership at the programme level. The Managing Authority will ensure that the monitoring committee respects the principles of equal opportunities.

Information on compliance with equal opportunities will be monitored at the project level. MA IROP will ensure that depending on the nature of support, the issue of equal opportunities will also be reflected in the monitoring of programme implementation at priority axis level.

IROP’s contribution to protecting the principle of equal opportunities will be subject to assessment in preparing thematic and strategic evaluations, whose findings could be used, for example, when identifying examples of good practice in this area.

11.3 Equality between men and women

The majority of activities in IROP are not directly focused on gender equality. To a limited extent, there are activities directly linked to this issue, especially selected medical, educational and social infrastructure.

The MA IROP will ensure that information on equality between men and women is monitored in all projects, taking into account their specific focus. A specific focus on this area will be specified in the documents for calls.

12 Separate elements

12.1 Major projects to be implemented during the programming period

Not relevant for IROP.

12.2 Performance framework for the operational programme

Table 28 Performance framework of the operational program, broken down by fund and category of regions (summarizing table)

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	ID	Indicator or key step in the implementation	Unit of measurement	Milestone for 2018	Final objective
PA 1	ERDF	Less developed regions	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	298,565,239.2	1,844,877,035.0
PA 1	ERDF	Less developed regions	7 23 00 (CO14)	Total length of reconstructed or modernised roads	km	104	729
PA 1	ERDF	Less developed regions	7 52 01	Number of new or reconstructed transfer terminals in public transport	Terminals	28	100
PA 1	ERDF	Less developed regions	7 48 01	Number of newly purchased public transport vehicles	Vehicles	177	620
PA 1	ERDF	Less developed regions	5 75 01	Number of new and modernized buildings to be used by IRS units	Sights	25	86
PA 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	-	Total certified eligible expenditure	EUR	323,588,113.7	2,049,626,184.0
PA 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	5 53 01	Number of supported social housing apartments	Housing units	500	5,000
PA 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	1 00 00 (CO01)	Number of enterprises receiving support	Enterprises	55	383
PA 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	5 78 05	Supported health care workplaces	Workplace	24	83

Priority Axis	Fund	Region category	ID	Indicator or key step in the implementation	Unit of measurement	Milestone for 2018	Final objective
PA 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	5 00 00	Number of supported educational establishments	Establishment	134	1,550
PA 2	ERDF	Less developed regions	3 24 01 (CO31)	Number of households with better classified energy consumption	Households	28,252	123,000
PA 3	ERDF	<i>Less developed regions</i>	-	<i>Total certified eligible expenditure</i>	EUR	137,16 1,131.2	915,039,47 6.5
		<i>More developed regions</i>				7,625,3 19.6	48,299,224
PA 3	ERDF	Less developed regions	9 05 01	Number revitalized monument buildings	Buildings	8	90
PA 3	ERDF	Less developed regions	3 05 00	Number of acquired information systems	Number of IS	28.73	96.59
		<i>More developed regions</i>				2.21	7.43
PA 3	ERDF	Less developed regions	9 02 00	Number of spatial plans, regulatory plans and territorial studies	Documents	45	255
PA 4	ERDF	<i>Less developed regions</i>	-	<i>Total certified eligible expenditure</i>	EUR	64,740, 002.6	410,066,99 2.0
PA 4	ERDF	Less developed regions	9 00 01	Number of supported CLLD strategies	Strategies	160	160

12.3 List of competent partners involved in the preparation of the operational programme

Members of the IROP Steering Committee
MoRD - Deputy Minister for Regional Development (Chair)
MoRD - IROP Managing Authority (Deputy Chair)
MoRD - Section for territorial and housing policy
MoRD - NCA Section
MoRD - Department of Tourism
MoRD - Department of Spatial Planning
MoRD - Department of Regional Policy
Association of Regions of the Czech Republic
Association of NGOs in the Czech Republic
Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic
Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic
National Network of Local Action Groups of the Czech Republic
Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic
Association of Local Authorities of the Czech Republic
Association for Rural Reconstruction
Chamber of Commerce of the Czech Republic
Czech Bishops' Conference
Prague City Hall
Office of the Government - Section for Human Rights
Secretary General for the territorial dimension
SEA evaluator of IROP
Ex ante evaluator of IROP
Office of the Government - Section for Human Rights
The Ombudsman
MLSA - Section of Deputy Minister for EU, international cooperation, social inclusion and equal opportunities

Working group	Institution	Role
Regional Transport and Services	ARCR	coordinator
	MoT CR	coordinator
	UTM CR	coordinator
	IROP MA	member
	MoRD-Dept. of Reg.Policy Dev. and Strategy	member
	MoRD - Dept. of Analyses and Strategy	member
	MoE	member
	Natioanl Network of LAGs	member
	Prague City Hall	member
Cultural heritage	MoRD - Dept. of Tourism	coordinator
	MoC	coordinator
	ARCR	coordinator
	IROP MA	member
	MoRD - Dept. of Analyses and Strategy	member
	MoRD-Dept. of Reg.Policy Dev. and Strategy	member
	UTM CR	member
	Union of Local Self-governments	member
	National Network of LAGs	member
	NGOs	member
	MIT	member
	MoE	invited
	NCA CR	invited
	Czech Bishops' Conference	member
Confederation of Commerce and Tourism	member	
Regional energy efficiency	MoRD-Dept. of Housing Policy	coordinator
	MoE	coordinator
	ARCR	coordinator
	UTM CR	coordinator
	IROP MA	member
	MoRD-Dept. of Reg.Policy Dev. and Strategy	member
	MoRD - Dept. of Analyses and Strategy	member
	NGOs	member
	MIT	member
	National Network of LAGs	member
Social and health infrastructure in municipalities and regions	ARCR	coordinator
	MoH	coordinator
	MoLSA	coordinator
	UTM CR	coordinator
	IROP MA	member

Working group	Institution	Role
	MoRD-Dept. of Reg.Policy Dev. and Strategy	member
	MoRD-Dept. of Housing Policy	member
	MoRD - Dept. of Analyses and Strategy	member
	NGOs - social sector	member
	NGO - healthcare	member
	National Network of LAGs	member
	OG CR	member
	Caritas Czech Republic	member
Education infrastructure in municipalities and regions	ARCR	coordinator
	MEYS	coordinator
	UTM CR	coordinator
	IROP MA	member
	MoRD-Dept. of Reg.Policy Dev. and Strategy	member
	MoRD - Dept. of Analyses and Strategy	member
	Union of Local Self-governments	member
	NGOs	member
	National Network of LAGs	member
	OG CR	member
	MoE	member
	Czech Bishops' Conference	member
Strengthening institutional capacity in public administration	MoI	coordinator
	MoLSA	coordinator
	ARCR	coordinator
	UTM CR	coordinator
	MoRD-Dept. of Spatial Planning	coordinator
	IROP MA	member
	MoRD-Dept. of Reg.Policy Dev. and Strategy	member
	MoRD - Dept. of Analyses and Strategy	member
	MoRD-NCA	member
	MIT	member
	Union of Local Self-governments	member
	National Network of LAGs	member

13 Annexes to the OP (submitted as annexes to the printed version)

- Annex 1 – Synergies, complementarities and coordination mechanisms between IROP and the other operational programmes
- Annex 2 – Summary of strategic documents and strategies for IROP; Incidence matrix – illustrating the application of Europe 2020's main themes in IROP
- Annex 3 - Selected regional road network
- Annex 4 – Action plans for unfulfilled ex-ante conditionalities
- Annex 5 – The area selected for Specific Objective 1.3
- Annex 6 – Experience from programme implementation in the programming period 2007–2014
- Annex 7 – Coordination mechanism for public administration
- Annex 8 – Coordination mechanism of OP RDE and IROP

13.1 Annexes (uploaded to SFC 2014 as separate files)

- Annex 9 – Report on ex-ante evaluation, including summary (Article 55(2) of the General Regulation)
- Annex 10 – Documentation on the evaluation of validity and fulfilment of ex-ante conditionalities
- Opinion of the Ministry of Environment under Act no. 100/2001 Sb., on the assessment of environmental impacts and amending certain related acts (the Environmental Impact Assessment Act), as amended, on the proposed strategy “Integrated Regional Operational Programme for Programming Period 2014–2020” is specified in Annex 11.
- Annex 12 - Declaration of the promoter of the draft Integrated Regional Operational Programme for 2014-2020 according to European Parliament and Council Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

14 List of abbreviations

3E	Economy, efficiency, effectiveness
AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
NCA CR	Nature Conservation Agency of the Czech Republic
B+R	Bike and ride - a form of combined transport linking cycling transport to public transport
CEF	The Connecting Europe Facility
CF	Cohesion Fund
CLLD	Community-led local development
CNC	Computer Numerical Control
CRD	Centre for Regional Development of the Czech Republic
CSIRT	Computer Security Incident Response Team
LLL	Lifelong learning
CSN	Czech national standard
CSO, CZSO	Czech Statistical Office
CSI	Czech School Inspectorate
CTO	Czech Telecommunications Office
PA	Partnership Agreement
FE	Further education
EaSI	European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation
ECVET	European Credit System for Vocational Education and Training
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
Commission	European Commission
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
EP	European Parliament
EQAVET	The European Framework for Quality Assurance in Vocational Education and Training
EQF	European Qualifications Framework
EC	The European Communities
ESF	European Social Fund
ESIF	European Structural and Investment Funds
EU	European Union
ECA	European Court of Auditors
EUR	Euro
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
CF	Cohesion Fund

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PVT	Personal vehicular transport
ITS	Integrated Transport Systems
IG	Integrated Guidelines
ICT	Information and communications technologies
II	Integrated instruments
IOP	Integrated Operational Programme
IP	Investment Priority
IUDP	Integrated Urban Development Plans
IADP (ITDP)	Integrated Area (Territorial) Development Plans
IROP	Integrated Regional Operational Programme
IS PA	Information systems of public administration
ISF	Internal Security Fund
SGS	Smart governance strategy
IT	Information Technology
ITI	Integrated Territorial Investments
ITS	Intelligent transport systems
IRS	Integrated Rescue System
SME	Single methodological environment
VFB	Volunteer fire brigade
K+R	Kiss and ride - a form of combined transport linking private car transport to public transport
CASEL	Coordinated Approach to Socially Excluded Localities
LAU 1	Local administrative unit - districts in the Czech Republic
LAG	Local Action Group
MT	Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic
MF	Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic
UPT	Urban public transport
MoC	Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic
MoRD	Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic
MoRD-DRP	MoRD Department of Regional Policy
MPIN	Methodology for the use of integrated instruments
MIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic
MoLSA, MLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
MoJ	Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic
Nursery	Nursery school
MoI	Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic
MoH	Ministry of Health of the Czech Republic
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic

MoE	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic
NA	Data not available
VC	Visitor centre
NCI	National Codelist of Indicators
NIPEZ	National Infrastructure for e-Procurement
NGOs	Non-governmental non-profit organisation
NCA	National Coordination Authority
NRP	National Reform Programme
NHI	National Heritage Institute
NUTS	La nomenclature des Unités Statistiques Territoriales
NPPA	New Public Procurement Act
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OP EIC	Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness
OP PGP	Operational Programme Prague – the Growth Pole of the Czech Republic
OP F	Operational Programme Fisheries
OP TA	Operational Programme Technical Assistance
OP RDE	Operational Programme Research, Development and Education
OP Emp	Operational Programme Employment
OPE (OP Env)	Operational Programme Environment
MDA	Municipality with limited delegated authority
MEP	Municipality with extended powers
Public Authority	Public authority
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
P+G	Parking on the border of the central zone of a city: park and go - "park and then continue on foot"
P+R	Car park for the park and ride system
PD IROP	Programming Document of the Integrated Regional Operational Programme
PIAAC	Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies
PA	Priority Axis
RDP	Rural Development Programme
ROP	Regional operational programme
RP	Regulation plan
FEP PE	Framework Education Programme for Preschool Education
FEP - MMD	Framework Educational Programme for Primary Education – for education of pupils with mild mental disability
MA	Managing Authority
SA	Smart Administration
SBA	Small Business Act
SO	Specific Objective
SCLLD	Strategy of community-led local development
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

STIF	State Transport Infrastructure Fund
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
SHDF	State Housing Development Fund
UTM CR	Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic
RDS	Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic for the period 2014-2020
CSF	Common Strategic Framework
Secondary school	Secondary school
SUMP	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
SV	The sum of vehicles (passenger and freight) per 24 hours in both directions
SEN	Special educational needs
SW	Software
SEP	School education programme
TO	Thematic Objective
TEN-E	Trans-European Network for Energy
TEN-T	Trans-European Network for Transport
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
OPC	Office for Protection of Competition
IHIS	Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic
PT	Public transport
HVS	Higher (Post-secondary) vocational school
PA	Public administration
WHO	World Health Organization
SPA	Specially Protected Areas
IB	Intermediate Body
ITI IB	Intermediate body - ITI holders (promoters of integrated strategies for integrated territorial investments)
Primary school	Primary school
TDP	Territorial Development Principles
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
Environment	Environment